

高考英语常见易混易错句型归纳解析 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/105/2021_2022__E9_AB_98_E8_80_83_E8_8B_B1_E8_c65_105596.htm 高考英语常见易混易错句型归纳解析

在长期的英语教学和备考过程中，笔者发现学生们对英语的一些特定句型掌握不住，在口头交际和书面表达时，频繁出现错误，为便于理解，掌握和运用，特归纳解析：(一)常见的语义重复现象，.不能与括号内的词并用。

Because----- (so) though/Although----- (but) repeat -----

(the same , again) repay---- (back) Return----- (back)

unite----- (together) combine----- (together) master----

(well) Hate-- (very much) advance--- (forword)

improve---- (better) sink (down) Renew--- (again)

about/around (or so) walk----- (on foot) alone--- (by oneself

) Still---- (remain) meet--- (together) No--- (not any/not a

) think over-- (carefully) (very)---perfect (very)----excellent

(very)--- tiny (very)---huge Can---- (be able to) Be about to do

..... (at once /immediately) both.....(as wellas, equal , equally,

together) :Enter (into) 难点解析：如果enter和into连用 表

示to allow oneself to share in or become part of 分享，投身于，成为

....的一部分 He entered in to the spirit of the game with great

excitement他兴致勃勃,融入比赛的气氛中 表示to begin to

take part in formally (正式)开始参加 Before you enter into an

agreement ,you should read the contract carefully 在签署协议之前,

你应该仔细阅读合同(二)触及身体某一部位的表达方式 在汉语

中，把被触及身体某一部位作为动词的宾语，如：打他的脸

；拍她的头。在英语中，则把接受动作的人作为宾语，用介词短语来说明接触到的身体某一部位，即用下面的句式 主语 谓语 somebody 介词 the 身体部位 约翰打了他的脸。 误：John hit his face . 正：John hit him in the face 解析：在这一句型中常用的动词有：hit , pat , beat , touch , strike 等等。关于介词的选用问题：一般身体部位比较硬而突出的地方或强调接触人体的表面,用介词on；如on the head (back , nose , shoulder, chest,) 一般在软而凹的部位用介词 in 如:in the face(eye ,stomach , rib.....) 一般表示抓,拉,握,牵等.常见动词:catch , seize ,grab ,pull ,take, hold ,. 身体的某一部位时,用介词by. 选择填空: 1 The boss _____ him _____ back and told him something secret Key (D) A patted....by the B patted ...on his C patted...in the D patted ...on the 2 Mary led a granny _____ hand to across the street Key(D) A in..the B on the C by her D by the 3 He felt someone _____ him on _____ shoulder when he was watching the game. KEY (C) A patted ...his B pat..his C patting...the D patted....his (三) 辨别since从句肯定与否定的三条规律 非延续性动词的一般过去时充当since从句的谓语时，从句的内容和形式是统一的，从句的意义是“自从....以来”。非延续性动词又叫终止性动词/结束性动词。如 come , leave , give , die , arrive , return , find 等。 1 We have lived in Shanghai since we parted 自从分手以来，我们一直住在上海。 2 I have not been to Beijing since I came to study here in 2002 自从2002年来此学习后，我就没去过北京。 延续性动词的一般过去时充当since从句的谓语时，从句的内容和形式是对立的，从句的意义是“自从不....以来,或自从....结束以来。”。延续性动词所表示的动作和状态可以一直持续

下去。如：work , study , live , teach等。 1 Things have become even more difficult since I had the bike [误] 自从我有了那辆自行车以后，情况就更糟糕了。 [正] 自从我丢了那辆自行车以后，情况就更糟糕了。 2 We have not heard from Mike since he worked there 。 [误] 自从迈克在那里工作，我们再也没有收到他的来信。 [正] 自从迈克不在那里工作以后，我们再也没有收到他的来信 3 It is a week since he was in hospital . [误] 他住院有一个星期了. [正] 他出院有一个星期了 特殊情况在下面情况下,虽然since从句的谓语仍由延续性动词充当,但从句的形式与内容上却是统一的。 1 延续性动词的现在完成时充当since从句的谓语。 She has made much progress since she has been a teacher . 当了老师以后,她的进步很大 2 since与ever连用时,延续性动词的一般过去时充当从句的谓语。 She has given me a lot of help ever since she worked in our factory 她来我们厂工作后，给我很多帮助。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com