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三、谓语动词 (一) 谓
语动词的主谓一致来源：考试大 、主谓分割原则 例1：To
the citizens of the United States, the bald eagle, A Americas national
bird, symbolize strength and freedom. B C D 分析：C错，应改
为symbolizes。主语谓语用逗号分割开，主语the bald eagle为单
数，谓语动词也应该用单数形式。 、与后者一致原则 not
...but, 强调but后面的名词，来源：考试大 not only...but also来
源：考试大 、与前者一致原则来源：考试大 名词
with/together with/as well as/including 复数名词，谓语用is, 中心
词在前面，谓语动词应该与前面的名词保持一致 例：The
athlete, together with his coach and A B C several relatives, are
traveling to the Olympic Games. D 分析：D错，与谓语动词与the
athlete 保持一致，改为is 、就近原则来源：考试大 or, either
...or, neither...nor, 单数名词 or 复数名词 are 如果把句子变为
一般疑问句，也就是把be动词提到前面，那么变为is 所以注
意一点：如果是陈述句，靠后面近，用复数 如果是疑问句，
靠前面近，用单数 例：The structure or behavior of many
protozoans are A B amazingly complex for single-celled animals. C
D 分析：A错，应改为and。从谓语动词是复数形式判断，主
语应该为复数，or连接两个名词时动词和后面的名词保持一
致，behavior是用单数形式，因此只有改为并列连词and才能
使主谓在数上保持一致。 定语从句主语就近原则来源：考
试大 There are five apples that are red. apples是复数，因此从句谓

语动词是复数。例：A rocket burns propellant rapidly and most rockets A carry a supply that last just a few seconds. B C D 分析：D 错，应改为lasts。从句的逻辑主语a supply为单数，其谓语动词应为单数形式。

the 形容词主谓一致来源：考试大 The rich are not always happier than the poor. The rich 表示一类人，应该用复数、倒装句的主谓一致 改错题倒装句的主谓一致一般考两种情况：来源：考试大 a. there be 句型 there be 名词名词，那么最近的名词决定其形式 b. between/ among 放在句首 be 名词，名词其实是主语，所以be和名词保持一致 例

：There are no known society in which left-handed people predominate. A B C D 分析：there be 句型由最近的名词决定其形式，society当然用单数，A错，there are 改为there is 例

：Between the foothills of the Andes and the Pacific A B Ocean are a dry coastal strip averaging about 30 C miles in width. D 分析：倒装句，are改为is来源：考试大 例：Among the favorite attractions at the National Air and A B C Space Museum in Washington D.C. are the film D presented on the five-story-tall screen. 分析：D错，应改为films，主语实际上是名词，应该与谓语动词保持一致。

、百分比结构的主谓一致 fifty percent of 名词 one percent of 名词来源：考试大 谓语动词的形式和百分比多少没有关系，主要取决于后面的名词，比如：one percent of my students are fifty percent of my time is spent on working. 这里要强调两个结构

来源：考试大 half of =fifty percent most of 可数名词 are most of 不可数名词 is来源：考试大 例：Nearly half of the ancient meteor craters has been A B C found in central and eastern Canada. D 分析：C错，应改为have been。介词of的宾语为复数名词短

语，作主语的中心词half当然表复数，相应的谓语动词应为复数形式。例：Approximately fifty percent of the package utilized A B in the United States are for foods and beverages. C D 分析：A错，应改为packages。从谓语动词用复数形式判断出主语是复数名词。注意food用复数表示不同种类的食品，beverage用复数表示不同种类的饮料，故（C）、（D）均没有错。（二）谓语动词的时态来源：考试大、主要考察时间状语例 The metal aluminum has been first isolated early in the nineteenth century. A B C D 分析：Metal, aluminum同位语，in the nineteenth century为明显表示过去时间的状语，因此应该用过去时态，把has been 改为was、For和since的区别 区别一：For 后面使用时间段，since 后面使用时间点 区别二：Since 只能用在现在完成时态，For 最主要用在现在完成时和一般过去时 I has been a teacher for three years. I has been a teacher since 1996.来源：考试大 I was a teacher for three years. 这种表达可以，for three years表示一段时间，was 表示过去做了三年，现在不是老师了例：Since 1921 the budget of the United States became A B the primary responsibility of the president. C D 分析：A错，应改 In. since一般要求主句用完成时态，而句中谓语动词为过去式，其时间状语应与之呼应，故改Since为In。例：Adella Prentiss Hrges served as manager of A B C the Cleveland Orchestra since fifteen years. D 分析：D错，应改为for。since引导时间状语时，主句谓语动词为一般完成时；主句谓语动词为一般过去时要用介词for；而且一段时间用for，而不是since。52. In general, prawns lived in shallow coastal waters or in streams. A B C D 自然现象和客观事实用一般现在时态，live（三）谓语的语态来源：考试大

语态主要表示是主动语态还是被动语态。来源：考试大 有四组动词是改错题中常考的：来源：考试大 、 prove My advice proved to be wrong. 我的建议被证明是错的 尽管是被证明，但习惯上用主动；例：A majority of the reports received from people claiming A to have seen the legendary Loch Ness Monster have proven to be B C mistakes, misconceptions, or they were being tricked. D 分析：D错，应改为tricks。并列连词 or 在此连接名词，如果把D理解为并列句，不仅时态不对，语义也有问题，故将整个句子改为名词。have proven to be是正确的。 、 Locate , Situate 这两个词可以用作主动，表示把...放置在...地方；确定...的位置 Bats locate obstacles.蝙蝠确定障碍物的位置 这两个词也可以用作被动来源：考试大 My school was located near the river. 区分locate的主动和被动比较难，但是有一个技巧存在：locate如果用作主动，后面必须跟宾语例：The center of gravity of the human body ---- behind the hip joint. (A)locates来源：考试大 (B)locating (C)to locate (D)is located 来源：考试大 分析：空格处显然缺谓语动词，故首先排除不能作谓语的B和C。动词locate后面没有宾语，所以用作被动,表示“位于”，所以D为正确选项。 、 表示需要概念的动词 need, want, require等 My watch needed repairing My watch needed to be repaired. 、 表示人的情感的动词 move, annoy, surprise, please等 He is so moving. 他令人感到感动。来源：考试大 He is greatly moved. 他感到非常感动。 主动和被动技巧总结：如果句子中有一个“过去分词 by”，如果断定它是谓语的话，前面必然有be动词 例：The Tennessee Valley Authority has chartered by the A United States Congress in 1933 to construct dams, B power

structures, and flood-control works along C the Tennessee River and its tributary streams. D 分析：A错，应改为has been chartered。由信号词by可知前面的谓语动词为被动语态形式。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