

[英语] 中考英语超强纠错 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，
建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/155/2021_2022__EF_BC_BB_E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_EF_c64_155760.htm

1. 我有重要的事情要告诉你。 误：I have important something to tell you. 正：I have something important to tell you. 析：当复合不定代词，如something, anything, everything, nothing等被形容词修饰时，形容词要放在其后。

2. 她和你父亲一样是位好老师。 误：She is as a good teacher as your father. 正：She is as good a teacher as your father. 析：在as as结构中，若形容词作定语修饰单数可数名词，不定冠词a (an) 应置于形容词和名词之间，不可放在形容词之前。

3. 那里的人喜欢喝茶。 误：There people like drinking tea. 正：People there like drinking tea. 析：表示方位的副词，如here, there, upstairs, downstairs, below, home等也可作定语，但通常放在所修饰的词之后。

4. 你认为我们首先应当做什么？ 误：What do you think should we do first? 正：What do you think we should do first? 析：英语中如果特殊疑问句中插入以一般疑问句式出现的插入语，如do you think等，则特殊疑问句本身的主语、谓语一般仍按陈述语序，而不再使用疑问语序。

5. 昨天他从马上跌了下来。 误：He fell the horse off yesterday. 正：He fell off the horse yesterday. 析：fall off中的off是介词，并非副词，所以应放在宾语之前。

6. 王涛有时上学迟到。 误：Wang Tao sometimes is late for school. 正：Wang Tao is sometimes late for school. 析：频度副词sometimes, often, usually, always等通常位于实义动词之前，be动词之后。

7. 这孩子没到上学的年龄。 误：The boy is

not enough old to go to school. 正：The boy is not old enough to go to school. 析：当enough, very much等修饰形容词或副词时，应放在形容词或副词之后。

8. 你还要别的什么吗？ 误：Else what would you like? 正：What else would you like? 析：else修饰疑问词或不定代词时，应放在它们的后面，又如：Do you want anything else? 9. 请你不要打开窗户，好吗？ 误：Would you not please open the window? 正：Would you please not open the window? 析：“Would you please……”用于委婉地提出建议、请求等。其否定形式应为：“Would you please not……”

10. 昨天所有的学生都去了公园。 误：The all students went to the park yesterday. 正：All the students went to the park yesterday. 析：当all, both等作定语修饰名词，且名词又有the修饰时，all, both等通常放在之前。

11. 她捡起了笔，把它还给了我。 误：She picked up the pen and gave back it to me. 正：She picked up the pen and gave it back to me. 析：由及物动词加副词构成的短语，当宾语是代词时，代词一般放在副词之前。

12. 你知道他什么时候回来吗？ 误：Do you know when will he come back? 正：Do you know when he will come back? 析：在含有宾语从句的复合句中，宾语从句连接词之后应该用陈述语序。

13. 他会玩电脑，我也会。 误：He can use a computer. So I can. 正：He can use a computer. So can I. 析：以so或neither (nor)开头的句子，若前一句的情况适合另一个人或事物时，句子要倒装。肯定句时用so，否定句时用neighter或nor开头，助动词要与谓语动词保持一致。

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