六级不等下次过之改错篇(2) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/498/2021\_2022\_\_E5\_85\_AD\_ E7\_BA\_A7\_E2\_80\_94\_E4\_c84\_498018.htm 第二天:认识词汇错 误一、副词、形容词误用1、系动词和感官动词后要接形容 词。系动词有:be, appear, seem, become, turn, go, come, grow, keep 等;感官动词:feel, taste, smell, sound, look 等;另外系 动词中的became, turn, go, come, grow, keep 等也可以是 行为动 词,请注意区别~ 试比较: Meat goes bad easily. / Go quickly or you'll be late. 2、 大多数副词以-ly结尾,但以-ly结尾的并不 都是副词。Like 形容词 意为"相似的,相像的", likely 也同 样是形容词 意为"可能的";类似的情形:friendly(友好的 ), woolly(长绒毛的), costly(昂贵的), lonely(孤单的 ), elderly(过了中年的,稍老的), fatherly(如父亲的,慈 爱的), motherly, brotherly, deadly (致命的, 极度的)等。3 一些以 a-开头的形容词 只能做表语,而不做名词的前置修 饰语,只能放在名词的后面;不能说 an asleep boy 而应是 a sleeping boy 或 an boy asleep;这一类的形容词有:afraid, alike, alive, alone, asleep, awake, ashamed (惭愧的,羞耻的), afloat (飘浮的,传播的),akin(同族的,类似的),alight(点 着的,发亮的)。二、介词误用1、介词的错误,只要出现 在 不及物动词后的介词;一些形容词后的介词;名词前后的 介词 以及一些固定词组中的介词习惯搭配 被误用。比如:中 文说 "一只鸟在树上",而英文却是"There is a bird in the tree."用的是 in 这个介词,而并非on;请大家做改错的时候 , 尽量从从所描述情景本身的形象含义, 来考虑使用哪个介

词;而不要全部从汉语的字面上理解来选择介词。 三、 代词 的误用 1、 弄清句子中某代词指代的对象,注意它前后的指 称是否一致; 2、对于关系代词, 当现行词是指人的名词时 , 关系代词主格用 who 或that, 宾格用whom; 现行词是指物的 名词时,关系代词用 which 或 that, 单在非限制性定语从句中 或介词后面的从句里 却只能用 which, 不能用that; 在同位语 从句里关系代词一般用 that, 而不用which。 3、 按正规语法, 不定代词 someone, everyone, anyone, each 等都用 he, him, his, himself 第三人称单数代词与之相呼应,而不用 they, them, theirs, themselves 复数代词。 四、 连词误用 1、 连词分为从属 连词和并列连词,它们的语法功能要搞清楚;尤其注意并列 连词连接的前后部分在语法上必须对等、对称。尤其是并列 的连词词组,如 either.....or, neither.....nor, as well as, in case 等。 2、 有些词既可以做介词又可做连词(如:since, for 等 ),但表达的意思不同;另一些词意思相同,如:despite( 尽管)是介词, although(尽管)是连词, 要注意区别二者 的使用;还有一些词(如:during, neither, hence, however, like, then 等)很容易被误当作连词,要特别小心;事实上,它们 是介词或是副词。3、最重要的是:先读懂句意,正确判断 句子各部分的关系是因果关系、条件关系还是并列关系,然 后才能确定应用哪个连词。 五、 冠词误用 1、 注意物质名词 抽象名词在句中是否已普通名词化 或反之,这与该名词是 否需要加冠词有密切的关系。例如: abandon ship 弃船而逃 ; a Smith 一个叫史密斯的人。 2、 仔细读懂句意,正确判断 某个名词是特指还是泛指。 大家一起来做套题练习一下,做 的不对没关系,只要经过自己的思考就是好的 When you start

talking about good and bad manners you immediately start meeting difficulties. Many people just cannot agree what they mean. We asked a lady, who replied that she thought you could tell a well-mannered person on the way they 71.\_\_\_\_\_ occupied the space around themfor example, when such a person walks down a street he or she is constantly unaware of 72.\_\_\_\_ others. Such people never bump into other people. However, a second person thought that this was more a question of civilized behavior as good manners. Instead, this 73.\_\_\_\_\_ other person told us a story, it he said was quite well known, 74.\_\_\_\_ about an American who had been invited to an Arab meal at 75.\_\_\_\_\_ one of the countries of the Middle East. The American hasnt 76.\_\_\_\_\_ been told very much about the kind of food he might expect. If he had known about American food, he might have behaved 77.\_\_\_\_\_ better. Immediately before him was a very flat piece of bread that looked, to him, very much as a napkin (餐巾) Picking it 78.\_\_\_\_ up, he put it into his collar, so that it falls across his shirt. 79.\_\_\_\_\_ His Arab host, who had been watching, said of nothing, but 80.\_\_\_\_\_ immediately copied the action of his guest. And that, said this second person, was a fine example of good manners. 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