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i. 前言

非母语学习者学习英文一定要注意语法。因为他们是用眼睛学英文的，而不是用耳朵和嘴巴。

即便他们每天和 **native speakers** 交流，也很难短时间熟悉很多句子。

花 1-2 天学习语法的规则和概念，可以提高你们的改错能力，句子的写作能力。这是英文学习的基础。

很多同学会问，那么语法学习学到什么程度才算达标呢？

下面是老顾所总结的语法学习的几个衡量标准。

- 1 懂得词性（譬如说动词介词等）和用法特点
- 2 懂得单词在句子之中充当的成分（譬如说主谓宾等）
- 3 懂得察觉语法错误或者句子错误。

一般来说，雅思如果有四大错误，就很难获得六分。

- 1 冠词和名词单复数错误
- 2 词性错误（譬如说介词当连词使用）
- 3 谓语错误
- 4 句子结构错误

ii. 本文档使用方法

1 在第一页的目录点击问题，就可以达到这个问题的页面，阅读相关解释

2 电脑按 **ctrl+F**，在屏幕上出现的“查找”功能里，输入关键词，也可以去到整个文件里所有出现这些关键词的地方查阅相关解释。

1. 词性

1.1 主要词性的列表

1 名词 noun

包括可数(countable)和不可数 (uncountable)

2 代词 pronoun

代词在作文中使用比较的灵活和多变，代词的选择错误也是常见问题

主格：代词做主语， 比如说 I am a teacher

宾格：代词做宾语， 比如说 My father talked to me.

形容词性物主代词：是代词充当定语， 比如说 my job is to help students improve writing skills.

名词性物主代词：代词充当主语、宾语或者表语， 一般是指代前面说过的某个名词， 比如说 His car is expensive, and mine is cheap. （这里的 mine 是 my car 的意思）

反身代词：充当宾语或者状语， 这个代词一般是和前面说过的一个名词或者代词是同一个人或者物体。 He worked for himself. （himself 和 he 是同一个人）

人 称 \ 形 式		主 格	宾 格	形容词性 物主代词	名词性 物主代词	反身代词
单 数	第一人称	I	me	my	mine	myself
	第二人称	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	第三人称	he she it	him her it	his her its	his hers its	himself herself itself
复 数	第一人称	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
	第二人称	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
	第三人称	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

3 动名词 gerund

就是动词加上 ing， 用作名词

譬如说： I enjoy working as a teacher. (working 就是个动名词)

4 不定式 infinitive (to do or to do something)

不定式和动名词一样，也是类似于名词的东西

譬如说： I want to work as a teacher. (to work as a teacher 就是不定式)

5 动词 verb,

包括及物(transitive verb)和不及物 (intransitive verb)

助动词

情态动词 Can, may, should, must, will, would, might, may, could+ do

6 形容词 adjective

7 现在分词 present participle

现在分词可能是谓语的一部分

例： I am working from home now. (working 现在分词，表示进行时态)

也可能是类似于形容词的东西

例： This company has many employees working from home. (working from home 现在分词，充当定语)

8 过去分词 past participle

过去分词可能是谓语的一部分

例: I have done this task. (done 过去分词, 表示完成时态)

也可能是类似于形容词的东西

例: I have many books written in English. (written in English 过去分词, 充当定语)

9 介词 (preposition) 和介宾短语

介词和冠词一样, 称之为虚词, 因为它独立不能够充当任何成分

常用的介词: In, at, on, within, as, with, because of, due to, despite, before, after

一般介词后面加名词或者动名词, 统称为介宾短语。

例: I am living in New Zealand. (in 是介词, 不能够独立存在, 要加上 New Zealand, in New Zealand 整个称之为介宾短语)

介宾短语一般充当状语、定语和表语, 介词就是 in, at, on, for, from, of 这样的词

例: Environmental problems in the United States are increasingly severe.

Comment [MC1]: 后置定语

例: In the United States, environmental problems are increasingly severe.

Comment [MC2]: 地点状语

例: I was in the United States.

Comment [MC3]: 表语

10 数词 numerals

11 副词 adverb

12 冠词 the, a, an

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一般和名词结合使用，冠词本身不充当成分

例子：I live in a small flat. (a 是冠词，不能独立存在，要加上名词 flat)

13 连词 conjunction

连词有两种，从属连词和并列连词

并列连词 and, or, but

从属连词 while, although, because, if, when, before, after

- 从属连词一定要连接独立的句子

While, because, although 等

- 在没有连词的情况下，不能句子里有两个动词

The lack of money leads to people do not receive education

错误的原因：lead to 和 do not receive 都是动词

正确的句子：people do not receive education because of the lack of money.

1 从属连词后面加从句，一定要有主句。

2 从属连词后面一定要加独立的句子，不能少成分。

限定词

1、冠词：a, an, the

2、形容词性的代词物主限定词 my, your, his, her, our, your, their, one's, its.

3 名词属格 John's, my friend's.

4 指示限定词 this, that, these, those, such.

5 关系限定词 whose, which. 疑问限定词 what, which, whose.

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6 不定限定词 no, some, any, each, every, enough, either, neither, all, both, half, several, many, much, (a) few, (a) little, other, another.

7 数词: 基数词和序数词、倍数词和分数词

8 量词: a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a great of, a good deal of, a large of, a small amount of, a quantity of, a great of, a good number ...

1.2 非谓语动词 (不定式和动名词)

很多同学有时候看到不定式和动名词很长, 不知道怎么运用。

去掉主语, 谓语动词改成 to do 或者是 doing, 后面保持不变, 然后整个当作一个名词看。

譬如说: I studied science at university.

那么 studying science at university 整个可以看作是一个动名词

Studying science at university was a great experience. (充当主语)

那么 to study science at university 不定式也可以看作是一个名词

It is my decision to study science at university (充当主语)

用动名词和不定式做主语有什么区别吗

动名词一般强调一个事情, 这个事情可能目前正在进行, 或者是客观存在
而不定式是表示一个还没发生的事情。

Studying science at university was a great experience. (已经发生)

It is my decision to study science at university (还没发生)

2. 句子成分

修饰的成分(这些成分在句中可以去掉，对句子结构不影响)：状语、定语、同位语、插入语

必备的成分：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语

状语：修饰动词或者句子的东西；状语是修饰动词或者整个句子的东西，解释时间、方式、状态、程度等。状语一般由副词、介宾短语和从句充当。

例：Nowadays, many countries have faced budget pressures in funding the public sector.

例：In underdeveloped countries, many people cannot find jobs easily.

定语：修饰名词的东西，起限定的作用

例：This is an expensive course.

例：This is a parenting course.

例：This is a cost-saving course.

补语：补充说明一个名词的语法成分

同位语：解释或者说明前面一个名词的东西(可能是名词、代词、同位语从句)

Obama, president of the United States, visited China last month.

President 是同位语

She likes eating fast food such as fries and hamburgers.

Fries and hamburgers 是同位语

Comment [MC4]: 副词，充当时间状语

Comment [MC5]: 介词加动名词表示处所

Comment [MC6]: 介词加名词表示地点状语

Comment [MC7]: 副词充当程度状语

Comment [MC8]: 形容词

Comment [MC9]: 名词

Comment [MC10]: 现在分词

主语和宾语	1 名词， 2 代词， 3 动名词， 4 不定式 10 数词
谓语动词	5 动词
表语或者补语	1 名词 6 形容词 7 现在分词 8 过去分词 9 介宾短语 4 不定式
定语	2 代词 6 形容词 10 数词 7 现在分词 8 过去分词 9 介宾短语 1 名词 4 不定式 12 限定词
状语	2 代词 11 副词 7 现在分词 8 过去分词 9 介宾短语 4 不定

	式
同位语	1 名词, 2 代词, 3 动名词

	主语	宾语	表语	宾语的补语	定语	状语	同位语
1 名词	√	√	√	√	√		√
2 代词	√	√			√	√	√
3 动名词	√	√	√				
4 不定式	√	√	√	√	√	√	
6 形容词			√	√	√		
7 现在分词			√	√	√	√	
8 过去分词			√	√	√	√	
9 介宾短语			√	√	√	√	
10 数词	√	√			√		
11 副词						√	
12 限定词					√		

2.1 插入语 (parentheses)

插入语一般是词或者是短语，用逗号或者破折号隔开，出现在句子中间或者句首。

插入语是修饰语，去掉之后对句子的结构没有影响。

常见的插入语有

副词 (personally, fortunately, besides, frankly, therefore) 等

介词短语 (as a matter of fact, by the way, in a word, in my view, in conclusion, in general) 等

现在分词 (frankly speaking, considering this) 等

动词不定式 (to be honest, to tell you the truth) 等

不难看出，这些词主要是所谓的连接词，用在口语和写作中，有助于加强语气和连接句子等

有时候，一些从句也可以充当插入语

As you know, as we all know, as far as I am concerned 等等，也可以出现在句子当中

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3. 单句和并列句

3.1 单句

1. 主语+及物动词+宾语
2. 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语 (含 it 做宾语的情况)
3. 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语
4. 主语+不及物动词
5. 主语+系+表 (含 it 做主语的情况)
6. 被动语态
7. There be 句型

什么叫独立的句子 (independent sentences) ?

就是去掉从句和修饰成分之后, 还有一个独立的单句

3 主语+及物动词+间接宾语(Indirect object)+直接宾语(direct object)

双宾语的结构一般都可以转化成主谓宾+状语的结构

My teacher sent me an email.

My teacher sent an email to me.

如果间接宾语比较长, 往往会写到后面。

My teacher sent an email to those students who failed to pass the exam.

如果间接宾语是个代词, 譬如说 him, her, me, them 等, 一般用双宾语结构比较多。

She gave me another book. (而不是 she gave another book to me 比较啰嗦)

3.2 被动语态

有及物动词作谓语的三个基本单句都可以改写成被动语态

主语+及物动词+宾语

The government should support children from poor homes.

Children from poor homes should be supported by the government.

主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语

Schools require all students to obey school rules.

All students are required to obey school rules.

主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语

Some companies offer outstanding students scholarships.

Outstanding students are offered scholarships.

3.3 there be 句型

There be 句型在英文中使用很广泛，对应我们中文的表达，表示“有”的意思，阐述一种客观存在的东西。主要有三种情况

引出新的话题

There is an assignment due next week. (下周有个作业要交。)

描述数据

There must have been more than 300 in the audience.

描述地点所存在的东西

There used to be a bookshop at the end of the street.

There be 句型里未必动词总是用系动词 be，也可能是其他的系动词或者情态动词，譬如说 remain, used to, appear, exist 等

There used to be many quick meetings in our company

可以看做：many quick meetings used to be (there) in our company.

There remains a matter still to be addressed.

可以看做：A matter remains still to be addressed (there).

There seems to be a problem with excessive screen use.

可以看做：a problem seems to be (there) with excessive screen use.

There be 句型最常见的两个错误就是主谓不一致和出现 run-on sentences

There 在英文里称之为 dummy subject (不知道是不是形式主语的意思)

3.4 并列句

And, or, but

Students do revision for exams and improve their skills for academic life. (通过 AND 连接两个动词)

注：有些语法专家认为这个不是并列句，还是一个单句，因为 AND 后面没有独立的句子。

他们会认为下面这个句子才属于并列句

Students do revision for exams and many teachers might ignore other aspects of development such as social skills. (通过 AND 连接两个独立的句子)

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4. 从句

4.1 从句的分类

4.1.1 状语从句

从句充当状语的功能

原因状语从句: because, since, as

时间状语从句: when, after, before, since, while, as, as soon as, by the time, until

地点状语从句: wherever, where

目的状语从句: so that, so... that, such ... that

让步状语从句: although, even if, even though, while

条件状语从句: if, when, once, as long as, unless, provided that

状语从句就是从句充当状语的功能，状语修饰一个句子或者动词，表示方式、地点、时间、目的、结果、原因等。

例: I will go shopping today.

Comment [MC11]: 时间状语，修饰整个句子

例: I will go shopping when I have time.

Comment [MC12]: 时间状语从句

连词+从句

从句去掉后，主句仍然可以独立存在；而主句去掉后，从句不能独立存在

While 的两种用法:

1 对比

While the birth rate rose, the death rate dropped.

2 表示同时进行的两个事情

While I was out for a business trip, they finished this project.

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形容词和副词的比较级经常涉及到比较状语从句

People expect to live longer than ever before. (这里的 long 是个副词，后面的 than ever before 是状语从句，省略了 they lived)

We are more independent than people were in the past. (independent 是个形容词，后面的 than people were in the past 是从句，省略了一个 independent)

Poor people are likely to pay higher taxes than the rich. (high 是个形容词，从句 than the rich，省略了 pay taxes)

比较状语从句的特点是中间出现省略，只突出强调的部分。

地点状语从句相对来说比较少使用，基础好一点的同学可以学习一下。

由 **wherever, where, anywhere** 引导

We can read news, send text messages and email our friends wherever we like.

Everywhere 引导

Everywhere he goes, he can make people laugh.

Where 引导，指代一个地点（可以用在地图题）

A library has been built where there had once been a sports centre.

4.1.2 名词性从句

主语从句，宾语从句，表语从句，同位语从句

第一种：以“that”引导的名词性从句必定有个独立的句子

The population is growing older. (人口增加变老)

I believe that the population is growing older. (宾语从句，红色的从句部分充当主句 believe 的宾语)

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It is believed that the population is growing older. (主语从句, it 形式主语, 红色的从句部分充当主句的真正主语)

The fact is that the population is growing older. (表语从句, is 是系动词, 从句是表语, 补充说明主语 fact)

The demand for health care is increasing, due to the fact that the population is growing older. (同位语从句, 从句充当 fact 的同位语)

I disagree with the idea that we cannot deal with problems of the ageing population. (同位语从句, 从句充当 idea 的同位语)

再看一个例子

宾语从句: I think that education can be expensive for many students.

表语从句: The fact is that education can be expensive for many students.

主语从句: It is true that education can be expensive for many students.

同位语从句: Many people give up education, due to the fact that education can be expensive for them.

第二种: 以“wh”引导的名词性从句 (what, why, how, when, where 等)

How 引导的名词性从句有两种可能:

- How + 形容词或者副词, 强调程度

Some people do not realise how important the investment in art is to their lives.

从句还原: the investment in art is important to their lives.

- How + 完整的句子, 表示“如何, 怎样”的意思

The government does not know how it can curb crime.

从句还原: it can curb crime.

what 引导的名词性从句有两种可能:

What + 缺乏主语或者宾语的句子

- People do not know what they can do to improve their standards of living.

从句还原:

They can do something to improve their standards of living.

What + 名词, 这个名词可能充当从句的主语或者宾语

The government does not know what policy it can implement to improve people's standards of living.

从句还原: It can implement the policy to improve people's standards of living.

名词性从句的常见错误

1. whether 和 that 不能同时连用。

例: The question remains whether that it was a serious love affair or a passing fancy.

〔分析〕错误, that 和 whether 不能同时使用。

The question remains whether it was a serious love affair or a passing fancy.

〔分析〕正确。这个问题仍然存在, 是否这是严肃的感情, 还是一时的好感。

They cannot notice that whether family members suffer from some problems , because they are not always at home.

错误的原因: that 和 whether 不连用

提升的句子: They do not know whether their family members are facing any problem because they are not always at home.

2. 名词性从句可以用“how, what, why, when, where”等词引导, 和 that 不能同时连用。

例: Many people do not realise that how serious environmental problems can be.

【分析】错误，that 和 how 不能同时使用。

Many people do not realise how serious environmental problems can be.

【分析】正确。很多人意识不到环境问题可以多么的严重。

3. “that”引导名词性从句的时候，从句一定是完整的句子，这和定语从句有显著的不同。

例：It is widely believed that people improving efficiency by using computers.

【分析】错误，“improving”不是完整的谓语动词。

It is widely believed that people can improve efficiency by using computers.

【分析】正确。被广泛认可的事情是人们可以通过使用电脑提高效率。

4. 和状语从句、定语从句类似，名词性从句出现的时候，必须要有主句，否则句子不完整。

例：The fact that education is the key to a country's long-term success.

【分析】错误，“the fact”引导同位语从句，并没有主句。

Government funding is supported by the fact that education is the key to a country's

long-term success.

【分析】正确，政府的资助基于一个事实：教育是国家长期成功的关键。

5. 同位语从句的引导词比较局限，一般有 fact, news, idea, view, notion, evidence 等，而 phenomenon, trend, tendency, result, problem 等一般不引导同位语从句

There are some reasons for the phenomenon that people lack of sufficient exercises.

错误的原因：phenomenon 一般不引导同位语从句；lack of 的 lack 是个名词

提升的句子：There are some reasons why the lack of exercise has become a growing problem.

it is a common phenomenon that a large amount of people lack enough exercise daily.

错误的原因：phenomenon 一般不引导同位语从句；amount 不修饰人

提升的句子：The lack of daily exercise has become a common problem.

4.1.3 定语从句

定语从句是从句充当定语的功能，类似于形容词。因此很多人叫定语从句叫形容词从句。

定语从句修饰的名词称之为“先行词”

第一种：以关系代词 who, that, whom, which 引导

在学习这一种从句的时候，要懂得两个特点：

1 从句还原。

所谓还原，就是先行词代入从句里，可以使从句完整。

2 去掉从句后，主句是独立的句子。

例：Students who have musical talents can attend musical training.

先行词：students

从句：who have musical talents

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从句还原：students have musical talents （主谓宾结构）

从句（who have musical talents）去掉，主句：Students can attend musical training.

关系代词的正确选择是很多学生的问题。初学者在选择关系代词或者关系副词的时候，需要参照下面的表格。

	充当主语	充当宾语
先行词是人	who (or that)	whom (or that) （经常可以省略）
先行词是物	which (or that)	which (or that) （经常可以省略）

限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

非限制性定语从句	可以修饰前面整句话，也可以修饰一个名词	修饰一个名词，指代名词的全部 例句：He has two children, who study in Australia. 意思：他有且只有两个孩子，两个孩子都在澳大利亚读书。
限制性定语从句	只能限定一个名词	限定（或者是特指）一个名词，指代名词的部分 例句：He has two children who study in Australia. 意思：他不只两个孩子，其中两个孩子都在澳大利亚读书。

- 1 非限制性定语从句的关系代词前一般有逗号
 - 2 非限制性定语从句既可能修饰一个名词，也可能修饰一个句子
 - 3 在修饰一个名词的时候，限制性定语从句是指代先行词的一部分，而非限制性定语从句指代的是先行词的全部
 - 2 非限制性定语从句既可能修饰一个名词，也可能修饰一个句子
- 在写一个非限制性定语从句的时候，

情况 A: 写完主句后, 你要看看自己的主句是不是一个名词结尾, 而这个主句是不是作为从句的主语。如果不是名词结尾, 关系代词用 **which**, 从句的谓语动词可以用单数

譬如说我想说: 很多小公司的员工都要工作很勤奋, 这已经成为一个普遍现象。

前面是主句, 工作很勤奋, **work hard** 不是名词, 所以从句我用了 **which has**

Many employees of small companies have to work very hard, which has become the norm in the workplace.

情况 B: 写完主句后, 如果主句是一个名词结尾, 而且从句不管修饰句子还是修饰这个名词都说的过去, 这个时候要看名词的性质,

B1 这个名词如果是单数或者是不可数名词, 相对来说比较简单。

如果我想说: 很多人现在都很注意员工培训, 这对事业有帮助。

前面主句的结尾是一个名词, **training**, 这是一个不可数名词, 这个时候要看名词是否是单数或者是不可数名词, 如果是, 谓语动词可以用单数。

Many people today pay attention to on-the-job training, which is important to their career success.

B2 这个名词是复数, 特别还是表示人的名词, 要特别小心处理

如果我想说: 很多人现在都很注意和同事的关系, 这对事业有帮助。

这个句子就比较复杂, 有可能结尾是 **colleagues**, 也可能是 **relationships**

我会尽量使用情态动词, **can, may** 等, 这么写, 因为情态动词没有单复数, 不管修饰前面整个句子, 还是前面的复数名词, 语法都没问题

Many people today pay attention to their working relationships, which can be vital to their career achievement. (✓)

如果我的从句谓语动词用 **are**, 就不是很好, 因为如果修饰整句主句, 那么谓语动词用单数才对。

Many people today pay attention to their working relationships, which are vital to their career achievement. (✗)

如果我的主句用 **colleagues** 结尾, 问题就更大, **colleagues** 是人, 和后面的关系代词 **which** 有冲突

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Many people today pay attention to their relationship with colleagues, which are important to their career success. (×)

情况 C: 写完主句后，如果主句是一个名词结尾，而且从句肯定只可能修饰这个名词，而不可能是前面的句子，这个时候从句的先行词和谓语单复数随着名词变化

如果我想说：很多度假的人都对历史建筑感兴趣，这些建筑都有独特的建筑方式。

这个句子的结尾是 **historic sites**，而且铁定是从句的主语，从句不可能修饰“感兴趣”这个事情。

Many holidaymakers are interested in historic sites, which normally have unique architectural styles. (√)

Online courses are suitable for those children who cannot go to school every day.

(限制性定语从句特指先行词的一部分，在这里世界上小孩其中的一部分，就是“不能够每天上学的小孩”)

Online courses are suitable for children with disabilities, who cannot go to school every day.

(非限制性定语从句不限定先行词，只是提供附加信息解释先行词的全部，这句话意思就是世界上所有的残疾的小孩都是不能每天上课)

Pursuing a degree overseas is expensive for poor children, who cannot afford tuition fees of secondary education.

第二种：以 whose 引导定语从句

以 whose 引导的定语从句中，先行词一般是从句的定语。

He is the client whose credit card was stolen.

Client 先行词，是从句 credit card 的定语

从句还原成 the credit card of the client was stolen.

在很正式的文体中，还可能用 of which/of whom 这个结构来引导

These business leaders are accountable to a management committee of which they are also members.

A management committee 是先行词，充当从句 members 的定语

从句还原成 they are also members of a management committee.

在雅思图表作文中，有时候可能会用到数字 of which/whom 的表达

The school has 60 students, half of whom chose music as their favourite subject.

第三种：以关系副词 why, where, when 引导

Where, when, in which, by which 出现的时候，定语从句一般是个完整的句子，因为先行词在从句里不是充当主语或者宾语，而是状语的一部分。

例 2: Children are raised in an environment where they are exposed to violence.

先行词：environment

从句：where=in which, in which they are exposed to violence

从句还原：in the environment, they are exposed to violence

主句：Children are raised in an environment

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非限制性定语从句的谓语动词什么时候用单数？什么时候用复数？

A 如果非限制性定语从句可以很清晰的指代前边名词，就根据名词来变谓语单复数

There has been an increase in apartment blocks, which have changed the face of the city.

B 如果尽可能修饰名词又修饰句子，就用 can

The government has invested a lot in the construction of new residential buildings, which can satisfy the needs of new comers.

C 修饰前边句子，谓语动词必定用单数

The number of residential buildings has increased, which has changed the skyline of the city.

4.1.4 分词结构

现在分词的使用

现在分词“doing”在句子充当下面几种成分

1 表示谓语的进行时态

人口老得很快。

The population is ageing fast.

2 定语

在家里工作的人越来越多。

The number of employees who work at home increases.

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The number of employees working at home increases.

3 宾语补足语（补充说明宾语的东西）

我看到她在看书。

I saw her reading a book.

4 现在分词充当状语，表示结果

机械化代替了劳动力，从而降低了生产的成本。

Machines have replaced skilled labour, thereby reducing the cost of production.

5 现在分词充当状语，表示原因

住在城市里，很多人都有健康问题。

Living in cities, many people have struggled with poor health.

现在分词其他相关的语法点

1 现在分词在状语从句中省略的应用

在时间状语从句，比如说 **when, while** 引导的从句中，从句和主句的主语一致的时候，从句主语可以省略。

他们在处理不同的问题时，很有可能会借鉴当地人的经验。

They are likely to draw upon the experience of locals when they handle different problems.

They are likely to draw upon the experience of locals when handling different problems.

在让步状语从句，比如说 **although, while** 引导的从句中，从句和主句的主语一致的时候，从句主语可以省略。

While admitting that studying overseas is an expensive decision, I would argue that it is worth the money.

2 现在分词和动名词的区别

I enjoy working as a teacher.

Working as a teacher, I should pay attention to students' needs.

句 1: 动名词，充当动词 **enjoy** 的宾语

句 2: 分词，充当状语

3 现在分词和过去分词的区别

I feel boring.

I feel bored.

第二句是对的，因为是人“被弄得很无聊”，人是“**bore**”这个动作的接受者。

你可以说“**this movie is boring**”，因为电影是“**bore**”这个动作的发出者。

The proportion of people working for the public sector dropped.

The proportion of working people employed by service firms has increased.

第一句是对的，用现在分词，因为是 **People** 主动工作

第二句也是对的，用过去分词，因为 **PEOPLE** 是被 **employed**，被动

过去分词的使用

过去分词“**done**”在句子充当下面几种成分

1 表示谓语的完成时态

I **have completed** a degree course.

2 表示被动语态

This book **was written by** my friend.

3 定语

I have read all the books (**which were**) **written** by Steve Jobs.

4 状语

Compared with women, men spend less time on housework.

这个时候注意，分词和后面动词的主语是相同的。上面一句话的原句事实上是下面这一句话。

When men are compared with women, men spend less time on housework.

5 状语从句里的省略

Bottles are reused **after being collected**. (常用于流程图)

Although built five decades ago, this building is still in good condition.

注意：在 **after, before** 这些词后面加过去分词的时候，要加 **being**

分词使用的常见错误

1 现在分词和过去分词分不清楚

They may resign and seek employment in their interested fields and companies.

错误的原因：**interested** 过去分词，一般修饰人，不修饰物体

提升的句子：They may resign and seek employment in some interesting companies or fields.

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Comparing with public schools, private schools are normally expensive and teachers are more experienced.

错误的原因: compared with 才是正确的表达, 因为是 private schools 被比较

提升的句子: Compared with public schools, private schools are normally expensive and teachers are more experienced.

2 不及物动词的过去分词一般不充当后置定语

News programmes enable us to know the events happened in the world.

错误的原因: happened 是不及物动词, 没有被动语态, 不能充当后置定语。

提升的句子: News programmes enable us to know the events happening in the world.

6. 语法的常见错误

5.1 关于冠词和单复数的语法错误

5.1.1 冠词使用的几种情况

确定冠词还有单复数主要是考虑 3 个要素

要素 1: 可数名词、不可数 名词	要素 2: 数量 (是 1 个还是 多个)	要素 3: 是否特指这个名词	选择
可数	很多东西里的一个	不特指	1 单数 不定冠词 a/an I have a book. You can read it. (意思就是随便找 本书看, 不要去做 其他事情。)
可数	只有一个	特指	2 单数 定冠词 You can read the book I bought yesterday. (特指 某一本书)
可数	不止一个	不特指	3 复数 无冠词 I have some books. You can read them.
可数	不止一个	特指	4 复数 定冠词 You can read the books I borrowed from James. (特指 某一些书)
不可数名词	不考虑	不特指	5 I want more information. (只 要信息就可以, 不 特指)
不可数名词	不考虑	特指	6 The information from the Internet is sometimes

			useless. (强调来自网络的信息, 而不是其他渠道的信息)
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可数名词的话, 首先考虑复数

Today many students use computers to do homework.

因为电脑一般世界上不可能只有一个, 用复数比较合理。

如果语境是想表达 **只有一个电脑, 而且任何电脑都可以**, 那么就用不定冠词

Many parents choose to buy a computer as a birthday gift for their children.

如果语境是**特定说某个电脑**, 那么用定冠词

You can use the computer in the sitting room to surf the Internet.

有时候, 可数名词前面**如果加一些介词, 形成固定的词伙, 表示特定的意思**, 就不用冠词; 其余时候, 可数名词一般不可能裸奔

譬如说 on computer

The information is available on computer.

In recent years, an increasing number of people are willing to go to universities

错误的原因: go to university 不需要用复数; 时态不对

提升的句子: In recent years, an increasing number of people have been driven by the idea of studying at university for their job prospects.

We can benefit a lot from the advanced technology which has huge impact on the society

错误的原因: impact 是可数名词, 要用冠词; on society 固定搭配, 不需要加冠词

提升的句子: We can benefit a lot from the advanced technology which has a huge impact on society.

如果名词前面出现形容词性物主代词，或者是所有格，就不用加冠词

譬如说 his book, this company's reputation

定冠词的使用

1. 最高级要用定冠词 the tallest, the oldest, the highest
2. 基数词前面要加定冠词 the first, the second, the third
3. 放在某些形容词或者分词前面充当一类人，譬如说 the poor, the rich, the elderly, the unemployed 等
4. 特指前面说过的一个名词。

I found a book in my bedroom. The book is about the second world war.

5 指某一类东西，譬如说 the wolf is a dangerous animal (事实上是想说所有的 wolves 都是 dangerous animals)

不定冠词的使用

1. 表示不确定所说的东西或者人是什么时候

I want to learn this language by taking a class.

2. 表示数量是一个

This is a very interesting book.

不定冠词不可以和不可数名词，或者是名词复数连用

This is an equipment. (错误, equipment 不可数)

5.1.2 名词单复数问题

可数名词的冠词和单复数问题

a. 可数名词不裸奔，也就是要有冠词或者是复数

This policy has positive effect on companies.

错误的原因：effect 是可数名词

正确的句子：This policy has a positive effect on companies.

First of all, people from disadvantaged background are not willing spend money on environmentally friendly product.

错误的原因：background 和 product 都不用复数

提升的句子：First of all, people from disadvantaged backgrounds are not willing spend money on environmentally friendly products.

Manufacturer should supply more products to support extra people.

错误的原因：manufacturer 可数名词不裸奔

提升的句子：Manufacturers should provide more products to satisfy the needs of people.

Heavy workload is another reason why young people feel less happy than before.

错误的原因：workload 可数名词不裸奔

提升的句子: The heavy workload is another reason why many young people today feel less happy than before.

Books、films and the internet have provided people with opportunity to learn about the other cultures.

错误的原因: Opportunity 可数, 要有复数

提升的句子: Books、films and the internet have provided people with opportunities to increase their knowledge about other cultures.

There are some actions school should take to make education more interesting and practical.

错误的原因: school 可数名词要加复数

提升的句子: Schools should take actions to make education more interesting and practical.

NB: 如果是可数名词单数前面有所有格、代词或者是限定词, 不需要加冠词

I have a book about this topic. (book 是可数名词, 前面加冠词)

I have borrowed some ideas from Jane's book. (Jane's 所有格, 加 book, 不需要加冠词)

I have borrowed ideas from his book. (his 代词, 不需要加冠词)

I have borrowed ideas from this book. (this 限定词, 不需要加冠词)

b. 可数名词复数的前面不需要加定冠词, 除非特指

Learning can be personalised to help the students.

错误的原因: students 这里泛指所有的学生, 不需要特指

正确的句子: Learning can be personalised to help students.

如果你特指有学习有困难的学生, 可以特指

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c. 元音开头的形容词或者名词前面要用 an，而不是 a

News media are a important influence on the public.

错误的原因：important 元音开头，应该是 an

正确的句子：News media are an important influence on the public.

People in these fields deserve a higher salary because a outstanding person needs talent to succeed.

错误的原因：outstanding 前面应该加冠词 an

提升的句子：people in these fields deserve a higher salary because only outstanding people with real talent can succeed.

不可数名词的冠词和单复数问题

a. 不可数名词前面不加 a 或者 an

学生的句子：It is not easy to find a full-time employment.

错误的原因：Employment 不可数名词，不能加冠词 a

正确的句子：It is not easy to find a full-time job.

学生的句子：Advanced technology have a detrimental impact on the environment.

错误的原因：主谓不一致，technology 这个时候是不可数名词

提升的句子：The application of advanced technology sometimes has a damaging effect on the environment.

Students will have a bad academic performance and do not have confidence in their work.

错误的原因: performance 表示“表现”的时候, 大部分时候是不可数名词

提升的句子: Students do not perform well at school because of the lack of confidence.

People from deprived backgrounds have opportunities to have access to a high-skilled work by studying specialized knowledge.

错误的原因: work 不可数, 不能够有冠词

提升的句子: people from deprived backgrounds have opportunities to acquire specialised knowledge and do skilled work.

poor students are able to have an equal access to education.

错误的原因: access 不可数

提升的句子: **poor students have equal access to education.**

b. 不可数名词没有复数

学生的句子: Some young people can receive trainings.

错误的原因: training 不可数

正确的句子: Some young people can receive training.

学生的句子: If deprived students could obtain economic aids from others, they may understand the importance of giving and form a positive attitude toward life.

错误的原因: aid 不可数名词, 加 S 以后是专有名词 AIDS

提升的句子: if deprived students could gain financial support from others, they may understand the importance of giving and form a positive attitude toward life.

学生的句子: it is wise for them to reduce pollutions in order to avoid the tax.

错误的原因：pollution 不可数名词

提升的句子：It is wise for them to reduce pollution in order to avoid the tax burden.

Teachers provide children with academic supports at school, while parents are essential in developing children's creativity

错误的原因：support 不可数；人一般会说 essential

提升的句子：Teachers provide children with academic support at school, while parents play an essential role in children's creativity.

可数名词和不可数名词常见混淆看附录 1

c. 不可数名词除非特指，否则不需要加定冠词

As a result of it, they do not finish the homework and do not go to the school.

错误的原因：homework 不可数名词，不需要加定冠词，go to school 词伙，不需要加定冠词

提升的句子：As a result of it, they do not finish homework and go to school.

错误的句子：We can acquire the knowledge by reading books.

错误的原因：knowledge 不可数名词，不是特指就不要 the

提升的句子：We can acquire the knowledge about endangered animals by reading books.

Though mechanical farming has improved the productivity, actually it has an adverse impact on the economy of the rural community.

错误的原因：productivity 不可数名词，不是特指就不要 the

提升的句子: Though mechanical farming has improved productivity, actually it has an adverse impact on the economy of the rural community.

d. 限定词 a number of, few, a few, numerous, many, various, a variety of several, different, diverse, other 等一般都不加不可数名词或者可数名词单数, 而是加可数名词复数

People today have more access to a variety of information due to the development of information technology.

错误的原因: a variety of 后面一般加可数名词复数

提升的句子: People today have wider access to information due to the development of the information technology.

People can gain diverse knowledge by learning history to advance their career.

错误的原因: diverse 后面要加名词复数

提升的句子: People can become more knowledgeable and advance their career by learning history.

Many scientific knowledge can be used in teaching students.

错误的原因: knowledge 不可数名词, 不和 many 连用

正确的句子: Many materials about science can be used in teaching students.

Children from poor homes have few opportunity to receive education.

错误的原因: few 后面要加可数名词复数

正确的句子: Children from poor homes have few opportunities to receive education.

In the modern world, people spend a few time on doing exercise although it is known that exercise is essential to their health.

错误的原因：a few 不修饰不可数名词

提升的句子：People spend little time doing exercise although they know that exercise is essential to their health.

University education can provide young students variety of knowledge and skills

错误的原因：a variety of 后面不加不可数名词

提升的句子：University education can provide young students with numerous opportunities to acquire knowledge and skills.

One of the biggest problem of education is that it can cost a lot of money.

错误的原因：one of 后面要加名词复数

提升的句子：one of the biggest problems of education is that it can cost a lot of money.

Eco-friendly goods have a higher price than other similar merchandise

错误的原因：other 后面很多时候加可数名词复数；price 和 goods 也不同数

提升的句子：Eco-friendly goods are more expensive than conventional counterparts.

e. 量词或者限定词 a large amount of, a large quantity of, little, a little, much 等一般加不可数名词，不能加可数名词复数

It will cost numerous money.

错误的原因：Money 不可数，不能用 numerous 修饰,改成 a large amount of money

正确的句子：It will cost a large amount of money.

Employing similar quantity of men and women in all position is not beneficial to a company's development

错误的原因: quantity 不能修饰人, all +可数名词的话, 名词要加复数。

提升的句子: Employing similar numbers of men and women in all positions is not beneficial to a company's development

d. 限定词 this 后面 要加名词单数, these, those 要加可数名词复数

These knowledge is important to students.

错误的原因: knowledge 不可数名词, 不能和 these 连用

正确的句子: this kind of knowledge is important to students.

The government should invest money in another public welfare like education or transportation

错误的原因: welfare 不可数名词, 前面不可能用 another; welfare 是福利的意思, 后面 transportation 不属于

提升的句子: The government should invest money in other public services like education and public transport.

most children are not able to understand those international news on television

错误的原因: news 不可数名词, 前面不能加 those

提升的句子: Most children are not able to understand international news.

e. 有些可数名词的复数形式不规则变化, 而不是仅仅加 s 或者 es。

有些词单复数同形, 譬如说 means, species

有些词的复数不是加 s，比如说 datum 的复数是 data, medium 的复数是 media

5.2 词性使用错误

5.2.1 及物动词

a. 及物动词一定要有宾语，要么用被动语态

Machines enable to complete tasks efficiently.

错误的原因：Enable 是个及物动词，要有宾语。

正确的句子：Machines enable us to complete tasks efficiently.

Visiting to the museums is beneficial to cultural heritage.

错误的原因：visit 是及物动词，不用加 to

提升的句子：Museums can help protect cultural heritage.

Most problems caused by money will eliminate

错误的原因：eliminate 及物动词，要么被动，要么加宾语。

提升的句子：Most problems caused by a lack of money will disappear.

Children in low income families have enough abilities to face to the difficulty of adult life

错误的原因：face 是及物动词，不用加 to

提升的句子：Children in low income families are possibly more capable of dealing with challenges of adult life.

As technology updates so fast,the industry promotion leads to structural unemployment.

错误的原因：update 是个及物动词，要有被动语态或者宾语

提升的句子: Technology has developed so fast that people who fail to upgrade their skills can lose jobs easily. This is known as structural unemployment.

Employers would not give these employees more opportunities to promote

错误的原因: promote 及物动词, 要用被动语态, 或者是加宾语

提升的句子: Employers would not give these employees more opportunities to get promoted.

Some students may follow their friends to skip classes or addict to computer games.

错误的原因: addict 是个及物动词, 不能够不加宾语, 或者使用被动语态

提升的句子: Some students may follow their friends to skip classes or get addicted to computer games.

b. 及物动词词组后面一般也是要加名词

People who choose to study at university can gain a qualification which can contribute to find a better job and gain higher salaries.

错误的原因: contribute to 后面只能加名词

提升的句子: People who choose to study at university can gain a qualification and find a well-paid job.

c. 及物动词不能和名词混淆

有些及物动词, 比如说 access, contact 同时也是名词, 很多同学经常会加介词, 是错误的

People can contact with their friends easily by using mobile phones.

错误的原因: 这里的 contact 是个及物动词

正确的句子: People can contact their friends easily by using mobile phones.

People can maintain contact with their friends easily by using mobile phones.

Overworking may danger people's health in the long term.

错误的原因: danger 做动词意义可以改为 endanger, danger 本身是名词

提升的句子: overworking may endanger people's health in the long term.

They can analysis those events happening in other countries.

错误的原因: analysis 是个名词

提升的句子: They can analyse international events happening in other countries.

Authorities should make every one access to free tertiary education

错误的原因: make somebody + do, 而 access to 的 access 是个名词

提升的句子: Authorities should make sure that everybody has free access to higher education.

d. 及物动词不能加介词

It is true that advertisements target at different kinds of customers.

错误的原因: target 是及物动词, 不需要加介词

提升的句子: It is true that advertisements target different customers.

Attending to universities is a good choice to improve skills.

错误的原因: attend 是个及物动词, 没有必要加介词

提升的句子: Attending university is a good choice, if young people intend to improve skills.

5.2.2 不及物动词

a. 不及物动词不能够直接加名词作宾语

Many people disagree this idea.

错误的原因: Disagree 不及物动词, 需要加介词

正确的句子: Many people disagree with this idea.

Participating extra-curricular activities can help students develop a wide range of skills.

错误的原因: participate 是不及物动词, 后面要有介词

提升的句子: Participating in extra-curricular activities can help students develop a wide range of skills.

b. 不及物动词和系动词没有被动语态

The water consumption for agriculture was remained basically unchanged.

错误的原因: remain 系动词, 没有被动语态

提升的句子: The water consumption for agriculture remained basically unchanged.

Those patients who suffer from fatal diseases are most benefited.

错误的原因: benefit 不及物动词, 没有被动语态

提升的句子: Those patients who suffer from fatal diseases are among the most affected.

People can find good jobs when they are graduated.

错误的原因: "are graduated" 改成 graduate, 不及物动词没有被动语态

正确的句子: People can find good jobs when they graduate.

News media nowadays can deliver the latest news happened around the world to people.

错误的原因：happen 不及物动词，没有被动语态，不能作为过去分词修饰名词

提升的句子：news media nowadays can deliver the latest news and tell us what is happening around the world.

5.2.3 介词

c. 介词不能加动词

Although there are still some drawbacks, teleworking has become a growing popular approach to run companies in the world.

错误的原因：approach 的 to 是个介词

提升的句子：Although there are still some drawbacks, teleworking has become a popular way to manage staff for many companies in the world.

Library users have access to use computers and videos as educational resources.

错误的原因：“access to”的 to 是介词，不能加动词“use”，去掉这个动词

正确的句子：Library users have access to educational resources such as computers and videos

parents and teachers should make an effort to limit children`s screen time, thereby preventing kids lose interests in study

错误的原因：prevent somebody from doing something

提升的句子：parents and teachers should make an effort to limit children`s screen time, so children can concentrate on their studies.

We should spend more time for accompany our family .

错误的原因：for 是介词，后面不能加动词的原形

提升的句子：We should spend more time on our family life.

People need to pay more attention to their family life, which is a key to make them happy.

错误的原因：key to 的 to 是介词，后面要加名词

提升的句子：People need to pay more attention to their family life, which is a key to happiness.

The writing skill is the key to present one's ideas, so it is necessary to acquire the basic knowledge of writing

错误的原因：the key to 的 to 是介词

提升的句子：Writing skills play a key role in presenting our ideas to readers.

d. 介词不能加句子

Men prefer to talk about advance career.

错误的原因：About 是介词，后面不能加动词或者句子，而 advance 是动词

正确的句子：Men prefer to talk about career advancement.

Cities are growing with more and more people come to cities

错误的原因：with 是个介词，后面不能加句子

提升的句子：Cities are growing with more and more people moving to urban areas.

Despite that the young generation can solve some problems by themselves, they also need others around them to aid them in achieving their goals.

错误的原因：Despite 只能加名词，或者是 despite the fact that 同位语从句

提升的句子：despite the fact that the young generation can solve some problems by themselves, they also need others around them to achieve their goals.

e. 介词不能加副词

In particular, people working at office usually travel to and from work by car rather than by foot or bicycle.

错误的原因：in particular 是固定的词伙；on foot 是固定的词伙

提升的句子：Office workers in particular, travel to and from work by car rather than on foot or by bike.

5.2.4 形容词

f. 形容词不能修饰句子、动词和形容词

Well-educated people can settle conflicts easier.

错误的原因：easy 是形容词，不能修饰句子或者动词，改成 easily

正确的句子：Some technologies can be used daily.

Modern communication methods enable us to communicate across countries more convenient and accessible.

错误的原因：convenient 形容词不能修饰动词

提升的句子：Modern communication technology has made communication across the world more convenient and achievable.

5.2.5 副词

g. 副词一般不作表语

例: Communication has become more easily.

错误的原因: 副词一般不能作表语, 因为表语是修饰主语的, 而形容词修饰名词

正确的句子: Communication has become easier.

h. 副词不是连词

5.2.6 非谓语动词的错误

Young people today seem to more independent than their parents.

错误的原因: 不定式里面需要有动词

提升的句子: Young people today seem to be more conscious of independence than their parents.

Young people are likely to influenced by the peer.

错误的原因: 不定式被动语态要有 be; peer 不应该是特指

提升的句子: Young people are likely to be influenced by peers.

5.3 谓语错误

5.3.1 主谓不一致

a. 不可数名词和可数名词的单数做主语, 谓语动词都是单数

例子 It is common knowledge that fast food normally contain high fat.

错误的原因: Fast food 不可数名词, 后面的动词 contain 用单数

正确的句子: It is common knowledge that fast food normally contains high fat.

b. 动名词做主语, 谓语动词是单数

Shopping on the Internet provide many choices for sellers and buyers.

错误的原因：“shopping”动名词做主语，谓语动词应该用单数“provides”

正确的句子：Shopping on the Internet provides many choices for sellers and buyers.

c. 可数名词的复数做主语，谓语动词就是复数

news media becomes more important than before.

错误的原因：media 一般是复数，谓语动词要用复数

正确的句子：**news media have become more important than before.**

d. 有一些代词后面的谓语动词一定是单数（anybody, anything, everybody, everything, nobody, nothing, somebody, something, each, every, none）

Every children are required to finish homework every day.

错误的原因：every+名词单数，谓语动词也要用单数

正确的句子：Every child is required to finish homework every day.

e. “there be”句型中谓语动词的数随着其后面的名词改变。

There is many people who prefer to drive cars.

错误的原因：主语是 many people，和 is 不一致

正确的句子：There are many people who prefer to drive cars.

f. 由 what, whether, how, that, where 引起的主语从句中，谓语动词常用单数。

How we cope with massive technological change in the 21st century are an interesting issue.

错误的原因：how 引导的主语从句后的谓语动词用单数。

正确的句子：How we cope with massive technological change in the 21st century is an interesting issue.

5.3.2 时态

红色是常用的几种时态，掌握这些时态基本上应付雅思作文和口语已经足够了

	过去	现在	将来
一般	Increased	increases	Will increase
完成	Had increased	Has/have increased	Will have increased
进行	Was increasing	Is/are increasing	Will be increasing
完成进行	Had been increasing	Has/have been increasing	Will have been increasing

被动语态

The old building has been demolished.

	过去	现在	将来
一般	was demolished	Is demolished	Will be demolished
完成	Had been increased	Has been demolished	Will have been demolished
进行	Was being demolished	Is being demolished.	
完成进行			

系动词（其实和被动语态差不多，就是针对 be 动词变化）

Many children are obese.

	过去	现在	将来
一般	Were obese	Are obese	Will be obese
完成	Had been obese	Have been obese	Will have been obese
进行	Were being obese	Are being obese.	
完成进行			

滥用过去时（过去时一般强调过去发生，现在不再发生）

Another effect the higher fuel caused is that it could affect the environment adversely.

错误的原因：caused 不应该用过去时

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提升的句子: One problem caused by a higher fuel cost is that the environment can be affected adversely.

Pollution became a serious problem.

错误的原因: 如果用 **became** (过去时), 意味着环境问题过去是个问题, 暗示现在不是了。

正确的句子: Pollution has become a serious problem.

This is why many less-known languages became extinct.

错误的原因: 应该用完成时态表示结果

提升的句子: This is why many less-known languages have become extinct.

People spent time commuting on the road due to the traffic jams and less leisure time could increase people's negative emotions.

错误的原因: 1 spent 过去时没必要 2 and 前没有逗号, 导致歧义

提升的句子: People have to spend more time commuting due to traffic jams, and the reduction in leisure time can put them in a bad mood.

When they completed a degree overseas, they could contribute to their country with knowledge.

错误的原因: 过去时态一般是表示过去发生的事, 现在不发生

提升的句子: When they complete a degree overseas, they could contribute to their country with knowledge.

There are two main reasons why these people did not take any action.

错误的原因: 时态错误

提升的句子: There are two main reasons why these people do not take (or have not taken) any action.

一般出现 recently, in recent years, over the past decades 等提示词的, 要用现在完成时态

Recently, many people are interested in spending enormously on special occasions.

错误的原因: Recently 的句子用完成时态比较多

正确的句子: Recently, many people have been interested in spending enormously on special occasions.

There is an increase in the rate of youth crime these years.

错误的原因: in these years, 应该用完成时态

提升的句子: There has been an increase in the rate of youth crime in these years.

In recent years, the work market is increasing competitive and a great number of graduates fail to seek employment when they are leaving schools.

错误的原因: 时态的问题比较大, in recent years 应该用完成时态, 而后面 are leaving 搞不清楚为什么用进行时

提升的句子: The job market has become increasingly competitive in recent years, and a great number of graduates have failed to find employment when they leave school.

一般出现 in the past, when I was a child, when I was younger, ...years ago, in the last ..., 都应该使用一般过去时。

Most developed countries have experienced environment challenges in the last century.

错误的原因: 时态错误, in the last century 应该有过去时

提升的句子: Most developed countries experienced environmental problems in the last century.

有些动词, 譬如说 become, die, appear, vanish 很少用一般现在时

With the technological innovation, the ways for reading become various.

错误的原因: become 这种动词一般不用现在时

提升的句子: Technological innovations have diversified our ways to acquire knowledge.

5.3.3 情态动词+do

情态动词 Can, may, should, must, will, would, might, may, could 等后面都要加 do (动词原形) 或者 have done

Graduates will more easily to find a good job and contribute to the development of society

错误的原因: 情态动词一般都要加动词原形

提升的句子: Graduates will find a good job easily and contribute to society.

例子 Reading will possibly broadening horizons.

错误的原因: broadening 是分词, 变成 broaden

正确的句子: Reading will possibly broaden readers' horizons.

Parents are too busy to have time to look after children, which may leads children to lack of confidence in studying.

错误的原因: may+do 2 lead to something

提升的句子: People are too busy to look after children, and their children may lose motivation to study hard.

People need to spend unnecessary time on road because of traffic jams, which may reduces their spare time and increases their negative mood.

错误的原因: may 是情态动词, 后面要加动词原形

提升的句子: People need to spend extra time on the road because of heavy traffic, which may reduce their spare time and affect their mood.

5.3.4 被动语态或者是主系表结构没有加 be 动词

学生的句子: Children can interested in reading if they develop this habit from a young age.

错误的原因: 主句是主系表结构, 缺乏系动词

正确的句子: children can be interested in reading if they develop this habit from a young age.

学生的句子: People might also go into credit card debts and not able to financially support themselves

错误的原因: able to 少了系动词

提升的句子: people might also go into credit card debts and cannot maintain a reasonable standard of living.

学生的句子: Parents may also responsible for their children's behaviours.

错误的原因: responsible 是形容词, 缺乏系动词

提升的句子: Parents may also be responsible for their children's behaviours.

Those factories may less likely to dump toxic waste into rivers

错误的原因: 谓语少了个 be 动词, likely 是形容词

提升的句子: Factories may be less likely to dump toxic waste into rivers.

5.3.5 动词原形之前永远不能加 be 动词 (包括 is, are 等)

例子 cultures are differ from country to country

错误的原因: “be+动词原形”永远是错的, 将 are 去掉

正确的句子: cultures differ from country to country.

Doing exercise regularly is very important to physical health, especially walking, but people are seem to walk less at present.

错误的原因: be+do 永远都错

提升的句子: Doing exercise regularly is very important to physical health, but people seem to walk less today.

At present, most school are focus on students' exam grades.

错误的原因: “be+do”是错的

提升的句子: At present, most schools focus on children's exam grades.

It is also bring some problems and economic benefits.

错误的原因: be+do 永远是错的

提升的句子: It has caused problems, despite economic benefits.

5.3.6 情态动词后只能加动词原形，或者是 be 动词，或者是 have 助动词，而不能和其他助动词连用

例子 The shortage of water is cannot attract worldwide attention.

错误的原因: is 是进行时态的助动词，而 can 是另外一个助动词

正确的句子: The shortage of water is attracting worldwide attention.

They may do not have enough money to send their children to prestigious school.

错误的原因: 助动词 do 前面不能有情态动词

提升的句子: They may not have enough money to send their children to prestigious schools.

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Some people like the poor and the elderly may do not benefit from these modern communication tools.

错误的原因：助动词 do 前面不能有情态动词

提升的句子：some people like the poor and the elderly may not benefit from these modern communication tools.

5.3.7 及物动词后面不能加一个动词（只有一个特例：help do something）

Many people like pursue happiness.

错误的原因：like 及物动词，后面不能直接加一个动词

正确的句子：Many people like to pursue happiness.

Students will keep study hard and enrich themselves due to the peer pressure.

错误的原因：keep study 两个动词不能连用；enrich themselves 没有这个表达。

提升的句子：Students will keep studying hard, if their peers are all high achievers.

5.3.8 动词的各种形态错误

要注意过去分词和过去时的变化准确性

Large companies have lay off a large number of employees who have difficulty in keeping pace with the changes in industry.

错误的原因：lay 的过去分词是 laid

提升的句子：Large companies have laid off a large number of employees who have difficulty in keeping pace with the changes in industry.

The competition in labour markets has become intensively

错误的原因：become 的过去分词是原形；intensively 是个副词，不能形容 competition 这个名词。

提升的句子：The competition in the labour market has become intense.

5.3.9 虚拟语气

If 从句里的虚拟语气，要注意从句和主句的谓语动词匹配

if countries did not enforce tough laws, these enterprises may make profits at the expense of environment.

错误的原因：从句虚拟语气，主句情态动词不对

提升的句子：If countries did not enforce tough laws, many companies would make profits at the expense of environment.

5.4 句子结构的常见问题

5.4.1 英文两个独立的句子（independent sentences），是不能用逗号连接的，逗号不是连词，可以用分号或者句号连接。

Many young people have chosen to study abroad, they want to have a broad view of the world.

错误的原因：两个句子都是主谓宾结构，应该要有连词，否则就要写句号或者分号

正确的句子：Many young people have chosen to study abroad. They want to have a broad view of the world.

Education decides children's success in the future, the quality of it is also associated with the development of society

错误的原因：两个句子没有连词

提升的句子：Education is not only the key to children's success but also essential to social progress.

They can take good care of their family members, they also can enjoy happy time with their parents.

错误的原因：没有连词

提升的句子：They can take good care of their family members and spend quality time with parents.

People have to work with a heavy workload, sometimes even have to work until late at night.

错误的原因：两个句子没有连词

提升的句子：people have to work with a heavy workload and sometimes even have to work until late at night.

Incomes cannot meet the needs of life, these will put them under great pressure.

错误的原因：两个独立的句子没有连词

提升的句子：Incomes cannot cover basic needs and they live under pressure because of this problem.

5.4.2 副词 (therefore, thus, however, nevertheless) 或者是连接词, 连接的表达 (as a consequence, as a result, because of this, in addition, for example, in contrast, on the other hand) 等都不是连词

Children from poor families cannot receive education, therefore, they are more likely to violate the law.

错误的原因：therefore 是充当连接功能的副词，不是连词，需要前面加上句号或者是分号，或者改成连词 so

正确的句子：Children from poor families cannot receive education; therefore, they are more likely to violate the law.

正确的句子: Children from poor families cannot receive education, so they are more likely to violate the law.

They always go out by cars instead of walk, thereby it is very easy for them to feel tired and be overweight

错误的原因: instead of 后面加名词或者动名词; thereby 不能连接句子

提升的句子: They get around by car instead of by walking; therefore, they may become overweight.

Teachers should teach students what is right or wrong, thereby students develop good behaviors and make a career advancement.

错误的原因: thereby 是副词, 不能连接独立的句子; advancement 不用冠词

提升的句子: Teachers should teach students what is right or wrong, and help them develop good behaviors.

5.4.3 从属连词 while, because, as, 一定要连接两个完整的句子, 不能够只是连接一个句子

Young people are more willing to adopt advanced technology. Because they want to find jobs in the hi-tech industry.

错误的原因: because 是连词, 一定要连接两个句子。

正确的句子: Young people are more willing to adopt advanced technology because they want to find jobs in the hi-tech industry.

5.4.4 介词 (包括 because of, due to, despite, in spite of, of 等) 不是连词, 不能加独立的句子

下面这三句话是对的

The proportion of people who went to the cinema decreased.

The proportion of people decreased.

The proportion of people going to the cinema decreased.

而下面这句话是错的，因为 of 后面出现了句子：

The proportion of people went to the cinema decreased.

5.4.5 There be 句子后不能加完整的句子

There was a river crossed the area from north to south.

错误的原因：a river crossed the area 是个独立的句子，不能放在 there be 后面

正确的句子：There was a river which crossed the area from north to south.

As we know, there are so many different cultures exist in the world.

错误的原因：这个句子两个动词

提升的句子：There are many cultures co-existing in the world.

There are some measures could be taken to help those young unemployed to find a job

错误的原因：there be 后面不能加句子

提升的句子：There are some measures that can be taken to help young people to find work.

I think there are two main reasons may contribute to this phenomenon

错误的原因：are 和 may 两个动词

提升的句子：I think there are two factors contributing to this phenomenon.

5.4.6 及物动词后面不能加动词，或者含有动词的结构，或者句子

This causes global temperatures rise.

错误的原因：global temperature rise 是个独立的句子，不能放在及物动词 cause 后面

正确的句子：This causes global temperatures to rise.

Governments take more actions to prevent crimes can have a deterrent effect on offenders

错误的原因：主句不能充当句子的主语。

提升的句子：Some measures taken by the government, such as a long prison term, can have a deterrent effect on offenders.

People study and work at home may lead to lacking of communication skills

错误的原因：这个句子有两个动词，study and work, lead to

提升的句子：Studying and working at home may lead to a lack of communication skills.

Men and women share housework equally is a useful way to avoid arguments in everyday life

错误的原因：一个句子有两个动词

提升的句子：If men and women share housework, it can avoid arguments effectively.

People only study practical subjects may not intend to take part in these artistic activities.

错误的原因：study 及物动词后又有一个句子

提升的句子：People who study practical subjects may not have time to attend art classes.

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Young people live by themselves may suffer poor health

错误的原因：句子 live, may suffer 双谓语

提升的句子：Young people who live by themselves are likely to suffer poor health.

They cannot earn high salaries relied on their labour

错误的原因：earn 动词后不能在没有连词的情况下加句子，或者加另外一个动词

提升的句子：People who do manual work may not be able to earn high salaries.

There are several foreign enterprises which need workers can communicate with their partners

错误的原因：need 动词后出现了句子

提升的句子：Many foreign companies require employees to communicate effectively with their business partners from other countries.

5.4.7 动词、介宾短语、副词一般不能做主语

Sort and recycle of the waste would decrease the pollution of those waste.

错误的原因：sort 和 recycle 都是动词，不能充当主语；those 后面一般不加不可数名词

提升的句子：Sorting and recycling waste would decrease the pollution caused by waste.

Study compulsorily in some difficult subjects can allow students to live a successful life in the future.

错误的原因：study 是动词，不能做主语

提升的句子：Studying some difficult subjects can help students improve skills and increase knowledge that contributes to their success in their career.

5.4.8 动词+宾+宾补和动词+双宾结构不能搞错

Paying taxes can prompt countries' infrastructure construction, which can help countries solve many problems.

错误的原因: prompt 一般是后面加宾语和宾补 prompt somebody to do something.

提升的句子: Money from taxes can fill the funding gaps in countries' infrastructure construction, which can help countries solve many problems.

5.4.9 句子成分的匹配

表语是主语的补足语, 补充说明主语

People who are access to a university education can acquire more knowledge

错误的原因: 主语和从句中的表语不匹配

提升的句子: people who have access to a university education can acquire more knowledge

people chasing fashionable clothes may also improve economic development.

错误的原因: 主语和谓语动词不匹配, 人不能提高经济

提升的句子: The strong demand for fashionable clothes can drive economic growth, as the fashion industry can create enormous profits.

主语和谓语动词要意思匹配

A person who pays more attention to his achievement will cause lots of arguments in his working life.

错误的原因: a person 不能说 cause arguments

提升的句子: People may have arguments from time to time, if they are obsessed with personal achievements.

Young people at school not only acquire knowledge but also regulate their behaviors.

错误的原因：人不能 regulate behaviour.

提升的句子：**Young people at school not only acquire knowledge but also learn good manners.**

5.4.10 状语从句主句和从句都必须是独立的句子

When come to school age, most children spend most of the day in their school with their teachers and classmates.

错误的原因：when 后面要跟完整的句子，when they start school

正确的句子：When they start school, most children spend most of the day at school with their teachers and classmates.

Young girls feel they lose face if do not wear lavish clothes.

错误的原因：if 后面句子要独立完整

提升的句子：Young girls feel they lose face, if they do not wear lavish clothes.

除了句号和分号外，用连词 **and** 或者是从属连词 **because, if** 等去连接也是正常的方法。

有时候，会用定语从句联系两个句子。

This is particularly the case for younger generation, they may lose confidence in the future life.

错误的原因：两个独立的句子没有连词，They 改成 who，变成定语从句

正确的句子：This is particularly the case for younger generation, who may lose confidence in the future life.

5.5 从句的常见问题

5.5.1 并列句的常见问题

以 **and** 引导的并列句或者并列结构如果出现 **No**，可能会产生歧义

Because of these activities, they may not feel lonely and live a happy life.

错误的原因：并列句因为有 **not**，后面的分句产生歧义

提升的句子：Because of these activities, they may live a happy life and would not feel lonely.

并列结构如果共同拥有一个主语，要注意主语和结构的后半部分是否匹配

It follows that we can tackle problems more logically and boost the development of our society.

错误的原因：主语和并列结构的后半部分不匹配

提升的句子：We can tackle problems more effectively and this can promote social progress.

City inhabitants who have a tight time schedule and a heavy workload may miss some important things and influence their work.

错误的原因：并列结构的主语不匹配。

提升的句子：City inhabitants who have a tight time schedule may miss some important things and perform poorly in the workplace.

5.5.2 状语从句常见问题

状语从句主句和从句一般都要完整

As the social development proceeding, the ways we do different things have changed.

错误的原因：as 连接的从句应该是完整的句子，而这句话缺乏动词

提升的句子：As the world develops constantly, the ways we do different things have changed.

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As the increasing of people's income, they have more money to buy the latest styles.

错误的原因：as 表示原因的时候是个连词，要加句子

提升的句子：As people's income increases, they have more money to buy the latest styles.

if we increase more police power and patrolling frequency in the neighborhoods, which may have some deterrent effect on prospective offenders.

错误的原因：这里一个状语从句，一个定语从句，没有主句

提升的句子：Increasing the visibility of police officers patrolling in the neighbourhoods can have a deterrent effect on offenders.

状语从句表示条件的时候，一般不用进行时态

People could learn the dress code and business practices of companies when they are communicating with local workers.

错误的原因：状语从句表示条件的时候，一般不用进行时态

提升的句子：People could learn more about the dress code and business practices of companies, if they communicate with local workers.

No matter 引导的从句和名词性从句使用一致

Many houses today have replaced trees no matter in towns or in cities.

错误的原因：no matter 引导的让步状语从句如果加 whether，要用独立的句子

提升的句子：We have seen the loss of green spaces for the construction of new houses, whether we live in small towns or in large cities.

比较状语从句的对比对象一定要一致

The income of stars who are working in the field of entertainment or sports is normally higher than professionals.

错误的原因：比较句的对比对象不一致

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提升的句子：Stars in the entertainment industry and sports stars can earn higher incomes than professionals do.

比较状语从句一般有比较级最好用 **than**

Compared with studying well, discriminating between right and wrong is more important.

错误的原因：使用了比较级最好要用 **than**

提升的句子：It is sometimes more important to learn the differences between right and wrong behaviour than to focus on academic performance only.

比较状语从句如果用 **the same** 一定要用 **as**

In fact hospitals do not need many male nurses as same as females.

错误的原因：用 **same** 的时候，一定要有 **the same ... as**，如果用 **as** 那么中间要么是一个形容词，要么是一个副词

提升的句子：In fact, hospitals do not need as many male nurses as females.

In fact, hospitals do not need the same number of male nurses as females.

5.5.2 名词性从句常见问题

以 **that** 引导的名词性从句，从句一定是独立的句子

others claim that nothing can we gain from learning history

错误的原因：**that** 引导的宾语从句要有独立的句子。

提升的句子：Others claim that we can gain nothing from the study of history.

Although free public transport may reduce traffic congestion, I do not agree that improve 24 hour bus services is a good idea.

错误的原因：**that** 引导的名词性从句要加完整的句子。

提升的句子：Although free public transport may reduce traffic congestion, I do not agree that the provision of 24 hour bus services is a good idea.

That 和 whether 的混合使用 (that 一般表示肯定, whether 表示不确定)

People argue that whether the advertising of certain food products should be banned.

错误的原因: argue 在宾语从句里意思是“认为”类似于 think, 后面加 that

提升的句子: People argue that some food advertisements should be banned.

The debate about that whether digital books will replace printing books has been heightened.

错误的原因: 使用 whether 引导名词性从句的时候, 前面不需要加 that

提升的句子: There have been debates about whether digital books will replace traditional books.

名词性从句没有先行词

They can do something what they like, and do not need to obey company rules

错误的原因: 名词性从句不需要先行词

提升的句子: They can do whatever they like, and do not need to obey company rules

5.5.3 定语从句常见问题

常见错误 1: where, why 和 when 引导的定语从句, 句子必须是完整独立的句子。

There are many foreign universities where provide good courses for international students.

错误的原因: where 引导的定语从句后面缺主语。

正确的句子: There are many foreign universities which provide good courses for international students.

Too many people moving to big cities from the areas where rely on agriculture will put extra pressure on infrastructure construction.

错误的原因: where 要加独立的句子; people 不能产生压力

提升的句子: The influx of migrants can put huge pressure on the infrastructure of cities.

It is a platform that people can express opinions and get some useful information

错误的原因: 这里的定语从句不应该用 **that**, 而是 **where**

提升的句子: It is a platform where people can express opinions and get useful information.

常见错误 2: 定语从句修饰的名词如果是人, 用 **who** 或者 **that**, 如果是物体, 用 **which** 或者 **that** 引导

People which break laws will go to prison.

错误的原因: 定语从句先行词是人的时候, 不可以用 **which**, 要用 **who**

正确的句子: People who break laws will go to prison.

常见错误 3: 定语从句的谓语要完整 (比如说被动语态要出现 **be** 动词)

The competition is increasingly intense so it is easy for people who occupied by work to ignore their family.

错误的原因: 定语从句少了个 **be** 动词

提升的句子: The competition is so intense that people who are conscious of their career achievements tend to ignore their family.

There was an increase in the percentage of people who employed by large companies.

错误的原因: People who were employed 定语从句的谓语动词不完整

正确的句子: There was an increase in the percentage of people who were employed by large companies.

Those people who equipped with different skills can adapt to different jobs

错误的原因: 定语从句少了个 **be** 动词

提升的句子: Those people equipped with different skills can adapt to different jobs.

These days many people who from rural areas migrate to big cities

错误的原因: who from 从句少谓语。

提升的句子: Many people these days have migrated from rural areas to big cities.

常见错误 4: 限制性定语从句的先行词放在从句可以还原成完整的句子。

Governments can invest in building towns and cities, from which people can benefit more.

错误的原因: from which 前面的先行词不清楚

提升的句子: People can benefit from government investment in facilities, such as bus stops, libraries and roads, which can make urban life easier.

By taking on part-time jobs, universities students can learn skills which cannot get at university.

错误的原因: 先行词“skills”充当从句“get”的宾语, 那么从句缺乏一个主语。

正确的句子: By taking on part-time jobs, universities students can learn skills which they cannot get at university.

Governments can also build new schools and hospitals in suburban areas which can solve some basic needs of residents

错误的原因: 限制性定语从句应该修饰名词, 但是 areas 不是 solve 的主语

提升的句子: Governments can also build new schools and hospitals in suburban areas to meet some basic needs of residents.

常见错误 5. 定语从句中动词的数应该和先行词的人称保持一致。

例: The elderly, who is normally incapable of looking after themselves, need time and compassion from their family.

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错误的原因：行词是 **elderly**，是复数名词，类似于 **people**。

The elderly, who are normally incapable of looking after themselves, need time and compassion from their family.

提升的句子：老年人，通常没有能力照顾自己，需要他们家人的时间和宽容。

A growing number of companies are now considering telecommuting, which let employees work at home.

错误的原因：let 应该用单数

提升的句子：A growing number of companies are now considering telecommuting, allowing employees to work at home.

Continuing to study at college, young people can increase knowledge related to their professions and complete a university degree, which enable them to find a decent job and earn more money.

错误的原因：定语从句的谓语动词应该是单数

提升的句子：young people can increase knowledge related to their professions at university and complete a degree, which opens the door to better job opportunities.

The private health care charges high fees, which excludes disadvantaged people from the services.

错误的原因：定语从句的先行词和动词不一致

提升的句子：Private hospitals charge high fees, which are unaffordable to disadvantaged people.

They are always looking for the jobs which is suitable for their dreams .

错误的原因：定语从句的谓语动词不恰当

提升的句子：They are always looking for the jobs which are suitable for their dreams .

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Anti-social behaviour is the action that pose a threat to society.

错误的原因：从句的主谓不一致

提升的句子：Anti-social behaviour is a kind of behaviour which can pose a threat to society.

People who has a strong desire to advance their career may put themselves at the risk of illness.

错误的原因：从句主谓不一致，前面 people who has

提升的句子：People who have a strong desire to advance their career are possibly at greater risk of illnesses.

常见错误 6：非限制性定语从句，如果修饰的是名词，那么和这个名词保持主谓一致

例子：Innovations play an important role in many industries, such as music, which holds the key to social progress.

错误的原因：定语从句修饰的名词是 Industries，是个复数

正确的句子：Innovations play an important role in many industries, such as music, which hold the key to social progress.

常见错误 7：非限制性定语从句，如果是修饰一个句子，从句的谓语永远用单数，改 affects，而关系代词前面不要出现名词的复数

Providing free public transport can reduce the number of private cars, which is one of the best ways to avoid traffic congestion.

错误的原因：定语从句指代不清楚。

提升的句子：One of the best ways to reduce traffic congestion is to provide free public transport, which can discourage people from driving their own cars.

例子：Buying luxuries can cost a lot of money, which affect their living standards.

错误的原因：定语从句修饰的是前面整个句子，因此应该动词用单数

正确的句子: Buying luxuries can cost a lot of money, which can affect their living standards.

Young People need to adjust mentality which influence their emotion and actions .

错误的原因: 定语从句主谓不一致 2 emotion可数名词

提升的句子: Young People need to adjust mentality, which can influence their emotions and actions.

It is difficult for disadvantaged people to earn enough money by working hard ,which lead to the poverty of their next generation.

错误的原因: 非限定定语从句修饰整个句子谓语动词要用单数

提升的句子: It is difficult for disadvantaged people to earn enough money, which has made poverty an ingrained problem.

常见错误 8: 如果先行词在从句当中充当主语的定义, 那么要用 **whose**, 而不是 **which** 或者 **who**。

例: Of those fast-growing countries, China, which economy has been growing at 9 per cent per year, is particularly successful.

【分析】错误, 先行词 **China** 作从句主语 **economy** 的定语, 不能用 **which**。

Of those fast-growing countries, China, whose economy has been growing at 9 per cent per year, is particularly successful.

【分析】正确。在那些快速发展的国家里, 中国, 经济每年增长 9%, 尤其成功。

常见错误 10 关系代词如果是在介词后面, 只能用 **which** 或者 **whom**, 不能用 **that**。

例: There are plenty of natural resources in China, most of that are unused.

【分析】错误, **of** 是介词, 后面不能加 **that**。

There are plenty of natural resources in China, most of which are unused.

【分析】正确。在中国有很多自然资源, 大部分都还没被使用。

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常见错误 11 关系代词如果是在介词后面，先行词一定是一个名词，而且是充当介词的宾语

Governments can set up more parks and gardens for the public, by which people can do exercise easily

错误的原因：the public 不是 by 的宾语

提升的句子：Governments can set up more parks and gardens, where people can do exercise easily.

常见错误12 定语从句先行词充当从句宾语的时候，最好不要出现主语加动词的表达。

it is essential for teachers to point out the faults students made and provide accurate guidance.

错误的原因：书面语中，定语从句先行词充当从句宾语的时候，最好不要出现主语加动词的表达。

提升的句子：It is important for teachers to point out mistakes made by students and provide accurate guidance.

常见错误 12. 定语从句不能没有主句。

例：People who do not consider it necessary to reduce the use of disposable products.

【分析】错误，这句话是“who”引导的定语从句，缺乏主句。

There are many people who do not consider it necessary to reduce the use of disposable products.

【分析】正确。有很多人不觉有必要去减少使用一次性的产品。

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5.6 单句的常见问题

5.6.1 主系表结构常见问题

表语作为主语的补语，要和主语的性质匹配。

Why this problem happened and how to reverse this trend is significant for us.

错误的原因：主语和表语不匹配

提升的句子：It is important to understand why this problem happened and how to reverse this trend.

The young generation often feel stressful because the cost of living is high

错误的原因：表语和主语不一致，人不能说 stressful，只有工作和生活是 stressful

提升的句子：Many young people feel stressed because the cost of living is high

People now become lack of self-discipline

错误的原因：表语和主语不一致，lack 是缺乏的意思，缺乏是一个问题，不是人。

提升的句子：People now are not well-disciplined.

5.6.2 谓语动词不能缺

University students can through the internet to address their homework related problems.

错误的原因：through 是个介词，典型的中翻译英

提升的句子：University students can handle their homework by using the Internet.

6 多错误的练习

As the development of all kinds of technologies have transformed the way many people work, there is an increasing number of people choose to work from home.

错误的原因：从句主谓不一致；there be 句型不仅主谓不一致，而且出现了两个动词

提升的句子：As the development of all kinds of technologies has transformed the way many people work, an increasing number of people have chosen to work from home.

For example, transportation system could be improved ,in this case people who live in rural areas could travel to the center by the subway and buses conveniently.

错误的原因：system 可数名词没有冠词； in this case 不是连词

提升的句子：For example, the transportation system could be improved; and people who live in rural areas could travel to the city center by the subway and bus conveniently.

7 附录

6.1 附录 1 一些比较容易搞错的不可数名词

1. Employment 不可数， find employment

对应： employment opportunities

2. Work 表示“工作”的时候不可数， find work

对应： job 可数名词

3. Information 不可数， search for information

对应： figures 可数名词

4. Equipment 不可数， electrical equipment

对应： facilities 可数名词

5. Research 不可数， scientific research

6. Capital 不可数， foreign capital

对应: funds 可数名词

7. Knowledge 不可数, acquire knowledge

8. Architecture 不可数, classical architecture

对应: buildings 可数名词

9. Pollution 不可数, air pollution

对应: pollutants 可数名词

10. Software 不可数, word-processing software

对应: software packages

11. Aid 不可数, financial aid

12. News 不可数, breaking news

对应: news stories

13. training 不可数, staff training

对应: courses

14. travel 不可数, air travel

对应: trips

15. Advice 不可数, practical advice

对应: ideas

16. Waste 不可数, toxic waste

对应: Landfills

17. Progress 不可数, social progress

对应: advances

18. Labour 不可数, manual labour

对应: workers

19. Access 不可数, internet access

20. Transport 不可数, means of transport

21 workforce 不可数

对应: workers

22 Advertising 不可数

对应: advertisements, or commercials

23 Well-being 不可数

24 congestion 不可数

对应: traffic jams

6.2 附录 2 一些经常搞错单复数的名词

英文有些单词本身就是可数名词的复数, 譬如说 people, overheads, the public, personnel, 这些词后面一般都是加动词的复数

有些单词一般来说是复数, 譬如说 media, staff, 但是如果将它们看做是一个整体, 谓动词也可以用单数。

6.3 常见语法小错误的列表

1. Contribute to, lead to, result in, result from, arise from, consist of, account for
这些词没有被动,后面一般加名词, 不能加句子
2. Reason 一般就三个说法, reason for something, reason why... the reason is that... 除此之外, reason of, reasons lead to, reasons contribute to 都不恰当
3. “be benefit to”是错的, “be beneficial to do something”也是错的: 要么是“be beneficial to something/somebody”或者是“be of benefit to something/somebody”或者是“help somebody do something”

4. 副词一般不能做表语，所以说“it is clearly that, it is obviously that”都是错的；副词也不修饰名词，所以“an increasingly number of”或者“a slightly increase”都是错的；形容词只能修饰名词，不能修饰动词，所以说“finish the job easy”错的，是“finish the job easily”
5. make/let somebody do something（不要说 to do something），make 这个词是表示强迫某人做某事；enable/encourage/allow/prompt/cause/require/urge somebody to do something，不要忘记写“to do”
6. 使用 in order to, 或者 to 的时候，要注意逻辑主语的问题；使用 by doing 或者 through doing 的时候，要注意逻辑主语的问题
7. due to, because of, in spite of, despite 都是介词，后面不能加句子；with 也是介词，后面也不能加句子，而 as 表示“因为”的时候，是连词，后面要加句子。
8. meanwhile, however, therefore, hence, thus, nevertheless, as a result, as a consequence, for example, then, even 都是副词，不能连接句子；两个完整的句子要有连词，或者使用句号或分号
9. while, because, as, So that, although, when, whereas, if 这些连词引导状语从句：1 从句必须要完整，2 必须要连接两个独立的句子，3 这些连词不能同时在一个句子里出现；很多学生经常把 as 看作介词，而 with 看作是连词，都是错的
10. such as 不能放在句首，后面一般加名词或者动名词，不能加句子；for example, for instance 既可以放在句首，也可以放在句中。
11. 系动词（be, remain, feel, seem, become）没有被动语态，不及物动词（happen, appear, disappear, emerge, vanish）没有被动语态
12. 及物动词一定要加宾语，后面也不能加介词（譬如说“emphasise on”, “access to”, “damage to”, “contact with”, “harm to”都是错的）

13. 可数名词，要么用冠词，要么用复数(the government or governments)
14. One of, many, various, a variety of, different, a number of, other, numerous, these, both, a few, fewer, several 后面的可数名词要加复数，不能加不可数名词；this, every, each 一般后面加可数名词的单数；a large amount of, enormous, less, little 后面一般加不可数名词，不能加 people 这样的词。
15. 不可数名词不能加复数 (work, equipment, information, knowledge, pollution, training, misbehaviour, evidence, education, research, architecture, violence, well-being, heritage, advice)
16. It is difficult/important/easy for somebody to do something 而不是 people are easy/difficult/important to do something
17. 介词(in, of, about, for, with)后面要加名词或者动名词 lead to, contribute to, result in, be beneficial/harmful/important/essential to 都是加名词；介词不能加副词，譬如说“in sometimes, in today”都是错的
18. 一个句子在没有连词的情况下不能有两个动词（最明显的例子是 there be 句子后再加一个动词是错的）
19. 以 that, which, who 引导的定语从句，从句一定缺成分，不是主语就是宾语；以 where, why 引导的定语从句，从句一定完整；“in which, by which, through which”后面也要加完整的句子
20. 以 that 或者 whether 引导的名词性从句，从句必定是完整的句子
21. 使用 and, or, but, rather than, instead of, not...but..., not only... but also..., 这些词的时候最好前后的句子、短语或者成分对称

谓语动词常见的 5 个错误(谓语动词是最常见，也是最致命的语法错误)

22. 主谓不一致：动名词(doing)，不定式(to do)，不可数名词（譬如说 wealth, happiness, poverty）做主语的时候，谓语动词都要用单数

23. 被动语态要用分词（比如说，can be done, will be done, should be done）；不能忘记写 be 动词（比如说，“the job is finished”里的“is”不能省略）

24. may, will, can, should, must 后面动词都要原形；比如说，“can+does”，“should to do”“will+did”也是错的

25. Be 动词后面不能加动词原形，“is/are +does”也是错误的

26. 大作文一般用一般现在时态和现在完成时态，图表作文一般用一般过去时态，流程图一般用现在时态，地图变迁题用过去时态和现在完成时态（如果出现现在的图）。这几个时态的谓语形式一定要熟悉，不能出错。

注意这些时态下的谓语动词