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备战2021年首考——

高考写作的常见句子错误类型

—— 浙江省常山一中 吴俊峰



一、高分作文必作于细成于严



- 动词搭配和使用不当
- 名词单复数错误
- 词性混乱
- 句子意识薄弱
- 时态错误



一、高分作文必作于细成于严：夯实基础，表意清楚，语法无误，句型正确

（2019年06月浙江高考应用文写作）假定你是李华，经常帮助你学习英语的朋友Alex即将返回自己的国家。请给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 表示感谢；
2. 回顾Alex对你的帮助；
3. 临别祝愿。

1. I'm Li Hua, I'm writting to express my sincerely thank for you.

➤ I'm writing to express my sincere thanks for your assistance.

拼写错误

词性错误

复数错误

to you

搭配错误

2. Having known that you will come back to your own country. I'm writing to extend my appreciations and thanks.

➤ Having known that you will go back to your own country, I'm writing to extend my appreciations and thanks.

动词错误

悬垂修饰语 误用

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1. 表示感谢；
2. 回顾Alex对你的帮助；
3. 临别祝愿。

3. Learning that you'll back your country, so I'm writing to express my best wish for you.

➤ Learning that you'll go back to / return to your country, I'm writing to express my best wishes for you.

悬垂修饰语 错误

名词复数错误

动词、介词错误

4. Mixed with sad and grateful, I'm writing this letter to convey my best wishes and sincerely gratitude.

➤ Mixed with sadness and gratefulness, I'm writing to convey my best wishes and sincere gratitude.

词性错误

惯用法错误

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1. 表示感谢；
2. 回顾Alex对你的帮助；
3. 临别祝愿。

5. Under your help, my written English **had** a enormous progress.

➤ **With** your help, my written English **made great /significant/ tremendous** progress.

词组错误

词组错误

名词错误
(不可数名词)

6. It is you who patiently solved my endless English problem.

➤ It **was** you who patiently solved my endless English **problems**.

时态错误

名词复数错误

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1. 表示感谢；
2. 回顾Alex对你的帮助；
3. 临别祝愿。

7. Looking back to the past few months, **you've** helped me explore, accumulate and progress steadily in my English study.

➤ Looking back to the past few months, **I vividly remember that** you **helped** me explore, accumulate and **improve** steadily in my English study.

悬垂修饰语 误用

时态错误

8. Not only did you teach me grammar, but you also did me a favor to spell words well, thus contributing to my better **reading** skills .

➤ **writing** skills

逻辑错误



一、高分作文必作于细成于严：夯实基础，表意清楚，语法无误，句型正确

01

通过对以上22个写作中真实的错误案例的分析和不完全统计，动词搭配和使用不当占25%，名词单复数错误占18%，词性混乱18%，句子意识薄弱（主要是悬垂修饰语或标点符号的误用）占14%，时态错误占9%。

02

为了具备较强的语言运用能力，达成有效交际，我们要夯实基础，语言准确，写作时注意人称、数、时态等英语思维，避免汉式英语；能够准确使用大纲重点词汇和短语，做到表意清楚，语法无误，句型正确，地道自然。

二、与动词有关的错误

- 谓语动词VS非谓语动词
- 及物动词VS不及物动词
- 动词主动态VS被动态
- 情态动词错误
- 时态错误



二、与动词有关的错误

1. 谓语动词VS非谓语动词

谓语是句子的核心组成部分，它重要的判断标准是具有时态和语态概念**完整形式的动词**即为谓语动词。谓语动词可分为 1.简单谓语:动词或动词短语； 2.复合谓语：情态动词或助动词+动词。 常见八种时态语态一览表：

名称	时态	被动语态
一般现在时	is/am/are, do/does	is/ am/are done
一般过去时	was/ were, did	was/ were done
一般将来时	will/ shall do	will/ shall be done
现在进行时	is/ am/are doing	is/ am/are being done
过去进行时	was/ were doing	was/ were being done
现在完成时	have/ has done	have/ has been done
过去完成时	had done	had been done
过去将来时	would do	would be done

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非谓语动词指在句子中不是谓语的动词，主要包括不定式、V-ing和过去分词。非谓语动词除了不能独立作谓语外，可以承担句子的其他成分。

非谓语形式	在句子中的功用							时态和语态形式		
	名词性		形容词性		状态		特性	一般式	完成式	进行式
	主	宾	表	定	状	补				
不定式 to do	√	√	√	√	√	√	兼名词和动词特性	to do → to be done	to have done → to have been done	to be doing → to be being done
动名词 doing	√	√	√	√	×	×	偏名词性	doing →	having done →	/
现在分词 doing	×	×	√	√	√	√	偏动词性	being done	having been done	
过去分词 done							(动作、状态)	done	/	/



二、与动词有关的错误

1. 谓语动词VS非谓语动词

(1) 缺少完整形式的谓语动词不能成句

试比较下面的两组，哪一组才是正确的句子。

① **Pedro cooking the dinner.**

② **Pedro was cooking the dinner.**

- ①中动词cooking，不能独立构成时态，也就是说缺少谓语动词，所以不是句子。

②中动词was cooking，是过去进行时的完整形式，也就是说它是谓语动词，主谓齐全是句子。

常见八种时态语态一览表

名称	时态	被动语态
一般现在时	is/am/are, do/does	is/ am/are done
一般过去时	was/ were, did	was/ were done
一般将来时	will/ shall do	will/ shall be done
现在进行时	is/ am/are doing	is/ am/are being done
过去进行时	was/ were doing	was/ were being done
现在完成时	have/ has done	have/ has been done
过去完成时	had done	had been done
过去将来时	would do	would be done



二、与动词有关的错误

1. 谓语动词VS非谓语动词

(2) There be句型中的谓语动词VS非谓语动词

该句式是高频出错句，错误主要表现为：There be sb. +do sth.，出现了两个并列谓语没有任何连接手段直接连用的现象。如：

病句：There are some students intend to park their bikes at the corner.

修改1：There are some students **who intend** 定语从句 to park their bikes at the corner.

修改2：There are some students **intending** 分词作后置定语 to park their bikes at the corner.

Exx请改正下列句子的错误之处，并说明理由：

① Suddenly there entered a strange figure dress in black.

（忽然一位身着黑衣的陌生人走了进来。）

修改1：Suddenly there entered a strange figure **who was dressed in** 定语从句 black.

修改2：Suddenly there entered a strange figure **dressed** 分词作后置定语 in black.





二、与动词有关的错误

1. 谓语动词VS非谓语动词

(3) 悬垂修饰语：充当状语的分词短语，与句子的主语需形成逻辑上的主谓关系。

修改悬垂修饰语的方法有三种：

一是将句子的主语改为修饰语的逻辑主语；

二是将修饰语改为从句；

三是将充当状语的分词短语前加上主语，构成独立主格结构。

病句：Skiing down the mountain, the boy's hat flew away.

修饰语skiing down the mountain与句子主语My hat不能形成主谓关系

修改1: **Skiing** down the mountain 分词作状语, **the boy** lost my hat.

修改2: **When the boy skied** down the mountain 状语从句, his hat flew away.

修改3: **The boy skiing** down the mountain 独立主格结构, his hat flew away.

练习：请改正下列句子的错误之处，并说明理由：

病句：While waiting at the bus stop, three buses went by in the opposite direction.

修改1: *While Jack was waiting at the bus stop 状语从句 three buses went by in the opposite direction.*

修改2: *While waiting at the bus stop 分词作状语/省略 Jack found three buses went by in the opposite direction.*

修改3: *Jack waiting at the bus stop 独立主格结构 three buses went by in the opposite direction.*



二、与动词有关的错误



2.及物动词VS不及物动词

当谓语是及物动词，其后需加宾语才能准确表达。

当谓语是不及物动词，无被动形式，不能直接跟宾语，但是可以跟副词、介词短语、状语从句等。常见不及物动词或词组有：appear, arrive, come, go, (dis)agree, work, live, wait, exist, laugh, run, happen, rise, break out, take place, come about, come out, come true, come up, belong to, date back, consist of, turn out, run out .

Exx请改正下列句子的错误之处：

③ He arrived Shanghai the day before yesterday.

④ In my opinion, most people seem to belong this group.

③ arrive at

④ belong to



二、与动词有关的错误

3.动词主动态VS被动态

Exx请改正下列句子的错误之处，并说明理由：

- ⑤ The traffic accident was happened a few days ago.
- ⑥ The fire was broken out in the building.
- ⑦ After the earthquake, few houses were remained.
- ⑧ When we got to the top of the mountain, the sun had already been risen.

- ⑤ was happened→happened 不及物动词没有被动语态
- ⑥ was broken out→broke out 不及物动词短语没有被动语态
- ⑦ were remained→remained 系动词没有被动形式
- ⑧ had already been risen→had already risen 不及物动词没有被动语态



二、与动词有关的错误



4. 情态动词错误

情态动词表情感态度，无人称和数的变化；不能单独使用，必须与其后的动词原形构成谓语。

Exx请改正下列句子的错误之处：

- ⑨ Catherine can speaks a little Chinese.
- ⑩ You should to tell your parents the truth.

⑨ speaks→speak

⑩ to tell→tell



二、与动词有关的错误



“情态动词+have done”的三种用法:

1、情态动词+have done “本.....而实际未做”，表明说话人对过去的事情不满或遗憾，带有较强烈的责备语气。

should	ought to	/	would	could	might	have done
shouldn't	ought not to	needn't	wouldn't	couldn't	might not	
本应该... 竟然.....		本不必...	本会.....	本能够... 本可能...	本可能...	

注意: can, may 不能用于此用法中

2、情态动词+have done用于虚拟句的主句中，表示过去的虚拟。

if + 主语 + had + 过去分词， 主语 + would/could/might/should + have + 过去分词
→ Had + 主语 + 过去分词， 主语 + would/could/might/should + have + 过去分词

- For a long while, she was rooted in the spot, regretfully. “**Hadn't I been** so careless, I **would not have killed** them all.” (倒装+虚拟)

二、与动词有关的错误

3、情态动词+have done 表推测

肯定推测	否定推测	时间	
must (95%) 一定 ↓ should/ought to (80%) 应该、理当 ↓ may (70%) 可能 ↓ could (50%) 可能 ↓ might (30%) 有些可能	can't (95%) 不可能 ↓ may not/ couldn't (70%) 可能不 ↓ might not (50%) 也许不	过去	have done/have been done
		现在（一般情况）	do/be done
		现在（正在进行）	be doing/be being done
		完成进行（一直在做）	have been doing

注意: **mustn't** 不表推测, 而表示命令语气, “禁止、不准”。

can/could、might/may 不表现现在/过去时态, 只表示可能性大小。



二、与动词有关的错误

Exx请根据提示完成下列句子:

- ⑪ He looks sleepy, he must _____(熬夜了)last night, writing the essay.(stay)
- ⑫ He _____(本来存更多的钱), but his wife was often ill.(set)
- ⑬ Tom _____(肯定不在打篮球) now, for I saw him cleaning to
classroom just a moment ago.(play)

- ⑪ have stayed up
- ⑫ could have set aside more money
- ⑬ can't be playing basketball



二、与动词有关的错误

5. 时态错误

判断时态的方法：从时间状语、语境、固定句式、主从句时态一致等因素去综合考虑。

常见八种时态语态及常见时间状语一览表：

名称	时态	被动语态	常见时间状语
一般现在时	is/am/are, do/does	is/ am/are done	often, usually, always, sometimes, now and then
一般过去时	was/ were, did	was/ were done	yesterday, last night, at that time, the other day, ...ago
一般将来时	will/ shall do	will/ shall be done	tomorrow..., next time/year, in the future
现在进行时	is/ am/are doing	is/ am/are being done	now, right now, at this moment, at present
过去进行时	was/ were doing	was/ were being done	at five yesterday, this time yesterday
现在完成时	have/ has done	have/ has been done	so far, up to now, since, for the past (last) few years
过去完成时	had done	had been done	by the end of last week, before2015, before I arrived
过去将来时	would do	would be done	

二、与动词有关的错误

5. 时态错误 Exx请根据提示完成下列句子:

⑭ 当前, 许多来自于中国和世界其他地方的食物, 水, 帐篷和药物正在运往地震灾区。(transport)

• At present, lots of food, water, tents, and medicine are being transported from all over China and other parts of the world to the earthquake- stricken area.

⑮ 昨天晚上, John 在回复在过去的 两个星期寄给他的信。

• Last night, John was answering the letters that had arrived for him during the past two weeks. (arrive)

⑯ 这是我第三次看那部电影。所以我很熟悉里面主要演员。(see)

• It is the third time that I have seen the film, so I was familiar with the main actors in it.

⑰ 在不久的将来, 科学家们对机器人技术将取得更多的进展。(make)

• In the near future, more advances in the robot technology will be made by scientists.

⑱ 在那时, 那些可怜的工人们经常被迫工作到深夜。(make)

• At that time, the poor workers were often made to work until late into the night.

三、语法关系不一致性错误



- 时态不一致
- 主谓不一致
- 代词指代不一致
- 单复数不一致
- 比较对象不一致
- 语法结构不一致



三、语法关系不一致性错误：时态不一致



1. 时态不一致

判断时态的方法：从时间状语、语境、固定句式、主从句时态一致等因素去综合考虑。

Exx 请根据所给动词的适当形式完成下列句子：

① Students do not regard teaching staff in the same way as **previous** students did (do).
语境

② John **couldn't** stay in the house, which was being printed (print).
语境+主从句时态一致

③ **What he said** made me realize what a stupid mistake I had made (make).
语境

④ Attempts had been made (make) **by the end of last week** to transport the basic goods to the disaster-stricken area in Sichuan. 时间状语

⑤ While they were crossing (cross) the Pacific Ocean, their boat **hit** a whale and sank.
主从句时态一致

三、语法关系不一致性错误：主谓不一致



这三个原则常常发生矛盾，但当发生冲突时，**意义一致原则**优先考虑。

语法一致原则

即在语法形式上取得一致，谓语动词的单复数形式由主语的单复数形式决定。

就近原则

either ... or; neither ... nor; not only ... but also, whether...or 在句子中连接主语的时候或者在there be句型中，谓语动词要和就近的主语保持一致。

意义一致原则

指谓语动词和主语一致不是取决于主语的语法形式，而是其实际意义。有的主语名词在形式上是单数，但在意义上却是复数；有的主语名词在形式上是复数，但在意义上却是单数。



三、语法关系不一致性错误：主谓不一致

2. 主谓不一致

①and连接的两个名词作主语，表示不同的人或事时，谓语动词用**复数**；指同一个人、物时，谓语动词用**单数**。

如：The famous writer and poet **has** given a talk.

What he said and what he did **have** greatly encouraged the other students.

②主语后面有as well as , besides , with, together with, along with, including, in addition to, like, except, rather than, but等连接的名词时，谓语动词的形式应根据**前面的主语来确定**。

③由and或both...and...连接两个单数名词做主语时,谓动用**复数**(不可数名词同样)

④or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also..., not...but...等连接两个并列主语时,谓语动词和与它**最近的主语**在人称和数上保持一致。

⑤“large amounts of+不可数名词”做主语,谓语动词用**复数**形式。“large quantities of+不可数名词/复数名词”做主语,谓语动词用**复数**形式。

⑥当主语是只有复数形式的名词，如：clothes, trousers, glasses, compasses, scissors等时，谓语动词用**复数**形式。但这类表示成双的事物的名词前有a pair of修饰时，谓语动词用**单数**形式。

⑦当主语是family, team, group, crowd, class, committee等集体名词时，如果作为一个整体看待，谓语动词用**单数**形式；如被视为若干个体，谓语动词用**复数**形式。

⑧people, youth, folk, police, cattle等集体名词作主语时，谓语动词用**复数**形式；luggage , baggage , furniture , jewellery等集体名词作主语时，谓语动词用**单数**形式。

⑨“one of+复数名词+定语从句”之前有the only, the等限定词和修饰语时，定语从句的谓语动词用**单数**形式。

如：She is the only one of these women who **plays** the violin.

三、语法关系不一致性错误：主谓不一致

2. 主谓不一致

Exx 请根据提示完成下列句子：

⑥ 正如报道的那样，三个过街的男孩和出租车司机应该为昨天晚上的交通事故承担责任。

- As was reported, **the taxi driver** as well as the three boys crossing the street was to blame for the traffic accident last night. (blame)

⑦ 拥有私人轿车的人数这几年快速增加。

- The number of** people, who have access to their own cars, has risen sharply in the recent years. (rise)

⑧ 在新的十年计划下，我们公司正在改变为国际性的大公司。

- Under a new ten-year plan, **our company** is being transformed into **an international corporation**. (transform)

⑨ 随着更多的森林正在被摧毁，大量土壤每年正被冲走。

- With more forests being destroyed, huge **quantities** of good earth are being washed away each year. (wash)

三、语法关系不一致性错误：代词指代不一致

3. 代词指代不一致

- ① 作形式主语、形式宾语要用**it**
- ② 强调句型，只能**it**
- ③ 两者比较，或指代前面一提到的同类但不是同一人或者事物时要用指示代词，指示代词只能**that/those**
- ⑩ —I've read another book this week.
—Well, maybe it is not how much you read but what you read that matters.
- ⑪ Studying Wendy's menu, I found that many of the items are similar to those of McDonald's.
- ⑫ The earth became so violent that it was not clear whether the shape would last or not.
- ⑬ Our understanding of education, work and society is different from that of the earlier generation.
- ⑭ The factory's output of cars this years is about three times as great as that of last year.

四、句法的错误

- 动词搭配和使用不当
- 名词单复数错误
- 词性混乱
- 句子意识薄弱
- 时态错误



四、句法的错误：逗号粘连错误

1-1. 逗号粘连错误——用逗号隔开两个独立的句子

在英语写作标点符号的使用中，出错概率最高的是关于逗号的误用，而且该错误是句子结构中的最严重的问题。主要体现在用逗号连接两个独立的句子、用逗号连接两个谓语动词。

(1) 用逗号隔开两个独立的句子，如：

He walked all the way home, he shut the door.

这在英语里是不符合句法规则的，应该通过改变标点符号或是增加连接词改为：

①把逗号改成句点，变成两个句子：

- **He walked all the way home. He shut the door.**

②增加并列连词，构成并列句：

- **He walked all the way home, and he shut the door.**

③增加从属连词，构成复合句：

- **After he walked all the way home, he shut the door.**

④主语一致，用非谓语动词作状语：

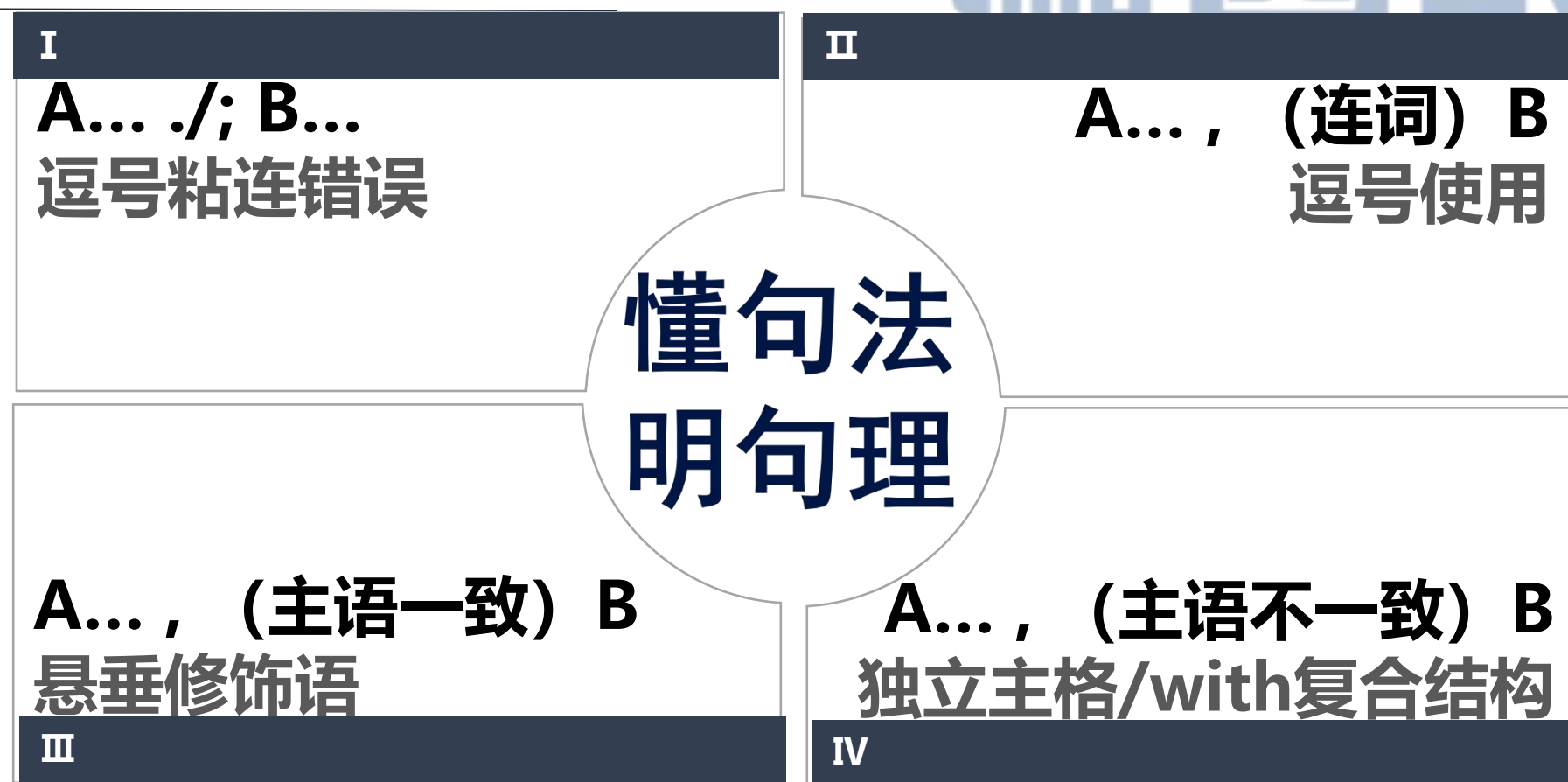
- **Having walked all the way home, he shut the door.**

⑤主语不一致，用with复合结构或独立主格结构。

- **He walked all the way home with the door shut.**
- **He walked all the way home, the door shut.**



四、句法的错误：逗号粘连错误



- 1) A... ./; B... 两个句子之间句号或分号，说明两句不存在语法关系。
若表逻辑关系，可用过渡（however/therefore等）表示。
- 2) A... , B... 两个句子之间逗号，要用并列连词（and/or/but等）或从属连词（that/where/what/which等）
表明两句之间关系（并列句/主从复合句）。
- 3) A... , B... 两个句子之间逗号，又无连词，说明有一个句子不符合句理，不成立。
要做如下调整：①如果主语一致，用非谓动词作状语；②主语不一致，用with复合结构或独立主格结构。

四、句法的错误：逗号粘连错误

1-1. 逗号粘连错误——用逗号隔开两个独立的句子

Exx1 一句多译：强化对标点和连词的认知

The student wasn't paying attention in class, sb fix one's eyes on
one's eyes be fixed on (眼睛盯着) the tree in front of the classroom. (fix)

这位学生在课堂上注意力不集中, 眼睛盯着教室前面的树。

- ① with his eyes _____ on fixed (with复合结构)
- ② his eyes _____ on fixed (独立主格结构)
- ③ _____ his eyes on fixing (现在分词作伴随状语, 表主动)
- ④ **but** his eyes _____ on / **but** he _____ his eyes on
were fixed; fixed/ was fixing (but连接并列句)
- ⑤ **whose** eyes _____ on / **who** _____ his eyes on
were fixed; fixed/ was fixing (定语从句)

四、句法的错误：逗号粘连错误

1-1. 逗号粘连错误——用逗号隔开两个独立的句子

Exx2修改病句：

⑥病句：There was no bus. Tommy walked home.

修改：①: **There being** no bus, Tommy had to walk home.
②: **With no bus coming**, Tommy had to walk home.

⑦病句：He turned off the lights , left the room.

修改：①: He turned off the lights. He left the room. ②: He turned off the lights **and** he left the room.
③: **After** he turned off the lights, he left the room. ④: He turned off the lights, **leaving** the room.

⑧病句：I am not afraid of tomorrow, I have seen yesterday and I love today.

修改：①: I am not afraid of tomorrow. I have seen yesterday and I love today.
②: I am not afraid of tomorrow, **for** I have seen yesterday and I love today.

⑨病句：Scientists have learned a lot about the universe, there is much we still don't know. (2015年安徽卷)

修改：①: **Though** scientists have learned a lot about the universe, there is much we still don't know.
(改成复合句)
②: Scientists have learned a lot about the universe, **but** there is much we still don't know.
(改成并列句)

● 四、句法的错误： 逗号粘连错误

1-2. 逗号粘连错误——用逗号隔开两个谓语动词

病句：The national park has a large collection of wildlife, ranges from butterflies to elephants. (2017年北京卷)

修改① -增加并列连词，构成并列谓语：

The national park has a large collection of wildlife **and** ranges from butterflies to elephants.

修改② -把其中一个谓语动词改为非谓语动词：

The national park has a large collection of wildlife, **ranging** from butterflies to elephants.

修改③ -用句号分成两个句子，并且加上主语：

The national park has a large collection of wildlife. **It** ranges from butterflies to elephants.



● 四、句法的错误： 逗号粘连错误

1-2. 逗号粘连错误——用逗号隔开两个谓语动词

Exx3修改病句：

⑩病句： Many Chinese brands developed their reputations over centuries, are facing new challenges from the modern market. （2017年江苏卷）

修改： **Many Chinese brands, having developed their reputations over centuries, are facing new challenges from the modern market.**

⑪病句： Newly-built wooden cottages line the street, turn the old town into a dreamland. （2016年北京卷）

修改： ①: **Newly-built wooden cottages line the street and the old town into a dreamland.**
②: **Newly-built wooden cottages line the street, turning the old town into a dreamland.**

⑫病句： The cooling wind swept through our bedroom windows, made air conditioning unnecessary. (2016天津卷)

修改： ①: **The cooling wind swept through our bedroom windows. It made air conditioning unnecessary.**
②: **The cooling wind swept through our bedroom windows, making air conditioning unnecessary.**
③: **The cooling wind swept through our bedroom windows and made air conditioning unnecessary.**

四、句法的错误

Exx请体会句法的精妙：

1. 伊丽莎白手里拿着玫瑰花，慢慢走向沃尔夫，舞台灯光灼热，汗珠顺着伊丽莎白的脸上滴下来。

Clutching the roses, Elizabeth walked slowly towards Ms. Wolff, the stage lights

现在分词做伴随状语

blazing hot and beads of perspiration trickling down Elizabeth's face.

两个独立主格结构

在本句写作中，写作者创作了合适语境，准确使用非谓语动词（现在分词clutching做伴随状语，两个独立主格结构lights blazing和perspiration trickling），能让写作句子更简洁，段落更紧凑，层次更分明。并善用形容词性短语（beads of）、副词（slowly, hot）、介词短语（towards, down），在关键处驻足，避免流水账，细化动作延缓过程，立体动感show出鲜活。

四、句法的错误

Exx请体会句法的精妙：

2. 沃尔夫女士优雅地走向钢琴，坐到座位上，然后开始弹奏。她的手指在琴键上翩翩起舞。她时而摇摆，时而点头，乌黑发亮的马尾辫跟着起伏摆动。她的双脚在踏板间来回穿梭。

Ms. Wolff made her graceful way to the piano, took her seat and then began to play.

三个并列谓语动词表一连串动作，说明舞台经验丰富，台风稳健。

Her fingers danced across the keys. She swayed and nodded, and her shiny black

拟人

动作描写细腻真实，生动形象

ponytail bobbed. Back and forth she raced her feet among the pedals.

非谓语动词的使用并非越多越好。Too much is a burden !

“唯有动作描写，人物才能立起来”，动词和名词是描写生动性的根源。本段描写活用谓语动词，动作描写精准传神，观察细致细微，灵活运用简单句，复合句以及其它多种多样的句式结构和修辞，才能让文章显得错落有致，有层次感。

四、句法的错误：过渡词的误用

2. 过渡词的误用

过渡词是用来连接想法和观点的，过渡词可以使你要表达的内容逻辑更清晰。过渡词用在以下场合：

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|------|
| 1 | however, nevertheless, on the other hand, on the contrary, in contrast | ➡ | 转折对比 |
| 2 | therefore, thus, as a result, accordingly, hence, consequently | ➡ | 因果关系 |
| 3 | for instance, for example, that is (to say), namely, in other words | ➡ | 举例说明 |
| 4 | in addition, in the first place, furthermore, additionally, more importantly, what's more/worse, to make matters worse, besides, worse still, moreover | ➡ | 并列递进 |
| 5 | after all, in brief, in short, to sum up, in general, in conclusion | ➡ | 总结归纳 |

四、句法的错误：过渡词的误用

2. 过渡词的误用

写作中对于过渡词的使用错误，主要体现在混淆了过渡词与连接词。连接词可以连接两个句子，构成并列句和复合句。但过渡词不同于连接词，它不能连接两个独立的句子。它的使用规则主要表现为：

(1) 独立句子+句号+过渡词+逗号+独立分句。

(2) 独立分句+分号+过渡词+逗号+独立分句。

如：The picture doesn't seem ugly to me; on the contrary, I think it's rather beautiful.
The picture doesn't seem ugly to me. On the contrary, I think it's rather beautiful.

四、句法的错误：过渡词的误用

Exx请根据句意补全句子：

1. 此外，我在社区做了两年的志愿者，有足够的相关经验，沟通能力和团队合作精神，这将增强我对工作的信心。（应用文）

- Additionally, having served the community as a volunteer for two years, I have sufficient relevant experience, communication skills and teamwork spirit, which will enhance my confidence in the job.

2. 一方面，人工智能让我们从密集的劳动和数据分析中解脱出来。另一方面，它可能会让我们面临自动武器的风险。（概要写作）

- On one hand, AI relieves us from intensive labor and data analysis. On the other hand, it may put us at the risk of autonomous weapon.

3. 诚然，缺乏观察自己面部表情的经验可以从科学上解释自拍的盛行。此外，人们本能地倾向于选择迷人的肖像，通过自拍来美化自己。（概要写作）

- Admittedly, the lack of experience of watching self-facial expression can scientifically account for the flourish of selfie. Furthermore, people instinctively tend to choose charming portrait and beautify themselves by the selfie technique.

五、从属连词的误用

- 名从VS定从
- 定从的关系代词VS关系副词



●● 五、从属连词的误用： 名从VS定从

	名词性从句	定语从句
what	有意义，泛指“...的东西/事情/话语/地方/时候”等。在从句中常作主语、宾语、定语。	<div>what 不能引导定从</div>
that	不充当任何成分且无意义，只起连接作用，常可省略。	有意义，指代先行词（人或物），在从句中常作主语、宾语。
which	有意义，具体指代“...的东西/事情”等。在从句中常作主语、宾语、定语。	有意义，指代先行词（物），在从句中常作主语、宾语。可引导非限制性定语从句；可位于介词之后。

五、从属连词的误用：名从VS定从

1.名从与定从中连接词what、that、which的误用

Exx请根据提示完成下列句子：

①他拒绝承认错误使班主任非常生气。

- That he refused to admit his mistakes made the head teacher very angry. (refuse)

②众所周知， 中国在世界上正扮演着越来越重要的角色。

- What is known to us all is that China is playing a more and more important role in the world. (play)

③玻璃陈列柜里德裙子种类太多， 我不知道该买哪一件。

- There are such a variety of skirts in the showcase that I have no idea which I will take .(take)

④这个中心商业区建在曾用作机场的地方。

- This central business district is built on what was used as / what used to be an airport. (use)

⑤这是我所看过的最精彩的一部电影。

- This is one of the most wonderful films (that) I have ever seen .(see)

⑥旨在结合脑力劳动和和体力劳动的教育计划正在这个国家广泛传播。

- The education program which /that is aimed at combining brain work with manual work is being widely spread throughout the country.(combine)

⑦根据法律， 常用后可能会让人上瘾的药物应该得到控制。

- According to the law , drugs to which people may be addicted after frequent use should be brought under control.(addict)

五、从属连词的误用：关系代词VS关系副词

2. 定从中关系代词与关系副词的误用

运用定从时要牢记：

- (1) 指代前面整句内容，要用**which** “这件事”
- (2) **what** 不能引导定从
- (3) **that** 不引导非限定从
- (4) **it** 不充当连词。

如果两句之间是句号或分号（两句之间无语法联系），可用人称代词或指示代词**it/ them/ these/ those/ this/ that**指代上文。

如果两句之间是逗号，则要用并列连词或从属连词连接。

- (5) 判断定从的连接词要分析先行词在定从中的句子成分：

作状语，用关系副词**where/ when/ why**或“介词+**which**”

作主、宾、定、表语，用关系代词**that/ which/ who/ whom/ whose**

因此要留意定从的**谓语动词**，从而判断先行词在定从中的句子成分，如：

- ① **visit**及物动词 + 宾语；
- ② **work/ live**不及物动词 + 状语/ + 介宾

● 五、从属连词的误用： 关系代词VS关系副词

2. 定从中关系代词与关系副词的误用

Exx 请根据句意补充相应连接词：

- ⑧ The weather turned out very fine, which was more than we could expect.
- ⑨ Mr. Wang is a boss, in whose factory Li Ping worked.
- ⑩ Is it in the factory where you visited yesterday that this kind of car is made?
- ⑪ Was it in 1969 that the American astronaut succeeded in landing on the moon?
- ⑫ Was it in the small house that/which was built by the sea that he spent his childhood?
- ⑬ Lily is a devoted Taobao consumer, two thirds of whose income was spent in shopping online.
- ⑭ Sometimes I meet with some situations where/ in which I can't express myself clearly.

五、从属连词的误用：关系代词VS关系副词

Exx请根据句意补全句子：

- 然而，那些害怕离开自己的舒适区的人喜欢遵循能给他们安全和稳定的例行公事。（概要写作）
 - However, those terrified of leaving their comfort zone appreciate following a routine which\ that gives them both security and stability.
- 回到农舍，我们还在回味这激动人心但危险的经历，这永久铭刻在我们的脑海。（读后续写）
 - Back in the farm house, we reflected on the exciting yet dangerous experience, which was carved in our mind permanently.
- 中国人很重视这个节日，在这个节日里，所有的家庭成员会聚在一起吃大餐,随意聊天。（应用文）
 - Chinese people attach great importance to the holiday, during which/ when all the family members will get together to have a big feast, chatting casually.
- 见信好。我写信是想通知您，每年专门为外国学生举办的汉语演讲比赛即将到来。（应用文）
 - I hope this mail finds you well. I'm writing to inform you of the approaching Chinese Speech Contest, which is tailored annually for foreign students.
- 她的胃在咕噜叫，这使她意识到她从中午起就没吃过东西。（读后续写）
 - Her stomach was rumbling, which made her realize that she hadn't eaten anything since the noon.
- 我们学校摄影俱乐部将举办一场以环保为主题的国际摄影展。（应用文）
 - Our school photography club is going to hold an International Photography Show, the theme of which/ whose theme / of which the theme is environmental protection.

高考倒计时



祝各位考生：
下笔有神文采飞扬，
结构紧凑行文流畅。
语法严谨基础过硬，
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