中级 英语病句 例 000 辨析

1000

黄永志

编湖南出版社

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前言

本书针对中学生在学习英语过程中的常见错误,选择了 1000个典型例句加以辨析纠正。其体例为:先给出汉语句子及 其误、正译法对照,然后给予简要说明及必要注释。全书共分 8 个部分,较详细地分析了在语法与词汇学习中容易出现的错误。 各部分均附有一定数量的练习。读者可通过这些练习进行自我 检查,从而加深印象。

本书虽然名为《中级英语病句 1000 例辨析》,实际上对大学 低年级学生也有帮助,也可作为自学青年和中学英语课堂教学 的补充参考资料。

由于水平有限,书中一定有不当之处和错误,恳请广大读者赐教。

黄永志 1996.11.于长沙

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AND THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF

一、名词

1. 我看见操场上有很多人。

误:I saw many peoples on the playground.

IE: I saw many people on the playground.

辨: people 作"人们"解时,本身是复数,不能加 s, peoples 是"多民族",不是"几个人"。

2. 我们把小王和小刘的画比较一下吧。

误:Let us compare Xiao Wang and Xiao Liu's pictures.

IE:Let us compare Xiao Wang's picture with Xiao Liu's.

辨:如果某些东西不是共有,则两个名词上都要加's。

3. 他父亲和母亲的家在北京。

误:His father's and mother's house is in Beijing.

IE: His father and mother's house is in Beijing.

辨:如果一样东西为两人所共有,则只要在表示这两个名词的后面一个加's。

4. 你看到她妹妹刘英的书没有?

误:Have you ever seen her younger sister's Liu Ying book?

IE: Have you ever seen her younger sister Liu Ying's book?

辨:'s 所有格应放在 Liu Ying 之后,不能放在 sister 之后。

5. 老师的阅览室大而明亮。

误:The teacher's reading-room is big and bright.

IE: The teachers' reading-room is big and bright.

辨:因为教师阅览室是许多老师共用的,所以应该用复数。名词 复数后面如已有s,其所有格是在s后加'。但不规则名词复 数所有格,'要加在s的前面。如:

the children's palace Women's Day.

6. 这把铁锤的柄是木制的。

误:This hammer's handle is made of wood.

IE: The handle of this hammer is made of wood.

辨:表示无生命的东西的名词,通常采用"of+名词"的结构来表示所有关系。

7. 布朗先生昨天买了一块肥皂。

误:Mr. Brown bought a soap yesterday.

IE:Mr. Brown bought a cake of soap yesterday.

辨: paper, soap, clothes 等为不可数名词,要计数时,前面需要量词,如 a piece of paper, a suit of clothes, two cakes of soap, a piece of news, a piece of advice.

8. 秋天树叶变黄。

- 误:Leafs turn yellow in autumn. b at schow to tole a even 1 , 影
- IE: Leaves turn yellow in autumn. b or show to sol a swad L-II
- 辨:有些以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变为复数时,将 f 或 fe 改为 v, 再加 es 。如: $wife \rightarrow wives$, $life \rightarrow lives$, $knife \rightarrow knives$, $shelf \rightarrow shelves$.
- 误:There stands a 90-feet tree in front of the classroom.
- IE: There stands a 90-foot tree in front of the classroom.
- 辨:90-foot 作为一个复合形容词,其中名词 foot 不用复数形式,又如:a ten-dollar note,a one-hundred metre race.
- 误:She does many homeworks at the school every day.
- IE: She does much homework at the school every day.
- 辨:homework 常指学生的"家庭作业",是不可数名词,因此其前 只能用形容词 much 而不能用 many.
- 11. 他们对我们的工作提出了很多的建议。
- 误:They gave us many advices on our work.
- IE: They gave us much (some) advice on our work.
- 辨:advice(n.)作"劝告"或"意见"解,是不可数名词,前面不可加 an,也没有复数形式。如说"一项劝告",该说:a piece of advice,"多项劝告"是 pieces of advice,还可以讲 some advice。
- 12. 今晚我有许多事要做。

- 误:I have a lot of works to do this evening. May man should
- IE: I have a lot of work to do this evening. New many award last
- 辨:名词 work 有多种用法和意义,使用时应注意。
 - (1)作"工作"和"职业"解,是不可数名词。如:

 He found work at the bank.

 他在那家银行里找到了工作。
- (2)作"著作"和"作品"解时,是可数名词。常用复数形式,也可用单数形式。如:the works of Shakespeare 莎士比亚的作品。

This is a great work of art. 这是一部伟大的艺术作品。

- (3)作"工厂"解时,只能用复数形式,但常被看作单数名词,可以和不定冠词连用。如:a steel works 钢厂
 The glass works is(are) near the station.
 那家玻璃厂在火车站附近。
 - (4)作"工事"、"堡垒"解时,用复数形式。如:break through the enemy's defence works 突破敌人的防御工事
- 误:She spent two Yuans on the pen.
- E:She spent two Yuan on the pen.
- 辨:汉语拼音词通常单数和复数同形。如:jin(斤),li(里)等。
- 14. 他受到良好的教育。
- 误:He has received the good education.
- IE: He has received a good education.

- 辨:有些抽象名词表示"某种"或"一次"的意思时,可以和不定冠词连用。
- 15. 他的朋友们帮助他克服了很多困难。
- 误:His friends smoothed away the difficulty. miles translated
- 正:His friends smoothed away the difficulties.
- 辨:有些抽象名词在具体化时,可以以复数形式出现。此词作"困境"(尤指经济拮据)解,用复数形式。

练习1

下面各句有 A、B、C、D 四个划线部分,其中有一个划线部分是错误的,将其序号填入句首括号中,并将正确答案写在括号里:

- 1. () The news I have received are good.

 B C D
- 2. ()His clothes is worn out.
- 3. ()Mr Smith wanted to have a cup milk.
- 4. ()The English teacher gave us some advices on how A
 - to <u>learn English well</u>.
- 5. ()She is seventeen year old.
- 6. ()Let <u>us</u> <u>compare</u> <u>Tom</u> and <u>Jack's pens</u>.

ig He always alays

- 7. () Uncle Wang is a good friend of my father.
- 8. () Do you have(or:find) any difficulties in B

understanding spoken English?

)

二、冠词

16. 忠实的人靠得住。

误:One can always rely on a honest man.

IE: One can always rely on an honest man.

- 辨:an 用在以元音音素开头的词前面,a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前面。又如:a useful book,a bay,an hour,an English woman。
- 17. 他经常拉小提琴。

误:He always plays violin.

IE: He always plays the violin.

辨:乐器名词前面加定冠词。

18. 朝鲜位于中国东面。

误:Korea lies to east of China.

IE: Korea lies to the east of China.

辨:表示方位的名词前要用定冠词。

19. 上课时我们必须注意听讲。

误:In the class we must listen attentively to the teacher.

IE: In class we must listen attentively to the teacher.

辨:in class 指"课内"、"上课时",class 前不加定冠词,这是习惯用语。又如:in bed,at home 等亦是惯用语。

20. 他是第一个参军的。 网络西班牙 在 基础 中的 网络 11

误:He was first to join the army.

IE: He was the first to join the army.

辨:在序数词前一般加定冠词。

误:She can express herself in the English.

IE: She can express herself in English.

辨:语言名称前一般不用冠词。但若后有 language,则要加 the。如:The English language is very useful.

22. 你们五个人谁最高?

误:Who is tallest of you five?

正:Who is the tallest of you five?

辨:形容词最高级前一般要加定冠词。

〔注〕下列情况,形容词最高级前不用定冠词。

(1)形容词最高级作表语,无一定范围或无同类事物作比较, 只用来与其本身作为比较。如:

The river is deepest at this point. 这条河此处最深。

(2)形容词最高级用来加强语气,表示"非常,很"之意义时,有时可用不定冠词。如:

The park is most beautiful.

He is a most learned man. 他是一个知识渊博的人。

(3)形容词最高级前有指示代词,或物主代词,或名词所有格等限制时,如:

His greatest wish is to become an engineer.

他的最大愿望是想当一名工程师。

- (4)形容词最高级修饰同源宾语时,如: *I dreamed my worst dream last night*.

 昨晚我做了个非常可怕的梦。
- (5)形容词最高级用在 as 引导的让步状语从句中,如: Youngest in our class as she is, she runs fastest. 她在我们班虽年纪最小,但跑得最快。
- (6)当形容词最高级的意味削弱时。这种情况多见于一些省略句和介词短语,

如:Kindest regards to your family.

向你家人致以崇高敬意。

With best wishes. (信末)祝好。

(7)当两个最高级同时修饰同一名词时,第二个最高级习惯 上不用 the。如:

She is the youngest but (the)tallest girl in her class.

- 23. 北京是中华人民共和国的首都。
- 误:Beijing is capital of the People's Republic of China.
- IE: Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China.
- 辨:特指某(些)人或某(些)事物时,须加定冠词。

- 24. 你认为这部电影怎么样? wroze ai dailyn ll barn nei in e Wa
- 误:What do you think of film? do daily and observation aw . If
- IE: What do you think of the film?
- 辨:指谈话人双方都知道的人或物时,须加定冠词。
- 误:Football is played all over world. 有情况的是是
- IE: Football is played all over the world.
- 辨:世界上独一无二的事物或方位等名词前,须加定冠词。
- 26. 特纳一家人正在看电视。
- 误:Turners are watching TV. 用 型面 A A A A A A A A
- IE: The Turners are watching TV.
- 辨:在姓氏的复数形式前面须加定冠词,表示全家人或这一姓的 夫妇俩。
- 27. 在 19 世纪 70 年代,马克思已经 50 多岁了,他觉得研究俄国的形势很重要,便开始学习俄国语。
 - 误:In 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to study Russian.
 - 正: In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to study Russian.
 - 辨:在逢十的复数数词之前,指世纪的某个年代,须加定冠词。
 - 28. 早晨我们常常读英语。

误:We often read English in morning.

E: We often read English in the morning.

辨: in the morning 是习惯用法。又如: in the afternoon, in the evening, in the midde of, in the end, in the front of, go to the cinema, in the beginning, with the help of 等等。

29. 这种机器是中国制造的。 网络西西州西南西州西南西州西州

误:This kind of machine is made in the China.

IE: This kind of machine is made in China.

辨:在专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词前一般不用冠词。 但在特指的物质名词前要用定冠词。

30. 刘义和张明是老师。

误:Liu Yi and Zhang Ming are the teachers.

IE: Liu Yi and Zhang Ming are teachers.

辨:在表示一类人或事物的复数名词前一般不用冠词。

误:October 1 is the National Day.

IE:October 1 is our National Day.

辨:在节日、月份、季节等名词前一般不用冠词。又如:

May Day, New Year's Day, Sunday, spring 等。但在 the Spring Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival 前却要用冠词。在有定语修饰的季节前,要加定冠词。如:in the autumn of 1978.

32. 他们夜以继日地工作。

误:They worked the day and the night.

E: They worked day and night. bas og or mid paintoni, yrimuo

辨:某些固定词组里的名词前不用冠词。如:husband and wife,

brother and sister, body and soul, knife and fork 等。 and soul

33. 他常常骑自行车上学。 TAN bonness and Wall and W

误:He often goes to the school by bike. 118日 was blanch quart

IE: He often goes to school by bike.

[注]在某些词组中,有冠词和没有冠词含义不同,试比较:

in front of (=before) 在……前面 (kl) all in the front of 在……前部 require radia good as A. when

(sit)at the table (坐)在桌边 de mande de la lad annual

out of question(=without question) 没问题 out of the question(=impossible) 不可能

误:Let's go and watch them play the chess.

IE:Let's go and watch them play chess.

辨:在三餐饭、球类运动和棋类游戏名称前面,一般不用冠词。

练习2

在下面的短文内填入必要的冠词:

On Friday morning, Harry was very glad to get (1)

11