# 中学生英语典型错误纠正手册

A Handbook of Correction of Common Errors in English for Middle School Students

李树桃 主编



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本手册广泛收集并系统整理了中学生在英语学习、写作和考试中出现的典型错误,以正误对照形式对英语语言基础知识学习的重点、难点、易混点、易错点、常考点逐一解析,针对性强,通俗易懂,简明扼要,旨在帮助广大中学生增强防错改错意识,以达到准确理解和正确使用英语的目的。

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# Preface 前言

一位先哲曾说过这样一段话,其大意是:感觉到的东西 我们并不一定理解它,而只有理解了的东西才能深刻地感觉 它。这句话同样适用于英语学习。只有掌握了英语语言基础知识,才能够准确、深刻地领会英语语言的含义,提高语言 运用能力,进而有效地进行听、说、读、写等语言实践,并在各 类英语考试中稳操胜券。

教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》中明确提到"语言知识是语言运用能力的重要组成部分,是发展语言技能的重要基础"以及"在使用英语中,能意识到错误并进行适当地纠正"。这也说明熟练、灵活地掌握英语语言基础知识,对于全面提高学生的英语水平具有至关重要的作用。

根据这一精神,我们把中学生在英语学习和考试中出现的典型错误加以梳理归纳,以相对较少的篇幅和绝对精选的内容,编写了这本《中学生英语典型错误纠正手册》,旨在帮助广大中学生系统掌握英语语法基本知识,主动防错改错,争取在考试中取得好成绩。

本手册对《英语课程标准》中"语法项目表"的要求加以细化,共分为22部分,以误句【×】和正句【√】对照的形式对英语语言基础知识学习的重点、难点、易混点、易错点、常考点逐一解析【析】,力求通俗易懂,简明扼要,大多数解析之后还提供若干精选的例证,学生可在分析中记忆、在运用中提高。

学生可以根据自己易犯的错误,先在目录中找出相关部分,然后在有关条目中找到正误例句加以学习研究,在误正对比中认识错误的症结所在,避免再犯类似的错误。当然也可以系统阅读,逐项突破。

本手册体系安排科学,内容简明系统,版式清晰美观, 定会大大提升你学习英语的兴趣,从而使你的英语水平 "更上一层楼"。

本手册是初、高中学生学习英语的良师益友,是一本必备的参考书。

须说明的是,本手册对正误的判断是本着规范、常见、定论为标准的。有些用法可能已出现在某些词典或日常口语中,但尚未定论,这种情况在本手册中一律标注为"误"。作为初学者,还是要"慎用",而作为考生应试时则应坚决不用。

本手册的编写是一种尝试,缺点和疏漏在所难免,敬请读者不吝赐教,以便再版时加以修订完善。

編者

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表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念名称的词叫作名词。英语中的名词意义 跟汉语中的名词大致相同,但也有不同,其差别在于英语中的名词有词尾的 变化,而汉语中的名词无词尾变化。英语中的名词意义、用法十分广泛,可以 分为不同的类别。

按词汇意义,名词可分为普通名词和专有名词,普通名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词,可数名词可分为个体名词和集体名词,不可数名词可分为物质名词和抽象名词。

# 1.1 名词分类

- ◆我们昨天参观了颐和园。
  - [X] We visited the summer palace yesterday.
  - [ ] We visited the Summer Palace yesterday.
  - [析] 专有名词的首字母必须大写。又如:

The Great Wall is one of the most breath-taking sights in the world. 长城是世界上最惊人的壮观之一。

- ◆你参观过比萨斜塔吗?
  - [X] Have you visited The Leaning Tower Of Pisa?
  - [√] Have you visited the Leaning Tower of Pisa?
  - 中华人民共和国是个发展中国家。
  - [X] The People's Republic Of China is a developing country.
  - [ ] The People's Republic of China is a developing country.
  - [析] 在复合专有名词中,不属于专有名词的部分应该小写,但用于句首时第一个字母均须大写。又如:

The Gulf of Mexico is very beautiful. 墨西哥湾非常美丽。

Barbara is a member of the Royal College of Nurses. 巴巴拉是皇家护士学会会员。

- ◆连云港是个非常美丽的城市。
  - [X] Lian Yun Gang is a very beautiful city.
  - [X] LianYunGang is a very beautiful city.
  - 【✓】Lianyungang is a very beautiful city.
  - [析] 中国地名用汉语拼者,首字母大写,无论汉语是多少字,一般连在一起而不分开。又如:

Have you been to Panzhihua? 你去过攀枝花吗?

- ◆焦裕禄是个好领导。
  - [X] Jiao Yu Lu is a good leader.
  - [X] JiaoYuLu is a good leader.
  - [V] Jiao Yulu is a good leader.

[析]中国人名用汉语拼者,首字母大写,姓和名字要分开,但名字之间不可分开。又如:

The young actor played Zhuge Liang in the Strategy of the Unguarded City. 那青年演员在"空城计"中扮演诸葛亮。

# ◆我们准备去拜访李教授。

- [X] We are going to visit professor Li.
- [✓] We are going to visit Professor Li.
- [析] 当表示称号、头衔的普通名词与表示人名的专有名词连用时,该普通名词亦专有化,其首字母须大写。又如:

In World War II General Eisenhower was commander in chief of the armed forces. 在第二次世界大战中,艾森豪威尔将军是武装部队总司令。 She went to see Doctor White, 她去怀特医生那儿看病了。

# ◆他们住在一间大房子里。

- [ $\times$ ] They live in big house.
- [ ] They live in a big house.
- 【析】house 是个体名词,通常个体名词均为可数名词,须与冠词、不定代词、指示代词或其他限定词连用,或使用其复数形式。又如:

An old friend of his called upon him yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午,他的一位老朋友来看他。

This country allied with another country. 这个国家与另一国家结盟。 The products were produced last year. 这些产品是去年生产的。

# 1.2 名词的数

- ◆史密斯全家人都看电影去了。
  - [X] The Smith has gone to the cinema.
  - [ ] The Smiths have gone to the cinema.

我们公司有三个姓史密斯的。

- [X] There are three Smith in our company.
- [ ] There are three Smiths in our company.
- [析]表示姓氏或人名的专有名词通常不可数。但若表示该姓的一家人或夫妇,或者表示该姓或该名的两个以上的人时,须用其复数形式。又如: They have several Angelas in the organization. 他们组织里有好几个安杰拉。

# ◆她治愈的希望泿渺茫。

- [X] There is little hope that she may be cured.
- [ ] There is a faint hope that she may be cured.
- 【析】本句中的 hope 是指期望着的事,是可数名词。
- ◆在搬进新房子之前,他们买了许多家具。
  - [X] Before they moved into the new house they bought many furnitures.
  - [ ] Before they moved into the new house they bought many pieces of furniture.
  - 【析】furniture 是不可数名词,不可与不定冠词连用,也没有复数形式。又如: They have no work to do. 他们无事可做。
- ◆她宁要幸福而舍弃财富。
  - [X] She chose happinesses instead of wealthes.

✓ She chose happiness instead of wealth.

【析】happiness 和 wealth 是抽象名词,不可数,没有复数形式。又如:

They expressed their love and loyalty to the Party. 他们表达了对党的 热爱和忠诚。

Mary is full of hatred for the driver who killed her child. 玛丽对压死地 孩子的驾驶员充满了仇恨。

# ◆你不能违背自然(规律)。

[X] You cannot go against the nature.

✓ You cannot go against nature.

【析】nature 作"自然"解时是抽象名词,不可数,不与冠词连用。

## ◆他是一个大腕作家。

[X] He is a writer of a great skill.

↓ He is a writer of great skill.

【/】He is a writer of great skill. 阅读和写作是两种不同的技能。

[X] Reading and writing are two different skill.

[析] 有些抽象名词既可用作不可数名词,又可用作可数名词。用作不可数 名词时可不加冠词,用作可数名词时可加不定冠词或数词。

## ◆她在非洲旅行期间有过许多有趣的经历。

[X] She had much interesting experience while travelling in Africa.

✓ IShe had many interesting experiences while travelling in Africa.

【析】本句中的 experience 作"经验"解时为抽象名词,但作"经历"解时为可 数名词。

# ◆ 他手头拮据。

[X] He is having financial difficulty.

✓ He is having financial difficulties.

[析] 有些抽象名词可有复数形式,但不能计数。又如: My researches are directed towards finding a cure for headaches. 我的研 究课题是寻找治疗头疼的药物。

# ◆她的女儿们学了不同的手艺。

Her daughters all followed different trade.

Wher daughters all followed different trades.

【析】本句中的 trade 已经由抽象名词转化为个体名词,表示一种特定的意 义,可数。可以和不定冠词连用,也有复数形式。又如: He is the manager of four different businesses. 他是四家商店的经理。

# ▲这两家公司家切合作。

[X] The two company are working in close collaboration each other.

[X] The two company is working in close collaboration each other.

[ ] The two companies are working in close collaboration each other.

【析】本句中的 company 含义具体,已变为个体名词,表示复数概念时可用复 数形式。又如:

The fight was started by some youths who had been drinking. 这场架是 一帮喝醉了酒的小青年惹起的。

用餐时常喝牛奶吗?

[X] Is it usual to have milks with meals?

[ ] Is it usual to have milk with meals?

[析] milk 是物质名词,不可数,不与冠词连用,也没有复数形式。又如: Honey is very sweet. 蜂蜜很甜。 She submerged her hands in warm water. 她把手浸在温水中。

## ◆桌子上有多种水果。

[X] There are much fruit on the table.

[ ] There are fruits on the table.

[析] fruit 是物质名词,通常不可数。但当某些物质名词表示比原义范围更加广泛或表示该物质的不同种类时,也可用其复数形式。又如:Bring me two coffees, please. 请来两份咖啡。

## ◆妈妈叫我去买一块肥皂。

[ $\times$ ] Mother told me to buy a soap.

[ ] Mother told me to buy a cake of soap.

# 你能给我三张纸吗?

[X] Could you give me three papers?

[V] Could you give me three pieces of paper?

[析] soap, paper 等物质名词有时借助某些特定的单位词则可与 a 或 an 连用,其单复数意义可通过单位词的单复数形式体现出来。又如: There is only a piece of chalk on the desk. 桌子上只有一支粉笔。

## ◆她不喜欢吃鸡肉。

[X] She doesn't like a chicken.

[X] She doesn't like chickens.

[✓] She doesn't like chicken.

【析】当表示动物名称的个体名词用来指该类动物的肉时就变成了物质名词,不可数,且不可与不定冠词连用,也没有复数形式。又如: I prefer duck to goose. 我喜欢吃鸭肉胜过吃鹅肉。

# ◆你的零钱中有铜币吗?

[X] Have you any copper in your change?

[ ] Have you any coppers in your change?

【析】少数物质名词也可用作个体名词,这时意义上有所转变,可根据具体情况与冠词等限定词连用,或使用复数形式。又如: I need an electric iron. 我需要一个电熨斗。

# ◆农场里养了很多牲畜。

[X] Much cattle is kept on the farm.

[X] Many cattles are kept on the farm.

[ ] Many cattle are kept on the farm.

[析]有些具有生命意义的集合名词多以单数形式出现,但表示复数意义,其谓语动词要用复数形式。又如:

The police were in estigating the murder case. 警方正在调查这起谋杀案。

# ◆爸爸昨天买了两把刷子刷场

[X] Father bought two brushs to brow the wall.

[ Father bought two brushes to brush be wall.

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【析】本句中的 brushes 是以-sh 结尾的可数名词。以-s,-x,-z,-ch,-sh 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式须在其后面加-es,而不是加-s。又如:

There stopped five buses. 那儿停着五辆公共汽车。

Put all of them into the boxes. 把它们都装进箱子里。

Buzzes come from the tree. 树上传来嗡嗡声。

Jenny has two watches. One is blue and the other is green. 珍妮有两只手表,一只蓝色的,一只绿色的。

## ◆衣食足然后知礼仪。

- [X] Sharp stomaches make short graces.
- [ ] Sharp stomachs make short graces.
- 【析】stomach 虽以-ch 结尾,但-ch 读作[-k],其复数形式应加-s。

## ◆大部分人口集中在城市里。

- [X] The bulk of the population concentrates in the citys.
- [ ] The bulk of the population concentrates in the cities.
- 【析】本句中的 city 是以"辅音字母+y"结尾的可数名词,其复数形式是把 y 改为 i,再加上-es,而不是直接加-s。又如:

We made common cause with neighbouring countries against the invaders. 我们和邻国联合起来共同抵抗入侵者。

# ◆艾德已经离家三天了。

- [X] Ade hasn't been at home for three daies.
- [ ] Ade hasn't been at home for three days.
- [析] 本句中的 day 是以"元音字母+y"结尾的可数名词,其复数形式是直接在未尾加上-s,而不必把 y 改为 i,再加-es。又如: Clear away your toys now, children! 孩子们,现在把玩具收拾好!

# ◆已经是秋天了,树叶变黄了。

- [X] It was autumn and the leafs turned yellow.
- [ ] It was autumn and the leaves turned yellow.
- 【析】有些以-f 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式必须把 f 改为 v,再加上-es,而不是直接加-s。又如:

The thieves carried off the farmer's sheep during the night. 晚上,小偷把农民的羊抓走了。

# ◆她对自己的政治信仰是真心实意的。

- [X] She is sincere in her political believes.
- [✓] She is sincere in her political beliefs.
- [析] 有些以-f 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式直接在末尾加上-s,而不能把 f 改为 v,再加上-es。又如:

Water rained down from the broken roofs. 积水从破房顶上流下来。

# ◆破坏公物者用刀划破了那些绘画作品。

- [X] The vandals slashed the paintings with knifes.
- [ ] The vandals slashed the paintings with knives.
- 【析】本句中的 knife 是以-fe 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式必须把 f 改为 v,再在 e 后加上-s。又如:

The two men went fishing while their wives prepared the dinner. 那两个男人去钓鱼时,他们的妻子做饭。

# ◆把贵重物品放入保险箱里。

- [X] Put your valuables in the saves.
- [ ] Put your valuables in the safes.
- [析] 本句中的 safe 是以-fe 结尾的可数名词,其复数形式直接在末尾加上-s。 这样变化的名词很少。

## ◆人们夹道欢迎凯旋归来的英雄们。

- [X] The people lined the streets to hail the returning heros.
- [ ] The people lined the streets to hail the returning heroes.
- 【析】本句中的 hero 是以"辅音字母+o"结尾的可数名词,其复数形式必须在末尾加-es,而不是加-s。又如:

Let's pick out the bad potatoes from the basket. 咱们把坏掉的土豆从篮子里挑出来吧。

Negroes make up over ten percent of the U.S. population. 黑人占美国人口的十分之一以上。

## ◆我们学校有三架钢琴。

- [X] There are three pianoes in our school.
- [ ] There are three pianos in our school.
- [析] 本句中的 piano 是以"辅音字母+o"结尾的可数名词,其复数形式是在末尾直接加-s,而不是加-es。又如:

Please give me two kilos of lamb's kidney. 请给我拿两公斤羊腰子。

# ◆杰斯林有三台收音机。

- [X] Jacelin has three radioes.
  - [ ] Jacelin has three radios.
  - 【析】本句中的 radio 是以"元音字母+o"结尾的可数名词,其复数形式必须在末尾加-s,而不是加-es。又如:

They spent the summer visiting zoos and parks. 夏天他们游览了动物园和公园。

Have you got any blank videos? 你有空白录像带吗?

# ◆牙科医生给我治牙。

- [X] The dentist is treating my tooths.
- [ ] The dentist is treating my teeth.
- 【析】本句中的 tooth 是可数名词,其复数形式要改变元音字母,而不是直接在末尾加-s。又如:

The water in the river has fallen two feet. 河水水位下降了两英尺。

# ◆他们都是成年人。

- $[\times]$  They are all grown-up.
- [ $\times$ ] They are all growns-ups.
- [ They are all grown-ups.
- 【析】grown-up 是由两个词组成的无主体词的复合名词,其复数形式通常直接在末尾加上-s。又如:

The go-betweens have run away. 那些中间人已经跑了。

# ◆这条道上过路人很少。

- [X] There are few passer-bys through the path.
- [ ] There are few passers-by through the path.

【析】本句中的 passer-by 是由两个词组成的有主体词的复合名词, passer 为主体词, 其复数形式只要将该主体词变为复数形式即可, 其他部分维持不变。又如:

The student-teachers are very young. 那些实习老师很年轻。

I have three brothers-in-law. 我有三个姐夫。

- ◆这家公司准备雇用一些女工程师。
  - [X] The company is going to hire some woman engineers.
  - [X] The company is going to hire some women engineer.
  - [ The company is going to hire some women engineers.
  - 【析】本句中的 woman engineer 是由两个主体词组成的复合名词,其复数形式要将这两个主体词都变为复数形式,这类名词多由 man 或 woman 与另一名词构成。又如:

They had three men servants. 他们雇有3个男佣人。

- ◆"off"一词中有两个"f"。
  - [X] There are two "f" in the word "off".
  - 【✓】 There are two "f's" in the word "off".
  - [析] 一般说来,字母的复数形式是在该字母后加-'s。又如: Mr Smith has only three A's in his class. 史密斯老师的班里只有三个得 A 的。
- ◆把这几个6改成8。
  - [X] Change these 6 to 8.
  - [√] Change these 6's to 8.
  - 该事件发生在20世纪20年代。
  - [X] It happened in the 1920.
  - 【✓】It happened in the 1920's.
- It happened in the 1920s.
  - 【析】表示数字的复数意义时须在其末尾加-'s。在表示世纪中整十的年代的数字后可加-'s,也可加-s。又如:

These kinds of cars were produced in the 1980s/1980's. 这些是 20 世纪 80 年代产的汽车。

- ◆安德鲁吃了三碗米饭。
  - [X] Andrew ate three bowl of rice.
  - 【✓】 Andrew ate three bowls of rice.
  - 爸爸今天给我买了两双新鞋。
  - [X] Father bought two pair of shoes for me today.
  - 【✓】 Father bought two pairs of shoes for me today.
  - [析] "单位词+of+可数名词"结构要表示其复数意义时,需将该名词和单位词一同变为复数形式;"单位词+of+不可数名词"结构要表示其复数意义时,只需把单位词变为复数形式。又如:

She wears several articles of clothing. 她穿着好几件衣服。

- ◆他在农场养了 50 头牛。
  - [X] He has fifty heads of cattle on the farm.
  - 【✓】 He has fifty head of cattle on the farm.
  - 【析】本句中的 head 单复数同形,与二以上数词连用时仍用 head。

- ◆ 敌军有 200 名轻骑兵。
  - [X] The enemy had two hundreds light horse.
  - The enemy had two hundred light horse.
  - 【析】hundred 这类表示数量的词与二以上表示具体数词连用时,仍用其单数形式。又如:

He bought three dozen bottles of wine. 他买了 36 瓶酒。

- ◆她看书时泈须戴眼镜。
  - [X] She has to wear glass for reading.
  - [ ] She has to wear glasses for reading.
  - 【析】诸如本句中 glasses 这类由两部分构成的物体的名词,通常以其复数形式出现。又如:

My new trousers are torn. 我的新裤子撕破了。

- The teacher demands that students should turn in their test papers within two hours.
  - [X] 老师要求学生两小时内交纸。
  - [/]老师要求学生两小时内交卷。
  - [析] 有些名词的单数形式和复数形式所表示的意义不同,注意不可望文生义。又如:

There're a large variety of goods in the shops. 商店里有各种各样的商品。

The lost man yelled, hoping someone in the woods would hear him. 迷路的人大声喊着,希望林子里的人会听见。

- ◆他们都是数学天才。
  - [X] They are all genii in mathematics.
- 【析】英语中有些名词具有两种复数形式,其意义并不相同,须注意分辨。例如:cloth(cloths 布块;clothes 衣服),index(indexes 索引;indices 指数),staff(staffs 工作人员;staves 拐杖)等。又如:

You can use the indexes available in the reading room. 你可以使用阅览室里的索引。

In  $4^3$  and  $6^5$ , the figures 3 and 5 are the indices. 在  $4^3$  和  $6^5$  中,数字 3 和  $6^5$  是指数。

- He lost all his personal effects in the fire.
  - [X]在那次火灾中,他失去了全部个人效果。
  - 【/】在那次火灾中,他失去了全部个人财产。
  - 【析】有些名词的单数形式只有一种意思,而复数名词却有多种意思,翻译时务必注意。又如:

You should salute the colours. 你应当向国旗敬礼。

Plenty of cigarettes were bonded by the Customs. 大量的香烟被海关扣留了。

- ◆ It's not legal to drive without lights on at night.
  - [X] 夜间亓车没有光是违法的。
  - [/] 夜间汗车不开灯是违法的。
  - 【析】有些名词的单数形式有多种意思,而复数名词只有一种意思,翻译时要

注意。又如:

The peoples of Southeast Asian countries all denounced the treaty between these two countries. 东南亚各国人民一致声讨这两个国家签订的条约。

# ◆物理是一门混深奥的学科。

- [X] Physics are a profound subject.
- [ ] Physics is a profound subject.
- [析]本句中的 physics 是表示"学科"的名词,虽以-s 结尾,但它却是不可数名词。又如:

Mathematics is a difficult subject for me to study. 数学对我来说是一门很难学的学科。

# 那个中国人混聪明。

- [X] The Chinese are very clever.
- [ ] The Chinese is very clever.
- 中国人特别注重个人面子。
  - [X] Chinese makes a point of their personal honour.
  - [ Chinese make a point of their personal honour.
  - [析]以-ese 结尾的表示民族名称的名词,其单复数同形。又如: Japanese often eat raw fish. 日本人常吃生鱼。

# ◆两只羊在山脚下吃草。

- [X] Two sheeps are eating the grass at the foot of the hill.
- [ ] Two sheep are eating the grass at the foot of the hill.
- [析] sheep 是表示动物名称的名词,其单复数同形。又如: There are lots of fish in the lake. 湖里有许多鱼。

# 13名词的格

- ◆咱们去工人俱乐部吧。
  - [X] Let's go to the workers's club
  - 【【
    【
    】Let's go to the workers' club.
    他和他的同学们去少年宫了。
  - [X] He went to the children' palace with his classmates.
  - [✓] He went to the children's palace with his classmates.
  - [析] 规则复数名词所有格在-s词尾加"'"; 不规则复数名词所有格采用-'s形式。又如:

This is the teachers' dining-room. 这就是教师食堂。

They should exercise the women's rights. 她们应该行使妇女的权利。

- ◆他们想找出杰克的汽车与艾德的汽车的不同之处。
  - [X] They try to find what the difference between Jack and Ade's car.
  - [✓] They try to find what the difference between Jack's and Ade's cars.
  - [析]表示并列名词的所属关系时,若是各自的所有关系,每个名词后均须加-'s,且中心词为复数形式。又如:

Zhou's and Li's bikes are now being repaired. 周的自行车和李的自行车都正在修理。

- ◆这是约翰和玛丽的房子。
- [X] This is John's and Mary's house.
- [ ] This is John and Mary's house.
  - 【析】表示并列名词的所属关系时,若是共同的所有关系,只须在最后的名词后加-'s,且中心词为单数形式。又如:

Mr Brown is my father and mother's friend. 布朗先生是我父母的朋友。

- ◆这是我妹妹凯尔的自汗车。
  - [X] It is my younger sister's, Kehr's bike.
  - [ ] It is my younger sister, Kehr's bike.
  - 【析】名词含同位语,通常作同位语的名词用所有格形式。
- ◆这是别人的钥匙,不是我的。
  - [X] It is someone else key, not mine.
  - [X] It is someone's else's key, not mine.
  - [ ] It is someone else's key, not mine.
  - [析] else 修饰 some-, any-, no-与-one 或-body 合成的不定代词时, 只在 else 后加-'s 构成其所有格。又如:

Your words carry more weight than anybody else's. 你的话比其他任何人的都有分量。

That must be somebody else's coat; it isn't mine. 那一定是别人的外衣,不是我的。

- ◆这还可能是其他什么人的伞呢?
  - [X] Who else umbrella can this be?
  - [X] Who's else umbrella can this be?
  - [✓] Who else's umbrella can this be?

【析】else 修饰疑问代词 who 时,在 else 后加-'s 构成其所有格。

- ◆我妈妈的包被贼偷走了。
  - [X] The bag of my mother was stolen by a thief.
  - [ ] My mother's bag was stolen by a thief.
  - 【析】表示有生命名词的所属关系多用心,所有格。又如:

Have you read the Lei Feny's Diary? 你看过《雷锋日记》吗?

A cat's claws can move in and out of its pads. 猫爪在其肉趾中伸缩。 There you can get a bird's-eye view of the city. 在那里你可以俯瞰全城。

- ◆他需要休息一个月。
  - [X] He needs a rest of a month.
  - [ ] He needs a month's rest.
  - [析]表示时间的词组修饰名词通常用-'s 所有格。又如: Where is today's newspapers? 今天的报纸在哪里?

It's about an hour's drive from here. 从这里开车大约要一个小时。

Alfred accepted the invitation without a moment's hesitation. 阿尔弗雷德一点儿也没犹豫就接受了邀请。

- ◆25 磅的重量
  - [X] twenty-five pounds weight
  - [✓] twenty-five pound's weight

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