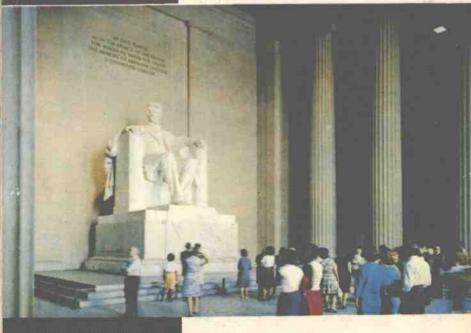
SIMPLIFIED AIDS
TO ENGLISH
COMPOSITION

## 英文正誤詳解



錢歌川校正 潘守先 編著

大衆書局印行

## Simplified Aids To English Composition

英文正誤詳解

大衆書局印行

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編著者: 潘守先・特價 七十元

出版者:大 衆 書 局 發行者:大衆書 局

務行人:王 餘 印刷者:美光美術印刷 廠

臺南市盟程 子號

本局業態內政部信准登記登記證字號內版台第1547號

中華民國六十三年十月再版

顯者依據多年教學經驗參考中外交法書籍,編成此書,目的僅在給 初學英語的學生糾正最容易犯的錯誤。參考書中最重要的,計有下列數 確:

- 1. Alexander M. Witherspoon, PH. D. 所著的 "Common Errors in English And How To Avoid Them."
- 2. T. J. Fitikides 所著的 "Common Mistakes in English."
- 3. William M. Tanner 所著的 "Correct English."
- 4. W. Stannard Allen 所著的 "Living English Structure"
- H. W. Fowler 所著的 "A Dictionary of Modern English Usage."

還五本著名的交法書有一個共同的特點,就是着重於造句的正確。 那很可以作爲學生們進一步研習英文時攻錯的圭臬。

本書着重實用,在寫作方面實用的材料,如 Mid-autumn Festival(中秋節),Thanksgiving Day(感恩節)等節目的前面是否要用冠詞;在 mainland(大陸),weekend(週末)的前面應該用什麼介系詞,都有詳細的說明。這些問題即使在高深的文法書裡,也是很難找到的。我們一提筆寫作時,就會遇到這些問題,使我們時常感到無所適從。編者有鑒於此,特別搜集了這方面的材料,以求爲初學者解決疑難。

凡例

- 一、本書譜解貝用中文,而例句則英漢對照,以便自修。
- 二、本書以正誤句的方式說明和改正一般學生對於英文最易犯的錯誤, 使人讀了非常明白,並且不易忘記。
- 三、本書附有練習題及問題解答,俾合自修之用。
- 四、本書例句中重要的字用斜體字標明,以醒眉目。
- 五、本書設有「多考」和「比較」兩欄,對較深的文法有所闡發,使稿 年級的學生在文法上作進一步的研究時有所助益。

## 英文正誤詳解

目 决

前書 文 [10] 至 [10] [2] [2] [2] [3]	
主語和動詞不一致的錯誤	
嘶詞過多的錯誤13	100
動詞變化上的錯誤14	7
時態的錯誤	
及物助詞和不及物勛詞的錯誤21	ľ
語態的錯誤,	
助動詞的錯誤25	ě
條件何中動罰的錯誤31	ľ
不定詞的錯誤33	
分詞修飾語的錯誤39	}.
動名詞的錯誤42	1
名詞的數的錯誤	ì
名詞的性的錯誤	ş
代名詞性的錯誤68	į.
代名詞數的錯誤	j
代各詞位的錯誤	1
代名詞所有格的錯誤	,
代名詞太多的錯誤	5
代名詞 one 和 that 間的錯用····································	3
關係代名詞格的錯誤	1
關係代名詞 that, which 和 who 間的錯用81	
省略關係代名詞的錯誤	ō
關係代名詞的地位的錯誤87	7
感嘆句的錯誤~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	3
學等演導局的條網	S

介系詞誤作連接詞的錯誤	90
連接詞誤作介系詞的錯誤	91
棚車調的錯塊	ne
<b>幾個極易用錯的連接詞····································</b>	95
對於連提詞的意義辨認不清楚所發生的錯誤	07
連接詞過多或被放在不必要的地方所發生的錯誤	****99
省略連接詞 that 所發生的錯誤·····	101
比較時易犯的錯誤	· 104
普通容易誤用的形容詞	. 113
幾對互相誤用的同根的形容詞	. 115
幾對容易互相誤用的形容詞	135
步容詞當副詞用的錯誤	140
形容調當動詞的錯誤	1.42
噻瑟形容铜和遮部形容詞易犯的錯誤	1/3
形容詞的位置的錯誤	1.17
越ы间的錯誤	150
多用冠詞的錯誤	155
音略述詞的錯誤	160
副詞被用作補語的錯誤	170
曙順容易製用的副詞	120
幾對容易互相與用的副詞	101
剧詞實名詞用的錯誤	107
副詞在句中的位置的錯誤	100
省略介系詞的錯誤	101
多用介系嗣的錯誤	104
<b>石间即誤用介系詞的錯誤····································</b>	105
動詞後誤用介系詞的錯誤	201
P谷司後誤用介系罰的錯誤·······	900
各詞後誤用介系詞的錯誤	205
类對互相誤用的介系詞	206

## 主語和動詞不一致的錯誤

1. 誤: I is a boy.

IE: I am a boy.

(我是一個男孩子)

〔說明〕 動詞 "是" (verb to be) 在直說法現在式裡,因人稱 (person) 和數 (number) 的不同,有三種不同的變化: am, are 和 is. 動詞的身和數須和主語的身和數一致,所以上面的句子要把is改成am。現在把它們間的關係列表於下:

盟胺 I am you are he (or she) is

We are you are they are

〔類例〕 I am a student. (我是一個學生)

You are a clever boy. (你是一個聰明的男孩子)。 She is my younger sister. (她是我的妹妹)。 We are good friends. (我們是好朋友)。 You all are here. (你們全體都在此地)。 They are brave soldiers. (他們是勇敢的兵士之)

2. 設: I were a pupil three years ago.

E: I was a pupil three years ago. (三年前我是一個小學生)

〔說明〕 動詞"是"在直說法過去式裡因人稱和數的不同,有兩種 變化: was, were. 動詞的身和數類和主語的身和數一致,所以把 were 改成 was. 現在把它們的關係列表於下:

單版 I was you were he was

複版 We were you were they were

(類例) I was still young at that time. (我那時溫年輕)

You were only a little child a few years ago. (幾年前除不過是一個小孩子の o

He was absent yesterday. (他昨天映席)。

When we heard the news, we were very happy. (當我們聽

到這個消息,我們是十分快樂,00

You were monitors last term. (上學期你們是級長)。
They were in the first year class last year. (去年他們在一年級60

3. 誤: He have a book.

IE : He has a book.

(他有一本夢)

(說明) 動詞 "有" (verb to have) 在直說法現在式裡因人稱和數的不同有兩種變化: have, has 。因為助詞的人稱和數須和主語的人稱和數一致,所以把 have 改成 has 。現在把它們的關係列表於下:

單數 I have you have he has

複數 We have you have they have

(類例) I have a pencil. (我有一支鉛筆。)

You have a pen. (你有一支網籍。)

He has a piece of paper. (他有一聯紙。)

We have a look at the picture. (我們看證張書。)

You have a holiday to-day. (你們今天放假。)

They have a picnic, (他們點行野餐。)

Each student has a school badge. (每一個學生有一枚接徵。)

The Chinese people have a bright future before them.

(中國人民有一個光明的前途。)

4. 誤: Our teacher ask us a question.

正: Our teacher asks us a question, (我們的先生問我們一個問題)

〔說明〕 在直說法句子裡主語是單數, 防調是現在式時, 須加 s 於 筋詞的字尾。所以在這句子裡須用 asks。

〔類例〕 She comes to school every day. (過程天到學校去。)

He talks fast, but he writes slowly. (他說得快,但是他寫 得慢。)

It rains at intervals. (雨時落時止。)

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. (太陽出自東方,落於西方。)

There lies a lazy cat. (那種躺着一隻嫷猫。)

5. 誤: The cause of many failures are poor preparation.

正: The cause of many failures is poor preparation.

(許多失敗的原因是沒有好好的準備。)

(說明) 主語的修飾語中的名詞的數,和主語的數不發生關係。在 上面的句子裡主語 cause 是單數,所以應該用 is o

【類例】 The tables in the classroom arc large. (教室裡的桌子是大的。)

Little drops of water make the mighty ocean. (小灣的水可 放大洋。)

The most valuable of her possessions is this ring. (她的 所有物中最實責的是這個或指。)

The telling of lies is sometimes necessary. (武統有時是不得已的。)

6. 誤: There is seven eggs in the nest.

正: There are seven eggs in the nest need book to be book (異種有七個蛋皮)

(說明) 此地的"there"是別語,並不是主語,励詞的數要和倒體的主語一致。在這一句裡面 eggs 是主語所以應該用 are.

〔類例〕 There is a book on the desk, (書桌上有一本書)

There was once a good king. (從前有一個好國王)

There goes the thief, (有陂!)

Here come the children. (小孩子來了)

Here are our books. (此處是我們的事)

7, 誤: You and he has the same birthday.

正: You and he have the same birthday. (你和他有同樣的生日)

〔說明〕 兩個主語由 and 連合起來,通常須用一個複數的動詞,

所以把 has 改成 have o that has talle out of tanta me adT

(類例) A magazine and a newspaper were lying on the table. (桌上放着一本雜誌和一份報紙)

You and I have been friends for a long time. (你和我已 友好多時)

There are a book and a pen on the desk. (書桌上有一本書 和一枝鋼籬)

8, 設: Bread and butter are my usual breakfast.

正: Bread and butter is my usual breakfast.

(涂奶油的類似是我每日的早餐)

(說明) 假使兩個主語表示一個觀念時,須用一個單數的勸詞。在 這句裡 bread and butter 指螯奶油的麵包,所以要用 is。

[類例] Truth and honesty is the best policy. (萬誠和正直是最好的方策)

Coffee and milk is my favorite drink. (牛奶咖啡是我愛好的飲料)

His end and aim is success. (他的目標是成功)

Blood and iron is not a good policy. (變血政策不是一個好的政策)

9. 誤: Either you or he are wrong.

E: Either you or he is wrong.

(不是你便是他錯了) = 1 = At an Book A X 200 ( ) ( ) ( )

[說明] 二個主語由 or, either……or, neither……nor 連合,則 動詞應該和最近的主語一致。在這句裡最接近動詞的主語是 he, 所以應 該用 is若改成 Either you are wrong or he is. 則更好。

[類例〕 Either you or I have made a mistake. (不是你便是我弄錯

Neither you nor she is a lazy student. (你和她都不是綴學生)

Neither the teacher nor the students are in the classroom,

(先生和學生都沒有在敦宣祖)

He or his servants were to blame. (不是他就是他的僕人們不好)

- The mother, as well as her two daughters, are going to market.
  - IE: The mother, as well as her two daughters, is going to market.

(這個母親和她的兩個女兒將到市場去。)

(說明) 附加語由 with, besides, along with, together with, as well as, in addition to, no less than 等連接詞引入句中,使句中的主語和助詞分離,但它並不影響主語的數,所以在這句裡的動詞應該是 is。

(類例) My life no less than my fortune is at the service of my country. (我的生命和財產一樣供國家驅使。)

The boy with his friends is playing at home.

(這孩子和他的朋友正在家裡玩要。)

This fairy story, besides many other interesting stories, is in the book.

(除許多別的有趣的故事外,這篇重話也在這書裡面。)

Mary, along with her friends, goes to school.

(瑪麗和她的朋友們一同到學校去。)

The teacher, in addition to his students, is in the library, (先生和學生都在圖書館。)

- 11. 膜: Somebody have taken away my book.
  - E: Somebody has taken away my book.

    (有人把我的書倉地了。)

(說明) 大多數的不定名詞 ,不定代名詞和不定形容詞如 each, every, another, any, either, neither, anyone, each one, every one, some one, no one, anybody, somebody, something 等都是單數的, 所以在它們的後面須用單數的閱詞。此句的主語是 somebody (某人) ,它是單數的, 所以動詞也應該用單數的閱詞 has taken,

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(期例) Each of the pupils has his own desk.

(每個學生都有他曾己的書桌。)

Every train was crowded. (每輛火車都攤撥。)

One is blind and another is deaf.

(一個是醣的,別一個是趣的。)

Any child knows that. (任何兒童都知道期間。)

Either way is correct. (兩種方法驗便那一種都是對的。)

Neither has much to do. (阿人均無甚事做。)

Anybody is able to do the work,

(任何人都能做這件工作。) Harder of mall hard as fire

12. 课: Each boy and each girl are here.

IE: Each boy and each girl is here.

(每個男孩和每個女孩都到了。)

〔說明〕 假使由 and 所連合的未漏或兩個以上的單數主語的前面 有 each 或 every 或 no, 句內的動詞應該用單數。所以在這句裡的動 嗣應該用 is o

(别例) No boy and no girl is allowed to enter.

(男孩和女孩都不准入。)

Every man and every woman was asked to take part in the discussion,

(每個男人和每個女人都被邀請参加討論。)

Each day and each hour brings the news of the war.

(每天和每小時都帶來職爭的消息。)

There is no tree and no flower in the garden.

(花園裡沒有花和街。)

13. 誤: All of us is present.

E: All of us are present.

(大家都到了。)

(證明) All, some 和 none 用做主語時,若指量則應參用單數的 動詞,若指數則應該用複數的動詞。在這句極的 all 係指我們,我們是 可以數的,故 all是複數,所以動詞也應該用複數的are.我們再舉一個例來說明: All of the milk has turned sour. (所有的牛乳已變酸了。) 在這句裡 milk 是物質名詞,它是不可以數的,只可以以量計,故 all是單數,所以它的助詞也應該用單數的動詞 has turned.

(大家都同意。)

(期例) All are agreed.

All has been explained.

(一切都已說明。)

Some of the soil is poor, miller at hoow and to fluid Ac

(有些土壤с瘤的。)

Some of the students speak English very well.

(這些學生中有幾位英語說得很好。)

None of this concerns me. The work to whole it or all

(這件事對與我毫無關係。)

None of my lost books were found. (我所遺失的書一本也沒有尋到)

None are completely happy.

(沒有人是完全快樂的。)

14. 誤: The rest of the boys is at play.

IE: The rest of the boys are at play.

(别的孩子在玩要。)

但說明〕假使主語是 half, rest, plenty, part 等字時,則動詞的數類依照它所指的東西而決定。假使它所指的東西是可數的,並且是多數的,那麼它的動詞應該用複數,如果它所指的東西雖然是可以數的,可是賦是一個或一個的一部份時,那麼它的動詞應該用單數,假使它所指的東西祗可以以量計算而不能數的,那麼它的動詞也應該用單數。在這句子裡 the rest 指孩子,孩子是可以數的,並且在一個以上,所以動詞應該用複數的 are,例如 A half of the orange is bad. (一半的椅子是壞的。) 在這句裡 half 所指的鳩子雖然可數,但賦是一個橘子的一部份,所以它的動詞用單數的 is 又如 The rste of the wine was thrown

away. (其餘的酒被倒掉了。) 在這句子裡 the rest 指酒,酒祇可以量,却不可以計數的,所以它的動詞用單數的 was thrown.

(類例) The rest of the students are absent.

(其餘的學生缺席。) 是是是是其是是是是是是是是是是是

The rest needs no telling.

(其餘的不必說了。)

A half of them are gone.

(他們中的一半是去了。)

A half of the wood is getting rotten. In some

(證樹木的一半巳朽了。)

There are plenty of men who would work and not mind the hours. (有許多人工作不記時間 o)

There is plenty of snow. (雪很大。) He and to smove

A part of the horses have run away.

(一部份的馬跑掉了。) The translated and was to such

Only part of his story is true.

(他的故事祗有一部份是真的。)

15. R: The number of students in our class are forty.

正: The number of students in our class is forty.

(我們班裡學生的總數是四〇〇)

〔說明〕 The number of 的意思是總數,它作主語時,它的後面的動詞應該是單數的。a number of 的意思是若干,它是形容片語,可以用來形容主語,使主語成為複數,所以在這樣的主語的後面的動詞應該是複數的。在這句裡的主語是 The number 所以它的動詞應該是單數的 is。

(類例) The number of tickets is limited. (票數是有限制的。)
A number of people were present. (若干人出席了。)
There are a number of students outside.(若干學生在外面。)
Here are a number of good opportunities. (這種是許多的好變會。)

16. 膜: The latest news are favorable.

正: The latest news is favorable. (最近的消息是好的。)

(說明) 有許多名詞像 news, mathematics, measles 等字雖然是 複數的形式,它們的意思却是單數的。當它們被用作主語時須用單數的 動詞。所以在這句裡的動詞應該是單數的is。

【類例】 Mathematics is my favorable subject. (數學是我歡喜的學 科。)

Measles is a common disease among children. (麻疹是小孩 息的一種普通的病。)

Physics is worth studying. (物理是值得學習的。)

The gallows was used to hang criminals. (被臺被用來絞死 犯罪的人。)

17. 誤: His family is all well.

正: His family are all well.

〔說明〕 當集合名詞如 audience, family, class, committee, nation, generation 等字作主語時,若指整個的團體時需要一個單數的動詞;若指團體內的各個時則需要一個複數的動詞 c 在這句裡的family是指家屬裡的每一員,所以應用複數的 are o

【類例】 His family is spending the winter in the south. (他一家 在南方過冬。)

> The family have just sat down to table, (這家人剛剛正在 就桌用膳。)

The committee was made up of twenty members.

(這個委員會是由二〇個委員組成的。)

The committee were divided in opinion. (各委員意見分歧。)
The fifth year class has only ten students. (五年級只有學生十人。)

The whole class are listening attentively. (全班的學生正法

歌的傾題。) ... aldersover on war next aff : 現 然

There was a large audience. (有多數的聽樂 o)

The audience were moved to tears by his eloquence.

是11年 (頂頭受他的辦令原願楊確淚。) BIEF 美相等 (長妻)

The whole nation were rising against him, (全國的人民世 來反對他。)

The rising generation are fighting for the cause of liberty and justice. (青年們為自由和正義而戰。)

18. 澳: The Chinese people loves peace.

E: The Chinese people love peace, the land

(中國人民要於和平。) tivbute throw it arterill

「說明」集合名詞中如 people, cattle, police, poultry 等字的外形雖然是單數的,它訂的意思却是複數的,當它們被用做主語時,動詞,應該用複數。在這句裡 people 的外形是單數的,可是它指金體的人民所以應該用複數的 love。

「対例」 The people love their president. (人民要數他們的總統。)
These cattle are foreign breed. (這些牛是外國種。)
The police have caucht a robber. (普第門提住一個强盗。)
Poultry are scarce here. (這種家禽豬少。)

19. 溴: Many a man have made the same mistake.

正: Many a man has made the same mistake. (1998)
(許多人犯同樣的錯誤。)

〔說明〕 Many a 是成語,它的意思比 many 强,它的後面須接一個單數的名詞,假使遺樣的名詞作主語時,它的後面的動詞應該是單數的。所以和遺句裡,應該用環數的 has made.

(類例) Many a student has failed in the examination. (許多學生 時試沒有及格(a)) and harded war and the man and

Many a man has tried to get rich, but without success. (許多人會努力求官,却沒有成功。)

Many a house was burnt to ashes. (許多房屋館成灰體。)

Many a soldier has fought for his country. (許多兵士宣為 國家前限 6)

20. 誤: The young is taught to repect the old.

E: The young are taught to respect the old.

(年晉人被數準主意徵老年人。)

(說明) The + abjective 可表示一種人作。當它們使作為主語時須用複數的動詞。在這句裡 the young = the young people. (华青的人們。) 所以它的動詞應該是複雜的 are explained ow !

(類例) The diligent kaus more time to work. (制的人有更多的時間工作。)

The rich become richer and the poor poorer. (書幣谷富) 第者結第。)

The rich are not always happy. (常的人不能是快雜的。)
The good are said to die young. (好人也說死得早。)
The dumb speek; the dead are raised up; to the poor the gospel is preached.—New Testament. (輕子說話;死者被喚醒了。對於確的人宣講着福音。——新約。)

- 21. 設: Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare' are widely read by Chinese students.
- E: Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare' is widely read by Chinese students. (開始的萨氏樂府本事被中國學生普遍的閱 讀。)

(說明) 有一部份的階名河名圖名具有複質的外形,當它們被用作主語時却需要單數的動詞。在這句裡的主語 "Tales from Shakespeare雖然是複數,它却是一本書的名字所以助詞須用單數的 is read.

(類例) 'Gulliver's Travels' is full of satires.(海客流設充滿着諷刺。)
The United States is a republic. (美國是共和國。)

The Ganges has overflowed its banks. (恆河會氾濫兩岸。)

22. 誤: Seventy dollars are the price of this coat.

IE: Seventy dollars is the price of this coat.

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