

英語自學叢書

中國學生英語典型錯誤分析

商務印書館

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英語自學叢書 · 商務印書館

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內容提要——●

本書收集了我國學生學習英語中一些常犯的錯誤，加以分類、糾正，並作注釋說明，目的在使讀者明白錯誤所在，怎樣改正，並加以防止，可供教師教學中作為參考，也可供中學以上學生自學之用。本書列舉錯誤例句約六百條，全部摘自學生的口筆語作業，具有一定的代表性。

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中國學生英語典型錯誤分析

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前 言

这本小册子收集了我国学生学习英语中一些常犯的错误,加以分类、纠正,并作注释说明,目的在使读者明白错误所在,怎样改正,并加以防止,可供教师教学中作为参考,也可供中学以上学生自学之用。本书列举错误例句约六百条,全部摘自学生的口笔语作业,具有一定的代表性,因此取名《中国学生英语典型错误分析》。

本书将错误例句分成七个部分,在每一部分内再将错误性质相近的编在一起。这七个部分是:

1. 词法 包括各种词类用法上的错误。
 2. 句法 包括一致关系、词序、句子连接、否定句、逻辑思维等方面的错误。
 3. 用词 多半是关于使用同义词的混淆,或词的搭配不恰当,或使用的场合不恰当。
 4. 惯用语 指英语中常用的一些固定词组,其意义不能从单词的字面来解释的,例如 to take part in, all of a sudden 等。
 5. 汉语式英语 指一些语法结构上看来并非不通,但实际上不合英语习惯的表达方式的句子,例如 His eyes are blind. (他的眼睛是瞎的。) How do you think of yesterday's report? (你认为昨天的报告怎样?)
 6. 大小写和标点符号 指最常见的错误。
 7. 拼法 划分错误类型,并分析其原因。
- 上述分类很难做到绝对科学合理。往往同一例句,从不同

的角度考虑,可以纳入不同的类别,如“*It is uneasy to do the work all by yourself.*”这一句既可以纳入汉语式英语一类,也可以纳入用词一类。我们的原则是,尽量不使同样的例句重复出现,但个别例句则因注释说明的角度不同而有重复。在上述分类中不包括显而易见的错误例句,例如,第三人称单数现在时谓语动词不加s,或情态动词后面误写动词的过去时形式等。

在学生口笔语实践中,语法上、词汇上的错误是多种多样的。造成错误的原因,不外乎:一、受了汉语的影响,把英语的单词或词组生硬地按照汉语思维的习惯来遣词造句,因而形成所谓汉语式英语;二、凭主观想象,任意套用或类推;三、教学工作做得不够细致,基础打得不够坚实。由于上述原因,我们把收集的错误例句,都进行汉英对照(汉语是编者按学生想要表达的原意加上去的),误正并列,使读者更了解造成错误的原因,并在教学中、学习中加以防止,从而培养学习英语的良好习惯。注释一律用汉语,力求简明扼要。在必要时,作一定的引伸或补充例句。为节约篇幅起见,所用语法术语,除必要者外,一概不加注原文。为了便于读者查考,书后另附索引。

限于编者水平,难免有错误或不妥之处,恳请读者批评指正。

目 录

第一部分 詞法	1
I 名詞	1
II 代詞	5
III 冠詞	14
IV 動詞	19
A. 几个形式容易用錯的動詞	19
B. 时态	19
C. 时态接續	24
D. 語态的誤用	26
E. 情态動詞	29
F. 動詞的非人称形式	32
(1) 不定式	32
(2) 分詞	34
(3) 動名詞	38
V 形容詞和副詞	40
A. 几个容易用錯的形容詞	40
B. 形容詞与其他詞类的混淆	43
C. 几个容易用錯的副詞	45
D. 形容詞誤用为副詞	49
E. 比較和等級	50
VI 介詞	52
A. 不該用而用	52
B. 該用而不用	55
C. 誤用介詞	61
D. 介詞与其他詞类的混淆	70

VII	连接词	75
第二部分	句法	85
I	一致关系	85
II	句子的连接	88
III	词序	96
IV	直接引语和间接引语	105
V	反意疑问句	108
VI	否定句	110
VII	不合逻辑的句子	115
第三部分	用词	119
I	名词和代词	119
II	动词	120
III	形容词和副词	131
第四部分	惯用语	140
第五部分	汉语式英语	148
第六部分	大小写和标点符号	161
第七部分	拼法	169

第一部分 詞法

I 名 詞

1. 许多听众出席了大会。

誤: The meeting was attended by a large number of audience.

正: The meeting was attended by a large audience.

[注] audience 为听众或观众的总称, 不是个别的人。“听众多”应說 a large audience, “听众少”应說 a small audience.

2. 他的衣服快穿破了。

誤: His clothes was nearly worn out.

正: His clothes were nearly worn out.

[注] clothes 这一名詞統指衣服, 只有复数, 又不能与数詞連用。具体表示某一种衣服的名詞, 如 garment, dress, coat 或 overcoat等, 可有单复数。“一套衣服”应该用 a suit of clothes.

3. 我们是中国入, 他们是英国人。

誤: We are Chinese. They are Englishmans.

正: We are Chinese. They are Englishmen.

[注] 表示民族的名詞, 其单复数因习惯而不同, 举例如下:

單 数

复 数

a Chinese

Chinese

中国人

a Japanese

Japanese

日本人

a Russian

Russians

俄国人

a German

Germans

德国人

an American

Americans

美国人

an Englishman

Englishmen

英国人

a Dutchman

Dutchmen

荷兰人

4. 他没有买许多家具。

誤: He did not buy many furnitures.

正: He did not buy much furniture.

〔注〕 furniture 是不可数名词，应与量数词一起用；如 three pieces (articles) of furniture (三件家具)，a few sticks(bits) of furniture (几件家具) 或 a set (suite) of furniture (一套家具)。

5. 昨天我买了一块肥皂。

誤: I bought a soap yesterday.

正: I bought a cake of soap yesterday.

〔注〕 英語中的 soap, chalk, furniture 等为不可数名词，需要计数时，前面要加表示单位的量词，如 a cake (tablet, bar) of soap, three pieces of chalk, five pieces of furniture, a loaf of bread 等。

6. 请给我两张纸。

誤: Please give me two papers.

正: Please give me two sheets of paper.

〔注〕 paper 作物质名词时，没有复数形式，前面只可加补充意义的字；作“文件”、“报纸”、“考卷”等解时，可有复数形式。

7. 祖父的头发变白了。

誤: My grandfather's hairs have turned grey.

正: My grandfather's hair has turned grey.

〔注〕 hair 統指头发(或毛)时，只用单数。hairs 指多根头发(或毛)。例如：
She has several grey hairs.

8. 我有许多工作要做。

誤: I have a lot of works to do.

正: I have a lot of work to do.

〔注〕 work 若指“工作”而言是不可数名词，总是用单数，且不用不定冠词。work 的复数形式表示下列几种意义：(1) 著作，如 Lu Hsun's works；(2) 工厂，如 Anshan Steel Works；(3) 机器的转动部分，如 the works of a watch；(4) 工程，如 public works。

9 做完这些作业以后,你打算做什么?

誤: What do you plan to do after you have finished these homeworks?

正: What do you plan to do after you have finished your homework?

〔注〕 homework 指学生的“家庭作业”,偶或指“工人在家給工厂做的工作”,一般不用复数,前面也不用复数的指示代詞。

10. 经过几年的自学,他获得了不少知识。

誤: After several years' self-study he acquired a great deal of knowledges.

正: After several years' self-study he acquired a great deal of knowledge.

〔注〕 knowledge 現在很少用复数形式,但可与 a 連用,后面跟定語。例如:
He has a fine (good) knowledge of the English language.

11. 这是一个好消息。

誤: This is such a good news.

正: This is very good news.

正: This is such good news.

正: This is good news.

正: This is a piece of good news.

〔注〕 news 是不可数名詞,具有复数形式,但只用作单数,前面不可加 a 象这类的詞还有 politics, economics, physics, mathematics 等,习惯上不一定被看作复数,作家的意見并不一致。

12. 工人们能在两个半月內造好我们的新图书馆。

誤: The workers can complete our new library in two and half a month.

正: The workers can complete our new library in two months and a half (two and a half months).

〔注〕“半个月”、“半年”、“半小时”用 half a month, half a year, half an hour. 一个半以上的“半”都用...and a' half. 例如: two years and a half(二年半), three weeks and a half (三个半星期), four days and a half (四天半). 表示一个半以上的具体东西时也如此: one pound and a half, two tons and a half, three apples and a half 等等.

13. 他们决定送孩子上学.

误: They have made up their mind to send their child to school.

正: They have made up their minds to send their child to school.

〔注〕make up their (或 our, 或属于复数的 your) minds 中,用 minds 比用 mind 普通.

14. 人们一致称颂他.

误: Peoples praised him with one accord.

正: People praised him with one accord.

〔注〕people 作“人们”(= men and women)解时,是单数形式,作复数用. peoples 是“多个民族”,“各国人民”,不是“多个人”,如 the peoples of Asia (亚洲各民族,亚洲人民).

15. 我买了一把新剪刀.

误: I bought a new scissors.

正: I bought a new pair of scissors.

〔注〕scissors 和 trousers 等名词常用复数形式.“一把剪刀”或“一条裤子”常为 a pair of scissors, a pair of trousers. 间或也有人說 a scissors, a trousers, 但不常见,以不用为宜.

16. 我们提前三年完成了第二个五年计划的主要指标.

误: We fulfilled the major targets of the Second Five-Years Plan three years ahead of schedule.

正: We fulfilled the major targets of the Second Five-

Year Plan three years ahead of schedule.

〔注〕 five-year 作为一个复合形容词, year 不用复数。又如 a twelve-year-old boy, a five-dollar note, a one-hundred-metre race 等,同此。

17. 这幅水彩画比那幅油画更吸引观众。

误: This painting in water colour has a stronger appeal for the visitors than that one in oil.

正: This painting in water colours has a stronger appeal for the visitors than that one in oils (=oil-colours).

〔注〕 “水彩画颜料”、“油画颜料”都该用复数。

II 代 词

18. 我和他认识已经十年了。

误: I and he have known each other for ten years.

正: He and I have known each other for ten years.

〔注〕 单数的不同人称的代词选用,其次序一般是 you and I; you and he; he and I; you, he and I. 复数人称代词的次序是 we and you; you and they; we, you and they.

19. 爱丽丝和我本人都愿意去厂里工作。

误: Alice and myself are willing to work in the factory.

正: Alice and I myself are willing to work in the factory.

〔注〕 myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, oneself 等复合人称代词一般不可用来替代 I, you, he 等,但可用来加强语气。例如:

Mr. Li and I myself went there.

I'll do it myself.

He did it himself.

也可以用作宾语或表语。例如:

She hurt herself.

You aren't quite yourself today. (你今天有点儿异样.)

20. 人人必须尽责.

誤: One must do his duty.

正: One must do one's duty.

〔注〕 one 泛指人(any person)时,包括說話者在內,(口語常用 you, we, people), 它的宾格是 one, 所有格是 one's, 反身形式是 oneself. (有些近代作家用 he, him, his, himself 代替 one, one's, oneself.) 例如:

One has to do one's best.

If one wants a thing done well, one had best do it oneself.

当 one 作“一个”或“一个人”解时,则其所有格为 his 或 her. 例如:

One of the students hasn't prepared his lessons very well.

21. 沒有人知道那件事情.

誤: No body knows about it.

正: Nobody knows about it.

〔注〕 nobody 不可写作 no body; 同样 anybody, somebody, everybody 都不可以分开来写. 說“沒有人”,用 no one 或 no-one 都可以.

22. 我将把自己的词典随身带来.

誤: I shall bring myself dictionary with me.

正: I shall bring my own dictionary with me.

〔注〕 myself 等复合人称代詞不能作定語用,因为它不能作“自己的”解,只有“我自己,我亲自”的意义.

23. 他右手拿着一面旗.

誤: He held a flag in right hand.

正: He held a flag in his right hand.

〔注〕 汉语中表示所有格的人称代詞往往在句中省略,但在英語中一般不可省略. 試看下列句子:

他头上戴着一頂帽子.

He had a cap on his head.

她把手遮住了眼睛.

She covered her eyes with her hands.

下課后我們复习功課。

After class we review our lessons.

24. 他是我們朋友中的一个。

誤: He is an our friend.

正: He is a friend of ours.

正: He is one of our friends.

〔注〕 这里“我們朋友中的一个”意味着我們至少有两个以上的朋友,同时也沒有“*He is an our friend.*”这样的說法,所以要說“*He is one of our friends.*”或“*He is a friend of ours.*”“*He is our friend.*”往往含有“他和我們很好”之意。

25. 他是我的一個老朋友。

誤: He is an old friend of me.

正: He is an old friend of mine.

〔注〕 *an old friend of me* 不合习惯,应改作 *an old friend of mine.* “*He is a friend of my father.*”虽不及“*He is a friend of my father's.*”普通,但并不算錯誤。

26. 我們三兄弟在山顶上。

誤: Three of our brothers were at the top of the mountain.

正: The three of us brothers were at the top of the mountain.

〔注〕 *three of our brothers* 是指“我們兄弟中的三个”(不指三兄弟)。
the three of us brothers 是“我們兄弟三人”(只有三个,包括自己在內)。

27. 不要告诉別人,这事只能你我知道。

誤: Don't tell anyone else. It is strictly between you and I.

正: Don't tell anyone else. It is strictly between you and me.

〔注〕 在介詞 *between* 后面要求用宾格。虽然在口語中也會出現 *between you and I*, 但不宜仿效。

28. 第一个发现这个秘密的是我。

誤: It was me that first found out the secret.

正: It was I that first found out the secret.

〔注〕 I 是主語补足語, 它的格应和主語相同, 因此应用主格。又如 “It’s she reading aloud in the room.” 以下三句虽不合規則, 但在口語里很普通:

It’s me!

That’s him!

I wouldn’t do that if I were her.

29. 我比他年龄大。

誤: I am older than him.

正: I am older than he.

〔注〕 在 than 和 as 后面的代詞, 用主格或用宾格, 决定于这个代詞在从句中的作用。这句若不省略, 應該是 “I am older than he is (old).” 但在口語里, I am older than him. 也常听到。

30. 我喜欢他胜过喜欢她。

誤: I like him better than she.

正: I like him better than her.

〔注〕 这句若不省略, 应为 “I like him better than I like her.” 为了避免誤解, 可以不用省略結構, 或改作 “I like him better than I do her.”

31. 我喜欢他胜过她喜欢他。

誤: I like him better than her.

正: I like him better than she does (=better than she likes him).

〔注〕 这里 she 是 like 的主語, 所以应该用主格。

32. 你和他一样高。

誤: You are as tall as him.

正: You are as tall as he.

〔注〕 第一个 as 是副詞,第二个 as 是連接詞,所連接的句子是 You are as tall 和 he is tall, 所以 he 应用主格。有时口語里也有人說 Is she as tall as me?

33. 我象她一样。

誤: I am like she.

正: I am like her.

〔注〕 like 作“象”解,是介詞,后面的代詞應該用宾格。

34. 象他这样的孩子不应由他在外面随便玩乐。

誤: Such a boy as him should not be on the loose.

正: Such a boy as he should not be on the loose.

〔注〕 as 后面代詞的格应与 such a boy 保持一致。boy 为主格,因此应用 he, 不能用 him。

35. 你想谁是班上最好的学生?

誤: Whom do you think is the best student in the class?

正: Who do you think is the best student in the class?

〔注〕 这里 do you think 可以認為是插入語。“誰”不是 do you think 的宾語而是 is the best student ... 的主語,所以應該用主格 who。

36. 我们和他们有同样的感觉。

誤: We had the same feeling as theirs.

正: We had the same feeling as they (had).

正: Our feeling was the same as theirs (was).

〔注〕 在誤句中,主句的主語是 we 而从句的主語却是 theirs (=their feeling), 所比較的事物不一致。如主句中用 we 作主語,从句中主語即須改为 they。如保留从句中的主語 theirs, 則主句的主語要改为 our feeling, 句子其他部分也須作相应的改变。

37. 树上的叶子都搖掉了。

誤: The tree has shaken off it's leaves.

正: The tree has shaken off its leaves.

〔注〕 it 的所有格是 its, it's 是 it is 的縮写形式,二者絕不可相混。

38. 如果一个人试图学会任何一切, 做好任何一切, 必致一事无成。

誤: Nothing can be accomplished if one tries to learn anything and to do anything.

正: Nothing can be accomplished if one tries to learn everything and to do everything.

〔注〕 anything 一般用在疑問句或否定句中。例如: Is there anything in the bottle? 誤句从句“if...”中沒有否定的涵义, 不可用 anything, 應該用 everything。为了加强語气, 有 anything and everything 一語, 意为“任何一切事物”, 因此原句也可改作“Nothing can be accomplished if one tries to learn and do anything and everything.”

39. 有人来找过我嗎? 沒有人(来过)。

誤: Did any one come to see me? None.

正: Did any one come to see me? No one.

〔注〕 none 与 no one 虽然都作“沒有人”解, 但略有区别, none 往往有固定范围, 如 none of them, none of the people, 而 no one 沒有这种限制。試比較下列的句子:

同学当中, 有誰来看过我嗎? 沒有人。

Did any of my classmates come to see me? None.

学生中有人能正确回答嗎? 沒有人。

Did any of the students give the correct answer?

None.

有人能正确回答問題嗎? 沒有人。

Is there anyone who can answer this question correctly? No one.

40. 他说他写过信给我, 但是我沒有收到。

誤: He said he had written to me, but I didn't receive it.

正: He said he had written to me, but I didn't receive his letter.

〔注〕 誤句中的 it 是代詞, 但它所代表的詞在上文中并未出現, 因此不能用。