

A DICTIONARY OF COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH



英语常见错误词典

主 编：王福祯 主 审：薄 冰

四川出版集团
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前言

在学习英语的过程中,你是否常为不知道错在哪里、为什么产生错误,以及如何选择恰当的词语或造出正确的句子而大伤脑筋呢?

由于中西方文化背景和语言习惯的差异,中国人在学习和使用英语时,常常会犯这样或那样的错误。比如:我们可以说 It's kind of you to do so., 却不可说 It is necessary of you to do so., 也不可说 You are necessary to do so.。再比如:play football [basketball, etc.] 是对的, play piano [violin, guitar, etc.] 却是错的; gain experience [wealth, respect] 是对的, gain money 却是错的; get [gain, acquire, obtain] knowledge 是对的, learn knowledge 却是错的; win a [game, prize, victory, war] 是对的, win a player [opponent, team] 却是错的。

受汉语的影响,中国人常会说出这样的错句: His eyes are blind. The price of the computer is expensive [cheap]. He is impossible to finish the work in two hours. We must serve for the people heart and soul. We welcome you to visit our college. It often rains here in summer season. He was killed to die [death]. She was very excellent in English. What is your most favourite colour.

以上种种都是中国人在学习和使用英语时常常会犯的错误,或感到不易解决的困难。对于中国人来说,尤其令人头痛的是,以上的许多错误和困惑却不知查什么书才能解决。有时,即使花许多时间去查,也未必能从一般辞书中找到答案。《英语常见错误词典》正是针对这些问题而精心编写的,旨在帮助英语学习者纠正学习和使用中的常见错误。

由于本词典是专门针对“英语错误”而言的,就需要对“错误”特别进行两点说明:

第一,多数语言学家对语言现象尽量避免使用“错误”这种绝对化的用词,而改用“不可接受”或“有争议”等词语。但我们觉得这会使英语教师和一般学习者感到茫然。例如:在口语中,There is 可后接复数名词,但我们在教学和测试中仍然要规定:There is 后面只可接单数可数名词或不可数名词。我们认为就某一特定的学习阶段来说,教给学习者一些规则,对某一用法予以肯定或否定,以便使学习者明辨是非,掌握规范的英语是必要的,尽管有的规则随着学习的深入也许会被推翻。这就是本词典使用“错误”的理由。

第二,本词典所列的“错误”是广义的。

1. 尽管某些语言现象在口语或非正式的语体中偶有所见,但书面语或正式语体中认为是“错误”的,本词典也将其列为“错误”。

2. 虽然有些语言现象已经被部分地接受了,但学校老师和各级测试题仍将其判为“错误”的,本词典也将其列为“错误”。

3. 本词典收词目 2222 个,典型错句 5368 个,是经专家、教师再三斟酌的,基本涵盖了学习者易犯、常犯的各种错误。

诚恳地欢迎读者对本词典提出建议、意见,以便再版时修改、订正。

王福祯

2004 年 8 月

体 例

1. 本词典所有词语均按字母顺序排列。易误词语排在其用法正确的单词条下;易混词语排在进行比较的任何一个单词条下。
2. “典型错误”放在方框内。英语和汉语错句前均打有※;若属于汉语翻译或理解错误,英语本身不错时,同时列出英语和汉语句子,只在汉语句子前打※。例如:

depart

典型错误

He has departed for five months.
※他离开 5 个月了。
※While you depart, leave me some money.

3. “典型错误”中的句子一般与说明逐条对应,也就是说上面有几个典型错句,下面就有几条说明。个别情况或用法复杂时,则作了适当变通处理。
4. “典型错误”中的错句在说明后的例句中一般不重复出现。但为了进行强调、对比,或遇错误不易觉察等情况时,错句则重复出现。
5. 在说明中,用※号表示该短语或句子本身是错误的,例如:

gain experience [wealth, respect] 是正确的,※gain money 却是错误的。(gain money 这种搭配本身是错的,所以前面有※号。)

若某个短语或句子本身不错时则不加※号,例如:

汉语说“看报”,英语为 read a newspaper 或 look through a newspaper,但不可说 see a newspaper. see a newspaper 意为“看见一张报纸”。(see a newspaper 本身不错,只是含义不同,所以前面没有※号。)

6. 用【注】表示进一步说明、补充的内容。
7. 用()表示补充说明,或可有可无的部分。例如:

这个词作“(价格、要求)过高的”解时,……

We consider him (to be) a good worker.

用[]表示可以替换的内容。例如:

This means is adequate to [for] the purpose.

8. 两句英语意思(基本)相同时,下面用“这两句都意为:……”;三句或三句以上的英语意思(基本)相同时,下面用“这几句都意为:……”。
9. 用 sb. 表示 somebody, 用 sth. 表示 something。
10. 现在分词和动名词,一律用 v-ing 形式表示。

说 明

为了保持英文的原貌,本词典的英文中使用了一些我国的非法定计量单位,这些非法定计量单位及换算关系如下:

mile (英里)	1 mile = 1.609 kilo metres (千米)
foot (英尺)	1 foot = 0.3048 metre (米)
inch (英寸)	1 inch = 2.54 centimetres (厘米)
hectare (公顷)	1 hectare = 10 000 square metres (平方米)
pound (磅)	1 pound = 453.6 grams (克)
yard (码)	1 yard = 0.9144 metre (米)
gallen (加仑)	1 UK gallon = 4.54609 litre (升) 1 US gallon = 3.85 litres (升)
pint (品托)	1 UK pint = 5.6826 decilitre (分升) 1 US pint = 4.73 decilitres (分升)
quart (夸托)	1 UK quart = 1.1365 litre (升) 1 US quart = 0.946 litre (升)
square foot (平方英尺)	1 square foot = 0.09290304 square metres (平方米)

A

a, an

典型错误

- ※ France is an European country.
- ※ Have you ever seen an UFO?
- ※ He is a honest man.
- ※ Tom is the friend of my brother's.

1. 一般说来,在首字母读音为辅音音素的词前用 a, 如 a book(一本书), a university(一所大学), a European(一个欧洲人);在首字母读音为元音音素的词前用 an, 如 an orange(一个橘子), 等。例如:

France is a European country. 法国是一个欧洲国家。

He has an orange. 他有一个橘子。

There is a university in the town. 这个城镇有一所大学。

2. 在缩略词前,若该缩略词的首字母是元音音素,则应用 an, 如 an MP(一位议员), an SOS(呼救信号), an X-ray(X光)等;若该缩略词的首字母是辅音音素,则应用 a。例如:

We have received an SOS message. 我们收到了一条呼救信号。

Have you ever seen a UFO? 你见过不明飞行物吗?

3. 在不发音的 h 开头的单词前用 an, 不用 a, 如 an hour(一个小时), an honest man(一个诚实的人)。例如:

He is an honest man. 他是个诚实的人。

Sometimes it is difficult to live an honest life. 有时候要老老实实地做人也并不容易。

We waited for an hour. 我们等了一个小时。

4. 双重属格所修饰的单数名词前通常不使用定冠词, 而用不定冠词 a(n)。例如:

Tom is a friend of my brother's. 汤姆是我哥哥的一个朋友。

abandon

典型错误

- ※ He abandoned himself to drink.
- ※ The order was given to abandon a ship.

1. abandon oneself to (doing) sth. 意思是“使沉湎于……”、“使陷于……”, 通常指不好的东西; 其中的 to 是介词。例如:

He abandoned himself to drinking. 他恣意酗

酒。

不可说: ※ He abandoned himself to drink.

2. 在 abandon ship(离船)这个习惯用语中, ship 前不可加 a。例如:

The order was given to abandon ship. 离船的命今已经下达。

abash

典型错误

- ※ He abashed at forgetting his wife's birth day.

- ※ When the little child saw the room filled with strangers, she was very abashed.

1. 这个动词现在已不作谓语动词使用了, 通常是用它的过去分词形式作表语, 常用在 be [feel] abashed at sth. 或 v-ing 结构中。例如:

He was abashed at forgetting his wife's birthday. 他因忘了妻子的生日而感到尴尬。

Tom is abashed at discovery. 汤姆因事情暴露而感到很难堪。

She felt abashed in my presence. 她在我面前害羞了。

2. 英语习惯说 much abashed 或 very much abashed, 不可说 ※ very abashed。例如:

When the little child saw the room filled with strangers, she was much abashed. 那个小女孩看到房间里都是陌生人, 感到很难为情。

ability

典型错误

- ※ She has (an, the) ability of doing it.
- ※ The horse has the ability to carry three sacks of grain.
- ※ She shows considerable ability at organization.
- ※ The girl shows remarkable ability for mathematics.

1. ability 可指体力也可指脑力, 后面通常接动词不定式, 或介词 in, for 等, 一般不接 of doing sth.。例如:

She has ability to do it.

She has an ability to do it.

She has the ability to do it.

这几句都意为: “她有能力做这件事。”但第一句话最不普通。

A 2. ability 表示的是人的能力,不可用于其他动物或无生命的东西。例如:

不可说:※ *The horse has the ability to carry three sacks of grain.*

应该说: *The horse can carry three sacks of grain.* 这匹马能驮三袋粮食。

不可说:※ *The hall has the ability to accommodate two thousand people.*

应该说: *The hall can accommodate two thousand people.*

The hall has an accommodation for two thousand people.

这两句都意为:“这个大厅能容纳 2 000 人。”

3. ability 后可以接介词 in, for, at 等,也可以接动词不定式,但应注意其习惯搭配。例如:

She shows considerable ability in (for) organization.

She shows considerable ability to organize.
这两句都意为:“她显示出非凡的组织能力。”

The girl shows remarkable ability at (in) mathematics. 这个女孩在数学方面显示出非凡的能力。

able

典型错误

※ Child as he is, he can be able to read and write.

※ The radio was able to be repaired.

※ The bus is able to seat seventy people.

※ He is quite able to make mistakes.

※ The pupil is able of finishing his homework by himself.

※ He is (very) able.

※ He is disabled to get there on foot.

1. be able to 应避免与 can 重复使用。例如:

Child as he is, he is able to read and write.

虽然他还是个孩子,但能读会写。

2. able 后面常跟动词不定式的主动式。be able to 的主语一般不能是物,不能接被动的动词不定式。应试时应遵守这条规则。例如:

They were able to overcome the difficulties. 他们能够克服困难。

一般不说:※ *The radio was able to be repaired.*

应改为: *The radio was capable of being repaired.*

或: *The radio could be repaired.*

这两句都意为:“这部收音机还可以修理。”

3. able 通常指人,很少指事物。但作定语时可指一件做得很成功的事,表示做此事的人有一定的技能。例如:

He drew an able portrait. 他画了一幅笔法娴熟的肖像画。

不可说:※ *The bus is able to seat seventy people.*

应该说: *The bus can seat seventy people.* 这辆公共汽车能载 70 人。

4. be able to 通常用于正面的意思。例如:

He will be able to finish the work tomorrow.
他能够在明天完成这项工作。

5. be able 后常接动词不定式,不可接 of + v-ing 形式。例如:

The pupil is able to finish his homework by himself. 这个学生能独立完成家庭作业。

He is able to repair cars. 他能修汽车。

6. able 只能作定语,不能作表语。例如:

He is an able man. 他是个很有能力的人。

7. 一般说来,在将来时和完成时中不用 un-able,而用 not able。例如:

He won't be able to finish it in three hours. 他不能在 3 小时内完成任务。

abominate

典型错误

※ Players abominate to unfairness in an umpire.

※ She abominates to [with] hot weather.

※ Mary abominates to see people smoking in the office.

1. abominate 是及物动词,后面不需要介词 to 或 with。例如:

Players abominate unfairness in an umpire.

运动员厌恶裁判员偏袒。

She abominates hot weather. 她讨厌热天。

I abominate people who are exaggerative. 我不喜欢言过其实的人。

2. abominate 后常接 v-ing 形式,但不可接动词不定式。例如:

Mary abominates seeing people smoking in the office. 玛丽讨厌看到人们在办公室里吸烟。

abound

典型错误

※ The river abounds fish.

※ Fish abound the river.

abound 是不及物动词,后面常用介词 in。例如:

The river abounds in fish.

Fish abound in the river.

这两句都意为:“河里鱼很多。”

〔注〕abound 在除有“许多”、“丰富”之意外,还往往含有“那东西是特有的或固有的”、“以……著称”之意。又如:

Kuwait abounds in oil. 科威特盛产石油。

He abounds in courage. 他天性勇敢。

以上两句中的 in 不可换作 with。

about

典型错误

- ※ He is about to leave at once [next week, tomorrow].
- ※ There are about several pages to read.

1. be about 表示“就要(做某事)”之意时,后面通常接动词不定式,但也可接 *v-ing* 形式。be about 这样用时,不可与表示时间的词语,如 soon, at once, immediately, next afternoon, tomorrow 等连用。例如:

I was about to go to bed when there was a knock at the door. 我正要上床睡觉,这时突然有人敲门。

I was just about having some reading, when my language teacher came in. 我正要读点什么,这时我的语言教师走进来了。不过,第二句没有第一句普通。

不可说: ※ *He is about to leave at once [next week, tomorrow].*

应改为: *He is about to leave.* 他将要离开。
He is going to leave at once [next week, tomorrow]. 他马上[下周,明天]就要离开。

2. about 作“大约”解时,一般不与 several, a few more, or so, more than, more or less 等词语连用,以避免语义重复。例如:

There are about ten pages more to read. 大约还有 10 页书要读。

He arrived about a week ago. 他大约在一星期前到达。

above

典型错误

- ※ His nose is above his mouth.
- ※ That hill is two thousand metres over sea level.

1. above 表示“在……上”之意时,通常指距离和方向,但并不一定在正上方,其反义词是 below。over 表达此意时,则往往指正上方,其反义词是 under。例如:

The moon is above that tree. 月亮在树的上方。

His nose is over his mouth. 他的鼻子在他嘴的上方。

2. 表示竖直刻度高低时用 above。例如:

That hill is two thousand metres above sea level. 那座山海拔 2 000 米。

abroad

典型错误

- ※ He went to abroad last year.
- ※ His uncle is in abroad.
- ※ The situations were good at home and at [in] abroad.
- ※ I made an abroad trip last month.

1. abroad 有“到国外去”、“在国外”的意思,但

没有“从国外来”的意思,所以要表示“从国外来”之意时应在 abroad 前加 from。例如:

He went abroad last year. 他去年出国了。

His uncle is abroad. 他的叔叔在国外。

He came from abroad yesterday. 他昨天从国外回来了。

2. 汉语的“在国内外”,英语是 at home and abroad,不可说 ※ at home and at [in] abroad,也不可改为 ※ abroad and at home。例如:

The choir performs regularly both at home and abroad. 这个合唱团经常在国内外出演。

3. 副词 abroad 作定语时必须后置。例如:

I made a trip abroad last month. 我上个月去国外旅行了。

absence

典型错误

- ※ I went to his office at nine o'clock, but he was absent.

absence 通常指出席理应到场的活动,指某人不在家或办公室时习惯上用 not at home, away from home, not in 等。例如:

I went to his office at nine o'clock, but he wasn't in. 我 9 点钟去他办公室,但他不在。

【注】absence 后可接介词 from,也可接介词 in,但意思不同。试比较:

His father was on a long absence from London.

他父亲曾长时间离开伦敦。(不在伦敦)

His father was on a long absence in London. 他父亲曾长时间(离家)到伦敦。(在伦敦)

absent

典型错误

- ※ Tom is absent in class.
- ※ These words are absent from that dictionary.
- ※ He absented from the meeting.

1. absent 后习惯接介词 from,不接 at, in 等。例如:

Tom is absent from class. 汤姆今天没来上课。

【注】说到不会活动的东西“缺少”、“不在”时,absent 后可接 in。例如:

These words are absent in that dictionary. 在那本词典里没有这些词。

但可以说: *He was an orphan. Parental love was totally absent from his childhood.* 他是个孤儿,童年时一点也没有得到过父母的爱。

Prejudice is absent from her mind. 她心中没有偏见[成见]。

因为像 prejudice, love 等这样的东西虽然不会活动,但却可以产生和熄灭。

2. absent 作动词时,后面常接反身代词。下面两句话都可以说:

*He was absent from the meeting.
He absented himself from the meeting.
这两句都意为：“他没有到会。”*

absorb

典型错误

- ※The clever boy absorbed in all the knowledge that his teachers could give him.
- ※She is absorbed singing and dancing.

1. absorb 的主动语态后直接跟宾语，不用介词 in。例如：

The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge that his teachers could give him. 那个聪明的男孩把老师们教给他的知识统统吸收了。

2. 下面两句话的意思相同：

She is absorbed in singing and dancing.

She is absorbed by singing and dancing.

这两句都意为：“她热衷于唱歌跳舞。”

abstain

典型错误

- ※The doctor told him to abstain wine.
- ※At the last election he abstained voting.

abstain 是不及物动词，后面常接 from，如 abstain from alcohol (戒酒)，abstain from smoking (戒烟)，abstain from voting (不投票) 等，但后面不可接动词不定式，如不说 ※ abstain to vote。例如：

The doctor told him to abstain from wine. 医生叫他戒酒。

At the last election he abstained from voting. 上次选举他没去投票。

abundance

典型错误

- ※The classroom has an abundance in sunshine.
- ※We had a very good feast with food and drinks of abundance.

an abundance of 和 in abundance 是固定用法，其中的介词 of 和 in 不可换用。例如：

The classroom has an abundance of sunshine. 教室里有充足的阳光。

We had a very good feast with food and drinks in abundance. 我们参加了一次食品和饮料都很丰盛的宴会。

accent

典型错误

- ※He speaks English on a strong American-accent.

在表示用什么口音、音调时，用介词 with 或 in，不用介词 on。例如：

He speaks English in a strong American accent.

他的英语带有浓重的美国口音。
She speaks Russian with a heavy Midwestern American accent. 她的俄语带有浓重的美国中西部口音。

accept

典型错误

- ※She accepted his invitation but did not receive it.
- ※I know that they would accept of my proposal.
- ※I accepted to do it.

1. accept 表示主观上“接受”、“答应”；而 receive 只表示客观上的“收到”、“接到”，主观上不一定“接受”、“答应”。例如：

I accept your reason for being late. 我认可你所说的迟到的原因。

I received his invitation but did not accept it. 我收到了他的请柬，但没有接受。

He received a good education. 他受到了良好的教育。

2. accept of 是比较陈旧的说法，很少用，它非常正式，且往往含有“垂青”之意。在接受 present, gift, love, hospitality 等，才用 accept of；在接受 theory, advice, apology, offer, proposal, challenge 等时，用 accept。例如：

He accepted our invitation. 他接受了我们的邀请。

I know that they would accept my proposal. 我知道他们会采纳我的提议。

3. accept 后面不能直接跟动词不定式作宾语，但可以跟 v-ing 形式或从句。例如：

I accepted doing it. 我接受做这件事。

For a long time she could not accept that her husband was really dead. 很长一段时间，她不能相信她丈夫真的死了。

acceptance

典型错误

- ※His acceptance with bribes led to his arrest.

acceptance 是由动词 accept 派生的名词，在含有动作意味的名词之后常用介词 of，of 后再接名词或代词，构成动宾关系，而不用介词 with。例如：

His acceptance of bribes led to his arrest. 他接受贿赂，结果被捕。

He had the cheerful acceptance of his plight. 他笑对自己的逆境。

accident

典型错误

- ※Her car bumped into mine by an accident.
- ※It was a car accident on a little girl.

1. by accident 是固定用法,意思是“偶然”、“无意中”,其中不可加 an 或 the。例如:

Her car bumped into mine by accident. 她的汽车偶然撞上了我的汽车。

Columbus discovered America by accident. 哥伦布无意中发现了美洲。

It was by pure accident that we found the money. 我们找到那笔钱纯属偶然。

2. 表示不幸事件发生在某人或某物身上,应用介词 to,不用介词 in 或 on。例如:

It was a car accident to a little girl. 一个小女孩出了车祸了。

An accident happened to the engine. 发动机出了故障。

accommodate

典型错误

- ※ The bank will accommodate a loan for you.
- ※ The host accommodated a comfortable room for us.

1. accommodate 常用于 accommodate sb. with sth. 结构。例如:

The bank will accommodate you with a loan. 银行将给你一笔贷款。

不可说: ※ *The bank will accommodate a loan for you.*

2. 下面两句都可以说:

The host accommodated us with a comfortable room.

The host accommodated a comfortable room to us.

这两句都意为:“旅馆老板向我们提供了一个舒适的房间。”

accompany

典型错误

- ※ I shall accompany him to go to the railway station.
- ※ I shall accompany him to visit Beijing.
- ※ She accompanied with her mother to the shop.
- ※ The architect, accompanied by his associates, are surveying the land now.

1. accompany 本身已含有“陪同去”之意,后面通常不加 to go 或 to visit 等,以避免语义重复。例如:

I shall accompany him to the railway station. 我将陪同他去火车站。

I shall accompany him to Beijing. 我将陪同他去北京。

【注】accompany 后虽然不可接作宾语补足语的动词不定式,但可接作目的状语的动词不定式。例如:

She accompanied me to the cinema to get the

tickets. 她陪我去电影院买票。

2. accompany 是及物动词,陪伴的对象就是直接宾语,不可再加 with,如不说 ※ accompany with my mother, ※ accompany with the visitor 等。

3. accompanied by 连接主语时,并不影响主语的数。例如:

The architect, accompanied by his associates, is surveying the land now. 建筑师正由他的同事陪着测量土地。

accord

典型错误

- ※ We accorded him with a warm welcome.
- ※ Our information does not accord to his report.
- ※ People think he resigned on his own accord.

1. accord 表示“授予”、“给予”之意时,可后接双宾语。例如:

We accorded him a warm welcome. 我们向他表示热烈欢迎。

间接宾语可变为 to(但不可用 for)的宾语。例如:

We accorded praise to him for his good work. 我们对他的成绩给予了赞扬。

We accorded him a hero's welcome.

We accorded a hero's welcome to him. 这两句都意为:“我们给予他一个英雄凯旋式的欢迎。”

2. accord 表示“与……符合[一致]”时,后常接介词 with。例如:

Our information does not accord with his report. 我们了解的情况与他的报告不相符。

3. 在 of one's own accord(自愿地,主动地)中的 of 不可改为 on。例如:

People think he resigned of his own accord. 人们认为他是自愿辞职的。

according

典型错误

- ※ According to me, the rent is too high.
- ※ According to my opinion, he is a fool.
- ※ You may go or stay, according as your decision.

1. according 所引出的信息应来自别人或别处,而不能表示来自说话人的信息,所以可以说 according to him,不可说 ※ according to me。例如:

From each according to his ability, to each according to his work. 各尽所能,按劳分配。

According to John, there will be a meeting next week. 据约翰说,下周有一个会议。

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According to my watch, it is five o'clock. 根据我的表,现在是5点钟。

2. according to 不能与 opinion, view 等词连用,可改为 in my opinion. 例如:

In my opinion, the sum is not enough. 据我看来,这个数目不够。

According to George, I owe him \$100. 根据乔治的说法,我欠他100美元。

You've been in prison six times according to our records. 根据我们的档案,你进过六次监狱。

3. according as 是个连词,引导从句,表示“根据”、“取决于”;according to 是介词短语,后面跟代词或名词,表示“根据”、“按照”。例如:

You may go or stay, according as you decide. 是去是留,由你自己决定。

According as you behave yourself you will be well treated. 你的表现好坏决定你是否会受到良好的待遇。

Everyone contributes according as he is able. 各尽所能。

【注】从句中如果由 whether 或疑问词引导,应该用 according to. 例如:

They were commended or criticized according to how they had done their work. 他们按照工作的好坏而受到表扬或批评。

account

典型错误

- ※ We account your behaviour as unwise.
- ※ How can you account your absence this time?
- ※ On no account we should betray our country.
- ※ We must take an account of the interest of the state, the collective and the individual.

1. account 作及物动词,表示“认为”、“视为”时,其宾语后直接跟名词或形容词作宾语补足语;也可加 to be,再接名词或形容词;如果是名词,也可加 as. 例如:

He accounted himself a lucky man. 他认为自己是个幸运的人。

We accounted him (to be) innocent. 我们认为他无罪。

He was accounted as a wise man. 他被认为是个聪明人。

2. account 作不及物动词,表示“解释”、“说明”时,后接介词 for. 例如:

How do you account for the dirt in the car? 你如何解释车上的脏东西?

How do you account for all these mistakes? 你怎么解释这种种错误?

I can't account for his behaving like that. 我无法解释他的那种表现。

Can you account for how the money got into your bag? 你能解释这钱是怎么进了你的提包的吗?

3. on no account 是“决不”的意思,是否定词。用在句子开头时,必须采用主谓倒装的语序。例如:

On no account should we betray our country. 我们决不应背叛祖国。

On no account must strangers be let in. 无论如何不能让陌生人进来。

On no account must you accept any money if he offers you. 如果他给你钱,你千万不能接受。

4. take an account of 意为“把……列表”、“入账”;而 take account of 意为“考虑”。例如:

You need not take account of that. 你对此不必考虑。

His examination results were not very good, but we must take account of his illness. 他考得不太好,不过我们得考虑他久病的因素。

We must take account of the interest of the state, the collective and the individual. 我们必须考虑到国家、集体和个人的利益。

Our shop takes an account of stock at the end of every month. 我们商店每月底都要点货。

accountable

典型错误

- ※ Each person is accountable to his own work.
- ※ The long drought is accountable for the poor wheat crop.
- ※ This is an accountable action.

accountable 后既可跟介词 for,也可跟介词 to. 跟 for 表示对事负责,跟 to 表示对人负责。例如:

Each person is accountable for his own work. 每个人都应对自己的工作负责。

The government must be accountable to the people. 政府应对人民负责。

We are accountable to our parents for our actions. 我们的所作所为得对父母负责。

He is accountable to me for all the money he spends. 他应向我说明他所花钱的用途。

【注】此类句子的主语应是人或机构,不可是物。例如:

不可说: ※ This is an accountable action.

应该说: *This is a responsible action.* 这是一种负责任的行为。

accredit

典型错误

- ※ Newton is accredited to the discovery of differential calculus.
- ※ The success of the plan was accredited with the designer.

accredit 常用被动语态形式, 当主语是具有生命意义的词语时, 后面常跟介词 with; 当主语是具有无生命意义的词语时, 后面常跟介词 to。例如:

Newton is accredited with the discovery of differential calculus. 牛顿被认为是微积分学的创始人。

The success of the plan was accredited to the designer. 这个计划的成功归功于设计师。

accuse

典型错误

- ※ The woman accused him for stealing her purse.
- ※ He was accused (for) theft.
- ※ She accused (him) that he had stolen her car.

1. accuse 常用在 *accuse sb. of sth. or v-ing* 形式中, 宾语通常是被指控的人, of 引出所指控的过失或罪行。例如:

The woman accused him of stealing her purse. 那个妇女指控他偷了她的钱包。

He was accused of theft. 别人指控他偷窃。

2. accuse 后面不可接 that 从句。下面几句都不可说:

- ※ *She accused (him) that he had stolen her car.*
- ※ *He was accused that he had stolen her car.*
- ※ *It was accused that he had stolen her car.*

accustom

典型错误

- ※ You must accustom to the hard conditions.
- ※ He is accustomed with hard work [working hard].

1. 在主动语态中, accustom 的宾语多为反身代词, 也可以是名词。例如:

You must accustom yourself to the hard conditions. 你必须让自己习惯于这些艰苦条件。

We must accustom ourselves to rising [to rise] early. 我们得使自己习惯于早起。

A hunter must accustom a hunting dog to the noise of a gun. 猎人必须使猎犬习惯于枪声。

有时, accustom 的宾语也可作为代词宾格, 但不常见。例如:

Necessity has accustomed me to hard work. 需要使我习惯于努力工作。

2. accustom 常用于 *be accustomed to* 结构中, to 后面可跟名词、代词、v-ing 形式和动词不定式。其中的 be 可换用 get, become, grow 等。例如:

We became [got, grew] accustomed to this place. 我们对这个地方已逐渐适应。

I am accustomed to it. 我已习惯了。

My eyes soon grew [got] accustomed to the darkness. 我的眼睛很快适应了黑暗。

He is accustomed to hard work [working hard]. 他习惯于勤奋工作。

I am accustomed to take a nap. 我习惯于午饭后打个盹。

She was not accustomed to leave home during the winter. 她不喜欢冬天出门。

Tom is accustomed to swimming [to swim] in winter. 汤姆习惯于冬天游泳。

〔注〕有些人认为 *be accustomed to* 后接 v-ing 形式, 表示简单的行为, 后接动词不定式表示比较复杂的行为, 但简单与复杂是相对的, 并无严格的界限。还有人认为, *be accustomed to* 后跟动词不定式是古旧用法, 要避免使用。其实, 在现代英语中, *be accustomed to* 后跟 v-ing 形式和动词不定式都正确, 并且不加区别地使用, 只是跟不定式不如跟 v-ing 形式普遍而已。

ache

典型错误

- ※ I have pains and aches all over.
- ※ She had an ache on the back.

1. have aches and pains all over (浑身疼痛) 中的 aches and pains, 不可改为 ※ pains and aches。例如:

I have aches and pains all over. 我浑身疼。

As you get older, you have all sorts of aches and pains. 年老了, 你的身体就会有各种酸痛、疼啊的。

2. 表示某处疼痛时用介词 in。例如:

She had an ache in the back. 她背痛。

My father felt a dull ache in the back. 我父亲感到后背隐隐作痛。

This little girl had an ache in the leg after sports game. 运动会后, 这女孩的腿痛。

achieve

典型错误

- ※ We reached our aim step by step.
- ※ She achieved good fame.

1. 达到目的或目标, 常用的说法有三种:

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achieve one's aim; accomplish [achieve, fulfil] a purpose; achieve [attain] a goal, 三种说法中一般都不能用 reach 或 get 等动词。例如:

He will never achieve his aim if he does not work. 如果他不工作, 就永远达不到目标。

He hopes to achieve all his aims by the end of the year. 他希望在年底前达到所有目的。

2. 虽然可以说 achieve [attain, gain, earn, pursue] fame, 但 fame 有形容词修饰时, 前面往往加冠词 a, 但一般不说 *get fame。例如:

She achieved a good fame. 她名声很好。

He achieved an enduring fame. 他获得了不朽的名誉。

acknowledge

典型错误

※ He finally acknowledged to have made a mistake.

※ Her blush acknowledged the truth of that.

1. acknowledge 后可以直接跟名词、v-ing 形式, 但通常不可跟动词不定式。例如:

He finally acknowledged the mistake he had made.

He finally acknowledged having made a mistake.

He finally acknowledged his having made a mistake.

He finally acknowledged that he had made a mistake.

这几句都意为: “他最终承认他错了。”

2. acknowledge 的主语通常是人、机构等, 不能用非生物或抽象名词作主语。例如:

She acknowledged the truth of that by her blush. 脸红表明, 她承认那是真的。

acquaint

典型错误

※ I acquaint with the lady.

※ He wants to acquaint me with her.

1. acquaint 的意思是“使……认识”, 不是“认识”, 常用在 be acquainted with 结构中, 意思是“认识”。例如:

I am acquainted with the lady. 我认识那个女人。

We are acquainted (with each other). 我们(相互)认识。

2. acquaint 虽然表示“使……认识”, 但要表示“使 A 认识 B”却不可说 *acquaint A with B。例如:

He wants me to make [get] acquainted with her. 他要我认识她。

across

典型错误

※ The ocean liner is sailing cross the Atlantic.

※ If we can't go across the mountain, we must go round it.

※ It took us two hours to walk across the forest.

1. cross 是动词, 意为“横渡”、“穿过”; 而 across 是介词, 意思是“从……横穿过”。例如:

The bridge crosses the river. 大桥横跨河面。

Be careful when you are crossing the road. 过马路时要小心。

The bus stop is just across the road. 公共汽车站在路对面。

2. across 和 over 都有 on the other side of a high barrier (在篱笆、墙、山脉等的另一侧) 的意思。但只有 over 才可用于描述越过屏障之类的运动。例如:

If we can be over [across] the fence before sunrise we have got a chance. 要是我们能在日出之前到达篱笆的那一侧, 我们就有机会了。

If we can't go over the mountain, we must go round it. 如果我们不能越过高山, 就必须绕过去。

3. across 和 through 都用来指从某个地方的一头移到另一头。across 含有 on 的意思, 表示在某一表面上通过; 而 through 含有 in 的意思, 表示从一个三维空间中穿过去。当然, 从某一个窄而长的东西的一侧移动到另一侧时, 则要用 across, 而不用 through。例如:

The lake was frozen, so we walked across the ice. 湖结了冰, 所以我们从冰面上走过去。

She drove straight through the town. 她开车径直穿过市镇。

It took us two hours to walk through the forest. 我们花费了两个半小时才走过森林。

Can the little boy swim across the river? 这个小男孩能游过这条河吗?

act

典型错误

※ Don't act a fool.

※ She acted for our interpreter.

1. 在 act the hero (装英雄), act the child (作儿童状), act the police (做出警察的举动), act the fool (装傻) 等短语中的 the 不可换成 a。例如:

He acted the child. 他的行为幼稚可笑。

They always acted the fool. 他们总是出洋

相。

2. act 意为“充当”、“充任”；act for 则意为“代理”。例如：

She acted as our interpreter. 她给我们当口译。

In this case I'm acting for my friend Mr. Smith. 我在这次诉讼中代表我的朋友史密斯先生(的利益)。

action

典型错误

※ *This dreadful murder is surely the action of a madman.*

action 和 act 都表示“行为”、“行动”，但前者指抽象的行为；后者则指具体的、较短暂的动作或行为。例如：

You must judge a person by his actions, not by what he says. 判断一个人，要根据他的行为，而不是根据他的话语。

This dreadful murder is surely the act of a madman. 这桩残忍的谋杀案肯定是一个疯子干的。

He was caught in the act of stealing. 他在偷窃时被抓当场抓获。

active

典型错误

※ *He is active to do public welfare work.*

※ *The New Year is the most activity time for them.*

1. (be) active 后习惯跟介词 in, about 或在 doing sth. 形式，不跟动词不定式。例如：

He is active in doing public welfare work. 他积极参与社会福利工作。

She is active in helping others. 她积极帮助别人。

2. activity 是名词。要表示“活跃的”、“活动频繁的”这一概念时，须用形容词 active。例如：

The New Year is the most active time for them. 对他们来说，新年是最忙碌的时间。

He is seventy years old and still very active. 他已是七稀之年，但仍精力充沛。

He has an active brain. 他思维活跃。

activity

典型错误

※ *His activity includes fishing and painting.*

activity 泛指“活动”、“忙碌”现象时，常用单数形式；在指具体的活动，尤其是业务上的活动时，常用复数形式；在指个人日常活动时，也用复数形式。例如：

Some people have ended up in prison for terrorist activities. 有些人因进行恐怖活动而最后坐牢。

His activities include fishing and painting. 他的活动包括钓鱼和绘画。

actually

典型错误

※ *Last year I lived in London, but now I actually have a house in the country.*

actually 是“真实地”、“实际地”的意思，可表示对过去情况的吃惊，不能与表示现在的词连用。例如：

She not only invited me into her house, but she actually offered me a drink. 她不仅请我进屋，事实上还请我喝了一杯。

Believe it or not, but he actually won. 信不信由你，他真的赢了。

add

典型错误

※ *Add little sugar in the medicine.*

※ *I don't want to add your trouble.*

※ *The money he spent added to more than \$ 1 000.*

1. 动词 add 可以表示“增加”、“增添”的意思，它的常见结构是 add sth. to sth. (把某物加到另一物上)，所以错句中的 in 应改为 to。例如：

Would you add anything to what I've said? 你愿意对我说的话作些补充吗？

We have added a new typist to the two we originally had, that increasing the total number to three. 我们原有打字员 2 人，现在又添 1 人，因此总数增加到 3 人。

Add little sugar to the medicine. 药里加点儿糖。

2. add 表示“增加某事的数量(体积、难度等)”。例如：

Can you add to what you have paid? 除了你已经付的款外，你还能再付些吗？

This, of course, adds to our difficulties. 这当然增加了我们的困难。

3. add up to 是“总计”的意思。例如：

The figure added up to 500. 总数达 500。

The money he spent added up to more than \$ 1 000. 他花钱的总数达一千多美元。

addict

典型错误

※ *He used to addict to drinking.*

※ *He was addicted to collect stamps.*

1. addict 意为“使……沉溺”，后跟反身代词，用于 addict oneself to + 名词或 v-ing 形式，

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其中的 to 是介词。但习惯多用于 be addicted to 结构。例如:

He used to addict himself to drinking. 他过去嗜酒。

He is addicted to gambling. 他嗜赌如命。

The fellow was addicted to all sorts of vice. 那个家伙无恶不作。

He was passionately addicted to skating. 他酷爱溜冰。

2. addict to 后接名词或 v-ing 形式, 不接动词不定式。在 *He was addicted to work.* 和 *He was addicted to drink.* 中, work 和 drink 是名词, 不是动词。

addition

典型错误

※ *In addition to buy a book, I bought a stationery for her.*

in addition to 是“除……之外”的意思, 其中 to 是介词, 后面可以跟名词或 v-ing 形式, 不可跟动词原形。例如:

In addition to his salary, he earns a lot from royalties. 除了工资, 他还挣了许多稿费。

We saw a Mickey Mouse cartoon in addition to the cowboy movies. 除了那部牛仔影片外, 我们还看了一部《米老鼠》的动画片。

In addition to the name on the list, there are six other applicants. 除了单子上的名字外, 还有 6 个申请人。

In addition to buying a book, I bought a stationery for her. 除了买了一本书外, 我还给她买了一本词典。

address

典型错误

※ *She addressed to her aunt in the street.*

address 作及物动词用, 表示“对……发表演讲”、“对……讲话”讲时, 后面可直接跟宾语, 不需加介词 to。例如:

She addressed her aunt in the street. 她在街上与姑妈攀谈。

Professor Wang will address the audience on the subject of energy resources. 王教授将向听众作有关能源的演讲。

The chairman will now address the meeting. 现在, 主席在这次会议上发表演说。

adequate

典型错误

※ *My wages are adequate enough to support my family.*

adequate 本身就表示“足够的”的意思, 不能再与 enough 连用。例如:

My wages are adequate to support my family.

My wages are adequate for supporting my family.

这两句都意为: “我的工资足以维持我一家人的生活。”

There's an adequate supply of food. 有足够的食物供应。

There's adequate rain and snow. 有大量的雨雪。

It's a remedy adequate for the disease. 这是能治疗这种病的药物。

adjoin

典型错误

※ *The United States adjoins with Canada.*

下面几句话都可以说:

The United States adjoins Canada.

The United States and Canada adjoin.

The United States adjoins to Canada.

这几句都意为: “美国与加拿大毗邻。”

administer

典型错误

※ *Health administers for peace of mind.*

※ *She administered the patient the medicine.*

He administered an oath to Tom to tell the truth.

※ 他向汤姆发誓要说出真情。

1. administer 作“有助于”解时, 后面常跟介词 to。例如:

Health administers to peace of mind. 健康有助于心神安宁。

Physical exercise administers to the circulation of the blood. 体操有助于血液循环。

2. administer 表示“给予”时, 后面不可接双宾语, 即不可说 ※ *administer sb. punishment*, 应该说 *administer punishment to sb.* (惩罚某人)。不可说 ※ *administer the wounded first aid*, 应该说 *administer first aid to the wounded* (对伤员进行急救)。例如:

She administered the medicine to the patient. 她给病人吃药。

3. administer an oath to sb. 指“主持某人的宣誓仪式”, 而不是“向某人宣誓”。例如:

He administered an oath to Tom to tell the truth.

正: 他使汤姆宣誓说出真情。

误: ※ 他向汤姆发誓要说出真情。

admirable

典型错误

※ *I want to buy some admirable pictures.*

※ *Please give me some admirable wine.*

※ *Has Tom an admirable character?*