



世图英语直通车 高凌 编著

必考  
词

中考英语

失分陷阱

EGGETS



世界图书出版公司



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## 中考英语必考词失分陷阱

高凌 编著

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## 前言

有人说,英语学习的过程,就是不断出错,不断改错,最后达到少错直至不错的过程。此言极是。英语和汉语分属不同语系,思维方式不同,语言习惯不同,文化背景不同,加之中国英语学习者多数缺少良好的英语语言环境,学习英语怎么能不出错?问题的关键不是出不出错,而是能否在使用英语中意识到错误并进行适当地纠正。为此,我们把平日教学和中考阅卷中发现和收集的典型错误加以整理分析,编写了这本《中考英语必考词失分陷阱》,以帮助广大中学生增强防错改错意识,从而达到准确理解和正确使用英语的目的。

本书共收典型错误 2733 条,涉及单词 752 个。

本书的特点在于:

1. 内容丰富,涉及面广。从语义、语法、语用等层面多角度、全方位探究出错的规律和改正的方法,适合广大中学生使用,具有极强的针对性和实用性。

2. 体例简明。每条典型正误均先给出一个句子,然后以“误”“正”的形式加以解析。误句译文反映典型错误,正句译文指出正确用法,两句仅在“误”“正”之处有所差异,泾渭分明。书则力求清晰易懂,一语中的。

3. 版式明晰,检索方便。

需要说明的一点是:本书在正误判定的标准上以常见、规范、定论为原则。尽管有些用法已很常见,甚至已被少数辞书认可,然而国内外各类测试中却仍判为错误。对此类语言现象,我们在解析中常注明“学生慎用”或“应试时应避免使用”。

限于水平,本书疏漏缺憾之处在所难免,诚望读者诸君多提宝贵意见,以便再版时加以修订完善。

编著者 谨识

2004 年·北京

## A

**able** ① 如果我睡个好觉,我就可能做出这道题。

误 If I have a good sleep, I will able to work out the problem.

正 If I have a good sleep, I will be able to work out the problem.

例 able 是形容词,不能直接充当句子的谓语,应与系动词 be 连用。

② 你本来能帮我的,为什么不呢?

误 You could be able to help me why didn't you?

正 You were able to help me why didn't you?

假如你方能降价 2%,我们就能买 20 吨。

误 If you reduce the price by 2%, I think we can be able to do 20 tons.

正 If you reduce the price by 2%, I think we can do 20 tons.

情态动词 can/could 表示一般的能力时,可与 be able to 换用,但不可同时使用。

③ 你能来吗?

误 Are you able of coming?

正 Are you able to come?

他有能力做大事。

误 He is able of doing great things.

正 He is able to do great things.

be able 之后只能接 to-v,表示“能够做某事”“有做某事的能力”,不用 be able of v-ing。

④ 他学习很努力,所以考试及格了。

误 He worked very hard and could pass his examinations.

正 He worked very hard and was able to pass his examinations.

若表示“设法做成功”时须用 was/were able to,不用 could。

**about** ① 1977 年前后,我在农场工作。

误 About in 1977 I worked on a state farm.

正 Around 1977 I worked on a state farm.

例表示 1977 年前后,可用 around 1977 或 in 1977 or thereabouts,而不说 about in 1977。

② 我正要睡觉,忽然听到敲门声。

误 I was about going to bed when there was a knock at the door.

正 I was about to go to bed when there was a knock at the door.

正“be+about+动词不定式”,表示“马上就要做某事”“正要去做某事”,about 后不能接动名词。

③ 她明天即将返乡。

误 She is about to return to her homeland tomorrow.

正 She is returning to her homeland tomorrow.

若 be about to-v 表示“即将发生”,不与表示具体时间的状语连用。否则可用 be v-ing。

④ 那男孩大约八九岁。

误 The boy was about eight or nine years old.

正 The boy was eight or nine years old.

我已经等了他大约 2 个小时了。

误 I have been waiting for him about 2 hours or so.

正 I have been waiting for him about 2 hours.

你的作文中有几个错误。

误 There are about several mistakes in your composition.

正 There are several mistakes in your composition.

例 about 表示“大约”,用于修饰一个确定的数目; eight or nine years old, 2 hours or so, several 都表示一个大约的数目,故不能用 about 来修饰。

**above ①** 墙上有张世界地图。

There is a world map above the wall.

There is a world map on the wall.

above 和 on 都可译为“在……之上”，它们的区别是：above 表示一个物体在另一个物体的上方，两者并不接触；而 on 则表示“在……上面”，两个物体相接触。

**②** 她的房间在二楼，正好是我们头顶上的那间。

Her room is above ours on the first floor.

Her room is over ours on the first floor.

泛指“在……上方”用 above 或 over 都可以，但如果表示“垂直的上方”时只能用 over，而不能用 above。

**③** 关于解释，请见上一部分。

For an explanation, see the above section.

For an explanation, see the section above.

above 修饰名词时须置于其后。

**abroad ①** 明年你要出国吗？

Are you going aboard next year?

Are you going abroad next year?

aboard 的意思是“在船上”，abroad 的意思才是“到国外”。这两个词拼写相近，注意不要混淆。

**②** 我下个月准备出国。

I'm going to abroad next month.

I'm going abroad next month.

abroad (在国外，出国)是副词，不能当动词使用。要表示“出国”这样的动作或行为时，须在 abroad 前加 travel, go 等动词。

**accident ①** 我并不是有意要用石子扔你，这(完全)是意外。

I did not mean to hit you with the stone; it was accident.

I did not mean to hit you with the stone; it was an accident.

一个人一生中可能会遇到许多不测。

A man may meet with much accident in his life.

A man may meet with many accidents in his life.

accident (不测、意外、事故)是可数名词，有复数形式，故可以用 an 和 many 修饰。

**②** 我在厨房里发生了意外，把所有的玻璃杯都打碎了。

I have had an unexpected accident in the kitchen and broke all the glasses.

I have had an accident in the kitchen and broke all the glasses.

accident 本身指“没有预料到的”意外事故，所以不该再用 unexpected 来修饰。

**③** 她的汽车偶然撞上我的汽车。

Her car bumped into mine by mistake.

Her car bumped into mine by accident.

by mistake 的意思是“错误地”；表示“偶然”“无意中”时要用 by accident。

**④** 在一次车祸中他被撞倒了。

He was knocked down in a car incident.

He was knocked down in a car accident.

他今天上课迟到了，因为在来校的路上遇到了交通事故。

He was late for class today, because he had met with a traffic incident on his way to school.

He was late for class today, because he had met with a traffic accident on his way to school.

“意外事故”的英语是 accident; incident 指普通的小事件，也指政治上或国际间引起纠纷以至于战争的重大事件。

**across ①** 在我的记忆里，他有一张黑黝黝的脸，并有一个伤疤横贯前额。

In my memory he has a dark face with a scar cross his forehead.

In my memory he has a dark face with a scar across his forehead.

我们要穿过人行横道线到街对面。

✗ We must across the street over the zebra crossing.

正 We must cross the street over the zebra crossing.

例 across 是介词,也可作副词用,但不能作动词用在句中作谓语,相应的动词是 cross。

- ② 要是游过河去,需要多少时间?

✗ How long would it take to swim through the river?

正 How long would it take to swim across the river?

例 across 表示“到达一条线、一条河或一条道路的对面”(与“细而长”的物体相对而言的位置或动作),through 不能用于从“细而长”的物体之一侧到另一侧的动作。

- ③ 在这条河上已经架起了好几座桥。

✗ Several bridges have been built on the river.

正 Several bridges have been built across the river.

例“河上有桥”,桥与河并未接触,不能用介词 on 表示“上”,要用 across,因为桥是架在河的两岸上的。

## address ① 这是我家的地址。

✗ This is my family address.

正 This is my home address.

例 family 指家庭成员,home 指家庭住所。因此,“家庭住址”应该用 home address。

- ② 现在由经理给我们讲话。

✗ Now our manager will address to us.

正 Now our manager will address us.

例 address 表示“对……讲话”时是及物动词,后接宾语时不用介词。

- ② 该着手做我们手中的事情了。

✗ It's time to address to the business in hand.

正 It's time to address ourselves to the business in hand.

例 address 表示“着手做某事”“忙于做某事”时是及物动词,后面常跟 oneself to sth。

## afford ① 报纸大多数人都买得起。

✗ A newspaper can be afforded by most people.

正 Most people can afford a newspaper.

例 动词 afford(买得起)一般不用于被动语态。

- ③ 她没钱买新衣裳。

✗ She cannot afford the money for a new dress.

正 She cannot afford (to buy) a new dress.

例 afford 不直接接 money 作宾语。

- ② 我们终于买得起一所房子了。

✗ As last we afford a house.

正 At last we can afford a house.

例 afford 常与 can, could 或 be able to 连用,后接名词或动词不定式作宾语,表示“能负担得起,有实力或条件做某事”。

- ④ 他能借给我一些钱。

✗ He can afford lending me some money.

正 He can afford to lend me some money.

例 afford 后可跟纯粹名词或动词不定式作宾语,而通常不用动名词作宾语。

## afraid ③ 通向机场的路很拥挤,我们怕误了机。

✗ The road to the airport was very busy and we were afraid to miss the plane.

正 The road to the airport was very busy and we were afraid of missing the plane.

例 我不喜欢讲法语,因为我怕出错。

✗ I don't like to speak French because I'm afraid to make mistakes.

正 I don't like to speak French because I'm afraid of making mistakes.

例 afraid to do 表示因害怕而不愿意于某事,afraid of doing 用来表示那些我们自己并不希望、也不能决定而突然发生在我们头上的事情。

- ② 他非常害怕考试不及格。

✗ He was very afraid of failing in the examination.

正 He was very much afraid of failing in the examination.

很抱歉我们无法向你提供帮助。

① I'm very afraid that we can't offer you the help.

② I'm very much afraid that we can't offer you the help.

③ 习惯上 afraid 之前一般不用 very 修饰,但可以用 very much。

③ 那个女孩怕狗。

① The girl was afraid for the dog.

② The girl was afraid of the dog.

③ be afraid for 表示“为……担心”,表示“害怕”则应该用 be afraid of。

④ 没有什么可怕的。

① There is nothing to be afraid.

② There is nothing to be afraid of.

③ 在 to be afraid 后接 that 从句和动词不定式时不加 of,后接名词或代词时应加 of。

after ① 走了一小时后,我们到了那个地方。

① After walked an hour, we arrived at the place.

② After having walked an hour, we arrived at the place.

③ After we had walked an hour, we arrived at the place.

④ after 作介词时,后面要接名词或动名词;作连词时,要接句子。

② 我到家后会给你打电话的。

① I'll ring you up after I will arrive home.

② I'll ring you up after I arrive home.

③ 中学毕业后,我想上大学。

① I want to go to college after I shall graduate from middle school.

② I want to go to college after I have graduated from middle school.

③ 在 after 引导的从句里,用一般现在时或现在完成时表示将来,而不用“will/shall + 动词原形”。

③ 她打算三天以后去北京。

① She is going to Beijing after three days.

② She is going to Beijing in three days.

③ after 在将来时中用在具体的年、月、日期或时刻之后,即在某一具体时间以后,一般用于过去时;而 in 则表示从说话时算起若干时间以后,指一段时间,一般用于将来时。

④ 坐在我身后的人开始大叫大嚷。

① The man sitting after me started to shout.

② The man sitting behind me started to shout.

③ after 表示“在……之后”(指时间或次序);behind 一词则表示“在……背后”(指方位)。

⑤ 他们追求的是金钱。

① What they are for is money.

② What they are after is money.

③ be after 表示“追寻,追求”,是固定短语,不能用 for 来替代 after。

afternoon ① 下午我们经常外出散步。

① Afternoon we used to go out for a walk.

② In the afternoon we used to go out for a walk.

③ afternoon 是名词不可单独用作副词,所以我们应该说 in the afternoon。

③ 那天下午她给我打过电话。

① She phoned me in that afternoon.

② She phoned me that afternoon.

③ 我姐姐昨天下午回到家。

① My elder sister came home in yesterday afternoon.

② My elder sister came home yesterday afternoon.

③ 当 afternoon 或 morning, evening 前有指示代词 this, that, yesterday, tomorrow 等修饰时,前面不用介词。

③ 一位老人在 10 月 1 日下午被出租车撞倒了。

① An old man was run down by a taxi in the afternoon of October the 1st.

② An old man was run down by a taxi on the afternoon of October the 1st.



星期六下午史密斯一家人常上公园。

✗ The Smiths usually go to the park in Saturday afternoon.

✓ The Smiths usually go to the park on Saturday afternoon.

在表示特定的某一天的上午、下午或晚上时,前面的介词应该用 on,只有在表示泛指时才用 in。

**again ①** 他还打算再买一辆小汽车。

✗ He is going to buy a car again.

✓ He is going to buy another car.

所汉语的“再”不一定都能译为 again。“再买一辆”实际上是买“另外一辆”的意思,应该用 another。

**②** 总统再次访问该国。

✗ The President paid another visit to the country again.

✓ The President paid a visit to the country again.

而 another 表示“再一、又一”,与 again 的意思相同,误句中两个词在一句话中同时出现,意思重叠。

**③** 请再重复一遍这个字。

✗ Please repeat the word again.

✓ Please repeat the word.

所 repeat 本身有“重复”“再做”“再说”的意思,again 显然是多余的。

**against ①** 没有人反对这项计划。

✗ No one againsts the proposal.

✓ No one is against the proposal.

全世界人民都反对美帝国主义。

✗ People all over the world against U.S. imperialism.

✓ People all over the world are against U.S. imperialism.

而 against 表示“反对”的意思,是介词,不能误作动词使用。

**②** 一个梯子靠在树上放着。

✗ A ladder was placed on the tree.

✓ A ladder was placed against the tree.

而用介词表示“靠在……之上”时,应该用 against,而不用 on。

**age ①** 他 70 岁。

✗ His age is seventy years old.

✓ He is seventy years old.

✓ He is at the age of seventy.

✓ His age is seventy years.

而 age 指“人的年龄”,old 指“……岁的”。这两个词在表示“年龄是多少”时不宜并用。

**②** 有人说我们生活在电脑时代。

✗ Some people say that we are living at the age of computers.

✓ Some people say that we are living in the age of computers.

而 at the age of... 表示“在某人多大岁数时”,而 in the age of... 则表示“处于……时代”。

**③** 他父亲的年纪已经很大了,但却显得很结实。

✗ Though his father's age is very old, he looks quite strong.

✓ Though his father is very old, he looks quite strong.

而汉语可以说“年纪大小”,也可以说“年轻或年老”,但 age 作“年纪”解时,不能用 young 或 old 来修饰。

**④** 她高龄八十有余。

✗ Her age is over 80 years old.

✓ Her age is over 80.

而 age 用作主语时,表语只能用数词,而不加 years old。

**ago ①** 这起事故是在两小时之前发生的。

✗ The accident happened ago two hours.

✓ The accident happened two hours ago.

而 ago (以前)要放在表示时间的词组后面,不能置于这类词组之前。

## ② 我 10 年前毕业的。

误 I have graduated ten years before.

正 I graduated ten years ago.

约翰说他们在三周前会过面。

误 John said that they had met three weeks ago.

正 John said that they had met three weeks before.

我是四年前开始学英语的。

误 I started learning English four years before.

正 I started learning English four years ago.

ago 的时间参照点是现在,指“过去的某个时间”,与过去时连用;而 before 的时间参照点是过去,指“过去的过去”,与过去完成时连用。

## ③ 一周前我给她回了信。

误 It is a week ago since I answered her letter.

正 It is a week since I answered her letter.

误 I answered her letter a week ago.

正 since 前不用 ago.

## agree ① 国务院于今年初批准了进一步发展旅游业的计划。

误 The State Council agreed to the plan for further development of tourism early this year.

正 The State Council approved the plan for further development of tourism early this year.

agree 是“同意”的意思,一般指同级的人或机构之间经过讨论协商取得一致的意见,approve 是权力机关对某项计划、措施、行动、方法等的“批准”“同意”。

## ② 在这个问题上,我不同意他的观点。

误 I do not agree to him on this subject.

正 I do not agree with him on this subject.

表示“同意某人的观点或看法”后接人时要用 agree with.

## ③ 如果是那样的情况,我们将同意你方建议。

误 In that case, we will agree with your proposal.

正 In that case, we will agree to your proposal.

他已经同意我们有关假口的建议了。

误 He's agreed with our suggestion about the holiday.

正 He's agreed to our suggestion about the holiday.

我们完全赞同你在会上提出的计划。

误 We fully agree with the plan you put forward at the meeting.

正 We fully agree to the plan you put forward at the meeting.

表示“同意计划、建议、提议”时,agree 后接介词 to,而不接介词 with.

## ④ 我父亲同意买几双足球鞋给我。

误 My father agreed buying me some football boots.

正 My father agreed to buy me some football boots.

agree 作“应允”解时其后只能接动词不定式,不能接动名词。

## ⑤ 我们在这个问题上意见一致。

误 We agree with the question.

正 We agree on the question.

表示“就……达成一致”要用 agree on,不能用 agree with.

## air 代表团将坐飞机去美国。

误 The delegation will go to the United States by the air.

正 The delegation will go to the United States by air.

by air 意为“乘飞机”“空运”,指交通方式,是固定搭配,air 前不加冠词。

## airport 我们乘坐的飞机到达盖特威克机场。

误 Our plane arrived at the Gatwick Airport.

正 Our plane arrived at Gatwick Airport.

在机场、火车站等专用名词前通常不用定冠词。

## alive ① 一位敌军士兵被活捉。

误 An enemy soldier was caught living.

① An enemy soldier was caught alive.

所“活捉”应译成 catch alive, 不可用 living.

② 对我们来说,活人比死人更重要。

译 The alive are more important to us than the dead.

昨 The living are more important to us than the dead.

昨 alive 是形容词,常用作表语或宾语补足语。the living 表示“活着的人”,没有 the alive 这一说法。

③ 谁是当今最伟大的人物?

译 Who is the greatest alive man?

昨 Who is the greatest man alive?

昨 alive 用作定语时须后置。

all ① 她整个旅途中都在读一部小说。

译 She spent all the journey reading a novel.

昨 She spent the whole/entire journey reading a novel.

昨 all 一般不与可数名词单数连用,应改用 whole 或 entire.

② 全部的力气都用尽了。

译 All strength were spent.

昨 All strength was spent.

昨 all 作形容词用,修饰可数名词时,谓语动词用复数形式;修饰不可数名词时,谓语动词则应该用单数形式。

③ 他在这个城市住了一辈子。

译 He has lived in the city his all life.

昨 He has lived in the city all his life.

昨 all 在句子中要放在冠词、物主代词和其他限定词之前。

④ 杰克、汤姆和我都将去参加彼得的生日聚会。

译 Jack, Tom and I will both go to Peter's birthday party.

昨 Jack, Tom and I will all go to Peter's birthday party.

昨 both 用于两个人,all 用于三个人或三个人以上。

⑤ 人人都必须为我国的社会主义建设努力工作。

译 Everybody all must work hard for our socialist construction.

昨 We must all work hard for our socialist construction.

昨 all 的意思是“全部”,含意上侧重整体;everybody 侧重“整体中的个别”,故在此使用不妥。

⑥ 我们都必须设法找到解决这个问题的方法。

译 We all must try to find a solution to the problem.

昨 We must all try to find a solution to the problem.

我的朋友肯定都到过北京。

译 My friends must have been all to Beijing.

昨 My friends must all have been to Beijing.

昨如果谓语由好几个部分组成时,all 习惯上放在第一个助动词或情态动词后面。

⑦ 整个夏天我都很忙。

译 I was busy in all summer.

昨 I was busy all summer.

昨在表示时间的短语里如有 all 修饰,则前面一般不加介词。

⑧ 他们每个人都说是好学生。

译 Every one of them all says we are good students.

昨 Every one of them says we are good students.

昨 All of them say we are good students.

昨 every one 不可与 all 连用。

⑨ 你借给我的书,我都看完了。

译 I've read all of books you lent me.

昨 I've read all of the books you lent me.

昨 all of 后接名词时,所修饰的名词前要加定冠词、物主代词等限定词。

⑩ 她所有的答案都不对。

✎ All of her answers are not correct.

✎ None of her answers are correct.

所有这些书都不是从图书馆借来的。

✎ All of these books are not borrowed from the library.

✎ None of these books are borrowed from the library.

他们都没去看展览。

✎ All of them didn't go to the exhibition.

✎ None of them went to the exhibition.

我们的客户对他们展出的商品都不感兴趣。

✎ Our clients do not have interest in all of their goods on display.

✎ Our clients do not have interest in any of their goods on display.

“对 all 构成的否定是部分否定,意思是“并不是全都……”,要构成完全否定的意思,须用 none 或 any。”

⑪ 我所需要的是好好睡一觉。

✎ All what I need is a good sleep.

✎ All that I need is a good sleep.

你所需要做的只是按一下按钮。

✎ All which you have to do is to press the button.

✎ All (that) you have to do is to press the button.

“当 all 被定语从句修饰时,常用关系代词 that,而不用 which, what 等。当这个代词在从句中作宾语时,尤其在口语中,that 可省去。”

⑫ 一切都准备好了。

✎ All are ready.

✎ All is ready.

“代词 all 指物时,等于 everything,但作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。”

⑬ 我们大家都在那里了。

✎ All of us was there.

✎ All of us were there.

“代词 all 指人时,等于 everyone 或 everybody,但作主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式。”

allow 我允许他去。

✎ I allowed him go.

✎ I allowed him to go.

请允许我帮你拿包。

✎ Please allow me carrying your bag.

✎ Please allow me to carry your bag.

我们不允许人们在电影院吸烟。

✎ We don't allow people smoking in the cinema.

✎ We don't allow people to smoke in the cinema.

“表示“允许某人做某事”,allow 后面要跟宾语加动词不定式构成复合宾语。”

almost ① 他说的话几乎不值得听。

✎ Nearly nothing he said was worth listening to.

✎ Almost nothing he said was worth listening to.

演出还没有结束,几乎没有观众在看了。

✎ Nearly no audience were still seeing it before the performance ended.

✎ Almost no audience were still seeing it before the performance ended.

“在与 never, nobody, nothing, no, none, nowhere, no one 等否定意义的词连用时,只用 almost,不用 nearly。”

② 那道题太难,我们几乎答不上来。

✎ The question was so hard that we could almost not answer it.

✎ The question was so hard that we could hardly answer it.

他变得很多,我几乎认不得他。

✎ He has changed so much that I almost cannot recognize him.

ㄱ He has changed so much that I can hardly recognize him.

ㄴ He has changed so much that I can scarcely recognize him.

在肯定句中,“几乎”可译为 almost。但“几乎不”却不能译为 almost not, 应该用 hardly 或 scarcely 表示否定。

③ 房间里几乎没有东西。

误 There is almost not anything in the room.

正 There is almost nothing in the room.

附 almost 一般不与 not 连用,但可以和 no, none, nothing 以及 never 连用。

④ 她得了重感冒,嗓子都快哑了。

误 She has a bad cold, she's lost almost her voice.

正 She has a bad cold, she's almost lost her voice.

附 almost 一般放在主要动词前面或系动词后面。

alone ① 学校正在采取有效措施来提高学生独立工作的能力。

误 The university is taking effective measures to improve the students' ability to work alone.

正 The university is taking effective measures to improve the students' ability to work independently.

附 work alone 是“单独工作”;work independently 才表示“独立工作”。

② 他单独一个人生活。

误 He was living lonely.

正 He was living alone.

她独自一人时,以茶和糕点为食。

误 She lives on tea and cake when she's lonely.

正 She lives on tea and cake when she's alone.

母亲把她留在家里后,小姑娘感到很寂寞。

误 The little girl felt alone when her mother left her at home.

正 The little girl felt lonely when her mother left her at home.

附 alone 是“单独的”的意思;lonely 是“感到寂寞的”的意思。

③ 那个胖女孩只喝水。

误 The fat girl drank alone water.

正 The fat girl drank water alone.

附当 alone 用来修饰名词或代词时,常置于它所修饰的词之后。

already ① 他们已经准备好发射宇宙飞船。

误 They are already to launch the spaceship.

正 They are all ready to launch the spaceship.

附 already 是副词,意为“已经”;all ready 为形容词,意为“都准备好”。

② 她还没有来。

误 She is not already here.

正 She is not here yet.

你已把演讲稿写好了吗?

误 Have you finished the speech paper already?

正 Have you finished the speech paper yet?

附 already 通常只用于肯定句中,在否定句和疑问句中则用 yet。

also ① 他说:“一个人尽管没有文化,照样能谋生。”

误 He said: “without having received an education one can also earn one's living.”

正 He said: “without having received an education one can earn one's living all the same.”

附 also 连接的前后两部分结构上应该是对等的,故应改为 all the same。

② 如果你不签字,我也不签字。

误 If you do not sign, I shall not also.

正 If you do not sign, I shall not either.

我也不喜欢爵士乐。

误 I don't also like jazz.

正 I don't like jazz, either.

附 also 只用于肯定句与疑问句;在否定句中用 either 代替 also。

**although ①** 虽然他是个孩子,但他懂很多事。

△ Although he is a child, but he knows a lot of things.

✗ Although he is a child, he knows a lot of things.

尽管他努力学习,但在考试中还是失败了。

△ Although he has studied very hard, but he still failed in the examination.

✗ Although he had studied very hard, he still failed in the examination.

△ Although he had studied very hard, yet he still failed in the examination.

所连词 although 引导让步状语从句,主句上便不能再用 but,但可以与 yet, still 等副词连用。

**②** 虽然他很疲劳,但他继续工作。

△ Tired although he was, he went on working.

✗ Tired as though he was, he went on working.

当表示“虽然……但是”时,句子可以构成一种部分倒装的结构,此时连词不能用 although,而要用 as 或者 though。

**③** 即使我不认识你,我也不会赶你走。

△ Even although I don't know you, I'll not drive you away.

✗ Even though I don't know you, I'll not drive you away.

添加 even 强调时只用 though,不用 although。

**④** 晚会很精彩,不过他还是不开心。

△ It was a wonderful party. He was not happy, although.

✗ It was a wonderful party. He was not happy, though.

though 可以作副词,放在句末表示“可是”“不过”“然而”;although 却不能作副词,只能作连词。

**⑤** 尽管汽车有些毛病,我们旅途上还是玩得很愉快。

△ Although the problem with the car, we enjoyed the journey very much.

✗ In spite of the problem with the car, we enjoyed the journey very much.

“although 只接从句,不接名词(词组),接名词(词组)可用 in spite of。”

**always ①** 我姑妈时常生病。

△ My aunt is always ill.

✗ My aunt is often ill.

“always 是“一直、总是”的意思,表示“时常”要用 often。”

**②** 这工作总是很轻松。

△ The job always is easy.

✗ The job is always easy.

他不总是喜欢民歌。

△ He always doesn't like folk songs

✗ He doesn't always like folk songs.

他总能为迟到找到借口。

△ He always can make excuses for being late.

✗ He can always make excuses for being late.

害羞的人总是太关注自己的外表、动作。

△ A shy person cares always too much about his own appearance and actions.

✗ A shy person always cares too much about his own appearance and actions.

“always 一般放在行为动词之前,be 动词、联系动词、助动词或情态动词之后;但在强调联系动词、助动词或情态动词时例外。”

**③** 我们永远不会忘记他对我们的临别赠言。

△ We shall always not forget his parting advice.

✗ We shall never forget his parting advice.

△ We shall always remember his parting advice.

“always not 不能表示“永远不”或“在任何时候都不”的意思,应改为 I shall never forget... 或 I shall always remember...”

**④** 该客户每次来天津,总是受到热烈的欢迎。

△ Whenever the client came to Tianjin, he always received a warm welcome.

同 Whenever the client came to Tianjin, he received a warm welcome.

例句中已有 whenever 或 each time 等,就不能再用 always,以免重复。

⑤ 我从未去过那儿。

误 I haven't always been there.

正 I have never been there.

彼得上课从不迟到。

误 Peter is not always late for class.

正 Peter is never late for class.

例 not always 只表示部分否定,意思是“并不总是”,要表示全部否定必须用 never。

⑥ 这个村子里从未发生过什么事。

误 Always nothing happens in this village.

正 Nothing ever happens in this village.

例 always 不与 nothing, nobody, none 等词连用表示全部否定。但可以将 always 换成 ever,置于主语后。

amaze ① 这些外宾对中国的迅速发展感到惊奇。

误 The foreign guests were amazed with the rapid development of China.

正 The foreign guests were amazed at the rapid development of China.

例要表达“对……感到惊奇”常用 be amazed at sth 的形式,而不是 be amazed with 的形式。

② 你对这门语言的熟练程度使我大为惊异。

误 Your fluency in the language amazes at me.

正 Your fluency in the language amazes me.

例 amaze 是及物动词,表示“使……惊奇”,其后可直接接宾语。

among ⑤ 那位年轻的妈妈坐在那对双胞胎之间。

误 The young mother is sitting among the twins.

正 The young mother is sitting between the twins.

例 among 是指三者或三者以上之间,而 between 则只用于两者之间。

② 在我们和他之间有一些分歧。

误 There is some disagreement among us and him.

正 There is some disagreement between us and him.

例“我们和他之间”看上去超过三个人,但是,实际上“我们”指一方,“他”指另一方;所以,“我们和他双方之间”,应用 between us and him。

③ 他们几个人中间汤姆最高。

误 Among they, Tom is the tallest.

正 Among them, Tom is the tallest.

例 among (在……中间)是介词,后接人称代词时必须用宾格。

angry ① 他听了我的批评很生气。

误 He is angry with my criticism.

正 He is angry at my criticism.

别人让他一直等,他对此感到很生气。

误 He was angry with being kept waiting.

正 He was angry at being kept waiting.

你是不是因为天气太差而生气?

误 Are you angry with the bad weather?

正 Are you angry about the bad weather?

例对“人”生气可以用 be angry at/with sb;对“事”生气可以用 be angry at/about sth,不能用 angry with sth。

⑤ 他们从报纸上读到一个华裔美籍作家被谋杀的消息时感到十分气愤。

误 They felt very angry when they read from the newspapers that a Chinese American writer had been murdered.

正 They felt very indignant when they read from the newspapers that a Chinese American writer had been murdered.

be angry 指一般的“生气,发怒”,indignant 指道义上的“愤怒,愤慨”,这种感情的产生往往并不与本人的利害有关,应改用 indignant。

③ 他们生他的气。

误 They angry with him.

正 They are angry with him.

be angry (生气,愤怒)是形容词,不是动词,不能单独作谓语。作谓语时要用 be angry。

another ① 这双皮鞋不对路,请再给我拿一双看看。

误 Leather shoes of this kind are not in line with our market. Please show me another one.

正 Leather shoes of this kind are not in line with our market. Please show me another.

正 Leather shoes of this kind are not in line with our market. Please show me another pair.

正“请再给我拿一双”,说明原来给的是一双,而不是一只。因此,不宜用 another one,应改为 another 或 another pair。

③ 你要不要再喝一杯茶?

误 Will you have an other cup of tea?

正 Will you have another cup of tea?

正 another(再一,另一)必须连写,不能分开。

③ 再过一年我们的情况将怎样?

误 Where shall we be in another years?

正 Where shall we be in another year?

正 another 后只能接单数名词。

④ 他要再学一种外语。

误 He wanted to learn a foreign language again.

正 He wanted to learn another foreign language.

正汉语中的“再”并不完全等同于英语中的 again。这里“要再学一种外语”实际上是指在他已学的外语之外的另一种外语,在英语里应为 another foreign language。

answer ① 这个问题的答案很简单。

误 The answer of this question is quite simple.

正 The answer to this question is quite simple.

正表示“……的答案”时,介词应用 to,不用 of。

③ 请回答我的问题。

误 Please answer to my question.

正 Please answer my question.

很抱歉,我不能够更早期地给你回信。

误 I'm sorry that I didn't answer to your letter earlier.

正 I'm sorry that I didn't answer your letter earlier.

正 answer 表示“回答”时,是及物动词,直接接宾语。

③ 你能帮我解决这个问题吗?

误 Could you help me answer the problem?

正 Could you help me solve the problem?

正当宾语是 problem 时,习惯上用 solve 与之搭配,而不用 answer。

④ 你得对自己的疏忽负责。

误 You will have to answer to your carelessness.

正 You will have to answer for your carelessness.

正“对……负责”应该是 answer for...; answer to... 的意思是“适合”“对……有反应”。

any ① 上海比中国其他任何一个城市都大。

误 Shanghai is larger than any city in China.

正 Shanghai is larger than any other city in China.

正 any city 意为“(中国的)任何一个城市”,显然把 Shanghai 也包括进去了。因此在 any 后必须加 other,把 Shanghai 排除在外。

③ 请借给我一枝笔,只要是你现在不用的都行。

误 Lend me any pen which you don't want to use now.



例: Lend me any pen that you don't want to use now.

向用 any 修饰的词或词组后面再跟定语从句时,通常用 that 引导,而不用 which。

**③ 你任何一天都可以来。**

例 You may come on any day.

正 You may come any day.

用 any 用于肯定句时表强调,意指“任何”。在表示时间的短语里如有 any 修饰,则其前面一般不用介词。

**④ 我钱包里有一些邮票。**

例 There are any stamps in my wallet.

正 There are some stamps in my wallet.

用 any 表示“一些”“什么”时常用于否定句、疑问句及条件从句中;用于肯定句中其意思是“任何”。

**⑤ 这些橘子味道甜。我们带些回家好吗?**

原 The oranges taste good. Shall we bring any home?

正 The oranges taste good. Shall we bring some home?

正一般来说,any 多用于疑问句和否定句中,some 多用于肯定句中。但是在表示“特指”或“比较肯定”的含意或期待得到肯定回答时则要用 some,不用 any。

**⑥ 这些词中假使你有几个不认识的话,可以查查词典。**

例 If you don't know any of these words, look them up in the dictionary.

正 If you don't know some of these words, look them up in the dictionary.

用 any 在否定词后表示完全否定,在表示部分否定时,不能用 any。some 在否定句或疑问句中,也有部分否定的意思。

**⑦ 我再也不能往前走了。**

原 I can't go any far.

正 I can't go any farther.

在疑问句和否定句中,any 可以作副词,与形容词、副词的比较级连用,构成程度状语。

**anyone 这儿有谁抽烟吗?**

例 Is there any one smoking here?

正 Is there anyone smoking here?

你可以借这些书中的任何一本。

例 You may borrow anyone of these books.

正 You may borrow any one of these books.

我们中间任何人都能在几分钟内做完它。

例 Anyone of us can finish it in a few minutes.

正 Any one of us can finish it in a few minutes.

用 anyone 只用来指人;any one 可指人也可指物,并且其后常接 of。

**anything ① 在这儿你有没有发现什么有趣的事情?**

例 Have you found interesting anything here?

正 Have you found anything interesting here?

今天的报纸上没有任何重要新闻。

例 There isn't important anything in today's newspaper.

正 There isn't anything important in today's newspaper.

用 anything 通常用于否定、疑问和条件句中,如果有形容词修饰,该形容词应放在 anything 之后。

**③ 我想读点什么东西,随便什么都行。**

例 I want something to read, any thing will do.

正 I want something to read, anything will do.

用 anything 不能分写。

**anywhere 我到处都找不到他。**

例 I can't find him in anywhere.

正 I can't find him anywhere.

你想去哪儿就可以去哪儿。