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高考英语:汉译英 999

本书编写组 / 编

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GLISH
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MIDDLE SCHOOL
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TRANSLATION

999

上海交通大学出版社

高考英语汉译英999

本书编写组编

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据新颁布的《课程标准》要求,为参加高考的学生编写的考前综合能力训练书,旨在提高学生的应试能力。所选的译文为 900 + 199 句,均涉及较重要的且使用频率高的词汇。所有例句覆盖了语言基础知识的重点和难点。熟读、熟记可起到明显的帮助作用。

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前 言

《高考英语汉译英 999》是为参加高考的学生精心编撰的考前综合能力训练书,旨在帮助考生进一步提高应试能力及实际运用语言的能力。

本书特点:

1. 遵循新颁布的《课程标准》要求,突出语言能力的培养及应试能力的提高。

2. 本书精心选摘出较重要的且使用率高的词汇,每个单词用正、误两个句子进行强化训练,通过 900 条试题的对照,让学生对词汇有更全面的理解;在这一基础上,又兼顾语法、句子结构等方面的训练,使学生能做到“一障扫清,关关皆通”,不纯粹为翻译而翻译,而是从根本上提高认知英语、理解英语、运用英语的能力。

3. 后 199 条试题的命题角度新,从例句的选择,语言背景以及词汇选用方面力图贴近时代、贴近现实、贴近社会。它们覆盖了语言基础知识的重点、难点和能力要求,强调了知识的渗透,综合运用及拓展能力,对解决考生知识和能力上的薄弱环节尤有较大帮助。

本书由郭洪涛任主编,参加编写人员有:陆铁民、李学晋、潘文雅、侯宏业、徐淑娟、李艾炜、薛仁龙、傅明伟等。

尽管编写者作了努力,错误恐怕还是难免,希望读者在使用过程中提出宝贵建议,以便今后再版时加以修正和完善。

编 者

2004 年 6 月

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汉译英例题解析

001. a 一位歌星兼电影明星,也是我们的股东,将出席我们明天的舞会。

正: A singer and actress who is also our shareholder will attend our party tomorrow.

误: A singer and actress who **are** also our shareholder will attend our party tomorrow.

析: 因为 singer and actress 前只用一个冠词修饰,是指同一个人,所以 who 引导的定语从句的谓语应用单数。

002. a large amount of 要解决目前的食物危机,需要大批的食物。

正: A large amount of food is needed to solve the present food crisis.

误: A large amount of food **are** needed to solve the present food crisis.

析: a large amount of food 是单数概念,系动词用单数的形式。

003. a little 房子有点小,但汤姆一点也不介意。

正: The house is a little too small, but Tom doesn't care a little.

误: The house is **too a little small**, but Tom doesn't care a little.

析: too 修饰的是 small,而不是 a little,所以应放在 small 之前。

004. ability 我依照他们的能力付给他们报酬。

正: I pay them according to their ability.

误: I pay them according to their **capacity**.

析: ability 指做事或行动的能力,主要用于人。capacity 强调的是人的反应能力和反应性等,也可以用于物,后面一般跟介词 for。

005. about 大约一百多名罢工工人被老板解雇。

正: About one hundred of the workers on strike were dismissed by the employer.

误: **About** more than one hundred of the workers on strike were dismissed by the employer.

析: about 意即 a little more or less than,已经包含大约的意思,再用 more than 显得多余。

006. above 地图在我的课桌上。

正: The map is above my desk.

误: The map is **over** my desk.

析: above 和 over 都含有“在……之上”的意思,几乎不表示两物之间接触,通常有一定的距离。区别在于,above 不表示垂直关系,而 over 则表示一物在另一物的正

上方并有盖住之意。

007. abroad 当今有很多人到国外去学语言。

正: Nowadays many people go abroad to learn language.

误: Nowadays many people go **to** abroad to learn language.

析: abroad 是副词,故可用 go abroad,与 go home 一样,误句中 to 是多余的,来自国外可以说成 from abroad。

008. absorb 这所去年买的新房子几乎花掉了他 90% 的钱。

正: This new house which he bought last year absorbs almost 90% of his money.

误: This new house which he bought last year **digests** almost 90% of his money.

析: absorb 和 digest 都有“吸收”之意,但除此之外,absorb 还可引申为“耗费”之意,而 digest 的引申义则是“领会”,不可混淆。

009. accept 他的建议被老师采纳了。

正: His suggestion was accepted by his teacher.

误: His suggestion **should be accepted** by his teacher

析: suggestion 在句中作主语,意为“建议”,谓语动词不需虚拟语气,但 suggest 作动词,后面跟宾语从句,或 suggestion 后面跟名词性从句时,从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。

010. access 她的所有同事都希望有接近老板的机会。

正: All her workmates long for their access to the boss.

误: All her workmates long for their access **of** the boss.

析: access 是“接近……的机会”,连接宾语时一定要用介词 to。

011. accident 昨天早晨在中山路上发生了一起车祸,伤了一个人。

正: An accident to a man occurred in Zhongshan Road yesterday morning.

误: An accident **of** a man occurred in Zhongshan Road yesterday morning.

析: man 是事故的承受者,所以应该用介词 to。

012. accompany 这个星期天我要和爷爷一起去看电影。

正: This Sunday I'll accompany my grandfather to the cinema.

误: This Sunday I'll accompany my grandfather **to go** to the cinema.

析: accompany 的意义是 go with,所以再加 to go 是多余的。

013. account 目前还没有查到大火的原因。

正: Up to now nothing can be found to account for this fire.

误: Up to now nothing can be found **on account of** this fire.

析: on account of 和 account for 不可混同。前者意义是“由于”,后者是“解释……原因”,on account of 后面的名词恰是事情的原因,而 account for 相反,事情的缘由要放在前面。

014. accuse 他被指控偷书。

正: He was accused of stealing the books.

误: He was **accused with** stealing the books.

析: accuse 意为“起诉,控告”,与 of 连用,不与 with 连用。指控某人词组通常为 accuse sb. of sth.

015. accuse 白宫发言人谴责恐怖分子袭击了世贸大厦。

正: The White House speaker accused the terrorists of attacking the World Trade Center.

误: The White House speaker accused the terrorists **to** attacking the World Trade Center.

析: 谴责某人做某事要用 accuse...of, 不能用 to, 还要记住 accuse 后一定是表示人的对象做宾语。

016. accustomed to 三年后,他已经习惯了环境,但他还不能接受它的文化。

正: After three years he has been accustomed to the surroundings, but he can't accept the culture yet.

误: After three years he **has accustomed to** the surroundings, but he can't accept the culture yet.

析: accustomed 是形容词,表示“习惯的”,前面要用系动词 be /get/become。

017. achievement 我们祝贺你取得这么多的成就。

正: We congratulate you on your so many achievements.

误: We congratulate you on your so many **achievement**.

析: achievement 是可数名词,况且有 many 的修饰,所以应用复数。

018. adapt 到大学以后,你必须尽可能快地适应环境和新的学习方式。

正: After going to college, you must adapt yourself as soon as possible to the circumstances and the new manner in studying.

误: After going to college, you must adapt yourself as soon as possible **for** the circumstances and the new manner in studying.

析: adapt...to 是固定搭配,意为“使……适应”,to 不能用 for 代替。adapt 后面一般要跟反身代词。

019. add 总理的访问加深了两国间的相互了解。

正: The Prime Minister's visit added to the mutual understanding between the two countries.

误: The Prime Minister's visit **added** the mutual understanding between the two countries.

析: 如果把 add 当作及物动词用,意思是“把……加到……上去”,本句就成了“把总理的访问加到两国了解上”,显然不通。所以要用 added to,表示“增加了”。

020. admire 我很羡慕他有丰富的 IT 知识。

正: I admire his sound knowledge of IT.

误: I admire **that** he has a sound knowledge of IT.

析: admire 是及物动词,但后面不跟 that 从句。

021. admire sb. for sth 人民对这位老教师忠于职守十分崇敬。

正: People admire the old teacher for his devotion to duty.

误: People admire the old teacher **to** his devotion to duty.

析: 表示“钦佩某人的某个方面”,英语通常用 admire sb. for sth.。

022. advance 满足群众需要的唯一途径就是提高生产力,这也是我们工作的目标。

正: The only way to meet the needs of the mass is to advance the productive force, and this is also the aim of our work.

误: The only way to meet the needs of the mass is **advancing** the productive force, and this is the aim of our work.

析: is 后表示结论,用不定式。

023. advantage 虽然这个国家是个不发达国家,但资源上却占有优势。

正: The country is not developed, but it has the great advantage of resources.

误: The country is not developed, but it has the great advantage **with** resources.

析: 表示“在某方面有优势”,advantage 和 of 连用,后面跟宾语。“利用,占……便宜”用 take advantage of。

024. advertisement 因为想买房,他每天都要看报上的广告。

正: He always studies the advertisements in the newspaper as he wants to get a house.

误: He always studies the advertisements **on** the newspaper as he wants to get a house.

析: 报上的内容用介词 in,如果报纸上放置一物品,则可用介词 on。

025. advise 他父母建议他学理科,但他根本不喜欢。

正: His parents advised him to study science, but he didn't like it at all.

误: His parents advised him **studying** science, but he didn't like it at all.

析: advise 的宾语补足语应该是动词不定式。建议某人做某事用词组 advise sb. to do sth.

026. **affect** 长期疾病缠身丝毫没有影响他的学习。

正: His long-time illness did not affect his study at all.

误: His long-time illness did not **effect** his study at all.

析: affect 和 effect 都是“影响”的意思,但 affect 是动词, effect 是名词。

027. **against** 我们两人都无法描述持枪人的外貌,我们只记得黑色的枪指着我们的汽车玻璃的情景。

正: Neither of us can describe the outlook of the gunman, and the only picture we remember is the black gun against our car window.

误: Neither of us can describe the outlook of the gunman, and the only picture we remember is the black gun **with** our car window.

析: 句中是说枪口“指着”汽车窗户,所以用 against,有“对着”之意。若用 with,则指“枪和汽车窗户”,意思显然不符。

028. **ago** 三年前他去了欧洲,后来又转去了澳大利亚。

正: Three years ago he went to Europe and later transferred to Australia.

误: Three years **before** he went to Europe and later transferred to Australia.

析: before 指从过去某个时间以前的一段时间,ago 则指从现在开始以前的一段时间。

029. **air** 新闻正在广播里播出。

正: The news was being broadcasted on the air.

误: The news was being broadcasted **in the air**.

析: on the air 的意思是“通过无线电传送”,in the air 的意思是“在空中”。

030. **alike** 他有两个长得很像的女儿。

正: He has got two similar-looking daughters.

误: He has got two **alike** daughters.

析: alike 和许多以 a 开头的词 alive, asleep, awake 等一样,只作表语或补足语,一般不可以作定语,有时作定语,但一定要放在名词后面。

031. **alive** 这是我们所养的鸡中惟一一只活着的。

正: This is the only chicken alive of those that we have fed.

误: This is the only **alive chicken** of those that we have fed.

析: alive 意思是“活的,存在的”,一般只能作表语,作定语时一定要放在被修饰的名词后面。

032. **all** 企业和官方都在努力解决失业问题。

正: Enterprises and the government are all making effort to solve the unemployment problem.

误: Enterprises and the government **all are** making effort to solve the unemployment problem.

析: 不定代词 all 应放在系动词后面。若是实义动词, all 就在前面。

033. all over the country 中国银行在全国有好多分行。

正: Bank of China has many branches all over the country.

误: Bank of China has many branches **in** all over the country.

析: all over the country 就是一个表示范围的地点状语,前面不能再用介词。

034. all that 这位老人想做的就是能再回故乡一次。

正: All that the old man wants to do is to return to his hometown once more.

误: **All what** the old man wants to do is to return to his hometown once more.

析: 这个结构中,是 that 引导的定语从句来修饰 all, what 不是定语从句的引导词。如果前面不用 all, what 从句作名词从句则是正确的。

035. almost 最后我们几乎没什么可吃了。

正: At last, we had almost nothing to eat.

误: At last, we had **nearly** nothing to eat.

析: 一般来说 nearly 不修饰表示否定的词,所以本句用 almost。

036. along with 大多数学校已经在上人际交往课,以及阅读和写作课了。

正: The course of interpersonal relations, along with reading course and writing course, has been taught in most schools.

误: The course of interpersonal relations, along with reading course and writing course, **have** been taught in most schools.

析: along with reading and writing course 在句中是修饰语,句子主语是 course,所以谓语动词只能用单数。

037. ambition 他想成为医生的愿望可能很快就会实现了。

正: His ambition to be a doctor is likely to be realized soon.

误: His ambition to be a doctor is likely **to realize** soon.

析: ambition 的实现者应是人, ambition 是动作的对象,所以应用 be realized。

038. amount of 西方国家的石油储量是很丰富的,但他们仍然从落后国家掠夺石油。

正: The amount of oil is plentiful in stock in the western countries, but they still rob oil from undeveloped countries.

误: The **number** of oil is plentiful in stock in the western countries, but they still rob oil from undeveloped countries.

析: the number of 只能和可数名词的复数连用。oil 是物质名词,是不可数的。

039. **analysis** 这家报纸对形势进行了很好的分析。

正: That newspaper has a very good analysis of the situation.

误: That newspaper has **very good an** analysis of the situation.

析: 当一个名词有修饰语时,冠词应放在修饰语前面。

040. **and** 新房子着火了,情况很紧急。

正: The new house was on fire and the situation was very urgent.

误: The situation was very urgent **so that the** new house was on fire.

析: 用 so that 连接表示结果,“房子着火”是起因,情况紧急是结果,所以误句顺序倒置了。

041. **animal** 为了获得对身体结构的直接认识,科学家对与人类最相似的动物老鼠进行了实验。

正: In order to get the immediate information on physical structure, scientists try experiments upon mice, the most similar animal to the human being.

误: In order to get the immediate information on physical structure, scientists try experiments upon mice, the most similar **animals** to the human being.

析: 虽然 mice 是复数形式,但它只是一种 animal, animal 不能随 mice 用复数形式。

042. **announce** 他们已经向所有的朋友宣布了婚期。

正: They have announced the date of their wedding to all their friends.

误: They have announced **all their friends the date** of their wedding.

析: announce, 不能用双宾语 announce + sb. + sth. 的结构。它的宾语应是公布的内容,而非人,要表示通知的人,要用介词 to。

043. **annoy** 一只蚊子一直骚扰我,弄得我很恼火。

正: A mosquito kept annoying me.

误: A mosquito kept **to annoy** me.

析: keep 后面应跟动名词作宾语,不能用动词不定式。

044. **any one** 你可以随意邀请任何一个朋友参加舞会。

正: You may invite any one of your friends to the party.

误: You may invite **anyone** of your friends to the party.

析: anyone 后面不能和 of 短语连用。

045. **anxious** 他急于要求加入足球队。

正: He anxiously asked to join the football team.

误: He **anxious** asked to join the football team.

析: 表示“急于做……”,可以用 be anxious to do sth., 本句的 anxiously 因为是用来作

ask 的状语,所以一定得用副词。

046. **any other** 最为可敬的是,在艰苦的条件下,他们比其他任何一组获得了更好的成绩。

正: Most admirable of all, under the hard conditions they did better than any other group.

误: Most admirable of all, under the hard conditions they did better than any other **groups**.

析: any other 是指“其他任何一个”,所以 group 要用单数。

047. **apologize** 你必须为你所做的道歉。

正: You must apologize for what you have done.

误: You must **apologize what** you have done.

析: apologize 是不及物动词,作“为了……道歉”时,不要忘了介词 for。

048. **appearance** 我们都被他可笑的样子逗乐了。

正: We were amused by his funny appearance.

误: We were amused by his funny **appearances**.

析: appearance 在句中的意思是“神色,外表”,是人整体的表现,应用单数。

049. **appearance** 由于他们外表体面,妈妈就以为他们是值得信赖的。

正: Mother thinks they are creditable because of their noble appearance.

误: Mother thinks they are creditable because of their noble **appearances**.

析: appearance 指“外貌,外表”,不能用复数,尽管前面有 their 修饰。

050. **appearance** 谁能想像出他得知实情时的神色。

正: Who can imagine his appearance when he is told the fact?

误: Who can imagine his **appearances** when he is told the fact?

析: appearance 在句中的意思是“神色”,应该是单数。

051. **appliance** 大多数家庭都有一些电器。

正: Most families have some electric appliances.

误: Most families have some **electrical** appliances.

析: electric 是指“用电的,导电的”等,而 electrical 的意思是“电学的,与电有关的”。

052. **application** 计算机的应用越来越广,因此为计算机编程成为了年轻人必备的能力。

正: The application of computer has become wider and wider, so the skill to program is necessary for the young.

误: The application of computer has become wider and wider, so the skill **to programs** is necessary for the young.

析：句中的 program 是动词，不能误以为是名词。

053. apply for 我很乐意承担这个工作。

正：I would like to apply for the job.

误：I would like to **apply the job**.

析：表示“申请或承担”的意思，用 apply for。

054. appreciate 能再次收到你的来信，我们将不胜感激。

正：We will appreciate hearing from you again.

误：We will appreciate **to hear** from you again.

析：appreciate 后面要用动名词作宾语。

055. appreciation of 在信中，教授表示对这些学生的设计很赏识。

正：In the letter, the professor showed his appreciation of the design made by these students.

误：In the letter, the professor showed his appreciation **to** the design made by these students.

析：show appreciation of sth. 表示“对……欣赏”为固定结构，of 不能换成其他介词。appreciation 前面一般用动词 express, show, have。

056. apprehend 我不理解他的意思，因为他说得太快。

正：I don't apprehend his meaning, because he speaks too fast.

误：I don't apprehend his meaning, because he speaks too **fastly**.

析：fast 本身就是副词，所以不必用 fastly。

057. approve 这名警察暗自佩服她的洞察力。

正：The policeman secretly approved her discernment.

误：The policeman secretly **approved of** her discernment.

析：approve 可以是不及物动词，表达“赞同”之意时，要用 of 连接宾语，但用它的“尊敬，敬佩”之意时，它是及物动词，后面直接跟宾语。

058. area 香蕉生长在热带地区。

正：Bananas grow in tropical areas.

误：Bananas grow in tropical **districts**.

析：area 指具有某些独特性质或表面与周围不同的地区，一般可以看到实际界线的某一地区或地带；district 则一般是人为划分的行政区域，如 Pudong district 等。

059. area 她曾经被蛇咬过，从那时到现在，她再未去过可能有蛇的地方，比如森林、山等。

正: Once she was bit by a snake, and from then on she never went to the areas like forests and mountains where possibly lived snakes.

误: Once she was bit by a snake, and from then on she never went to the areas like forests and mountains **which** possibly lived snakes.

析: areas 后面的定语从句中,引导词在从句里是 live 的状语,所以要用副词,或者用 in which。

060. **arrest** 她因为帮助罪犯逃跑而被警方逮捕。

正: She was arrested for her helping the criminal to escape.

误: She was **caught** for her helping the criminal to escape.

析: caught 也是捉到的意思,但与法律无关。arrest 是以法律的名义而执行的。

061. **arrive** 移民们到达美国时已身无分文。

正: The immigrants arrived penniless in America.

误: The immigrants arrived penniless **at** America.

析: 到达一个小地方如村庄或小城镇用 arrive at,到一个城市或国家等大的地方用 arrive in。

062. **as** 原子尽管很小,却包含着巨大的能量。

正: Small as atoms are, they contain large amounts of energy.

误: **As small** atoms are, they contain large amounts of energy.

析: as 引导的让步状语从句,作表语的形容词应该放在句首。

063. **as** 从来没有人能在这么短的时间内在这个领域取得他那样的成功。

正: Nobody has succeeded in the field in such a short time as he has done.

误: Nobody has succeeded in the field in such a short time **as he**.

析: as 应该连接并列结构,as 后面也应该是句子,应用 has done。

064. **as...as** 据报道,高温将持续超过 15 天,这几乎是往年高温时间的两倍。

正: It is reported that high temperature would last more than 15 days, which is nearly twice as long as the time of past years.

误: It is reported that high temperature would last more than 15 days, which is nearly twice **as longer as the past years**.

析: as...as 是同级比较,其中的形容词或副词应用原形。并且,相比较的是高温的时间,是指 days 的时间,不能说成是“过去的年代的两倍长”。

065. **as...as** 操作的能力与创造的能力一样重要。

正: The skill to perform is as important as the skill to create.

误: The skill to perform is as important **as create**.

析: as...as 是同级比较,是连词,前后结构应是一致的,to create 的 to 不可缺少。

066. as far as 据我所知,这个答案是不对的。

正: As far as I know, the answer is not right.

误: as far as **know**, the answer is not right.

析: as far as 的后一个 as 是一个连词,要连接从句,不能直接跟动词原形。

067. as if 我无法忍受他对我说话的腔调,他好像是我父亲似的。

正: I couldn't bear the tone he spoke to me, as if he were my father.

误: I couldn't bear the tone he spoke to me, as if he **was** my father.

析: 句中 as if 后面是虚拟语气,系动词一般用 were。

068. as long as 只要明天不下雨,我们就立刻动身。

正: As long as it does not rain tomorrow, we will set out at once.

误: As long as it **will** not rain tomorrow, we will set out at once.

析: as long as 引导的是条件状语从句,在现在时态中主句用将来时,从句用一般现在时。

069. as much as 工程师告诉我:修整旧桥与建一座新桥的费用差不多。

正: The engineer told me that to repair the old bridge would cost nearly as much as to build a new one.

误: The engineer told me that to repair the old bridge would cost nearly as much as **build** a new one.

析: to repair 和 to build 是并列结构,to 不能遗漏。

070. as the result of 由于洪水的结果,成千上万的人失去了家园。

正: As the result of the flood, thousands of people lost their homes.

误: As result of the flood, thousands of people lost their homes.

析: as a / the result of...是习惯用语,不能去掉冠词。

071. as well 他是位语言教师,他能说英语,意大利语以及俄语。

正: He is a language teacher; he can speak English, Italian and Russian as well.

误: He is a language teacher; he can speak English **and Italian**, Russian as well.

析: and 一般放在最后两个名词之间。

072. as well as 杨校长和他的同事一起被邀请参加舞会。

正: President Yang, as well as his workmates, was invited to the party.

误: President Yang, as well as his workmates, **were** invited to the party.

析: as well as 用在主语间时,并不起连接作用,而是相当于介词,所以,谓语应随前面

的主语变化。本句主语是 President Yang。

073. assert 他母亲断言他是无辜的。

正: His mother asserted that he was innocent.

误: His mother **affirmed** that he was innocent.

析: assert 和 affirm 都有“宣称,确信”之意,但 assert 常指缺乏事实的断言,只是说话者相信自己所说的有根据,以至于对事实漠然视之;affirm 是根据事实、切身经验或对某事的确信而做出肯定的陈述,如 His mother affirmed that he was telling the truth(他母亲确认他讲了实话)。

074. associate 我们常常把上海和东方明珠电视塔联系在一起。

正: We always associate Shanghai with the Oriental Pearl TV Tower.

误: We always associate Shanghai **into** the Oriental Pearl TV Tower.

析: “把……和……联系在一起”,要用 associate…with,介词不可以随意更换。

075. assure 他向我们保证他一定会尽其所能。

正: He assured us that he would do his best.

误: He assured us **of** that he would do his best.

析: 让某人对某事放心,可以用 assure sb. of sth.,但后面是从句时,不能用 of。

076. at a loss 我找不到什么安慰的话来。

正: I found myself at a loss for words of consolation.

误: I found myself **at a loss words** of consolation.

析: at a loss 后面可以跟从句,跟动词不定式,但不能直接跟宾语,所以误句中少了一个介词 for。

077. at night 身为外科医生,夜里他经常接到紧急电话。

正: As a surgeon he often received urgent telephone calls at nights.

误: As a surgeon he often received urgent telephone calls **on** nights.

析: 指某个具体的晚上用 on,这里是指平常的晚上,所以用 at。

078. at the beginning 在故事的开头,那个好心肠的人被逮捕了。

正: At the beginning of the story, the kind man was arrested.

误: At the beginning of the story, the kind man **was arresting**.

析: 句子的意思是说好心肠的人被逮捕了,所以应用被动语态,而若用 was arresting,意思是指好心肠的人正逮捕别人,显然不对,而且 arrest 是及物动词,后面应跟宾语。如换成 was being arrested,也对。

079. at the end of 在会议结束时,一项解决方案被大家接受了。