

常见英语病句例释

徐霖贤 黄循盛 编 著

梁启福 缪笑怡 张如丝

科学普及出版社广州分社



常见英语病句例释

黄循盛 徐霖贤 编著
梁启福 廖笑怡 张如丝

科学普及出版社广州分社

常见英语病句例释

黄循盛 徐霖贤 编著
梁启福 缪笑怡 张如丝

科学普及出版社广州分社出版发行

广东省新华书店经销

广东省韶关新华印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米1/32 6.625印张130千字

1987年12月第一版 1987年12月第一次印刷

印数：1—10,000册

统一书号：7051·60743 定价：1.60元

ISBN 7-110-00339-6/G·76

编写说明

《常见英语病句例释》是作者在广泛收集中学和高校公共英语课学生作业中的英语病句并从中精心筛选的基础上，结合目前中学和高校公共英语教学的实际编写而成的，具有科学性、实践性和趣味性的特点。本书包括基础英语的主要语法项目及某些习惯用法，通过正误对比和简要例释，力求使读者对书中项目弄通弄懂，熟练掌握，避免误用。本书由正文、练习和练习答案三部分组成。正文和练习中的句子都富有典型性，能起举一反三的作用。本书适合初中三年级以上的中学生使用，对准备高考的毕业生和社会青年来说尤其必不可少，对高校英语公共课学生也很有参考价值。本书由华南师范大学外语系黄循盛、徐霖贤、梁启福、缪笑怡、张如丝五位老师编写。

目 录

一、名词	(1)
二、代词	(10)
三、冠词	(25)
四、数词	(38)
五、形容词和副词	(42)
六、介词	(53)
七、动词	(66)
1. 时态	(66)
2. 被动语态	(80)
3. 虚拟语气	(87)
4. 情态动词	(95)
5. 不定式	(101)
6. 动名词	(108)
7. 分词	(113)
八、一致关系	(119)
九、主语从句、表语从句和宾语从句	(128)
十、定语从句	(140)
十一、状语从句	(150)
十二、疑问句	(158)
十三、感叹句	(163)
十四、惯用法	(165)
练习参考答案	(192)

一、名 词

1. 误: There are some childs playing outside the house.

正: There are some children playing outside the house.

说明: 可数名词由单数变复数时, 一般是在后面加上 s 或 es。但是, 有些名词的变化是不规则的。例如:

man--men, woman--women, tooth--teeth, child--children, foot--feet, mouse--mice, goose--geese, ox--oxen.

2. 误: We saw a lot of sheeps on the hills.

正: We saw a lot of sheep on the hills.

说明: 有些名词的单数形式和复数形式是一样的, 例如: fish, deer, sheep, aircraft 以及某些表示国籍的名词, 如 Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese 等。

3. 误: There are three bookshelfs in my room.

正: There are three bookshelves in my room.

说明: 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变为复数时, 一般要将 f 或 fe 变为 ves。如:

shelf--shelves, leaf--leaves, life--lives, wife--wives, half--halves, wolf--wolves, knife--knives, thief--thieves

但是, 也有个别例外, 如 belief--beliefs, proof (证据)--proofs.

4. 误: I have just bought a trouser.

正: I have just bought a pair of trousers.

说明: 有些表示由两个部分组成的名词, 几乎总是以复数形式出现的。如果要表示数量, 就要在前面加上表示数量的一些量词, 形成基数词 + 量词 + of... 这一结构。如:

a pair of scissors,

two pairs of compasses(圆规); three pairs of shorts(短裤),
a pair of glasses(眼镜)等。

5. 误: I bought two clothes last Sunday.

正: I bought some clothes last Sunday.

说明: clothes(衣服)一词只有复数形式, 没有单数形式。所以不能说a clothe, 也不可和基数词连用, 如: 不可说three clothes。要表示数量时可用suit(套), 如a suit of clothes, two suits of clothes.

又如: goods(货物)一词, 也只有复数形式, 不可说a good, 或two goods, 只可以说two pieces of goods.

6. 误: I am going to buy some breads for breakfast.

正: I am going to buy some bread for breakfast.

说明: 一般来说, 物质名词是不可数的, 因此, 没有复数形式。如果要表示数量, 就得用表示数量的名词。如: two loaves of bread, three sheets of paper, a cake of soap, two bottles of milk, a cup of tea, a bottle of beer, a piece of meat。但是, 现在也有人说a tea(一杯茶), a beer(一瓶啤酒等)等。

7. 误: It's pity you can't go with us.

正: It's a pity you can't go with us.

误: We had very good time on Saturday evening.

正: We had a very good time on Saturday evening.

说明: 有些抽象的不可数名词, 有时可以同不定冠词连用, 如 a pity; have a good time, have a look, have a swim, take a walk等。

8. 误: What a bad weather we are having!

正: What bad weather we are having!

说明: weather习惯当不可数名词用, 前面不加a。

9. 误: Water is liquid.

正: Water is a liquid.

说明: liquid, solid和gas都作可数名词使用。

10. 误: Both of them are my comrade-in-arms.

正: Both of them are my comrades-in-arms.

说明: 有些合成名词变复数时, 只需将其中的主体名词变为复数, 其余不变。例如: comrade-in-arms -- comrades-in-arms; son-in-law -- sons-in-law; daughter-in-law -- daughters-in-law。

11. 误: There are no woman doctors in this clinic.

正: There are no women doctors in this clinic.

说明: 有man或woman的合成名词变为复数时, 两个部分都要变为复数形式。例如: a man doctor -- men doctors; a woman teacher -- women teachers.

12. 误: You must hand in your exercises-books tomorrow.

正: You must hand in your exercise-books tomorrow.

说明: 作定语用的名词, 一般用单数形式。例如: picture books, chicken farm, passenger train, record player, shoe-makers, book-sellers, story-tellers, watch-makers等。

但是, 在某些习惯用法中, 却要用复数名词作定语, 例如:

sports meet, sports ground, savings bank, goods train, commodities fair (交易会), the United States government.

13. 误: Einstein was one of the greatest man of his time.

正: Einstein was one of the greatest men of his time.

说明: 指可数名词整体中的一部分时, 常用one of ..., some of ..., many of ..., most of ... 等等, 在of之后的可数名词要用复数形式。

14. 误: He is a friend of me.

正: He is a friend of mine.

误: He is a student of Mr Brown.

正: He is a student of Mr Brown's.

说明: a friend of mine = one of my friends; a student of Mr Brown's = one of Mr Brown's students

这里, 用了of, 又用's或mine, yours, hers... 等名词

性物主代词的结构，称为双重所有格。一般来说，在句子中用了a, any, some, no, this, that等限定词时，就要用这种结构。例如：

“我的一个朋友”，不能说a my friend, my a friend, 或a friend of me而要说a friend of mine.

虽然a friend of my father和a friend of my father's都可以，但是，如果介词of后是专有名词，一般用双重所有格。如：不说a friend of Mr Smith, 而应说a friend of Mr Smith's. 又如：

any student of his

some students of my father's

that clever boy of his

a clever boy of his (但是不说the clever boy of his, 因为这种结构一般不与定冠词the连用。)

15. 误：They haven't many expensive furnitures in the house.

正：They haven't much expensive furniture in the house.

误：Can you give me an advice?

正：Can you give me a piece of advice?

说明：有些名词，习惯上当不可数名词使用，所以没有复数形式，也不与数词连用，如：不说two advices, 也不说an advice, 不可说a furniture, 或many furnitures. 但可以说a piece(或an article)of furniture, much furniture.

类似的不可数名词还有：information, news, health, weather, luggage, knowledge等...

16. 误：They all raised their hand to show that they

were in favour.

正: They all raised their hands to show that they were in favour.

说明: to raise one's hand中的hand是单数, 用于主语是单数的句子, 但主语是复数时, 应视具体情况用raise their(our, your)hands.

又如: make up one's mind, make up their(our, your)minds; behind one's back, behind their(our, your)backs; to one's face, to their (our, your) faces.

可是way一般不用复数形式。如:

He forced his way through the crowds.

They forced their way through the crowds.

17. 误: Mathematics are an important subject at school.

正: Mathematics is an important subject at school.

说明: 学科的名称, 以ics结尾的, 一般视作单数名词。

又如: economics(经济学), acoustics(声学), physics, politics等。

18. 误: He is always complaining that his wages is low.

正: He is always complaining that his wages are low.

说明: 当“工资”解时, 这词一般用复数wages, 谓语也用复数式。

现在也有人用单数式wage, 如: He gets a weekly

wage of £100.

19. 误: This is the student's dormitory.

正: This is the students' dormitory.

说明: 单数名词变为所有格时, 加's, 不规则变化的名词复数形式变为所有格时也加's, 但以s结尾的复数名词变为所有格是在s后加'。例如:

women -- women's; children -- children's; workers -- workers'; teachers -- teachers'...

20. 误: The class are listening to the teacher.

正: The class is listening to the teacher.

误: The class is taking notes. You can hear their pens scribbling over their exercise books.

正: The class are taking notes. You can hear their pens scribbling over their exercise books.

说明: 集体名词中, 有些名词在句中当单数还是复数, 要看句子的意义而定。如果句子说的是大家一致的动作, 则可当单数用, 谓语动词用单数式; 如果句子意义是各人分别做的动作, 则当复数名词, 谓语动词用复数式。又如:

The audience are clapping their hands.

The flock of birds is coming this way.

练 习

改正下列句子中的错误:

1. This river is about 100 foots wide.

2. There are many mouses in the house.

3. Do you see some sheeps over there?
4. There are four knives on the table.
5. Will you go to the shop and buy me a scissor?
6. My mother has just bought me a trouser.
7. There are two soaps on the shelf.
8. Both of them are editor-in-chiefs.
9. Both his brothers are sportsmans.
10. Those woman teachers are from Australia.
11. All the workmans have gone home.
12. Physics are very difficult to learn.
13. This news are very important to us.
14. He was then a stories teller. He learned his living by telling stories.
15. Those woman workers were all housewives a few years ago.
16. You can't swim? What pity!
17. Did you have good time at the party last night?
18. The books-seller says we can get the new book in a few days.
19. His brother works on a passengers ship.
20. When shall we have the sport meet?
21. Every autumn the leafs fall from the trees and rot away in the earth.
22. Oh, it's raining again. What a terrible weather!
23. Coals were probably first discovered and used in China.

24. The audience are listening to a Beethoven symphony (贝多芬交响乐).
25. This is the teacher's living quarters.
26. The rest of the boys is playing ping-pong.
27. That naughty boy is a son of Mr Wang.
28. She is short-sighted. She has to wear a pair of glass.
29. If you study harder, you'll make greater progresses.
30. Shanghai is one of the biggest city in the world.

二、代 词

1. 误: Is this pencil your?
正: Is this pencil yours?
2. 误: Is this hers pencil?
正: Is this her pencil?
3. 误: I love mine work in the factory.
正: I love my work in the factory.
4. 误: They told me that they had met a friend of me.
正: They told me that they had met a friend of mine.

说明: 物主代词有两种: 一种是形容词性物主代词, 如 my, your, his, her, its, our, their等。形容词性物主代词只能作定语, 如 my friend, your book; 另一种是名词性物主代词, 如 mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs等。名词性物主代词作主语、宾语和表语, 但不可作定语, 如:

You may use my pencil, I'll use hers.

5. 误: I can't express me in Japanese.
正: I can't express myself in Japanese.
6. 误: Please help you to some tea.
正: Please help yourself to some tea.
7. 误: The boy is too young to look after him own.
正: The boy is too young to look after himself.

说明：如要表示一个动作回射到执行者本身时，需用自身代词。自身代词有myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself等，其复数有ourselves, yourselves, themselves。它们可以作宾语，例5, 6, 7都是表示动作回射到执行者本身，故在此不可用人称代词me, you和him作句子的宾语，而该分别使用myself, yourself和himself。

8. 误：He and myself were there.

正：He and I myself were there.

9. 误：John and yourself were willing to work in the factory.

正：John and you yourself were willing to work in the factory.

说明：自身代词myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves等一般不可用来代替I, you, he, she等人称代词，但可作主语或宾语的同位语。在作同位语时，自身代词用来加强主语或宾语的语气，其意思是“本人”、“自己”或“亲自”。自身代词在作同位语时，它可以紧接在与之同位的词后面，也可放在句子的末尾，如：

We made the table ourselves.

10. 误：Themselves can fix the door.

正：They themselves can fix the door.

11. 误：Yourself may ask Mary.

正：You yourself may ask Mary.

说明：自身代词通常不能作主语，所以在它前面必须加名词或代名词，使其变成同位语。

12. 误: They pointed out each other mistakes.

正: They pointed out each other's mistakes.

13. 误: We are interested in one another work.

正: We are interested in one another's work.

说明: 相互代词 each other 和 one another 都只作宾语, 如要在句子里作定语时, 必须用所有格, 即 each other's 和 one another's.

14. 他们(二人)之间都彼此了解对方在做什么。

误: They know what each other is doing.

正: They know each what the other is doing.

正: Each of them knows what the other is doing.

15. 他们(三人以上)之间相互了解各自需要什么。

误: They know what each other wants.

正: They know each what the others want.

正: Each of them knows what the others want.

说明: 相互代词 each other 和 one another 都不可用作主语, 所以要表示上述中文意思时必须注意将 each 和 other 分开。又如: We each know how the other is getting along.

注: 在现代英语里, each other 和 one another 可互换使用。

16. 误: The three women looked each other.

正: The three women looked at each other.

17. 误: They sat side by side and chattered each other.

正: They sat side by side and chattered to each other.