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第一编 词 法

第一章 名 词

1. 我们是法国人，他们是德国人。

误：We are Frenchmen, and they are Germen.

正：We are Frenchmen, and they are Germans.

析：Frenchman（法国人）其复数形式是Frenchmen，而German（德国人）的复数形式是Germans。中学课本中出现的表示某国人的名词单复数形式变化如下：

单 数	复 数	
a Chinese	Chinese	中国人 (L13, JB1)
a Japanese	Japanese	日本人 (L2, JB3)
a Frenchman	Frenchmen	法国人 (L3, JB5)
an Englishman	Englishmen	英国人 (L11, SB3)
an Indian	Indians	印度人 (L16, SB1)
an Italian	Italians	意大利人 (L4, SB1)
a Greek	Greeks	希腊人 (L4, SB1)
a German	Germans	德国人 (L11, JB4)
an American	Americans	美国人 (L11, JB2)
a Hungarian	Hungarians	匈牙利人 (L11, JB4)
an Australian	Australians	澳大利亚人 (L10, JB4)
an Egyptian	Egyptians	埃及人 (L7, JB5)

an Arab	Arabs	阿拉伯人 (L4, JB5)
a Swede	Swedes	瑞典人 (L15, SB1)
a Russian	Russians	俄国人 (L1, SB1)
a Canadian	Canadians	加拿大人 (L11, SB3)
an Austrian	Austrians	奥地利人 (L17, SB1)

2. 王教授给我提了一些好建议。

误: Professor Wang gave me some good advices.

正: Professor Wang gave me some good advice.

析: advice是不可数名词, 不可在其后加s变为复数, 也不在其前面用不定冠词an。如说“一项建议”, 可说a piece of advice。

中学课本中出现的不可数名词还有:

meat(肉), fish(鱼肉), chicken(鸡肉), milk(牛奶), bread(面包), rice(米), oil(油), salt(盐), coal(煤), water(水), snow(雪), ice(冰), steam(蒸汽), corn(玉米), wheat(小麦), cotton(棉花), cloth(布料), wood(木材), paper(纸), glass(玻璃), clothing(衣服), light(光), heat(热), time(时间), help(帮助), knowledge(知识), information(信息), trouble(麻烦), change(零钱), work(工作), homework(家庭作业), housework(家务劳动), ink(墨水), English(英语)等。

注意: help虽然无复数形式, 都常见有不定冠词。如: Computers are a great help in research. (JB6, p60)

3. 我们学校有九百多学生。

误: There are more than nine hundreds students in our school.

正: There are more than nine hundred students in our school.

析: dozen, hundred, thousand等词前面有数词, 表示明确具体的数目时, 后面不管有没有of都不用复数形式。

例如: I've collected over three hundred Chinese Stamps since I came here. (JB4, p95) 自从来到这里我收集了三百多张中国邮票。

six hundred men 六百人

six hundred of men 六百人

I want three dozen of these eggs.

我要三打这种鸡蛋。(《教参》SB3, p59)

five dozen eggs 五打鸡蛋

4. 昨天她买了几十个鸡蛋。

误: She bought dozen of eggs yesterday.

正: She bought dozens of eggs yesterday.

析: 当dozen, hundred, thousand等词的前面没有数词, 表示笼统的数目时, 则用复数形式, 后面接of。例如: ...and there were dozens of words and phrases underlined. (SB3, p53)还有许多单词和短语的下面划了线。

Thousands of years ago, the kings of Egypt built strong tombs for themselves. (JB5, p72)

几千年以前埃及的国王为他们自己筑起坚固的坟墓。

5. 她长着棕色头发，蓝眼睛。

误: She has brown hairs and blue eyes.

正: She has brown hair and blue eyes.

析: hair作毛、发总称，是集体名词，用作单数。但是，当hair被看作组成毛、发总体的每一根的个体时，则是可数名词，有单数复数之分。 例如:

I have a few grey hairs. 我有些白头发了。

I found a hair in the soup. 我发现汤里有一根头发。 试比较:

My mother has grey hair. 我母亲满头白发。

My mother has grey hairs. 我母亲头发花白。

6. 这些是绵羊，那些是山羊。

误: These are sheeps. Those are goats.

正: These are sheep. Those are goats.

析: sheep作“绵羊”解单、复数形式相同。

中学课本中出现的单复数形式相同的名词还有fish鱼(条数)，deer鹿，Chinese中国人，Japanese日本人等。如

But there were not any fish in it. (JB5, p128)

The number of deer...does not change much...
(JB6, p68)

They aren't Chinese. (JB1, p67)

By that time the Japanese were already very
near. (JB5, p116)

7. 你一定再吃些鸡。

误: You must have some more chickens.

正: You must have some more chicken.

析: chicken作为“鸡”这个动物本身, 用作个体名词, 允许有复数形式; 如所指的是用“鸡”这个动物所制成的肉, 是食物, 用作物质名词, 是不可数, 也不能加不定冠词。

8. 张宏有三个孩子。

误: Zhang Hong has three childs.

正: Zhong Hong has three children.

析: child的复数形式是不规则的, 用时要多加注意。中学课本中类似的还有:

man-men 男人, woman-women 女人, foot-feet 脚, tooth-teeth 牙, mouse-mice (鼠), abacus-abaci或abacuses (算盘), goose-geese (鹅)

9. 那些是收音机。

误: Those are radioes.

正: Those are radios.

析: 以o结尾的名词, 变为复数形式, 通常多数在词尾加s, 只有少数几个在词尾加es。中学课本中只有五个以o结尾的名词变为复数时在词尾加es。除了echo-echoes (响应) 以外, 请记住这句话, 保你事半功倍: “Negroes and heroes eat potatoes and tomatoes.” 黑人和英雄吃土豆和西红柿。

10. 他买了一条新裤子。

误: He has bought a new trousers.

正: He has bought a pair of new trousers.

析: 在英语中, “一条裤子”要说a pair of trousers。类

似的“一双鞋”，“一副眼镜”，“一副圆规”等都要用a pair of…。如：a pair of boots

11. 这个是汤姆和迈克的房间。

误：This is Tom's and Mike's room.

正：This is Tom and Mike's room.

析：表示几个人公有一物时，只是最后一个名词用所有格；如一些物是几个人的（放在一起）都要用所有格。如：这些书是汤姆和迈克的。

These are Tom's and Mike's books.

12. 他们做了很多工作。

误：They have done a lot of works.

正：They have done a lot of work.

析：work 作“工作”解是不可数名词，不能有复数形式，也不能有不定冠词。但work的复数形式可用于下列几种情况：

1) 当“工厂”讲 a steel works 一个炼钢厂

2) 当“著作”讲 Lenin's works 列宁著作

常被误用成复数的名词还有：homework(家庭作业)，housework(家务活) knowledge(知识) trouble(麻烦)等。

13. 教室里只有一个人。

误：There is only one people in the classroom.

正：There is only one person in the classroom.

析：people(人们)是一个集合名词，说一个人不可说 a people。a people意为“一个民族”。如：The Chinese people is a brave and hardworking people.

中华民族是一个勤劳勇敢的民族。（《中学英语语法》p22）

14. 吴先生具有丰富的教学经验。

误：Mr Wu has had a lot of experiences in teaching.

正：Mr Wu has had a lot of experience in teaching.

析：experience用作抽象名词时，作“经验”解；用作个体名词时，则作“经历，遭遇”解。如：

Of all the people here I have the least experience in such matters. 在这里的所有的人中间我对这类事情经验最少。（《教参》SB2, p179）

He has had many interesting experiences. 他有过很多有趣的经历。

15. 我们下周举行运动会。

误：We are going to have a sport meet next week.

正：We are going to have a sports meet next week.

析：“运动会”只能用a sports meet，这是习惯用法，不能用a sport meet。英语中，有少数名词作定语时，习惯上用它们的复数形式。例如：

savings bank（储蓄银行），sales department（营业部），sports writer（体育专栏作家）等。

16. 他喜欢同工人交朋友。

误：He likes to make friend with workers.

正：He likes to make friends with workers.

析：形成一种friend的关系靠双方的友谊凝成，故交朋友通常用friends。如make friends（JB4, p97）

17. 校长同来访者一一握手。

误: The headmaster shook hand with the visitors one by one.

正: The headmaster shook hands with the visitors one by one.

析: 握手是出自双方的动作, hand习惯常用复数形式。如:
Will you permit an old pupil to shake hands with you? (SB2, p2)

18. 此洞深三米。

误: The hole is three metre deep.

正: The hole is three metres deep.

析: 名词短语three metres是修饰形容词deep被用作状语。作状语时, 数词(除one外), 后面的表示度量的名词按习惯用复数形式。

例如: It is nearly 5,000 years old. (JB5, p73)

It is about 137 metres high today. (JB5, p73)

但是, 当数词+度量词+形容词组成一个合成词, 放在另一个名词前作定语时, 那个表示度量的名词习惯上用单数。例如:

a six-foot-deep hole 一个六英尺深的洞

a ten-story-high building 一座十层高的楼房

19. 王宏和马国都是男教师。

误: Wang Hong and Ma Guo are both man teachers

正: Wang Hong and Ma Guo are both men teachers.

析: man和woman用作定语时, 表示性别, 其单数形式修饰

单数可数名词，复数形式修饰复数可数名词。如：

a man doctor 一位男医生

three men doctors 三位男医生

a woman nurse 一位女护士

two women nurses 两位女护士

men children 男孩子 即：儿子

20. 她有一件好看的衣服。

误：She has a nice clothes.

误：She has a nice clothing.

误：She has an article(a piece)of nice clothes.

正：She has an article(a piece)of nice clothing.

析：clothes和clothing都可用来说指衣服。clothes是服装的统称，是一个没有单数形式的复数名词，并且不能和数词和不定冠词连用。（作主语时谓语动词用复数形式）clothing它不但包括衣裤，而且包括帽、袜、手套之类，相当于汉语的“衣着”。它是一个没有复数形式的不可数名词。

“一件衣服”，不说a clothes, an article of clothes, 也不说a clothing, 而说an article(a piece) of clothing. “一套衣服”，不说a suit of clothing, 而要说a suit of clothes. clothes不和数词连用，但可以说many clothes, these clothes, some clothes.

21. 不知什么原因，这次他没有来。

误：For some reasons, this time he didn't come.

正：For some reason this time he didn't come.

析: some在此句中表示“某一种”, 并不是“一些”的意思, 故reason后不应加s。

22. 我身边没有零钱。

误: I haven't any small changes on me.

正: I haven't any small change on me.

析: “change”作“零钱”解, 为不可数名词, 没有复数形式。作“变化”解为可数名词。

23. 昨天, 他们的岳父都进城了。

误: Their father-in-laws came to town yesterday.

正: Their fathers-in-law came to town yesterday.

析: father-in-law的复数形式为fathers-in-law。类似这种复合名词变成复数时, 应将其主要的词改为复数。如:

a son-in-law sons-in-law 女婿

a step-mother step-mothers 继母

24. 我的自行车不怎么好了。

误: My bicycle is not in good conditions.

正: My bicycle is not in good condition.

析: condition的单数形式表示某人或某物所处的一种“状态”或“情况”, 与state意义相近, 其复数形式则指比较一般, 笼统的“情况”或“环境”, 与circum-stance意义相近。试比较:

The condition of Mr Smith is gettin worse. 史密斯先生的身体状况愈来愈糟了。

Conditions have changed greatly since my last visit to that factory. 自从我上次访问那家工厂以来, 情况已经大有变化。(《教参》SB2, p233)

25. 蚂蚁身体里有两个胃。

误: The ant has two stomachs in its body.

正: The ant has two stomachs in its body.

析: stomach虽然是ch结尾, 但其复数形式不加es, 而直接加s。因为ch读音为[k], 但ch或tch发音为[tʃ]时, 则要加es。如:

branch-branches (树) 枝

bench-benches 长凳

watch-watches 手表

26. 他买苹果花了一元, 买香蕉花了一元五角。(SB1.

P75)

误: He paid one yuan for the apples, and one yuan and fifty fens for the bananas.

正: He paid one yuan for the apples and one yuan and fifty fen for the bananas.

析: 英语中的dollar (美元), pound (英镑), franc (法郎), inch (英寸), foot (英尺), metre/meter (米), yard (码), kilometre(公里), kilogram (公斤) 等词都有复数形式。但音译的表示度、量、衡单位的名词都不能用复数形式。如: yuan(元), jiao (角), fen (分), li (里), mu (亩), jin (斤)。例如: This dictionary is worth five yuan. (《教参》JB5, p116) 这本词典值五元。

27. 我到那里用了一个半小时。

误: It took me one and a half hour to get there.

正: It took me one and a half hours to get there.

析：英语中，多于一个，即使不够二，也应用复数。又如：
one and a half days(years) 一天(年)半。

28. 他们三三两两地离去了。

误：They left by two and three.

正：They left by twos and threes.

析：由by + 基数词构成的短语，基数词习惯上使用复数形式。 又如：

The players came in by fours. 运动员四个四个地走了进来。

They play the game by twos. 每次两个人做这个游戏。

29. 我不知道他岳母的地址。

误：I don't know his mother's-in-law address.

正：I don't know his mother-in-law's address.

析：复合名词的所有格形式都要在词尾变化。故用mother-in-law's。

30. 汤姆的外套和迈克的不同。

误：Tom's coat is different from Mike.

正：Tom's coat is different from Mike's.

析：误句的意思是“汤姆的外套和迈克不同”，而不是和迈克的外套不同，显然不符合汉语意思，故第一个被比较的名词是所有格，则第二个名词也须是所有格。

31. 我们去酒馆喝了一杯。

误：We went to the pub for having a drink.

正：We went to the pub for a drink.

析：for可以用来表示某人的目的，但后面只能接名词。但

是注意, for可以用在动名词之前, 表示某物的用途。

如:

Is that cake for eating or just for looking at?

那块蛋糕是吃的还是光让人看的?

巩固练习

A. 选择填空

- (C) 1. There are five _____ on the table.
A. knives B. knifs C. knives
D. knivs
- (B) 2. Pigeons are seen on the _____ every morning.
A. roof B. roofs C. rooves
D. rooms
- (X) 3. I had only a few _____ of myself taken in Gueilin last summer.
A. photo B. photoes C. photos
D. pieces of photo
- (D) 4. She went in and warmed her hands and _____ at the fire.
A. feets B. foots C. foot D. feet
- (X) 5. The _____ like to play football.
A. boys students B. boys student
C. boy's students D. boy students
- (D) 6. The guards took the young American to the Commander (司令) of the British

_____.

A. force B. a force C. foris D. forces

(A) 7. There are a lot of _____ in the old house.

A. mice B. mices C. mouse D. mouses

(B) 8. In some countries, women's pay is not as much as _____.

A. men B. men's C. man D. man's

(C) 9. Your birthday is in _____, isn't it?

A. two weeks time B. two week's time

C. two weeks' time D. two-weeks time

(A) 10. Miss Green is a friend of _____.

A. Mary's mother's B. Mary mother

C. Mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's

(B) 11. A newspaper gives people _____ every day.

A. an information B. information

C. the information D. informations

(B) 12. My father told me he was soon going to visit _____.

A. the United State B. the United States

C. United States D. Unite State

(D) 13. If these trousers are too long, buy a smaller _____.

A. set B. one C. copy D. pair

(A) 14. Tables are made of _____.

A. wood B. woods C. wooden