



高中英语正误例析

杜思民 苏华 编著

华中师范大学出版社

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前 言

《初中英语正误例析》一书问世后，许多读者纷纷来信要求续编高中部分，以便配套使用。为此，我们针对高中学生在学习英语时常犯的词语用法和语法等方面的错误编写了《高中英语正误例析》一书。本书的特点是，以正误对照的形式进行分析、比较、归纳，并逐句加注说明。目的是使学生知道错误的原因和纠正的方法，以期达到牢固掌握并正确应用所学英语语言的效果。

本书编写时曾参阅了国内外新近出版的多种有关英语语言的书籍、杂志、报纸，吸收了一些语言学者对现代英语词语用法的研究成果，并力求做到理论联系实际，通俗易懂，实用性强。全书重在实际运用，不在语法赘述。书后还编了二套高中英语标准化考试(MET)自测题及答案，供广大师生参考。

本书可供广大高中学生使用，也可作为高中英语教师的教学参考书。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，书中难免有错误之处，敬希广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1988年4月

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Right: He made such rapid progress this term that he passed the exam.

说明: such 在修饰不可数名词(如: progress, weather 等)时,不能与冠词 a (an) 连用。但是,在修饰单数可数名词时,须与冠词 a (an) 连用。例如: He is such a good teacher that all of us love and respect him. (他是一位很好的老师,我们都敬爱他。)

④ 玛丽受教育太少,不能找到工作。

Wrong: Mary has such little education that she is unable to get a job.

Right: Mary has so little education that she is unable to get a job.

说明: 在“such + 形容词 + 不可数名词(或可数名词) + that”句型中,当形容词是“much, little 或 many, few”时,句型中的 such 要换成 so。再如: Soon there were so many deer that they ate up all the wild roses. (不久,鹿太多了,结果它们吃光了所有的野玫瑰。)

5. 由于他是我的老朋友,我觉得很难拒绝他。

Wrong: As he is an old friend of mine, I find ~~it~~ difficult to refuse him.

Right: As he is an old friend of mine, I find it difficult to refuse him.

说明: 根据句意,此句需用“主语 + 动词 + it (形式上的宾语) + 宾补 + 真正的宾语”句型来表示。常用于这种句型的动词还有: think, feel, consider, make

等。

6. 这个女孩已到上学的年龄了。

Wrong: The girl is enough old to go to school.

Right: The girl is old enough to go to school.

说明: 若 enough 作副词用, 一般要放在它所修饰的形容词、副词或过去分词之后; 若 enough 作形容词用, 放在名词前或名词后均可。例如: We have enough food (food enough) to eat.

7. 马克思对如何学习外语提出了一些建议。

Wrong: Marx gave some advices on how to learn a foreign language.

Right: Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

说明: advice 作“劝告, 建议”解时, 是不可数名词, 前面不可加 an, 也没有复数形式。若说“一个劝告”该说“a piece of advice”, “几个劝告”应说“pieces of advice”。

- ⑧ 我们在北京居住了一段时间。

Wrong: We stayed in Beijing for sometime.

Right: We stayed in Beijing for some time.

说明: sometime (合写) 是副词, 用来指“不确定时间”, 常用于将来时态的句子中; some time (分写) 是名词词组, 表示“一段时间”, 常与介词 for 连用。

- ⑨ 请告诉我下一步做什么。

Wrong: Please tell me next to do what.

Right: Please tell me what to do next.

说明: 误句是按汉语死译硬译。根据英语习惯, 此句应

用“疑问词+不定式”结构。它不但可以用在某些动词（如 tell, know, teach, decide 等）后作宾语，也可以用在某些介词后作宾语。如：I am thinking of how to finish my work.

10. 这位教授会告诉你怎样学习数学的。

Wrong: This the professor can tell you how to learn maths.

Right: This (The) professor will tell you how to learn maths.

说明：this 和 the 都是限定词，不能并用。这里的“会”，实际上是“将要（会）”的意思。故应用将来时态。

11. 老师表扬他工作做得出色。

Wrong: The teacher praised him to do the excellent work.

Right: The teacher praised him for the excellent work.

说明：表明主语态度的及物动词，一般要用“人”做宾语，而 for 短语则表达抱这种态度的理由。常见句型是：“主语+及物动词+某人+for”，用于这种句型的常见动词还有：criticize, thank, punish, scold 等。例如：The teacher criticized him for his carelessness.（老师批评他粗心。） Thank you for your help.（谢谢你的帮助。）

⑫ 你可在晚上来，我晚上没事。

Wrong: I'll have nothing to do this evening. Please come.

Right: I'll be free this evening. Please come.

说明：误句是受汉语影响造成的。英语中“没事或有空”常用“be free”来表示。to have nothing to do 是“无事可做”之意。

13. 人们不断到医院来看望他。

Wrong: People kept on to come to the hospital to see him.

Right: People kept on coming to the hospital to see him.

说明: keep on 后不接动词不定式。

14. 我读了这一课,接着读第二课。

Wrong: I read Lesson One and then I went on reading Lesson Two. ~~✗~~

Right: I read Lesson One and then I went on to read Lesson Two.

说明: go on to do sth. 和 go on doing sth. 意义不同。前者表示“某事已做完,接着再干另一件事”;后者表示“某事尚未做完,继续做下去”。又如: She went on reading Lesson Two. (她继续读第二课。)

15. 我们要在马列主义的基础上团结起来。

Wrong: We must unite on the base of Marxism-Leninism.

Right: We must unite on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

说明: base 主要表示“基地”,尤其是指军事或工业方面的基地。如: Shanghai is an important industrial base of our country. (上海是我国的一个重要工业基地。) basis 则是“基础”之意,通常用于比喻,指抽象的基础。

16. 这是我住的房子。

Wrong: This is the house for me to live. ~~✗~~

Right: This is the house for me to live in.

说明: 动词不定式修饰名词作定语时,要后置。其名词若是动词不定式的逻辑宾语,必须是及物动词;若是不及物动词,其后要加适当的介词。

17. 在二十世纪六十年代,情况有了好转。

Wrong: In 1960s, things got better.

Right: In the 1960s (或 In the 1960's), things got better.

说明: 表示几十年代前要加定冠词 the.

⑮. 掌握科学是我们青年的一项重要任务。

Wrong: To master science is an important task to our youth.

Right: To master science is an important task to us youth.

说明: “我们青年”应译为 “us youth, youth” 作代词 us 的同位语。“our youth” 意义是“我们的青年”, 显然意义是不通的。

19. 我们家乡不久就要建成一所医院了。

Wrong: (In our hometown) will build a hospital before long.

Right: A hospital will be built in our hometown before long.

说明: 误句是中国式英语。根据英语习惯, 此句应用被动语态, in our hometown 通常在句中作地点状语, 而不作主语。

Lesson Two

1. 他答应今后给我更多的帮助。

Wrong: He promised to give me more help in the future.

Right: He promised to give me more help in future.

说明: in future 和 in the future 虽只有一冠词之差, 但意义不同。前者通常指全部的将来, 是“从今以后 (from now on)”之意。in the future 则常指将来的某一时间。例如: Who can tell what will happen in the future? (谁能说得出来将来会发生什么事呢?)

2. 他上个月离开了工厂, 也就是八月份。

Wrong: He left the factory last month, that was to say, in August.

Right: He left the factory last month, that is to say, in August.

说明: that is to say 系英语习惯用语, 不可任意改变其形式。即使讲的是过去的情况, 也不能用 that was to say.

3. 请挑出你最喜欢的画。

Wrong: Please pick up the pictures you like best.

Right: Please pick out the pictures you like best.

说明: pick up 主要是“捡起”的意思。如: Pick up the apples on the ground. (把地上的苹果捡起来。) 若要表示“挑选”(choose), 应用“pick out”。

4. 你在家就能选购东西吗?

Wrong: Can you buy anything at home?

Right: Can you do shopping at home?

说明: 在日常用语中, 常用 do shopping 或 go shopping 或 buy a thing 来表示“买东西, 购物”这一意思。误句不符合英语习惯, 应避免使用。

5. 他学习很忙。

Wrong: His study is very busy.

Right: He is very busy with his study.

说明: 误句是一句中国式英语。be busy 的主语多是人, “忙什么”常用 be busy with 这一句型。

6. 一星期后我将完成这项工作。

Wrong: I'll finish the work after a week.

Right: I'll finish the work in a week.

说明: in 和 after 都可表示“在……以后”。但 in 表示

“从现在或过去某时算起的一段时间后”，通常用于肯定句的将来时或过去将来时，谓语常为终止性动词。after则表示“一段时间之后”，只用于过去时；表示“一点时间之后”，可用于各种时态。例如：I'll be back after five o'clock. (我五点以后回来。)

7. 这位医生从不抽烟喝酒。

Wrong: The doctor never smokes and drinks.

Right: The doctor never smokes or drinks.

说明: 在否定句中，并列成份的列举通常用 or 连接，以表示完全否定。表示部分否定时，则用 and。例如：She can't sing or dance. (她不会唱歌，也不会跳舞。) She can't sing and dance. (她唱歌、跳舞并不都会。)

8. 你最好不要现在去。

Wrong: You have not better to go now.

Right: You had better not go now.

说明: had better (最好还是……，还是……好) 是个固定用语，可用于各种人称和数。其中 had 不能改为 have 或 has；其后接不带 to 的不定式；其否定式是在 had better 后加 not，即 had better not。

9. 你今天发烧吗？

Wrong: Have you a fever today?

Right: Do you have a fever today?

说明: have 用作实义动词（不表示“有”）时，要借助于 do, does, did 构成疑问句或否定句。

10. 我想看看你们的十速自行车。

Wrong: I want to see your ten-speed bicycles.

Right: I'd like to see your ten-speed bicycles.

说明: 表示“有礼貌地提出要求做某事”, 英语中常用
“I'd like to do sth”, 误句本身是一句中国式英语,
不符合英语习惯, 应避免使用。

11. 从墙上的一个扬声器里传来医生的声音: “早上好!”

Wrong: From a speaker on the wall comes the doctor's noise,
“Good morning!”

Right: From a speaker on the wall comes the doctor's voice;
“Good morning!”

说明: noise 和 voice 都可作“声音”讲。但是 noise 指
“嘈杂声”; voice 指“人说话的声音”。

12. 这本书的价钱是多少?

Wrong: How much is the price of the book?

Right: What is the price of the book?

Right: How much is the book?

Right: What price is the book?

说明: “how much”本身已有“多少价钱”之意, 故不能
再与 price (价钱) 连用。

13. 我们觉得这样做很困难。

Wrong: We found this very difficult to do so.

Right: We found it very difficult to do so.

说明: 作形式宾语或形式主语, 不用指示代词 this 或 that,
而用引导词 it。又如: I make it a rule to rise early.
(我养成了早起的习惯。) It is a pity that you didn't
go. (你没有去, 真是遗憾。)

14. 你最好先考虑一下这件事, 再作决定。

Wrong: You'd better think over it before you make a decision.

Right: You'd better think it over before you make a decision.

说明: think over 是“仔细想、认真考虑”的意思。如果其后的宾语是名词, 该宾语可放在 over 之前或 over 之后。若其宾语是 it, 通常将 it 放在 over 之前。

Lesson Three

1. 你不会天天都看见大象的。

Wrong: You don't meet an elephant everyday.

Right: You don't meet an elephant every day.

说明: everyday (合写) 是形容词。常放在它所修饰的名词前作定语。表示“日常的, 普通的”等意思。如: everyday life (日常生活), everyday English (日常英语)。every day (分写) 是名词词组, 除了作状语外, 还可以作主语等。如: Every day counts. (要珍惜光阴。)

2. 这些瞎子常听人们说起大象, 但一直都没见过。

Wrong: The blind men had often heard elephants, but they had never seen them.

Right: The blind men had often heard of elephants, but they had never seen them.

说明: 表示间接地听到, 听说, 要用 hear of。又如: I've never heard of a Mr Green in this neighbourhood. (我从来没有听说过这附近有一位格林先生。)

3. 这个学校有许多教师我都想去拜访。

Wrong: There are many teachers in the school that I want to visit.

Right: There are many teachers in the school whom I want to visit.

说明：当先行词和关系代词之间插入其它成份时，最好不用 *that* 指人，以免产生歧义。虽然误句在语法上也成立，但其含义却是“我想参观的那个学校有许多教师。”

4. 昨天约翰和他妻子争吵过。

Wrong: John quarrelled about his wife yesterday.

Right: John quarrelled with his wife yesterday.

说明：“和某人争吵”应用“*quarrel with sb.*”；而 *quarrel about* 则是“为某事而争吵”。如：John and his wife quarrelled about the housework.（约翰和他妻子因家务事而争吵过。）

5. 我不同意你的计划。

Wrong: I don't agree with your plan.

Right: I don't agree to your plan.

说明：*agree with*（同意……，赞成……）后面常跟表示“人”或“意见”“看法”的词。又如：We agreed with what you had said.（我们同意你说的话。）
agree to（同意……，赞成……）后面常接表示“提议，办法，计划”的词。再如：I agreed to your suggestion.（我同意你的建议。）

6. 他们每个人都坚信只有自己知道这头巨兽到底是什么样子。

Wrong: Every of them believed that he knew only what the beast looked like.

Right: Each of them believed that he knew only what the beast looked like.

说明: every (每个的、各自的) 是形容词, 不能单独作主语或宾语。each 除可作主语外, 还可作同位语, 宾语等。如: They each believed that they each knew just what the beast looked like.

✎ 与其说它象别的东西, 不如说它更象梭标。

Wrong: He is more like a pear than anything other.

Right: He's more like a pear than anything else.

说明: else 与 other 都有“别的, 另外的”之意, 但 else 常与疑问代词 who, what (不包括 which) 或疑问副词 where, when, why, how 及不定代词 everything, something, nothing, anything 连用, 并放在它们后面。又如: What else do you want? (你还要别的什么?) I have something else to tell you. (我还有别的事要告诉你。) other 则通常用来修饰名词。如: What other sport do you like? (你还喜欢别的什么运动吗?)

8. 我用了一个小时, 做完了作业。

Wrong: I took an hour doing my homework.

Right: I spent an hour (in) doing my homework.

Right: I took an hour to do my homework.

Right: It took me an hour to do my homework.

说明: “做某事用掉……时间”, 如主语是“人”, 用 “spend … + 动名词” 或 “take … + 不定式”。如果主语是事