

高二英语正误辨

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高二英语正误辨

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内 容 提 要

本书根据高级中学《英语》(第二册)、按照课文顺序编而成,每课分为“判别正误”和“相似词语辨异”两大部。本书结合我国中学生的实际,通过对那些伴有“常见病发病”的英语句子和相似词语的辨析、对比,突出了它们区别。所举例句既有典型性,又是日常学习、生活中可能常碰到的句子,因而既便于加深理解所析语言现象,又便凡固所学语言知识,提高英语口语水平。

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Lesson One

Portrait of a Teacher

[判别正误]

1. We had hoped to be able to come and see you.
正。过去完成时可以表示过去的希望、预期、意图、愿望、揣测等,但未实现。能这样用的动词主要有: think, want, plan, suppose, expect, intend, mean 等,如:

He had meant to see you, but couldn't get away because of things.

他本来想去看你,但因事无法脱身。

You are still here, but I thought you had left here ten years ago.

你还在这儿呀,我原以为你十年前离开这里了。

另外,我们还可以用“过去时+不定式的完成式”来表示没有实现的希望等,如:

We planned to have gone to visit the Great Wall.

我们原计划去参观长城的。

2. We had no trouble to find his house.

误。应将划线部分改为 in finding。have (no) trouble/difficulty in doing sth. 表示“做某事有(无)困难”,介词 in

应该接动名词，in 也可以省略，如：

Do you have any trouble solving the problem?

解决这问题你有困难吗？

3. I noticed him to come into the room.

误。应将 to 去掉。有些动词后应接不带 to 的不定式作宾补，表示动作的全过程。我们可以用“五看两听半帮忙，两使两觉加一让”来熟记这种动词的用法。“五看”指 see, watch, notice, observe, look at; “两听”指 hear, listen to; “半帮忙”指 help, 因为不定式作 help 的宾补时，可以带 to 也可以不带 to; “两使”指两个使役动词 make 和 have; “两觉”指两个感觉动词 feel 和 find; 一“让”指“let”。

4. A stone hit him on the head.

正。当人受到拍、打、拉、抓时，须以整个人作宾语，接着用介词 in, on, by 等加上定冠词（而不用 his, her 等）引出那个具体部位。如果动词是 take, catch, seize, lead, grasp 等，则介词常用 by，如：

The boss hit him in the face.

老板打了他一记耳光。

The old granny took the boy by the hand.

老奶奶拉着那孩子的手。

The policeman seized the thief by the arm.

警察抓住了小偷的手臂。

但有些短语动词表示这一概念时则不必用定冠词，如我们可以说：He caught him by the arm. 也可以说：He caught

hold of his arm.

5. He lives in a small town, which is ten miles away.

正。逗号是区分限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的明显标志。注意，标点符号不可随使用。比较：

She wears no dress which separates her from others.

她不穿与众不同的衣服。

She wears no dress, which separates her from others.

她不穿衣服（她光着身子），这就使她显得与众不同了。

第一句是限制性定语从句。第二句是非限制性定语从句，关系代词 which 指的是前面整个主句 She wears no dress, which 相当于 and this。

6. Let's go and speak hello to our teacher.

误。将“speak”改为“say”。say hello to sb. 是“向某人问候”；say good-bye to sb. 是“向某人告别”；say sorry to sb. “向某人道歉”；say yes (OK) to sth. “同意某事”；say no to sth. 意为“否决某事”，如：

You should say sorry to him.

你应该向他道歉。

He said OK to our plan.

他同意了我们的计划。

7. They talked of things and persons that they remembered in the school.

正。这句的译文是：他们谈起了还记得的学校里的人和

事来。定语从句中，如果先行词既有人又有物时，关系代词常常用“that”；如果关系代词只修饰人，为避免误解，应用“who”，反之，则用“which”而不用“that”。例如：

There is only one salesman at the shop who I know.

在这家商店里我只认识一名售货员。

There is only one salesman at the shop which I know.

我所熟悉的那家商店里只有一名售货员。

8. You have to explain us why you haven't finished your work.

误。explain 后面应加介词 to。象 explain, announce, suggest 等动词后如接间接宾语，应在间接宾语前加介词 to。如：

I'd like to suggest to you that your plan is not practical.

我想向你提出你的计划不切实际。

He announced to us that he would retire next week.

他告诉我们他下星期要退休了。

9. He was forced to give in his teaching.

误。改“give in”为“give up”。这两个短语动词都有“屈服”、“投降”、“放弃”的意思，但二者用法不同：give up 作及物动词，后面接动名词，也可作不及物动词；give in 作及物动词时意为“交上来”，如：

Don't give up.

别泄气。

The doctor told him to give up smoking.

医生吩咐他戒烟。

So he had to give in and say sorry to John.

因此，他不得不让步，不得不向约翰表示歉意。

Liu Hulan would rather die than give in.

刘胡兰宁死不屈。

10. Deleville is only about an hour's ride from here.

正。名词所有格(名词+'s)主要用来修饰有生命事物的名词，也可以修饰时间、距离、国家、城镇、空间及度量衡等无生命事物的名词，如：

yesterday's meeting 昨天的会议

ten minutes' break 十分钟的休息

China's four modernizations 中国的四化

today's China Daily 今天的《中国日报》

the building's height 大楼的高度

this city's factories 这座城市的工厂

11. His heart and soul were still in the classroom with his students.

正。译文是“他的心仍然在课堂上和他的学生们在一起”，句中的 heart and soul 应当作并列主语，所以动词用 were。heart and soul 常被当作一个整体看待，这时谓语动词用单数形式，如：

When she played the piano, her heart and soul was in it.

她弹钢琴时全神贯注。

Being a Party member, he put his heart and soul into his work.

因为是党员，他一心扑在工作上。

heart and soul 也可以作状语，这时等于 whole-heartedly, 如：

We should serve the people heart and soul.

我们应该全心全意为人民服务。

12. While reading the letter, tears came to her eyes.

误。While reading the letter 的逻辑主语不是 tears。分词短语作状语时，它的逻辑主语必须与句子的主语保持一致。所以这个句子应改成：While reading the letter, she couldn't keep back her tears. 或：While she was reading the letter, tears came to her eyes.

13. The night before yesterday, I went to see a film.

误。“前天晚上”应译成 the night before last 或 the night before last night. 又如：

the week before last 上上周, the month before last 上个月, the year before last 前年

但“前天”应译成 the day before yesterday.

14. I've just looked through the book, but I haven't read it yet.

正。此句中 look through 是“浏览”。此外 look through 还有以下意思：

A. “仔细研读”、“温习”、“批改”、“检查”，如：

Look through your examination papers before handing them in.

未交试卷之前请把试卷仔细复看一遍（检查一遍）。

Our maths teacher is busy looking through our homework.

我们的数学老师忙于批改我们的作业。

B. 透过……而看

He looked in through an open window.

他透过一扇敞开着的窗子朝里看了看。

C. 由……看出

His efforts looked through his grades.

从他的成绩单可以看出他努力的程度。

15. He was letted out of prison last week.

误。let 为不规则动词，原形、过去式和过去分词都是 let。此句中的 let out 意思是“放出”，“放掉”，另外 let out 还有“发出（喊声）”、“泄露（机密、消息）”等意思。如：

He let out a cry of joy when he was watching the match.

看球赛时他发出高兴的喊叫声。

16. I thought he had gone to bed, but he was still going over his lessons.

误。原以为某事已发生过，但事实上并未发生，即“本以为……”，但实际并非如此。这种含意在下文中即可看出。

本句中事实上他仍然在复习功课，并没有睡觉。在表示这一含意时，应将“thought”改为“had thought”。类似的动词还有 hope、want、plan 等。如：

I had hoped to be able to see the film, but I got to the cinema too late.

我本希望能看上那部影片的，但到电影院太迟了。

17. She is at the least an amusing girl.

误。“at least”是固定的说法，least 前的定冠词 the 要去掉。类似的还有：at first（起初，首先），at last（最后，终于）。但 at (the) most（至多，不超过）中的冠词可用可不用。

18. Tomorrow is Saturday.

正。表示某事客观上将来某一时候必然发生，在口语中一般用现在时代替将来时，偶尔也用将来时。如：

The next day would be Christmas.

第二天就是圣诞节了。

19. He has marked his new textbook his own name.

误。“做了……标志（记）”一般要用 mark sth. with. 所以本句要在 his own name 前加上 with，又如：

Our classroom is marked with Class Three, Senior Two.

我们的教室标记着高二（3）班。

20. He kept the record of what he had seen and heard.

误。“对……作记载”用 keep a record of。又如：

He kept a record of the weather of all that year.

他对那年天气的所有情况都作了记载。

21. You look sick and fever.

误。句中 look 是联系动词，sick 是形容词，and 是并列连词，它所连接的前后两个词的词性应相同，所以，应将 fever 改为 feverish。又如：

He felt tired and hungry.

他感到又累又饿。

The music sounds nice and touching.

这音乐听起来悦耳动人。

22. He looked at us in silent.

误。应将 silent 改为 silence，因为句中 in 是介词，不接形容词。又如：

"What else do you see?" asked the captain after a moment of silence.

“你还看见别的什么？”上尉沉默片刻后又问。

这种“介词加名词（或代词）”的用法相当于一个副词，如本句的 in silence 相当于 silently，又如：with care, without care, in part (=partly), by oneself (=alone) 等，如：

Cross the road with care (=carefully).

横穿大路时要小心。

23. Part of his answers reached my ears.

正。part 作为“……的一部分”解释时，如它前面没有形容词修饰时可以省去不定冠词 a；如有形容词修饰时要在形容词前面加上不定冠词。如：

He takes part in sports every day.

他每天参加体育活动。

He takes an active part in sports.

他积极参加体育活动。

part of 前面有 a 无 a 意思略有不同：无 a 时可指一半以下也可指一半以上，但有 a 时则仅指一半以下，如：

A part of the textbooks have arrived.

一小部分教科书已经送到。

24. He called our names one after one.

误。表示“逐个”、“一个接着一个”应该说 one by one 或 one after another，如：

We have won victories one after another.

我们取得了一个又一个的胜利。

25. He realized that training the students to think was more important than just to have them remember a lot of facts.

误。本句 that 引导的是宾语从句，这个宾语从句的主语是动名词短语 training the students to think；than 引导的是比较状语，比较应是同类的比较，所以，应将不定式短语改为动名词短语 having them…，又如：

Generally speaking, working is more important than

playing.

一般说来，工作要比娱乐重要。

26. He coming back made us very happy.

误。He coming back 是独立主格结构，在句中只能起状语的作用，不能作句子的主语。所以，应将 He 改为 His，使其成为动名词短语的逻辑主语。又如：

Your knowing English well will help you a lot in learning French.

你精通英语会对你学习法语有很大的帮助。

但在宾语中，动名词的逻辑主语如果是代词，可用所有格或宾格；如果是名词，可用所有格或普通格，如：

We are very interested in his (him) singing folk songs.

我们对他唱民歌很感兴趣。

I remember Wei Fang's (Wei Fang) going there.

我记得魏芳到那里去过。

[相似词语辨异]

1. recognize, know

recognize 意为“（见了某人而）认出（曾经是熟人），认识到，承认”；know 意为“知道，认识，与……相识”。比较：

I recognized his voice over the telephone.

我在电话里听出是他的声音。

Do you know Mr. Green?

你认识格林先生吗？

值得注意的是：recognize 是瞬间动词，而 know 是延续

性动词。我们可以说：I have known him for three years. 不可说：I have recognized him for three years.

2. announce, declare, publish

announce 意为“宣布，预告，通告，”一般是与众人有关的事。

declare 意为“宣布，声明”，指公开宣布，用在庄重场合。

publish, “公布，颁布，发表”，指用印刷、报刊发表。如：

They announced the opening of this new shop.

他们宣布这家新店开业。

The judge declared him guilty.

法官宣布他有罪。

This novel was published last year.

这部小说去年出版了。

注意：上面已提到，announce 不可以接双宾语。

3. incident, accident

incident 小事件；（政治性）事变，事件。

accident 事故，指意外或偶然发生的事故（特别是不幸的、损害性的事故），如：

That is an ordinary incident.

那是一件普通小事。

He died in the July 7th Incident of 1937.

他在一九三七年七七事变中死去。

There was a traffic accident yesterday.

昨天发生了一起交通事故。