

# 中学生 英语正误解析词典

*A Dictionary of English Common Errors  
for Middle School Students*

李树桃 | 主编



金盾出版社

# 中学生英语正误解析词典

# A Dictionary of English Common Errors for Middle School Students

主 编 李树桃

总体策划 李少林

审 定 高 凌

版式设计 于秀娟

编委 李晓玲

王 秀

李 宁

崔欣欣

冯广宏

冯伟

办 止 止

5

3

## 塔林朝鲁

副主编 高静红

项目统筹 高宇飞

责任校对 张 良

白 静 张茗馨 李 鹏

崔海涛 齐德广 李 兵

张雅婧 李 白 王亚楠

齐佩彤 李 扬 李新一

李忠慧 李志强 梁绍文

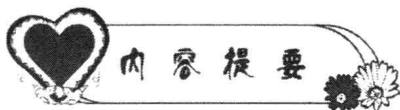
李树清 高 卓 李玉玺

女、1、11 小、1、1 白 薇

官莉娜

许 诺

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本词典广泛收集并系统整理了中学生在英语学习、写作和考试中出现的具有代表性的错误,共收录《普通高中英语课程标准》范围内的英语词汇1200个,并提供最新版本的英语音标、词性、释义等常规内容以及典型错误3400条,旨在帮助中学生读者增强防错改错意识,以达到准确理解和使用英语的目的。

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## Preface 前言



随着社会生活和经济活动日趋全球化,英语已经成为我国公民必备的基本素质之一,学习和掌握英语具有极其重要的意义。

英语和汉语语系不同,中西方文化背景、思维方式、语言习惯也不尽相同,在学习英语过程中出错是常有的事,问题关键不在于是否出错,而在于使用英语过程中能否意识到错误存在并进行适当改正。为此,本书作者广泛收集并系统整理了中学生在英语学习、写作和考试中出现的具有代表性的错误,编辑成这本《中学生英语正误解析词典》。

本词典共收录《普通高中英语课程标准》范围内的英语词汇 1200 个,并提供最新版国际音标、词性、释义等常规内容及典型错误 3400 条,旨在帮助中学生读者增强防错改错意识,以达到准确理解和使用英语的目的。本词典具有以下特点:

内容丰富,涵盖面广。

从语义、语法、语用等层面多角度、全方位探究出错的规律和改正的方法。

体例简明,清晰易懂。

每个词目下均先给出一个或几个中文例句,然后以每组误句【×】、正句【√】和解析【析】的形式进行讲解:

【×】句反映典型错误,这些错误主要表现在用词、搭配(名词与介词、动词与介词、形容词与介词、动词与名词、形容词与名词等)、句型结构、读音拼写等方面;

【√】句指出正确译法,并尽可能采用斜体字表示出误正之处,泾渭分明;

【析】力求清晰易懂,一语中的,使学生在误正对比中认识错误的症结所在。

版式美观,检索方便。

为激发学生学习的兴趣,本书采用双色印刷,所有词目一律按英语字母顺序排列,编排醒目,井井有条,重点突出,查阅方便,并能给读者赏心悦目的感觉。

学习英语的过程是个不断出错,不断改错,最后达到少错直至不错的过程。本词典突出了“改错”这一重点,具有极强的针对性和实用性,适合中学生及中学层次的读者使用,也可用作中学英语教师的必备参考资料。

英语语言本身是不断发展变化的,学生的整体素质和英语水平又是不断提高的,而我们的水平则是有限的,因此疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者多提宝贵意见,以便再版时加以修订完善。

**编者**

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# Aa

**a** /ə, 强 eɪ/, **an** /ən, 强 æn/ *art.* ①(非特指的或初次提起的)一(个, 件) ②(同类事物中的)任何一(个) ③每一(个) ④(用在某些物质名词和抽象名词前)一阵, 场, 种 ⑤(用在序数词前)再一, 又一 ⑥(用在姓名前或“Mr./Mrs./Miss/Ms. + 姓氏”前) ⑦(与某些专有名词连用) ⑧(用于说明事物同一性质、特征、程度或大小, 相当于 the same) ⑨(用在某些数目的表示法中) ⑩(用于成对配套或通常一起出现的器物前, 或几个连用而合在一起考虑的单数名词前) ⑪(复数名词意义上是单数时) ⑫(用于表示动作的名词或动名词前) ⑬(用于一些含有 a/an 的固定搭配或习语中)

**译** 去年琳达获得了伦敦大学的文科硕士学位。

【×】Linda received *a* M.A. degree from the University of London last year.

【√】Linda received *an* M.A. degree from the University of London last year.

【析】一个词前用 *a* 还是 *an*, 一般根据这个词第一个字母的读音: 元音音素前用 *an*, 辅音音素前用 *a*。

**译** 我除了有两个姐妹外, 还有一个兄弟。

【×】I have *a* brother but two sisters.

【√】I have one brother but two sisters.

【析】在表达“唯一的一个”、“同另一数目对比时的一个”这样的意义时, 只能用 *one* 来作名词的修饰词, 而不能用 *a/an*。

**译** 天气这么好, 我们决定去野餐。

【×】It's such *a* fine weather that we have decided to go outing.

【√】It's such fine weather that we have decided to go outing.

【析】一般而言, 不可数名词前不加不定冠词。weather 是不可数名词, 不得与 *a* 连用。

**译** 对孩子, 要充分给予鼓励。

【×】One should give the child plenty of encouragement.

【√】One should give *a* child plenty of encouragement.

【析】不定冠词 *a/an* 加单数可数名词常用来泛指一个人或一件事, 此时不定冠词相当于 *any*; 而定冠词 *the* 则特指具体的某一个。

**译** 来了一个男学生。

【×】*A* boy student came.

【√】One boy student came.

【析】不定冠词 *a/an* 与数词 *one* 都可表示“一个”的意思。*a/an* 强调类别, *one* 强调数量。*a boy student* 强调是一个“男学生”, 而不是“工人”、“军人”、“教师”等; *one boy student* 强调的是“一个”而不是“两个”、“多个”。

**译** 阿瑟给我讲了一个故事, 这个故事很有趣。

【×】Arthur told me *a* story. *A* story was interesting.

【√】Arthur told me *a* story. The story was interesting.

【析】第一次提到某事物或人时用不定冠词 *a/an*, 再次提起则用定冠词 *the*。

**译** 我从来没听过这样的故事。

【×】I have never heard *a* such story.

【√】I have never heard such *a* story.

【析】不定冠词一般放在修饰名词的形容词之前, 但应放在修饰名词的形容词

what 或 such 之后。

这个问题太难,我回答不了。

【×】This is a too difficult question for me to answer.

【✓】This is too difficult a question for me to answer.

【析】在句子或短语中,如有 how, however, so, too 等副词修饰的形容词时,不定冠词应放在这些副词修饰的形容词之后。

小说家和诗人参加了晚会。

【×】A novelist and poet attended the party.

【✓】A novelist and a poet attended the party.

红色的和白色的玫瑰开花了。

【×】A red and white rose are in bloom.

【✓】A red and a white rose are in bloom.

【析】表示不同的人,名词前都应用冠词。a novelist and poet 指一个人,即“小说家兼诗人”。另外,不同的形容词修饰名词,则形容词前也须加冠词。a red and white 表示“红白相间的”。

我没有钱买表。

【×】I have no money to buy watch.

【✓】I have no money to buy a watch.

如果没有词典,我就看不了它。

【×】I can't read it without dictionary.

【✓】I can't read it without a dictionary.

【析】单数可数名词前若无人称代词、指示代词、数词等修饰时,应加不定冠词 a/an 表示泛指;或加定冠词 the 表示特指。

这是墨水。

【×】This is an ink.

【✓】This is ink.

【析】不可数名词前不用冠词。

诚实是一种美德。

【×】The honesty is a virtue.

【✓】Honesty is a virtue.

中国人的勇敢是有名的。

【×】Bravery of the Chinese is reknowned.

【✓】The bravery of the Chinese is reknowned.

【析】抽象名词用作泛指时,其前面不用定冠词 the; 如果用作特指,其前面须加定冠词 the。

我们中间大多数人都希望当雷锋。

【×】Most of us wish to be Lei Feng.

【✓】Most of us wish to be a Lei Feng.

你认为北极可能含有一个香港这样一个地方吗?

【×】Do you think it possible for the Pole ever have Hongkong?

【✓】Do you think it possible for the Pole ever have a Hongkong?

【析】表示“某人像某人”、“把某地比作某地”,一般在该专有名词前用不定冠词。

程先生成了歌唱家。

【×】Mr. Cheng has turned a singer.

【✓】Mr. Cheng has turned singer.

【析】在连系动词 turn, go 之后作表语的名词前不用冠词。

他虽是一个孩子,却懂得很多英语。

【×】A child as he, he knows a lot of English.

【✓】Child as he, he knows a lot of English.

【析】用 as 引导的让步状语从句常用倒装语序,若从句中的表语是名词时,名词前面不用冠词。

你还要喝一杯茶吗?



【×】Would you like *an* another cup of tea?

【√】Would you like another cup of tea?

【析】another 等于 an other, 是 an 和 other 合成而来的, 故其前面不能再用不定冠词。

图书馆有相当多的新书。

【×】There are quite few new books in the library.

【√】There are quite *a* few new books in the library.

【析】few 和 little 与 only 和 quite 连用时, few 和 little 前须有不定冠词 a。quite a few/little 表示“相当多”, only a few/little 表示“不很多”。quite/only a few 修饰可数名词, quite/only a little 修饰不可数名词。

桌子上有一副刀叉。

【×】There is *a* knife and *a* fork on the table.

【√】There is *a* knife and fork on the table.

【析】当 and 连接的两个名词表示“一副/套…”的概念时, 后一个名词前不用冠词。

## ability /ə'bilɪti/ n. 能力; 才智, 才能

直到他 16 岁, 他的父母才知晓他在音乐方面的天赋。

【×】His parents were not aware of his *ability* of music until he was sixteen years old.

【√】His parents were not aware of his *ability* in music until he was sixteen years old.

【析】ability 后接名词表示“某方面的能力”, 其中的介词通常用 in, 而不是 of, 如 the ability in music, the ability in language 等。

他现在有能力自学英语。

【×】He has the *ability* of teaching himself English now.

【√】He has the *ability* to teach himself English now.

【析】ability 后接动词表示“做…的能力 (the ability to-v)”, 很少用 the ability of v-ing。

这本教科书超过了学生们现阶段的接受能力。

【×】This textbook is beyond the student's *ability* at the moment.

【√】This textbook is beyond the student's *capacity* at the moment.

【析】ability 与 capacity 两个词虽然都有“能力”的含意, 但用于人时, ability 一般指已表现出来的实际能力; 而 capacity 则表示潜在的能力, 如接受能力。因此, 原句英译应该用 capacity 而不是 ability。

这里的一年级学生英语听说能力尤其差。

【×】The freshmen here especially lacked the *ability* to listen and speak English.

【√】The freshmen here are especially weak in hearing and speaking English.

【析】“能力差”不宜译作 lack the ability. listen 是不及物动词, 不能说 listen English。

## able /'eɪbl/ adj. ①能够…的, 得以…的 ②有才干的, 有能力的, 有本事的

你本来能帮我的, 为什么不呢?

【×】You could be *able* to help me—why didn't you?

【√】You were *able* to help me—why didn't you?

假如你方能降价 2%, 我们就能买 90 吨。

【×】If you reduce the price by 2%, I think we can be *able* to do 90 tons.

【√】If you reduce the price by 2%, I think we can do 90 tons.

【析】情态动词 can/could 表示一般的能力时, 可与 be able to 换用, 但不可同时使用。

你能来吗?

【×】Are you *able* of coming?

【√】Are you *able* to come?

【析】表达“能够做某事”、“有做某事的能力”时, be able 之后只能接 to-v, 不用

be able of v-ing.

☞如果我睡个好觉,我就可能做出这道题。

【X】If I have a good sleep, I will *able* to work out the problem.

【✓】If I have a good sleep, I will be *able* to work out the problem.

【析】able 是形容词,不能直接充当句子的谓语,应与系动词连用。

☞他学习很努力,所以考试及格了。

【X】He worked very hard and could pass his examinations.

【✓】He worked very hard and was *able* to pass his examinations.

【析】表达“设法做成功”时须用 was/were able to, 不用 could。

**aboard** /ə'bo:rd/ *adv.* 在船(或飞机、火车、公共汽车等)上,上船(或飞机、火车、公共汽车等)

☞上船时间到了。

【X】It's time to go to *aboard*.

【✓】It's time to go *aboard*.

船长在船上。

【X】The captain is on *aboard*.

【✓】The captain is *aboard*.

【析】“上船”说 go aboard, aboard 是副词,其前不须加介词 to; “在船上”说 be aboard, aboard 前不须加介词 on。

**about** /ə'baʊt/ *adv.* ①大约,左右,差不多 ②在四周,处处 ③在附近

☞2000年前后,我在农场工作。

【X】*About* in 2000 I worked on a state farm.

【✓】*Around* 2000 I worked on a state farm.

【析】表示 2000 年前后,可用 around 2000 或 in 2000 or thereabouts, 而不说 about in 2000。

☞我正要睡觉,忽然听到敲门声。

【X】I was *about* going to bed when there was a knock at the door.

【✓】I was *about* to go to bed when there was a knock at the door.

【析】“be + about + 动词不定式”,意思是“马上就要做某事”、“正要做某事”,about 后不能接动名词。

☞那男孩大约八、九岁。

【X】The boy was *about* eight or nine years old.

【✓】The boy was eight or nine years old.

我已经等了他大约两个小时了。

【X】I have been waiting for him *about* 2 hours or so.

【✓】I have been waiting for him *about* 2 hours.

你的作文中有几个错误。

【X】There are *about* several mistakes in your composition.

【✓】There are several mistakes in your composition.

【析】about 意思是“大约”,用于修饰一个确定的数目;eight or nine years old, 2 hours or so, several 都表示一个大约的数目,与 about 语义重复。

☞他们大部分时间都是一起到处走走。

【X】They go *about* here and there together most of the time.

【✓】They go *about* together most of the time.

【✓】They go here and there together most of the time.

【析】about 在这里是副词,意思是“到处”,在同一句子中与 here and there, everywhere 重复,应删去其一。

**above** /ə'baʊ/ *prep.* ①在…上方;高于 ②(数目,价钱,重量等)超过,超出

☞墙上有张世界地图。

【X】There is a world map *above* the wall.

【✓】There is a world map on the wall.

【析】above 和 on 都可译为“在…之上”，它们的区别是：above 表示一个物体在另一个物体的上方，两者并不接触；而 on 则表示“在…上面”，两个物体相接触。

例 她的房间在二楼，正好是我们头顶上的那间。

【×】Her room is *above* ours on the first floor.

【√】Her room is over ours on the first floor.

【析】泛指“在…上方”用 above 或 over 都可以，但如果表示“垂直的上方”时只能用 over，而不能用 above。

例 大厅里有二百多人。

【×】There were *above* two hundred people in the hall.

【√】There were over two hundred people in the hall.

不要让温度超过 38 度。

【√】Don't let the temperature get *above* 38 degrees.

【析】above 不与数字连用，除非表示温度计的刻度。

例 关于解释，请见上一部分。

【×】For an explanation, see the *above* section.

【√】For an explanation, see the section *above*.

【析】above 修饰名词时须置于其后。

**abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* 到国外，在国外，出国

例 我喜欢到国外旅行。

【×】I like to travel in the *abroad*.

【√】I like to travel *abroad*.

我最好的朋友李先生住在国外已有两年了。

【×】Mr. Li, my best friend, has lived in *abroad* for two years.

【√】Mr. Li, my best friend, has lived *abroad* for two years.

他刚从国外回来。

【√】He just came back from *abroad*.

【析】abroad 为副词，因此其前不可加介词 in, to, at 等，但其前可用介词 from。

例 明年你要出国吗？

【×】Are you going aboard next year?

【√】Are you going *abroad* next year?

【析】aboard 意思是“在船上”，abroad 的意思才是“到国外”。这两个词拼写相近，注意不要混淆。

例 我下个月准备出国。

【×】I'm going to *abroad* next month.

【√】I'm going *abroad* next month.

【析】abroad(在国外，出国)是副词，不能当动词使用。要表示“出国”这样的动作或行为时，须在 abroad 前加 travel, go 等动词。

**absent** /æb'sent/ *vt.* 缺席，不到，不参与 ■ /'æbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的，不在场的

例 约翰缺席。

【×】The *absent* child is John.

【√】John is *absent*.

【析】absent 作“缺席”解时一般不用作前置定语。

例 有些学生没有参加会议。

【×】Some students *absented* from the meeting.

【√】Some students *absented* themselves from the meeting.

【析】absent 是及物动词，其后必须接反身代词作宾语。

例 他在吗？—不在。

【×】—Is he in? —No, he is *absent*.

【√】—Is he in? —No, he is out/not in.

【析】原句要表达的不是按规定必须出席的事，故不可用 absent。

☞ 这个小男孩又没去上学。

【✗】The little boy was *absent* for school again.

【✓】The little boy was *absent* from school again.

【析】absent 用作形容词时常与介词 from 搭配使用。

**absolute** /'æbsəlu:t/ *adj.* 绝对的, 完全的, 全部的

☞ 卡尔是个绝对诚实的人。

【✗】Carl is a man of completely *absolute* honesty.

【✓】Carl is a man of *absolute* honesty.

【析】absolute 与 perfect, complete 的意思相同, 误句中再用 completely 修饰 absolute 就多余了。

**abstract** /'æbstrækt/ *n.* ①(书籍等)摘要; 精粹 ②抽象; 抽象概念; 抽象性

☞ 上司要求秘书把文件的要点摘录下来。

【✗】The secretary was asked to make a brief *abstract* of the document by his superior.

【✓】The secretary was asked to make an *abstract* of the document by his superior.

【析】abstract 本身就含有 short 和 brief 的意思, 再用 brief 修饰是多余的。

**abundant** /ə'bundənt/ *adj.* 充足的, 充裕的, 丰富的

☞ 大庆石油蕴藏量丰富。

【✗】Daqing is *abundant* of petroleum deposits.

【✓】Daqing is *abundant* in petroleum deposits.

【析】be abundant in ... 意思是“富于...”, 其中介词不用 of。

**accelerate** /æk'seləreit/ *vt.* 增加...的速度, 使加快, 促进(某事物)

☞ 这项政策加快了经济改革的速度。

【✗】This policy *accelerates* the speed of the economic reform faster.

【✓】This policy *accelerates* the speed of the economic reform.

【析】accelerate 意思是 cause to move faster, 所以误句中的 faster 属多余。

**access** /'ækses/ *n.* ①通路, 通道, 入口, (接近或进入某地的)方法 ②(使用某物或接近某人的)机会或权利

☞ 到达那条河的唯一途径就是越过那些山丘。

【✗】The only *access* for the river is over those hills.

【✓】The only *access* to the river is over those hills.

【析】表达“通往...的入口或通道”时, access 之后一般用介词 to。

**accident** /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* ①意外事件, 事故; 车祸 ②机遇, 命运, 造化

☞ 我在厨房里发生了意外, 把所有的玻璃杯都打碎了。

【✗】I have had an unexpected *accident* in the kitchen and broke all the glasses.

【✓】I have had an *accident* in the kitchen and broke all the glasses.

【析】accident 本身指“没有预料到的”意外事故, 所以不该再用 unexpected 来修饰。

☞ 一个人一生中可能会遇到许多不测。

【✗】A man may meet with much *accident* in his life.

【✓】A man may meet with many *accidents* in his life.

【析】accident(不测、意外、事故)是可数名词, 有复数形式, 故可以用 an 或 many 修饰。

☞ 在一次车祸中琳达被撞倒了。

【✗】Linda was knocked down in a car incident.

【✓】Linda was knocked down in a car *accident*.

他今天上课迟到了, 因为在来校的路上遇到了交通事故。

【✗】He was late for class today, because he had met with a traffic incident on

his way to school.

【✓】He was late for class today, because he had met with a traffic *accident* on his way to school.

【析】“意外事故”是 *accident*, *incident* 指普通的小事件, 也指政治上或国际间引起纠纷以至于战争的重大事件。

【译】她的汽车偶然撞上我的汽车。

【✗】Her car bumped into mine by mistake.

【✓】Her car bumped into mine by *accident*.

【析】by mistake 意思是“错误地”; 表示“偶然”、“无意中”时要用 by accident.

## **accomplish** /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ vt. 完成(某事物), 达成, 做成功, 实现

【译】他们圆满完成了任务。

【✗】They *accomplished* the task successfully.

【✓】They *accomplished* the task.

【析】accomplish 本身含 completely 和 successfully 的意思, 再用 successfully 显然是多余的。

【译】如果你不努力工作, 你将一事无成。

【✗】You will never *accomplish* you if you do not work hard.

【✓】You will never *accomplish* anything if you do not work hard.

【析】accomplish (完成, 取得) 是及物动词。“有所成就”是 accomplish something, “有很大成就”可用 accomplish much, “一事无成”是 accomplish nothing or not accomplish anything.

## **account** /ə'kaʊnt/ ① vi. 解释, 说明 ② vt. 认为, 将(某人/某事物)看作

n. ① 账户, 算账 ② 考虑, 估计 ③ 解释, 说明; 报告, 叙述

【译】他们认为他无罪是因为缺少对他不利的证据。

【✗】They *account* him as innocent because of the lack of evidence against him.

【✓】They *account* him innocent because of the lack of evidence against him.

【析】account 作“认为”、“视为”解时其后可直接接形容词作宾语补足语, 而无须用 as 引导。

【译】你对你这次缺席作何解释?

【✗】How can you *account* your absence this time?

【✓】How can you *account* for your absence this time?

【析】account 作“解释、说明”解时是不及物动词, 不能直接接宾语, 须加介词 for。

【译】科林得向主席汇报所有的开销。

【✗】Colin has to *account* to the chairman all the money he spends.

【✓】Colin has to *account* to the chairman for all the money he spends.

【析】“向某人说明或汇报某事”应该说 account to sb for sth.

【译】那个女孩擅长计算。

【✗】The girl is good at *account*.

【✓】The girl is good at *accounts*.

【析】account 作名词表示“计算”、“算账”时须用复数形式。

【译】在作出那个决定前你为何不把所有的事都考虑一番呢?

【✗】Why don't you take everything into *accounts* before making that decision?

【✓】Why don't you take everything into *account* before making that decision?

【析】account 表示“考虑”、“估计”时为不可数名词。take sth into account 是一个固定短语, 表示“对某事加以考虑或注意”, 在 account 后不能加“s”。

【译】由于生病, 约翰没去上学。

【✗】John was absent from school on the *account* of his illness.

【✓】John was absent from school on *account* of his illness.

【析】on account of 是固定短语, 意思是“由于”, account 前是不加冠词的。

【译】这个开关无论如何也不要摸。

【✗】On no *account* this switch must be touched.

【✓】On no *account* must this switch be touched.

【析】on no account 放在句首时,须用倒装语序。

☞ 由于没时间,他没有与我们一起去。

【✗】He didn't join us on *account* of that he had no time.

【✓】He didn't join us on *account* of the fact that he had no time.

【析】on account of 后不能直接接 that 从句,而应在 that 前加上 the fact。

**accuse** /ə'kju:z/ *vt.* 指责(某人有错),责骂,谴责,指控,控告

☞ 那儿所有的人都指责这小男孩有偷窃行为。

【✗】All the people there *accused* the little boy for theft.

【✓】All the people there *accused* the little boy of theft.

我们控告他受贿。

【✗】We *accused* that he took bribes.

【✓】We *accused* him of taking bribes.

【析】表达“因某事谴责或控告某人”用 *accuse sb of sth/v-ing* 句式,其中的介词 of 不能用 for, with 等替代。另外,accuse 后不能接 that 从句。

**ache** /eik/ *n.* (持续而隐约的)疼痛

☞ 四天的旅行后艾丽斯感到周身疼痛。

【✗】Alice had pains and *aches* all over after the four-day trip.

【✓】Alice had *aches* and pains all over after the four-day trip.

【析】“周身疼痛”应译为 aches and pains, 这是一个固定短语,词序不能调换。

**acknowledge** /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/ *vt.* ①承认(某事物)属实;供认(某事物)

②对…打招呼

☞ 安妮塔以微笑和点头的方式向熟人打招呼。

【✗】Anita *acknowledged* with the acquaintance with a smile and a nod.

【✓】Anita *acknowledged* the acquaintance with a smile and a nod.

【析】acknowledge 表示“对…打招呼”时是及物动词,其后可直接接宾语,介词 with 是多余的。

☞ 布鲁斯承认犯有被控告的罪行。

【✗】Bruce *acknowledges* to the crime of which he has been accused.

【✓】Bruce *acknowledges* the crime of which he has been accused.

【析】acknowledge 表示“承认”时是及物动词,其后可直接接宾语,介词 to 是多余的。

☞ 他们都承认他很聪明。

【✗】They all *acknowledge* him being clever.

【✓】They all *acknowledge* him clever.

【✓】They all *acknowledge* him to be clever.

【析】表达“承认…是…”用“acknowledge ... (to be) + *adj.* / *v-ed*”结构。一般不用 acknowledge ... being 结构。

☞ 克莱夫承认被吓了一跳。

【✗】Clive *acknowledged* to have been frightened.

【✓】Clive *acknowledged* having been frightened.

【析】表达“承认做过某事”时用 acknowledge *v-ing* 句式,而不能用 acknowledge to-v。

**across** /ə'kros/ *prep.* ①在…对面 ②穿越;从…的另一面(或边)

☞ 要是游过河去,需要多少时间?

【✗】How long would it take to swim through the river?

【✓】How long would it take to swim *across* the river?

【析】across 表示“到达一条河或一条道路的对面”(与“细而长”的物体相对而言的位置或动作),through 不能用于表示从“细而长”的物体之一侧到另一侧的动作。

☞ 在这条河上已经架起了好几座桥。

【×】Several bridges have been built on the river.

【✓】Several bridges have been built *across* the river.

【析】“河上有桥”，桥与河并未接触，不能用介词 on，要用 across，因为桥是架在河的两岸上的。

在我的记忆里，他有一张黑黝黝的脸，并有一个伤疤横贯前额。

【×】In my memory he has a dark face with a scar cross his forehead.

【✓】In my memory he has a dark face with a scar *across* his forehead.

我们要穿过人行横道线到街对面。

【×】We must *across* the street over the zebra crossing.

【✓】We must cross the street over the zebra crossing.

【析】across 是介词，也可作副词用，但不能用作动词，相应的动词是 cross。

**act** /ækt/ ① *vi.* 行动，做 ② *vt.* 上演，表演；假装

警方正根据获得的情报采取行动。

【×】The police are *acting* as information received.

琳达担任委员会的秘书。

【×】Linda *acted* on secretary to the board.

【✓】Linda *acted* as secretary to the board.

【析】act on 意思是“按照…行事”，act as 意思是“担任…”。

这个男孩将在剧中扮演通讯员。

【×】The boy is going to *act* as the part of messenger in the play.

【✓】The boy is going to *act* the part of messenger in the play.

【析】act 作“扮演”解时是及物动词，直接接宾语，不须搭用 as。

上星期在那家戏院上演了一出新戏。

【×】Last week a new play *acted* in that theatre.

【✓】Last week a new play was *acted* in that theatre.

【析】说“某剧上演”时，act 常用于被动结构。

**action** /'æksn/ *n.* 行动，活动；作用

在失重的情况下，像吃和喝这样简单的动作都变得非常困难。

【×】When there is no gravity, simple acts, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult.

【✓】When there is no gravity, simple *actions*, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult.

【析】act 指具体的、个人的行为或行动，泛指人的行为时可用 action 的复数形式 actions。

**activity** /æk'tɪvɪti/ *n.* ① 活动；活动力 ② 所做的事情；特殊活动，工作，消遣

大多数学生都积极参加课外活动。

【×】Most students actively take part in extracurricular *activity*.

【✓】Most students actively take part in extracurricular *activities*.

它们是大约六千万年前火山活动的结果。

【×】They are the result of volcanic *activities* some 60 million years ago.

【✓】They are the result of volcanic *activity* some 60 million years ago.

【析】activity 在表示“所做或待做的事情、活动”时，是可数名词，且常用复数形式。而在表示“活动的状态，活力”时是不可数名词。

**adapt** /ə'dæpt/ ① *vt. & vi.* (使)适应，(使)适合 ② *vt.* (为电视，舞台等)改编或改写(稿本)

该剧由一篇短篇小说改编而来。

【×】The play *adapts* from a short story.

【✓】The play is *adapted* from a short story.

【析】adapt 指“改编”时是及物动词。要表示“…是由…改编的”，常使用被动结

构 be adapted from sth 形式。

我们采纳了他们制造机器的方法。

【X】We *adapted* their method of making the machine.

【V】We adopted their method of making the machine.

【析】adapt(使适应)与 adopt(采纳)只有一个字母之差,但意思截然不同。

有些动物学会了很快适应气候的变化。

【X】Some animals learn to *adapt* to the change of weather quickly.

【V】Some animals learn to *adapt* themselves to the change of weather quickly.

【析】adapt 表示“改变、使能适应”时多作及物动词。要表达“使自己适应某事”时,用 adapt oneself to sth.

我将改变我的教学方法以满足新生的需要。

【X】I'll *adapt* my teaching methods meeting the need of the freshmen.

【V】I'll *adapt* my teaching methods to meet the need of the freshmen.

【析】表示“使…适应”时,后可跟动词不定式作目的状语,这时相当于 in order to。

**add** /æd/ vt. & vi. 加,加入;增加,添加

长城在秦朝时期被扩建了好几次。

【X】The Great Wall was *added* several times during the Qin Dynasty.

【V】The Great Wall was *added* to several times during the Qin Dynasty.

他就是给我们添麻烦。

【X】He does nothing but *add* our problems.

【V】He does nothing but *add* to our problems.

费用总计达 4000 万美元。

【X】The costs *added* to 40 million dollars.

【V】The costs *added* up to 40 million dollars.

【析】add to 意思是“加”、“增加”、“增添”;add up to 意思是“总数达…”。

三加四等于七。

【X】Three *add* four makes seven.

【V】Three *added* to four makes seven.

【析】在加法算式表达中,如谓语动词是 make,则 add 只能以过去分词的形式出现。

烟火使节日之夜更加生色。

【X】Fireworks *added* the attraction of the festival night.

【V】Fireworks *added* the attraction to the festival night.

【析】表示“增添”、“增加”时,add 需与 to 连用,不与 of 连用。

**address** /ə'dres/ n. ①演说,演讲 ②住址,地址,通讯处 vt. ①向…讲话,向…发表演说 ②着手做某事

该着手做我们手中的事情了。

【X】It's time to *address* to the business in hand.

【V】It's time to *address* ourselves to the business in hand.

【析】address 表示“着手做某事”、“忙于做某事”时是及物动词,后面常跟 oneself to sth.

这是我家的地址。

【X】This is my family *address*.

【V】This is my home *address*.

【析】family 指家庭成员,home 指家庭住所。因此,“家庭住址”应该用 home address。

现在由史密斯先生为大会致辞。

【X】Mr. Smith will now *address* to the meeting.

【V】Mr. Smith will now *address* the meeting.

阿瑟以权威的口气对听众讲话。

【X】Arthur *addressed* to the audience in his commanding voice.



【✓】Arthur *addressed* the audience in his commanding voice.

【析】address 表示“对…讲话”时是及物动词，其后直接接宾语而不用介词。

**adjust** /ə'dʒʌst/ vt. & vi. (改变…以)适应；整顿，调整，安排；校正

☞ 你得使自己适应这儿的新条件。

【✗】You have to *adjust* to the new conditions here.

【✓】You have to *adjust* yourself to the new conditions here.

戴西将必须使自己能适应新的环境。

【✗】Daisy will have to *adjust* herself for new conditions.

【✓】Daisy will have to *adjust* herself to new conditions.

【析】adjust 作“调整”、“调节”、“使…适应”解时为及物动词，表示“使(自己)适应某事”，常用 adjust (oneself) to sth. 其中的介词 to 不能误作 for。

**admire** /əd'maɪə(r)/ vt. & vi. 赞赏；钦佩；羡慕(某人/某事物)

☞ 我们羡慕他的勇气。

【✗】We *admired* that he was courageous.

【✓】We *admired* him for his courage.

【析】admire 之后不接 that 引导的从句，但可以接 for 表示“因…而羡慕”。

☞ 我羡慕她的幽默感。

【✗】I *admire* at her sense of humour.

【✓】I *admire* her sense of humour.

【析】admire 是及物动词，其后直接接宾语而不用介词 at。

**admit** /əd'mɪt/ ① vt. & vi. 许可进入 ② vt. & vi. 承认，供认

☞ 琳达坦白承认偷过东西。

【✗】Linda *admitted* to steal.

【✓】Linda *admitted* to stealing.

【析】admit 表示“承认”时用作及物动词，其后可接名词、动名词、that 从句或“to + 动名词”，但不能接动词不定式。

☞ 戴维向老师承认他错了。

【✗】David *admitted* on the teacher that he was wrong.

【✓】David *admitted* to the teacher that he was wrong.

【析】表示“向某人承认…”时介词用 to，不用 on。

**advance** /əd'vɑːns/ vt. & vi. (使)前进，(使)发展；促进 n. 前进，发展，改善，改进，进步

☞ 我还没有看出他的工作有何进展。

【✗】I see no *advance* to his work yet.

【✓】I see no *advance* in his work yet.

【析】advance 意思是“在某一方面(或某一领域)的进展”，介词 in 不可换作 to。

☞ 任何东西都不能阻挡我们部队的前进。

【✗】Nothing could stop the *advancement* of our troops.

【✓】Nothing could stop the *advance* of our troops.

【析】advancement 和 advance 都可用作名词，但是 advancement 意思是“促进，提升”，而 advance 才是“前进，进展”。

☞ 部队毫无畏惧地向敌人进攻。

【✗】The troops *advanced* to the enemy fearlessly.

【✓】The troops *advanced* against the enemy fearlessly.

【析】advance 是不及物动词，接宾语时须用介词，但接 to 或 against 所表达的意思不一样。advance to 意思是“向…进发”、“向…前进”，advance against 意思是“进击”、“向…进攻”。

**advantage** /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ n. ① 优势，有利条件 ② 利益，益处

☞ 我们必须充分利用这次机会。