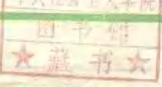
# 农村读物出版社

中国人学英语常和的错误



1-314 71682

 $\bar{s}_{i}$ 

# 中国人学英语常犯的错误

难易编



1



农村读物出版社

### 中国人学英语常犯的错误

难易 编

责任编辑、梁 首

农村读物出版社出版

河北三河印刷厂印刷

新华书店发行

787×1092毫米1/32 12.75印张 307下字

1988年7月第1版 1988年7月第1次印刷

印数: 1-14050

书号, ISBN7-5048-0676-5/G·245

定价:

3.40元

# 目 录

第一章	Errors in Using Nouns.
	名词用法错误1
第二章	Errors in Using Pronouns.
	代词用法错误 3
第三章	Errors in Case格的用法错误 ····· 77
第四章	Errors in Using Articles.
	冠词用法错误 96
第五章	Errors in Using Verbs.
	动词用法错误107
第六章	Confusion of Adjectives and
	Adverbs。形容词与副词的混淆144
第七章	Errors in Using Predicative
	Adjectives表语形容词用法错误······15
第八章	Errors in Using Adverbs.
	副词用法错误159
第九章	Errors in Using Modifiers.
	修饰成分用法错误165
第十章	
	介词用法错误176
第十一章	Errors inusing Conjunctions.
	连词旧法错误200
第十二章	Errors inMarking Comparison.
	比较级用法错误224
第十三章	Errors in Negation.
	否定用法错误236

DI71/28/0

第四十萬	Errors in Punctuation and
	Capitalization标点与大写错误 249
章正十 枲	Redundancy276
	用词累赘
第十六章	Ambiguity 288
	语义含混
第十七章	Style 310
	文 体
章八十龍	Broad and Vague Words336.
	准确用词
第十九章	Miscellaneous Errors in Usage346.
	其他用法错误
1 第二十章	Commonly Misused Words Phrases37
	<b>常见错用词语</b>

# 第一章

# Errors in Using Nouns

# 名词用法错误

The Countability and Uncountability of English Nouns

### (英语名词的可数与不可数性)

在讨论本题之前, 先弄清楚英语名词的一个特性, 即"英语名词的可数性与 不可 数性" (the Countability and Non-countability of English nouns)。

英语名词分两种: (a)可数名词(countable nouns)和(b)不可数名词(uncountable nouns)。凡是可论件(个)数的名词叫可数名词;这种名词之前可加不定冠词a(n),数词"one","two"或"many","a larg number of", "plenty of"等,如"a book", "five pencils"。

凡是不能论件(个)数的名词,叫不可数名词,这类名词之前不能直接加不定冠词a(n)或任何数词;只能一用"much", "a little", "a large amount of",

"plenty of" 等词语, 如 "much water", "a little sugar" 等。

可数名词表示的是"数"(number),而不可数名词所表示的是量(quantity)。而汉语中的"多"和"少"这两个意思里,并没有这种数和量的概念。如"信多粥少"便不管僧之"可数"和粥少"不可数"的区别。但在英语中的"信多必须说"many monks"(不能用much),"粥少"必须说成"little congee"(不能用few)。

英语中,除可数而且通常也的确是论件(个)去数的东西外,还有一些东西本是可数,然而一般不去数的东西,也算"不可数名词"。如hair(头发),rice(米)等。

的确,确定哪些英语名词"可数",哪些"不可数",对初学的人来说,往往很困难。如说"一枝钢笔",和"一支粉笔",同是说"一枝",而前者只说成"a pen",就可以了,后者却必须说成"a piece of chalk"。如对英国人说"a chalk"就如同对中国人说"一块幸运"(a piece of luck)同样不可理解。困难的原因,就在于英语"可数"或"不可数"的概念,和汉语不尽一致。汉语认为当然是可数的东西(如"纸","粉笔)等,在英语中却被认为不可数。其实可数与否,在汉语只是一个逻辑概念,对语法毫无影响,因为不管什么名词,前面要加数词,就必须有量词。而在英语中,可数与否,主要一个语法概念,它告诉我们哪些名词可以直接加"不定冠词"或"数词",并有复数形式,哪些不行。

此外,在可数名词之前,为表示特定的量,也可以加上相当于汉语量词的名词,如 "a box of matches" (一盒火柴), "a group of boys" (一群男孩)。

(a) 下面是可数名词和不可数名词所用的不同修饰语。

	可数 (countable)	不可数(uncountable)		
	They ordered a	They ordered a littl	e	
	few books,	paper.		
	We need a large	We need alarge		
	number of men.	amount of petrol.		
	I didn't have	I didn't have much		
	many things.	work.		
(b)	下面是可数名词与不可数	女名词用相同的修饰语:		
	I don't want any	I don't want any		
	books.	water.		
	We need plenty of	We need plenty of		
	books.	water.		
	She has a lot of	She has a lot of		
	books.	wine.		
(c)	应当记住,不可数名词作	作主语时的谓语动词永远用	单	
数:				
1	.The news is someth	ing 1 always listen to	•	
2	.This ink is not suit	able for my pen.		
3	.The rice in that st	ore is the best.		
	Exercises	( 练习 )		
1.4	指出括号中的名词是"可数	<b>数名词"还是"不可数名词</b>	"	
并用。	以正确形式完成下列句子:			
1	.He drank two cups	of ( water)	•	
2	.I have bought a new	v pair of		
∾(sho	e).			
3	3.Two fine	_ (road)have been		
built.				
	4.The(:mo	ke) from the two fir	e <b>5</b>	
		4		

,

.

,,

made me cough.
5. His essay was spoilt by two bad examples
of(carejessness).
6.Our teachers put all their hearts to their
work, we all admire their ( devotion )
to the cause of education.
Ⅱ. 用所给的词填空,并指出这些词在用作"可数名词"及
"不可数名词"时,意义上的区别。
1.stone, a stone
(a) The house is built of
(b) The boy threwat the dog.
2. fire, a fire,
(a) He litto keep himself warm.
(b) All animals are afraid of
3.wood,a wood
(a) He needs a piece ofto repair
the door.
(b) The children were playing in
4. work, works
(a) We all like theof
Shakespearean.
(b) Digging and shovelling are hard
<del></del> '
5, land, lands
(a) In plain, a person who ownsis
called a landowner.
(b) One of his ambitions is to visit dis
tant

## 6.power,powers

### (答案在本章之后)

在上面讨论过"名词可数性"和"名词不可数性"之 活,我们接着谈"名词用法上的错误"。

为方便起见,把这类错误分为三类;(1)主谓不一致的错误。(2)名词复数使用错误。(8)格(case)的错误。

本章先探讨,"主谓不一致"和"名词复数"方面的问题。"格的错误"另开一章进行讨论。

为避免"主谓不一致"中的错误,应先确定做动词真正主语的名词或代词,然后确定其单数或复数。这一点,有一条重要规则需要掌握,那就是:动词要在"数"和"人称"上应和主语一致。如主语("名词"或"代词")是第一人称单

数的那么动词也必须是单数, 反之亦然。例如:

Smith is the secretary, and I am the chairman.

史密斯是秘书, 我是主席。

The birds are singing in the tree.

鸟在树上叫。

Determing the real subject (真实主语),

在下列句子中,由于谓语动词的真实主语没有掌握而产生的错误。

例句1,安排了童声三重唱。

误: A trio of boys were scheduled to sing.

正. A trio of boys was scheduled to sing... 例句2. 桌上有箱鹅蛋。

误: A box of eggs are on the table.

IE. A box of eggs is on the table.

例句3: 这些便函是不重要的。

误. The memoranda is not important.

II. The memoranda are not important.

例句4. 他的粗心和无知使我生气。

误: His thoughtlessness and discourtesy annoys me.

E: His thoughtlessness and discourtesy annoy me.

例句5: 包伯和约翰要给我们帮助。

误: Bob and John is to help us.

IE. Bob and John are to help us.

例句6. 我的许可证在衣袋里。

ъ в .

. My license are in my pocket.

IE, My license is in my pocket.

例句7: 这串葡萄长得很密。

误. The cluster of grapes are very thick. E. The cluster of grapes is very thick.

数词(numerals),复数名词或短语作为一个单一概念 (如时间, 价格, 度量衡等)时, 谓语动词用单数。

例句1: 十是个整数。

课: Ten are a round number.

IE: Ten is a round number.

例句2: 五十年不是一段很长的时间。

误: Fifty years gre not a long time.

IE: Fifty years is not a long time.

例句3: 二乘二十得四十。

例. Twice twenty make forty.

.II. Twice twenty makes forty.

例句4. 美国在北美洲。

误: The United States are in North America.

正: The United States is in, North America.

例句5:《纽约时报》销路很广。

误: New York Times have a wide circulation.

正: New York Times has a wide circulation.

例句6: 有若干人出席了会议。

课, A number of people was present at the meeting.

E. A number of people were present at the meeting.

例句7: 出席的人数比我们预料的多。

in The number of people present were greater than we expected.

F. The number of people present was greater than we expected.

(注意) "A number of"。虽然在语 法上是单数,但实际上表示"多个",所以动词用复数,"The number of"指固定的一个总数,所以动词用单数。

例句8. 这块地的一大部分没有耕作。

浸. The greater part of the land are muncultivated.

E: The greater part of the land is uncul tivated.

例句9: 大部分苹果是坏的。

误. The greater part of the apples is bad.

E. The greater part of the apples are bad.

(注意) "The great part of" 如指量时,动词用单数,但如指数时,动词应用复数。

例句10. 价值将近一千英镑的香烟昨晚被偷了。

正: Nearly a thousand pounds' worth of

cigarettes were stolen.

(强调的是"香烟"(cigarettes))。

例句11, 架子上有价值将近一千英镑的香烟。

IE: There is nearly a thousand pounds' worth of cigarettes on the shelf.

(强调"价值"(value)):

Parenthetical Elements Between subject and Verb (主讀词插入成份)

在主语和动词间,有插入成分的句子,如as well as, besides, like, with, together with, in addition to, including, no less than, rather than, as much-as短语等跟在后面的名词作主语时,应特别注意,动词常误为复数。例如:

The teacher as well as the students likes this textbook.

学生和老师都喜欢这本教科书。

这一句中用"likes"(单数第三人称)。因为"the teacher"是主语,单数。短语"as well as the students" (student)是插入成分,它对主语没有影响。

侧句1: 我姐姐还有简和詹姆斯一起,都走了。

误: My sister, together with Jane and James, are gone.

E: My sister, together with Jane and James, is gone.

**例句**2: 你的父亲,而不是你的弟兄,要对这种行 为 负 贵。

误: Your father, rather than your bro-

thers, ore responsible for the act.

IE: Your father, rather than your brothers, is responsible for the act.

例句3:这个带三个角的图形是个三角形。

误: The figure with three angles are a triangle.

正. The figure with three angles is a \*riangle.

例句4: 这个男孩和他父亲一样, 总是安静地坐着。

误. The boy, like his father, sit still.

E. The boy, like his father, sits still.

例句5. 书架上的书一本本地被拿走了。

误. Book after book were taken away afrom the shelves.

IE: Book after book was taken away from the shelves.

例句6: 陈乾草和新乾草喂马一样好。

语: Old and new hay is equally good for horses.

IE: Old and new hay are equally good for horses.

〔注意〕主语为单数名词,形容词中表示两个不 同的物件,动词须用复数。如例句6 指

两种干草。

### \*Collective Nouns (集合名词) ~

"集合名词"代表的是一群人或事物的名称。这群人或 事物有时可看作一个整体,有时又看作君干个体。同一个集 合名词甚至既可看作整体,又可以作为若干个体来看。这种名词大多有单、复两种形式。集合名词的复数形式是由单数形式加复数名词的结尾构成。某些单数形式的集合名词有时又可表示复数概念。例如"class",作为整体时,可以认为是由一定人数的学生组成的集体,作"班"解。这样的集体可以有若干个,所以有单数和复数的变化。如"one class"(一个班),"two classes"(两个班)。"class"除了可以作一整体外,还可以作若干个体看,组成这个集体的。例如。

The second-year class has only thirty students.

二年级那个班只有三十个学生。

The class have all gone out to play.

全班学生都出去玩了。

但另有一些集合名词,则不是这样,情况复杂。在下面 例 句后加以说明。

例句1: 陪审员正在做判决。

误. The jury are giving their verdict now.

正: The jury is giving its verdict now.

「注意」"做判决"是集体行为。所以在jury之 后应该用单数动词。

例句2. 陪审团在自己内部进行辩论。

误: The jury is arguing among itself.

IE. The jury are arguing among themsel-

ves.

(注意)陪审团不是集体辩论,而是陪审专员们 之间彼此进行辩论。

例句8, 这个委员会分成两派。

误: The committee were divided into two sections.

IF. The committee was divided into two sections.

(注意)这些集合名词,都是单复数同型。它们可表示单数或复数内容,在作主语时,根据发言人的心理意向而决定,谓语动词可用单数或复数。属于这类名词的有: class, family crew, crowd, board, flock, committee, party, jury, government, enemy, public, audience等。

例句4: 中国人民是爱好和平的人民。

误. The Chinese people is lovers of peace.

E: The Chinese people are lovers of peace.

(注意)这类名词都是单数形式复数内容的与前面的名词不同,永远没有复数形式。其后谓语动词用复数。这类名词中包括people,cattle,peasantry,nobility,qeopleyouth等。例如:

Tho youth of our country have lofty ideals (我们青年都有远大的理想。) people和youth都是常用词,people用来指两个以上国家的人民时,也可用复数形式"peoples" the