

21世纪高等教育规划教材

大学英语 写作自主训练

■ 主编 陈宝翠



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· 主编 陈文彬

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21 世纪高等教育规划教材

*Autonomous Learning in College
English Writing*

大学英语写作自主训练

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前 言

《大学英语课程教学要求》指出：“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流，同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。”这一目标要求决定了英语表达能力（写和说）在英语教学中有着突出的地位和作用。语言学习和语言习得理论认为，语言输入（听和读）与语言输出（写和说）既是语言学习的目的，也是语言学习的手段，两者组成了一个完整的学习过程，偏废任何一面，都会影响语言学习的成效。语言输入与输出的质和量决定着学习者的学习成效。因此，无论是语言学习的本质，还是大学英语的教学目的，都决定了写作是大学英语教学体系中的重要环节，而英语写作能力的真正获得和提高需要长期的实践和积累。

随着学分制的推广，大学英语学时逐渐减少，学生自主学习及其能力培养越来越受到关注。为帮助学生实现《大学英语课程教学要求》对大学生写作能力的要求，编写这本《大学英语写作自主训练》，本书的主要特点如下：

（1）收集归纳了学生习作中的十大类典型语言错误，指出了正确用法，剖析成因，让学生感同身受，从而有意识地避免这些以往屡犯不断的错误。

（2）应试作文指导部分涵盖了四、六级统考和研究生入学考试所涉及的一切类型题。从选词，造句，段落，篇章到经典范文赏析，逐一点拨写作技巧，给学生提供了模仿练习的空间，使学生能快速掌握考试作文得高分的规律。

（3）随着国际交流的增多，英语应用文已成为人们应用非常广泛的书面语言形式，其重要性不言而喻。本书第四章至第八章详细介绍了各种常用的应用文模式及其范文体例，并配有学生模仿的练习题，相信对学生今后工作会有裨益。

（4）为了使学生快速掌握地道贴切的词汇和表达法，书后附有写作主题词汇和谚语及警句 200 条，以增加学生作文中的亮丽色彩。

由于编者水平以及经验有限，书中难免会有疏漏或错误，敬请广大读者批评指正，并由衷地欢迎诸位同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

2008 年 4 月

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第一章 学生作文常见错误类型与剖析

英语中的一些语法和思维与汉语的表达习惯差别很大。如果按照中国人的思维方式来组织语言进行写作,就会出现各种错误。写作中的错误可以分成语法、词汇、句子、思维四个层面。我们在长期的大学英语写作教学过程中,归纳总结了学生习作中常见的十种错误类型,下面对此加以剖析,并分析生成原因,希望有助于学生在以后写作中避免此类病句,并在写作实践中逐渐写出更准确、更地道的英语。

第一节 一致问题

英语很讲究一致性,即在一个句子里或紧邻的两三个句子里,要保持时态、人称、数等的一致性。主谓一致通常遵循三个原则:语法一致,意义一致,毗邻一致。

语法一致原则是指语法形式上的一致,其最根本的问题是主语与谓语数的一致。

意义一致原则是指从意义着眼处理一致关系。比如,主语形式虽为单数但意义上为复数,谓语动词则采用复数形式: **My family are early risers** (family 在此表示各个家庭成员)。又如:主语形式虽为复数,但意义上视为单数,谓语动词则采用单数形式: **Two weeks is a long time when you are ill in bed** (two weeks 在此表示一段时间)。

毗邻一致原则是指谓语动词的数与最临近的主语的数保持一致。

【例 1】 不仅学生,老师也必须出席会议。

误: **Not only the students but also their teacher are required to attend the meeting.**

正: **Not only the students but also their teacher is required to attend the meeting.**

〈解析〉 根据毗邻一致的原则,句子的主语为 **their teacher**,其谓语动词应为单数。

【例 2】 不止一个人听到了这个消息。

误: **More than one man have heard the news.**

正: **More than one man has heard the news.**

〈解析〉 **more than one + 名词**作主语,只能接动词单数形式。又如: **More than one question was asked.**

【例 3】 误: **The President, as well as his wife and daughter, love Chinese food**

正: **The President, as well as his wife and daughter, loves Chinese food.**

【例 4】 误: **English, along with computer and accounting, are a requirement for the degree.**

正: **English, along with computer and accounting, is a requirement for the degree.**

〈解析〉 当主语后面跟着 **with, along with, together with, as well as, accompanied by, in combination with, in addition to, like, unlike** 等短语时,谓语动词在数上只跟主语一致,不用考虑跟那些短语配合。

【例 5】 误: **One serious problem we are faced with are how to use our natural resources economically.**

正: **One serious problem we are faced with is how to use our natural resources economically.**



〈解析〉 不管主语多么复杂或隔开多远, 谓语在数上要 and 它保持一致。

【例 6】 误: The family are planning to move to Canada.

正: The family is planning to move to Canada.

〈解析〉 当主语是集体名词 (audience, class, committee, congress, cabinet, crew, family, jury, orchestra, staff, team, board) 且指整体时, 谓语动词用单数; 当主语是集体名词但强调个体时, 谓语动词用复数。

【例 7】 误: There are a lot of furniture in the room.

正: There is a lot of furniture in the room.

〈解析〉 英文中除了 furniture 和 progress 以外, 还有 advice, information, work, equipment, machinery, luggage, news, knowledge, damage, rubbish, stationery 等均为不可数名词。学生对此类名词不像 water, milk 那样敏感, 常误用成可数名词, 造成主语与谓语数的不一致。

【例 8】 误: People now pay much attention to nutrition, so they chose to eat meat and drink milk.

正: People now pay much attention to nutrition, so they choose to eat meat and drink milk.

〈解析〉 在指同一事物, 即发生在同一时间里的事时, 前、后半句或相邻几句在时态上要保持一致。

【例 9】 误: Over sixty percent of the city were destroyed in the war.

正: Over sixty percent of the city was destroyed in the war.

【例 10】 误: Fifty percent of the students is from countryside.

正: Fifty percent of the students are from countryside.

【例 11】 误: Half of the students is from Dalian.

正: Half of the students are from Dalian.

〈解析〉 分数构成的主语, 谓语的单复数取决于名词的单复数。例 9 句的谓语应取决于 the city, 而例 10 句和例 11 句的谓语应取决于 the students。

【例 12】 误: Bread and milk are a good breakfast.

正: Bread and milk is a good breakfast.

〈解析〉 Bread and milk or bread and butter 常看作一个整体, 实际上是一种食物, 因此谓语动词要用单数。成为一体的不可数抽象名词亦用单数动词形式。例如: Trial and error is the source of our knowledge. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Fish and chips is a popular Cockney supper. Eggs and bacon is a common breakfast dish in England. 但是, 如果指两种相互独立彼此无关的东西, 则仍然必须用复数形式动词。例如: Bacon and butter have gone up in price. Ham and eggs are not sold here. "ham and eggs" 在此处不是火腿炒鸡蛋, 而是两种单独的食品。

【例 13】 误: The number of students are increasing.

正: The number of students is increasing.

〈解析〉 a number of 谓语用复数, the number of 谓语用单数。

【例 14】 误: John is one of the people who goes out of their way to be helpful.

正: John is one of the people who go out of their way to be helpful.

【例 15】 误: She is the only one of the students who understand the question.



正: She is the only one of the students who understands the question.

〈解析〉 定语从句的谓语要与它的修饰词一致。One of + 名词时, 谓语用复数, 但当 one of 前有 the only 修饰时, 谓语动词要用单数。

【例 16】 误: The data we are studying puzzles many students.

正: The data we are studying puzzle many students.

〈解析〉 data 是 datum 的复数形式。

【例 17】 误: The population of Asia is five times as many as those of Africa.

正: The population of Asia is five times as great as that of Africa.

〈解析〉 population 是不可数名词, 不能与 many 和 those 连用。

【例 18】 误: The study of mathematics and physics demand a lot of effort.

正: The study of mathematics and physics demands a lot of effort.

〈解析〉 句子的主语是 the study, 应判断好主语而不要被过多的修饰语所迷惑。

第二节 指代问题

在使用 it, he, this, that, which, one 等代词时, 前面的句子中应出现明确的先行词。不少学生使用这些代词时, 脑子里虽然很清楚它们是指什么, 但文章里先行词并没有写出来或表达得不清楚, 结果所用的代词造成了意思上的含糊不清。

【例 1】 误: Sometimes teachers will inform students of the heavy burden they have to bear.

正: Sometimes the teacher will inform students of the heavy burden he has to bear.

〈解析〉 they 既可指教师, 也可指学生, 因为它们的复数代词都是 they, 属于指代不清, 可把他们中任何一个改成单数名词, 这样用 he 或 they 都指代清楚。

【例 2】 误: Li Yan told her instructor that she had made a mistake.

正: Li Yan said to her instructor, "I've made a mistake."

正: "You've made a mistake," Li Yan said to her instructor.

正: Li Yan admitted that she made a mistake and said so to her instructor.

〈解析〉 此句在谁犯了错误上含糊不清, 因为无法断定 She 指的是 Li Yan, 还是 instructor。

【例 3】 误: I feel proud to come to our university.

正: I feel proud to come to this university.

〈解析〉 用 our 是受汉语表达习惯的影响, 大学是一个独立的“客体”, 应该用指示代词。

【例 4】 我答完试卷, 放下笔, 然后交了试卷。

误: I finished my exam, put down my pen, and handed it in.

正: I finished my exam, put down my pen, and handed the paper in.

〈解析〉 此处如不明确指出 it 的指代, 容易产生误解。

【例 5】 误: She told my sister she was guilty.

正: She told my sister that my sister was guilty.

正: She admitted that she was guilty and told this to my sister.

〈解析〉 句中第二个 she 指代不清, 可理解为第一个 she, 也可以理解为 my sister。



第三节 时态、语态、语气问题

虽然汉语是通过动词来组织句子的，但一个句子内不管集结多少个动词，形式上没有变化。英语虽然一个句子只有一个谓语动词，但有时态、语态、语气的变化。时态、语态、语气误用也是学生写作中一个比较突出的问题。

【例 1】 误：I can easily pass the final exam if I will work hard at my lessons.

正：I can easily pass the final exam if I work hard at my lessons.

〈解析〉主句是将来时或对将来情况进行判断，时间状语从句和条件状语从句用现在时代替将来时。

【例 2】 误：In 1990 the consumption of grain has decreased by 20%.

正：In 1990 the consumption of grain decreased by 20%.

【例 3】 误：I have finished my homework three days ago.

正：I finished my homework three days ago.

〈解析〉学生把现在完成时和一般过去时相混淆，用纯表示过去的时间状语来表示现在完成时。

【例 4】 误：Green trees can protect our air from polluting.

正：Green trees can protect our air from being polluted.

【例 5】 误：Many countries speak English.

正：English is spoken in many countries.

【例 6】 误：Children who watch whatever is on TV will expose to its bad influence.

正：Children who watch whatever is on TV will be exposed to its bad influence.

【例 7】 误：He is afraid of laugh at.

正：He is afraid of being laughed at.

【例 8】 误：I lost in thoughts.

正：I was lost in thoughts.

〈解析〉英语的被动语态应用范围比汉语广得多。一般来说，在不知道动作执行者是谁，或者不必说出动作执行者时，以及动作执行者处于次要地位而承受者是谈话的焦点时，都应使用被动语态。学生用错的原因，一是基本功不扎实，二是用汉语思维，该用被动语态时却用主动语态。

【例 9】 误：Within recent 20 years, great changes have been taken place in our living standard.

正：Within recent 20 years, great changes have taken place in our living standard.

【例 10】 误：The house was belonged to my husband.

正：The house belonged to my husband.

〈解析〉happen, take place, occur, arise, belong 等不及物动词和动词词组不能用作被动结构。

【例 11】 误：My mother insisted that I bought the cloth.

正：My mother insisted that I buy the cloth.

〈解析〉insist 带宾语从句，从句中应用(should)+动词原形表示虚拟。

【例 12】 误：If she didn't make so many mistakes, she would have passed the examination.



正: If she hadn't made so many mistakes, she would have passed the examination.

〈解析〉虚拟语气虽然没有陈述语气和祈使语气简单,但它也有明确的规则可循。学生用错的原因主要是不注重虚拟的时间,那么相应的形式就没法把握了。

【例 13】误: They are not enjoy it.

正: They do not enjoy it.

【例 14】误: He doesn't brave enough.

正: He isn't brave enough.

〈解析〉乱用 be 动词。用 be 动词否定行为动词,或把否定行为动词的助动词与形容词连用也是基础较差学生容易犯的错误。

第四节 双谓语问题

There be 句中的主语后面可接多种成分作修饰语,如介词短语、不定式短语、定语从句、分词短语等,使该句型所能表达的内容更加丰富。不少学生不能正确运用 there be 这一最常用的句式。在运用这一结构时,最常见的错误是在 there be 之后又用一个动词作谓语,导致句子结构严重错误。实际上,be 动词在句子中已作谓语,并有时态和数的变化,不能再另用一动词做谓语。

【例 1】误: There are many people take part in sports now.

正: There are many people who take part in sports now.

【例 2】误: There is a wall stands between us which prevents us from communicating with each other.

正: There is a wall standing between us which prevents us from communicating with each other.

【例 3】误: Now people go abroad is not easy.

正: It is not easy for people to go abroad now.

【例 4】误: The trouble is still exist.

正: The trouble still exists.

【例 5】误: I don't help him will hurt his feeling.

正: That I don't help him will hurt his feeling.

〈解析〉英语一个句子里只允许有一个主要动词,其他表示动作的词只能以非谓语形式或从句形式出现。而汉语可以集结几个动词在一个句子里,学生受汉语影响,在一个句子里使用多个动词很普遍。

第五节 连词问题

英文中一个完整句子应只有一套主谓结构。除某些特殊情况外,其附属成分,如短语、从句、同位语等不能独立成句。

【例 1】误: We must protect our environment. Since the earth is the only place human beings can live in.



正: We must protect our environment since the earth is the only place human beings can live in.

【例 2】 误: We got up late this morning. Because our alarm didn't go off.

正: We got up late this morning because our alarm didn't go off.

〈解析〉 以 because, since, if 等引导的从句是不能独立成句的, 只能附属于主句, 所以不能写成另一句。

【例 3】 误: There are many ways to improve city traffic. For example, widening the streets, building subways and so on.

正: There are many ways to improve city traffic, for example, widening the streets, building subways and so on.

【例 4】 误: She loves reading and has read many well-known novels. Such as *Pride and Prejudice* and *Oliver Twist*.

正: She loves reading and has read many well-known novels, such as *Pride and Prejudice* and *Oliver Twist*.

〈解析〉 for example 和 such as 所引成分不能独立成句, 可小写, 附在主句后面。

【例 5】 误: Jack was late for school again. The teacher was very angry.

正: Jack was late for school again, and the teacher was very angry.

正: Jack was late for school again, so the teacher was very angry.

正: The teacher was very angry because Jack was late for school again.

〈解析〉 这两句话有因果关系, 应该并成一句话。用 and 表示 Jack 迟到在先, 老师生气在后, 暗示了因果关系, So 和 because 都明确表示两句话的因果关系。三种表达方式都可接受, 只是口气和强调的内容不同。and 两头的分量均等, 后两个句子主句部分分量更重, 因此想要强调哪部分, 就应把它放在主句的位置上。

【例 6】 误: He didn't pass the test. Although he had tried his best.

正: He didn't pass the test, although he had tried his best.

〈解析〉 学生作文中时常出现不完整的句子, 这是因为对英语复合句的把握不到位, 错把从属成分或从句当作完整的句子。

【例 7】 误: One should improve his English, one should overcome difficulties in studies.

正: If one wants to improve his English, he should overcome difficulties in studies.

【例 8】 误: The city is seriously polluted, people have no fresh air to breathe now.

正: The city is so seriously polluted that people have no fresh air to breathe now.

正: As the city is seriously polluted, people have no fresh air to breathe now.

〈解析〉 不善于使用连词和连接副词来表示因果关系、转折关系和递进关系, 句子读起来就不通顺, 而学生在写作时候往往没有意识到这个问题。

【例 9】 误: The instructor continued to lecture on the subject, nobody told him the class period had ended.

正: The instructor continued to lecture on the subject, and nobody told him the class period had ended.

正: The instructor continued to lecture on the subject; nobody told him the class period



had ended.

【例 10】 误: He was absent when the professor collected the homework, however, his classmate turned in his paper for him.

正: He was absent when the professor collected the homework; however, his classmate turned in his paper for him.

【例 11】 误: I have one piece of advice to give, if you want to be skillful, practice more.

正: I have one piece of advice to give: if you want to be skillful, practice more.

〈解析〉 两个以上的句子用逗号或没有标点符号连接在一起叫做句子粘连。句子粘连是学生经常犯的错误,要避免犯这样的错误,应注意掌握下列要点:

(1) 一个句子写完整了用句号结尾,再写下一个句子。

(2) 如果两个句子之间有某种联系,用句号断开显得意思不够连贯,可选择用连接词或分号、冒号把两个句子放在一句话中,让作者想要表达的意思或情绪一贯到底。

【例 12】 误: They don't take care of the old mother in spite of the mother is weak and poor.

正: They don't take care of the old mother in spite of the mother's weakness and poverty.

〈解析〉 in spite of 是介词而不是连词,不能连接句子。

【例 13】 误: Much attention has been paid to the acquisition of knowledge, less weight has been given to the training of creativity.

正: Much attention has been paid to the acquisition of knowledge, while less weight has been given to the training of creativity.

〈解析〉 两个分句之间应该是对比关系。

第六节 误用问题

由于学生对所用词的词性没有清楚的认识,往往会出现词性滥用的情况,比如,把动词当成名词、形容词和副词(特别是有的形容词是以ly结尾)等;还容易把词形相近,但是意思大相径庭的词混为一谈。学生作文中出现这一问题主要是由于对一些拼写相似、词意区别不清的单词掌握不好造成的。

【例 1】 误: Women now have risen highly in social status.

正: Women now have risen high in social status.

〈解析〉 high 与 highly 虽然都可以用作副词,但用法却不同。high 指的是实际高,例如: Jump high, score high. 而 highly 表示抽象的高、程度的“高”,往往译成“高度地”,例如: I speak highly of him.

【例 2】 误: TV commercials have a profound influence on our every day life.

正: TV commercials have a profound influence on our everyday life.

〈解析〉 every day 表示“每天”,当副词用;两个词合起来 everyday 才表示“日常、平常”,当形容词用。

【例 3】 误: Old problems are solved and new problems may rise.

正: Old problems are solved and new problems may arise.



〈解析〉 rise 是不及物动词,意思是“升起”, arise 也是不及物动词,意思是“出现,产生,起来”。由于拼写相近,学生经常用错。

【例 4】 误: The friendship will be effected.

正: The friendship will be affected.

〈解析〉 effect 作为动词意思是“引起,使发生”,名词才是“影响”的意思。此处应用动词 affect 表示“影响”。

【例 5】 误: With the industrious development, there is a great need for different kinds of energy.

正: With the industrial development, there is a great need for different kinds of energy.

〈解析〉 industrious 的意思是“勤劳的”,而 industrial 的意思才是“工业的”。

【例 6】 误: I would appreciate you very much if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will be coming.

正: I would appreciate it very much if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will be coming.

〈解析〉 appreciate 表示“感谢”,其感谢的对象通常是对方的好意或善意的行为,而不是对方本人。

【例 7】 误: Because of the traffic jam, I spent an hour and a half getting to the airport from home.

正: Because of the traffic jam, it took me one hour and a half to get to the airport from home.

〈解析〉 将汉语的“花了多少时间做某事”用 spend 直译成英语有时很蹩脚。spend 表示主语主动要做某事,例如: I want to spend more time with my family. 原句中“我”主动要做的事是去机场,花一个半小时是被迫的,因此用 spend 不恰当。

【例 8】 误: Thailand's economy has increased steadily since last August.

正: Thailand's economy has improved steadily since last August.

〈解析〉 increase 一般用于指具体情况,improve 用于指抽象情况。

【例 9】 误: He robbed my wallet!

正: He robbed me of my wallet!

〈解析〉 rob 的宾语不应是物,而是人,“rob somebody of something”。

【例 10】 误: I have no idea how to repay him his help to me.

正: I have no idea how to repay him for the help he has given me.

〈解析〉 repay 后面不能接双宾语,只能接名词作宾语或宾语+介词短语。

【例 11】 误: We will discuss in a moment.

正: We will discuss it /the plan/the report in a moment.

〈解析〉 用 discuss 和 deny 时,常见错误的性质一样,我们常会听到 We'll discuss in a moment 和 The teacher accused him of cheating but he denied 这样的英语。出现这类错误的原因是受了汉语的干扰,忘了 discuss 和 deny 是及物动词,后面要有宾语。

【例 12】 误: All who live must die.

正: All that live must die.

〈解析〉 当先行词是 all 或 anything, something, nothing 等时,关系代词用 that。

【例 13】 误: His purpose of going to the ball is a girl friend.



正: His purpose of going to the ball is to find a girl friend.

〈解析〉此句语法正确,但是 purpose 和 a girl friend 由于概念不能等同,所以两者之间缺乏逻辑性。

【例 14】误: Someone doubts that man would be under the control of computer in the future.

正: Some people doubt that man would be under the control of computer in the future.

〈解析〉“有人”、“有的人”、“有些人”、“某些人”,都应该用 some people 表述。在写作中泛泛引述他人的观点,一般都不可能是某个具体的个人的观点。

【例 15】误: At the age of six, my father began to give me English lessons.

正: When I was six years old, my father began to give me English lessons.

〈解析〉修饰语应紧靠被修饰的成分,此句中 at the age of six 是修饰 me,而不是修饰 my father。如无法做到,则可改变句子结构。

【例 16】误: Having carried out economic reforms in our country, people's living standard has greatly improved.

正: Since economic reforms have been carried out in our country, people's living standard has greatly improved.

〈解析〉分词作状语,其逻辑主语必须是主句的主语。该句中分词 having carried out 的逻辑主语不可能是 people's living standard,因此必须改变句子结构。

【例 17】误: To improve one's writing skill, regular practice is essential.

正: To improve one's writing skill, one must make a regular practice.

〈解析〉不定式短语的逻辑主语也不可能是 regular practice,要把逻辑关系表达清楚,就必须调整句子结构。

【例 18】误: I disapprove job-hopping without necessary reasons.

正: I disapprove of job-hopping without necessary reasons.

〈解析〉disapprove of something 才表示不赞成,反对某行为或观点。

【例 19】误: We are impossible to finish the job before 5 o'clock.

正: It is impossible for us to finish the job before 5 o'clock.

〈解析〉impossible 和 possible 不能用人作主语。

【例 20】误: The natural sources will one day be depleted.

正: The natural resources will one day be depleted.

〈解析〉source 和 resource 由于拼写相近,学生经常混淆。source 表示“来源、出处、原因、发源地、水源”等意思,而 resources 则常用复数表示“资源(土地、矿产或能源等)”。

第七节 搭配问题

不管是“动词与宾语”、“形容词与名词”还是“副词与动词”搭配,汉语和英语都有些相同。例如,制造机器 make a machine,看电影 see a film,跑得快 run fast,等等。但相当多的搭配英语和汉语迥然不同。

【例 1】误: The speed of a car is much faster than that of a bicycle.

正: The speed of a car is much higher than that of a bicycle.



〈解析〉 speed 只能和 high, low, good, top, normal, fantastic, moderate, surprising 等搭配, 不能与 fast, quick, slow 搭配。但我们可以这样说: A car is much faster in speed than a bicycle.

【例 2】 误: Our country made tremendous achievements last year.

正: There were tremendous achievements in our country last year.

〈解析〉 make 可以和 progress 搭配, 不和 achievement 搭配, achievement 可以和 score 搭配。在很多情况下用动词 achieve 来表达“取得成就”更为合适。例如: We achieved a great deal last year.

【例 3】 误: We students should study/learn as much knowledge as possible so that we can be fully prepared for the future.

正: We students should acquire/obtain as much knowledge as possible so that we can be fully prepared for the future.

〈解析〉“学习知识”是学生作文经常用到的词组, 但绝大多数都写成 study/learn knowledge, 实际上, knowledge 是不能与它们搭配的, 只能与 get, broaden, enrich, widen, extend, improve, obtain, acquire, develop, enlarge, gain, pursue, deepen, accumulate, pick up 等词搭配使用。

【例 4】 误: He taught me a lot of knowledge.

正: He helped me gain a lot of knowledge.

正: He taught me a lot.

〈解析〉 正如 knowledge 不能和 learn 或 study 搭配, 它也不能和 teach 搭配。

【例 5】 误: My son wishes to become a computer engineer

正: My son hopes to become a computer engineer.

〈解析〉 become 当“成为”讲, to be 所表达的意思含有虚拟的成分, 而 become 不含虚拟成分, 因此不能用在 wish 后面作宾语, 但可以用在 hope 后面作宾语。

【例 6】 误: The traffic in Shanghai is getting more and more crowded.

正: The traffic in Shanghai is getting heavier and heavier.

〈解析〉 学生作文中用词搭配方面的错误占较大的比例。比如, 在表达交通越来越拥挤这一意思时, 许多人使用 crowded, 而 traffic 是不能与 crowded 搭配的。因此采用 heavier 更恰当。

【例 7】 误: We must use all means to solve this problem.

正: We must employ all means to solve this problem.

〈解析〉 use 与 means 不能搭配, 虽然汉语中这样的搭配很常见。

【例 8】 误: In recent one and two years, people who take TOEFL have decreased.

正: In recent one and two years, the number of people who take TOEFL test has decreased.

〈解析〉 people 是不能与 decrease 搭配的, 否则变成人缩小了, 而 number 可与 decrease 搭配。同样, 要表示粮食生产或消费增长还是减少, decrease 和 increase 可以与 production, consumption, percentage 等搭配。

【例 9】 误: At the English evening some students say jokes in English.

正: At the English evening some students tell jokes in English.