不再为英语



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高考必备

Winner English



新编高中英语

正误辨折

手册

创新工作室 编

Common Mistakes

大赢家英语系列



新编高中英语 正误辩抗

手册

创新工作室 编

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在高中英语的学习中,由于英汉两种语言的不同特点,常常会出现这样或那样的错误,主要表现在词义的理解、语法的掌握、文化背景的了解等方面。本书针对这几个方面,根据高中学生在试卷及练习中经常出现的错误编写而成。

本手册力求通俗易懂,每个例句都采取误句、正句对比的 形式,并附有简明扼要的分析讲解,使学生能够在对比中知对 错,看后能迅速知道病句的症结所在。对一些易混淆、难掌握 的词或句型从不同角度举了多个例子,并附有较详细的说明, 使学生能够在阅读和运用中正确掌握高考考点。书中所使用 的误句,大部分是从高中生试卷及练习中总结、归纳出来的, 带有很强的针对性;正确的句子有些直接引自试卷或教材,这 不仅能使学生增加亲切感,而且对学生系统了解典型误句、提 高应试能力,会有较大帮助。

本手册的所有词语都按英语字母顺序排列,每组正误表达及辨析都编有序号,学生可按照编号迅速查阅。

本书在编写过程中,得到了一些教师、专家的支持和帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

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## A

a art. —

#### 0001 1小时有60分钟。

【误】There are sixty minutes in a hour.

There are sixty minutes in an hour.

【辨析】hour 虽然是以辅音字母 h 开头,但由于 h 不发音,实际上是以元音音素开头的,所以 hour 前面应该用不定冠词 an。应该注意的是,确定单数名词之前用 a 还是 an,要看其开头的音素是不是元音音标,而不是看其首字母是不是元音字母。

#### 0002 他有一个11岁的男孩。

【误】He has a 11-year-old boy.

(E) He has an 11-year-old boy.

【辨析】凡是以元音音素开头的名词或短语前应用不定冠词 an。以8,11,18,80等数字开头的短语都是以元音音素开头的,所以其前应用 an,不用 a。

There is an "x" in the word. 这个词里有一个 x。

## 0003 她是一个多么漂亮的女孩儿!

【误】A what beautiful girl she is!

(IE) What a beautiful girl she is!

【辨析】不定冠词 a/an 一般放在修饰名词的形容词之前,但如果有what 或 such 修饰,a/an 应放在 what 和 such 之后。

I have never heard such a story. 我从来没有听过这样的故事。

## 0004 这个问题太难,我回答不了。

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

This is too difficult a question for me to answer. A summar list

#### 这是一个多么美丽的城市啊!

【误】How a beautiful city it is!

(E) How beautiful a city it is!

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

You have so beautiful a garden. 你有一个如此美丽的花园。

I have never seen such a large one. 我从来没有见过这样大的一个。

#### 0005 她给我留下了印象。

【误】She makes impression on me.

(IE) She makes an impression on me.

【辨析】正句属于习惯表达方法,不定冠词 a(an)不能遗漏。类似的用法有: to make a mistake 犯错误, to make a fortune 发财,起家, to make a will 立遗嘱, to make a noise 吵闹,制造噪音, to make an experiment 做实验, to make an attempt 试图,企图等。

#### 0006 一百年为一世纪。

【误】Hundred years make a century.

(IE) A hundred years make a century.

【正】One hundred years make a century.

【辨析】当 hundred 和 thousand 等数词单数形式作形容词用时,其前一般要用不定冠词 a 或基数词 one。

## 0007 晚饭她不习惯吃得太多。

【误】She is not used to eating heavy supper in the evening.

(IE) She is not used to eating a heavy supper in the evening.

【辨析】一日三餐或饮食名称前面一般不加冠词,但有形容词修饰时,则常与不定冠词连用。

## 0008 我喝了半杯咖啡。

【误】I drank half glass of coffee.

(IE) I drank half a glass of coffee.

【辨析】half a glass 是 half of a glass 的简略形式,此短语中的不定冠词 a 不能遗漏。当 half 作形容词用时,冠词应放在 half 与名词之间。Half the eggs are broken. 有一半蛋破了。half an hour 半小时,half a day 半天,half a mile 半英里。

## ability n. 能力,才干

#### 0009 我现在有能力自学英语。

【误】I have the ability of teaching myself English now.

[E] I have the ability to teach myself English now.

【辨析】用 ability 表述"有……能力"的意思时,常用 have the ability in doing sth. 或 have the ability to do sth. 句型。

Most of the people in this world have the ability to dance. 世界上多数人都具备舞蹈才能。

## able adj. 有才能的,能干的,能够的

## 0010 这辆公共汽车能载 70 名乘客。

【误】The bus is able to carry seventy passengers.

The bus can carry seventy passengers.

【辨析】一般来说,able只能用于表示人的能力,不能用于表示物的能力。

Tomorrow I will be able to see him in the hospital. 明天我能去医院看他。

## about adv. 将要,正要;大约,前后,差不多;在……周围,在附近

## 0011 火车就要开了。

【误】The train is about to leave in several minutes.

(IE) The train is about to leave.

我正要睡觉,忽然听到敲门声。

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

(E) I was about to go to bed when there was a knock at the door.

【辨析】"be about + 动词不定式"是"马上就要(做),正要(做)"的意思,表示即刻将要发生的动作,about 后不能接动名词。

Her teacher is about to go. 她的老师就要走了。

#### 0012 这个学生有八九岁。

【误】The student is about eight or nine years old.

(IE) The student is eight or nine years old.

她已经等了他大约3个小时了。

【误】She has been waiting for him about 3 hours or so.

(IE) She has been waiting for him about 3 hours.

【辨析】about 是"大约,左右"的意思,用于修饰一个确定的数目。eight or nine years old, 3 hours or so 都表示一个大约的数目,故不能用 about 来修饰。

#### 0013 明天你要去哪儿吗?

【误】Are you about to go anywhere tomorrow?

(IE) Are you going anywhere tomorrow?

【辨析】be about to 和 be going to 都有"将要,正打算"的含义,前者所持续的时间较短,含有"马上或立即"的意思;后者所持续的时间较长,含有"过一会,过一段时间"的意思。另外,be about to 一般不和具体的时间副词连用。

He is about to leave here. 他就要离开这里。[马上就离开]

He is going to leave here. 他将离开这儿。[一段较长的时间后离开]

## above prep. 在……上方,在……之上

## 0014 墙上有张世界地图。

【误】There is a world map above the wall.

(E) There is a world map on the wall.

【辨析】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。

## 0015 桌子上方吊着一盏灯。

【误】A lamp was hanging on the table.

(E) A lamp was hanging above the table.

(E) A lamp was hanging over the table.

【辨析】above 是"在……上方,高于"的意思,表示位置高于(但没有接触到)某物时,强调"直接或垂直在上"的意思;over 是"在……上方,高于"

的意思,表示位置高于(接触或没接触到)某物时,强调从位置或水平的高低上考虑;用于比喻时,表示在官职、级别、身份、地位方面高于……。

She put the pot over the fire. 她把锅放在火上。

#### abroad adv. 在国外;到国外,出国

0016 她出国了。

【误】She went to abroad.

(IE) She went abroad.

我最好的朋友李先生住在国外已有两年了。

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

[E] Mr. Li, my best friend, has lived abroad for two years.

【辨析】abroad 是"在国外,出国"的意思,为副词,其前面不能用介词。 常用的词组有: see abroad 到国外观光, travel abroad 到国外旅行。

I went abroad to Malta. 我出国去了马耳他。

#### absent adj. 不在的,缺席的

0017 他在吗? ——不在。

《误】Is he in? —No, he is absent.

【正】 Is he in? ─No, he is out.

【辨析】原句要表达的不是按规定必须出席的事,故不可用 absent。
Some students are absent today. 今天有几个学生缺课。

0018 那本字典里没这个词。罗马哥上来京岛南京《紫南湖》次为宋本原 5200

【误】The word is absent from that dictionary.

【正】The word is absent in that dictionary.

【辨析】表示某物"不在·····里"时, absent 习惯上须与 in 连用, 而不与 from 连用。

## absorb v. 吸引(某人),使专心,使全神贯注;吸收

## 0019 他的同学在聚精会神地画一张画。

【误】His classmate was absorbed to draw a picture.

(IE) His classmate was absorbed in drawing a picture.

【辨析】be absorbed 后不能接动词不定式来表示"聚精会神地干某事",而应用 be absorbed in doing sth. 的结构。

She is absorbed in singing and dancing. 她热衷于唱歌跳舞。

### accept v. 接受,承认

#### 0020 感谢你的好意,但我不能接受。

【误】Thanks for your kindness, but I cannot accept.

【正】Thanks for your kindness, but I cannot accept your offer.

【辨析】accept 作"接受,认可"解时,为及物动词,其后的宾语不可省略。

We accept your friendship. 我们接受你的友谊。

Our class has begun to accept the new student.

我们班已开始接纳那个新生了。

#### 0021 他接受做这件事。

【误】He accepted to do it.

(IE) He accepted doing it.

【辨析】动词 accept 后面不能直接跟动词不定式作宾语,可跟动名词作宾语。

## accompany v. 陪伴;伴随;为·····伴奏

## 0022 穆尔先生为那位著名歌唱家担任钢琴伴奏。显然中观点本课 图100

【误】The well-known singer was accompanied with the piano by Mr. Moore.

(IE) The well-known singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Moore.

【辨析】accompany 作"伴奏"解时,常用被动语态,伴奏的乐器前用介词 at 或 on, 不能用介词 with 或 by。

## 0023 我陪我女朋友去听音乐会。

【误】I accompanied with my girl friend to the concert.

【正】I accompanied my girl friend to the concertmeash all [美]

【辨析】accompany作"陪同或陪伴某人"解时,为及物动词,其后直接跟宾语,不需加介词 with。

The girl wants to accompany her sister all her life.

那个女孩想终身陪伴她姐姐。

0024 这位老人正由他的女儿陪着,沿着河边散步。

【误】The old man, accompanied by his daughter, are walking along the river.

(IE) The old man, accompanied by his daughter, is walking along the river.

【辨析】accompany by 连接主语时,并不影响主语的数。

accuse v. 控告;指责,谴责

0025 她控告那个人行窃。

【误】She accused the man for stealing.

(IE) She accused the man of stealing.

【辨析】用 accuse 表述"因某事谴责或控告某人"的意思时,可用 accuse sb. of sth. 的句型,其介词 of 不能用 for, with 等介词替代。charge 作"控告"解时,其后要跟 with。

They charged him with theft. 他们控告他偷窃。

ache n. 疼痛

0026 我胸部痛。

【误】I have an ache on my chest.

(IE) I have an ache in my chest.

【辨析】用 ache 表述"某部位疼痛"的意思时,常与介词 in 连用。

The little boy had an ache in his legs after sports.

这个小男孩运动后腿痛。

act v. 表演,扮演

0027 这个剧是在国家大剧院上演的。

【误】This play acted at the National Grand Theater.

This play was acted at the National Grand Theater.

【辨析】用 act 表述"某剧上演"的意思时,如果主语是"物",可用被动语态;如果主语是"人",要用主动语态。

None of my friends has ever acted the role of Romeo.

在我的朋友中,没有一个人演过罗密欧这个角色。

### 0028 受过训练的狗可以为盲人引路。

【误】A trained dog can act for a guide to a blind person.

(IE) A trained dog can act as a guide to a blind person.

【辨析】act as 是"担任,充当,作为,起……作用,扮演……角色"的意思,其后多跟表示职务、身份、工作性质的名词。act for 是"代理"的意思,其后多跟有关人的名字或代词。

In the chairman's absence, the vice-chairman will act for him. 主席不在时,副主席代理。

#### actor n. 演员

#### 0029 黛娜渴望成为一名演员。

【误】Dana is eager to be an actor.

(IE) Dana is eager to be an actress.

【辨析】actor 指男演员,女演员应用 actress。

The actor is studying his part. 这个演员正在研究他所扮演的角色。

## add v. 增加,添加,加

0030 2加7等于9。

【误】Two add seven makes nine.

【正】Two added to seven makes nine.

【辨析】在算式表达中,要注意句子的正确结构。该句的谓语动词是make,add只能以过去分词的形式出现。表述"把······加到······之上"的意思时,应用 add...to...的结构。

If you add 6 to 8, you get a total of 14. 6 加 8 得 14。

## 

【误】The costs added to 4 million dollars.

The costs added up to 4 million dollars.

【辨析】add to 是"增加(到),合计达······"的意思,表述"总计达······"的意思时,应该用 add up to...。

The money he spent yesterday added up to more than \$1,000. 他昨天一天所花的钱高达1000美元。

## adequate adj. 适当的,足够的

#### 0032 供不应求。

【误】The supply is not adequate for the demand.

The supply is not adequate to the demand.

我们手头有充足的金钱承担这次旅行的费用。

【误】We had adequate money to the cost of the journey.

(IE) We had adequate money for the cost of the journey.

【辨析】adequate 与不同的介词搭配时,含义有所不同。短语 adequate for 是"足够某种目的之需要"的意思。adequate to 的意思是"适应于,足够 ······的"。

I hope you will prove adequate to the job. 我希望你能胜任这份工作。 He seems quite adequate to the task that faces him.

看来他完全有能力完成他所面临的任务。

## advance n. 前进,提前,进展

## 0033 你必须预先付书钱。

【误】You must pay for the book for advance.

(IE) You must pay for the book in advance.

【辨析】in advance 是"预先,事先"的意思,其介词 in 不能换为 for。

The private shopkeepers raised their prices without getting the permission from the government in advance.

私人小店主们事前未获政府许可便私自提高物价。

We made all our teaching plans in advance.

我们事前安排好了所有教学计划。

### advertisement n. 广告

#### 0034 墙上贴满了广告。

- 【误】The wall was covered with advertisement.
- (IE) The wall was covered with advertisements.
- 【辨析】advertisement 指具体的广告时,是可数名词,可用复数形式, 也可由不定冠词 an 修饰。指做广告或登广告的行为时,为不可数名词,没 有复数形式。

Advertisement helps to sell goods. 广告有助于推销货物。
This is a full page advertisement. 这是一个整页的大广告。

## **advice** *n*. & v. 建议, 劝告, 忠告

#### 0035 老师给了我一些很好的忠告。

- 【误】The teacher gave me some good advices.
- 【正】The teacher gave me some good advice.

假设你听了我们的劝告,你也就考试及格了。

- 【误】If you had taken our advices you would have passed the examination.
- (IE) If you had taken our advice you would have passed the examination.
- 【辨析】advice作"忠告,劝告"解时,为不可数名词,不能用作复数形式。如果表述具体数的概念时,可借助于词组,可以用 a piece of advice 一项建议。

She gave us a piece of advice. 她给我们提了一项建议。

## 0036 他们竭力劝他接受这个建议。

- 【误】They strongly advised him accepting the offer.
- 【正】They strongly advised him to accept the offer.
- 【辨析】动词 advise 后应跟带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。类似的动词还有: ask 要求, allow 允许, beg 乞求,请求, call on 号召, cause 促使, consider 认为, encourage 鼓励, expect 预料, 期待, force 强迫, 迫使, get 使,

hate 不喜,憎恨,invite 邀请,like 喜欢,order 命令,permit 允许,persuade 说服,remind 提醒,require 要求,tell 告诉,warn 告诫,wish 希望,would like 想要等。

Ask Tom to sing a song. 请汤姆唱首歌。

He can't get the door to shut properly. 他不能把门关好。

#### affair n. 事务,事件

#### 0037 此问题是你的事,与我无关。

【误】The problem is your affairs, not mine.

The problem is your affair, not mine.

【辨析】affair 指与公共有关的"事务"或个人的多种"事情"时,应用复数形式;指与个人有关的"事"或"某一件事"时,应用单数形式。

The wedding was a grand affair. 结婚是件大事情。

My lawyer takes care of my affairs. 由我的律师来处理我的事务。

#### 0038 他给我们作了一次时事报告。

【误】He gave us a report on current affair.

【正】He gave us a report on current affairs.

【辨析】current affairs 是"时事,新闻"的意思,属于习惯用法,其中 affair 在此短语中应用复数形式。类似的习惯用法还有 state of affairs 局势,事态,foreign affairs 外交事务等。

It is impossible to end this state of affairs. 无法结束这种事态。

## afford vt. 提供,负担得起,花得起

## 0039 她能借给我一些钱。

【误】She can afford lending me some money.

[IE] She can afford to lend me some money.

【辨析】afford 后可跟名词或动词不定式作宾语,而通常不用动名词作宾语,即可以用 afford sth. 或 afford to do sth.,但不能用 afford doing sth.。

You can't afford to operate the machine without sleep.

不睡觉你就没有精力操作那台机器。」。如此如此是出版。

#### 0040 当时许多人上不起学。

【误】Many people could not afford for going to school at that time.

(IE) Many people could not afford to go to school at that time.

【辨析】afford 后接名词或不定式作宾语,不接 for 引导的介词短语。

afraid adj. 害怕的,畏惧的

### 0041 很抱歉我们无法向你提供帮助。

【误】I'm very afraid that we can't offer you the help.

【正】I'm very much afraid that we can't offer you the help.

【辨析】习惯上 afraid 之前一般不用 very 修饰,但可以用 much, very much 修饰。

Don't be much afraid to ask for help. 不要害怕请人帮忙。

### 0042 我不喜欢讲法语,因为我怕出错。

【误】I don't like to speak French because I'm afraid to make mistakes.

(E) I don't like to speak French because I'm afraid of making mistakes.

【辨析】be afraid to do 表示害怕而不敢去做某事; be afraid of doing 表示担心会发生某事。

She was afraid of breaking the vase. 她担心会打破花瓶。

He is afraid to be here alone. 他怕一个人待在这儿。

## 0043 她是一位受惊的妇女。

【误】She is an afraid woman.

(IE) She is a frightened woman.

【辨析】以 a 开头的形容词,如 alone, afraid, asleep, aware, ashamed 等,以及 content, unable, ill 等,一般只能用作表语,不能用作定语。

We must be clearly aware that we still have a long way to go. 我们必须清楚地认识到我们还差得很远。

after prep. 在·····之后,在·····后面

## 0044 2个月以后我们就毕业了。

【误】We shall graduate after two months.