大学英语 错句手册

袁懋梓 /编著

Iron is easy to rust. X

I am impossible to get there in time.

The traffic is very convenient here.

Her left eye is blind.X

would you please don't make any noi

How to spell this word? X

he match had to cancel owing to



A COLLECTION OF INCORRECT SENTENCES IN COLLEGE ENGLISH

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前 言

英语学习没有捷径可走,却有一些诀窍可取。大学生在英语说与写的实践中,随时发现、及时纠正错误的句子,是提高英语准确表达能力的有效手段。把经常犯和可能犯的错误聚而歼之,则是该手段得以事半功倍的诀窍。这便是本书编写的目的。

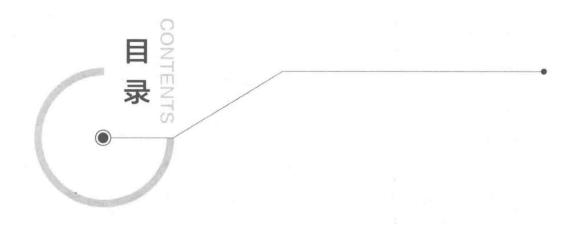
形形色色的错句在大学生的英语表达中不时出现。有的错句,学生由于习以为常而见怪不怪,成了其口语和书面语中一个个难看的 bug(小错误)。许多错句看似是偶然、孤立的,其实都是有迹可循、有根可挖的。它们涉及英语使用的方方面面,乃至细枝末节。本书旨在尽可能全面地将它们呈现出来。

本书收录了2100多个典型错句。编者根据其错误的根源,梳理出8 大类、80多次类、260多小类,通过正误对比、类例、解析和提示等形式呈现,希望读者在知其所以然的同时,能够举一反三。

在本书的编写工作中,高健、徐世明、彭雪行、李建波、丛干滋、戚娜、马桂芹、于华祥、成军育、郭俊霞、刘志平、赵培华、刘茂坤等同志提供了帮助,在此向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

由于编者的能力所限,书中的错误、疏漏和不足在所难免,诚望读者批评指正。

编 者 2018年4月



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(一) 名词的误用

1. 名词单数形式误作复数形式

(1) 不可数名词误作可数名词

错句 1

- Sweats were dripping from my brow.
- Sweat was dripping from my brow. 汗水正从我的额头滴下。

错句2

- Corns grow well in a temperate zone.
 - ☑ Corn grows well in a temperate zone. 玉米在温带长得好。

错句3

- There were enough evidences to prove him guilty.
- ☑ There was enough evidence to prove him guilty. 有足够的证据证明他有罪。

错句4

- The fire caused enormous damages to the city.
- ☑ The fire caused enormous damage to the city. 这场火对这座城市造成了巨大破坏。

错句5

- The hungry tigers were eating their preys.
- ☑ The hungry tigers were eating their prey. 饥饿的老虎正在吃它们的猎物。

错句6

- Their laughters annoyed the visitors there.
- ☑ Their laughter annoyed the visitors there. 他们的笑声惹得那里的游客不高兴。

错句7

- Advices are usually helpful to us.
- Advice is usually helpful to us. 忠告通常对我们有益。

、错句8

- How many baggages do you have?
- How many pieces of baggage do you have? 你有多少行李?

错句9

- It's a useful equipment and I intend to have it repaired.
- ② It's a useful piece of equipment and I intend to have it repaired. 这是一件有用的器具,我想找人把它修好。

错句 10

- Garbages have a bad smell.
- Garbage has a bad smell.垃圾有难闻的气味。

错句 11

- Cattle and sheep live on grasses.
- Cattle and sheep live on grass.
- 牛羊靠食草为生。

错句 12

- That street is full of litters.
- That street is full of litter.那条街到处都是垃圾。

错句 13

- Furnitures are often made of wood.
- Furniture is often made of wood.



家具通常是木制的。

错句 14

- My father's hairs have turned grey.
- My father's hair has turned grey. 我爸爸的头发已经变白了。

错句 15

- A scientist should benefit all mankinds.
- A scientist should benefit all mankind. 科学家应该使全人类受益。

提示

- 1. 不可数名词包括不可计数的物质名词和抽象名词,如 beer, happiness;也包括表示学科、运动的名词,如 physics, football;还包括一些表示通称的名词,如 fruit, equipment, money, furniture, stationery, luggage, scenery, jewelry等。
- 2. 当不可数名词表示"一个,一件"等概念时,须与相应的量词搭配,如: a piece of news/information/advice/luggage/bread, a cake of soap, a stick of chalk 等。

(2) 单、复数同形的名词词尾误加-(e)s

错句 16

- All the aircrafts are grounded because of the heavy fog.
- All the aircraft are grounded because of the heavy fog. 所有飞机都因这场大雾而停飞。

错句 17

- We ordered a dozen egg rolls and three dozens eggs.
- We ordered a dozen egg rolls and three dozen eggs. 我们订了一打蛋卷和三打鸡蛋。

错句 18

- A lot of cows and sheeps died because of the polluted water.
- A lot of cows and sheep died because of the polluted water. 许多牛羊因水污染而死亡。

错句 19

They have ten heads of cattle.

They have ten head of cattle.
他们有 10 头牛。



单复数同形的名词包括:某些动物名称,如 deer, sheep, swine;某些表示计量和货币单位的名词,如 dozen, head, horsepower, hertz, yuan, jin;以及 aircraft, craft, means, series, species, works(工厂)等。dozen 和 score 在表示确切数目时,其单复数形式相同。

(3) 因单、复数不同意义而误用复数形式

错句 20

- The war-torn country is trying to seek humanitarian aids from the UN.
- ☑ The war-torn country is trying to seek humanitarian aid from the UN. 这个遭受战争破坏的国家正设法寻求联合国的人道主义援助。

解析 aid 作"(金钱或物资)援助"解时为不可数名词,作"辅助设备"解时为可数名词。

错句 21

- The bus-conductor didn't have enough changes.
- The bus-conductor didn't have enough change.

公共汽车售票员没有足够的零钱。

解析 change 作"找给的零钱"解时为不可数名词,作"变化"等解时为可数名词。

错句 22

- If I don't get it finished in time, I'll be in troubles.
- If I don't get it finished in time, I'll be in trouble.

我如果不按时把它完成就要倒霉了。

解析 trouble 作"困境,责难"解时为不可数名词,作"麻烦,困难"解时为可数名词。

错句 23

- Our manager has rich experiences in marketing.
- Our manager has rich experience in marketing.

我们的经理具有丰富的销售经验。

解析 experience 作"经验,实践"解时为不可数名词,作"(一次)经历"解时为可数名词。

错句 24

- A Have some more chickens.
- Have some more chicken.

多吃些鸡肉。

解析 chicken 作"鸡"解时为可数名词,作"鸡肉"解时为不可数名词。

(4) 作定语的单数名词误用复数形式

错句 25

- We need a lot of children actors.
- We need a lot of child actors.

我们需要很多儿童演员。



如该句所示,在表示复数意义的复合名词中,前面的名词通常用单数形式。但是,man 和 woman 都须用复数形式,如: men teachers(男教师),women doctors(女医生)。

错句 26

- The company provided a three-months training course.
- The company provided a three-month training course.

公司提供了一个为期三个月的培训班。

解析 表示量度的可数名词(如正确句子中的 month)须用单数形式与前面的数词构成复合名词,再如: a two-part novel(分为两部分的小说), a twelve-foot pole(12 英尺的杆子), a twenty-mile march(20 英里行军)。

类例

- That was a ten-pounds note.
- That was a ten-pound note.

那是一张 10 英镑的纸币。

(5) 短语中的单数名词误用复数形式

错句 27

- Let's discuss this matter in details.
- Let's discuss this matter in detail.

让我们详细讨论一下这个问题吧。

解析 in detail 是一个介词短语,意思是"详细地"。



错句 28

- Please cut the apple in halves.
- Please cut the apple in half.

请把苹果切成两半。

解析 in half(=into halves) 是个短语,意思是"对分地,成两半地"。

错句 29

- They seemed to be on holidays at that time.
- They seemed to be on holiday at that time. 那时他们似乎在度假。

be/go on holiday 是个短语,意思是"度假"。 解析

错句30

- These second-hand cars are in good conditions.
- These second-hand cars are in good condition.

这些二手车的车况良好。

解析 be in (good) condition 是短语,意思是"状况良好"。

错句31

- With efforts, she managed to stop herself laughing.
- With (an) effort, she managed to stop herself laughing. 她好不容易才忍住了笑。

with (an) effort (= with difficulty)是个短语,意思是"吃力地"。

错句 32

- I had no difficulties (in) making myself understood.
- I had no difficulty (in) making myself understood.

我毫不费力地表达了自己的意思。

have some/no difficulty (in) doing sth. (做某事费力/不费力)是固定 搭配。



在复合名词中作定语的名词通常用单数形式,如: a roof garden, a love story, bus drivers, shoe stores, stone wallso



2. 名词复数形式误作单数形式

(1) 只有复数形式的名词误用单数形式

错句 33

- Public spending must be kept within reasonable bound.
- Public spending must be kept within reasonable bounds. 公共开支必须控制在合理的范围之内。

错句 34

- When you get off, don't forget your personal belonging.
- When you get off, don't forget your personal belongings. 下车时别忘记自己的随身物品。

错句 35

- They live on the outskirt of London.
- They live on the outskirts of London. 他们住在伦敦市郊。

错句36

- The poor child had never had cheerful surrounding.
- The poor child had never had cheerful surroundings. 这可怜的孩子从未有过欢乐的环境。

错句 37

- He will receive compensation for the loss of his earning caused by the accident.
- He will receive compensation for the loss of his earnings caused by the accident.

他将得到事故造成的收入损失补偿。



只有复数形式的名词包括: 衣着类名词 clothes, jeans, pants, pajamas, shorts, trousers 等; 工具类名词 glasses, nail-clippers, scissors, spectacles, sunglasses, tongs, tweezers 等; 以-ings 结尾的名词 belongings, earnings, findings, lodgings, savings, surroundings, tidings, winnings, writings 等; 其他名词 eaves, living-quarters, outskirts, remains, riches, thanks 等。

(2) 通常用复数形式的名词误用单数形式

错句 38

- Her asset included shares in the company and a house in France.
- ❷ Her assets included shares in the company and a house in France. 她的财产包括在公司的股份和在法国的一所房子。

解析 asset(资产,财产)通常用复数形式,但作定语时用单数,如: the net asset value of the company(公司的资产净值)。

错句39

- He was wearing an earphone when I met him.
- He was wearing earphones when I met him.

我遇见他时,他正戴着耳机。

解析 earphone 通常用复数,如: a pair/set of earphones。但作定语时用单数,如: an earphone socket(耳机插孔)。

错句 40

- Would you prefer rice or noodle?
- Would you prefer rice or noodles?

你喜欢吃米饭还是面条?

解析 noodle 通常用复数形式,但作定语时用单数,如: chicken noodle soup (鸡汤面)。

错句 41

- We offered our heartiest congratulation to him.
- We offered our heartiest congratulations to him.

我们向他致以衷心的祝贺。

解析 congratulation 通常以复数形式出现,但也有作为不可数名词的用法,如: a letter of congratulation(贺信)。

错句 42

- The hotel has special facility for welcoming disabled people.
- The hotel has special facilities for welcoming disabled people.

这家旅馆有专供残疾人使用的设施。

解析 facility(设备,设施)用复数形式,再如: sports facilities, cooking facilities。

(3) 因单、复数不同意义而误用单数形式

错句 43

- Her good look quickly affected the audience.
- Her good looks quickly affected the audience. 她的美貌很快打动了观众。

解析 look 为单数形式时作"看,查找,样子"解,作"容貌"解时用复数形式。

错句 44

- We need a capable person to help us in time of difficulties.
- ☑ We need a capable person to help us in times of difficulties.

 困境之中,我们需要能人帮助。

解析 time 为单数形式时作"时间"解,作"时代,时期,年代"解时为复数形式。

错句 45

- Many people lost their life at sea.
- Many people lost their lives at sea.

许多人在海上丧生。

解析 life 作"生活"解时为不可数名词,作"生命"解时为可数名词。

错句 46

- We make furniture out of a variety of different wood.
- We make furniture out of a variety of different woods.

我们用各种不同的木材做家具。

解析 wood 作"木头"解时为不可数名词,作"木材"解时为可数名词。

错句 47

- Literature and art should meet the need of the people.
- Literature and art should meet the needs of the people.

文学和艺术应该满足人民的需要。

解析 need 作"需要,必须"解时为不可数名词,如:"There is no need for you to come tomorrow. (你明天不必来。)"作"需要的事物,欲望"解时为可数名词,而且通常用复数形式,再如: financial needs(经济上的需要)。

错句 48

- I didn't mean to hurt your feeling.
- I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.

我无意伤害你的感情。