

英语中常见的错误

S · E · 佩 西 斯

COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH

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S · E · 佩 西 斯 著

张 瑞 璧 夏 建 明 译

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译 者 的 话

《英语中常见的错误》一书是专门为亚洲学生编写的，目的是指导他们参加各种甄别考试。书中所搜集的一千多条实例大多数来自香港学生的试卷。我们觉得这些错误也大量出现在中学生的试卷和作业本里，很值得中学生和同等程度的自学者引为鉴戒，因此把它译出来以飧读者。

本书的个别例句内容不很健康，有些例句反映的是香港的社会生活，我们做了适当删改，特此说明，希望读者注意取其精华，去其糟粕。

由于我们水平有限，翻译中可能有不妥之处，希望读者批评指正。

一九八一年九月

前 言

本书是由学生所犯错误的实例编纂而成的。这些错误之所以被选出来进行分析，是因为它们普遍存在于香港学校的甄别考试中。本书是为所有那些希望参加这类考试，特别是那些自学的学生编纂的，目的是帮助他们记忆。这不是一本语法书，所以解说只保留最低限度的数量。语法条条只有必要时才出现。语法错误的纠正主要是靠例句，而例句的提供则以学生所犯错误出现的频率为准则，按次序排列：最常见的错误排在最前面。书后的索引则按字母次序列出了最常用错的词，目的是使学生进一步注意那些经常引诱他们犯错误的潜在危险。由于书中已经有了足够的正确表达的实例，就不再增加练习题了。

至于本书应该如何进一步改进，出版者将非常乐意接受指教。

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书末索引提供的是最常用错的词。

第一部分 容易加以改正的错误

A. 永远是单数形式的名词

〔注〕与之搭配的动词也必须用单数形式。

1. 误: The streets are crowded with traffics.
正: The streets are crowded with traffic.
街道上交通十分拥挤。
2. 误: Homeworks make me tired.
正: Homework makes me tired.
家庭作业把我弄得疲惫不堪。
3. 误: My mother is always busy with her house-works.
正: My mother is always busy with her house-work.
我妈妈总是忙她的家务。
4. 误: This Association does social works.
正: This Association does social work.
这个协会从事社会工作。
5. 误: The sceneries of Hong Kong are beautiful.
正: The scenery of Hong Kong is beautiful.
香港的景色十分秀丽。
6. 误: Advices are helpful to us.
正: Advice is helpful to us.
规劝对我们有益。

7. 误: I went to him for informations about the journey.

正: I went to him for *information* about the journey.

我找他打听有关旅行的消息。

8. 误: We must all pay attentions to our health

正: We must all pay *attention* to our health.

我们都必须注意身体健康。

9. 误: We have adequate transports in our city.

正: We have adequate *transport* in our city.

较好: We have adequate *means of transport* in our city.

我们这座城里有足够的运输工具。

10. 误: The new furnitures in our dining room are beautiful.

正: The new *furniture* in our dining room is beautiful.

我们餐室的新家具很漂亮。

11. 误: Our school laboratory has all the equipments necessary.

正: Our school laboratory has all the *equipment necessary*.

我们学校的实验室设备齐全。

12. 误: Her hairs are combed in the latest fashion.

正: Her *hair* is combed in the latest fashion.

她的头发梳得很时髦。

13. 误: Loud shoutings sound from the next flat.

正: Loud shouting sounds from the next flat.
隔壁套房里传来了高声的喊叫。

14. 误: Their laughters annoy the elderly man

正: Their laughter annoys the elderly man.
他们的笑声把那位老人家惹生气了。

15. 误: Fightings break out between the two armies.

正: Fighting breaks out between the two armies.

这两支军队之间爆发了战斗。

16. 误: When he died, he left all his properties to his widow.

正: When he died, he left all his property to his widow.

他死的时候把财产都留给了他的遗孀。

17. 误: Sweats were dripping from my brow.

正: Sweat was dripping from my brow.
汗水从我的额上不停地滴下来。

18. 误: We had a lot of funns at the Christmas party

正: We had a lot of fun at the Christmas party.

在圣诞节的宴会上我们很快活。

19. 误: Merriments fill the hall.

正: Merriment fills the hall.
欢乐充满了整个大厅。

20. 误: He played some wonderful musics on the piano.

正: He played some wonderful music on the piano.

他用钢琴演奏了几首美妙的乐曲。

21. 误: The bus-conductor had not enough changes.

正: The bus-conductor had not enough change.
那位公共汽车售票员的零钱不够找了。

22. 误: Many peoples go to the beach in summer.

正: Many people go to the beach in summer.
夏天,许多人都到海滨去。

23. 误: I read many books in order to gain more knowledges.

正: I read many books in order to gain more knowledge.

为了获得更多的知识我阅读了大量的书籍。

24. 误: Hungry tigers eat their preys.

正: Hungry tigers eat their prey.

饿虎吞食它们的猎物。

25. 误: His overcoat was covered with dirts.

正: His overcoat was covered with dirt.

他的大衣沾满了脏东西。

26. 误: Thick smokes come out of the squatter's hut.

正: Thick smoke comes out of the squatter's hut.

浓烟从牧羊人的茅屋里冒了出来。

27. 误: My uncle is doing good businesses with America.

正: My uncle is doing good business with America.

我舅舅正在同美国做大有赚头的买卖。

〔注〕当 business 指“贸易”时，它总是单数形式的，作“公司”或“商号”解时，可以有复数形式。

28. 误: I receive trainings in the Boy Scouts.

正: I receive training in the Boy Scouts.

我在童子军里受训。

29. 误: Fresh fishes taste good for lunch.

正: Fresh fish tastes good for lunch.

鲜鱼作午餐很合口味。

〔注〕作为食物，fish用单数形式。

30. 误: Young men do not drink alcohols.

正: Young men do not drink alcohol.

青年人不要喝酒。

31. 误: Hong Kong is short of building lands.

正: Hong Kong is short of building land.

香港缺乏建筑地皮。

〔注〕Land 作“国家”解时，可用复数形式。

32. 误: We go to school to get our educations.

正: We go to school to get our education.

我们上学的目的是接受教育。

33. 误: Many a starry nights we walked along the sea-front.

正: Many a starry night we walked along the sea-front.

多少个繁星之夜我们沿着海滨马路散步。

〔注〕 many a 的结构后面总是接单数名词。

34. 误: Warm clothings are comfortable in winter.

正: Warm clothing is comfortable in winter.

保暖的衣服冬天穿起来很舒服。

35. 误: The tourist brought his luggages to the hotel.

正: The tourist brought his luggage to the hotel.

那位游客扛着行李到了旅社。

〔注〕 Luggage 是个集体名词, 指袋子、箱子、行李袋, 等等。 Baggage 与 luggage 同义, 也总是用单数形式。例如: This baggage is heavy. (这件行李很重。)

36. 误: The Chinese eat rice; Europeans eat breads.

正: The Chinese eat rice; Europeans eat bread.

中国人吃大米, 欧洲人吃面包。

37. 误: We buy fruits at the greengrocers.

正: We buy fruit at the greengrocers.

我们在蔬菜、水果商店里买水果。

38. 误: More foods are necessary for an increasing population.

正: More *food* is necessary for an increasing population.

人口的增长要求有更多的食品。

39. 误: Last term at school I made progresses.

正: Last term at school I made progress.

上学期我在学校里取得了进步。

40. 误: At the basketball match there were three hundreds people.

正: At the basketball match there were three hundred people.

有三百人观看了这场篮球赛。

〔注〕当数字作形容词用时它总是单数形式。

41. 误: I want to buy three dozens fireworks for Chinese New Year.

正: I want to buy three dozen fireworks for Chinese New Year.

我要买三打过春节放的鞭炮。

42. 误: The accident caused damages to the house.

正: The accident caused damage to the house.
这一意外事故毁坏了这座房屋。

〔注〕damage 的复数形式 damages 指胜诉时从法庭上获得的损害赔偿。

43. 误: We sat on the grasses to eat our food.

正: We sat on the grass to eat our food.
我们坐在草地上吃东西。

44. 误: Baits are necessary in order to catch fish.

正: Bait is necessary in order to catch fish.

要捉鱼就得有鱼饵。

45. 误: Corns grow well in a temperate zone.

正: Corn grows well in a temperate zone.

谷物在温带生长良好。

46. 误: Modern machineries are expensive.

正: Modern machinery is expensive.

新式的机器价格昂贵。

47. 误: He spoke many nonsenses.

正: He spoke much nonsense.

他讲了许多废话。

48. 误: The heavy thunders frighten the boy.

正: The heavy thunder frightens the boy.

霹雳的响声使孩子受惊。

49. 误: Garbages have a bad smell.

正: Garbage has a bad smell.

垃圾堆散发臭气。

〔注〕在某些形容词前面加上定冠词，使之转变为名词
(如: the poor, the rich)，意思指那一种或那一个阶级的整体。这时，该名词必须保留形式上的单数，而动词则必须用复数形式。

50. 误: The poors lead miserable lives.

正: The poor lead miserable lives.

穷人们过着悲惨的生活。

51. 误: The sparrow's youngs are warm in their nest.

正: The sparrow's young are warm in their nest.

幼雀在巢里很温暖。

52. 误: The clevers are at the top of the class.

正: The clever are at the top of the class.

这些聪明的学生在班级里名列前茅。

〔注〕不要把Police(警察), Clergy(神父)和Cattle(牛)当作单数名词, 他们都是复数名词。动词要用复数形式。例如:

The Police keep order in the city.

(警察在城里维持秩序。)

A Policeman catches the thief.

(有个警察捉住了那个小偷。)

The Clergy are ministers of religion.

(神父就是教主。)

A Clergyman preaches in church.

(有个神父在教堂里传教。)

The Cattle are grazing in the meadows.

(牛在草地上吃草。)

A Cow is standing near the gate.

(一只乳牛站在大门旁。)

B. 永远是复数形式的名词

〔注〕与之搭配的动词都用复数形式。

1. 误: My uncle has a farm in the New Territory.

正: My uncle has a farm in the New Territories.

我叔父在新的领地上有个农场。