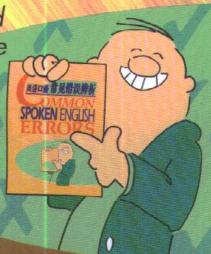
英语口语常见错误辨析

SPOKEN ENGLISH FRIRORS

Joseph and Linda Boyle



.9

上海外语教育出版社





LONGMAN朗文

620

4315.9 B92

英语**口语**

SPOKEN ENGLISH ERRORS

Joseph and Linda Boyle



E.

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语口语常见错误辨析/(英)博伊尔(Boyle, J.),

(英)博伊尔(Boyle, L.)著;张以文改编. -上海:上海外语教育出版社:艾迪生·维斯理·朗文出版社中国有限公司,1999

ISBN 7-81046-230-X

I. 英··· II. ①博··· ②博··· ③张··· III. 英语 - 口语 - 语 言教学 - 教学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 19963 号

上海外语教育出版社

出版发行:

艾迪生・维斯理・朗文出版社中国有限公司

责任编辑: 梁泉胜

印刷者:上海长阳印刷厂

经 销:新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 850×1168 1/32 印张 6.75 字数 188 千字

.版 次: 1999年7月第1版 1999年7月第1次印刷

印 数: 10000册

书 号: ISBN 7-81046-230-X/G • 574

定 价: 10.30 元

图 字: 09-1995-027号

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向承印(订)厂调换

前言

现在,国际交往日益频繁,无论面对面打交道,还是使用电话,都需要讲英语,因此,说一口好英语正变得越来越重要。

英语口语中的错误常会引起误解和麻烦,而且有时说话 人说了错话还不知道自己出口有误。为了帮助读者避免出现 一些常见的英语口语错误,我们特意编写此书,奉献给广大 的英语学习者和英语工作者。

本书列举的口语错误,有的属于语法错误,有的属于用词不当,有的属于汉语的影响。如有人在电话中向对方说:"Wait!"有人在饭店里对招待员说:"Hey, waiter!"这些话在英语中都是非常不礼貌的。较客气的说法应该是:"Would you mind holding on?"和"Excuse me, waiter!"。对一个母语不是英语的人来说,要弄清哪种表达是失礼的,而正确的表达又应该怎样,确实不是一件轻而易举的事。

本书的例句经过多年采集,它们都是中国人讲英语时常出现的错误。编者特意用浅显的语言,对这些错误进行分析和解释,因为本书的目的在于实用 —— 帮助读者认识英语口语中的错误和改正错误。

本书根据语言使用的不同场合分为 10 章,如在饭店、打电话、求职面试、银行往来和购物等。所收集的口语错误分归各章,各章内的错误均以字母顺序为序。

每章后附有两种练习:第一种练习是选择题,每题有3 个划线处,其中一个有错,要求读者找出错处,并改正之; 第二种练习各由两组对话组成,每组对话中都有 10 个错,要求读者找出并改正之。实践证明,这种练习对谙熟英语口语者也有一定的难度。

由于每章的练习都分别将该章分析解释的错误再次呈现于读者面前,因而,它们使读者更能掌握正确的表达。

我们对下列人员谨致谢意:

多年来帮助我们收集错误的许多老师和学生们;

Denise Suen Lai Kuen、Annie Wong Pui Yee、Wendy Chan Sau Wing 先生等,他们向我们指出了英语口语中一些 因受到汉语影响而产生的错误;

朗文公司的编辑出版人员,特别是 Sue Falkingham 女士使我们意识到有必要写这样一本书, Chris Knott 女士在本书的编写和出版过程中一直给予我们鼓励和指导;

给本书提供改进意见的朗文公司的读者,特别是 David Bunton 先生,他是本系列丛书中第一本非常成功的书的作者;

Grace Pow 女士,她为本书作了高质量的编辑工作; Justin Rae 先生,他为本书绘制了有趣的插图。

> Joseph Boyle Linda Boyle 1991 年 6 月

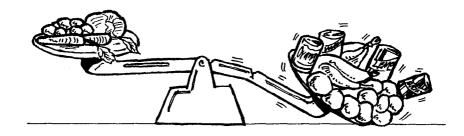
Chapter 1 In a Restaurant 在饭店



Balanced food

- You should eat balanced food with plenty of vegetables.
- ✓ You should eat a balanced diet with plenty of vegetables.

注意词语的搭配,不能将"不偏食"说成"balanced food", 而要说成"a balanced diet"。



Beef-steak

- X I want to order a beef-steak.
- ✓ I want to order a steak.

在饭店中吃牛排,通常只说"steak",不必特别指出是"beef"。

Calculated

- X I think the bill is calculated wrongly.
- ✓ I think the bill is wrong.
- ✓ I think there is a mistake in the bill.

"帐算错"在英语中不能说成"the bill is calculated wrongly", 而要说成"the bill is wrong", 或"there is a mistake in the bill"。误句中使用"calculated"一词,显然是受到汉语"算"字的影响。

Call

- X Can I call dishes now?
- ✓ Can I order now?

"叫"在英语中可译成 "call"、"tell"或 "order"等。

实际使用中,须根据情况的不同,选择合适的用词。 在饭店里"叫一份客饭",要用"order"。



Certain times

- I used to eat at any time, but now I have my meals at certain times.
- ✓ I used to eat at any time, but now I have my meals at fixed times/definite times/regular times.

"at certain times"表示只是"偶尔地"、"难得地"吃顿饭。而说话人之意是要表达他一天中有规律地定时用餐,所以应该用"at fixed times", "at definite times"或"at regular times"。

Choices

- X What's the choices of salad dressing?
- ✓ What's the choice of salad dressings?

你面前有许多色拉调料供选择,所以要用复数 "salad dressings"。你只在其中选择一种,所以用单数 "choice"。

Check for/on

- 1 X I think my bill's wrong. Would you check for it?
 - ✓ I think my bill's wrong. Would you check it?

当 "check"作 "核对"、"检查"解释时,可作及物动词,后面不必跟介词。下面的例句也是这样。

- 2 X Please have a check on the bill?
 - ✓ Would you please check the bill?

Cup

- X One cup of Coke, please.
- ✓ One glass of Coke, please.

"一杯"在英语中视情况用"a cup"或"a glass"。 如指磁器的茶杯,应该用"a cup";如指玻璃杯,应 该用"a glass"。

在说"一杯茶"、"一杯咖啡"等时, 英语中常用 "a cup of tea", "a cup of coffee" 等; 在说"一杯可口可乐"、"一杯啤酒"等时, 常用"a glass of Coke", "a glass of beer"等。

Dinner

- 1 X May I have the pleasure to have dinner with you tonight?
 - X May I have dinner with you tonight?

说话人的意思是邀请某人一起吃饭,但是"to have dinner with you"在英语中听起来倒有点像你在要求别人请你去作客。用下面一句邀请某人作客也是错的:

2 X May I enjoy dinner with you tonight?

这一句同样听来好像说话人在要求别人请他去作客。 英语中,邀请别人作客的一种较好的惯用表达为:

✓ Would you like to join me for dinner tonight?

Do

- X Do you like a drink?
- ✓ Would you like a drink?

"Do you like a drink?"指习惯,它的意思是"你喜欢喝酒吗?"用"Would you like a drink?"才是在特定场合请人喝酒的正确表达方式。

Don't

- X Don't you have breakfast today?
- ✓ Didn't you have breakfast today?

"你吃过早饭吗?"是询问已经发生的动作,所以必须用过去时。

"hard"是形容词,也是副词。

副词 "hardly"的词义和副词 "hard"的词义是不相同的。请看下例中"hardly"的用法:

We had hardly finished eating when the plates were collected.

"hardly . . . when . . . " 意为"刚……就……",本句意思是:我们刚刚吃完,碟子就被收走了。

✓ We can hardly expect to get a good table.

这里的"hardly"意为"几乎不"。

Have/Having

- 1 X There will have plenty of food for four of us.
 - ✓ There will be plenty of food for four of us.
- 2 X Can we get a table having a sea view?
 - ✓ Can we get a table with a sea view?

病句错在受到汉语"有"字用法的影响。汉语中的"有"用法广泛,在英语中不能一概用"have"与之对应。

Hey

- X Hey! Waiter.
- ✓ Excuse me, waiter.

此处用"Hey"不礼貌。

Holding you

- X Sorry for holding you.
- ✓ Sorry for holding you up.
- ✓ Sorry for keeping you,

"holding you" 意为"抓住你"、"抱住你"。如果你因让别人久等而向他表示歉意时, 你应说"holding you up"或"keeping you"。

. It

- X You ate bad seafood. It is why you are sick.
- ✓ You ate bad seafood. That is why you are sick.

不能用"it"来指前一句所描述的情况,应用"that"。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

病句错在将汉语"五成熟"直接译成"fifty per cent"。要表达"既不太生又不太熟","medium"才是恰当的用词。如果你要把牛排烧得熟些,则应该使用"well-done"一词。

Five

- X The bill comes to two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and five (227.50).
- The bill comes to two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
- The bill comes to two hundred and twenty-seven fifty.

"227.50 美元"中,小数点后的 50 指的是 50 美分,在口语中应说成"fifty cents"或"fifty",不能说成"five"。在上述两句正确的表达中,后一句较短,用得更为普遍。

Give

- X Excuse me. Can you give me the fish I ordered?
- ✓ Excuse me. Can you **bring** me the fish I ordered? 请服务员把鱼"端"来,这个"端"字,在英语里不 能说成"give",而应说成"bring"。

Had bought

- X Today I had bought two ice creams.
- ✓ Today I bought two ice creams.

这里的"买",是指说话前某个时间发生的动作,所以要用过去时,即"bought",不能用过去完成时"had bought"。

过去完成时用于表示发生在过去某一时间之前的动作,如下句中的"买",就应该用过去完成时:

I had bought two ice creams before an hour had gone by.

Hardly

- X The waiters are working very hardly.
- ✓ The waiters are working very hard.

"Don't"用于询问习惯性的动作,如:

- ✓ Don't you have breakfast at seven every morning?
- ✓ Don't you have breakfast with your wife?



Easy

- X We can easy eat six dishes between us.
- ✓ We can easily eat six dishes between us.

病句中的 "easy"是形容词,不能用作状语修饰动词 "eat",须将其改变成副词 "easily"。在下面句子中, "easy"作为形容词使用是正确的:

✓ It is easy to eat too much at a buffet dinner.

Enjoy

- X I enjoy the meal very much.
- ✓ I enjoyed the meal very much.

从语法上分析,此句错在用现在时上,因为在谈及已 经享用过的一餐饭时,应该用过去时。

Fifty per cent

- X I'd like my steak fifty per cent, please.
- ✓ I'd like my steak medium, please.

Lately

- X Let's dine early. I don't like to eat lately.
- ✓ Let's dine early. I don't like to eat late.

副词 "late" 意思为 "晚"、"迟" 。副词 "lately" 意 思为"最近"、"不久前"。此处说话人的意思是"吃 饭晚", 所以应该用"late"。

下面一句中应该用"lately":

✓ I have lost my appetite lately.

Meal of breakfast X A meal of breakfast gives you energy for the day.

✓ A good breakfast gives you energy for the day.

当我们吃饭时,如果吃的只是稀饭,而没有其它食物 时,我们可以说"a meal of porridge"。但是,我们 不能说 "a meal of breakfast"。

此例中, 正确的说法是用 "a good breakfast", 此外, 也可说 "a big/heavy/substantial/proper breakfast"。

- Mind to check 1 X Would you mind to check the bill?
 - ✓ Would you mind checking the bill?

"mind"后用动名词(即动词原形 + ing),不能用动 词不定式。

- 2 X Would you mind coming to my home for dinner toniaht?
 - ✓ Would you like to come to my home for dinner tonight?

"would you mind coming"从语法上讲没有错,但是 "would you mind"有"麻烦别人"的意思,因此,此 句不适合用于邀请人进餐, 应改为"would you like to come" .

Nearby

- X Could we have a table **nearby** the window?
- ✓ Could we have a table near the window?

"nearby"是副词,不能用在名词"the window"之前。 "the window"前应该用介词,如"near","beside"或 "by"等。



Of course not

- Does the restaurant serve meals all day? (Reply)
 Of course not! Lunch is 11-2, and dinner 7-11.
- ✓ Does the restaurant serve meals all day? (Reply) Sorry, I'm afraid not. Lunch is 11-2, and dinner 7-11.

用"of course not"回答,显得粗鲁和不客气,因为它给人一种印象:怎么问话人会问出一个愚蠢的问题。

One of

- X One of the suggestion made seemed good to all the diners.
- ✓ One of the suggestions made seemed good to all the diners.

"one of" 后应该接复数名词。

Opened

- X We are not opened till six o'clock.
- ✓ We are not open till six o'clock.

表示饭店(或商店)是"关着的"、"不在营业之中的",在英语中用的是"closed";但说饭店(或商店)是"开着的"、"在营业中的"时,在英语中却不是对应地用"opened",而要用形容词"open"。

"opened"用在下面一句是正确的:

✓ The doors will not be opened till the film has ended.

Order

- 1 X I haven't made such an order.
 - ✓ This wasn't my order.
 - ✓ I didn't order this.

在餐馆里,如果要说"这不是我订的菜",不应该用现在完成时,而只须说:"This wasn't my order."或"I didn't order this."

- 2 X I make an order later, thank you.
 - ✓ I'll make my order later, thank you.

"我以后再订",显然"订"是指将来某个时间才会发生的动作,所以此处该用将来时。

Pieces of

- X I ate only two pieces of sandwich for lunch.
- ✓ I ate only two sandwiches for lunch.

英语中,在说有些需要切成一片片才吃的食物时,确实要用"pieces of",如"pieces of cake/bread/short-bread/chocolate"等,但是在说"sandwich"时却有所不同。在英语中,"sandwich"是可数名词,"两个三明治"应该说成"two sandwiches",而不能说成"two pieces of sandwich"。

Prefer

- X I prefer rice than potatoes.
- ✓ I prefer rice to potatoes.

"喜欢……而不喜欢……"在英语中用"prefer + n. + to + n." 句型,而不用"prefer . . . than . . ."。

下面表达是正确的:

✓ I prefer to eat rice rather than potatoes.

Reservation

- X Do you have reservation?
- ✓ Do you have a reservation?

"reservation"用作某次具体的"预订席位"时,须加不定冠词。但是,当它泛指"预订席位"时,可不加冠词,但要用复数形式,如:

Reservations are necessary on Saturdays and Sundays.

Right

- X You're now ready to order, right?
- ✓ Excuse me, are you ready to order now?
- ✓ Would you like to order now?

这里, "right"一词用得太唐突, 而且给人一种不客气的感觉, 应避免使用。

Seat

- X I telephoned earlier and booked a seat near the window.
- ✓ I telephoned earlier and booked a table near the window.

在英语中,订票看戏常说成"book a seat", 而到饭店订桌位请客吃饭, 则说成"book a table"。

Selling

- X The food selling by hawkers can make you ill.
- ✓ The food sold by hawkers can make you ill.

现在分词短语和过去分词短语都可跟在所修饰的名词 或代词后面,作后置定语,如:

- ✓ There are many patients waiting outside.
- ✓ I enjoyed the play put on by the teachers.

在语态上,现在分词表示主动,过去分词表示被动。 "病人在外面等候",是主动关系,故用现在分词 "waiting"。"该剧由老师们演出",是被动关系,故用

此为试读,需要允强"puf"请访问: www.ertongbook.com