

初中学生 英语典型错误

例解

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全世界都踢足球。
× The whole world plays football.
✓ Football is played all over the world.



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前 言

《初中学生英语典型错误例解》是根据中学英语教学大纲的要求编写而成的。目的在于帮助初中学生弄清楚一些在英语学习中容易搞错或混淆的问题，从而使他们的英语水平在原有基础上大大提高一步。

本书汇集和编写了初中学生在英语学习中容易弄错或模糊不清的问题 500 多个。内容涉及词法、句法以及交际用语等各个方面。我们先给出汉语句子，然后把错误的英语句子和正确英语句子列出来进行对比，并在“解”中作了简明扼要的解释。通过正误对比和言简意赅的解释，使学生明白错误所在，并加以改正和防范，以期收到正确使用英语的效果，从而培养学生学习英语的良好习惯，提高他们正确运用英语的能力。该书是以词法、句法和交际用语为主要线索编写而成的，每个专题均配有精选的专项练习，并附有参考答案。

参加编写的有华南师大附中的伍晓南、广州广雅中学的唐立新，还有黄和平和邓忆波。

编 者

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目 录

第一章 词法	(1)
第一节 名词	(1)
第二节 冠词	(12)
第三节 代词	(22)
第四节 数词	(37)
第五节 形容词和副词	(44)
第六节 介词	(65)
第七节 动词	(92)
第八节 连词	(131)
第二章 句法	(149)
第一节 一般疑问句	(149)
第二节 特殊疑问句	(153)
第三节 反意疑问句	(157)
第四节 感叹句	(167)
第五节 祈使句	(170)
第六节 复合句	(173)
第七节 直接引语和间接引语	(185)
第八节 被动语态	(191)
第三章 时态	(208)

第一节	一般现在时	(208)
第二节	一般过去时	(217)
第三节	一般将来时	(228)
第四节	过去将来时	(233)
第五节	现在进行时	(236)
第六节	过去进行时	(239)
第七节	现在完成时	(242)
第八节	过去完成时	(248)
第四章	交际用语	(253)

第一章 词 法

第一节 名词

1. 正误例解:

1. 我们中国人, 他们是德国人。

误: We are Chinese and they are Germen.

正: We are Chinese and they are Germans.

解: German 的复数为 Germans。下面列举一些表示民族名词的单数和复数形式的例子。

a Japanese — two Japanese

an American — two Americans

a Chinese — three Chinese

a Russian — four Russians

an Englishman — five Englishmen

a Frenchman — six Frenchmen

a German — seven Germans

an Indian — eight Indians

an Egyptian — nine Egyptians

2. 桌上有一碗米饭。

误: There is a rice on the table.

正: There is a bowl of rice on the table.

解: rice 为不可数名词, 需要计数时, 要加上表示单位的量词。类似的名词有: bread (a piece of bread, 或者 a lot of bread), chalk (a piece of chalk), paper (two pieces of paper), soap (a cake of soap), news (three pieces of news) 等等。

3. 小明今天有许多家庭作业要做。

误: Xiao Ming has a lot of homeworks to do today.

正: Xiao Ming has a lot of homework to do today.

解: homework 为不可数名词, 没有复数形式。类似的名词还有 housework, work 等。

4. 他昨天在长城上拍了许多照片。

误: He took many photoes on the Great Wall.

正: He took many photos on the Great Wall.

解: 有些以 o 结尾的名词变为复数时在词尾加上 es。例如: potato (土豆) — potatoes, hero (英雄) — heroes, tomato (西红柿) — tomatoes。以 o 结尾只加 s, 不加 es 有下列情况: 1) o 之前是元音, 如: radio (收音机) — radios, zoo (动物园) — zoos。2) 缩写词, 例如: photo (photograph) — photos, ki-

lo (kilogram) —kilos piano (钢琴) —pianos。

5. 我有一个 9 岁的儿子。

误: I have a nine-years-old son.

正: I have a nine-year-old son.

解: nine-year-old 为复合形容词, year 不用复数形式。

例如: a two-thousand-word composition (一篇 2000 字的作文)。

6. 她家有五口人。

误: There are five peoples in her family.

正: There are five people in her family.

解: people 作“人, 人们”解时, 用单数形式。

7. 这本书花了我 30 元。

误: This book cost me 30 yuans.

正: This book cost me 30 yuan.

解: yuan, jiao, fen (元, 角, 分) 没有复数形式, 但 dollar, pound 有复数形式。例如: three dollars (3 美元)。

8. 他请那位带着小孩的妇女坐他的座位。

误: He asked that woman with a child to take his sit.

正: He asked that woman with a child to take his seat.

解: sit 是动词, 而 seat 是名词。

9. 他们家有七口人。

误: There are seven people in their house.

正: There are seven people in their family.

解: house 和 family 均可表示“家”的意思。前者指居住的建筑物, 即“家”所在的地点。例如: The house must be very clean. 后者指家庭成员, 与家里的住房无关。此外, home 亦表达“家”之意, 指一个人出生或居住的房屋, 即一个家庭共同生活的地方。例如: When I got home, my mother was cooking.

10. 甲: 他父亲是干什么工作的?

乙: 他是一个大学教授。

误: A: What's his father's work?

B: He is a university professor.

正: A: What's his father's job?

B: He is a university professor.

解: work 和 job 均有“工作”之意。前者为不可数名词, 指脑力或体力劳动, 亦指为了生活而工作和劳动。例如: I have a lot of work to do today. 后者为可数名词, 指具体的职业。例如: My job is teaching high school students English.

11. 她们是我们学校的女教师。

误: They are woman teachers in our school.

正: They are women teachers in our school.

解: woman 和 man 作定语修饰复数名词时, 须用复数形式。例如: There are about one hundred men doctors in this hospital. 但其它名词用单数形式即可。例如: There are thirty girl students in our class.

12. 我们学校每年举行一次运动会。

误: We have a sport meet in our school once a year.

正: We have a sports meet in our school once a year.

解: 表示“运动会”, 英语习惯上说 a sports meet 或 a sports meeting。

13. 谁能给这位带孩子的妇女让出一个座位?

误: Who can make a room for the woman with a child?

正: Who can make room for the woman with a child?

解: room 作可数名词时, 其意为“房间”。例如: He lives in a big room. 但当 room 作“空间”解时, 它是不可数名词。词组 make room for 中的 room 是不可数名词。

14. 今晚我要去开会。

误: This night I'm going to attend a meeting.

正: This evening I'm going to attend a meeting.

解：表示“今晚”，可以说 this evening 或者 tonight，但不能说 this night。

15. 她在向老师提问题。

误：She is asking the teacher a problem.

正：She is asking the teacher a question.

解：question 指疑惑或不懂而提出来等待解答或说明的“问题”，与动词 ask 连用。problem 指客观存在的亟待解决的“问题”。例如：How to get rid of these things is a big problem.

16. 请给我一支粉笔。

误：Please give me a chalk.

正：Please give me a piece of chalk.

解：chalk 是不可数名词，如果要表示数量，须加上量词。例如：two pieces of chalk (两支粉笔)。

17. 我昨天晚上呆在家里做功课。

误：Last evening I stayed at home to do my lessons.

正：Yesterday evening I stayed at home to do my lessons.

解：表示“昨天晚上”时，英语可以说 yesterday evening 或者 last night，不说 last evening。

18. 我一刻钟以后就回到了教室。

误: I came back to the classroom after a quarter.

正: I came back to the classroom after a quarter of an hour.

解: 表示“一刻钟”, 须用 a quarter of an hour, 不能只说 a quarter。

19. 这是一个令人兴奋的消息。

误: This is an exciting news.

正: This is exciting news.

解: news 是不可数名词。表示“一条消息”, 可以说 a piece of news。因此, 例句亦可改为: This is a piece of exciting news.

20. 山上有 10 只鹿和 8 只羊。

误: There are ten deers and eight sheeps on the hill.

正: There are ten deers and eight sheep on the hill.

解: sheep 的复数与单数同形。deer 的复数形式有两种: deer 和 deers。

21. 她的头发和她妈妈的一样长。

误: Her hairs are as long as her mother's.

正: Her hair is as long as her mother's.

解: hair 为不可数名词, 不用复数。

22. 他交了一位日本朋友。

误: He has made a friend with a Japanese.

正: He has made friends with a Japanese.

解: 表示“交朋友”, 说 make friends with。

23. 如果你撞在别人的身上, 说一声“对不起”是有礼貌的表现。

误: It's a good manner to say "I'm sorry" if you knock into somebody.

正: It's good manners to say "I'm sorry" if you knock into somebody.

解: manner 用作单数时, 其意为“方式”; 作复数用时, 才是“礼貌”之意, 如: bad manners (没礼貌)。

II. 练习:

1. 写出下列名词的复数形式:

class, bench, radio, life, key, watch, monkey, policeman, German, Chinese, piano, mouse, handkerchief, child, foot, deer, tooth, photo, man, woman, Frenchman, thief, sheep, box, army, country, wife, eye, story, leaf, zoo, party, brush, match, tomato, hero

2. 下列每组句子只有一句是正确的, 请找出来:

1) A. He raises five hundred sheep on the farm.

- B. He raises five hundreds sheep on the farm.
- C. He raises five hundred sheeps on the farm.
- 2) A. After ten minutes rest, we went on learning the text.
- B. After ten minute's rest, we went on learning the text.
- C. After ten minutes' rest, we went on learning the text.
- 3) A. There is a chalk and an ink on the teacher's desk.
- B. There is a piece of chalk and a bottle of ink on the teacher's desk.
- C. There is a piece of chalk and ink on the teacher's desk.
- 4) A. The picture was drawn by a friend of my sister's last week.
- B. The picture was drawn by a my sister's friend last week.
- C. The picture was drawn by my sister's a friend last week.
- 5) A. Two five-years-old girls are playing with snow over there.
- B. Two five-year-old girls are playing with snow over there.

- C. Two five years old girls are playing with snow over there.
- 6) A. His father is reading today's newspaper by the table.
B. His father is reading a today newspaper by the table.
C. His father is reading today newspaper by the table.
- 7) A. We are going to have an evening party with two Japans.
B. We are going to have an evening party with two Japanese.
C. We are going to have an evening party with two Japaneses.
- 8) A. My home has lived in Guangzhou since 1980.
B. My house has lived in Guangzhou since 1980.
C. My family has lived in Guangzhou since 1980.
- 9) A. These policemen have got a lot of information.
B. These policemen have got much informations.
C. These policemen have got many informations.
- 10) A. We have got the keys to the exercises.
B. We have got the keys of the exercises.
C. We have got the keys for the exercises.

3. 汉译英:

- 1) 请给我一支粉笔。
- 2) 我有一个好消息要告诉你们。
- 3) 他常在星期天帮他父母做许多家务。
- 4) 李老师家有三口人。
- 5) 今天上午我在街上遇到了一位老同学。
- 6) 格林一家眼下正在广州访问。
- 7) 小学的女老师比中学的多。
- 8) 这位年轻人是艾丽斯和简的兄弟。
- 9) 他家离这儿大约两小时行车路程。
- 10) 他是中国人, 他的太太是英国人。

III. 练习答案:

1. classes, benches, radios, lives, keys, watches, monkeys, policemen, Germans, Chinese, pianos, mice, handkerchiefs, children, feet, deer (deers), teeth, photos, men, women, Frenchmen, thieves, sheep, boxes, armies, countries, wives, eyes, stories, leaves, zoos, parties, brushes, matches, tomatoes, heroes
2. 1) A 2) C 3) B 4) A 5) B 6) A 7) B
8) C 9) A 10) A
3. 1) Please give me a piece of chalk.
2) I've got a piece of good news to tell you.
3) On Sundays he often helps his parents with much

housework.

- 4) There are three people in Mr Li's family.
- 5) This morning I met an old classmate of mine in the street.
- 6) The Greens are visiting Guangzhou just now.
- 7) There are more women teachers in primary schools than in high schools.
- 8) The young man is Alice and Jane's brother.
- 9) His home is about a two hours' (two-hour) ride from here.
- 10) He is Chinese, but his wife is English (an English-woman).

第二节 冠词

1. 正误例解:

1. 老师说王平是一位诚实的学生。

误: The teacher says Wang Ping is a honest student.

正: The teacher says Wang Ping is an honest student.

解: honest 是以元音音素开头的词(h 不发音), 故用 an。

又如: an hour (一小时)。

2. 小林的哥哥是一位大学生。

误: Xiao Lin's elder brother is an university student.

正: Xiao Lin's elder brother is a university student.

解: a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前, 其中包括半元音 [j]。

3. 这是一本非常有趣的书。

误: This is an very interesting book.

正: This is a very interesting book.

解: an interesting book 是对的, 但在它们中间加上 very 就该用 a 了。

4. 北京是中华人民共和国的首都。

误: Beijing is the capital of Peoples's Republic of China.

正: Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China.

解: 由普通名词组成的专有名词一般要加上定冠词 the。
例如: the Summer Palace, the United States, the Capital Stadium, the Children's Palace, the Science Museum, the Party, the East Street Hospital 等。

5. 太阳从东方升起, 在西边下落。

误: Sun rises in the east and sets down in the west.

正: The sun rises in the east and sets down in the west.