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自《大学英语教学大纲》颁行以来,英语不仅已经成为大学生的一门主要课程,而且越来越受大学生重视。然而不少人常常因使用英语出错而烦恼。为了帮助大学生了解出错的原因,避免再犯类似的错误,我们编写了这本《大学英语典型错误例析》。

该书以大学生为主要读者对象,根据教学大纲规定的内容,参考《大学英语通用词汇表》的选词范围,从大学生的翻译、写作练习中筛选出具有代表性的典型错误(为了便于讲解,每个误句只含一个错误,因此,收集的错误都经编者作了修改),采用对照汉语原句例举正误句的方式,对产生错误的原因加以分析,并根据英语语言的特点和规律进行必要的比较或作简要说明。

该书分为词法与句法两大部分,共717条。词法主要包括词语搭配与词语选用。这部分分析大学英语基础阶段,也就是四六级考试中所覆盖且容易用错的词汇;句法部分着重分析大纲规定的、大学生容易混淆而用错的基本英语句型与结构。通过分析与比较,旨在帮助读者熟悉英语语言的规律和特点,从而在学习中少走弯路。编者力求使此书不仅有利于读者扩大词汇量、熟悉英文的词语习惯搭配、提高对同义词和近义词的辨析能力,较系统地掌握基础语法知识,具备"以不变应万

变"的能力,以满意的成绩通过四、六级考试,而且还要有助于读者触类旁通、举一反三,提高使用英语的实际能力,真正使大学生的英语水平上个新台阶。

为了便于读者查阅,词法部分的词条均以中心词的字母顺序排列;词法部分还附有索引;索引条目后面的数字指词条序号。

在编写此书的过程中,我们查阅了许多书籍(详见参考书目),在此对这些书的作者表示真诚的谢意!

张隆胜负责全书的整体设计,审订全书,并编写动词搭配、词语选用 A-E 及一致关系部分;王艳燕编写名词搭配、词语选用 F-J、倒装句和被动语态部分;赵淑梅编写形容词搭配、词语选用 K-O、从句和重复部分;游巧荣编写介词搭配、词语选用 P-Z、语序、悬垂成分和虚拟语气部分。

由于编写时间仓促,加上语言本身是不断发展和变化的, 书中难免有遗误或不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

> 编 者 1995 年冬于桂子山

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īE

注

误

TE.

一、动词搭配

1 这条河里的鱼很多。

误 Fish is abound in this river.

Fish abound in this river.

This river abounds in fish.

abound 是个不及物动词,意为"exist in large numbers or great quantity (大量存在)",后面接介词 in; "have in large numbers or great quantity(有大量的)",后面接介词 in 或 with 。 fish 既可表示单数意义也可表示复数意义(fishes 指各种鱼),原句中应为复数意义。因此,正句既可是 Fish abound in this river. 也可是 This river abounds in fish. 又如: Roses abound in our garden. / Our garden abounds with roses. 我们的花园里有许多玫瑰花。

2 他滥用州长之权。

He abused the power of State Governor.

He abused the power given him as State Governor.

abuse 是及物动词。abuse 与 of 不是固定搭配。州长的权力不是 州长本身固有的。人民选举某人当州长,他就有权,人民不要他 当州长,他就无权。换句话说,州长的权力是人民给的,因此不说 the power of state governor, 而说 the power given sb. as state governor.

- 3 她要我陪她一起到集贸市场上去。
- 误 She asked me to accompany with her to the market.
- E She asked me to accompany her to the market.
- 注 accompany 是及物动词,后面要直接接宾语。如:Will you accompany me in drinking a glass of wine? 你陪我喝杯酒好吗? 误句中多用了 with,可能是受汉语影响所致。
- 4 她指控他犯有盗窃罪。
- 误 She accused him that he stole.
- 误 She accused him for stealing / theft.
- E She accused him of stealing / theft.
- accuse sb. 后面不接从句,也不接介词 for accuse sb. of sth. / doing sth. 是固定搭配,不能随意变动。如:I've been accused of many things in my life, but never of selfishness. 我一生中受过种种指责,但从来没有人说我自私。/ The invigilator accused him of cheating in the examination. 监考人说他考试作弊。
- 5 你得适应这种新环境。
- 误 You have to adapt these new surroundings.
- **T** You have to adapt yourself to these new surroundings.
- 注 adapt 用作及物动词,意为"使适应"时,后面常接反身代词。如:They were obliged to adapt themselves to the situation. 他们只好使自己适应形势。adapt 作不及物动词用,意为"适应",

后面要接介词 to。如:She has not yet adapted to the climate. 她还没有适应这种气候。误句中的用法无论是看作及物动词,还是看作不及物动词,都不符合 adapt 的习惯用法。

- 6 我们没有财力在娱乐方面花太多钱。
- 误 We cannot afford of spending too much money on entertainment.
- We cannot afford to spend too much money on entertainment.
- afford 是及物动词,后面跟动词不定式、名词、代词、动名词作宾语,而且一般都和 can, could, be able to 连用。如:He doesn't consider whether he can afford it or not. 不管他买不买得起,他根本不考虑。/I can't afford going every night. 每天晚上都去,我负担不起。/I don't think we'll be able to afford any travel.我认为我们出不起钱旅行。因此误句中在 afford 的后面跟介词 of 的结构是不对的。
- 7 在这个问题上,我同意他的意见。
- 误 I agree to him on this subject.
- 正 I agree with him on this subject.
- agree 后面可以接介词 with, to 和 on/upon,但意思不一样。agree with 后面接指人或表示"意见"的词,意为"同意某人的意见";agree to 意为"同意",后面接表示"提议、计划、安排"等词;agree on/upon 意为"(双方)商定、决定"或"就……取得一致意见"。如:Do you agree with him? 你同意他的意见吗? / I find it difficult to agree to this arrangement. 我发现很难同意这种安排。/ We agree on the question. 我们就这个问题取得了一致意

- 见。根据原句的意思应将误句中的 agree to 改成 agree with。
- 8 他为使我们久等而表示歉意。
- 误 He apologized that he kept us waiting.
- 正 He apologized for having kept us waiting.
- 主 apologize 是不及物动词,因此后面不能接宾语从句;若要表示道歉的原因,该词后面一般接介词 for 来引导。如:I must apologize for the untidy state of the room. 房间里不整洁,我得表示歉意。
- 9 我要为哥哥向敌人报仇。
- 误 I will avenge the enemy for my brother.
- 正 I will avenge my brother on/upon the enemy.
- 主 avenge 的意思是"为(某人)报仇",而不是"向(某人)报仇"。 avenge 后面接谁,就是为谁报仇,因此"为哥哥向敌人报仇"要用 avenge my brother on the enemy。
- 10 为了避免同她碰面,我朝另一方向走去。
- 误 I took the other direction so as to avoid to meet her.
- I took the other direction so as to avoid meeting her.
- 主 avoid 后面接名词、代词或动名词作宾语,但不能接动词不定式作宾语。因此应将 avoid 后面的不定式改为动名词。后面能接动名词而不能接不定式作宾语的动词有 anticipate, appreciate, deny, detest, enjoy, escape, finish, imagine, keep, mind, miss, postpone, practise, recall, recollect, resent, resist, suggest 等。can't help, can't stand, give up, set about 等词组后面也要求接动名词作宾语。有些动词后面既可以接动名词,又可

以接不定式作宾语,参阅第48条。

- 11 你相信有上帝吗?
- 误 Do you believe God?
- E Do you believe in God?
- ieve 后面接名词或代词,意为"consider to be true or honest" (相信,认为是真实的)。如:I can't believe him. = I don't believe what he has said. 我不相信他说的话。而 believe in 是成语,其中一个意思是"think that (something) exists(相信有)"。如:Do you believe in ghosts? 你相信有鬼吗? 误句错在与原句的意思不一致。
- 12 你不应该因你的失败而怪罪他人。
- 误 Don't blame on others for your failure.
- E Don't blame others for your failure.
- Don't blame your failure on others.
- blame sb. for sth. 意为"因某事责备某人", for 表示原因。如:He blamed me for that, though it was not my fault. 他为那件事责备我,尽管那不是我的过失。blame sth. on sb. 是成语,意为"把……怪到……头上"。如:We shouldn't blame the accident on him. 我们不应该把意外事故怪到他头上。在 put the blame on sb. 这一成语中, blame 后面要接 on,但 blame 这时是名词。如:But you are not to blame, I can't put the blame on you. 你没有错,我不能责怪你。误句把这三种用法弄混淆了。
- 13 可以把他称作天才。
- 误 He can be called as a genius.

- II He can be called a genius.
- 注 当"call"用来表示"叫作,称作"之意时,后面应接复合宾语。该句是被动语态,若改成主动语态,可写成:We can call him a genius. 误句可能是受汉语的影响,忽略了 call 的用法,而把 call 与 as 连用了。
- 14 他的名字叫史密斯。
- 误 His name is called Smith.
- His name is Smith.
- 正 He is called Smith.
- 注 误句显然受了汉语的影响,而语法结构上似乎没有什么错,但在 英语中,name 与 call 是不能同时使用的,只要用其中一个就够 了。否则意义重复,而且不符合英语习惯。
- 15 他要求同我进行乒乓球比赛。
- 误 He challenged me with a game of table tennis.
- **正** He challenged me to a game of table tennis.
- 注 表示"向……提出挑战;邀请、要求……(进行比赛、辩论)"等意思时,英语用 challenge sb. to do (sth.) 或 challenge sb. to sth.。如: He challenged me to jump across the stream. 他向我提出挑战,跳过那条小溪。/ They challenged us to a swimming contest. 他们邀请我们进行游泳比赛。
- 16 代表们应邀对校长的讲话发表意见。
- 误 The representatives were invited to comment the speech by the president.

- The representatives were invited to comment on/upon the speech by the president.
- 用于表示"发表意见;提出看法"时,comment 是不及物动词,一般都与 on 或 upon 连用。如:Everyone commented on her new hat. 每个人都谈论她的帽子。comment 用作及物动词时,后面一般接从句。如:Mary commented that she thought it was time for us to go home. 玛丽说她认为是我们回家的时侯了。误句中把 comment 用成了及物动词,而后面又没有跟 that 从句,因此不对。
- 1/ 你还有其他的事情抱怨吗?
- 误 Have you anything else to complain?
- Have you anything else to complain of/about?
- 18 这个代表团由教师和学生组成。
- 误 This delegation is composed by teachers and students.
- This delegation is composed of teachers and students.
- 注 在该句中, composed 是过去分词作表语, 而不是被动语态, 因此 后面不能接 by。 composed of 是固定搭配。如: The chemistry

teacher asked the students what water was composed of. 化学老师问学生水是由什么组成的。所以将误句中的 by 改成了 of。

- 19 我们祝贺他在高考中取得了优异成绩。
- 误 We congratulated him that he had excellent grades in the college entrance examination.
- We congratulated him on his excellent grades in the college entrance examination.
- 注 用于表示"就某事向某人表示视贺"之意时, congratulate 后面不能接 that 从句,应用 congratulate sb. on sth. 这一结构。如:She congratulated them on what they had achieved. 她对他们所取得的成就表示祝贺。/ We congratulated him on having passed the examination. 我们祝贺他通过了考试。
- 20 水是由氢原子和氧原子构成的。
- 误 Water consists hydrogen with oxygen.
- **胚** Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
- 注 consist of 是固定搭配,意为"由……构成;包含有"。如:Cake consists of flour, sugar, egg and some other ingredients. 蛋糕 是用面粉、糖、鸡蛋以及其他一些成分做成的。误句中的错误可能是由于没有掌握 consist of 的习惯用法所致。
- 21 我们就要走的最佳路线查阅了地图。
- 误 We consulted with the map as to which is the best route to take.
- |正 | We consulted the map as to which is the best route to

take.

- 注 consult with 是词组,意为"和……商议"。如:Consult with your brother before you decide. 在你作决定之前和你兄弟商议商议。在表示"查阅"之意时,consult 是及物动词,后面要直接跟宾语,因此应将误句中的 with 删去。
- [22] 她公然反对她父母想她嫁给那个男人的意愿。
- 误 She defied against her parents' wish to marry her to that man.
- E She defied her parents' wish to marry her to that
- 注 defy 是及物动词,后面直接跟宾语。如:If you defy the law, you will be sent to prison. 如果你违犯法律,你将被送进监狱。所以应将误句中 defy 后面的 against 删去。
- 23 这个问题值得大家注意。
- 误 This problem is deserving public attention.
- This problem deserves public attention.
- This problem is deserving of public attention.
- 性 deserve 在句中表示状态,而不是强调动作,因此应改为正句一。 此外,deserving of 是词组,表示的意义与 deserve 相似,只是用 法不一样,由此又有正句二。误句中的错误是将 deserve 与 deserving of 的用法混在一起了。
- 24 他未敲门就进屋来了。
- 误 He entered into the room without knocking on the

door.

- He entered the room without knocking on the door.
- He came into the room without knocking on the door.
- 注 表示"进入"某个场所、建筑物等时,用 enter (相当于 go/come into),不用 enter into,因此应将误句中 enter 后面的 into 删去;若保留 into,就应将 enter 换成 come。enter into 是固定搭配,表示"开始进入(谈话、讨论)等;缔结(契约、婚约)"等意思。如:The two old men entered into a long discussion.两位老人进行了长时间讨论。
- [25] 她说不出话来;她抱住她妈妈时流出了眼泪。
- 误 She failed in words. She wept as she embraced her mother.
- Words failed her. She wept as she embraced her mother.
- 注 "她说不出话来"可能是因为她当时太激动,一时找不到合适的言语来表达她的感情。在英语中,可以用 words fail sb. 来表达此意。误句中的错误可能是受 fail 另一用法的影响。如:He failed in the examination. 他考试不及格(fail 在句中相当于 be unsuccessful)。此句和误句的表层结构相似,但深层结构却相差甚远。在学习 fail 的过程中,一定要注意结构与意义的关系。
- 26 我肯定他会同意这个安排。
- 误 I am sure he will fall with this arrangement.
- 正 I am sure he will fall in with this arrangement.
- 注 fall in with 是固定词组,其中一个意思是 agree to (同意,赞成)。

如:They have fallen in with my proposal. 他们已经同意了我的建议。误句遗漏了词组中的 in,因此意思就不明确了。

- 27 我不想和他们争辩。
- 误 I didn't feel like to argue with them.
- I didn't feel like arguing with them.
- 注 feel like 是词组,其中 like 是介词,后面不能接动词不定式,而要接动名词或名词。如:He doesn't feel like taking a walk. 他不想去散步。/ I feel like a cup of tea. 我想喝杯茶。这与 like 作动词用后面能跟动词不定式是完全不同的两种用法。
- 28 这台机器做得很成功,谁也挑不出什么毛病。
- 误 This machine proved a success. Nobody could find any fault in it.
- This machine proved a success. Nobody could find any fault with it.
- 注 find fault with 是成语,意为"挑毛病,找错"。成语中的动词根据 情况可能有时态、数等的变化,而介词是不能随意改变的。如:A bad workman finds fault with his tools. 拙工常怪他的工具差。
- |29|| 别想其他的事情,集中你的注意力搞学习。
- 阅 Don't think of other things now; focus your attention to your studies.
- Don't think of other things now; focus your attention on your studies.
- 注 可以把 focus sth. on sth. 看作固定词组,意为"把……集中在

……上"。如: When studying, he focused his mind on his lessons. 学习时,他集中心思于功课上。因此,应将误句中的 focus your attention to your studies 改为 focus your attention on your studies。误句中的错误可能是把 pay attention to sth. 与 focus sth. on sth. 弄混淆了而造成的。

- ③ 这些书页全都搅在一起了;这一页应该跟在那一页后 面。
- 误 The pages are all mixed up; this should follow after that.
- The pages are all mixed up; this should follow that.
- 注 follow 既可以用作及物动词,也可以用作不及物动词。用作不及物动词时,表示"接着发生,跟着到来"之意,语意完整,后面不必再跟其他的词。如:Heated discussion followed.接着是一场热烈的讨论。/ In the days which followed I tried to improve.在以后的日子里,我力图改进。follow 用作及物动词时,意为"跟随;(表示时间、次序等)接着"。如:The child follows her mother about all day long. 那孩子总是整天跟着她妈妈转。/ Spring follows winter. 冬去春来。误句中的 follow 是及物动词,因此应将 follow 后面的 after 删去。
- 31 他们不愿意打仗,战争是强加在他们身上的。
- 误 They didn't want the war. It was forced to them.
- They didn't want the war. It was forced on / upon them.
- if force 意为"强迫,迫使,强取"等。如: They were forced to leave the country. 他们被迫离开那个国家。要表示"强加给"之意,用