

医学英语写作 常见错误

张惠良 胡光远 周文芝 邵伟玲 张一舟 编著



COMMON MISTAKES
IN MEDICAL
ENGLISH WRITING

人民卫生出版社

A24508

医学英语写作 常见错误

*COMMON MISTAKES IN
MEDICAL ENGLISH WRITING*

张惠良 胡光远 张一舟 编著
周文芝 邵伟玲

日 开 四 年 九 九 一 九

人民卫生出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

医学英语写作常见错误/张惠良等编著. —北京: 人民
卫生出版社, 1995

ISBN 7-117-02286-8

I. 医… II. 张… III. 医学-英语-写作 IV. H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (95) 第 09562 号

医学英语写作常见错误

张惠良、胡光远等 编著

人民卫生出版社出版

(北京市崇文区天坛西里10号)

人民卫生出版社胶印厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ 印张 169 千字

1995 年 11 月第 1 版 1995 年 11 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

印数: 00 001—5 000

ISBN 7-117-02286-8/R·2287 定价: 9.50 元

[科技新书目 366—187]

序

我国实行改革开放政策以来,国际交往日趋频繁,世界上最通行的语言之一——英语,作为交际手段,日见其重要性。

一般来说,大多数懂英语的人可以借助词典进行英译汉,而顺利进行汉译英却为数不多,作者在医科大学执教多年,深知上述情况,在学生翻译作业及医师论文翻译时经常发现一些中国人使用英语时的常见错误,有些错误非但词不达意,甚至会引起误解。为此,作者在广泛收集资料的基础上,精选其中典型错误 500 例,编纂成书《医学英语写作常见错误》。本书共分 14 部分,即:①介词错误;②动词错误;③名词错误;④形容词错误;⑤副词错误;⑥代词错误;⑦数词错误;⑧连词错误;⑨冠词错误;⑩词组错误;⑪词序错误;⑫标点错误;⑬练习;⑭答案。

本书用正误法对比句子的错误所在,使读者一目了然,产生深刻印象,避免重蹈覆辙。每例之后,有一简明注解,说明其错误原因,并举例反证,使读者融会贯通,收举一反三之效,书后附有练习,以备实践。

限于作者水平,书中疏漏之处,想必难免,尚希读者匡正。

作者

1994 年 10 月

目 录

一、介词错误	(1)
(一)遗漏介词(1~21)	(1)
(二)错用介词(22~96)	(8)
二、动词错误	(36)
(一)错用动词(97~147)	(36)
(二)错用不定式(148~182)	(55)
(三)动词的其他错用(183~196)	(67)
(四)错用语气(197~208)	(73)
(五)主谓一致关系错用(209~221)	(79)
三、名词错误(222~254)	(84)
四、形容词错误(255~309)	(97)
五、副词错误(310~324)	(119)
六、代词错误(325~339)	(126)
七、数词错误(340~345)	(131)
八、连词错误(346~372)	(133)
九、冠词错误	(145)
(一)遗漏不定冠词(373~380)	(145)
(二)赘加不定冠词(381~383)	(147)
(三)遗漏定冠词(384~391)	(148)
(四)赘加定冠词(392~396)	(152)
十、词组错误(397~446)	(154)
十一、词序错误(447~477)	(174)
十二、标点错误(478~500)	(186)

十三、练习	(194)
练习一(介词).....	(194)
练习二(介词).....	(196)
练习三(介词).....	(198)
练习四(介词).....	(199)
练习五(动词).....	(201)
练习六(动词).....	(203)
练习七(动词).....	(205)
练习八(动词).....	(207)
练习九(动词).....	(209)
练习十(名词).....	(210)
练习十一(形容词).....	(212)
练习十二(形容词).....	(214)
练习十三(副词).....	(215)
练习十四(代词).....	(217)
练习十五(数词).....	(218)
练习十六(连词).....	(218)
练习十七(冠词).....	(220)
练习十八(冠词).....	(221)
练习十九(词组).....	(222)
练习二十(词组).....	(223)
练习二十一(词序).....	(225)
练习二十二(词序).....	(226)
练习二十三(标点).....	(228)
练习二十四(标点).....	(228)
十四、练习答案	(229)

一、介词错误

(一) 遗漏介词

1. worry about

那只是一个小伤口,不必担心。

误: It is just a slight cut; there's nothing to worry.

正: It is just a slight cut; there's nothing to worry about.

注: worry 可用作及物或不及物动词,用作不及物动词时,作“担心”、“发愁”解,例如: Don't worry! (别担心!)。主语为人时, worry 后常加介词 about 或 over,如: He worried over his wife's health. (他担心妻子的健康。) 又如: Worrying about your health can make you ill. (你老担心健康,会闹出病来的。)

2. except for

除非有急性肺水肿,心力衰竭时很少使用麻醉剂。

误: Except acute pulmonary edema, narcotics are rarely needed in heart failure.

正: Except for acute pulmonary edema, narcotics are rarely needed in heart failure.

注: Except for 用于所排除的事物与所包含的事物性质不同的情况下。如果所排除的事物与所包含的事物性质相同,只用 except, 例如: He gets up early every day except Sunday. (除了星期天,他每天早起。)

3. wish for

发高烧时我多么想喝一杯凉水。

误: How I wished a glass of cold water when I had a high fever.

正: How I wished for a glass of cold water when I had a high fever.

注: 1) wish for (=have a desire for) 是一个固定搭配, 意为“想要”, “希望得到”。又如: We have everything we can wish for. (我们希望得到的东西全有了。)

2) wish 用作及物动词时, 后面可接名词或代词, 但一般所接的多是双宾语(间接宾语+直接宾语), 如: They wished him a quick recovery. (他们希望他早日恢复健康。)

4. choose...from

治疗本病我们有三种疗法可以选用。

误: To treat this illness, we have three treatments to choose.

正: To treat this illness, we have three treatments to choose from.

注: choose...from (among, out of) 意为“从……中选择”。

又如: There are five X-ray units to choose from. (有五部 X 光机可供选择。)

5. dark red in colour

呕吐物呈暗红色。

误: The vomitus was dark red colour.

正: The vomitus was dark red in colour.

注: vomitus 的表语是 dark red 而不是 colour。又如: Was

the blood bright or dark in colour? (那血液颜色是鲜红的,还是暗红的?)

6. no harm in...

偶尔晚睡并无害处。

误: There is no harm your staying up late occasionally.

正: There is no harm in your staying up late occasionally.

注: 名词 harm 后可以接介词 in + 名词或动名词。本句中 your staying up 是动名词的复合结构, 物主代词 your 是 staying up 的逻辑主语。又如: I don't think there would be any harm in that. (我认为那不会有什么害处。) I see no harm in letting the patient jog. (我看让病人慢跑并无害处。)

7. admit of

对他施行外科手术刻不容缓。

误: The surgical operation on him admits no delay.

正: The surgical operation on him admits of no delay.

注: 1) admit of 意为“容许”, 又如: His problem did not admit of any solution. (他的问题没法解决。)

2) admit to 意为“承认”, 例如: The patient admitted to having a heart attack last year. (病人承认去年发过一次心脏病。)

8. be of importance

抗生素的发现在医学科学上十分重要。

误: The discovery of antibiotics is great importance to the medical science.

正: The discovery of antibiotics is of great importance to

the medical science.

注: be of importance 相当于 be important; 类似结构还有 be of use = be useful, be of significance = be significant, be of value = be valuable, be of help = be helpful 等, 例如: Can I be of any help to you? (我能帮助你吗?)

9. be of...shape

肺呈圆锥形。

误: The lungs are conical shape.

正: The lungs are of conical shape.

注: 误句应译为: 肺是圆锥形。这在逻辑上是错误的。应该说: 肺是圆锥形的, 所以加介词 of。又如: The egg is of oval shape. (蛋呈椭圆形。)

10. complain of

病人哪里不舒服?

误: What did the patient complain?

正: What did the patient complain of?

注: 动词 complain 作不及物动词用, 后面要求接介词 of 或 about, 如: The patient complained of a bad headache. (病人主诉剧烈头痛。) 变成疑问句时, complain 后面仍要加介词 of 或 about。

11. dream of

他发病前, 总是梦见离奇而恐怖的事。

误: Before onset of his illness, he always dreams a strange and terrible thing.

正: Before onset of his illness, he always dreams of a strange and terrible thing.

注:1)dream of 可作“梦到,梦见”解。又如:The soldier often dreamed of home. (那个士兵常常梦见家。)

2)dream 作及物动词时,通常带同源宾语,例如:He dreamt a strange dream. (他做了个奇怪的梦。)

12. hear of

那是我所听到过的最罕见的病例。

误:That is the rarest case that I have ever heard.

正:That is the rarest case that I have ever heard of.

注:hear of (about) 相当于 learn of (about), 意为“听到”, “听说”。又如 You will hear about this later. (以后你会知道这件事的。)

13. inform sb. of sth.

不要告诉病人患肝癌的事实。

误:Don't inform the patient the fact that he has hepatic carcinoma.

正:Don't inform the patient of the fact that he has hepatic carcinoma.

注:1)inform 意为“告诉”,“通知”,此句中应用 inform sb. of sth. 的结构。又如:You had better mildly inform him of the death of his father. (你最好委婉地通知他,他的父亲去世了。)

2)此句也可说:Don't inform the patient that he has hepatic carcinoma. 还可说:Don't tell the patient that he has hepatic carcinoma.

14. learn of

听说你病了,我感到难过。

误:I'm sorry to learn your illness.

正: I'm sorry to learn of your illness.

注: learn of 意为“获悉”,“听说”。这句话也可以说: I'm sorry to learn that you are ill. 又如: We were grieved to learn of his death. (听到他逝世的消息, 我们非常悲痛。)

15. read of

获悉爱因斯坦逝世人们感到震惊。

误: The public were surprised while reading Einstein's death.

正: The public were surprised while reading of Einstein's death.

注: read of (about) 意为“获悉”,“读到”, 如: She read about the article by chance in a journal. (她偶尔在一本杂志上读到这篇文章。)

16. remind sb. of sth.

这份病例使我想起去年做的那个大手术。

误: This case history reminded me that major operation which was performed last year.

正: This case history reminded me of that major operation which was performed last year.

注: remind sb. of sth. 常指“使某人想起某事”。如果“提醒”将来要做的事, 要用不定式。例如: If I forget, please remind me to follow up that patient tomorrow. (如果我忘了, 请提醒我明天对那个病人随访。)

17. speak of

心脏可看作主要循环器官。

误: The heart may be spoken as the chief organ of circulation.

正: The heart may be spoken of as the chief organ of circulation.

注: speak of...as 意为“把……看(说)成是”,意义与 refer to...as 相同,如: The lungs may be referred to as the respiratory organs. (肺可视为呼吸器官。)

18. operate on

那位阑尾炎患者刚刚动过手术。

误: The patient with appendicitis has just been operated.

正: The patient with appendicitis has just been operated on.

注: 动词 operate(动手术)要求接介词 on, 变成被动语态时, 介词 on 仍要跟动词后面。又如: Have you ever been operated on? (你动过手术吗?) He operated on the baby's throat and saved his life. (他给婴儿的咽喉动了手术, 救了他的生命。)

19. reply to

那位病人还不能回答医生的问题。

误: The patient could not reply the doctor's question.

正: The patient could not reply to the doctor's question.

注: 1) 动词 reply 之后, 如跟名词, 应加介词 to, 又如: He failed to reply to my question. (他没有回答我的问题。) 此句相当于: He failed to answer my question.

2) 动词 reply 之后, 如跟连词 that 引导的宾语从句, 则不用加介词, 如: He replied that the patient would

recover soon. (他回答说病人很快就会恢复健康。)

20. speak to

医生要跟他谈谈他的疾病。

误: The doctor will speak him about his illness.

正: The doctor will speak to him about his illness.

注: 1) speak 一般用作不及物动词, speak to sb. 意为“与某人讲话”。又如: She never speaks to me. (她从不跟我讲话。)

2) speak 作及物动词时, 一般后接“语言”, 如: He does not speak French. (他不会讲法语。) How many languages do you speak? (你会讲几种语言?)

21. supply sb. with sth.

健康奶牛供应我们牛奶。

误: The healthy cows supply us milk.

正: The healthy cows supply us with milk.

注: supply sb. with sth. 意为“供应某人某物”。supply sth. for sb. 意为“为某人供应某物”。如: “那所幼儿园供应儿童饮食”可用以下两种方式表达: The kindergarten supplies children with food and drink. 也可说: The kindergarten supplies food and drink for children.

(二) 错用介词

22. above

鼻在嘴上方。

误: The nose is on the mouth.

正: The nose is above the mouth.

注: on 指紧贴物体表面的上面, 而 above 则指有一定的距离的上方。例如: The boat was floating on the water. (那只船浮在水面上。)又如: The shelf should be six feet above the level of the floor. (架子应高于地板六英尺。)

23. be effective against

此药对消化不良有效。

误: This drug is effective on indigestion.

正: This drug is effective against indigestion.

注: 1) be effective against 意为“对抗……有效”, 例如: This drug is effective against cancer. (此药有抗癌作用。)

2) 此句也可说: This drug is effective for indigestion.

24. apart from

除了药片外, 你还服些什么药?

误: Except for tablets, are you taking anything else?

正: Apart from tablets, are you taking anything else?

注: 介词 apart from 有两层意思。

1) 意为“除了……(还有)”, 如 Doctors have many jobs to do apart from (= besides) curing people of illness. (医生除了为人们治病外, 还有许多工作要做。)

2) 意为“不包括……在内”, 如: Your operation is good work, apart from (= except for) a slight fault. (你的手术做得很好, 只有一个小错。)

25. classify as

高血压可分为原发性与继发性。

误: Hypertension may be classified into essential and secondary.

正: Hypertension may be classified as essential and secondary.

注:“分为具体类型”用 classify ... as;“分为几种”用 classify ... in (into), 例如: Living things may be classified in two types. (生物可分为两种类型。)

26. at altitude

在很高的地方人们呼吸困难。

误: It is difficult for men to breathe on high altitudes.

正: It is difficult for men to breathe at high altitudes.

注: altitude 之前用介词 at, 不用 on。又如: He kept the plane at an altitude of 8000 feet. (他使飞机保持在 8000 英尺的高度。)

27. at birth

男孩出生时的体重略重于女孩。

误: On birth boys are slightly heavier, on the average, than girls.

正: At birth boys are slightly heavier, on the average, than girls.

注: at birth 是一种固定搭配, 意为“出生时, 出世时”, 又如: The baby weighed seven pounds at birth. (那婴儿出生时重 7 磅。)

28. at the age of

3 岁以上的儿童好发腮腺炎。

误: Mumps often occurs in the children during the age

of three and over.

正: Mumps often occurs in the children at the age of three and over.

注: at the age of... 意为“在……岁时”。本句也可以说: Mumps often occurs in the children of three and over.

29. at the beginning

十月初天气变冷,普通感冒发病率升高。

误: In the beginning of October it becomes colder and the incidence of common cold, higher.

正: At the beginning of October it becomes colder and the incidence of common cold, higher.

注: 1) in the beginning 意为“开始时,开头”,例如: You will find swimming rather difficult in the beginning. (开始你会发觉游泳很难。)

2) at the beginning 意为“开始时,开头”,常与 in the beginning 换用,例如: Tom disliked it at (in) the beginning. (汤姆一开始就不喜欢它。)

3) at the beginning of (意思正好与 at the end of 相反) 意为 ① “在……初(指时间)”,例如: At the beginning of March, an accident happened. (三月初发生一起事故。)还可意为 ② “在……开头(指位置)”,例如: A definition on metabolism is given at the beginning of this chapter. (在本章开始处对新陈代谢下了定义。)

30. attempt at

由于缺氧,登山运动员登顶失败。