

初中英语易错辨析

周伟 孙力 木川 编著

包家出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书对初中英语教材中的主要易错词语和易错句型以实例、正误、比较、分析形式进行了较系统的总结归纳,分析及纠误。本书紧密结合初中学生英语学习中的“常见病”、“多发病”和致错原因逐一做了详细的论述。

本书可供初中学生和广大初中英语自学者使用,亦可作为初中英语教学的辅导读物。

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说 明

衡量初中学生英语学习的成效,主要看其知识系统性、条理性能力,以及对似是而非问题的判断能力。本书编写的目的就是指导、帮助学生尽快提高这种能力,既为今后的英语学习打下坚实的基础,也为迎接初中毕业、升学英语考试助一臂之力。本书的特点在于:在教学范围内,针对学生在练习、考试中的“常见病”、“多发病”,以主要词、词组和句型为线索,对重点、难点进行了系统总结归纳和分析。编写方法上,采用归类比较、举一反三,使学生从中加深认识、鉴别异同、获取要点、增强能力。为了引导学生全面、正确地理解和应用知识,具体编排上,例题在先,分析在后,着重指出关键点、易错点,把问题讲清、讲全、讲透。同时,本书给学生提供了较系统、较条理化的辅导材料,可成为初中学生英语学习的良师益友。

由于编者水平有限,不妥之处谨请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1993 年 8 月

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一. 易错词语辨析

a, one

例句 1: 他有一支钢笔, 而我有三支钢笔。

错误: He hes a pen, but I have three.

正确: He has one pen, but I have three.

例句 2: 我每天看一小时英语。

错误: I read English for an hour every day.

正确: I read English for one hour every day.

例句 3: 你喜欢这本书吗? 不, 我喜欢那本书。

错误: Do you like this book?

No, I like that a book.

正确: Do you like this book?

No, I like that one.

分析: (1) a(an) 和 one 都可表示数量“1”, 此时 a(an) 可以替代 one, 用来修饰、说明时间, 距离, 重量, 数量等名词。比如:

a day = one day, an hour = one hour,

a kilometre = one kilometre.

(2) 当进行数字(量)比较时, one 是数字“一”与其它数字(二、三、四……)对比, 这时 one 就不能用 a(an) 替换。

(3) one 可以替代同类中的一个, 可被指示代词、冠

词、形容词修饰,但不能被数词修饰。a(an)没有这种作用。

ago, before

例句 1: 他兄弟五年前去外国了。

错误: His brother went abroad before five years.

正确: His brother went abroad five years ago.

例句 2: 他说他兄弟五年前去外国了。

错误: He said his brother had gone abroad five years ago.

正确: He said his brother had gone abroad five years before.

分析: ago 和 before 都有“以前”的意思,但用法上有区别:

① ago 是指从说话时算起的“以前”,表示过去时,谓语动词常用一般过去时。

② before 是指从说话时以前(过去)的某个时刻算起的“以前”,谓语动词的动作或状态发生在过去的过去,常和动词的过去完成时连用。试比较:

I met Zhang Ping three years ago.

(距今)三年前我遇见过张平。

I had met Zhang Ping three years before.

(距当时)三年前我遇见过张平。

a great deal, a great deal of

例句 1: 我哥哥有许多工作要做。

错误: My brother has a great deal work to do.

正确: My brother has a great deal of work to do.

例句 2: 今天计算机已在许多方面大量使用。

正确: Today the computer is used a great deal in many ways.

分析: (1) a great deal 的意思是“大量地”、“很多地”、“……得多”。它是副词性短语, 修饰动词(如例句 2 中修饰动词 use) 或形容词、副词的比较级(如: a great deal better 好得多)。

(2) a great deal of 的意思是“许多”、“很多”、“大量”, 是形容词性短语, 后面必须接不可数名词。

another, other

例句 1: 桌上有两杯牛奶。你拿一杯, 我拿一杯。

错误: There are two glasses of milk on the table.

You take one, and I take another.

正确: There are two glasses of milk on the table.

You take one, and I take the other.

例句 2: 好啦, 睁开你另一只眼睛吧。

错误: Now open your another eye.

正确: Now open your other eye.

分析: (1) another, 是代词或形容词, 作“再一个”, “又一个”解。它的用法是除开某一个以外, 另外两个或几个当中的任何一个(注意, 不是指总共两个当中的另外一个)。比如:

Please show me another book.

请再拿一本书给我。

Don't lose heart. Have another try.

别灰心,再试一次。

(2) other, 是代词或形容词(还可作副词), 指(两个中的)“另一个”(人或事或物)。other 的详细用法在“other, others, the other, the others”中已有分析, 请见该处。

a lot of, many, much, plenty of

例句 1: 那条河里没有许多水。

错误: There are not many water in the river.

正确: There is not much water in the river.

例句 2: 商店里有很多学生。

错误: There were much students in the shop.

正确: There were many (a lot of) students in the shop.

例句 3: 你有多少钱?

错误: How many money (a lot of money) have you got?

正确: How much money have you got?

分析: (1) a lot of, many, much, plenty of 四者都表示“许多”, “很多”, “大量”的意思, 但用法上不尽相同:

① a lot of, plenty of 可以接可数名词, 也可以接不可数名词, 通常用于肯定句中。

② many, 只能接可数名词, 多用于否定句或疑问句中。

③ much, 只能接不可数名词, 多用于否定句或疑问句中。

(2) 前面有 so, too, as, how 等词时或用在句首修饰

主语时,通常多用 many, much。如例句 3 中,不用 a lot of。

also, either, too

例句:他也要求去北京。

错误:He asked to go to Beijing also.

He too asked to go to Beijing.

正确:He also asked to go to Beijing.

He asked to go to Beijing, too.

分析:(1)also, too, either 三个词都有“也”,“同样”的意思,也都是副词。

(2)also 与 too 在用法上有区别。also 比 too 更为正式,在句中的位置一般紧靠动词,在主语之后动词之前,助动词、系动词和情态动词之后。比如:

Tom has been to Canada. Mary has also been to Canada.

汤姆去过加拿大,玛丽也去过。

(3)too, 只能用于肯定句中,表达“也”、“同样”(否定句用 either),在口语中常用。too 可以在句中或句末,通常是位于句末。比如:

Tom has been to Canada. Mary has been to Canada, too.

(4)either, 用于否定句,其位置一般在句尾或否定词组之后。

among, between

例句:她喜欢生活在劳动人民中间。

错误:She likes to live between the working people.

正确:She likes to live among the working people.

分析:(1)among 与 between 两词都有“在……中间”的意思,但用法上有所区别。

(2)among,是指在三者或三者以上的“众”之间,among 后面要用名词复数或有复数意义的集合名词。比如:

The teacher is sitting among her pupils.

老师在学生们中间。

The town lies among the mountains.

这个镇位于群山之间。

(3)between,是指在两者之间,如 between you and me(你我之间),between China and Japan(中日之间)。有时在表示三者或三者以上,又要强调各自之间的相互关系时也用 between。比如:the relations between various countries,各国家之间。

angry with, angry at

例句 1:李平没做作业,老师对他很生气。

错误:Li Ping didn't do his homework. The teacher was angry at him.

正确:Li Ping didn't do his homework. The teacher was angry with him.