



中国旅游业务丛书

旅游英语 常见错误千例

中国旅游出版社

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中国旅游出版社 出版
(北京东长安街6号)
新华书店北京发行所 发行
北京朝阳印刷厂 印刷

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开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/32 印张, 8⁵/₈ 字数 186 千

1986 年 3 月第一版 1986 年 3 月第一次印刷

印数, 1—30, 500 册

统一书号, 9179·455 定价 1.50 元

前 言

本书是专为中国国际旅行社、中国旅行社的英语翻译兼导游和各对外开放饭店、商店的服务员、营业员编写的。

作者在多年的教学与翻译兼导游过程中，深感提高英语口语水平的必要。尽管本人水平有限，从工作计，仍大胆收集各种病句，加以分析改正。这就是本书的主要来由。

顾名思义，《旅游英语常见错误千例》应该百分之百与旅游有关。但读者也会在本书中看到一定数量与工厂、农村、学校和街道等方面有关的例句。这是我国旅游事业的特点所决定的。我国旅行社的翻译兼导游经常要带领旅行团（者）参观、访问，参加座谈会，并随时准备回答有关我国社会生活各方面的问题，乃至充当学术性会议的翻译。他们既要掌握大量的日常生活词汇，又要尽可能多读一些书，扩大知识面，如此才能胜任内容广泛的翻译工作。他们的工作是值得尊敬的。

作者在编写本书过程中，主要参考了英国牛津大学出版社出版的 Michael Swan 所著 *Practical English Usage*（《实用英语惯用法》）和葛传槿教授所著《英语惯用法词典》。

一个英文字，常有多种意思。本书所举例句，只是涉及它与旅游有关的一两种意思。

上海复旦大学外文系陆谷孙副教授拨冗仔细地审阅了本书自字母 S 开始至全书末了的部分原稿，提出了许多修改意

见，使我们受益非浅，特向他表示衷心的感谢。中国国际旅行社无锡支社钱力同志为本书提供了一些实例，美国匹兹堡大学荣休教授杨富森最后审阅了全书，我们一并在此表示感谢。

由于作者水平有限，本书一定存在不少谬误和欠缺，敬请前辈和旅游同行指正。

作 者

1983 年初春于西子湖畔

使 用 说 明

一、为了便于查阅，本书全部内容按字母排列，一般以改正了的句子中的关键词为词目，但也有一部分以句子的“病”词作为次序安排的依据，这多半是因为一般同志对这些词更加熟悉的缘故。

二、缩写

W — Wrong 误（表示病句）

C — Correct 正（表示改正了的句子）

I — Improper; Imperfect 不妥；不完善（表示句子在语法和习惯用法等方面有不妥之处。这样的句子一般虽能为旅游者听懂，但最好避免。）

Cf. — Compare 比较

三、语法略语：

n.	... noun	名词
v.	... verb	动词
v.t.	... transitive verb	及物动词
v.i.	... intransitive verb	不及物动词
pron.	... pronoun	代词
adj.	... adjective	形容词
adv.	... adverb	副词
art.	... article	冠词
prep.	... preposition	介词
conj.	... conjunction	连接词

v. aux. ... auxiliary verb 助动词

num. ... numeral 数词

四、标点符号:

1. 括号 () 表示放在里面的词语可以省略。如有 “or”，则表示可以换用。
2. 以汉语结尾的句子句号用 “。”；以英语结尾的则用 “.”，这是为了照顾英汉两种语言的习惯。

五、汉语缩语:

(英) 代表英国英语

(美) 代表美国英语

A

a (an) 一, 一个 art.

1. 那是什么? ——那是香炉。

W: What's that ? — It's incense burner.

C: What's that ? — It's an incense burner.

2. 这是什么? 这是金丝猴。

W: What's this ? — It's golden monkey.

C: What's this ? — It's a golden monkey.

使用可数名词的单数时, 必须加冠词。

3. 这是供点菜用的菜单。

W: Here's à la carte menu.

C: Here's the à la carte menu.

菜单 (menu) 系可数名词, 需用冠词; 这里因指特定的一份菜单, 故用定冠词。

4. 她得阑尾炎了。

W: She is ill with the appendicitis.

C: She is ill with appendicitis.

病名前一般不加冠词, 但也有例外, 如: She is suffering from a headache. (她头痛。)

5. 英国人对动物, 特别是狗, 十分喜爱。

W: English people have great liking for animals, especially dogs.

C: English people have a great liking for animals,

especially dogs.

有一些抽象名词可与“a”连用,这时“a”作“a kind of”(一种)或“a degree of”(一定程度的)解。

如: History gives us a knowledge of the past.
(历史使我们了解过去。)

6. 我们明天很早吃早饭。

W: We'll have a early breakfast tomorrow morning.

C: We'll have an early breakfast tomorrow morning.

忘记在以元音字母开头的词前用“an”,是口语中一种十分普遍的错误。

见 the.

abroad 在国外, 去国外 adv.

1. 他 1948 年去国外。

W: He went to abroad in 1948.

C: He went abroad in 1948.

这里的“to”是多余的。

Cf. Our hotel is open to visitors from abroad. (我们的饭店对外国旅客开放。)

absent 缺席的 adj.

1. 这位女士没有参加昨天上午的讨论会。

W: This lady was absent for the discussion yesterday morning.

C: This lady was absent from the discussion yesterday morning.

accept 接受 v. t.

1. 我们昨天才收到你的旅行委托。

W: We **accepted** your Traveller's Order only yesterday.

C: We **received** your Traveller's Order only yesterday.

Receive 意为收到; accept 意为收下或接受。

2. 我们不收小费。

W: We don't **receive** tips.

C: We don't **accept** any tips.

We **accept** no tips.

Cf. I'll **accept** your kindness, but not your (or, the) 'tips. (我接受你的好意, 小费就不收了。)

3. 他们会欢迎你成为他们的一员的。(或: 他们会欢迎你和他们一起活动的。)

W: They'll be glad to **accept** you to be a member of their party.

C: They'll be glad to **accept** you as a member of their party.

Accept 作及物动词时, 不能接复合宾语。

accommodate 容纳, 接纳 v.t.

1. 这家旅馆能接待三百个客人。

W: This hotel can **accommodate** for 300 guests.

C: This hotel can **accommodate** 300 guests.

Cf. This hotel affords (or, provides, offers) luxurious accommodation for 400 guests. (这家旅馆能为四百名客人提供豪华的设施。)

accompany 陪伴, 伴奏 v.t.

1. 将有小乐队为舞蹈伴奏。

W: There will be a small band to accompany for the dance.

C: There will be a small band to accompany the dance.

2. 李先生将陪你们去学校访问。

W: Mr Li will accompany you to visit the school.

C: Mr Li will accompany you to the school for a visit.

✓ Accompany 不接复合宾语。

according to 根据, 按照 prep.

1. 旅行者随着现场演奏的音乐翩翩起舞。

W: The tourists are dancing according to live music.

C: The tourists are dancing to live music.

2. 根据大多数专家的意见, 计划生育对中国是有益的。

W: According to the opinion of most experts, family planning is good for China.

C: According to most experts, family planning is good for China.

In the opinion of most experts, family planning is good for China.

According to 不能与 opinion 连用。

3. 依我看, 租金太高了。

W: According to me, the rent is too high.

C: In my opinion, the rent is too high.

I think the rent is too high.

Cf. According to him, the rent is too high.

According to X 大意是 “if what X says is true,”

所以一般不能说 according to me.

account 账 n.

1. 你是现付还是记账?

W: Are you going to pay the bill now or keep accounts?

C: Are you going to pay the bill now or have it put down to your account?

Cf. Would you please sign the bill?

(请在账单上签个字。) bill (Br.) = check (Am.)

accuse 指责, 指控 v. t.

1. 他被指控搞走私。

W: He was accused for smuggling.

C: He was accused of smuggling.

accustom...to 使……习惯于 v. t.

1. 我必须习惯于在大庭广众之前讲话。

W: I must accustom myself to speak before a large crowd.

C: I must accustom myself to speaking before a large crowd (or, large crowds).

I must get (myself) used to speaking before a large crowd.

accustomed...(to) 对……习惯的 adj.

1. 旅行者还不习惯吃中式早餐。

W: The tourists are not accustomed to have Chinese breakfast yet.

C: The tourists are not accustomed to (having)
Chinese breakfast yet.

acquaintance 结识, 交际 n.

1. 我很高兴能有机会与你认识。

I: I am very glad to have the chance of making
acquaintance with you.

C: I am very glad to have the chance of making
your acquaintance.

I am very happy to have made your ac-
quaintance.

Cf. I have made acquaintance with the writer. (我
认识那位作家。)

Most of my time, however, I spent in Bradford
itself, renewing old acquaintance with people
and places. — J. B. Priestley. (然而, 我在布拉
德福特的大部分时间, 用于会见旧友, 重访故地。
——杰·比·普里斯特利)

across 横过, 越过 prep.

1. 游过这条河要多少时间?

W: How long would it take to swim over the
river?

C: How long would it take to swim across the
river?

activity 活动 n.

1. 学生们课后有一小时课外活动。

W: After class, the pupils have one hour for
extracurricular activity.

C: After class, the pupils have one hour for extracurricular activities.

“课外活动”中的 activity 需用复数。

add 增加 v.

1. 那故事大大增加了菜的地方风味。

W: The story adds the local flavour of the dish greatly.

C: The story adds greatly (or, considerably) to the local ^{4/6/103/}flavour of the dish.

Cf. The pagoda ⁰⁷⁸adds beauty to the landscape.

(那塔使风景显得愈加优美。)

admission 准入 n.

1. 进博物馆需交少量费用。

W: There is a small charge to enter the museum.

C: There is a small charge for admission to the museum.

Cf. Admission to the museum is free. (博物馆免费参观。)

Admission by ticket only. (凭票入场。)

admit 承认 v. t.

1. 我得承认自己出了差错。

W: I must admit to have made a mistake.

C: I must admit that I have made a mistake.

I must admit having made a mistake.

Admit 不能以不定式作其宾语。

advantage 优越性, 长处 n.

1. 真丝的优点之一是比人造丝更富软感。

W: One of the advantages of pure silk on rayon is that it is softer to the touch.

(C) One of the advantages of pure silk over rayon is that it is softer to the touch.

advice 劝告 n.

1. 我有两点劝告。

W: I have two advices to offer.

C: I have two pieces of advice to offer.

Advice 是不可数名词。

admittance 进入；允许进入（尤指非公共场所）n.

1. 游客止步（告示牌）

I: No entrance.

C: No Admittance. (or, No Admission.)

Cf. No admittance except on business.

（闲人莫入。）

advise 劝告 v. t.

(J) 我劝你不要乘地铁。

W: I advise you don't take the underground.

C: I advise you not to take the underground.

I advise you not to travel by underground (or, subway).

2. 如果你还有余钱，我推荐你买下这件衬衫。它的质量是第一流的。

W: If you have any spare cash, I introduce you to buy this blouse. Its quality is first-rate.

(C) If you have any spare cash, I advise (or, recommend) you to buy this blouse. Its

quality is first-rate.

after 在……以后 prep.

1. 我们十分钟后离开剧场。

W: We are leaving the theater after ten minutes.

C: We are leaving the theater in ten minutes.

“从现在算起多长时间”应该用 in, 不能用 after.

2. 经理过几分钟以后就回来。

W: Our manager will be back after a few minutes.

C: Our manager will be back in a few minutes.

3. 死后二十一年, 岳飞得到了昭雪。

W: Yue Fei was rehabilitated after twenty-one years' death.

C: Yue Fei was rehabilitated twenty-one years after his death.

见 before.

again 又, 再 adv.

1. 要不要再来一杯茅台?

W: Shall I get you a glass of Maotai again?

C: Shall I get you another glass of Maotai?

age 年纪 n.

1. 他今年二十五岁。

W: His age is 25 years old.

C: He is 25 years old.

He is 25 years of age.

agree 同意 v.

1. 你同意他们关于节目安排提出的建议吗?

W: Do you agree with their suggestions about the program ?

① C: Do you agree to their suggestions about the program ?

Cf. I agree with you. (我同意你的话。)

I agree with what you say. (我同意你的话
(或意见).)

Agree with 接“人”或表示“意见”的词;
agree to 接“安排”、“建议”、“办法”之
类的词。

2. 这酒不适合我喝。

W: This wine does not agree to me.

C: This wine does not agree with me.

agriculture 农业 n.

1. 我在农业局工作已有三年。

I: I've been working in the Agricultural Department for three years.

C: I've been working in the Agriculture Department for three years.

见 education.

air fare 飞机票价 n.

1. 在中国坐飞机是很贵的。

W: Go by plane is very expensive in China.

C: The air fare is very expensive in China.

Going by plane is very expensive in China.

airport 飞机场 n.

1. 午饭将在西安机场免费供应。