

实用英语 用法指南

于柏祥 饶健华 编著

PRACTICAL ENGLISH USAGE

国防科技大学出版社

实用英语用法指南

Practical English Usage

于柏祥 饶健华 编著

国防科技大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用英语用法指南/于柏祥;饶健华 编著

长沙:国防科技大学出版社,1995.12

I 书名

II 于柏祥 饶健华

III ①实用英语 ②用法指南

IV H·33

责任编辑:曹莉华

封面设计:陆荣斌

国防科技大学出版社出版发行

电话:00731-4555681 邮政编码:410073

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

国防科技大学激光照排厂印装

787×1092毫米 开本:1752 印张:14.5 字数:338千

1995年12月第1版第1次印刷 印数:5000册

*

ISBN7-81024-355-1

H·33 定价:18.00元

英
译
反
一

内 容 提 要

本书是一部阐释英语常用词用法的工具书，内容涉及词法、句法、语言逻辑、文体、惯用法、词义辨析等方面。全书约 2000 条，例句典型，解析精当，实用性强，可供大、中学生、英语教师和一般英语学习者参考、使用。

前 言

本书是为我国有中级以上英语水平的英语学习者编写的小型工具书，旨在帮助他们解决学习和运用英语时所遇到的问题。

我们长期从事英语教学和研究工作。平时通过与不同英语水平的学生交谈、课外辅导答疑和批改作业，对他们在英语学习中经常遇到的疑难问题和犯的错误的了解，积累了大量的第一手资料。有时对同一个问题，我们要在不同的场合向不同的学生解释(或批改)数十遍，甚至上百遍，就好像一个医生天天要处理那些伤风感冒、头痛脑热之类的多发病一样。于是我们萌生了一个想法：何不将这些“多发病”汇集起来，指出病因和疗救的办法，为莘莘学子扫清学习过程中的障碍？

为了编好这本书，我们除了对已积累的素材进行认真地处理外，还参阅了数十种国内、外有影响的语言方面的著作和各类词典，对大量的语言材料进行爬罗剔抉。在筛选的过程中，我们心中始终想着广大的学生和读者：他们学习中可能遇到的问题和困难，他们在使用英语时最容易犯的错误的，等等。总之，经常使我国学生感到困惑的问题都在本书的讨论范围之内，因此本书的内容涉及面较广，它包括词法、句法、语言逻辑、文体、惯用法、词义辨析等。

我们努力把本书编得非常实用，但又不完全排斥对一些

高深问题的探讨。例句力求典型，解释简明扼要，尽量做到“一语破的”。除了一般的说明外，还提供了一些刚刚被接受的用法。此外，对口语和书面语、正式英语和非正式英语、英国英语和美国英语、常见用法和不常见用法、严格的说法和不严格的说法，以及应避免的用法等也一一作了区别。

为了便于读者查阅，我们将条目按关键词的字母顺序排列，对典型错误先进行对比，然后加以阐释，使读者一目了然。

我们学养不厚，水平有限，疏漏和不当之处一定难免，望广大读者惠予指正。

编著者

1995年5月于国防科技大学

略 语 表

<i>a.</i>	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	副词
<i>aux. v.</i>	助动词
<i>conj.</i>	连词
<i>n.</i>	名词
<i>num.</i>	数词
<i>prep.</i>	介词
<i>pron.</i>	代词
<i>rel. pron.</i>	关系代词
<i>v.</i>	动词
<i>vi.</i>	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i>	及物动词
<i>&</i>	和
<i>AmE.</i>	美国英语
<i>BrE.</i>	英国英语

A

a *art* 一, 任一, 每一

Wrong: A friend of mine, not two, came to see me.

Right: One friend of mine, not two, came to see me.

我的一个朋友, 不是两个, 来看我。

进行对比时, 用 one, 不宜用 a. 例如: I have one pen, but two pencils. 我有一支钢笔, 但有两支铅笔。

abandon *vt.* 抛弃; 放弃

Wrong: Don't abandon to despair.

Right: Don't abandon yourself to despair.

别自暴自弃。

abandon oneself to 是习语, 意为“陷入”、“沉溺于”, 反身代词不能省去。又如: She abandoned herself to grief. 她悲痛欲绝。

able *a.* 有能力的, 有才干的; 显示出才华的

Avoid: This work is not able to be finished in a month.

Right: This work cannot be finished in a month.

这工作一个月內不能完成。

able 后通常接主动语态的动词不定式, 不接被动语态的动词不定式。

Wrong: Are you able to speak Chinese?

Right: Can you speak Chinese?

你会讲汉语吗?

be able to, 总的说来, 与 can 同义, 二者常可互换使用, 但是,

当 can 意为“知道如何做……”时，不能用 be able to 来代替。

abound *vi.* (物产) 丰富；盛产，富于；充满

Wrong: Fish is abounded in the river.

Right: Fish abounds in the river.

The river abounds in fish.

这条河鱼多。

abound 是不及物动词，不能用于被动语态。除与介词 in 连用外，abound 也可与介词 with 连用。例如：This country abounds with fruit. 这个国家盛产水果。That region abounds with rain all the year round. 那个地区终年多雨。

about *prep.* 在各处，在周围；关于，对于

Avoid: He is about answering the question.

Right: He is about to answer the question.

他正要回答这个问题。

be about 后虽然也有人用-ing 分词，但不规范。在规范英语中，其后应接动词不定式。

Wrong: They are about to start off at once.

They are about to start out immediately.

Right: They are about to start off/out.

他们即将出发。

be about to do 不能和 at once 和 immediately 连用，因为它本身的意思是“即将”、“将要”、“正要”。

Casual: We heard a lecture about modern English literature.

Careful: We heard a lecture on modern English literature.

我们听了关于现代英国文学的讲座。

academic textbooks, lectures, formal reports 等词后；通常跟介词 on; letters, novels, plays 等词后一般跟介词 about.

absent *a.* 不在，缺席

Wrong: Mr. Smith was absent at the meeting.

Right: Mr. Smith was absent from the meeting.

史密斯先生没来开会。

absent 表示“不在”、“缺席”，常与介词 from 连用，不能用 at。
又如：Tom was absent from school yesterday. 汤姆昨天没有来上学。
He was absent from his work without leave. 他擅离职守。

Wrong: I went to his house just now but he was absent.

Right: I went to his house just now but he was out.

I went to his house just now but he wasn't in.

我刚才去他家，但他不在。

“不在家”英语说 be out 或 be not in，不能用 absent. absent 指本应参加而没有出席。

Wrong: This word is absent from the dictionary.

Right: This word is absent in the dictionary.

这个词词典上没有。

“某处没有……”英语说 be absent in，不用介词 from。又如：
Snow is absent in some countries. 有些国家终年无雪。

absent *v.* 缺席，不到

Wrong: I absented from school yesterday.

I was absented from school yesterday.

Right: I absented myself from school yesterday.

我昨天没有去上学。

absent 作动词，习惯上与反身代词连用。

absolutely *adv.* 完全地；绝对地

Wrong: You are wrong absolutely.

Right: You are absolutely wrong.

你完全错了。

absolutely 修饰形容词时，应置于该形容词前；修饰动词时，可位于动词前；也可位于其后。例如：He refused absolutely. 他断然拒绝。
He absolutely refused to discuss the matter any further. 他断然

拒绝进一步讨论那件事。

absolve *vt.* 解除；免除；开脱

Wrong: They absolved all his responsibility.

Right: They absolved him from all his responsibility.

他们免除了他的一切责任。

absolve 虽为及物动词，但不能直接用名词作宾语。表示“免除……的责任 [罪等]”，应说 absolve sb. from/of responsibility (guilt). 例如：State education does not absolve a parent from his responsibility to his child. 国家教育并未免除父母对子女的责任。

accept *vt.* 接受，领受；承认，认可

Wrong: I have accepted to go to a dinner with them.

Right: I have accepted their invitation to go to a dinner.

我接受了与他们共进晚餐的邀请。

accept 后一般跟名词或 what 从句等，不能跟动词不定式。例如：I accept your excuse. 我同意你的辩解。Do you accept what he told you? 你同意他跟你说的话吗？

Wrong: Thank you for your gift, but I really can't accept.

Right: Thank you for your gift, but I really can't accept it.

谢谢你的礼物，但我确实不能接受。

accept 是及物动词，其后一定要有宾语。

accommodate *vt.* 留宿；供应，供给

Wrong: They accommodated me a nice room.

Right: They accommodated me with a nice room.

They accommodated a nice room to me.

他们给我提供了一间好房间。

accommodate 作“提供”解，其后不能跟双宾语。

accommodation *n.* 膳宿供应；招待设备

BrE: Accommodation in London is very expensive.

AmE: Accommodations in London are very expensive.

在伦敦食宿很贵。

accommodation 在英国英语中一般用作不可数名词,在美国英语口语中,可用作可数名词。

accompany *vt.* 伴随,陪同;为……伴奏

Wrong: One day his father accompanied him to go to school.

Right: One day his father accompanied him to school.

有一天他的父亲陪他去学校。

accompany sb. to 本身就有 go with 的含义。再者, to 在 accompany sb. to 短语中是介词,故其后也不能用动词不定式。

Wrong: He stayed at home to accompany his wife.

Right: He stayed at home to keep his wife company.

他待在家里陪伴妻子。

accompany 的意思是“陪某人去某地”,不能表示“陪某人待在……”。

accord *n.* 一致

Wrong: He did it on his own accord.

Right: He did it of his own accord.

他主动地做了这事。

“自动,自愿”英语说 of one's accord,不可说 on one's own accord,但可说 on one's own (独自地;靠自己力量)。例如: I'm on my own today. 今天只有我一个人。I can't carry it on my own. 这东西我一个人拿不动。

according *adv.* 按照,依据

Wrong: According to me, the scheme is unsound.

Right: In my opinion, the scheme is unsound.

我认为这个计划不完善。

在英语中, according to 用于引述客观情况,一般不接 me 和 us,接 you 也不普通,但可接 him。例如: According to him, this is an excellent book. 据他说,这是一本好书。

account *n.* 叙述, 说明; 帐; 帐户

Avoid: She was annoyed on account of I was late.

Right: She was annoyed because I was late.

她因为我迟到而恼怒。

在美国虽有人用 *account of* 代替连词 *because*, 但此用法有争议, 不宜模仿。

Wrong: On no account visitors are allowed to feed the animals.

Right: On no account are visitors allowed to feed the animals.

参观者不得给动物喂食。

含有 *no* 的短语置于句首表示强调时, 句子要倒装。又如: *Under no circumstances can customers' money be refunded.* 在任何情况下不得给顾客退钱。*At no time was the President aware of what was happening.* 总统一直不知道发生了什么事。

account *vt.* 说明; 把……视为

Wrong: We account him as a genius.

Right: We account him a genius.

We account him to be a genius.

我们认为他是天才。

account 作“把……视为”解, 是及物动词, 不能与介词 *as* 连用。

又如: *I account him (to be) a fool.* 我认为他是个傻瓜。

accuse *vt.* 控告; 谴责

Wrong: She accused the man for murder.

She accused the man to have committed murder.

She accused the man that he had committed murder.

Right: She accused the man of murder.

She charged that the man had committed murder.

她控告那人犯有谋杀罪。

accuse 一般与介词 *of* 连用, 其后不能接 *for* 引起的短语, 也不能接动词不定式和 *that* 从句。

accused *a.* 被告的

Avoid: The judge asked the accused person to stand up, and he stood up.

Right: The judge asked the accused to stand up, and he stood up.
法官要被告站起来，他便站起来了。

在谈到审判时，常说 the accused，一般不说 the accused person 或 the accused people.

accustom *vt.* 使习惯

Avoid: I'm accustomed to live in the country.

Right: I'm accustomed to living in the country.
我在乡下住惯了。

在早期英语中，accustomed to 后虽然可接动词原形，但近几十年来这种用法不普遍了，因为现在人们一般把这种结构中的 to 看成介词，其后接-ing 分词或名词。

Wrong: I accustom to hard work.

Right: I accustom myself to hard work.
I'm accustomed to hard work.

我干惯了重活。

accustom 作动词，习惯上与反身代词连用，其意思相当于 be accustomed to.

ache *vi.* 痛；疼痛

Wrong: My throat aches me very often.

Right: My throat pains me very often.
我经常喉咙痛。

ache 是不及物动词。例如：My head aches terribly. 我头痛得厉害。

acknowledge *v.* 承认

Wrong: They acknowledged to have been defeated.

Right: They acknowledged their defeat.

They acknowledged themselves (to be) defeated.

They acknowledged having been defeated.

They acknowledged that they were defeated.

他们承认输了。

acknowledge 后不能跟动词不定式。

acquaint *vt.* 使认识, 使了解

Wrong: I acquainted Mary.

Right: I was acquainted with Mary.

I know Mary.

我认识玛丽。

acquaint 作“认识某人”解, 用于 be acquainted with sb. 结构, 不用于主动形式。此外, 还可说 I got acquainted with Mary. I became acquainted with Mary.

如果要表示“使某人结识另一个人”的意思, 则应说: I want to make/get Mary acquainted with John, 不说 I want to acquaint Mary with John.

acquire *vt.* 取得, 获得; 学到

Wrong: His honesty acquired a good name.

Right: His honesty acquired him a good name.

他的诚实使他获得了好名声。

acquire 以人或组织作主语时, 其后接单宾语; 以事物作主语时, 一般接双宾语。试比较:

He acquired a good reputation for being kind to the poor.

他以对穷人好而出名。

His kindness to the poor acquired him a good reputation.

他对穷人好使他获得了好名声。

action *n.* 行动; 行为; 活动

Wrong: He was caught in the action of stealing.

Right: He was caught in the act of stealing.

他在行窃时被当场抓住。

这两个词虽然常可互换使用，但当强调具体的动作时，应用 act，不宜用 action。action 往往偏重于抽象的行动。比较：

A concerted and unified action is required.

需要采取联合一致的行动。

In the act of picking up the ball, he slipped and fell.

他在捡球时滑了一跤。

add v. 加；增加

Wrong: Four adds four is eight.

Right: Four added to four is eight.

Four plus four is eight.

4 加 4 等于 8。

表示数字相加时，英语一般用介词 plus 或连词 and。如果用动词 add，其后一般要用介词 to，但 add 后如果有 and 连接两个相加的数，则不要 to。例如：If you add 7 and 8 (together), you get 15. 7 加 8 等于 15。

addict v. 使沉溺，使醉心

Wrong: He addicted himself to gamble.

Right: he addicted himself to gambling.

他沉溺于赌博。

addict 与 to 连用，其后一般接-ing 分词或名词，不接动词不定式。

address n. 地址，住址

Wrong: Where is your address?

Right: What's your address?

你的住址在哪儿？

Where do you live?

你住在哪儿？

问某人住址，要用 what 提问，不能用 where。

address *vt.* 向……讲话

Wrong: He addressed to the audience in an eloquent speech.

Right: He addressed the audience in an eloquent speech.

他向听众做了场很有说服力的演讲。

address 作“向……发表讲话”解，是及物动词，不能用介词 to，但作名词，后面却要用介词 to。例如：the president's address to the students 校长对学生的讲话

Wrong: The students addressed themselves to prepare for the final examination.

Right: The students addressed themselves to preparing for the final examination.

学生忙着期末考试。

在 address oneself to (向……讲话；致力于) 短语中，to 是介词，不是动词不定式符号。

adhere *vi.* 坚持

Wrong: He adhered that he would make a journey abroad.

Right: He adhered to his plans to make a journey abroad.

他坚持到国外去旅行的计划。

adhere 是不及物动词，一般与介词 to 连用。若接 that 从句，则要用 insist。比较：

They adhered to their original plan.

他们坚持原来的计划。

We'll insist that past errors (should) be corrected.

我们坚决主张过去的错误必须纠正。

admire *vt.* 钦佩；赞美；欣赏

Wrong: I admire at your frankness.

I admire that you are frank.

Right: I admire your frankness.

I admire you for your frankness.