

中级英语 常用词 正误要点

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*Focus on
Common
Errors in
Words in
Intermediate
English*

中国书籍出版社

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第一章 名词

ability

错误 I do not doubt your ability of making scientific research.

正确 I do not doubt your ability to make scientific research.

译文 我不怀疑你有科研工作的能力。

说明 名词 ability 常用不定式作定语,而不用 of + 动名词,如: A dog has the ability to hear sounds that man can't. 狗能听到人所听不到的声音。

请翻译下列句子:


1. 他能预测未来之事。
2. 我们相信她有能力处理这件事。
3. 这位年轻姑娘颇有推销能力。

※ ANSWERS:


1. He has the ability to predict future events.
2. We have faith in her ability to handle this affair.
3. The young girl shows the considerable ability to sell anything.

admission

 The admittance to the Museum of Natural History is 5 dollars.

 **正确** The admission to the Museum of Natural History is 5 dollars.

 **译文** 自然博物馆的门票为 5 美元。

 **说明** 名词 admittance 和 admission (= permission to go in) 都有“准许进入”的意思, admittance 比 admission 更为正式, admission 则更为常用。作为“入场费”、“门票”、“票价”解时只能用 admission (= entrance price)。

请翻译下列句子:


1. 我们要付入场费吗?
2. 他承认偷窃, 从而解决了疑案。
3. 我们付了一美元进入足球场。

※ANSWERS:


1. Must we pay for admission?
2. His admission of the thief solved the mystery.
3. We paid one dollar for admission to the football ground.

advertising

 Advertisement exerts a subtle influence on us.

 **正确** Advertising exerts a subtle influence on us.

 **译文** 广告对我们产生微妙的影响。

 **说明** advertising 为广告的总称, 是不可数名词。作主语时, 谓语动

词用单数, advertisement 是可数名词, 这类名词还有 machinery - machine, baggage - bag, jewelry - jewel, poetry - poem 等。



在空格中填上适当的单词完成下列句子:

1. 这本杂志里有很多广告。

The magazine contains much _____.

The magazine contains many _____.

2. 广告花了制造商很多钱。

_____ costs manufacturers a great deal of money.

3. 如果你想找工作, 可在报纸上登一则广告。


If you want a job, put an _____ on a newspaper.


※ ANSWERS:


1. advertising, advertisements


2. Advertising 3. advertisement

air-conditioning

 I won't have air-condition installed.

 **正确** I won't have air-conditioning installed.

 **译文** 我不要安装空调设备。

 **说明** air-condition 是动词, 不是名词, 意为“装空调”; air-conditioning 意为“空调设备”。


改错:

He felt hot and turned on the air-condition.

※ANSWERS:


air-condition → air-conditioning

appearance

 He has put on the look of honesty, innocence.

 **正确** He has put on the appearance of honesty, innocence.

 **译文** 他装成一副老实、无辜的面孔。

 **说明** appearance 和 look 都有“外观”、“外表”之意,但两个词强调的角度和内容不同。appearance 看重强调直接的、表面的印象,因此常常表示与真实情况相反。look 主要强调具体形状、颜色、表情,特别常用复数表示面目表情和姿态,译成“长相”、“模样”。

在空格上填上适当的单词完成下列句子:

1. Her ____ is homely, but she had a heart of gold and was kind to others.
2. The girl was standing there alone, with a ____ of triumph on her face.
3. They spent their lives trying to keep up ____, and to make his salary do more than it could.

4. I choose my friends for their good _____, my acquaintances for their good characters, and my enemies for their good intellects.

※ANSWERS:

1. appearance 2. look 3. appearances 4. looks

asset



Intellectuals are valuable wealth to the country.



正确 Intellectuals are valuable assets to the country.



译文 知识分子是国家的宝贵财富。



说明 名词 wealth 与 asset 均可作“财产”、“财富”解,但引申为“宝贵的人”时,须用 asset;表示物也可用 asset,又如:

Good health is a great asset.

健康是巨大的财富。



请翻译下列句子:

1. 科学技术是国家的极大财富。
2. 他是一位富人。
3. 社会的财富是工人、农民和劳动知识分子自己创造的。

※ANSWERS:

1. Science and technology is a great asset to a country.
2. He is a man of wealth.
3. The wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

audience

 The scientist's speech drew a large spectators.

正确 The scientist's speech drew a large audience.

译文 那位科学家的演说吸引了许多听众。

说明 “听众多”常用 a large audience, “听众少”用 a small audience。又

如:

There was a small audience in the auditorium.




大礼堂听众稀少。

audience 一词是集体名词,常用单数,如:

A broadcast speaker may have an audience of millions.

广播员可能有数百万听众。

spectator 是可数名词。

请翻译下列句子:

1. 有 40000 观众看了那场足球赛。
2. 要在这么多观众前演唱,她感到很紧张。
3. 那天早上,许多观众早早地拥挤在花展的大门口。

※ANSWERS:

1. There were forty thousand spectators at the football game.
2. She felt quite nervous at having to sing before such a large audience.
3. Many spectators, crowded early at the gate of the flower show that morning.

authority



“The Oxford English Dictionary” is the best authorities on English words.



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在英语中有一些名词的单、复数形式表示不同的意思。如 authority(权力、权威人士), authorities(当局、当权者); paper(纸), papers(报纸、文件、试卷); glass(玻璃), glasses(玻璃杯、眼镜); copper(铜), coppers(铜板、铜币); tin(锡), tins(罐头); damage(损坏), damages(赔偿费)。



在空格中填上适当的单词完成下列句子:

1. 当局不准公众集会。

The ____ do not allow public meetings.

2. 法庭责令他向所伤害的人付 1000 美元的赔偿金。

The court ordered him to pay \$ 1,000 ____ to the person he had hurt.

3. 他们承认她是这方面的权威。

They acknowledge her as an ____ in this matter.

※ANSWERS:

1. authorities 2. damages 3. authority

base

例句 We have set up a basis at the South Pole.

正确 We have set up a base at the South Pole.

译文 我们已经在南极建立了一个基地。

说明 base(基础,基地)可用作具体的“基础”,如:

The base of the column of the building is made of granite.

这座大楼的柱基是用花岗石做的。

也可以用作抽象的“基础”,如:

Industry and agriculture are the economic base.

工农业是经济基础。

basis(基础,基地)通常用于抽象的“基础”,如:

The three layers of the heart wall form the basis for one grouping of heart pathology.

心壁三个层次形成心脏病理学分类的基础。


在空格中填上适当的单词完成下列句子:


1. The ____ of the monument is made of marble.
2. The experiments have laid a solid ____ for our further research.
3. After bombing the enemy positions, our airplanes returned safely to the ____.


※ ANSWERS:


1. base
2. basis
3. base

bound

 The headmaster ordered the pupils to stay within bound of the school-yard.

 The headmaster ordered the pupils to stay within bounds of the schoolyard.

 译文 校长叮嘱学生留在校园范围内。

 bound 作“范围”、“边界”、“界线”解时,用复数形式。又如:

There are no bounds to the enemy's ambition.
敌人野心勃勃,得寸进尺。


请翻译下列句子:


1. 这已超出人类知识的范畴。
2. 他的野心是无止境的。
3. 不要说愚蠢的话,不要做不能做的事,不要越出理智的范围。

※ ANSWERS:

1. It is beyond the bounds of human knowledge.
2. There are no bounds to his ambition.
3. Please keep within the bounds of reason, do not say foolish things, attempt impracticable things.

boundary

 The new border of the country were fixed after the war.

 The new boundaries of the country were fixed after the war.

译文 战后该国家的新边界线定了下来。

说明 border 和 boundary 都有“边界”、“边境”之意,但二者含义略有差异。boundary 指领土的边缘,故常译成“边界线”。border 指边界地区,故常译成“边境”。

在空格上填上适当的单词完成下列句子:

1. She has been working in a ____ region since her graduation.
2. Young must go through customs in order to pass across the ____.
3. Negotiations about fixing the ____ line between the two countries are still going on.
4. By international agreement the ____ of each nation fronting a body of water extends exactly three miles from coastline.

※ANSWERS:

1. border 2. border 3. boundary 4. boundary

chance

There's good opportunity that she will be well enough to return to school next year.

正确 There's good chance that she will be well enough to return to school next year.

译文 明年她可能完全康复重返学校。

说明 opportunity 和 chance 作“机会”解时,两词可以互换使用。如:

He never misses a chance(an opportunity) of playing tennis.

他从不错过一次打网球的机会。

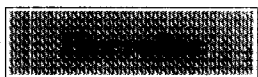
We should make use of every opportunity (chance) of speaking English.

我们要利用一切机会讲英语。

chance(= possibility)作“可能性”解, chance 着重指偶然性、意外可能性, 有好有坏, 指好时可与 opportunity 通用; opportunity 着重指好机会。如:

You'd have more chance of catching the train if you got a bus to the station instead of walking.

如果你是乘公共汽车而不是步行赶到车站, 你很有可能乘上火车。



改错:

1. They had no opportunity.
2. Bravely though they fought they had no opportunity of winning.
3. I had no opportunity to discuss it with her.

※ANSWERS:

1. opportunity→chance
2. opportunity→chance
3. opportunity→chance

character



The economic and trade exhibition will have international characters.



The economic and trade exhibition will have international character.



这个经济贸易展览会是国际性的。

说明 名词 character 作“性质”、“品格”解时,不用复数,如:Johnson is a man of firm character. 约翰逊是一个性格坚定的人。作“角色”、“文字”解时可用复数,如:

Chinese has no alphabet and is written in characters.

中文无字母表,以汉字书写。

There are attractive characters in the play.

剧中有几个有魅力的角色。

请翻译下列句子:

1. 这出戏中有两个主要角色。
2. 教育能陶冶优良的品质。
3. 这三姐妹在性格上有很大的差异。

※ANSWERS:

1. There are two leading characters in the play.
2. Education builds good character.
3. There is a great difference in character among the three sisters.

chicken

说明 I'd like to have some chicken's soup first.

正确 I'd like to have some chicken soup first.

译文 我想先喝点鸡汤。

说明 名词作定语时,用属格时常表示所有关系、主谓关系、动宾关系、同位关系,以及表示来源、类别、度量等,除此之外,用原形。

Exercise


请翻译下列句子:


1. 昨天的报纸报道了参观者的到来。
2. 敌人的惨败使得战争告一段落。
3. 今天我买了一个新书架。


※ANSWERS:


1. The visitor's arrival was reported in yesterday's papers.
2. The enemy's defeat brought the war to an end.
3. I bought a new book case today.

coffee

 Waiter, four black coffee, please.

 正确 Waiter, four black coffees, please.

 译文 服务员,请来4杯清咖啡。

 说明 coffee 表示“份数”为可数名词。此句中意为“4杯清咖啡”。tea 的用法与 coffee 相同。


请翻译下列句子:


1. 我宁可喝牛奶咖啡不喝清咖啡。
2. ——先生,喝点什么??
——两杯咖啡。
3. 他打碎了咖啡杯。


※ANSWERS:

1. I prefer milk coffee to black coffee.
2. ——— What would you like, sir?
——— Two coffees (Two cups of coffee).
3. He dropped the coffee cup and broke it.

climate

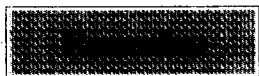
 How do you like the weather of France?

 **正确** How do you like the climate of France?

 **译文** 你觉得法兰西的气候怎么样?

 **说明** climate 和 weather 都表示“天气”、“气候”，但使用范围不同。

climate 表示某一地区常年的或数据上平均的天气情况，诸如气温、气压、湿度、雨量、日照等。climate 还可用于比喻，译成“气氛”。weather 表示某一地区在某一具体时间内的天气情况，诸如刮风、下雨、冷、热等。




在空格中填上适当的单词完成下列句子：

1. One likes to be out of doors in such beautiful _____ as this.
2. He could not stand that terrible English _____.
3. Since you are in bad health, you should not go out in bad _____.
4. Islands always have a milder _____ than the main land.

※ANSWERS:

1. weather
2. climate
3. weather
4. climate

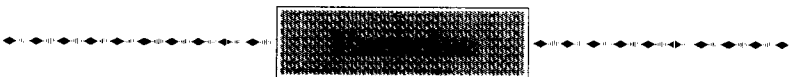
contents

 The contents of the barrel is forty kilos and its contents are rice and peanuts.

正确 The content of the barrel is forty kilos and its contents are rice and peanuts.

译文 这个桶的容量是 40 公斤,里面装有稻米和花生。

说明 content 和 contents 都可译成“内容”,但二者的含义及应用范围均有各自的限度。content 表示“含量”或作品的“内容”。contents 表示“目录”,谓语动词要求用单数。contents 表示容器所盛、装的东西。装的东西如果是复数,其谓语动词也要求用复数。content 表示容器的“容积”。




在空格中填上适当的单词完成下列句子:

1. High day temperatures increase the sugar ____ of the grape.
2. The police were interested in the ____ of the murdered woman's bag stomach.
3. You would be surprised at the ____ of a schoolboy's pockets.
4. The teacher was dissatisfied with the essay which ,she said, had a poor ____.

※ANSWERS:

1. content 2. contents 3. contents 4. content

controversy

 There was a huge quarrel over the plans for the new school.