



中学英语病句

1000例辨析

■ 黄永志 编

■ 国防科技大学出版社

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本书列举中学英语典型例句1000例，就其译法正误详加辨析，旨在助你记取前车之鉴，在英语学习中不犯或少犯错误！

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黄永志 编
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前 言

本书针对中学生在学英语过程中的常见错误，选择了1000个典型例句加以辨析。其体例为：先给出汉语句子及其误、正译法对照，然后给予简要说明及必要注释。全书共分八个部分，较详细地分析了在语法与词汇学习中容易出现的错误。各部分均附有一定数量的练习。读者可通过这些练习进行自我检查，从而加深印象。

本书虽然名为“中学英语病句1000例辨析”，实际上对大学低年级学生也有帮助，也可作为自学青年和中学英语课堂教学的补充参考资料。

在本书定稿的过程中，编者得到国防科技大学郑时敏、邓钧两位副教授的热情帮助，谨此致谢。

黄永志

1988年7月于长沙

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第一部分 词 类

一、名 词

1. 我看见操场上有很多人。

误: I saw many peoples on the playground.

正: I saw many people on the playground.

辨: “people”作“人们”解时,本身是复数,不能加“s”,
“peoples”是“多民族”,不是“几个人。”

2. 我们把小王和小刘的画比较一下吧。

误: Let us compare Xiao Wang and Xiao Liu's
pictures.

正: Let us compare Xiao Wang's picture with Xiao
Liu's.

辨: 如果某些东西不是共有,则两个名词上都要加“'s”。

3. 他父亲和母亲的家在北京。

误: His father's and mother's house is in Beijing.

正: His father and mother's house is in Beijing.

辨: 如果一样东西为两人所共有,则只要在表示这两个名词的
后面一个加“'s”。

4. 你看到她妹妹刘英的书没有?

误: Have you ever seen her younger sister's Liu
Ying book?

正: Have you ever seen her younger sister Liu Ying's

book?

辨: 's所有格应放在Liu Ying之后, 不能放在 sister 之后。

5. 老师的阅览室大而明亮。

误: The teacher's reading-room is big and bright.

正: The teachers' reading-room is big and bright.

辨: 因为教师阅览室是许多老师共用的, 所以应用复数。名词复数后面如已有s, 其所有格是在s后加“'”, 但不规则名词复数所有格, “'”要加在s的前面。如:

the children's palace, Women's Day.

6. 这把铁锤的柄是木制的。

误: This hammer's handle is made of wood.

正: The handle of this hammer is made of wood.

辨: 表示无生命的东西的名词, 通常采用“of + 名词”的结构来表示所有关系。

7. 布朗先生昨天买了一块肥皂。

误: Mr. Brown bought a soap yesterday.

正: Mr. Brown bought a cake of soap yesterday.

辨: paper, soap, clothes等为不可数名词, 要计数时, 前面需要量词, 如 a piece of paper, a suit of clothes, two cakes of soap, a piece of news, a piece of advice.

8. 秋天树叶变黄。

误: Leafs turn yellow in autumn.

正: Leaves turn yellow in autumn.

辨: 有些以f或fe结尾的名词变为复数时, 将f或fe改为v, 再加es. 如: wife→wives, life→lives, knife→knives, shelf→shelves.

9. 教室前面有一棵九英尺高的树。

误: There stands a 90-feet tree in front of the class-room.

正: There stands a 90-foot tree in front of the class-room.

辨: 90-foot作为一个复合形容词, 其中名词foot不用复数形式, 又如: a ten-dollar note, a one-hundred-metre race.

10. 她每天在学校做很多作业。

误: She does many homeworks at the school every day.

正: She does much homework at the school every day.

辨: homework 常指学生的“家庭作业”, 是不可数名词, 因此其前只能用形容词much而不能用many。

¹1. 他们对我们的工作提出了很好的建议。

误: They gave us many advices on our work.

正: They gave us much(some) advice on our work.

辨: advice(n.) 作“劝告”或“意见”解, 是不可数名词, 前面不可加an, 也没有复数形式。如说“一项劝告”, 该说: “a piece of advice”, “多项劝告”是“pieces of advice”, 还可以讲“some advice”。

12. 今晚我有许多事要做。

误: I have a lot of works to do this evening.

正: I have a lot of work to do this evening.

辨: 名词 work 有多种用法和意义, 使用时应注意。

(1) 作“工作”和“职业”解, 是不可数名词。如:

He found work at the bank.

他在那家银行里找到了工作。

(2) 作“著作”和“作品”解时, 是可数名词。常用复数形式, 也可用单数形式。如: the works of Shakespeare 莎士比亚的作品。

This is a great work of art.

这是一部伟大的艺术作品。

(3) 作“工厂”解时, 只能用复数形式, 但常被看作单数名词, 可以和不定冠词连用。如:

a steel works 钢厂。

The glass works is (are) near the station.

那家玻璃厂在火车站附近。

(4) 作“工事”、“堡垒”解时, 用复数形式。如:

break through the enemy's defence works 突破敌人的防御工事。

13. 她花了两块钱买这支钢笔。

误: She spent two yuans on the pen.

正: She spent two yuan on the pen.

辨: 汉语拼音词通常单数和复数同形。如: jin, li 等。

14. 他受到良好的教育。

误: He has received the good education.

正: He has received a good education.

辨: 有些抽象名词表示“某种”或“一次”的意思时, 可以和不定冠词连用。

15. 他的朋友们帮助他克服了很多困难。

误: His friends smoothed away the difficulty.

正: His friends smoothed away the difficulties.

辨: 有些抽象名词在具体化时, 可以以复数形式出现。此词作“困境”(尤指经济拮据)解, 用复数形式。

练习 1

下面各句有A、B、C、D四个划线部分, 其中有一个划线部分是错误的, 将其序号填入句首括号中, 并将正确答案写在该句末括号里:

1. (D) The news I have received are good.
A B C D

(is)

2. (C) His clothes is worn out. (are)
A B C D

3. (C) Mr Smith wanted to have a cup milk.
A B C D

(of)

4. (C) The English teacher gave us some
A B

advices on how to learn English well. (advice)
C D

5. (D) She is seventeen-years old. (years)
A B C D

辨: 表示方位的名词前要用定冠词。

19. 上课时我们必须注意听讲。

误: In the class we must listen attentively to the teacher.

正: In class we must listen attentively to the teacher.

辨: in class 指“课内”、“上课时”，class 前不加定冠词，这是习惯用语。又如: in bed, at home 等亦是惯用语。

20. 他是第一个参军的。

误: He was first to join the army.

正: He was the first to join the army.

辨: 在序数词前一般加定冠词。

21. 她能用英语表达思想。

误: She can express herself in the English.

正: She can express herself in English.

辨: 语言名称前一般不用冠词。

22. 你们五个人谁最高?

误: Who is tallest of you five?

正: Who is the tallest of you five?

辨: 形容词最高级前面一般须加定冠词。

23. 北京是中华人民共和国的首都。

误: Beijing is capital of the People's Republic of China.

正: Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China.

辨: 特指某(些)人或某(些)事物时, 须加定冠词。

24. 你认为这部电影怎么样?

误: What do you think of film?

正: What do you think of the film?

辨: 指谈话人双方都知道的人或物时, 须加定冠词。

25. 全世界都踢足球。

误: Football is played all over world.

正: Football is played all over the world.

辨: 世界上独一无二的事物或方位等名词前, 须加定冠词。

26. 特纳一家人正在看电视。

误: Turners are watching TV.

正: The Turners are watching TV.

辨: 在姓氏的复数形式前面须加定冠词, 表示全家人或这一姓的夫妇俩。

27. 在十九世纪七十年代, 马克思已经五十多岁了, 他觉得研究俄国的形势很重要, 便开始学习俄语。

误: In 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to study Russian.

正: In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties, he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to study Russian.

this kind of

辨: 在逢十的复数数词之前,指世纪的某个年代,须加定冠词。

28. 早晨我们常常读英语。

误: We often read English in morning.

正: We often read English in the morning.

辨: in the morning 是习惯用法。又如: on the right (left), in the end, in the middle of, at (in) the beginning of, in the daytime, in the summer-time, in the front of, go to the cinema (theatre, opera, concert) 等。

29. 这种机器是中国制造的。

误: This kind of machine is made in the China.

正: This kind of machine is made in China.

辨: 在专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词前一般不用冠词。

30. 刘一和张明是老师。

误: Liu Yi and Zhang Ming are the teachers.

正: Liu Yi and Zhang Ming are teachers.

辨: 在表示一类人或事物的复数名词前一般不用冠词。

31. 十月一日是国庆节。

误: October 1 is the National Day.

正: October 1 is our National Day.

辨: 在节日、月份、季节等名词前一般不用冠词。又如:

May Day, New Year's Day, Sunday, spring

等。但在 the Spring Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival 前却要用冠词。

32. 他们夜以继日地工作。

误: They worked the day and the night.

正: They worked day and night.

辨: 某些固定词组里的名词前不用冠词。如: husband and wife, brother and sister, body and soul, knife and fork等。

33. 他常常骑自行车上学。

误: He often goes to the school by bike.

正: He often goes to school by bike.

辨: 介词词组里的名词前一般不用冠词。

〔注〕在某些词组中,有冠词和没有冠词含义不同,试比较:

{ in front of (= before) 在……前面

{ in the front of 在……前部

{ (sit) at table (坐下) 就餐

{ (sit) at the table (坐) 在桌边

{ out of question (= without question) 没问题

{ out of the question (= impossible) 不可能

34. 我们去看他们下棋吧。

误: Let's go and watch them play the chess.

正: Let's go and watch them play chess.

辨: 在三餐饭、球类运动和棋类游戏名称前面,一般不用冠词。

练习 2

在下面的短文内填入必要的冠词:

On Friday morning, Harry was very glad to get

(1) a letter from his friend Mr White, who lived in (2) the country, inviting him to go and stay over (3) the weekend. After work, Harry took (4) the train to (5) the village.

When Mr White opened (6) the door, two small dogs jumped on Harry. Harry had never liked (7) the dogs. At (8) the supper they had (9) a simple food and (10) a milk from (11) the Whites' cow. (12) the Whites talked all (13) the time.

In (14) the village people went to (15) a bed early. Not long after supper Mr White showed Harry up to his room. He gave Harry (16) a candle, as (17) the house had no electricity. Harry was very tired, but (18) the bed was too short for him. He saw (19) a spider (蜘蛛) over his head and (20) a rat running past his bed. He didn't go to (21) a sleep for hours.

At five (22) the next morning, (23) the animals made so much noise that Harry decided to get up. He had to wash in (24) a basin with (25) a cold water. At breakfast (26) the Whites again talked all (27) the time and Harry didn't like (28) the porridge (麦片粥, 粥).

After breakfast, Mr White took Harry for (29) a walk. Harry enjoyed (30) the fresh air. He felt rather tired two hours later, but Mr White