



RIGHT
WRONG

初中英语
正误例析

华中师范大学出版社

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前 言

《初中英语正误例析》一书是针对初中二、三年级学生在学习英语时常犯的词语用法和语法等方面的错误编写而成的。本书的特点是根据现行初中英语教材的课文，以正误对照的形式，进行分析、比较、归纳，并逐句加注说明。目的是使学生知道错误的原因和纠正的方法，以期达到牢固掌握并正确运用所学英语语言的效果。

本书编写时曾参阅了国内外新近出版的多种有关英语语言的书籍、杂志、报纸，吸收了一些语言学者对现代英语词语用法的研究成果，并力求做到理论联系实际，通俗易懂，实用性强。全书重在实际运用，不在语法赘述。

本书可供初学英语的读者和广大初中学生使用，也可作为初中英语教师的教学参考书。

周口地区教育局教研室郝献英同志也参加了部分书稿的编写工作。

许昌地区教育局教研室赵献东、濮阳市教育局教研室连建华、淮阳县教育局教研室李本显等同志也都做了大量的工作。

在此一并向他们表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，书中难免有错误之处，敬希广大读者批评、指正。

编 者

1987年1月

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Book II

Lesson One

1. 我们班有四十个同学。

Wrong: There are forty classmates in our class.

Right: There are forty pupils in our class.

说明: classmate是“同班同学”的意思, 此句中的说话者自己不应该包括在classmates之内。

2. 他很喜欢打网球。

Wrong: He very likes to play tennis.

Right: He likes to play tennis very much.

说明: very只能用来修饰形容词或副词, 不能直接修饰动词。修饰动词应用very much, 常置于句末。

3. 物理是一门很难的学科。

Wrong: Physics are a very difficult subject.

Right: Physics is a very difficult subject.

说明: physics是指一门“物理学科”, 应是单数。不要误以为只要是以-s结尾的名词就是复数, 例如: maths, politics等均为单数。

4. 今天的报上有什么消息吗?

Wrong: Is there any news on today's newspaper?

Right: Is there any news in today's newspaper?

说明: “在报上”英语习惯上说“in the newspaper”。

5. 昨天晚上他去看老师了。

Wrong: Last evening he went to see his teachers.

Right: Yesterday evening he went to see his teachers.

说明: 英语中可以说last year (去年), last month (上个月), last week (上星期), last night (昨夜)等, 但不能说last evening (morning, afternoon), 只能说yesterday evening.

Lesson Two

1. 这个星期天上午你们打算干什么?

Wrong: What are you going to do on this Sunday morning?

Right: What are you going to do this Sunday morning?

说明: 表示时间的名词作状语用时, 如果名词前有this, that, next, last等词, 一般不能再用介词。

2. 今天你最好不要看排球赛。

Wrong: You had not better to watch the volleyball match today.

Right: You had better not watch the volleyball match today.

说明: had better相当于一个情态动词, 后接动词原形, 否定式应是 had better not, 而不是 had not better.

3. 你给我搞一张明天的票好吗?

Wrong: Will you get me a ticket of tomorrow?

Right: Will you get me a ticket for tomorrow?

说明：汉语中“什么时间的票”英语习惯上说“a ticket for...”，而不说“a ticket of ...”。

4. 今天下午开会。

Wrong: There is going to have a meeting this afternoon.

Right: There is going to be a meeting this afternoon.

说明：用“there be”的句型表示“将有”时，必须用“there is (are) going to be”，而不能用“there is (are) going to have”。

5. 他们是日本人。

Wrong: They are Japaneses.

Right: They are Japanese.

说明：Japanese, Chinese等名词的单、复数形式是相同的。

Lesson Three

1. 我们必须七点半到校。

Wrong: We must get to school at seven thirty o'clock.

Right: We must get to school at seven thirty.

Right: We must get to school at half past seven.

说明：用o'clock时，必须是“几点整”。如：We often get

up at six o'clock. (我们经常六点钟起床。)

如果表示的时间不是几点整,就不能用o'clock.

2. 我借一下你的自行车好吗?

Wrong: May I lend your bike?

Right: May I borrow your bike?

说明: borrow是指借别人的东西,有“借进”之意,而lend是指把东西借给别人,有“借出”之意。

3. 这本书我可以借两个星期吗?

Wrong: Can I borrow the book for two weeks?

Right: Can I keep the book for two weeks?

说明: borrow是终止性动词,不能与表示一段时间的时
间状语(如: for two weeks, for two years
等)连用,不能说“借”这个短暂性的动作延续两
个星期,故用keep这个动词。

4. 甲: 我必须把这本书带回来吗?

乙: 不必了。

A: Must I bring the book back?

Wrong: B: No, you mustn't.

Right: B: No, you needn't.

说明: 由must提问的句子,如果是否定的答语,意为“不
必”时,一般不能用mustn't,而要用needn't。

5. 对不起,请问现在几点了?

Wrong: Sorry, could you tell me the time?

Right: Excuse me, could you tell me the time?

说明: excuse me是客套语,在打搅别人时使用; sorry
表示遗憾或道歉。如: Sorry, I can't come
this evening. (对不起,我今晚不能来。)

6. 你现在用不着做完作业。

Wrong: You mustn't finish your homework now.

Right: You needn't finish your homework now.

说明: mustn't 是“不许可”或“绝对不可”的意思。若要表示“用不着、不必要”的意思,要用 needn't。

7. 甲: 你不要把这本杂志借给别人。

乙: 好(行)!

A: You mustn't lend this magazine to others.

Wrong: B: That's all right.

Right: B: All right.

说明: 两种回答在口语中都经常使用,但意思不同。

“all right”是“好,行”之意;“That's all right.”是“没关系”的意思。又如:

A: Let's go out for a walk.

B: All right.

A: I am sorry, I can't come so early.

B: That's all right.

8. 他是十二点钟吃的午饭,是吗?

Wrong: He had his lunch at twelve, hadn't he?

Right: He had his lunch at twelve, didn't he?

说明: 句中 had 的意思是“吃”,而不是“有”。前面陈述句中用肯定式 had, 后面疑问句部分要用 didn't。

Lesson Four

1. 他出生在一九八二年一月三日。

Wrong: He was born in 1982, January 3.

Right: He was born on January 3, 1982.

说明: 英语中出现年、月、日时, 年份要放在最后, 前面用逗号分开。表示在某年某月某日或在某月某日时, 用介词on。若表示在某年或在某年某月, 则用介词in。例如: He was born in 1982. (他出生在一九八二年。) He came here in May, 1982. (他是一九八二年五月来这儿的。)

2. 不要为约翰担心。

Wrong: Don't worry John.

Right: Don't worry about John.

说明: worry表示“为某人或某事担心、发愁”时, 是不及物动词, 须与介词about连用。

3. 老师叫我们用英语回答问题。

Wrong: The teacher asked us to answer his questions with English.

Right: The teacher asked us to answer his questions in English.

说明: with作“用”解时, 一般指用什么工具。如果表示“用某种语言”来回答问题或表达思想, 则用介词in。试比较:

Don't write in Chinese.

Don't write with a pen.

4. 恐怕会下雨。

Wrong: I afraid it is going to rain.

Right: I am afraid it is going to rain.

说明: afraid是形容词, 要与be连用, 在句中作表语, 不能单独作谓语。类似的词还有: angry, hungry, busy等。

5. “这是你的钢笔吗?” “不, 不是我的。”

Wrong: “Is this your pen?” “No, it's not my.”

Right: “Is this your pen?” “No, it's not mine.”

说明: my和mine都是物主代词, 但my是形容词性物主代词, 它的后面应跟有表示人或物的名词。例如: my father, my book等。mine是名词性物主代词, 上述例句中的mine=my pen。

6. 他会很好地照料这些孩子们的。

Wrong: He'll take care of these children very well.

Right: He'll take good care of these children.

Rigit: He'll look after these children very well.

说明: take care of... very well不符合英语习惯。应该说“take good care of...”, 也可以说“look after... very well”。

Lesson Five

1. 甲: 昨天下午你干了什么事?

乙: 我给艾丽斯写了一封英文信。

A: What did you do yesterday afternoon?

Wrong: B: I gave Alice an English letter.

Right: B: I wrote an English letter to Alice.

Right: B: I wrote Alice an English letter.

说明: 英语中的“give”是“交给”的意思, “给某人写一封信”应该是“write a letter to somebody”或“write somebody a letter”。

2. 他们在汽车站等人。

Wrong: They are waiting for the bus-stop.

Right: They are waiting at the bus-stop.

说明: wait for后不可接“地点”, 只能接“人或其它对象”, 如: I am waiting for Tom. (我正在等汤姆。)

3. 你昨天晚上拉小提琴了吗?

Wrong: Did you play violin yesterday evening?

Right: Did you play the violin yesterday evening?

说明: violin等表示乐器的名词前应用定冠词the。但表示球类运动的名词前就不能用定冠词the。如: They are playing basketball. (他们在打篮球。)

4. 你最好每天都为她担水。

Wrong: You have better carry water for her every day.

Right: You had better carry water for her every day.

说明: had better do sth. 为固定词组, 不管用什么时态, had的形式都不可改变。

5. 我和布朗先生都在电影院。

Wrong: I and Mr Brown are both at the cinema.

Right: Mr Brown and I are both at the cinema.

说明: 汉语里的“我和某人”英语习惯说法是“某人和我”。

6. 他让我等了两天。

Wrong: He kept me to wait for two days.

Right: He kept me waiting for two days.

说明: “keep+宾语”后一般要接动词的-ing形式, 不接不定式。

7. 我要一张纸写点东西。

Wrong: I want a paper to write something on.

Right: I want a piece of paper to write something on.

说明: paper是不可数名词, 表示数量“一张……”时, 要加“a piece of…”。

Lesson Six

1. 甲: 今天星期几?

乙: 星期五。

Wrong: A: What is the date today?

Right: A: What day is (it) today?

B: It's Friday.

说明: 问“星期”用“day”; 问“日期”用“date”。

又如:

A: What was the date yesterday? (昨天几

号?)

B: It was July 4th. (七月四号。)

2. 我做功课花了一个半小时。

Wrong: It took me one and half an hour to do my homework.

Right: It took me one and a half hours to do my homework.

说明: “半 小 时” 是 “half an hour (或 a half hour)”, 但是 “一个半小时” 应说 “one and a half hours” 或 “an hour and a half”。

3. 他在想一道数学题。

Wrong: He is thinking a maths problem.

Right: He is thinking about a maths problem.

说明: 汉语中的 “思考、思索”, 英语习惯说法是 “think about”。

4. 玛丽没有做作业。

Wrong: Mary didn't her homework.

Right: Mary didn't do her homework.

说明: do (does, did) 在做谓语动词时, 其否定式或疑问式是在其前加助动词 do (does, did), 切不可漏掉谓语动词 do (此处用动词原形)。又如:
Do you do morning exercises? Does he do his homework?

5. 你什么地方不舒服?

Wrong: What's the wrong with you?

Right: What's the matter with you?

说明: 误句中的 the 应去掉。 “What's wrong with

you? ”是可以说的，但不及 “What's the matter with you? ” 那样委婉、有礼貌。

6. 他上了公共汽车。

Wrong: He got in a bus.

Right: He got on a bus.

说明：“上公共汽车”应该是 “get on a bus”。但是，我们可以说 He got in a car. （他上了轿车。）

Lesson Seven

1. 昨天他们玩得不愉快。

Wrong: They had not a good time yesterday.

Right: They didn't have a good time yesterday.

说明：“have” 不用作 “有” 的意思时，疑问句或否定句常由助动词 do (does, did) 加动词原形 have 构成。

2. 过了一会，他不哭了。

Wrong: After a while, he stopped to cry.

Right: After a while, he stopped crying.

说明：stop crying 是 “停止哭” 的意思，而 stop to cry 则是 “停下(正在做的事情)来哭” 的意思。又如：He stopped to talk to her. （他停下来跟她谈话。）

3. 起初，他睡着了。

Wrong: At first, he went to bed.

Right: At first, he was asleep.

Right: At first, he went to sleep.