

大学英语系列



四级常见错误辨析 六级

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前言

英语难学,人之共识。学得精通,更需艰难的攀登。不过,学得好,攀得高的,在 TOEFL、EPT 以及大学英语四/六级考试中脱颖而出,取得骄人成绩的佼佼者却为数不少。他们像灿烂的星辰散落在各个大学校园、科研机构和机关企事业单位,闪烁着耀眼的光芒。他们取得出众的成绩,关键在于决心坚强,学习得法。但是,实践证明,光有决心而不讲究学习方法,往往事倍功半。徒劳一番;有决心又有明智的学习方法,苦干巧干,则事半功倍,学习日日长进。英语学习方法,固然因人而异,因人制宜,但国内外趋于认同的一种方法——错误分析法(Error Analysis)却日见其功效,为广大英语教师和学生所推崇采纳,凭借它提高英语教学质量 and 掌握英语的能力。

错误分析法通过一正一误的对照和简明扼要的分析,给学习者以豁然开朗的新思维,举一反三的启迪和意想不到的收获。因为社会生活实践和各类学习、科研活动昭示我们:吃一堑,长一智——失败的经历、错误的教训、相反相成的哲理和效应会更强烈地刺激人们,培养人们敏捷的思维和反应,使大脑皮层顿时兴奋起来,对有关事理获得前所未有的悟性和认识。也就是说,“反面教员”的警示力量和反思效果往往超过正面的分析和引导,使一个人变得更为敏感,聪颖和成熟,茅塞顿开,眼前一片明亮,以更理智和正确的判断面对一道道的正误与是非。这就是错误分析法的魅力和内涵之所在,为什么能在英语教与学中这样久盛不衰,这样被运用于各种考试,包括世界性的 TOEFL、国内标准化的 EPT、研究生入学考试、大学英语六级考和其他各种形式的测试。

为了切合中国学生的具体需要,本书以九大词类为主线,分章论述各种词类在实际运用和各类考试中常见的错误。例题典型、全面、实用、针对性强;解释深入浅出,画龙点睛。必要时,则进一步阐明有关的语法知识和用法规则,特别是中国人学习英语最容易混淆或留下“夹生饭”的难点和疑惑。此外,根据有关方面的可靠信息,今后大学四级考试的题型将有所改革,增添了句子英译汉的项目。为了帮助学生进一步掌握

大学英语精读课本第一、二册里的翻译练习,我们未雨绸缪,独辟了一章翻译练习“指谬”,集中讨论学生练习中共同的常见错误和使之避免、改正的方法。

万昌盛
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第一章 名 词

名词常被语法学家列在词类之首。名词可分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。普通名词又可分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词。其中个体名词和集体名词称为可数名词,物质名词和抽象名词称为不可数名词。

名词在句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语和同位语等等。

许多名词一词多义,如 glass 可以指玻璃,也可以指镜子,用作复数形式则是眼镜。又如 experience,作“经验”解,是不可数名词,要用单数形式;如作“经历”解,可写成复数形式,是可数名词。

可数名词单复数变化形式有规则变化和不规则变化二种。不规则变化,如:man—men, child—children, tooth—teeth, datum(资料)—data, thesis—theses 等等。还有些名词单复数形式相同,如:Chinese, sheep, deer, means, series 等等。有些集体名词是单数形式,但用作复数,后面的谓语动词要用复数形式。如 people, police, cattle, poultry(家禽)等。而大多数集体名词既可看作单数(作为整体),也可看作复数(作为集体的各个成员),如 audience, enemy, family, herd, army, management 等等,在使用时要注意辨别该用单数动词还是用复数动词。

此外,有些名词,由于词形相近,容易引起混淆,如 poet(诗人), poem 诗(可数), poetry 诗(不可数); typewriter(打字机), typist(打字员)等。还有些名词,也容易与词形相似的形容词、动词混淆,如 high adj. 高的, height n. 高度; grow v. 生长, growth n. 生长; affect v. 影响, effect n. 效应, artistic adj. 艺术上的, artist n. 艺术家。因此,在使用中,要注意辨别词义和词性以及其拼写。

一、名词的互相误用

有些名词有着相同的词根,不同的词义;有些名词虽同义,但用法有区别:

例 1. Sometimes he can compose a poetry and reads it aloud in class.
A B C D

B 错, 应改为 poem。

poetry 诗(总称, 不可数名词)

poem(一首)诗(可数名词)

例 2. A vegetarian diet is good for your body.
A B C D

D 错, 应改为 health。

body n. 身体、躯体

health n. 身体状况、健康

二、名词与形容词的误用

例 3. Public recognition of Ben Shan as a major American artistic began with a retrospective (回顾性的) show of his works in 1948.
A B C D

B 错, 应改为 artist(艺术家)。

artistic adj. 艺术上的。

例 4. In the wild, tea plants become trees of approximately thirty feet in high.
A B C D

D 错, 应改为 height。

height n. 高度; high adj. 高的

三、名词与动词及动名词之间的误用

有些名词与动词词形相近, 容易混淆; 如果一个词的本身有名词形式, 就不必用动名词来代替名词。

例 5. Vitamin A is essential to bone grow and to the healthiness of skin and mucous(粘液的) membranes(膜、薄膜).
A B C D

B 错, 应改为 growth n. (生长)。

例 6. Flint implements(燃火工具) have occupied a crucial role in human surviving since prehistoric times.
A B C D

C 错, 应改为 survival n. 幸存。

四、名词单复数的误用

绝大部分的物质名词、抽象名词、专用名词和集体名词是不可数

的。其余名词基本上是可数的。

- 例 7. Manganese(锰) does not exist naturally in a pure state because
it reacts so easily with other element.
A B
C D

D 错,应改为复数形式 elements(元素)。

- 例 8. Like all ecological(生态) systems, a forest is made up of a living
environment and a nonliving environment, the latter composed
of air, rocks, soils and water.
A B
C D

D 错,应改为 soil。泛指 soil 与 air, water 一样,属于不可数名词,不用复数。

- 例 9. You can sing to your heart's contents in our kara OK hall.
A B C D

C 错,应改为 content。

to one's heart's content 心满意足地、尽情地

- 例 10. The government has taken measures to control the increase of
the populations of the country.
A B C D

D 错,应改为 population。

population n. 人口。集体名词,用单数形式。

- 例 11. Last Sunday, we went to the zoo and saw some beautiful deers
and interesting monkeys.
A B C D

C 错,应改为 deer。deer n. 鹿,单复数一样。

- 例 12. The herd was running in all directions.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 were。从 in all directions 看,这里的 herd 指整体中的各个成员,所以应用复数动词。

练 习

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked

A. B. C and D. Identify the one that is wrong and correct it.

1. The driver carried a can of gasoline to the emergent exit of the bunker.
A B C D
2. It is usually argued that the earliest influences upon children will most likely to have the strongest effectiveness on their character.
A B C D
3. The power plant was put out of act by an explosion caused by a group of terrorists.
A B C D
4. We saw a lot of fruits of the tree in Mr Green's garden.
A B C
5. Our bodies are in the classroom; however, our hearts wander out-side, as some students put frankly.
A B C D
6. People generally think that smoking is a bad custom.
A B C D
7. Equal between men and women is yet to be fought for in most countries in the world.
A B C D
8. When we were on the farm, we saw a large flock of sheeps grazing on the hillside.
A B C D
9. Quartz(石英) may be transparency(透明), translucent(半透明) or opaque(不透明), and it may be colourless or coloured.
A B C D
10. Metabolism(新陈代谢) consists of a complicated series of chemicals reactions carried out by living cells.
A B C D
11. The design of the University of Virginia came at the end of Thomas Jefferson's long career as theoretician(理论家), statesman and architecture.
A B C D
12. The purpose of the elementary school is to introduce children to the skills, informations and attitudes necessary for a smooth adjustment to society.
A B C D

13. Alaska's rough climate and terrain (地形) divide the state into isolated regions and the difficult of highway maintenance is a troublesome problem.
14. The architect must be both a scientist and an artistic.
15. He drew a deep breathe and began to sing happily.
16. Social reformer Frederick Douglass dedicated (奉献) his life to working for the abolish of slavery and the fight for civil rights.
17. In the United States, voters select representatives to the national legislature (立法机关), which consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate.
18. In ancient time, men wore the skin of wild animals.
19. Having seen the children's work, Miss Adams approved their requesting to go home.
20. All things considered, the apartment was worth the high value.
21. Few opera companies can survive today without substantial government supporting.
22. Fishing can help to train people's patiences.
23. Before the automobile was invented, the horse-drawn carriage was the primary mean of private transportation in that country.
24. Liquid lubricants (润滑剂) contrast widely in weigh, thickness and boiling point.

25. Fireworks, which originated century ago in China, were brought
A B C D
to Europe by Marco Polo.

答案与解释

1. D 错, emergent→emergency
emergent adj. 突然出现的, 如: emergent situation 新出现的情况; emergency
n. 突发性紧急情况, 如: an emergency exit/door 安全门, 太平门
2. D 错, effectiveness→effect
effect n. 结果, 效果, 效应
have an effect on..., 对...有效; 对...有影响
effectiveness n. 效力, 有力量
3. C 错, act→action
put out of action 使停止工作或活动; 无效, 消灭
put sth. in action 实行, 开动, 都是固定搭配, 不可用 act 代替 action。
4. A 错, fruits→fruit
同类水果用单数 fruit. fruits 指各种水果。
5. C 错, hearts—minds
mind n. 心意, 思想, 思之器官
heart n. 心、心脏, 爱与情之中心。所以“记忆”应是 keep (bear) sth. in mind 而不是 in heart, 但是, 英语又说: learn sth. by heart (记住、背下), 因此, 要仔细辨认并记清。
6. D 错, custom→habit
custom n. 风俗, 习惯, 指一个地区、国家或民族所拥有; habit 主要指个人的习惯, 所以我们说: Habit is second nature (习惯成自然)。
7. A 错, Equal→Equality
equal adj. 平等的。此处做主语, 应用名词 equality。
8. D 错, sheeps→sheep
sheep n. 单复数相同, 如 one sheep, many sheep, 但是 goat (山羊), 是可数名词。
9. A 错, transparency→transparent。
此处应用形容词 transparent, 与 translucent, opaque 做并列表语。
10. B 错, chemicals→chemical。
chemicals n. 复数, 意为化学药品, 化工产品。chemical adj. 化学的, chemical reactions 化学反应。
11. D 错, architecture→architect

architecture n. 建筑学; architect n. 建筑师

12. C 错, informations→information

information n. 信息、资料、情报, 不可加 s, 像 knowledge, technology 一样。

13. C 错, difficult→difficulty

此处应用名词 difficulty 做主语, 而形容词 difficult 不能做主语。

14. D 错, artistic→artist

artistic 是形容词“艺术性”, 而 artist 是名词“艺术家”

此处应用名词做表语, 与 scientist (科学家) 并列。

15. C 错, breathe→breath

breathe 是动词“呼吸”, breath 是名词“呼吸”。此处做宾语, 应用名词。

16. B 错, abolish→abolition

abolish v. 废除。

abolition 或 abolishment n. 废除, 此句之错属动词与名词的误用。

17. B 错, select→elect.

select v. 选择; elect v. 选举。这两个动词的意义和拼写都非常相似, 中国学生要特别当心区分。

18. A 错, time→times

time n. 时间。表示时代、时期, 常用复数形式, 如 in ancient times (在古代); behind the times (落伍, 过时)。

19. D 错, requesting→request

request 是名词, 而 requesting 是动名词。这里要遵循的原则是: 若某个动词本身有名词形式, 就不必用动名词来代替名词, 如在 with the developing of our light industry 中, developing 应改为 development。

20. D 错, value→price

value 是“价值”的意思, price 是“价格”。此句意思是: 考虑到各方面, 公寓值高价钱。

21. D 错, supporting→support

support 既可做动词, 也可做名词。本句要用名词的 support 做宾语。而 supporting 是动名词, 不适宜。

22. D 错, patiences→patience

patience: 耐心, 不可数的抽象名词, 不能在后面加“s”。有很多耐心, 可以说 have a lot of patience。

23. D 错, mean→means

means n. 方法、手段; 单复数一样

a means of 一种手段; by means of 藉用(手法、手段); Come by all means 一定要来; by no means 决不, 一点也不。

24. C 错, weigh→weight

weigh v. 称(重量)或重(多少)

weight n. 重量。此处应用名词作介词宾语,与 thickness 和 boiling point 并列,形式一致。

25. C 错, century ago → centuries ago

一个世纪前: a century ago. century 是可数名词,与 a decade(十年)一样。

centuries ago 几个世纪前。

第二章 动 词

动词是表示动作和状态的词,在句子中作谓语。谓语动词是英语句子的关键和核心部分。没有谓语就组成不了句子。没有动词也构成不了谓语。由此可见动词在英语句子中的重要性和作用。

英语动词有时态、语态、语气、人称和数等形式变化。时态是表示行为、动作和状态在各种时间条件下发生的和进展的动词形式。语态也是动词的一种形式,表示主语和谓语之间的关系。语气是反映说话人对所使用动词态度的形式。动词是各类英语考试中一项重要的测试内容。时态、语态、语气(即虚拟语气)等则更是测试中的(复习)重点。

一、时态的错误

例 1. The adult mosquito usually lives for about thirty days, although

the life span varied widely with temperature, humidity (湿度)

and other factors of the environment.

C 错,应该为 varies,因为蚊子的生育繁殖是长年不变的生理现象,必须用一般现在时。

例 2. Unless economic conditions will improve next year, there will be

widespread unrest in that small African country.

B 错,应改为 improve,在条件从句中,用一般现在时代替将来时。

例 3. From 1950 to 1992, the rulers of the country have been selfish.

but the present King has great respect and concern for his people.

B 错,应改为 were,因为句中有 From 1950 to 1992 的状语表示特

定的一段过去时间,故要用 were。

- 例 4. His niece has been_A to Iraq and Iran as well as all_B of Europe. By C
the time she's twenty, she will be almost everywhere.

D 错,应改为 will have been,表示“到她 20 岁时她几乎去过世界任何地方”。因此句子要用将来完成时表示。

- 例 5, A careful driver watches the road and went_A slowly or quickly_B depending upon_C the condition of the road, the visibility and the traffic_D.

A 错,应改为 goes,与前面第一个谓语动词(watches)一致。

二、动词语态的错误

- 例 6. Guppies(虹鲋鱼) are sometimes call rainbow fish because of the
males' bright colors.
D

A 错, 应将 call 改为 called, 意为“(被)叫做…”。

- 例 7. Bricks are made from clay that is processed into a workable consistency, formed to standard sizes, and then fire in a kiln(窑)。

D 错,应改为 fired。本句有三个动词,并列关系,前两个动词为被动结构,第三个动词也应是被动结构,使全句平衡、一致。

- 例 8. The group is consisted of people speaking
A B
and doing different jobs.
C D

A 错,应改为 consist of,“consist of”意为“由…组成”等于“to be made up of”。

三、动词语气的错误

- 例 9. I'd rather you don't do anything about it for the time being.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 didn't. would rather 和 had rather 后面接省去 that 的从句,从句谓语的过去式,是虚拟语气。

- 例 10. It is desired that he carries out his plan carefully.
 A B C D

B 错,应改为 carry 或 should carry。

desire, request, recommend, suggest 和 require 等动词的宾语从句,要求从句用虚拟语气。

- 例 11. I regret having left the work unfinished; I should ask my colleagues to help me before the deadline was due.
A B C D

C 错,应改为 should have asked。regret 后是动名词完成时表示动作已完成,“should have asked”是虚拟语气,意为“本该请……”但实际上并没有请同事们帮忙。

四、不规则动词的错误

- 例 12. If she had foresaw that her novel would cause so much trouble she would not have written it.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 foreseen。foresee 是不规则动词,过去式为 foresaw,过去分词为 foreseen。

- 例 13. Has Bill ever flowed across the Atlantic?
A B C D

C 错,应改为 flown。此处 fly(飞),其过去式为 flew,过去分词为 flown;而 flow(流),过去式为 flowed,过去分词为 flowed。

五、情态动词的错误

- 例 14. He would rather to die standing than live on his knees in the enemy's camp.
A B C D

A 错,应改为 die,“would rather”为情态动词,紧接其后的动词不能有带 to 的动词不定式。

- 例 15. Some journalists fear that the director will be very sad if the filmstar left him.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 would be,句意是虚拟,此处应用 would be,表示担心。

六、非谓动词的错误

- 例 16. She is too young to tell the difference between true praise and
A

flattering statements making to please her.
B C D

C 错,应改为 made。现在分词一般表示主动,过去分词表示被动。此处的“flattering statements”(奉承话)当然是被人说出来的,因此应用 made。

例17. All the neighbors helped in the deliveries of the ads, included
the children in school.
A B C D

C 错,应改为 including。现在分词做插入语,表示补充说明。

例18. His parents can't but feel puzzling, for they simply can't under-
stand why he is so fond of video games.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 puzzled。“feel”后通常应接形容词、过去分词或“that clause”,做表语。

七、动词和其他词类的混用

例19. For make their daughter a pianist, the old couple spent all their
savings to send her abroad.
A B C D

A 错,应改为 To make,表示目的,应用动词不定式,for 后面不能接动词原形。

例20. Soon after he went to the company, he brought out a new
produce, which turned out very profitable.
A B C D

B 错,应改为 a new product; produce 是动词,此处应用名词才对。

练 习

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is wrong and correct it: