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中國學生英語典型錯誤分析



参加本书编写工作的有上海外国语学院英语系卜孟、陆佩弦、陆福遐、章申、李观仪、杨小石、崔藩、江瑜娟、胡浩然等。

中国学生英语典型错误分析

上海外国语学院英语系英语教研组编

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第一部分 詞法

I 名 詞

1. 许多听众出席了大会。

誤: The meeting was attended by a large number of audience.

正: The meeting was attended by a large audience.

[注] audience 为听众或观众的总称, 不是个别的人。“听众多”应說 a large audience, “听众少”应說 a small audience.

2. 他的衣服快穿破了。

誤: His clothes was nearly worn out.

正: His clothes were nearly worn out.

[注] clothes 这一名詞統指衣服, 只有复数, 又不能与数詞連用。具体表示某一种衣服的名詞, 如 garment, dress, coat 或 overcoat等, 可有单复数。“一套衣服”应该用 a suit of clothes.

3. 我们是中国人, 他们是英国人。

誤: We are Chinese. They are Englishmans.

正: We are Chinese. They are Englishmen.

[注] 表示民族的名詞, 其单复数因习惯而不同, 举例如下:

單 数	复 数	
a Chinese	Chinese	中国人
a Japanese	Japanese	日本人
a Russian	Russians	俄国人
a German	Germans	德国人
an American	Americans	美国人
an Englishman	Englishmen	英国人
a Dutchman	Dutchmen	荷兰人

4. 他没有买许多家具。

误: He did not buy many furnitures.

正: He did not buy much furniture.

[注] furniture 是不可数名词, 应与量数词一起用; 如 three pieces (articles) of furniture (三件家具), a few sticks(bits) of furniture (几件家具) 或 a set (suite) of furniture (一套家具).

5. 昨天我买了一块肥皂。

误: I bought a soap yesterday.

正: I bought a cake of soap yesterday.

[注] 英语中的 soap, chalk, furniture 等为不可数名词, 需要计数时, 前面要加表示单位的量词, 如 a cake (tablet, bar) of soap, three pieces of chalk, five pieces of furniture, a loaf of bread 等.

6. 请给我两张纸。

误: Please give me two papers.

正: Please give me two sheets of paper.

[注] paper 作物质名词时, 没有复数形式, 前面只可加补充意义的字; 作“文件”、“报纸”、“考卷”等解时, 可有复数形式.

7. 祖父的头发变白了。

误: My grandfather's hairs have turned grey.

正: My grandfather's hair has turned grey.

[注] hair 统指头发(或毛)时, 只用单数. hairs 指多根头发(或毛), 例如:

She has several grey hairs.

8. 我有许多工作要做。

误: I have a lot of works to do.

正: I have a lot of work to do.

[注] work 若指“工作”而言是不可数名词, 总是用单数, 且不用不定冠词. work 的复数形式表示下列几种意义: (1) 著作, 如 Lu Hsun's works; (2) 工厂, 如 Anshan Steel Works; (3) 机器的转动部分, 如 the works of a watch; (4) 工程, 如 public works.

9. 做完这些作业以后,你打算做什么?

誤: What do you plan to do after you have finished these homeworks?

正: What do you plan to do after you have finished your homework?

〔注〕 homework 指学生的“家庭作业”,偶或指“工人在家給工厂做的工作”,一般不用复数,前面也不用复数的指示代詞。

10. 经过几年的自学,他获得了不少知识。

誤: After several years' self-study he acquired a great deal of knowledges.

正: After several years' self-study he acquired a great deal of knowledge.

〔注〕 knowledge 現在很少用复数形式,但可与 a 連用,后面跟定語。例如:
He has a fine (good) knowledge of the English language.

11. 这是一个好消息。

誤: This is such a good news.

正: This is very good news.

正: This is such good news.

正: This is good news.

正: This is a piece of good news.

〔注〕 news 是不可数名詞,具有复数形式 但只用作单数,前面不可加 a. 象这类的詞还有 politics, economics, physics, mathematics 等,习惯上不一定被看作复数,作家的意見并不一致。

12. 工人们能在两个半月內造好我们的新图书馆。

誤: The workers can complete our new library in two and half a month.

正: The workers can complete our new library in two months and a half (two and a half months).

★
〔注〕“半个月”、“半年”、“半小时”用 half a month, half a year, half an hour. 一个半以上的“半”都用...and a half. 例如: two years and a half(二年半), three weeks and a half(三个半星期), four days and a half(四天半). 表示一个半以上的具体东西时也如此: one pound and a half, two tons and a half, three apples and a half 等等.

13. 他们决定送孩子上学.

误: They have made up their mind to send their child to school.

正: They have made up their minds to send their child to school.

〔注〕make up their (或 our, 或属于复数的 your) minds 中,用 minds 比用 mind 普通.

14. 人们一致称颂他.

误: Peoples praised him with one accord.

正: People praised him with one accord.

〔注〕people 作“人们”(= men and women) 解时,是单数形式,作复数用. peoples 是“多个民族”,“各国人民”,不是“多个人”,如 the peoples of Asia (亚洲各民族,亚洲人民).

15. 我买了一把新剪刀.

误: I bought a new scissors.

正: I bought a new pair of scissors.

〔注〕scissors 和 trousers 等名词常用复数形式.“一把剪刀”或“一条裤子”常为 a pair of scissors, a pair of trousers. 间或也有人說 a scissors, a trousers, 但不常見,以不用为宜.

16. 我们提前三年完成了第二个五年计划的主要指标.

误: We fulfilled the major targets of the Second Five-Years Plan three years ahead of schedule.

正: We fulfilled the major targets of the Second Five-

Year Plan three years ahead of schedule.

[注] five-year 作为一个复合形容词, year 不用复数。又如 a twelve-year-old boy, a five-dollar note, a one-hundred-metre race 等, 同此。

17. 这幅水彩画比那幅油画更吸引观众。

误: This painting in water colour has a stronger appeal for the visitors than that one in oil.

正: This painting in water colours has a stronger appeal for the visitors than that one in oils (=oil-colours).

[注] “水彩画颜料”、“油画颜料”都该用复数。

II 代 词

18. 我和他认识已经十年了。

误: I and he have known each other for ten years.

正: He and I have known each other for ten years.

[注] 单数的不同人称的代词选用, 其次序一般是 you and I; you and he; he and I; you, he and I. 复数人称代词的次序是 we and you; you and they; we, you and they.

19. 爱丽丝和我本人都愿意去厂里工作。

误: Alice and myself are willing to work in the factory.

正: Alice and I myself are willing to work in the factory.

[注] myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, oneself 等复合人称代词一般不可用来替代 I, you, he 等, 但可用来加强语气。例如:

Comrade Li and I myself went there.

I'll do it myself.

He did it himself.

也可以用作宾语或表语。例如:

She hurt herself.

You aren't quite yourself today. (你今天有点儿异样。)

20. 人人必须尽责.

误: One must do his duty.

正: One must do one's duty.

正: Everyone must do his duty.

〔注〕 one 指一般人称时,包括說話者在內,意义和 people 相同.它的宾格是 one, 所有格是 one's, 反身形式是 oneself. 例如:

One has to do one's best.

If one wants a thing done, one had better do it oneself.

当 one 作一个具体的人解时,则其所有格为 his. 例如:

One of the students hasn't prepared his lessons very well.

21. 沒有人知道那件事情.

误: No body knows about it.

正: Nobody knows about it.

〔注〕 nobody 不可写作 no body; 同样 anybody, somebody, everybody 都不可以分开来写.說“沒有人”,用 no one 或 no-one 都可以.

22. 我将把自己的词典随身带来.

误: I shall bring myself dictionary with me.

正: I shall bring my own dictionary with me.

〔注〕 myself 等复合人称代詞不能作定語用,因为它不能作“自己的”解,只有“自己亲自”的意义.

23. 他右手拿着一面旗.

误: He held a flag in right hand.

正: He held a flag in his right hand.

〔注〕 汉语中表示所有格的人称代詞往往在句中省略,但在英語中一般不可省略.試看下列句子:

他头上戴着一頂帽子.

He had a cap on his head.

她把手遮住了眼睛.

She covered her eyes with her hands.

下課后我們复习功課。

After class we review our lessons.

24. 他是我們朋友中的一个。

誤: He is an our friend.

正: He is a friend of ours.

正: He is one of our friends.

[注] 这里“我們朋友中的一个”意味着我們至少有两个以上的朋友,同时也沒有“He is an our friend.”这样的說法,所以要說“He is one of our friends.”或“He is a friend of ours.”“He is our friend.”往往含有“他和我們很好”之意。

25. 他是我的一个老朋友。

誤: He is an old friend of me.

正: He is an old friend of mine.

[注] an old friend of me 不合习惯,应改作 an old friend of mine. “He is a friend of my father.” 虽不及 “He is a friend of my father's.” 普通,但并不算錯誤。

26. 我们三兄弟在山顶上。

誤: Three of our brothers were at the top of the mountain.

正: The three of us brothers were at the top of the mountain.

[注] three of our brothers 是指“我們兄弟中的三个”(不指三兄弟). the three of us brothers 是“我們兄弟三人”(只有三个,包括自己在內).

27. 不要告诉別人,这事只能你我知道。

誤: Don't tell anyone else. It is strictly between you and I.

正: Don't tell anyone else. It is strictly between you and me.

[注] 在介詞 between 后面要求用宾格.虽然在口語中也會出現 between you and I, 但不宜仿效。

28. 第一个发现这个秘密的是我。

誤: It was me who first found out the secret.

正: It was I who first found out the secret.

[注] I 是主語补足語, 它的格应和主語相同, 因此应用主格。又如 "It's she reading aloud in the room." 以下三句虽不合規則, 但在口語里很普通:

It's me!

That's him!

I wouldn't do that if I were her.

29. 我比他年龄大。

誤: I am older than him.

正: I am older than he.

[注] 在 than 和 as 后面的代詞, 用主格或用宾格, 决定于这个代詞在从句中的作用。这句若不省略, 應該是 "I am older than he is (old)." 但在口語里, I am older than him. 也常听到。

30. 我喜欢他胜过喜欢她。

誤: I like him better than she.

正: I like him better than her.

[注] 这句若不省略, 应为 "I like him better than I like her." 为了避免誤解, 可以不用省略結構, 或改作 "I like him better than I do her."

31. 我喜欢他胜过她喜欢他。

誤: I like him better than her.

正: I like him better than she does (=better than she likes him).

[注] 这里 she 是 like 的主語, 所以应该用主格。

32. 你和他一样高。

誤: You are as tall as him.

正: You are as tall as he.

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[注] 第一个 as 是副詞,第二个 as 是連接詞,所連接的句子是 You are as tall 和 he is tall, 所以 he 应用主格. 有时口語里也有人說 Is she as tall as me?

33. 我象她一样.

誤: I am like she.

正: I am like her.

[注] like 作“象”解,是介詞,后面的代詞應該用賓格.

34. 象他这样的孩子不应由他在外面随便玩乐.

誤: Such a boy as him should not be on the loose.

正: Such a boy as he should not be on the loose.

[注] as 后面代詞的格应与 such a boy 保持一致, boy 为主格,因此应用 he, 不能用 him.

35. 你想谁是班上最好的学生?

誤: Whom do you think is the best student in the class?

正: Who do you think is the best student in the class?

[注] do you think 是插入語.“誰”不是作 do you think 的賓語,而是 is the best student in the class 的主語,所以應該用主格 who.

36. 我们和他们有同样的感觉.

誤: We had the same feeling as theirs.

正: We had the same feeling as they (had).

正: Our feeling was the same as theirs (was).

[注] 在誤句中,主句的主語是 we 而从句的主語却是 theirs(=their feeling),所比較的事物不一致.如主句中用 we 作主語,从句中主語即須改为 they.如保留从句中的主語 theirs,則主句的主語要改为 our feeling,句子其他部分也須作相应的改变.

37. 树上的叶子都搖掉了.

誤: The tree has shaken off it's leaves.

正: The tree has shaken off its leaves.

[注] it 的所有格是 its, it's 是 it is 的縮写形式,二者絕不可相混.

38. 如果一个人试图学会任何一切, 做好任何一切, 必致一事无成。

誤: Nothing can be accomplished if one tries to learn anything and to do anything.

正: Nothing can be accomplished if one tries to learn everything and to do everything.

〔注〕 anything 一般用在疑問句或否定句中。例如: Is there anything in the bottle? 誤句从句“if...”中沒有否定的涵义, 不可用 anything, 应该用 everything. 为了加强語气, 有 anything and everything 一語, 意为“任何一切事物”, 因此原句也可改作“Nothing can be accomplished if one tries to learn and do anything and everything.”

39. 有人来找过我吗? 沒有人(来过)。

誤: Did any one come to see me? None.

正: Did any one come to see me? No one.

〔注〕 none 与 no one 虽然都作“沒有人”解, 但略有区别, none 往往有固定范围, 如 none of them, none of the people, 而 no one 沒有这种限制。試比較下列的句子:

同学当中, 有誰来看过我嗎? 沒有人。

Did any of my classmates come to see me? None.

学生中有人能正确回答嗎? 沒有人。

Did any of the students give the correct answer?

None.

有人能正确回答問題嗎? 沒有人。

Is there anyone who can answer this question correctly? No one.

40. 他说他写过信给我, 但是我沒有收到。

誤: He said he had written to me, but I didn't receive it.

正: He said he had written to me, but I didn't receive his letter.

〔注〕 誤句中的it是代詞, 但它所代表的詞在上文中并未出現, 因此不能用。

41. 他一直在画画,那幅画就要画好了.

誤: He has been painting. It will be finished soon.

正: He has been painting. The painting will be finished soon.

〔注〕 参見例 40.

42. 高尔基在他的作品中表现了对革命事业的热爱.

誤: In Gorky's works he expresses his ardent love for the revolutionary cause.

正: In his works Gorky expresses his ardent love for the revolutionary cause.

〔注〕 一般來說,代詞应出現在所代名詞之后,但有例外.象这里应以 Gorky 作句子的主語,在主語出現之前先用人称代詞所有格来修飾 works. 类似的句子如:

狄更斯在作品中揭露了資本主义社会的丑恶.

In his works Dickens exposes the evils of bourgeois society.

聶耳在歌曲中激发了人民的爱国热情.

In his songs Nieh Erh aroused the patriotic feelings of the people.

詩人在詩篇中描述了人民在压迫者铁蹄下的悲惨生活.

In his poem the poet describes the miserable life the people had under the iron heel of the oppressor..

43. 外国代表在发言中盛赞中国人民在社会主义建设中所表现的高度热情.

誤: In the foreign delegates' speeches they paid great tribute to the tremendous enthusiasm shown by the Chinese people in their socialist construction.

正: In their speeches the foreign delegates paid great tribute to the tremendous enthusiasm shown by the Chinese people in their socialist construction.

〔注〕 参見例 42.

44. 他们被迫在美洲劳动，那里需要有熟练技巧和可被剥削的人口。

误：They were forced to labour in America where needed skilled and exploitable population.

· 正：They were forced to labour in America which needed skilled and exploitable population.

正：They were forced to labour in America where skilled and exploitable population was needed.

〔注〕关系副词 where 不能作从句中的主语，因此必须改用关系代词 which 作为定语从句中的主语。但是也可以保留关系副词 where，而改变从句的结构，把原来谓语动词 needed 的宾语改为主语，并改变谓语动词的语态。

45. 这是他去年参观过的地方。

误：This is the place where he visited last year.

正：This is the place that (which) he visited last year.

〔注〕关系副词 where 往往用来引导定语从句，修饰主句中表示地方的名词，但不能机械地搬用，还应视具体情况而定。这里从句中的谓语动词 visited 是及物动词，就须用关系代词 that 或 which 来连接两个子句，并作 visited 的宾语，意即 visited the place。试与下列句子比较：

This is the place where (in which) he once lived. (意即 he once lived there [in it].)

46. 你看到那座他亲自设计的房屋吗？

误：Did you see the house where he designed himself?

正：Did you see the house which he designed himself?

〔注〕参见例 45。

47. 你知道他们建造房屋的地方吗？

误：Do you know the place which they built the house?

正：Do you know the place where they built the house?

〔注〕参见例 45。

48. 这是我全部要讲的话。

誤: This is all what I want to say.

正: This is what I want to say.

正: This is all (that) I want to say.

〔注〕关系代詞 what = that which, 有双重作用。这里 what 既起連接两个子句的作用, 而本身又是从句中的宾語, 所以 all 是多余的, 也可以保留 all, 省略关系代詞 that.

49. 我所知道的就是他不久即将离开我们了。

誤: All what I know is that he'll soon leave us.

正: All (that) I know is that he'll soon leave us.

50. 他们在交谈。

誤: They are talking each other.

正: They are talking to (with) each other.

〔注〕each other 是复合代詞, 不是副詞, 其用法举例如下:

Do they know each other?

They changed places with each other.

They asked each other questions.

注意: 1. each other 和 one another 現在用法相同, 没有区别的必要; 2. each other 不可用作主語。

51. 他患重伤风, 所以他沒有来。

誤: He had a bad cold. It (This) is why he didn't come.

正: He had a bad cold. That's why he didn't come.

〔注〕指前面講到的事物, 通常用 that (those); 指下面将要講到的事物, 通常用 this (these)。例如:

That's all.

What I'd say is this: History cannot be altered.

Chairman Mao honoured Liu Hu-lan with these words: "A great life! A glorious death!"