高中英语正误速辨

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Correct

English

Errors

Swiftly

Senior high **School level**

前　言

　　减轻学生的负担是十分必要的，但减轻负担的手段决不仅仅是量的减少，还应大力推广科学的学习方法，遵循学习规律的教与学，才能真正做到事半功倍。我们编写中学英语"速"系列正是从"减负"和推广科学方法的目的出发的。

　　《高中英语正误速辨》按照语法系统进行了归纳整理，采用给出汉语句子、例举英语正、误翻译，再进行解析的体例。每部分内容后还安排了习题，便于读者自我检查巩固知识。

　　由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，书中难免有不妥之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

<div align="right">

编　者

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目　录

名 词

这故事发生在第二次世界大战期间。

✗ This story happened during world war two.
✓ This story happened during World War Two.

析
> 普通名词加基数词构成专有名词,所以第一个字母必须大写。

这是我们经常工作的那个钢铁厂。

✗ This is the steel work where we often work.
✓ This is the steel works where we often work.

析
> 工厂应为 works,单复数形式相同。

汤姆说:"祝你成功!"

✗ "Congratulation on your success!" said Tom.
✓ "Congratulations on your success!" said Tom.

析
> 当 congratulation 用作祝贺词时,常用复数。

他在这儿呆了一天半时间。

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✘ He stayed here one and a half day.

✔ He stayed here one and a half days.

析

如果是可数名词，一个以上的单位即为复数，因此，day 后面必须加 s。

很多人喜欢看电视。

✘ Many peoples enjoy watching TV.

✔ Many people enjoy watching TV.

析

people 的单复数形式相同，如加 s，则为"民族"之意。

这张桌子 3 英寸长，2 英寸宽，3 英寸高。

✘ This table is three foot long,two foot wide,three foot high.

✔ This table is three feet long,two feet wide,three feet high.

析

当名词作表语时，须用复数形式。

在旧社会，穷人们过着悲惨的生活。

✘ In the past,the poors lived a miserable life.

✔ In the past,the poor lived a miserable life.

析

有些形容词前面与定冠词连用，使之名词化，代表一类，但无复数形式。

他们把黑人奴隶看作可以买卖的动物。

- ✗ They treated the Negroes slaves as animals that could be bought and sold.
- ✓ They treated the Negro slaves as animals that could be bought and sold.

析

由两个名词构成的复合名词变为复数形式时，只需把后一个名词变成复数形式。

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10 月 1 日，大约 1 万人到公园庆祝节日。

- ✗ On Oct.1,about ten thousands people went to the park to enjoy the holiday.
- ✓ On Oct.1,about ten thousand people went to the park to enjoy the holiday.

析

hundred, thousand, million 等表示具体的数字时，不用复数形式。

眼镜是用玻璃做的。

✗ Glasses are made of glasses.

✓ Glasses are made of glass.

当 glass 作"玻璃"解时为不可数名词。

这是汤姆和玛丽的桌子。

✗ This is Tom's and Mary's desk.

✓ This is Tom and Mary's desk.

析

表示两者共有的东西时，前者不需要加"'s"，只要在后者加"'s"。

塑料已代替了木头。

✗ Plastics have taken the place of wood.

✓ Plastics has taken the place of wood.

析

以"s"结尾的名词不一定是复数，是单词本身结构以"s"结尾的。如: mathematics, politics, physics, news 等。所以当这些词作主语时，谓语动词常用单数形式。

安静。不要出声。

✗ Be quiet.Don't make any voice.

✓ Be quiet.Don't make any noise.

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析

voice通常指人的声音，包括说话唱歌等，有时也指鸟叫声。noise常指不悦耳、不和谐的嘈杂声。

昨天，我父亲的一个朋友拜访了他。

✗ Yesterday my father's friend called on him.
✓ Yesterday a friend of my father's called on him.

析

在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时，常用"双重所有格"的形式来表示所有关系。如：these books of the students（学生们的这些课本）。

他们每天早上7点40分开始上课。

✗ They begin their class at forty past seven every day.
✓ They begin their class at twenty to eight every day.

析

表达"几点过几分"，如"过"的数字不超过30分，用介词past；如超过30分，则用介词to，表示到几点差多少分。7点40分就是8点差20分。

这个故事发生在20世纪60年代。

✗ This story took place in the 1960.
✓ This story took place in the 1960s.

"年代"应用基数词的复数形式来表达,并在前面用定冠词 the。

我们明天将学习第九课。

✗ Tomorrow we are going to learn the lesson nine.
✓ Tomorrow we are going to learn Lesson Nine / the Ninth Lesson.

普通名词加基数词,这两个词的第一个字母要大写,因为是专有名词了,且不需要定冠词。如果用序数词加普通名词的话,则在序数词前加定冠词。

我们班有四分之三的学生来自农村。

✗ Three fourth of the students in our class are from the countryside.
✓ Three fourths of the students in our class are from the countryside.

如用英语表达分数时,分子用基数词,分母用序数词。当分子大于1时,分母序数词要用复数。如分数作主语时,谓语动词的单复数要看of的宾语是可数还是不可数名词。如是可数名词,谓语动词要按主语是复数形式处理;如果是不可数名词,则谓语动词要按主语是不可数名词来处理。

明天将有5000人参加会议。

✗ Five thousands of people will attend the meeting tomorrow.

✓ Five thousand people will attend the meeting tomorrow.

析 | 数词hundred, thousand, dozen等前有具体数字时，不加"s"，亦不用of。

我们是法国人，他们是德国人。

✗ We are Frenchmen,and they are Germen.

✓ We are Frenchmen,and they are Germans.

析 | Frenchman(法国人)其复数形式是Frenchmen,而German(德国人)的复数形式是Germans。其他如:a Chinese — Chinese(中国人),a Japanese — Japanese(日本人),an Englilshman —Englishmen(英国人),an Italian—Italians(意大利人),an American — Americans (美国人),an Egyptian — Egyptians(埃及人),a Swede — Swedes(瑞典人),a Canadian — Canadians(加拿大人)。

李教授给他提了一些好建议。

✗ Professor Li gave him some good advices.

✓ Professor Li gave him some good advice.

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（析）

advice 是不可数名词，不可在其后面加 s 变为复数，前面也不用不定冠词 an。如说"一项建议"，可说 a piece of advice。中学课本中出现的不可数名词还有: meat (肉)、milk(牛奶)、chicken(鸡肉)、bread(面包)、steam(蒸汽)、cotton(棉花)、cloth(布料)、wood(木材)、paper(纸)、glass(玻璃)、clothing(衣服)、light(光)、heat(热)、time (时间)、help(帮助)、knowledge(知识)、information(信息)、trouble(麻烦)、change(零钱)、work(工作)等。

Ⓥ 注意: help 虽然无复数形式，却常见有不定冠词。如:
Computers are a great help in research. （计算机在研究中有很大作用。）

这所学校有七百多名学生。

✗ **There are more than seven hundreds students in this school.**

✓ **There are more than seven hundred students in this school.**

（析）

dozen,hundred,thousand等词前面有数词，表示明确具体的数目时，后面不管有没有of都不用复数形式。例如:I've collected over three hundred Chinese stamps since I came here.(自从来到这里我收集了三百多张中国邮票。)I want three dozen of these eggs. (我要三打这种鸡蛋。)

昨天她买了几十个橘子。

✗ She bought dozen of oranges yesterday.
✓ She bought dozens of oranges yesterday.

析

当 dozen,hundred,thousand 等词的前面没有数词,表示笼统的数目时,则用复数形式,后面接 of。例如:...and there were dozens of words and phrases underlined. (...还有许多单词和短语的下面划了线。)Thousands of years ago,the kings of Egypt built strong tombs for themselves. (几千年以前埃及的国王为他们自己筑起坚固的坟墓。)

她有一头金发。

✗ She has blonde hairs.
✓ She has blonde hair.

析

hair 作"毛、发"解时,是集体名词,用作单数。但是,当 hair 被看作组成毛、发总体的每一根个体时,则是可数名词,有单数复数之分。例如:There is not a grey hair on her head. (她头上没有一根白发。)

这些是绵羊,那些是山羊。

✗ There are sheeps.Those are goats.
✓ These are sheep.Those are goats.

> （析）
>
> sheep作"绵羊"解、单、复数形式相同。中学课本中出现的单复数形式相同的名词还有fish(鱼)，deer(鹿)，Chinese(中国人)，Japanese (日本人)等。

请再吃些鸡肉吧。

> ✗ Please help yourself to some more chickens.
> ✓ Please help yourself to some more chicken.

> （析）
>
> chicken作为"鸡"这个动物本身，用作个体名词，允许有复数形式;如所指的是用"鸡"这个动物所制成的肉，是食物，用作物质名词，是不可数，也不能加不定冠词。

他的孩子都已经结婚了。

> ✗ All his childs are married.
> ✓ All his children are married.

> （析）
>
> child的复数形式是不规则的，用时要多加注意。中学课本中类似的还有:man-men (男人)，woman-women (女人)，foot-feet (脚)，tooth-teeth (牙)，mouse-mice(鼠)，goose-geese(鹅)，等等。

这些是收音机。

✗ These are radioes.
✔ These are radios.

（析）

以o结尾的名词，指外来词语或缩写词语，如piano,photo
等，变为复数形式，通常多数在词尾加s，属于真正的英
语名词则在词尾加es。中学课本只有五个以o结尾的名词
变为复数时在词尾加es。除了echo-echoes(响应)以外，请
记住这句话，保你事半功倍："Negroes and heroes eat
potatoes and tomatoes."(黑人和英雄吃土豆和西红柿。)

他买了一双新鞋。

✗ He has bought a new shoes.
✔ He has bought a pair of new shoes.

（析）

在英语中，"一双鞋"要说a pair of shoes。类似的"一
条裤子"，"一副眼镜"，"一副圆规"等都要用a pair
of...。

这个是杰克和罗伯特的房间。

✗ This is Jack's and Robert's room.
✔ This is Jack and Robert's room.

（析）

表示几人共有一物时，只是最后一个名词用所有格;如一
些物是几个人的(放在一起)都要用所有格。如:These are

Tom's and Mike's books. (这些书是汤姆的和迈克的。)

今晚我有许多事要做。

✗ I have a lot of works to do this evening.
✓ I have a lot of work to do this evening.

析
> work 作"工作"解是不可数名词，不能有复数形式，也
> 不能有不定冠词。但 work 的复数形式可用于下列几种
> 情况：①当"工厂"讲 a steel works (一个炼钢厂)
> ②当"著作"讲 Lenin's works (列宁著作)

阅览室里只有一个人。

✗ There is only one people in the reading room.
✓ There is only one person in the reading room.

析
> people(人们)是一个集合名词，说一个人不可说 a people。
> a people 意为"一个民族"。如：The Chinese people is
> a brave and hardworking people. (中华民族是一个勤
> 劳勇敢的民族。)

吴先生具有丰富的教学经验。

✗ Mr Wu has had a lot of experiences in teaching.
✓ Mr Wu has had a lot of experience in teaching.

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析)

experience 用作抽象名词时，作"经验"解;用作个体名词时，则作"经历、遭遇"解。如:Of all the people here I have the least experience in such matters.(在这里的所有的人中间我对这类事情经验最少。)He has had many interesting experiences.(他有过很多有趣的经历。)

我们下周举行运动会。

✗ We are going to have a sport meet next week.
✓ We are going to have a sports meet next week.

析)

"运动会"只能用 a sports meet，这是习惯用法，不能用 a sport meet。英语中、有少数名词作定语时，习惯上用它们的复数形式。例如:savings bank (储蓄银行)、sales department(营业部)，sports writer (体育专栏作家)等。

他喜欢同学生交朋友。

✗ He likes to make friend with students.
✓ He likes to make friends with students.

析)

形成一种friend 的关系靠双方的友谊凝成，故交朋友通常用 friends。

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