新编英语

正误词典

A New English Dictionary of Common Errors

上海遠東出版社

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前 言

英语学习中比较困难的是一些词的用法,有些词很容易出错。本书就是根据编者多年的教学经验和积累,参考目前较流行的四级考、六级考以及托福等考卷里一些常见的错误,对中国学生在学英语中所容易犯的错误进行系统分析整理而编撰成的。

本书的选编原则是:1. 所选用的词条应是英语的常见单词;2. 所犯的错误也应是中国学生较典型的错误。我们所收集的错误类型主要有三种:(1)意义混淆;(2) 搭配不当;(3) 名词的数及动词的及物性。凡不属于用词错误的错例,我们一概不收。对于有些传统词典认为是错误的,但现已被 Longman 词典所接受的用法,我们也不考虑。

我们希望本书对中国学生掌握英语的基本词汇,避免出现典型的错误能有所帮助。同时我们也希望学生做具体的词汇练习,尤其是改错练习时,本书能提供方便。

在本书的编写过程中,我们得到了美国学者 Louis Vinciguerra 的帮助。魏葆霖教授也慷慨地向我们提供了他积累多年的四、六级考试的复习资料。在此,我们对他们表示由衷的谢意。

由于水平有限,本书一定有不少错误,敬请读者指正。

编者

使用说明

- 1. 本书的对象主要是学习英语的各层次的学生和从 事英语教学的教师。
 - 2. 本书的检索按英语字母的顺序排列。
- 3. 为了满足不同层次的需要,我们对所收集的例句作了简化处理,即保留其典型的错误,简化有关的句子成分。
- 4. 凡是错误的,我们都用"【误】"标明;正确的句子我们都用"【正】"标明。对一些有疑问的句子,我们用"?"标明。所谓有疑问的句子,指的是那些虽然难以说它们错,但说英语的人通常认为不够地道、不太正确,或根本不会使用的句子。
- 5. 每个单词后面所标明的词性只是这个单词最常用的词类或和具体错误相关的词类。同理,每个单词后面所注的释义,也是这个单词最常见的或是和具体错误有关的意义。

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A a

- a art. 表示不定意义,一个或某个。

 - 【误】I want a apple.
 - [E] I want an apple.
 - 2. 与汉语不同,可数名词单数在没有特指意义的情况下,一般要用 a:

他在教室里看书。

- (误) He is reading book in the classroom.
- [E] He is reading a book in the classroom.
- 3. 不过,如果两个名词属一个单位,第二个名词一般不重复: 我要一副刀叉。
- [误] I need a knife and a fork.
- [E] I need a knife and fork.
- 4. 专有名词前一般不用 a, 但如果前面有形容词, 则通常使用 a: 天上有一轮美丽的月亮。
- (误) There is the beautiful moon in the sky.
- [IE] There is a beautiful moon in the sky.
- 5. a 可以用来表示类概念,但它强调的是"任何一个",如果强调

整体,则用 the:

鲸快要灭绝了。

【误】 A whale is on the verge of extinction.

[正] The whale is on the verge of extinction.

abash v. 尴尬

abash 通常只出现在被动结构里: 这个表演使他感到很窘。

(误) The show abashed him.

[E] He was abashed at the show.

abate v. 减少

abate 作不及物动词表示"减少"时,通常的主语是"洪水、风暴、疾病、愤怒"等:

村里的人口减少了。

(误) The population in the village abated.

[E] The population in the village decreased.

abdicate v. 放弃职位

abdicate 一般表示放弃重要、高级的职位,如国王退位等: 他不再承担班长的责任了。

(误) He abdicated his responsibility as the monitor.

[正] He gave up his responsibility as the monitor.

v. 诱拐;绑架

abduct 诱拐的对象通常是妇女和儿童: 他绑架了她的男朋友。

(误) He abducted her boyfriend.

[IE] He kidnapped her boyfriend.

abet v. 教唆

- 1. abet 表示"教唆某人去从事某种行为",通常用介词 in: 他教唆他的朋友犯罪。
- [误] He abetted his friend during a crime.
- (正) He abetted his friend in a crime.
- 2. 如果表示"教唆某人去反对某人",通常用介词 against: 他鼓动他的朋友反对他的老板。
- [误] He abetted his friend to his boss.
- [正] He abetted his friend against his boss.

abide v. 遵守; 忍受

- 1. abide 表示遵守时,是不及物动词,必须跟介词 by: 你必须履行你的承诺。
- [误] You should abide your promise.
- (正) You should abide by your promise.
- 2. abide 作及物动词时,仅表示忍受,用于否定或疑问句: 她说她受不了那人。
- (误) She said she could abide that man.
- [正] She said she could not abide that man.

ability n. 能力

- 1. 表示"能力"或"智力"时,通常是不可数名词: 我会尽力帮助你的。
- [误] I'll help you to the best of my abilities.
- (正] I'll help you to the best of my ability.

他是个有卓越才华的人。

- [误] He is a man of great abilities.
- [正] He is a man of great ability.
- 2. 容易利 capacity 混淆, capacity 通常指"接受能力": 这本书孩子们能看懂。
- [误] The book is within the ability of the boys.
- [IE] The book is within the capacity of the boys.

able adj. 有能力

able 后面通常加不定式:

他能来。

- 【误】 He is able coming.
- [E] He is able to come.

abound v. 丰富,多

abound 只能作不及物动词: 河里鱼很多。

- (误) The river abounds fish.
- [II] The river abounds in fish.
- [误] The river is abounded with fish.
- [IE] The river abounds with fish.

about adv. & prep. 大约;周围

about 表示"大约"时,通常后面加较为确定的内容: 这本书他花了约 10 元钱。

- 【误】 The book cost him about ten or eleven yuan.
- [正] The book cost him about ten yuan.

above adv. & prep. 在上方

1. 与 over 混淆, over 表示"正上方", 而 above 则表示"(任何一点的)上方":

这张图画挂在插座的正上方。

- (误) The picture is hung above the socket.
- [II] The picture is hung over the socket.
- 2. above 叮作副词,而 over 表示上方时,不能作副词: 我的房间就在上面。
- (误) My flat is just over.
- [E] My flat is just above

abroad adv. 国外

- 1. abroad 是副词,不是名词,因此前面通常不能加定冠词; 他昨天从国外回来。
- [误] He returned from the abroad yesterday.
- [E] He returned from abroad yesterday.
- 2 注意 abroad 和 overseas 的区别: abroad 强调"到 / 从其他国家 去 / 来", overseas 则表示"从海外来"。下列句子不用 abroad: 他从海外来。他居住在加拿大。
- [误] He came from abroad. He lives in Canada.
- [E] He came from overseas. He lives in Canada.

abrupt adj. 突然的;无礼的

abrupt 容易与 sudden 混淆。sudden 没有无礼的含义: 我对他的无礼举止感到吃惊。

- [7] I was really surprised at his sudden manner.
- [E] I was really surprise at his abrupt manner.

absence n. 缺席

- 1. absence 如果指具体的事件,可作可数名词:
- 10个月以后,他又回到了学校。
- (误) After absence of ten months, he returned back to the school.
- [正] After an absence of ten months, he returned back to the school.
- 2. absence 通常和介词 from 搭配: 他不在学校的时候,史密斯先生接替了他的工作。
- [误] During his absence of school, Mr Smith took over his job.
- [IE] During his absence from school, Mr. Smith took over his job.

absent adj. 缺席的

- 1. absent 通常和介词 from 搭配: 他没去上课。
- (误) He was absent of school.
- (IE) He was absent from school.
- 2 absent 通常表示"缺席",如果表示"不有",一般用介词 in: 昨天我去他房间,但他不在。
- [误] I went to his room yesterday but he was absent.
- [正] I went to his room yesterday but he was not in.

abstain v. 戒;弃权

abstain 是不及物动词:

他戒酒了。

- [误] He abstained the alcohol.
- [正] He abstained from the alcohol.

他弃权了。

- [吴] He abstained voting.
- [E] He abstained from voting.

abstention n. 戒:弃权

abstention 可以具体地表示弃权的票数: 有三票弃权。

- [误] There are three abstention.
- [E] There are three abstentions.

accede vi. 同意

accede 为不及物动词,通常加介词 to: 他同意这项提议。

- 【误】 He acceded the proposal.
- [正] He acceded to the proposal.

accent n. 重音;口音

- I 作"重音"解时,通常用介词 on: 重音是在第一个音节上。
- [误] The accent is in the first syllable.
- [正] The accent is on the first syllable.
- 2. 作"口音"解时,通常和介词 with 搭配: 他说英语时带着浓重的地方口音。
- [?] He speaks English in a strong local accent.
- [E] He speaks English with a strong local accent.

accept v. 接受

容易和 receive 混淆:

我是上星期把信寄出的,今天他一定收到了。

- (误) I mailed the letter last week, so he must have accepted it today.
- [正] I mailed the letter last week, so he must have received it today.

她不愿接受我的邀请,我真伤心。

- (误) I was really hurt that she was not willing to receive my invitation.
- [E] I was really hurt that she was not willing to accept my invitation.

access n. 通路;发作

- 1. access 通常和介词 to 搭配: 图书馆对我不开放。
- [误] I have no access for the library.
- [正] I have no access to the library.
- 2. access 通常是不可数名词: 他们进不了花园。
- [误] They have no accesses to the garden.
- [IE] They have no access to the garden.
- 3. access 表示"发作"时, 通常前面有不定冠词: 他在发烧。
- [误] He had access of fever.
- [E] He had an access of fever.
- accessible adj. 能进去的;易接近的;可以理解的 accessible 通常和介词 to 搭配。注意主语和宾语的顺序:

这地方对公众开放。

- [误] The public is accessible in the place.
- 【正】The place is accessible to the public. 他的下属认为他不好接近。
- [误] His subordinate are not accessible to him.
- 【正】His is not accessible to his subordinates 这本书初学者看不懂。
- [误] The beginners are not accessible to the book.
- [正] The book is not accessible to the beginners.

accessory n 同谋

accessory 和介词 to 搭配: 他是那事的同谋。

- [误] He is an accessory of that crime.
- [正] He is an accessory to that crime.

accident n. 意外事件

- 1. accident 表示偶然时,常为不可数名词,介词用 by: 他是在美国偶然遇见她的。
- [误] He met her in the U.S. by an accident.
- [正] He met her in the U.S. by accident.
- 2. 注意 accident 和 incident 的区别; accident 强调"偶发事件"; incident 通常表示"较严重的事件";

最近发生的一系列事件表示他们对和平毫无诚意。

- [误] The series of recent accidents have shown that they are not sincere towards peace.
- [II] The series of recent incidents have shown that they are not sincere towards peace.

acclimatize v. 使适应

acclimatize 通常与介词 to 搭配:

他用了好长时间丁适应了新的环境。

- (误) It took him quite a while to acclimatize himself with the new environment.
- [IE] It took him quite a while to acclimatize himself to the new environment.

accommodate v. 容纳;提供;调整

accommodate 根据不同的意思,与不同的介词搭配:表示"提供",通常用介词 with;表示"调整",通常用介词 to:

他们会向你提供一笔贷款。

- (误) They will accommodate you to a loan.
- [正] They will accommodate you with a loan. 他试图根据她的提议调整他自己的提议。
- 【误】He tried to accommodate his proposal with hers.
- [IE] He tried to accommodate his proposal to hers.

accommodation n. 住处

accommodation 表示"住处",通常是不可数名词;表示"具体房间"时,一般用复数形式:

这房子有以下房间:三间卧室,一间廚房和一间浴室。

- [误] The house contains the following accommodation: 3 bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom.
- [IE] The house contains the following accommodations: 3 bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom.

你可以在旅馆里找到好的住处。