

王福祯 / 编著

100个常见英语错误 例 证

100 Common Errors with Examples



100
Common
Errors With
Examples

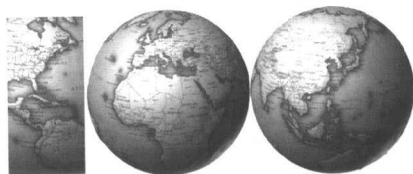
中国出版集团
东方出版中心

100个常见英语错误

例 证

100 Common Errors with Examples

王福祯 / 编著



100
Common
Errors With
Examples

中国出版集团
东方出版中心

GBR43/08

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

100个常见英语错误例证/王福祯编著. —上海: 东方出版中心, 2004. 8

ISBN 7-80186-219-8

I. 1. 王... II. 王... III. 英语-错误-研究 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 063407 号

100 个常见英语错误例证

出版发行: 东方出版中心

地 址: 上海市仙霞路 335 号

电 话: 62417400

邮政编码: 200336

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

印 刷: 上海美术印刷厂

开 本: 850 × 1168 毫米 1/32

字 数: 200 千

印 张: 8.75

印 数: 1—5100

版 次: 2004 年 8 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80186-219-8

定 价: 15.00 元

版权所有, 侵权必究。

前 言

《100 个常见英语错误例证》从酝酿、收集材料到脱稿成书,历经十数个春秋,个中艰辛自不必言。

编写这样一本书有两大难:一是发现错误难,二是寻找例证难。十数年来,我们披星戴月,在茫茫书海中寻寻觅觅,从几百本英语辞书和数千本杂志和试题中发现了千余条错误(不包括笔误和印刷错误),又从中遴选出 100 条具有普遍性、典型性的错误作为编写对象,书中所列的项目大都具有一定的价值和可探讨性。

本书中所说的“错误”,是从广义角度而言的。比如,一道单项选择题却出现了两个或两个以上的正确答案,这里我们均判为“错误”。此外,在有些条目后还特意进行了适当扩充,目的是通过某个错误来说明一个问题或一种用法。有些归类和总结在国内出版的英语辞书中很难找到。

我们在选择错误条目时,始终遵循着这样一个原则:凡是选择的错误,都必须出自正规出版物或全国统考试题。因此,这些错误绝大部分都经过多层把关,往往带有一定的隐蔽性,有的还被一些辞书反复引用和强调,以致在读者中造成以讹传讹的不良后果。对于这样的错误,我们是不能简单地将其判为错误的,必须列出充分的论据和例证,务求做到例证诚信。只有这样,才能使人们读后心悦诚服。为了做到这一点,所有的论据和例证都必须出自有据(列出书名、作者等)。我们这样做并非有意与哪位作者为难,而是为了确保其正确性和严肃性,同时也为了便于读者进一步查证、核实。



需要说明的是,本书所指出有关辞书中的错误,仅限于有关问题本身,并不涉及所引书刊的总体质量,更不说明原作者的总体水平,这一点想必是不言自明的。也许就在我们指出别人书中错误的同时,这本书中不免也会出现错误。在这里,我们想引用 18 世纪英国伟大诗人 Alexander Pope 的诗句来与同行和读者共勉: *To err is human / To forgive divine.* (凡人多舛误,惟神能见宥。)实际上,学习的过程不仅是一个获得新知识、新概念的过程,而且也是一个不断修正错误、更新概念的过程。

王福祯

目 录

1. accustomed(be accustomed 后可接动词不定式) (1)
2. amount(amount 也可与复数可数名词连用) (4)
3. any(any 与 any other) (6)
4. between¹(也可以说 between you and I) (9)
5. between²(也可以说 between each < every >) (11)
6. busy(busy in doing 和 busy with doing 都可以说) (13)
7. but¹(but 和 except 后可接 do 或 to do) (14)
8. but²(never < hardly, etc. > ... but 的真正含义) (18)
9. cannot(cannot ... too 的真正含义) (19)
10. charge(in charge of 也可以表示“由……负责”、
“由……管理”) (24)
11. compare(compare ... with 与 compare ... to) (26)
12. comprise(也可以说 be comprised of) (28)
13. concerned(be concerned with 也可以表示“关心”、
“担心”) (32)
14. consider(可以说 consider ... as) (34)
15. convince(可以说 convince sb. to do sth.) (36)
16. dare(I dare say 的真正含义) (39)
17. delicious(不可说 very delicious) (43)
18. die(die 后的介词) (44)
19. different(也可以说 not different) (46)
20. do(do so, do it 和 do that) (49)

21. dozen(dozen 的用法) (56)
22. due(due to 短语可用作状语) (58)
23. eat(eat one's words 的真正含义) (60)
24. enough¹(enough 作形容词的用法) (63)
25. enough²(enough 后可接 that 从句) (71)
26. error(也可以说 by error) (74)
27. every¹(every one 可单独指人) (75)
28. every²(every fifth year 与 every five years) (77)
29. except¹(except for 与 but for) (82)
30. except²(except 与 except for) (84)
31. excepting(excepting 在句中也可以不与 not, always
等连用) (87)
32. favour(do someone a favour 与 do someone the favour) ... (89)
33. for(for 也可以表示原因) (91)
34. forbid(可以说 forbid ... from doing) (94)
35. forgot(forgot doing sth. 和 forgot about doing sth.
都可以说) (96)
36. good¹(no good doing 和 no good to do 都可以说) (98)
37. good²(be good at 和 be good in 都可以说) (100)
38. have(haven't to 和 don't have to 都可以说) (102)
39. hope(hope 后的从句不可进行否定转移) (104)
40. how(how 通常不可与 way 连用) (107)
41. if(可以说 if ... or not) (110)
42. ill(ill 也可用作定语) (115)
43. important(important 后接 for 或 to 均可) (116)
44. interested(也可以说 be interested to do sth.) (118)
45. it(对 it is ... that 式英谚的理解) (121)
46. journey(a four - hour journey 与 a four hour journey) ... (123)

47. just(just now 的用法) (126)
48. know¹(know 后复合结构中不定式符号的省略) (127)
49. know²(know 也可表示“认出”之意) (132)
50. know³(not that I know of 的真正含义) (133)
51. lately(lately 与 recently 的用法) (134)
52. less(less, least 可修饰可数名词) (138)
53. let¹(let < 出租 > 也可用于被动语态) (143)
54. let²(let < 允许 > 也可以用被动语态) (144)
55. look¹(“看电视”也可以说 look at TV) (146)
56. look²(look up 后也可以接 book, dictionary 等) (147)
57. most(最高级形式 most 也可以用于两者的比较) (149)
58. must(must 表示推测时其否定形式可以是 can't
或 mustn't) (151)
59. no¹(用于回答时的 no) (153)
60. no²(no more than 与 not more than 等) (155)
61. no³(no less than 与 not any less < ... > than) (158)
62. no⁴(可以说 no one of us < you >) (160)
63. none(none the worse 的含义) (162)
64. of(a friend of my brother's 与 a friend of my brother) ... (164)
65. one(也可以说 a one) (165)
66. order(in order that 从句谓语部分可用 can, could) ... (167)
67. part(part of 与 a part of) (168)
68. police(police 的用法) (170)
69. prefer¹(prefer ... to 和 prefer ... rather than 都可以说) ... (172)
70. prefer²(prefer ... rather than 后可接带 to 的不定式) ... (175)
71. proportion(proportion 后也可接 with) (178)
72. quite(quite a < an > 和 a quite 都可以说) (179)
73. reason(reason 可与 because 连用) (181)

74. regret(也可以说 regret to have done) (185)
75. remember(也可以说 remember to have done) (187)
76. remind(也可以说 remind sb. of doing) (188)
77. say(not to say 的真正含义) (189)
78. selection(a selection of 的真正含义) (191)
79. since(since 与延续性动词连用) (193)
80. spend¹(spend 的宾语后可接动词不定式) (201)
81. spend²(spend 后接介词 on 和 in) (203)
82. substitute(substitute A for B 和 substitute A with
 < by > B 都可以说) (207)
83. suggest(suggest 后 that 从句谓语动词的形式) (210)
84. take(take 作“花费”解时主语也可以是人) (213)
85. that¹(that 可引导非限制性定语从句) (215)
86. that²(that < which > 作分隔定语从句主语时的
 省略) (220)
87. think¹(think of doing 和 think to do 都可以说) (223)
88. think²(think 后接 that 从句的否定形式有两种) (225)
89. though¹(though 引导的从句也可用倒装语序) (227)
90. though²(though < although > 可与 still, yet 等
 连用) (230)
91. times¹(n times as large as 与 n times the size of
 的含义) (233)
92. times²(n times more < larger, etc. > than 与 n times
 as more < larger, etc. > as) (235)
93. use(it's no use 后接 v - ing 形式或动词不定式
 均可) (240)
94. used(use(d) n't there? 与 didn't there?) (243)
95. want(want doing 和 want to be done 都可以说) (244)

-
96. way (way 后面从句的引导词) (246)
97. which (all, everything 等后的定语从句也可用
which 引导) (249)
98. word¹ (man of his word 中的 his 也可改为其他
人称代词) (252)
99. word² (true to one's word 中的 word 不可改为 words) (254)
100. worth (也可以说 it's worth doing) (256)

1. accustomed

(be accustomed 后可接动词不定式)

【错误】

① 《英文正误句手册》(林添丁编,万里出版社)P. 194 有这样一组正误句:

“Wrong: I *am not accustomed to* sleep during the day.

Right: I *am not accustomed to* sleeping during the day.

be accustomed to(习惯于)之后用前置词 to, to 后用名词或动名词(gerund)。例: He *is accustomed to* getting up early. He *is accustomed to* hard work.”

② 《英文正误大辞典》(梁实秋校订,华视文化事业股份有限公司附设中华出版社)P. 25 说:“to 之后接名词或动名词(动词 + ing), 绝不可接不定式。”

③ 《朗文常用英语正误词典》P. 5 有这样一组正误句:

“× Where I come from, we *are not accustomed to* see so many things in the shops.

✓ Where I come from, we *are not accustomed to* seeing so many things in the shops.

在我的家乡,我们从来没有见过像这里的商店卖那么多东西。”

④ *Collins COBUILD English Usage* 说:“You can say that someone is accustomed to doing something or used to doing something.”

The bank president is *accustomed to* working in the Elysee Palace.

We are used to queuing.

You do not say that someone is 'accustomed to do' something or 'used to do' something."

【例证】

上面有关辞书对 *be accustomed to* 论述不正确。实际上, *be accustomed to* 后也完全可以接动词不定式(此时, *to* 为不定式符号)。

① 《英语惯用法词典》(时代出版社) P. 19 说: "*accustomed* 后面接 infinitive 也有; 例如: *I am accustomed to do hard work.* 接 *to* 和 gerund 也很普通, 跟接 infinitive 意思相同; 例如: *I am accustomed to doing hard work.* 大概说简单的行为多用 *to* 和 gerund, 说复杂些的行为多用 infinitive; 例如:

I am accustomed to riding.

I am accustomed to ride for an hour every morning.

I am accustomed to speaking English.

I am accustomed to speak English in public."

② 《英语语法正误词典》(杨岷生主编) P. 14 说: "*be accustomed to* 表示'习惯于', *to* 为介词, 后接名词或动名词, 但也可接不定式(这时 *to* 为不定式符号)。

R: In those days, *I am accustomed to taking* (或 *take*) a short walk before breakfast.

R: He *was not accustomed to leaving* (或 *leave*) home during the winter.

R: You must *accustom* yourself to *get* (或 *getting*) up early.

你必须使自己习惯于早起。”

△3 《英语一千常用单词》(胡雄定编) P. 19 说:“*be accustomed to* 作‘习以为常’讲,它多半要搭用不定式短语;作‘习惯于’讲,则多半要搭用动名词短语。其次,用于寻常事情,它通常要搭用不定式短语;否则,以搭用动名词短语为普通。比较:

Grandpa Larrie was accustomed to take a nap after lunch. 劳里大爷午饭后打个盹已习以为常。

He has been accustomed to being alone for so long that now he cannot bear the presence of another. 他长期习惯于过孤独生活,现在他不欢迎别人去他那儿了。

These children are accustomed to swim in this lake. 这些孩子在这个湖里已游泳惯了。

But Tom is accustomed to swimming in winter. 可汤姆则习惯于在冬天游泳。”

△4 其他辞书上的例子还有:

I'm accustomed to sleep (sleeping) with the window open. 我习惯开着窗户睡觉。《贺氏英文法全书》(修订版,上册) P. 569

I am accustomed to take long walks. 我习惯于长时间地散步。《英语惯用法大词典》(北科版) P. 17

She belongs to that class of people who are accustomed to have their own way. 她属于我行我素的那类人。(Ibid.)

We are accustomed to working (to work) hard. 我们习惯于努力工作。《英汉大词典》(缩印本) P. 13

He was accustomed to say that knowledge is power. 过去他常说,知识就是力量。《常用英语成语 1000 则》(刘新等编,北京师范大学出版社) P. 4

I was accustomed to work hard. 《现代英语惯用法词典》(费致德编) P. 878

2. amount

(amount 也可与复数可数名词连用)

【错误】

① 《英语常见错误解析》(知识出版社, 1986)有这样一组正误句:

“Wrong: There are a great *amount* of books in the library.

Right: There are a great number of books in the library.

其理由是: amount 用于不可数名词前, number 用于可数名词前。”

② 《朗文常用英语正误词典》P. 21 也有一组正误句:

“× *The amount of accidents is steadily increasing.*

✓ *The number of accidents is steadily increasing.*

事故的次数不断增加。

Amount is used with uncountable nouns, e. g., an amount of money. With most plurals it is better to use *number*. (*amount* 一般与不可数名词连用, 例如: an amount of money. 当与大多数的复数名词连用时, 应以 *number* 代替 *amount* 为佳。)”

③ 《英语惯用法词典》(时代出版社) P. 47 说: “*amount* 用作 noun, 只可用在不可数的东西, 不可用在可数的东西; 如可以说 a large amount of literature, 不可说 a large amount of books. 该把 *amount* 改作 *number*。”

④ *Collins COBUILD English Usage* 也说: “You do not talk about an ‘amount’ of things or people. For example, you do not say ‘There was an amount of chairs in the room.’ You say ‘There were a number of chairs in the room.’ When you use *number* like this, you use a plural verb with it.

A number of European countries became involved in an arms race.

There are a great of number of African novelists."

△5 《英语常用词用法词典》P. 58,《最新高级英汉词典》P. 29,《英汉大词典》(缩印本)P. 56,《贺氏英文法全书》(修订版,上册)P. 220,《现代英语用法指南》P. 34 等也都认为 amount 不可与复数可数名词连用。

【例证】

上述辞书对 amount 的判定有失公正。实际上,在现代英语中不时可见到 amount 与复数可数名词连用的例子。

△1 《综合英语语法》(Randolph Quirk 等原著中译本)在谈到这个问题时说:“有一种用 amount 来代替更广泛为人们所接受的 number 倾向,而且与可数名词连用(尤其在美国英语中),尽管人们对这种用法尚有异议:

This hall can seat a large *amount* of people.

There were large *amounts* of tourists on the ferry."

△2 《适当的词——寻找表达意思的最佳方法》(N. Hook)说:“如果某物是不可数的,标准书面语用 amount,但当某物实际上不可能计算时,也有例外。

The amount of guns and gun parts was huge.

The amount of beans was about ten pounds.

The amount of apples to be shipped is at least eight truckloads."

△3 *Webster's Dictionary of English Usage* (P. 91) 在谈到这个问题时,也承认了 amount 可以与复数可数名词连用的这种用法:“*Amount* is also used with plural count nouns when they are thought of as an aggregate:

We could absorb a vast *amount* of South American products.

One of the minor mysteries of modern life is *the large amount* of

police cars with flashing lights and sirens.

Every professional activity requires *a fixed amount of* calories.”

④ *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* 在 1978 年的版本中还坚持 amount 只能与不可数名词连用,但在 1987 年的版本中则一改过去的观点。在 Usage 栏中指出“amount 通常与不可数名词连用,但当谈到经常的大宗的货物时,amount 可与复数可数名词连用:

The shopkeeper had *a large amount of* oranges in his storeroom.”

➤ 综上所述,我们可以得出这样的结论:当某物数量很大或人很多,实际上不可能计算或不便计算时,可用 amount 代替 number,后接复数名词。

【注】“amounts of + 不可数名词”作主语时,谓语动词习惯上用复数形式。例如:

Large *amounts of* money are required. (× Large *amounts of* money is required.)

目前需要大笔的钱。《朗文常用英语正误词典》P. 21

Generous *amounts of* vitamin C given to patients have both increased the effectiveness and decreased the toxicity of anesthetics and procaine. 给予病人大量的维生素 C 既增加了麻醉剂和普鲁卡因效力又减少了它们的毒性。《英语常用词用法词典》P. 58

Large *amounts of* money were spent on the bridge. 建造这座桥耗费了大量资金。《当代英语搭配词典》P. 59

3. any (any 与 any other)

【错误】

① 《英语惯用法词典》(时代出版社) PP. 435 ~ 436 说:

“‘Shanghai is more populous than *any* other city in China.’ 里的 ‘other’ 不可省去, 因为没有了它就好像说 ‘上海并不在中国’ 或 ‘上海的人口比上海的人口多’ 了。同样地, 下面两句里的 ‘other’ 不可省去:

Iron is more useful than *any* other medals.

I like oranges more than *any* other fruit.”

△2 《英语一千常用单词》(外语教学与研究出版社, 1991 年) PP. 63 ~ 64 也说: “用于比较结构, 在 *any* 之后要加用 *other* 这个形容词; 否则, 就会产生不合逻辑的现象。例如:

Connie studies harder than *any* other student in the class. 在班里, 康尼要比其他任何一个学生都更用功(如不加 *other*, 便把 Connie 本人也一起排除在外了)。

The proletariat is more resolute and more thoroughgoing in the revolutionary struggle than *any* other class. 在革命斗争中, 无产阶级要比其他任何阶级更坚决、更彻底(不说... than *any* class)。”

△3 《英语常见问题解答大词典》(赵振才主编) P. 99, 《英语惯用法大词典》(中科版) P. 1362 等也认为 “*any* 后的 *other* 不可省”。

△4 1979 年全国高考英语试题有这样一道正误辨认题:

She is taller than *any* girl in the class.

所给标准答案将该题判为错误, 正确句子是: She is taller than *any* other girl in the class。

【例证】

实际上, 在比较结构中, *more than any* 虽然不如 *more than any other* 普通, 但也是正确的用法。

△1 《英语惯用法大词典》(北科版) P. 882 在谈到这个问题时说: “一般认为 He is taller than *any* other boy in his class. 一句