

A HANDBOOK  
OF SENTENCE-MAKING  
IN CURRENT ENGLISH

通用英语词汇造句手册

首都师范大学出版社

# 通用英语词汇造句手册

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# 前 言

本书适用于中学生、高等学校英语专业和理工科低年级学生,以及有同等学历的其他自学者使用。

本书收词范围:初、高中英语教材,高等学校英语专业和理工科低年级英语教材。

本书既可以做为英语工具书,小型词典,又可以供中学及高等学校低年级教师出改错题的参考用书,更可以做为学生自己检测的参考用书。

本书在我国尚属首创。到目前为止,在我国尚未有同类书籍问世。

本书的特点是:紧扣语法,紧密结合学生的实际应用,切要害地指出错误所在,十分贴切地给出正确语句。

本书在编写过程中,得到许多中学教师的帮助,另外,蒙周洪力、曹平详细审校了原稿,提出许多宝贵意见,在此深表谢意。

由於编者水平有限,本书一定有不少缺点和错误,诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者

1993. 12. 1. 於吉林

## A

- a [ei, ə], an [æn, ən] 不定冠词 (indefinite articles): (1) 一; (2) 某一; 有一 (指一类中的某一个); (3) 任一。

① She ate an bad apple.

△冠词用错。an 用在以元音开头的名词前。apple 虽是元音开头, 但中间隔着一个以辅音字母开头的 bad, 所以冠词不应用 an, 应用 a:  
She ate a bad apple. 她吃了一个坏(烂)苹果。

✓ ② He has a patience.

△冠词只能用在可数名词前。patience 是不可数名词, 前面不能用不定冠词, 所以应改为:

He has patience. 他有耐心。

③ She saw one beggar in the park.

△没必要强调 beggar, 只在公园中看到任意一个 beggar, 所以 one 应改为 a:

She saw a beggar in the park. 她在公园里看到一个乞丐。

✓ aback [ə'bak] 副词 (adv.): 向后。

She was aback by the news.

△“吃惊”或“吓了一跳”, 应用 be taken aback, 所以这句应改为:

She was taken aback by the news. 她被这消息吓了一跳。

abandon [ə'bændən] 及物动词 (vt.): (1) 放弃; (2) 放肆; 名词 (n.): 放肆; 狂放。

Do not abandon yourself despair.

△“自暴自弃”应用 abandon oneself to despair, 所以这句话应改为:

✓ Do not abandon yourself to despair. 不要自暴自弃。

abdomen [æb'dəʊmən] 名词 (n.): 腹; 下腹部。

He complained that his abdomen is painful.

✓ △这牵涉到 complain 这个词的用法。“抱怨某部疼痛”应为 complain of:

He complained of a pain in his abdomen. 他抱怨肚子疼。

**abide** [ə'baɪd] 动词 (v.): (1) 忍受; 依从; (2) 保持; (3) 等候; 等待。

✓ No matter what he does, you must abide with him.

△这是个及物动词, “顺着某人”要用 abide sb.:

No matter what he does, you must abide him. 不管他做什么, 你只能顺着他。

• **ability** [ə'bɪlɪti] 名词 (n.): (1) 能力; 本事; (2) 才能; 才干。

✓ He has the ability to predicting future events.

✓ △ability to do 或 ability of doing sth. 是 ability 的基本用法。这个句子应改为:

He has the ability of predicting the future events. 或 He has the ability to predict the future events. 他有能力预测未来。

• **able** [ˈeɪbəl] 形容词 (adj.): (1) 有能力的; 能够做的; (2) 有才能的; 有才干的。

He is able of doing great things.

△这个词构成词组的固定形式为 be able to do sth. 若作为定语形容词, 修饰后边的名词, 要用 an able man (leader etc.). 所以下面两句是正确的。

He is able to do great things. 他能够做出伟大的事业。

✓ He is the ablest man I know. 他是我所知道最有才干的人。

**abominate** [ə'bɒmɪneɪt] 及物动词 (vt.): 非常憎恨; 非常厌恶。

I abominate to hearing people swear in public.

△这是个及物动词, 不能做不及物动词用, 所以要改为:

✓ I abominate hearing people swear in public. 我非常讨厌听到人们在公共场合骂人。

I abominate bad weather. 我极讨厌坏天气。

**abortion** [ə'bo:ʃən] 名词 (n.): (1) 流产; 小产; (2) 流产的胎儿。

She took an abortion.

✓ △“流产”习惯上用法是 have an abortion, 而不用 take an abortion.

She had an abortion. 她做了流产。

**abound** [ə'baʊnd] 不及物动词 (vi.): 丰富; 富有。

Fish is abound in this lake.

△不及物动词不能用做被动语态,也不可用在系动词后作表语。所以这句应改为:

Fish abound in this lake. 这个湖里有很多鱼。

√ The forest abounds with wild animals. 森林里野生动物很多。

- about [ə'baʊt] 副词(adv.): (1)四周;周围;四处;(2)大约;(3)正打算;即将;介词(prep.): (1)在周围;在四面八方;(2)在附近;到处;(3)关于;有关系;(4)从事于。

① She had a gold chain on her neck.

△介词 on 的意思是“在……之上”, neck 是圆形的,显然不贴切。

about 是“在周围”的意思,比 on 准确。因此上句可改用 about:

She had a gold chain about her neck. 她脖子上戴着一个金项链。

② Is he anywhere nearby?

△nearby 是形容词,只能修饰名词,作定语;anywhere 是副词,只能用副词修饰,作状语。用 about 比较合适。上句可改为:

Is he anywhere about? 他在附近什么地方吗?

- abroad [ə'brɔ:d] 副词(adv.): (1)在国外;(2)在户外;(3)广;远;(4)大错特错。

A lion at home, a mouse at abroad.

△abroad 是副词,可直接作状语,无需用介词 at. 上句可改为:

A lion at home, a mouse abroad. 在家如狮,在外如鼠。

abscond [æb'skɒnd] 不及物动词(vi.): 逃亡;潜逃。

He stole money from the bank and absconded it.

△abscond 是不及物动词,不能直接跟宾语,必须与 with 连用。

He stole money from the bank and absconded with it. 他从银行偷了钱,并携款潜逃了。

- absent [ˈæbsənt] 形容词(adj.)和及物动词(vt.): (1)不在的;缺席的;(2)不在;缺席。

He was absent in school last week.

△“不在某处”应用 absent from, 不能用 in.

He was absent from school last week. 他上周没来上学。

He absented himself from the meeting without permission. 他未经允许就没有出席会议。

• **absolutely** ['æbsəlu:tli] 副词(adv.): 完全地; 绝对地。

He is right absolutely in refusing to do it.

△absolutely 必须置于它所修饰的词的前面, 不能在后。

He is absolutely right in refusing to do it. 他拒绝做那件事情是完全正确的。

He absolutely refused to discuss the matter any further. 他完全拒绝再进一步讨论那件事情。

• **absolve** [əb'zɒlv] 及物动词(vt.): 免(罪); 赦免。

Having been absolved his guilt, he is now a free man again.

△absolve 这个词的正确用法是 be absolved of sth. 或 absolve sb. from.

Having been absolved of his guilt, he is now a free man again. 赦免了他的罪行以后, 他现在又自由了。

She refused to absolve him from his promise of marriage. 她拒不解除他的婚约。

• **absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] 及物动词(vt.): (1)使全神贯注; 使专心; (2)吸收; 并合。

The book absorbed him completely that he did not hear me call.

△so...that... 这一句式漏掉了前一部分“so...”, 填上就对了。

The book absorbed him so completely that he did not hear me call. 这本书是这样地吸引他, 以致于他没有听到我喊他。

I used a piece of blotting paper to absorb the split ink. 我用吸墨纸吸洒掉的墨水。

• **absorption** [əb'sɔ:pʃən] 名词(n.): 吸收; 专心; 全神贯注。

His wife is displeased at his complete absorption with his business.

△“专心于某事”须用 absorption in sth., 后面需跟介词 in.

His wife is displeased at his complete absorption in his business. 他的妻子不高兴他全神贯注于他的生意中。

• **abstain** [əb'steɪn] 不及物动词(vi.): 戒; 断(烟等)。

The doctor advised him to abstain smoking too much.



△这是个不及物动词，不能直接跟宾语，需与 from 连用，abstain from sth.。

The doctor advised him to abstain from smoking too much. 医生劝他不要大量吸烟。

**abstention** [æb'stenʃən] 名词(n.): 节制; 戒绝。

Your abstention of voting will not help to solve the matter.

△“戒烟，放弃投票”等等，英语要用 abstention from sth. 所以这句应改为：

Your abstention from casting a vote has resulted in the matter being left unsolved. 你放弃投票造成的问题没有解决。

**abstract** ['æb'strækt] 及物动词(vt.); 名词(n.); 形容词(adj.): (1) 抽出; 抽去; (2) 摘要; (3) 抽象的; 理论的。

The ore was brought to the laboratory where the precious metal was abstracted with it.

△abstract 也要与 from 连用，不能与其它介词连用。

The ore was brought to the laboratory where the precious metal was abstracted from it. 矿砂运到实验室后，把贵重金属从中提炼出来。

**absurd** [əb'sɜ:d] 形容词(adj.): 荒谬的; 可笑的; 不合理的。

We did not buy the thing because the man charged an absurd price to it.

△“某物要价钱”要用 price for sth.，所以这句应改为：

We did not buy the thing because the man charged an absurd price for it. 我们没买那件东西，因为那个人要价太高，高得荒谬可笑。

**abundance** [ə'bandəns] 名词(n.): 丰富; 多; 充足。

They have money of great abundance.

△“某物丰富”要用 sth. in abundance. 但若说“某物甚多”，也可用 abundance of sth. (s)。

They have money in great abundance. 他们甚为富有。

Abundance of instances are cited. 引用了大量例子。

He has abundance of time to himself. 他时间充裕。

**abuse** [ə'bjuz] 及物动词(vt.); 名词(n.): (1) 滥用; 妄用; (2) 辱骂; (3) 虐待。

He has abused as the leader.

△abuse 是及物动词,后面要跟宾语。这句可改为:

He has abused the power given to him as the leader. 他滥用领导者的  
职权。

abut[ə'bat]不及物动词(vi.): 邻接;毗连;紧靠。

His house abuts mine.

△abut 是不及物动词。与...毗连,要跟 on 或 upon。这句的正确说法  
应是:

His house abuts on mine. 他的房屋和我的相连。

academic [æk'demik]形容词(adj.): (1)属于各级学校的; (2)理论的;学  
术的。

His parents want him to concentrate on academic rather than on sports.

△academic 是形容词,不能做介词 on 的宾语,只有名词可以充当。  
因此后边需跟名词:

His parents want him to concentrate on academic studies rather than on  
sports. 他的父母想要他集中精力学些学校开的课程,不希望他搞  
体育活动。

accede[æk'si:d]不及物动词(vi.): 接受;同意。

Please accede my request.

△该词是不及物动词,不能直接跟宾语。如果后边需跟宾语,必须  
在该词后加介词 to,即 accede to sth. 因此这个句子可改为:

Please accede to my request. 请接受我的请求。

accept[ək'sept]及物动词(vt.): 接受(馈赠);同意。

They accept to go out with us.

△该词是及物动词,应直接跟宾语。可改为:

They accept our invitation to go out. 他们接受我们的邀请同意外出。

acceptance [ək'septəns]名词(n.): (1)接受;答应; (2)承认;认可。

We were delighted at their acceptance to our invitation.

△acceptance 后面要跟 of, acceptance of an invitation, a gift...。因此  
这句可改为:

We were delighted at their acceptance of our invitation. 我们很高兴,

他们接受了我们的邀请。

- **access** ['æksəs] 名词(n.): 接近; 捷径; 门路(指方法、手段)

The only access for the river is over those hills.

△“通往……的捷径”应当用 access to sth. 这句可改为:

The only access to the river is over those hills. 到那条河的唯一捷径是越过这几座山。

- **accident** ['æksɪdnt] 名词(n.): (1) 不幸事故; (2) 意外; 偶发事件。

I did not mean to hit you with the stone; it was accident.

△accident 是可数名词, 前面要用冠词。

I did not mean to hit you with the stone; it was an accident. 我没想用石头打你, 这是个意外事故。

- **accommodate** [ə'kɒmədeɪt] 及物动词(vt.): (1) 留宿; 供宿; 容纳; (2) 使适应; 调节; (3) 供应; 供给。

Some of us had to walk as the car could not accommodate for everyone.

△accommodate 是及物动词, 可直接跟宾语, 不需再用任何介词连接。所以这句可改为:

Some of us had to walk as the car could not accommodate everyone. 我们这些人得走去, 因为汽车容纳不下。

- **accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] 及物动词(vt.): (1) 陪伴; (2) 伴奏。

She asked me to accompany with her to the market.

△accompany 是及物动词, 可直接接宾语, 不需再用任何介词连接。所以这句可改为:

She asked me to accompany her to the market. 她要求我陪她到市场上去。

- **accomplishment** [ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt] 名词(n.): (1) 完成; 达成; (2) 成就; (3) 才艺; 才能。

You expect to be rewarded at the accomplishment in the task.

△这牵涉到 reward 的用法, “为……而报答(酬谢)”要用 reward for, 不能用 at. accomplishment 后面要用 of, accomplishment of the task, the purpose... 所以这句可改为:

You may expect to be rewarded for the accomplishment of the task. 完

成任务你可以得到报偿。

- **according** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] 副词 (adv.): 遵照; 根据。

They will be paid according by the work they do.

△“根据…”要用 according to sth, 如: according to their ability; according to the rules…。所以这句可改为:

They will be paid according to the work they do. 他们将根据他们的工作付酬。

- **accost** [ə'kɒst] 及物动词 (vt.): 搭话; 招呼 (尤指不认识的人)。

The beggar accosted to the gentleman for alms.

△accost 是及物动词, “向谁搭话”, 可直接接宾语。

The beggar accosted the gentleman for alms. 那乞丐向那位先生搭话, 要钱物。

- **account** [ə'kaunt] 及物动词 (vt.): 认为; 不及物动词 (vi.): 说明; 解释清楚。

- ① They account him as innocent because of the lack of evidence against him.

△account 这个词做为“认为”讲, 其用法是 account sb. + adj., 如: account sb. kind; account sb. honest 等等, 所以不能用 account him as…。上句可改为:

They account him innocent because of the lack of evidence against him.  
他们认为他是无辜的, 因为没有足够的证据认为他不对。

- ② You can account your strange behaviour.

△这里 account 做不及物动词用, 是“解释”的意思。其用法是 account for. 这个 for 是缺少不了的。

You can account for your strange behaviour. 你可以解释一下你奇怪的行为。

- **accredit** [ə'kredit] 及物动词 (vt.): (1) 誉(某人)为; 谓(某人)有; (2) 归功于(某事)于(某人)。

He is accredited to those views.

△accredit 这个词的用法是“说某人有某事”用 be accredited with sb.; “说某事归功于某人”用 accredit sth. to sb. 切不可交叉使用。所

以这句应改为:

He is accredited with these views. 他被认为有这些见解。

- **accuse** [ə'kju:z] 及物动词 (vt.): (1) 控告; (2) 归咎。

She accused him that he lied.

△accuse 这个词的正确用法是 accuse sb. of (doing) sth. 不能接用 that 引导的从句。也不能用 accuse sb. for (doing) sth., 只能是 accuse sb. of (doing) sth.。

She accused him of lying. 她指控他说谎。

- **accustom** [ə'kʌstəm] 及物动词 (vt.): 使习惯于。

He is accustomed with staying up late.

△“be accustomed to”是“习惯于”的意思, 介词只能用 to, 不能用 with。

He is accustomed to staying up late. 他习惯于晚睡。

- **achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] 及物动词 (vt.): (1) 完成; 实现, (2) 获得。

We must each set a goal for ourselves and work for achieving it.

△work 是途径, achieve 是目的, 两者的关系需用 towards 联系起来。

We must each set a goal for ourselves and work towards achieving it. 我们每个人必须为自己确定一个目标, 努力去完成它。

- **acknowledge** [ə'kɒlɪdʒ] 及物动词 (vt.): (1) 认为真; (2) 承认; 接受。

He acknowledges to the crime of which he has been accused.

△acknowledge 是及物动词, 可直接跟宾语。

He acknowledges the crime of which he has been accused. 他承认他被指控犯了罪。

- **acquaint** [ə'kweɪnt] 及物动词 (vt.): 使认识; 介绍。

I was acquainted to her only recently.

△该词的用法是 acquaint sb. with sb. else or sth. 介词用 with, 不能用 to. 所以这句改为:

I was acquainted with her only recently. 我只在最近才和她认识。

- **acquaintance** [ə'kweɪntns] 名词 (n.): (1) 熟悉; 习知; (2) 相知的人。

His acquaintance of the law is limited.

△“熟悉某事”用 acquaintance with sth. ,用介词 with, 不能用 of.

His acquaintance with the law is limited. 他对法律的认识是有限的。

- **acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] 及物动词 (vt. ): 得; 获得。

She has acquired a punctual reputation.

△这句话牵涉到 reputation 的用法。“为某事出名”用 reputation for sth. ,用介词 for. 所以这句可改为:

She has acquired a reputation for punctuality. 她以守时出名。

- **acquitt** [ə'kwɪt] 及物动词 (vt. ): (1) 宣告无罪; (2) 卸脱 (责任、义务)。

He walked off happily after being acquitted with all the charges.

△“被宣告无罪”用 be acquitted of the charge; be acquitted of a crime ... 用介词 of, 不用 with.

He walked off happily after being acquitted of all the charges. 他被宣告一切指控不实之后, 高高兴兴地走了。

- **act** [ækt] 动词 (vt. & vi. ); 名词 (n. ): (1) 行为; 举动; (2) 充当; 充任; (3) 假装; 假扮; (4) 演出。

He should not act so badly in school.

△act 是实义动词, 在情态动词和助动词后, 一律用原形 act. 这句应改为:

He should not act so badly in school. 他在学校中不应该表现得这么坏。

- **action** ['ækjən] 名词 (n. ): (1) 行为; 动作; (2) 作用; 影响; (3) 诉讼。

He is a man for action rather than for words.

△通常说 a man of action, 而不是 a man for action (长于行动的人)。原文的意思是重行动, 而不重言词。所以要把介词改为 of.

He is a man of action rather than of words. 他是个注重行动而不注重言词的人。

- **active** ['æktɪv] 形容词 (adj. ): 积极的; 活动的; 活泼的; 有效的。

He may be old, but he is much active to some young men.

△“比年轻人还活泼”用 be active than some young men, 而不用 to some young men.

He may be old, but he is much active than some young men. 他可能老

了,但比一些年轻人还活泼得多。

- **adapt** [ə'deɪpt] 及物动词 (vt.): 使适应; 改编。

You have to adapt yourself to these new surroundings.

△adept 是形容词,“熟练的”意思,是拼写有误。正确的拼法是 adapt。

You have to adapt yourself to these new surroundings. 你得适应这些新的环境。

- **add** [æd] 动词 (vt. & vi.): 增加; 加入。

He does nothing but add our problems.

△add 第三人称单数要加“s”。做为“增加”讲,其用法之一是 add to sth. 用介词 to。

He does nothing but adds to our problems. 他除了给我们增加难题以外,没做什么。

- **addict** ['ædɪkt] 及物动词 (vt.): 沉溺于。

He is addicted to drink.

△addict 的用法是 addict oneself to sth. 或 be addicted to sth.。而 drink 是动词原形,不能直接用于介词 to 之后。应改为:

He is addicted to drinking. 他沉溺于喝酒。

- **address** [ə'dres] 及物动词 (vt.); 名词 (n.): (1) 向...说话; 发表演说; (2) 住所; 地址; 演讲; 演说。

He will address you on the subject of war and peace.

△address 是及物动词,可直接跟宾语, address sb. 不需要用任何介词引出宾语。

He will address you on the subject of war and peace. 他要对你们演说关于战争与和平的问题。

- **adept** [ə'deɪpt] 形容词 (adj.); 名词 (n.): (1) 熟练的; (2) 熟手; 专家。

He is adept for news writing.

△作为形容词的 adept,其用法是 be adept at (或 in) sth. 擅长..., 后边用介词 at 或 in 都可,就是不能用 for。

- He is adept at (in) news writing. 他擅长新闻写作。

- **adhere** [əd'hɪə] 动词 (vt. & vi.): 粘着,附着。

It had rained all day and the mud adhered our shoes.

△adhere 这个词经常和 to 连用,意为“粘上”。因此上句可改为:

It had rained all day and the mud adhered to our shoes. 整天下雨,我们的鞋粘上了污泥。

**adjust**[ə'dʒʌst]及物动词(vt.):调节;使适于。

Please to adjust the table-lamp so that the light falls on the book.

△please 是 if you please 的简写,它后边的动词可以直接用动词原形,不需要用 to。上句可改为:

Please adjust the table-lamp so that the light falls on the book. 请把桌上的灯调好,让灯光照在书上。

• **admire**[əd'maɪə]及物动词(vt.):羡慕;钦佩;称赞。

I admire at her sense of humour.

△admire 是及物动词,可直接跟宾语,不需要用任何介词。上句可改为:

I admire her sense of humour. 我钦佩她的幽默感。

• **admission**[əd'mɪʃən]名词(n.):(1)承认,认可;(2)许可,准入。

His admission to guilt was a blow to all who had believed him innocent.

△作为“准入,许可”讲时,admission 可以接 to,但作为“承认”“认可”讲时,介词需用 of,因上句意为“承认罪过”,则:

His admission of guilt was a blow to all who had believed him innocent.  
他承认自己的罪过对那些曾相信他无辜的人是个打击。

• **admit**[əd'mɪt]动词(vt. & vi.):(1)承认;供认;(2)容许;容有。

He admits to be afraid of the thunder.

△admit 后边不跟动词不定式,可直接跟宾语,或用 that 引导的从句:

He admits that he is afraid of the thunder. 他承认他害怕打雷。

**admittance**[əd'mɪtəns]名词(n.):允许进入。

He gained admittance in the room by using force.

△介词 in 的意思是“在…中”,“在…内”。介词 into 是“进入…之内”,“深入…之中”。用后者更为确切。

He gained admittance into the room by using force. 他运用武力进入了



那个房间。

- **adopt** [ə'dɒpt] 及物动词(vt.): (1) 采用; 采纳; (2) 收为养子; 立嗣。

① Having no children of their own, the couple decided to adopting an orphan.

△这句话牵涉到 decide 的用法。decide sth. or decide (sb.) to do sth., decide 后边不能跟介词 to, 只能跟动词不定式 to do sth. 这句话可改为:

Having no children of their own, the couple decided to adopt an orphan. 这夫妻二人没有自己的孩子, 就决定收养一个孤儿。

② They adopted the English system of education to their schools.

△adopt 这个词作为“采用”讲时, 它的用法是 adopt sth. in sth. else, 那是说 adopt 后边用介词 in, 而不用介词 to。

They adopted the English system of education in their schools. 他们在学校中采用英国的教育制度。

- adroit** [ə'droɪt] 形容词(adj.): 灵巧的, 熟练的。

He is adroit for handling machinery.

△adroit in (或 at) (doing) sth., 不能用介词 for。

He is adroit in handling machinery. 他使用机械颇为熟练。

- **advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] 动词(vt. & vi.): (1) 使前进; 推前; (2) 建设; 提出; (3) 促进; (4) 提前; (5) 前进, 进步; (6) 预付。

The price of goods advances faster to people's wages.

△这牵涉到比较级的用法: faster...than... 所以把 to 改为 than 就对了。

The price of goods advances faster than people's wages. 物价比人们的工资增长得快。

- **advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] 名词(n.): (1) 前进; (2) 提出; (3) 预付; (4) 献殷勤; (5) 求爱。

I see no advance to his work yet.

△该词的用法是 advance in sth, 后跟介词 in. 意为“在某方面有进步”, 则此句可改为:

I see no advance in his work yet. 我还没看到他的工作有什么进步。