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英语正误句手册

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前 言

《英语正误句手册》是以国家教委制定的《全日制中学英语教学大纲》(修订本)为依据,以现行统编高中英语教材第一册和第二册为基本内容,采用汉译英正误辨析的体例形式编著而成。其目的在于帮助高中生与广大同等水平的英语自学者学好高中英语第一册和第二册,提高正确运用英语的能力。

本书分两部分,共三十四课,分别与高中英语教材第一册和第二册的课次相对应。全书体例一致。每课通过15例汉译英正误辨析,系统简明地介绍了课文中出现的语法、惯用法、重点词语及句型的用法,使学生能在对比中知错,在知错中提高。全书内容丰富,重点突出,针对性强,切合中学英语教与学的实际,具有全面、科学、实用的特点。由于分课编写,与教学同步,因此,本书是高中生与广大英语自学者必备的同步学习指导用书,同时也可作为英语教师的教学参考书。

由于编著者水平有限,书中疏漏和错误之处一定不少,敬请专家和读者批评指正。

编者 1991年7月

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2. 我明天得上学。

误: I'll have got to go to school tomorrow.

正: I **have got to** go to school tomorrow.

正: I **have to** go to school tomorrow.

正: I'll **have to** go to school tomorrow.

说明: have to 与 have got to 都可以表示“必须”、“不得不”, 其后接动词原形。have to 可以和助动词或情态动词连用, 而 have got to 则不能。例如:

You may have to do this. (不说 you may have gotto...)

你可能得做这件事。

3. 他努力学习想使自己成为一个科学家。

误: He will make himself be a scientist by studying hard.

误: He will make himself become a scientist by studying hard.

正: He will **make himself a scientist** by studying hard.

说明: make 作“使作为”、“使成为”解时, 后面不可再用 be 或 become。make 之后直接跟“名词(或代词)+名词”构成的复合宾语。例如:

In 1849, he went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work.

1849 他到了英国, 把伦敦作为从事革命工作的基地。

4. 当他到达车站时, 发现火车已经开走了。

误: When he got the station, he found that the train had already left.

正: When he **got to** (或 **arrived at, reached**) the station, he found that the train had already left.

说明: get, arrive, reach 都可以表示“到达某地”,但这三个词中只有 reach 可作及物动词,能直接带地点名词作宾语。get 作“到达”讲时要加上介词 to; arrive 作“到达”讲时,有 arrive in 与 arrive at 之分。arrive in 一般指到达“大城市”、“国家”等较大的地方, arrive at 一般指到达“车站”、“码头”、“机场”、“学校”、“小城市”等较小的地方。get, arrive 如果后接地点副词时,则不需要加介词。例如 to get home, to arrive there.

5. 她开始发火了。

误: She is beginning (或 starting) getting angry.

正: She is **beginning** (或 **starting**) **to get** angry.

说明: begin 和 start 之后均可接动名词与不定式作宾语,其意义一般没有多大区别。但 begin 和 start 本身是进行时态时,其后只能接不定式,不能接动名词。

6. 他是那样可爱的孩子,人人都喜欢他。

误: He is so a lovely child that everybody loves him.

正: He is **such a lovely child** that everybody loves him.

正: He is **so lovely a child** that everybody loves him.

说明: so...that 和 such...that 这两个句型都是“如此...以致...”的意思,它们的主要用法与区别如下表。

so +	形容词	+ that 从句
	副词	
such +	a (an) + 形容词 + 单数可数名词	+ that 从句
	形容词 + 复数可数名词 形容词 + 不可数名词	
so +	many (或 few) + 复数可数名词	that 从句
	much (或 little) + 不可数名词	

12. 这本书很容易，我完全可以读懂。

误：This book is enough easy for me to read.

正：This book is **easy enough** for me to read.

说明：enough 作副词时，起状语作用，只能放在它所修饰的形容词、副词或过去分词之后，也只能放作形容词用的名词之后。例如：

The egg isn't boiled enough. 蛋没有煮透。

I was fool (或 foolish) enough to believe him.

我真够傻的了，竟相信了他。

13. 期末时，我们还有一次考试。

误：In the end of the term we shall have another examination.

正：At the end of the term we shall have another examination.

说明：at the end of...既可表时间，也可表空间，意为“在...末尾”、“在...尽头”。in the end 相当于 at last，意为“最后”、“终于”，其后不能再有 of 结构。例如：

The war lasted four years before the North won in the end.

战争持续了四年，最后，北方取得了胜利。

14. 我们在学习上已取得了多么大的进步啊！

误：What a great progress we have made in studies!

误：What great progresses we have made in studies!

误：How great progress we have made in studies!

正：What great progress we have made in studies!

I can't read it without a dictionary.

如果没有词典我就读不了它。

I can't read it without the dictionary.

如果没有这(或那)本词典我就读不了它。

17. 今晚我打算呆在家里读点东西。

误: I'm going to stay at home and do some readings.

正: I'm going to stay at home and **do some reading**.

说明: 当我们谈论某项需要一段时间的活动或重复进行的活动(如工作、业余爱好等)时, do 常和带有-ing 的形式连用。这时, 在-ing 前可有个“限定词”(如 the, my, some, much 等), 但-ing 只有单数形式。例如:

I do the shopping and you do the cooking.

我买东西, 你做饭。

18. 格林夫人想要医生给她儿子看看病。

误: Mistress Green wants the doctor to see her son.

正: **Mrs.** Green wants the doctor to see her son.

说明: Mrs. 是 Mistress 的简写式, 但习惯上在姓名前只用 Mrs. 而不用 Mistress. Mr. 是 Mister 的简写式, 在姓名前也只用 Mr., 而不用 Mister. 例如:

Mr. and Mrs. Kay have gone to live in the country.

凯先生和凯太太搬到农村去住了。

19. 这座古老的城市已经变成了一个现代化的工业基地。

误: The ancient city has now turned it into a modern industrial base.

正: The ancient city has now **turned into** a modern indus-

trial base.

说明: turn into 是个短语动词, 意为“变成” (= become) 可看作连系动词, 后面直接跟名词作表语, 因此, 误句中的 it 显然是多余的。turn...into 表示“把...变成” (= change...into), turn 是及物动词, 后面跟名词或代词作宾语。例如:

But scientists are working hard to turn them into realities.

但是, 科学家们正在努力工作, 以便把这些想法变成现实。

20. 他身体看来很健康。

误: He looks good.

正: He looks well.

正: He looks healthy.

正: He looks in good health.

说明: well 作形容词用时, 意为“健康的”, 相当于 in good health。well 表示这一意义时, 只能作表语, 不能作定语, 如一般不说 a well man, 而要说 a healthy man。

21. 我们叫他老王。

误: Lao Wang is called him.

正: We call him Lao Wang.

正: He is called Lao Wang.

说明: call, name, elect, make, think 等动词都可以带(名词或代词+名词的)复合宾语, 将这类句子改为被动句时, 只能把用作宾语的名词或代词作被

费力地”，easily 常与 with ease 通用。easy 作副词时，主要用在一些习语中。例如：

Take it (或 things) easy. 别紧张!

Stand easy! 稍息!

Easier said than done. 说来容易，做起来难。

26. 你最好别起得这么晚。

误：You had better not to get up so late.

误：You had not better get up so late.

正：You **had better not get up** so late.

说明：had better 意为“最好”、“还是…好”，后面接动词原形，即 had better do sth.，意指现在或将来，不指过去。had better 是固定用法，用于任何人称和数，其中的 had 不能改为 has 或 have，永远只能说 I (you, he, we 等) had better。它的否定形式是 had better not do sth.，而不是 had not better do sth.。

27. 请挑出你最喜欢的画。

误：Please pick up the pictures you like best.

正：Please **pick out** the pictures you like best.

说明：pick out 意为“挑选”、“选出”、“辨认出”等；pick up 意为“拿起”、“拾起”、“(车辆)接(人)”等。
例如：

At once I picked out my elder sister in the crowd.

我立刻在人群中辨认出我的姐姐。

The train stopped to pick up passengers.

火车停下来拉乘客。

距离、国家、城市、团体、机构等无生命的东西的名词所有格的构成方法是：单数名词词尾加“s”。例如：

his brother's desk; half an hour's walk

以s结尾的复数名词词尾加“'”。例如：

the students' books; three yards' distance

不以s结尾的复数名词词尾加“s”。例如：

the children's classroom; men's clothing

“三个星期”应为 three weeks，故其所有格形式应为 three weeks'。

Lesson Three

31. 这位老人每天都去钓鱼。

误：The old man went fishing everyday.

正：The old man went fishing every day.

说明：every day 是副词短语，意为“每天，天天”，在句中用作状语；连起来写的 everyday 是形容词，意为“日常的”、“普通的”，在句中用作定语。例如：

Cooking breakfast is an everyday job.

做早饭是件日常工作。

32. 我曾听人谈起过马克，但我并不认识他。

误：I have heard Mark, but I don't know him.

误：I have heard from Mark, but I don't know him.

正：I have heard of Mark, but I don't know him.

说明：“听人说起过”或“从书报上看到过”用 hear of。

误: I have lost my umbrella. I think I must buy it again.

正: I have lost my umbrella. I think I must buy **one** again.

说明: one 用于泛指, 相当于“a (an) + 名词”, 用于代替同一名称的另一件东西 (同类异物), 而 it 是指特定之物, 用来代替同一名称的同一件东西 (同类同物)。误句的含义变成了想买丢失的那一把伞。
例如:

I want your knife. Lend it to me.

我需要你的小刀, 把它借给我吧。

35. 有一天, 他刚好在街上碰见了玛丽。

误: He happened running across Mary in the street one day.

误: It was happened that he ran across Mary in the street one day.

正: He **happened to run** across Mary in the street one day.

正: **It happened that** he ran across Mary in the street one day.

正: He **happened on** (或 **upon**) Mary in the street one day.

说明: happen 是不及物动词, 不可用于被动语态, 作“碰巧”、“刚好”、“恰好”时, 后面只能接不定式, 且 happen to do 可转换为 It happens that... 句型。happen on (或 upon) 是成语, 意为“碰巧碰上 (找到)”。

36. 与其说他蠢，倒不如说他疯了。

误：He is madder than stupid.

正：He is **more mad than** stupid.

说明：“与其说是 B，还不如说是 A” 的表示法应为 more

A than B。例如：

I was more frightened than hurt.

我没伤着，倒是吓了一跳。

It is more blue than green.

与其说是绿的，不如说是蓝的。

The book seems to be more a dictionary than a grammar.

这本书看起来，与其说是语法书，不如说是词典。

37. 他们为了准时到达那儿，清晨就动身了。

误：They started early in the morning so that they got there on time.

正：They started early in the morning **so that they could** get there on time.

正：They started early in the morning **so as to** get there on time.

说明：在 so that 引导的目的状语从句中，谓语动词前一般要加 can, could, may, might, will, would 或 should 等情态动词。而 so that 引导结果状语从句时，从句中多不用情态动词，在 so that 前面常有逗号。试比较：

She hurried so that she might catch the bus.

她急忙赶路，以便能搭上车。（目的状语从句）

She hurried, so that she caught the bus.

她急忙赶路，结果搭上了车。(结果状语从句)

38. 动词在人称与数上必须同主语相一致。

误：The verb must agree to the subject in person and number.

正：The verb must **agree with** the subject in person and number.

说明：表示“与…一致”、“就…取得一致意见”、“适合于…”、“同意(某人的意见)”应用 agree with；表示“同意(某种安排、建议、计划等)”一般用 agree to。例如：

I agree to the proposal (the plan, the arrangement).

我同意这个提议(计划、安排)。

39. 你昨天看到他的两个孩子了吗？

误：Did you see his both children yesterday?

正：Did you see **both his** children yesterday?

说明：both 和 all 等前位限定词作定语时一般放在修饰名词的代词或冠词之前。例如：

All the children were under seven.

所有的孩子都在七岁以下。

40. 以前讲过，语法并不是一套死规则。

误：Which has been said before, grammar is not a set of dead rules.

正：As has been said before, grammar is not a set of dead rules.

正：Grammar is not a set of dead rules, **as (或 which)** has

前句中的 look 是联系动词，后句中的 look 是不及物动词。

50. 刘教授已决定出国。

误：Prof. Liu has decided going abroad.

正：Prof. Liu has **decided to go** abroad.

正：Prof. Liu has **decided on (或 upon) going** abroad.

正：Prof. Liu has **decided that** he will go abroad.

说明：decide 意为“决定”时，后面可接不定式或 that 引导的宾语从句。若接动名词，则用 decide on (或 upon) + 动名词。

51. 任何书本都解决不了这个问题。

误：Any book cannot solve this problem.

正：No book **can** solve this problem.

说明：当 any 所修饰的名词或 any 的复合词用作句子的主语时，后面不能有否定词。否定的概念应以 no, no one, nobody, nothing 等相应的词来表达。例如：
不可说：

Anybody cannot do it.

Anyone cannot hold back the wheel of history.

Anything is not wrong.

应该说：

Nobody can do it.

无人能干那件事。

No one can hold back the wheel of history.

无人能倒转历史车轮。

Nothing is wrong.

the film "Jiao Yulu".

正: They went to the Red Star Cinema. **There** they saw the film "Jiao Yulu".

说明: where 作关系副词引导定语从句时, 它既是引导词, 代替前面表示地点的先行词, 同时也是副词, 在定语从句中作地点状语, 因此句中不能再用表示地点的副词 there。where 引导非限制性定语从句时, 从句和主句之间往往用逗号隔开, 不可用句号。如用了句号, 把 where 改成 there, 从意义上也说得过去。

59. 我参观的第一个地方是海德公园。

误: The first place which I visited was Hyde Park.

正: The first **place that** I visited was Hyde Park.

正: The first **place** I visited was Hyde Park.

说明: that 指物时, 一般可以与 which 互换使用。但是, 先行词之前如有序数词或形容词最高级修饰时, 则关系代词一般不可用 which, 而要用 that。例如:

This is the best novel (that) I have ever read.

这是我所读过的最好的小说。

如果先行词是人时, 引导定语从句的关系代词用 that 或 who (whom) 均可。例如:

The first person whom (=that) I visited there was Mr. Smith.

我在那儿访问的第一人是史密斯先生。

关系代词作宾语时可以省略。

60. 他们就是和我一块儿上学的孩子。

说明：如果作定语的不定式是不及物动词，或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点、工具等，不定式后面就应有必要的介词。例如：

I need a pen to write with.

我需要支笔来写字。

65. 他不想乘公共汽车去。

误：He would not rather go by bus.

正：He would rather not go by bus.

说明：和 had better 一样，would rather 被看作一个整体，在陈述句中不能拆开，所以否定词必须放在 rather 后面。参见例 26。

66. 他因政治上的原因离开了祖国。

误：He left his motherland because of political reasons.

正：He left his motherland for political reasons.

说明：for...reason 属于习惯表达形式。在 for political reasons, for business reasons, for health reasons 以及 for reasons of her own 等短语中，一般要用复数形式 reasons。

67. 你想得到世界上所有的珠宝吗？

误：Do you wish to get all the jewelries in the world?

正：Do you wish to get all the jewelry in the world?

正：Do you wish to get all the jewels in the world?

说明：jewelry (jewellery) 是珠宝首饰的总称，是不可数名词，没有复数形式，也不能说 a jewelry。jewel 是可数名词，指一件一件的珠宝。“一件珠宝”要说