

師生必備  
英文正誤表解



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中華民國二十五年一月初版

考試必備

英文表解

全一冊 實價國幣四角

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出版者 上海東方文學社

發行人 王幼堂

書有版權 翻印必究

總發行所

上海九州書局

分發行處

各省各大書局

# PART I

## CORRECTION OF SENTENCES

### CHAPTER I SUBJECT AND VERB

1. 句主之爲第三身單數 (third person, singular number) 者, 則其動詞之現在式 (present tense) 須加 s 或 es 於其字尾.

誤: My brother *become* a merchant

正: My brother *becomes* a merchant.

【註】動詞之身及數, 須與其句主相一致, 此句之句主爲一單數名詞, 凡名詞之用爲句主者係第三身, 因之, *brother* 爲第三身單數, *become* 爲現在式之動詞, 故須加 s 於其字尾也.

誤: He always *go* to our school

正: He always *goes* to our school.

【註】如動詞之字尾爲 s, sh, ch, x 或 o 者, 須加 es.

誤: She *study* hard.

正: She *studies* hard.

【註】如動詞之字尾爲 y 而其前有一子音者, 須先變 y 爲 i, 再加 es; 若 y 前有一母音, 則逕加 s, 如 *play*, *plays* 是.

誤: He *writes* this letter.

正: He *wrote* this letter.

【註】此句之句主 *he* 雖爲第三身單數，然 *wrote* 爲 *write* 之過去式，故無須加 *s* 於其字尾

2. 動詞 *to be* 之形變，最無規則，茲列表於下：

現 在	過 去
I am	was
he } she } it } is	was
we } you } they } are	were

誤: The boys *is* sitting at the desks.

正: The boys *are* sitting at the desks.

誤: I *is* lazy.

正: I *am* lazy.

誤: You *was* not there.

正: You *were* not there.

3. 助動詞 (auxiliary verb) 後之主動詞 (principal verb) 雖在第三身單數現在式時，亦不加 *s*。

誤: He can *writes* a letter in English.

正: He can write a letter in English.

【註】助動詞後之主動詞原係 *root-infinitive* (即不附 *to* 之無定詞), 無定詞無身數之變, 故此句中之 *write* 決無加 *s* 之理。

誤: She do not *speaks* English.

正: She does not speak English.

【註】助動詞本不應加 *s* 於其字尾。但 *do*, *have* 等字則爲例外, 因不作助動詞用時, 如在第三身單數現在式時, 亦須變爲 *does*, *has*; 如 “*He does the work well.*” “*He has a book.*”

誤: He may *has* arrived already.

正: He may have arrived already.

誤: They must *are* happy.

正: They must be happy.

4. 動詞之身及數, 不受句主與動詞間任何語之影響。

誤: The streets of this city *is* clean.

正: The streets of this city *are* clean.

【註】初學者往往誤認動詞前相近之某名詞爲句主而使動詞與之相一致, 此例即其

一也。句主 *streets* 爲複數，故動詞須用 *are*，至於 *city* 雖爲單數，然爲前置詞 *of* 之受事而非句主也。

誤：One of my teachers *are* very old.

正：One of my teachers *is* very old.

誤：A figure with three angles *are* a triangle.

正：A figure with three angles *is* a triangle.

誤：I, ah-san, *works* very hard.

正：I, ah-san, *work* very hard.

【註】句主爲 *I* 而非 *Ah-san*，故動詞須用 *work*，至於 *Ah-san* 則係 *I* 之註釋別名也。

5. 句之以 *there* 引起者，則動詞置於句主之前，而動詞之數，須與倒置於後之句主相一致。

誤：There *is* twenty students in the class.

正：There *are* twenty students in the class.

【註】此句之句主爲倒置於後之 *students*，而非 *there*，故動詞須用 *are*。初學者往往於 *there* 之後，誤用 *to have* 以代 *to be*，如 “There *has* three birds on the tree.” 須注意。

誤：There *has* been many quarrels in our class.

正：There *have* been many quarrels in our class.

誤: *There comes the children.*

正: *There come the children.*

6. 名詞中如 *news*, *whereabouts*, *measles*, *physics*, *mathematics*, *economics* 等字, 形複而義單, 其後之動詞須爲單數.

誤: *The news are good.*

正: *The news is good.*

誤: *His whereabouts are a mystery.*

正: *His whereabouts is a mystery.*

誤: *Physics are my favorite study.*

正: *Physics is my favorite study.*

7. 書名或地名之形爲複數者, 其後之動詞須爲單數.

誤: *"Bacon's Essays" are difficult to read.*

正: *"Bacon's Essays" is difficult to read.*

誤: *The United States are a republic.*

正: *The United States is a republic.*

8. 句主之爲一種價值, 重量或距離而視作一單元者, 則其後之動詞須爲單數.

誤: *Two hundred miles are a long distance.*

正: *Two hundred miles is a long distance.*

【註】句主 *two hundred miles* 形式上雖爲複數, 然意義上則視爲一單元, 其意即 *the*



distance of two hundred miles (二百里之距離), 故其後之動詞須爲單數。

誤: Two years *are* too long to wait.

正: Two years *is* too long to wait.

誤: Five dollars *are* too much for a ticket.

正: Five dollars *is* too much for a ticket.

9. 名詞中如 people, cattle, vermin, poultry 等字形單而義複, 其後之動詞須爲複數。

誤: The people *is* against war.

正: The people *are* against war.

誤: The poultry *is* feeding in the yard.

正: The poultry *are* feeding in the yard.

誤: The vermin *does* much harm.

正: The vermin *do* much harm.

10. 集合名詞(collective noun) 視爲一整個團體時, 其後之動詞須爲單數。如指組織某團體之各個分子而言時, 則其後之動詞須爲複數。

誤: My family *is* all well.

正: My family *are* all well.

【註】此句之句主, 係指 the members of my family 而言, 故其後之動詞須用複數。

*are*; 如云 “My family are large.” 則其誤又在用複數動詞也。

誤: The class *consist* of thirty students.

正: The class *consists* of thirty students.

【比較】 The class *have* gone out to play.

誤: The committee *is* at dinner.

正: The committee *are* at dinner.

【比較】 The committee *is* in session.

11. Half, part, rest, number 等字之用爲句主者,須視上下文之意義而用單數或複數之動詞。

誤: Half of the students *is* absent.

正: Half of the students *are* absent.

【註】句主 half 係指 students 而言, students 爲複數,則學生之半數,當然亦爲複數,故其後之動詞須用複數 are 若云 “Half of the watermelon *are* good.” 則其誤又在用複數動詞 are 也。(何故?)

誤: Part of the money *were* spent.

正: Part of the money *was* spent.

【比較】 Part of the passengers *were* lost.

誤: The rest of water *were* thrown away.

正: The rest of water *was* thrown away.

【比較】 The rest of the books *were* stolen.

誤: A number of young ladies *was* present.

正: A number of young ladies *were* present.

【註】按習慣，認 a number 爲複數，因 a number of 之意爲 several，故其後之動詞須爲複數。

誤: The number of students of our school *are* about two hundred.

正: The number of students of our school *is* about two hundred.

【註】按習慣，認 the number 爲單數，故其後之動詞須爲單數 *is* 也。

12. Anybody, any one, every one, everybody, nobody, each, either, neither 等字之用爲句主者其後之動詞及代名詞均須爲單數。

誤: Either of the two girls *are* beautiful

正: Either of the two girls *is* beautiful

誤: Neither of the boys *have* their pencil.

正: Neither of the boys *has* his pencil.

誤: If anybody *object*, let them speak.

正: If anybody *objects*, let him speak.

13. All, none, some 之用爲句主者,指量言時,用單數之動詞;指數言時,用複數之動詞。

誤: All of the peaches *is* ripe.

正: All of the peaches *are* ripe.

【註】句主 *all* 係指數而言,故用複數動詞 *are*; 如云 “*all of his money are gone.*” 則其誤又在用複數動詞 *are* 也。(何故?)

誤: Some of the flour *were* wasted.

正: Some of the flour *was* wasted.

誤: None of his lost money *are* found.

正: None of his lost money *is* found.

正: None of us *is* absent.

正: None of us *are* absent.

【註】None 之意義爲 *not one* 或 *not any*, 故其後可附以單數或複數動詞,但習慣上多用複數動詞於其後。

14. Both, few, several, many 之用爲句主者,其後之動詞及代名詞均須爲複數。

誤: Several of them *was* there yesterday.

正: Several of them *were* there yesterday.

誤: Both of the two boys *was* praised for his diligence.

正: Both of the two boys were praised for their diligence.

15. “Many a + 單數名詞”之用爲句主者,其後之動詞及代名詞均須爲單數.

誤: Many a boy *are* absent.

正: Many a boy *is* absent.

誤: Many a man *do* not know *their* ability.

正: Many a man *does* not know *his* ability.

16. “The + 形容詞”之用爲句主者,指人言,用複數動詞;指德言,用單數動詞.

誤: The good *is* happy.

正: The good *are* happy.

【註】The good 之意爲 good men, 係指人而言,故其後當用複數動詞 *are* 也.

誤: The rich *is* not always contented.

正: The rich *are* not always contented.

誤: The just *are* higher than the expedient.

正: The just *is* higher than the expedient.

【註】句中之 the just 等於 justice, 係指德而言,故其後須用單數動詞 *is*.

17. 片語,子句之用爲句主者,其後之動詞須爲第三身單數.

誤: To fly kites *are* a favorite sport in China.

正: To fly kites *is* a favorite sport in China.

【註】句主爲無定詞片語 to fly kites 而非 kites 一字,故動詞須用單數 *is*.

誤: Reading novels *are* my enjoyment.

正: Reading novels *is* my enjoyment.

誤: That he believe in the Three Principles *are* true.

正: That he believe in the Three Principles *is* true.

18. 二或二以上之主語而爲 *and* 所連接者,則其後之動詞須爲複數.

誤: Chang and Lee *plays* tennis.

正: Chang and Lee *play* tennis.

誤: He and she *is* at home.

正: He and she *are* at home.

誤: Both you and I *is* Chinese.

正: Both you and I *are* Chinese.

19. 二單數句主之爲 *and* 所連接者,如指一人或一物而言,則其後之動詞須爲單數.

誤: The secretary and treasurer *were* present.

正: The secretary and treasurer *was* present.

【註】句主爲 the secretary and treasurer, 係指一人而兼任書記會計者, 故其後之動詞須爲單數 was; 若言二人一爲書記, 一爲會計, 則當爲 the secretary and the treasurer, 冠詞 the 非重言不可, 而其後之動詞則須爲複數, 如 “The secretary and the treasurer were presnt.”

誤: My cousin and schoolmate are sick.

正: My cousin and schoolmate is sick.

【註】My cousin and schoolmate 係指一人, 爲我之表兄兼同學者。

誤: Bread and butter are his usual food.

正: Bread and butter is his usual food.

【註】Bread and butter 係指塗有牛油之麵包, 爲一種食物, 故其後須用單數動詞。

20. 二三單數句主之以 and 連接之者, 如爲 each, every, no 所形容, 則動詞須爲單數。

誤: There are no tree and no flower in the garden.

正: There is no tree and no flower in the garden.

誤: Each day and each hour *bring* us happiness.

正: Each day and each hour *brings* us happiness.

誤: Every man, woman, and child *were* saved.

正: Every man, woman, and child *was* saved.

21. 以 *either.....or, neither.....nor* 或 *not only.....but (also)* 連接之兩個句主,其動詞之身及數,須與最近之句主相一致.

誤: Either he or I *are* diligent.

正: Either he or I *am* diligent.

【註】此句爲一省略句,如將所省之字補出,則爲“Either he (is diligent) or I am diligent.”故 I 後須用 *am*. 然此句如改爲“Either he is diligent, or I am.”則更佳矣.

誤: Neither the teacher nor the students *is* to blame.

正: Neither the teacher nor the students *are* to blame.

誤: Not only I, but my children *has* been disappointed.



正: Not only I, but my children have been disappointed.

22. 以 as well as 或 no less than 連接之兩個句主,其動詞之身及數須與第一句主相一致.

誤: He as well as you *are* guilty.

正: He as well as you *is* guilty.

【註】此句之意側重 *he*, 故動詞須與 *he* 相一致也.

誤: You no less than he *is* my good friend.

正: You no less than he *are* my good friend.

23. 兩個句主,一爲肯定,一爲否定,則動詞之身及數,須與肯定之句主相一致.

誤: I, not they, *are* wrong.

正: I, not they, *am* wrong.

誤: The boy, and not his sisters *are* to start for Japan.

正: The boy, and not his sisters, *is* to start for Japan.

誤: Not you, but I *are* guilty.

正: Not you, but I *am* guilty

24. 關係代名詞 (relative pronoun) 之用爲句主者,則動詞之身及數當與其所代之前名相一致.