

你的英文又错了! ——英文正误辨析1001例

WILLIAM ZYZO
KATIA SANTOMÉ
DANIEL HEINS

1001
COMMON CHINESE ERRORS
IN ENGLISH

INCLUDING EXERCISES

1001 CHINESE
COMMON ERRORS
IN ENGLISH
INCLUDE EXERCISE



你的英文又错了!

——英文正误辨析1001例

WILLIAM ZYZO
KATIA SANTOMÉ
DANIEL HEINS

1001
COMMON CHINESE ERRORS
IN ENGLISH

INCLUDING EXERCISES

INCLUDE EXERCISE



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英文正误辨析 1001 例: 高级 = 1001 Common Chinese
Errors in English: Advanced Level / (美)兹佐

(Zyzo, W.), (西)圣托米, (美)海因斯(Heins, D.)

主编. —西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2009. 8

(你的英文又错了!)

ISBN 978-7-5605-3187-8

I. 英… II. ①兹…②圣…③海… III. 英语—自学参考
资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 146837 号

版权登记: 陕版出图字 25—2009—006 号

1001 COMMON CHINESE ERRORS IN ENGLISH: ADVANCED LEVEL
by William Zyzo, Katia Santomé and Daniel Heins
Copyright ©2005 by Zachary & Associates
Published by arrangement with Zachary & Associates Corporate
Language Development Services, Ltd. through Bardon-Chinese Media Agency
Simplified Chinese translation copyright ©2010 by Xi'an Jiaotong University Press
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

书 名 《你的英文又错了! ——英文正误辨析 1001 例(高级)》
著 者 (美)William Zyzo, (西)Katia Santomé, (美)Daniel Heins
责任编辑 牛瑞鑫 于 贺
封面设计 大愚设计 + 赵文康
出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
地 址 西安市兴庆南路 10 号(邮编:710049)
电 话 (010)62605588 62605019(发行部)
读者信箱 bj62605588@163.com
印 刷 北京四季青印刷厂
字 数 220 千
开 本 880mm×1230mm 1/32
印 张 8.875
版 次 2010 年 7 月第 1 版 2010 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-3187-8/H·942
定 价 28.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题,请拨打服务热线:010—62605166。

新东方
NEWORIENTAL **图书策划委员会**

主任 俞敏洪

委员 (按姓氏笔划为序)

王 强 王文山

包凡一 仲晓红

李 杜 邱政政

沙云龙 汪海涛

陈向东 周成刚

徐小平 窦中川

What is the purpose of this book?

This book helps readers recognize and eliminate common English errors made by Chinese speakers of English. It is not a grammar book. It has more modest goals. The authors hope that by going through examples, explanations, and exercises, readers will be able to stop making some of the most common and persistent English errors among Chinese speakers of English.

How is this book organized?

The errors are listed in an alphabetical order, as in a dictionary. When alphabetizing the list, only the articles (*a, an, the*) were ignored; all other words, including prepositions (*of, on, etc.*), were considered. However, when the error was a fixed expression, the whole expression was taken into account, including articles and prepositions.

The entries are made on actual errors, not the corresponding correct expressions. The book is targeted at Chinese speakers of English, and therefore, the authors do not assume that its users already know the correct English expressions. (If you are an English teacher, the list may be disorienting for you at first, but we hope that realizing its benefit for the target students, you will overlook the inconvenience.)

The easiest way to locate an error is to search for it as you would search for a word or a phrase in a dictionary. That failing, you should look for it in the index. The index has a complete entry of all errors and their related expressions whose usage often leads to errors.

本书预期达到的目标

本书帮助中国读者在使用英文时发现并改正自己常犯却不自知的错误。这不是一本语法书，而是一本更具切实目标的参考书。作者希望通过例句、说明及练习，帮助读者改正以往常犯的英文使用错误。

本书的编排体例

和词典一样，本书中列举的错误词条依照字母顺序编排。但对于以冠词(a, an, the)开头的词条，查询时需忽略冠词，按后面所接的名词查找；除此之外，其余所有的词，包括介词(of, on 等)，皆依照字母顺序排列。但是，当错误词条是一个固定的英文表达时，整个英文表达视为一个整体，包括冠词和介词。

此书专为中国英语学习者编写，作者假设学习者并不知道正确的英文表达，所以编排时以错误的词条为序，而非校正后所对应的正确表达。（如果您是英文教师，可能刚开始会感到此编排方式让人困惑。这样的编排会给您的学生带来方便，望您能因此忽略它给您所带来的不便。

最快的查询方法基本上与查词典一样。如果此法行不通，可以参考索引。索引包含了全部的错误词条及相关的易错表达。

What are the common sources of errors in English?

Common Chinese errors in English have many sources. The authors have identified the following six:

有许多原因会造成英文使用错误，以下是作者归纳出来的六个原因：

1. The first most common type of error is using an incorrect or inappropriate word. For example:

最常见的错误是使用不正确或不恰当的单词。例如：

Don't forget to **eat** your medicine.

In English, we do not *eat* medicine; we *take* it or *have* it.

在英文中，“吃药”的动词不是eat，而是take或have，正确用法如下：

Don't forget to **take** your medicine.

2. The second type of error results from a conflict between Chinese and English grammar. For example:

第二种常见的错误是中英文语法上的矛盾之处造成的。例如：

I **very** like English.

In English, *very* cannot modify a verb. In this case, the adverb phrase *very much* must be used, which comes after the main verb (and usually at the end of the sentence).

在英文中，very不能修饰动词。修饰动词要用副词短语very much，并且需放在主要动词之后(通常放在句尾)。

I like English **very much**.

3. The third source of error is confusing common pairs of words, such as *abroad* and *aboard*:

第三种常见的错误是混淆拼写相似的单词，如abroad和aboard:

He went **aboard** to study English.

Aboard means “on top of a ship, a plane, or a train, etc.”; while *abroad* means “overseas”:

aboard指“在某种交通工具(船、飞机或火车等)上”;而abroad是“在国外”的意思:

He went **abroad** to study English.

4. The fourth source of error is either a literal (word-for-word) translation of a phrase or a concept that does not exist in English or a hybrid combining a Chinese expression with an English (or near English) expression, resulting in an unacceptable English sentence:

第四种常见的错误是将中文字面意思或概念逐字直接翻译成英文，而這些表达方式或概念在英文中并不存在；或者直接将中文表达与英文表达(或近似英文表达)混用，这样的英文句子是不可接受的，例如:

Wish you have a success on the job interview!

When wishing someone success on job interviews (such as a friend, for example), in English we usually say:

当我们祝愿某人(例如一个朋友)面试成功时，在英文中通常应该说:

Good luck on your job interview!

5. Using grammatically correct expressions that do not exist in English is the fifth source of common errors. The problem here is that while the sentence is grammatically justifiable, the expression nevertheless sounds strange in English.

第五种常见的错误是所使用的语句虽然在语法上是正确的，但在英文中却无此表达方式，所以听起来很奇怪。

We hope you achieve a success with your new book!

We hope your new book is a hit!

We hope your new book does well!

6. The sixth and final source of common errors is using mixed or incorrect levels of formality. The following sentence is inappropriately formal for a routine email written to a colleague:

第六种，也是最后一种常见的错误，是使用不恰当的语体。下面的句子写在一封发给同事的日常电子邮件中就太过于拘泥了：

Should you have any further questions, please feel free
to contact me immediately.

The tone of each sentence must be consistent with the tone of the entire message, with its purpose, and with the writer's relationship to the reader(s). When writing to one's colleagues, the tone should be more casual:

文本中各个句子的语体色彩应保持一致，并应视写邮件的目的和收件人与发件人的关系而有所不同。当写给同事时，语气应该更随意：

If you have any questions, please call or write me.

Notice how in the following sentence, there is a mixed level of formality. This is also unacceptable:

请注意，下面例句中同时使用了正式及非正式的语句，这同样是不允许的：

It is pertinent that we jazz up the presentation.

It is pertinent that is a formal way of saying *It's important that*. However, *jazz up* is an informal way to say *make [something] more lively*. The tone must be the same throughout the message:

It is pertinent that是“……很重要”的正式说法，而jazz up是“使(某物)更为生动”的非正式说法。整句话的语体应该一致：

It is pertinent that we enliven the presentation.

It's important that we jazz up the presentation.

The most effective way of overcoming these errors is by learning English in a natural way rather than by memorizing grammar rules and English words and phrases. To start, you should read as much as possible. Reading is the best way to acquire new words, phrases, and expressions, and to review and reinforce the ones you already know. It also helps you learn new grammatical structures and sentence patterns. You should, however, make sure that your reading material is of excellent quality. Consult your teacher to help you find materials suitable for your level.

要克服这些常犯的错误，最有效的方法就是以自然的方式学习英文，而不只是简单地记住语法规则及单词和短语。刚开始学习的时候，应尽量多读一些英文书籍。阅读是学习新单词、短语和表达方式的最好方法，同时还可以复习和巩固已知的单词和短语；阅读还有助于学习新的语法结构和句型。但是，要确保所选的阅读材料的质量是一流的。可以向你的英文老师咨询，请他帮忙选择与你的英文水平相符的阅读材料。

Secondly, try to apply what you learn. Copy words, expressions, and sentence patterns you like and keep them in front of you. Use them in your emails, for example. Doing so will help you increase your fluency and accuracy.

第二，试着学以致用。将你喜欢的单词、表达方式和句型抄下来，并加以应用。例如，可以在写电子邮件的时候应用这些表达方式，这样可以提高你使用英文的流畅性及精确性。

Do not waste your time looking for short cuts. Learning a language is like learning to play the piano. You cannot become good at playing the piano by reading about piano playing or memorizing the notes. You must *practice*—going over the same notes again and again, until you have mastered the piece. Likewise, the more you practice *using* English, the more fluent you will become in it.

不要浪费时间寻找捷径。学语言就像学钢琴，就算读遍理论知识或熟记琴谱，也仍然不能弹好钢琴。你必须勤加练习——一份乐谱要一遍遍地反复弹奏，直到可以自如地演奏为止。学习英语也是如此，练得越多就会越熟练。

How should you use this book? (Teachers)

Our teaching approach varies according to class size, which we designate as small, medium, or large. Small classes consist of fewer than ten, medium classes fewer than twenty, and large classes over twenty students.

Reading

Small Classes

Ask the students to do one of the exercises in each exercise unit, usually either the fill-in-the-blanks or the multiple choice. Then go over the answers as a group, asking each student to read out a question with the answer they think is right. Students often ask, “Why?” Ask them to wait.

Once you are finished going over the answers for the exercise, go over the list of corresponding errors in the dictionary one by one, with each student reading one entry aloud. After each student finishes reading his or her part, highlight the main points and encourage students to ask questions. This gives them the opportunity to clarify the source of their errors.

Medium and Large Classes

With medium and larger classes, you should ask the students to read the common-error unit for homework, and do the writing exercises in class. Use the blackboard to highlight the source of errors. Have the students do the exercises alone, in pairs, or in small groups. Pairs and groups are usually more effective for difficult exercises (correct synonyms, error recognition, and mix-and-match).

Regardless of whether you are teaching small, medium, or large classes, try to adjust the reading and lecture time in such a way that at least half the class time is used for doing the writing exercises.

To make sure the students are actually doing their reading homework, quiz them from time to time—using multiple choice or true-false questions about the reading they have done. Keep quizzes brief, usually about five to ten questions, taking up no more than five or ten minutes of the class time.

教学方法根据课堂规模的大小而有所不同，课堂规模可按学生人数分为小班、中班和大班。10人以下的为小班，10至20人的为中班，20人以上的为大班。

阅读

小班

先在每个单元中选择一种题型让学生当堂完成，通常是填空题或选择题。然后以小组为单位核对答案，请每个学生念一道题，同时说出他们认为正确的答案。学生们往往会问：“为什么？”此时让他们等一等。

当所有的练习题答案都核对完后，逐个检查错误词条库中的各个对应的错误，请每个学生念一个条目。当他们念完自己的那一部分后，强调一些重点内容，并鼓励学生提问题。这样可以让学生有机会明确自己做错的原因。

中班及大班

对于中班及大班，应先要求学生预习Common Error List部分，把这个作为家庭作业布置下去，然后在课堂上做练习题。在黑板上写下错误的原因。可让学生单独做题，也可两人一组或进行小组讨论。一般来说，较难的练习（如：Correct Synonym, Error Recognition）让学生两人一组或通过小组讨论来做，效果会更好。

不论是教小班、中班还是大班，宜注意控制阅读及讲课的时间分配，以确保至少有一半的时间用来做练习题。

为了确认学生们确实完成了阅读作业，教师可以不时地进行随堂小测验，用选择题或是非题来对他们阅读的部分进行检测均可。随堂测验宜简短，每次一般5~10题，5或10分钟内能完成即可。

Common Error Exercises

Once you have assigned the students to their groups, go over the directions to make sure they understand what they are expected to do with a particular writing exercise. Use the blackboard whenever possible to show students what they are expected to accomplish.

Emphasize that the students in each group should ask each other for help. They are to approach the teacher only when no one in their particular group knows the answer. In schools, each student is taught to compete individually with all others. Business organizations, however, expect their employees to work in groups, relying on each others' strengths. Foster a spirit of teamwork wherever possible so students realize it is perfectly acceptable to ask each other for help and that this is what will be expected of them when they start working.

If students continue to work individually even when placed in groups, ask them to put away all but one book per group. Then ask them to finish the exercise using that single book. This forces them to cooperate. It is generally necessary only at the beginning, until the students become used to working in groups.

Walk around each group, making sure that students are doing the exercises correctly and providing help where necessary.

Once they have completed the exercise, we ask team members to exchange their work. You may also ask each team to put their answers on the board. Use it as a game, assigning points to each team for correct answers. While this approach is competitive and fun, it is also more time-consuming. Use it more frequently when you are not under pressure to finish the book by a particular deadline.

Feel free to devise your own approach to overcoming these common errors. The important thing is to make sure that your students remain motivated.

Good luck!

常见错误练习

将学生分组以后，复习一下课程要求，以确保学生们明白他们所要完成的笔头练习是什么。如有可能，把学生们所要完成的练习写在黑板上。

教师要跟学生强调，每个组里的学生应该互相帮助。只有当所有组员都不知道答案时，才可以向老师寻求帮助。在学校里，对学生们的教育是要单枪匹马地与其他人竞争；然而，在实际工作中，企业会希望员工们团队合作，发挥每个人的力量。在任何时候都要培养团队合作精神，这样，学生们会意识到互相帮助是完全可以的，这也是将来他们走上工作岗位后所必需的技能。

如果小组中仍然有学生不习惯与大家合作完成作业，教师可要求每个小组只留下一本书，把其余的都收起来，然后让他们用那一本书完成练习。这样可以迫使他们合作。通常只有在刚开始的时候需要这么做，学生们会渐渐习惯小组合作这种上课方式。

学生们做练习时，教师可到各组巡视，一方面确保学生们做练习的方法是对的，同时也可提供必要的帮助。

各组都完成作业后，让组员交换作业，也可以让各组把答案写在黑板上。把这个活动当成游戏，给答案正确的组加分。这个活动虽然很有竞争性，很有趣，但也很费时间。如果没有教学进度的压力，可以经常使用此方式。

你也可以用自己的教学方法来讲授这些常见的错误。重要的是，要确保你的学生保持学习的动力与热情。

祝你成功！

How should you use this book? (Self-Learners)

You can use this book in many ways. Firstly, you can go through the errors one by one. Or if you prefer, you can look up only those words and phrases that you do not know how to use correctly.

Keep in mind, however, that simply knowing about the common errors alone may not prevent you from repeating them in your speech or writing. You should do the related exercises centered on the common errors. The different exercises target different sources of error. Doing them will ensure that you are able to recognize, edit, and revise these errors. These exercises were tested and revised over a period of two years in classrooms, so they are useful and effective.

Here's one recommended approach. Start by doing the exercises first, unit by unit. Finish the first exercise in each unit before looking through the dictionary. Each exercise unit is based on a group of sixteen to eighteen words in the common-error dictionary.

Be sure to check your answers against those provided in the answer key. If your answers are different from the ones provided in the key, find out why. Talk to someone who knows more English than you, and when that is not possible, look through grammar books, dictionaries, and the Internet. There are many web sites on the Internet that provide free English help.

A long-term, steady commitment is necessary to improve your language skills. Therefore, you should proceed at a pace that is comfortable for you. Study regularly. Start with twenty or thirty minutes a day. If you are busy, read the material presented in the book and do the exercises at least three times a week. You will soon see yourself making fewer and fewer errors.

如何使用本书？（自学指南）

本书有很多种使用方法。首先，你可以逐一查看错误。如果你愿意，也可以只查看那些你不知道该如何正确使用的单词和短语。

然而，你需要牢记，只是简单地了解这些常见的错误并不能让你在讲话或写作时不再出错，还应该做相应的练习才行。这些练习围绕常见的错误命题，不同的练习针对不同的错误原因。做这些练习可以使你能够识别、编辑和改正这些错误。这些练习已经在课堂教学中经过两年多的反复测试和修改，所以都是有用和有效的。

学习建议：在开始阅读正文之前，先依照单元顺序做练习。将每个单元的第一个练习做完，然后再查阅错误词条库。每个练习单元大约涵盖了错误词条库中的16到18个词条。

做完练习后，一定要与本书所提供的正确答案进行核对。当你的答案与所提供的正确答案不同时，要找出原因；你可以先向英文水平高的朋友咨询，如果没有这样的条件，可查看语法书、词典或浏览互联网，有许多网站提供免费的英语帮助。

长期规划与坚持是提高语言技能的必要条件。因此，你应该找到适合自己的方法，一步一个脚印地学习。学习要有规律。刚开始时，最好每天抽出20至30分钟学习英文；如果时间上真的不允许，每个星期至少也要做3次课文阅读及练习。很快你就会发现自己的英文错误越来越少。

What benefits do the exercises provide?

You will find a variety of exercises following the common-error entries. Each set of exercises is arranged according to its level of difficulty in order to help you recognize, eliminate and master the common errors, so you stop producing them in your speech and writing. It is recommended that you do all the exercises. However, if you find some of them too easy, skip those and do the ones that are more challenging. Be sure to check the answers in the answer key.

本书在每个常见错误条目之后附上多种练习题，每套练习题均根据难易程度编排，以期帮助大家识别、消除和掌握常见的错误，从而在英文说写上摒弃通病。建议大家耐心地完成每一道练习。但是，不妨跳过你觉得太简单的题目，直接做自己觉得更有挑战性的练习。一定不要忘记核对答案。

The exercises are organized as follows:

练习题按以下方式编排：

- **Multiple Choice**

This exercise trains students to distinguish the correct English expression from others containing common English errors.

学习如何排除含有常见错误的选项，选出题目答案。

- **Error Recognition**

This activity will teach students to locate a common error in relationship to other ideas in a given sentence.

学习如何从给出的句子中挑选出错误的地方，并加以改正。

- **Correct Synonym**

By doing this exercise, students will learn to express the same idea using different correct English expressions.