英文五百難點詳解

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例 言

本書編輯目的,係就編者平日經驗所得,將吾國 學生在英語造句及作文方面最感困難最易錯誤的各 點,加以說明及提示. 其中包括:

- a. 文法上的問題: 例如各種詞類的正確用法, 動詞的變化活用,前置詞的分析等等, 凡過於普通的。 則略去不講, 易於混淆的則不憚反覆詳述, 使學者得 一明確的概念.
- b. 何型的解剖: 將常用的特殊句構,舉例分析,且加說明; 並舉出相類似的句構,而指示其不同的所在.
- c. 字義的辩析: 意義常被誤解的單字,或似同而實異的類義字,都分別加以解釋,改正普通錯誤的用法.
- d. 習語的解釋: 各舉例說明其用法,特別提出應加注意之點.
 - e. 其他各種寫作上不應忽視的常識.

凡所舉五百條,雖不敢自誇為毫無遺漏,但大抵 日常所遇之疑點,均可得一滿意之指示. 各條槪依 字母順序編列,以便檢查. 對於單字習語及各種特 殊語法的說明,用黑體字標題;文法名詞等的說明, 用黑體科字標題. 例句用忠實的中文譯出,俾為學 者參考之用.

英文五百難點詳解

- abbreviation (略寫). 在略字後面,普通加上句點, 如 M.D. 在 M 和 D 的後面,都加句點 [.]. 但倘使略字的最後字母,即等於原字的最後字母,那就在宅的後面,無論加上句點或不加句點都可. 例如 Mr=Mr.=Mister. 但在符號和 first, second, third 等序數後面,通例不加句點,例如 H_2SO_4 , 1st, 2nd, 3rd 等。略字在寫作中,總以不用爲是.
- abolish (取消). 在解作時,不要把這動詞和 forbid相混. abolish 是"取消"的意義,通指取消習慣風俗等而言. forbid 是"禁止"的意義,也許禁令出去,不受服從.例: He forbade the students to cheat, but he could not abolish the bad habit, for they often disobeyed him.
- aboard (在船上). 在 take them aboard 那樣的句子內, aboard 作副詞用, 其前不必加前置詞. 在 take them aboard the ship 那樣的句子內, aboard 不再是副詞, 却變作前置詞了.
- about (大約)。將 about 加延數目面前,其結果, 致使確定的數目,表示不確定的意味,例如 about twenty people (約二十人)。但說 "about several", "about more than twenty" 飛樣的語句,是錯誤的, 因為像 "several", "more than" 等字句,其本身已 表示不定的意味,所以毋須其前再加 about.

- above (在上). 不經心的作者, 常把 above 一字, 作形容詞用, 例如 the above subject, the above facts 等, 實則這種不是很好的用法, 該說作 the preceeding subject, the preceeding facts 等。 記得, 不要把 above 一字, 作形容詞用。
- abroad (在國外). abroad 是一個副詞,在寫作時, 其前不能加用前置詞,說 "He lives in abroad"或 "He goes to abroad" 是錯誤的,該說作 "He lives abroad"或 "He goes abroad". 但 "from abroad" 仍是正確的用法。例: He comes from abroad.
- absent (不在的; 缺席). absent 普通都作形容詞用,當宅作動詞用時,宅的後面,該接上一個反身代名詞 (reflexive pronoun), 如: He absented himself from the meeting. 說 He absented himself yesterday 是錯誤的,該改作 He was absent yesterday.

absolute infinitive (獨立不定詞).

To tell the truth, I am tired of teaching (老寶說, 我條於敎書).

〔解〕 如此樣式的 infinitive, 是表示條件, 讓步等句子的略形, 與句中其他部份不生文法上的關係, 稱為 absolute infinitive. 類例:

To tell the truth (= if I am to tell the truth), he is not much of a scholar (老實訊,他不是大學者——條件).

To do my best (=though I did my best), I could not understand the meaning (雖盡我的力, 但不能懂得遺意思——讓步).

To be frank (or plain) with you, I do not like him (老實 對你說, 我不喜歡他).

To return (to my subject) (閑話休題).

(注意一) 這 absolute infinitive 常和 adjective 或 adverb 連用. 例:

Strange to say (=though it is strange to say), the owl can not see in the light as in the dark (說起來雖有點希奇,但貓頭鷹在亮處反不如在暗處看得清楚).

He is, so to speak (=if I am allowed to speak so), a wise fool (他是, 假如允許我如此說的話, 是個聰明的笨人)-

[注意二] 在這 absolute infinitive 上, 也可加上 moreover (其上) 那種意味的冒頭字。例:

To make matters worse, it began to snow (使事情更變的, 天開始降雪了).

To crown his misery, he lost his wife (更增加他的不幸的, 他的妻子死了).

absolute participle (獨立分詞)。

Generally speaking, girls make better linguists than boys (一般而論女子此男子更易成為語言學家).

[解] 正像 infinitive 有 absolute infinitive 一樣, participle 也有 absolute participle, 卽 participle 的 sense subject, 有時可被省去,因而呈獨立的形態.

absolute participle 可用作 (a) 副詞, (b) 前置。 詞, (c) 連接詞, 舉例以明之:

Properly speaking, you have no right to interfere in the matter (正當地說, 你無工學也事之無)

Strictly speaking, there is no history before that period (嚴格地說,在那時之前沒有歷史).

Judging from reports, he seems to be an able man (從 報告上看來,他似乎是個能者).

He speaks Chinese very well, considering that he is a foreigner(想到他是外國人時,他的中文總算說得好的了).

Talking of bicycles, I have bought a new one (說到腳踏車,我已買到一輛新的).

Granting that he was drunk, that is no excuse for his conduct (就算那時他醉了,那不是原恕他那行為的理由).

abstract noun (抽象名詞)+itself.

- (a) He is honesty itself (他非常誠實).
- (b) He is the incarnation of avarice (他非常含婪).
- (c) I am all attention (我非常注意).

[解] (a) abstract noun+itself 的形式,表示形容詞前加 very, extremely, exceedingly 等形式的意味。例:

He is honesty itself = He is extremely honest (他非常該實).

類例:

He is cruelty itself (他非常殘忍). She is neatness itself (她非常清潔).

(b) He is the incarnation of avarice he is avarice itself (他是貪慾的化身=他非常貪婪).

在該項構造內, 更可用同意味的抽象名詞,如 the embodiment of, the personification of, the perfection of, the image of 等, 代替 the incarnation of. 有時

也用普通名詞 a paragon of, a prodigy of, a model of, a picture of 等, 或形容詞 incarnate, personified, embodied 等。例:

He is the personification of patriotism = he is patriotism personified (他是愛國心的擬人化=他非常愛國).

(c) all+abstract noun 的形式,和 (a) 的形式, 意義全同。

I am all attention = I am full of attention = I am very attentive (我非常注意).

類例:

He is all kindness = he is kindness itself = he is extremely kind (他非常和善).

The children are all eagerness to go to the festival (孩子們急望去參加親典).

I shall be all anxiety till I hear from you (在我未接到你的信以前, 將非常焦急).

- accept (何受)。 accept, except, expect, 這是意義全不相同的三個字, accept 是動詞,是"何受"的意義; except 是前置詞,是"除…之外"的意義; expect 是動詞,是"期望"的意義: 例: He accepted my present (他領受我的禮物) / All of them were present except Mr. Chang (除張君外他們都到) / I expect him to arrive this afternoon (我期望他今天下午到)。
- accident (意外事)。accident 指意外之事,通指災難或不幸之事而言。incident 所指的,是當進行某主要事情時所發生的一件小事———件偶然發生的小事。例如某人被汽車撞死,這事稱為 an accident.

又如你在路上走,偶然拾得一塊錢, 這拾得一塊錢的事, 稱為 an incident.

accompany (陪同). 這字已含有 "to go with" 的意思, 所以不必在宅後面, 再接前置詞 with, 說 "I shall accompany with you"是錯誤的, 內中的 with, 應該去掉. 又, 說 "I accompany him to go to the school", 也是錯的, 因 accompany 的本身, 已含有 "to go" 的意味在內, 該改作 "I accompany him to the school" (我陪他到學校裏去).

acquaint (使知)。這字不是"to know"的意義,是"to cause to know"的意義,所以它的用法,該為"I acquaint the man with the news",意即"I cause him to know the news" (我使他知道這消息)。亦可用作"I am acquainted with the man",意即"I have been caused to know him" (我已被人使我認識他)。許多人常用"I acquaint the man",那樣的句式,來表達"我認得這人"的意味,這是大錯的。

address (演講). address, lecture, oration, sermon, speech——這五個字,雖都作講演解,但所涵的真義,各不相同. speech 是演說或演講的通稱; address 指正式的和經過預備的演講; oration 指在舉行正式典體時所作的講演,一篇可稱為 oration 的講演, 須含有一定的價值, 而為聽衆所讚賞的; sermon 指宣教時的講演; lecture 指學術機關的學術講演,須以學術知識作為講演的中心.

- adjective (形容罰). 形容名詞或代名詞的字,稱 爲形容詞, 它的用法, 該注意下列數點:
 - 1. 在 is, sound, look, seem, smell, taste, feel, appear 等動詞後, 只能接形容詞, 不能接副詞. 例: I feel happy (not happily) / That sounds beautiful (not beautifully) / How sweet (not sweetly) that flower smells!
 - 2. 形容詞不能形容動詞,故不能代替副詞。例: Speak boldly (not bold) / The bird sings sweetly (not sweet).
 - 3. 當一人或一物與另一人或另一物相比較時,用形容詞的比較級;當一人或一物與二人或二物以上相比較時,用形容詞的最高級。例:-Here are two books. Which is better? / Of the three, John is the tallest.
 - 4. 形容詞 other, 總與比較級連用, 不與最高級連 用. 例: Shanghai is larger than any other city in China / Shanghai is the largest of all cities in China (not: the largest of all the other cities).
 - 5. much 和 little 表示量 (quantity), many 和 few 表示數 (number). 例: much time / little rice / many friends / few books.
 - 6. some 用於肯定句, any 用於否定句或疑問句. 例: He has some money / He has not any courage / Did you see any boys there?
 - 7. 兩個或兩個以上的字連接面成爲一個複合形

- 容詞時, 它們中間, 必須用連接符號。例: a three-year contract / a never-to-be-forgotten experience.
- 8. this 和 that 用於單數名詞前, these 和 those 用於複數名詞前。例: this book / these books / that pen / those pens.
- adjective+of=present participle. 参看 be+adjective+of=verb.
- a few (少數)。 參看 few.
- after (在後). 我們不能用這字來表示此刻以後的未來時間,說 "I shall call on you after a week",是錯誤的,該用 in 來代 after,變為: "I shall call on you in a week" (我將在一星期後來拜訪你). after 的正當用法,該用以指過去某一定時間或未來某一定時間以後的一個時間。例: After that he was more careful about his diet (自從那次以後,他對於他的食物更加留心) / I shall meet you after school today (我將於今天散學後來會你)。
- against (反對)。這字常被用作動詞,這屬大錯,記得: 它是個前置詞,而且常被用作前置詞。說"We must against the enemy"是錯誤的,該用像 resist, oppose 等動詞,來代替 against,改作"We must resist the enemy".
- age (歲數)。 這字的單數形,相當於"歲數"和"高 大的歲數",如: In choosing the men, we must consider age: and character (在選擇人的時候,我們

該考慮到歲數和品性) / Age makes a man weak (高大的歲數使人衰弱). 這字的複數形, 作"若干人的歲數"和"世代"解, 如: "Their combined ages are under 50 (他們的總歲數在五十以下) / The Middle Ages were the "Dark Ages" (中世紀是黑暗的時代). 又, 在表達歲數的時候, of age 相當於 old, 如: He is twenty years of age=He is twenty years old. 此外, 也可用: "My age is 20", "He died at 60 years of age", "He died at the age of 60" 等句式.

- ago (以前). 這字最易和 before 相混, 請記住: ago 用於"從現在起若干時間以前"的場合, before 用於"從某過去時候起若干時間以前"的場合, 因而 ago 常和過去時態連用, before 常和過去完成時態連用. 例: He came here two years ago / He said that he had come here two years before.
- a great deal (許多). a great deal of 和 a great many—這二句都作"許多"解,但 a great deal of 形容不能計數的東西,相當於 much,但比 much 的意義強些; a great many 形容可計數的東西,相當於 many,但比 many 的意義強些。例: We drank a great deal of (=much) tea / There are a great many (=many) new words in this book.
- a great many (許多). 參看 a great deal.
- agreement (一致)。所謂一致,雖不限於動詞,但'關於動詞方面的人稱及數的一致,最容易弄錯,因

而我們也須最加注意。 下面的幾條規則, 在實際的寫作上, 非常有用, 請記熟宅們。

- 1. 動詞在人稱和數上, 須與其主詞相一致。例: Wang comes / I come.
- 2. 在用 and 連接的兩個單數主詞 (singular subjects) 之後,該用複數的動詞。例: Wang and Li come.
- 3. 用 and 連接的若干單數的主詞, 倘所指的是一個人 (a single person), 就該接上單數的動詞。例: The president and manager of this company is sick (這公司的主席氣經理有病).
- 4. 用 and 連接的若干單數的主詞,倘其前冠有 each, every, many a, no 等字, 則其後面的動詞, 該用單數形. 例: Every man, woman, and boy attends this service (每一個男人, 女人, 及兒童參加這儀式) / Many a man and woman visits this city every year (每年有許多男女遊歷該地).
- 5. 用 either...or 或 neither...nor 連接的單數的主 翻, 普通都接單數的動詞, 倘所連接的主詞, 不是同一人稱的, 那動詞的人稱, 須與最近的主詞相一致. 例: Either Li or I am to get the prize (或者李君或者我將得到獎品)/Neither you nor Wang is to get the prize (你或王君都得不到獎品).
- 6. there is (was, has been) 的後面該用單數的主

詞; there are (were, have been) 的後面該用複數的主詞。例: There is no ink in the bottle (抵中沒有墨水) / There are several books on the desk (書桌上有幾本書).

- 7. 有時候,決定主詞的數的因素,如說是它的形式, 毋甯說是它的意義。例: Two dollars is too much for this book (這書要二塊錢太貴)/The committee is ready to report (委員會準備報告了.——這裏的 committee, 指委員會的全體)/The committee are in the room (委員們在室中).
- 8. 當關係代名詞 (relative pronoun) 是主詞的時候,則它後面所接的動詞,其人稱與數,均須與關係代名詞所代表的字相一致。例: I, who am going, shall meet you there (正在去的我,將在那裏碰見你)/He, who is going, will return here soon (正在去的他,不久將回來).
- 9. 用 not only...but also or but 連接兩單數主詞時, 其後所接的動詞, 須為單數形, 如: Not only China, but all the world feels the loss (不僅中國,全世界感覺這損失)。 倘該兩主詞的人稱或數不同,則動詞的人稱和數須與後一主詞的人稱和數相一致,如: Not only he but his servants were blamed for that (不僅他, 連他的僕人,也因那事而受責)。

ailment (病痛). 參看 disease.

air (空氣)。 這字作 "空氣" 解時, 總用單數形; 作 "傲慢的神氣" 解時, 總用複數形; 作 "替樂的曲調"解時, 或用單數形, 或用複數形均可

little (少許). 參看 few.

ive, live, living (活的)。這三個形容詞,意義全同,頭二個字的 i, 都讀作長音。至於它們的用法, alive 決不能放在它所形容的名詞之前; living 可以放在它所形容的名詞之前; living 可以放在它所形容的名詞之前,也可放在它所形容的名詞之後。例: I fear he is no longer alive (我怕他不再活着了) / a live animal (活獸) / a living being (生物) / His grandfather is still living (他的祖父還在世)。

all (全;皆;一切). 這字可用於一般的意思,用以指全體;也可用於區別的意思,用以指全體中的各個體, 前者的例,如: We were all happy (我們都快樂);後者的例,如: All the students speak to me when I meet them (當我遇見他們的時候,一切的學生都和我說話). 當它用於一般的意味時,切勿與 whole 相混。在 whole 之前,我們可以加用指示形容詞或所有形容詞,例如說: the whole day/my whole life;但在 all 之前,除了否定詞之外,不能加用任何字,如: all the day/all my life/not all students/almost all the time (這句中的 almost 表示否定的意味)。至於在 all 之後,只能接上普通的關係代名詞,不能接上關係代名詞"what"。

說: "He has done all that I told him to"(他已做我告訴他做的一切事)是對的,却不能說作"all what I told him to."

all right 二字,表示同意或許可,對上級職員或長輩,最好避用宅。 又,在寫作上, all 和 right 二字,切勿連寫,該分開寫。

all+abstract noun (抽象名詞). 參看 abstract'. noun+itself.

allow (許可). allow, permit, promise 這三個字, 意義不能相混. permit 和 allow 的意義, 都是"許可"或"允准", 兩者可以通用, 但 permit 的用法, 比 allow 較為正式些. promise 是約定而使他人得以期待的意思, 不是"許可"或"允准"的意思. 切勿把宅和 permit 或 allow 混用. 例: Allow (or Permit) me to congratulate you on your success, These dark clouds promise (not permit or allow) rain.

all but (差不多). 参看 anything but. all (that) one has (全部所有的).

⁽a) This is all the momey (that) I have (這是我所有的錢的全體).

⁽b) I will give you what money I have (我 願給你我所有的一些錢的全部).

[〔]解〕 (a) this is all 是"這是…的全體"的意味, 意謂"以外沒有"了。例:

This is all the money (that) I have = I have no more money (這是我所有的錢的全體 = 我沒有其他的錢了).

That's all (that) I have to say—I have nothing more to say (那是我必得要說的一切一我沒有其他要說的話了).

I will do all I can (我願做我所能做的一切).

I will tell you all I know (我顧告訴你我所知道的一切).

(b) 作為 relative adjective 的 what..., 也作 that...which, such...as, any...that 解

What...=all the...that....例:

What money I have = all the money (that) I have (我 所有的錢的全部).

如此用法的 what, 普通與 little 連用; 但也有不與 little 連用的場合, 雖不與 little 連用, 但仍含有 little 的意義。

What money I have = what little money I have (我所有的一些錢的全部).

all the better...for (因...而更...). 參看 not the less for.

all the...that (...的一切). 參看 all (that) one has.

almost (差不多). almost 和 nearly 的意義相似,但用法各别. 在肯定的語句中, almost 和 nearly 都可以用;但在否定的語句中,該兩字的用法,就得特別留心. 大抵 almost 可形容 no, none 等字,但不受它們所形容;至於 nearly,可受 no, none 等字的形容,但不能形容它們 這是一句總缺. 例: I have made almost no mistake (我差不多沒有一個錯處) There is almost none left (差不多沒有餘存的了)/He said ulmost nothing worth hearing (他