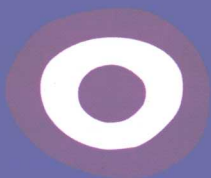


常春藤
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A
Dictionary
of
Correct
Wording



第一本完全针对中国学生在英语表达时常犯的错误而撰写
学生与教师的必备工具书

中学生英语用词 纠错随身酷



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李端 编著

赖世雄教授100%信任推荐

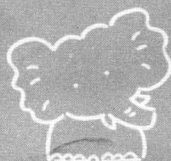
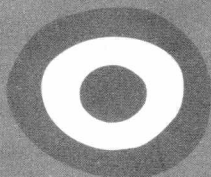
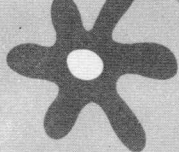
常春藤资深编审李端老师口碑巨作

台大外语系资深老师Bruce Bagnell校审

浙江教育出版社

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中学生英语用词

纠错能力酷



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序

《中学生英语用词纠错随身酷》是李端老师的呕心之作。

李端老师是我认识的英文老师中最有学养、英文造诣最高的一位。三十年前,他以第一名的成绩考入台大外文研究所,旋即受教于李本题老师。李本题老师亦是我在外语学校的恩师,英文语法、修辞及文学素养可谓达到登峰造极的地步。我个人的教学态度就深受李本题老师的影响。得知李端老师亦是李本题老师的门生时,我顿时感到很亲切。

数年前,我经由友人吴乃作老师的介绍认识李端老师。与他寒暄未久,即知李端老师是一位中英文学养俱佳的老师,我随即请求他担任常春藤的资深编审。或许是师出同门的关系,他爽快答应了。未久,他就与本人以及本社其他中外编辑一起,投入到丛书编辑行列中。他的笔译及英文撰写工夫连老外都佩服,然而他仍本着谦逊和善的态度善尽编审职责,这种精神令我感佩。对我而言,李端老师不啻是亦师亦友。

一年半前,李端老师特别提出要撰写《中学生英语用词纠错随身酷》的构想,期望对所有欲学好英文的学子尽一份力量。我当然表示支持。计划展开时,我亲眼目睹到他以极为严谨的态度广泛收集资料,逐一求证关键单词的用法,并不时与我的好友 Bruce Bagnell (目前执教于台大外文系)咨询、商量,以求这本《中学生英语用词纠错随身酷》的精确性及实用性。

这本《中学生英语用词纠错随身酷》历经李端老师及中外编辑的用心校对及编排终于付梓成书。我相信这是一本好书,值得亲爱的读者细心品味。



李端

自序

《中学生英语用词纠错随身酷》这本书特别针对中学生在用英语表达时易犯的错误而撰写。

在学习英语的过程当中,我认为最大的困难不在于词汇多、辞藻广或文法规则庞杂,因为这些问题都可以逐步加以解决。我想最大的障碍在于中文的“包袱”。由于中国人习惯于中文的语法,再加上喜用“英汉词典”,所以在写或说英文时很容易造出或讲出“中文式”的英文。这种情形可以说比比皆是,而且不乏有人犯了这类错误一辈子而不自知。有鉴于此,特别撰写本书。

本人才疏学浅,动笔之初甚感惶恐。幸有赖世雄教授及美籍教授 Bruce Bagnell 从旁指正,本书才得以完成。赖教授治学甚为严谨。他常言英文是他的“爱人”,我则半开玩笑说英文是我的“敌人”。不过,在做学问的这条路上,“由爱生恨”或“因恨而爱”是可以殊途同归的。

李端

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A



a (n)

He is male chauvinist to the core. (X)

He is a male chauvinist to the core. (✓)

(他是个十足的大男子主义者。)

单数可数名词之前须置 a 或 an。

As for cooking, I'll give her A for effort. (X)

As for cooking, I'll give her an A for effort. (✓)

(她的烹调手艺并不怎么样。)

Mr. Smith would like to buy a SUV. (X)

Mr. Smith would like to buy an SUV. (✓)

(史密斯先生想买一辆 SUV。)

英文字母或缩略语开头如为元音, 用 an 修饰。

I'm afraid you have to wait a hour or two. (X)

I'm afraid you have to wait an hour or two. (✓)

(恐怕你必须等候一两个小时。)

若干 h 开头的单词, h 并不发音, 须用 an 搭配其后的元音。这类单词还有: heir, honest, honor, hourly 等。

Miss Wang is on the phone. I doubt whether you know such a person. (X)

A Miss Wang is on the phone. I doubt whether you know such a person. (✓)

(有一位王小姐来电, 我怀疑你认识这个人。)

对不认识的人士, 必须说 a Mr./Miss。

aback

I was taken back by her loose talk. (X)

I was taken aback by her loose talk. (✓)

(她大放厥词, 把我吓了一跳。)

be taken aback 意为“某人吓了一跳”。be taken back 则指“某(购买)物被拿回去退换或比喻某人被带回到旧时光”。如: If you don't like the shirt, it can be taken back. (如果你不喜欢这件衬衫, 可以拿回去退换。) I am taken back to my salad days whenever I hear this old song. (每当我听到这首老歌, 我就想起从前少不更事的日子。)

abandon

Quite a few people believe the death penalty should be abandoned. (X)

Quite a few people believe the death penalty should be abolished.

(✓)

(不少人士认为应该废除死刑。)

abandon 是指“放弃”计划、活动或做某事之企图。如：Doctors often persuade those who smoke to abandon the habit. (医师经常劝抽烟人士戒除这种习惯。)abolish 是指“废除”法令、传统或某种制度。

On the ground are piles of abandon cars. (X)

On the ground are piles of abandoned cars. (✓)

(地面堆满了废弃的车辆。)

abandon 不能作形容词，须用 abandoned，即“被抛弃的”。

ABC's

The book is about the ABCs of nature. (X)

The book is about the ABC's of nature. (✓)

(这本书是介绍大自然的基础知识的。)

就美式用法而言，说某学科的基础知识要用 the ABC's of...，但在英式用法中 the ABC of...也是正确的。

abide

If you join the army, you have to abide its rules. (X)

If you join the army, you have to abide by its rules. (✓)

(如果你从军，就必须遵守其规定。)

abide sth (用于否定句) 表“(不能)忍受某物”，如：I can't abide those rules. (我无法忍受那些规定。) abide by sth 是“遵守规定/则等”。

ability

Logic helps develop your ability of thinking. (X)

Logic helps develop your ability to think. (✓)

(逻辑有助于培养你的思考能力。)

the/sb's ability to do sth 为英文的习惯用法。

How can I improve my ability of writing? (X)

How can I improve my writing ability? (✓)

(我怎样才能提高我的写作能力?)

reading/writing/teaching/acting ability 为固定用法。

Your ability of English leaves much to be desired. (X)

Your ability in English leaves much to be desired. (✓)

(你的英文能力有待加强。)

ability in + 学科(能力), 如: The test is designed to assess the students' ability in listening comprehension. (这个测验是为评估学生的听力而设计的。)

Peter has shown his abilities for a leader. (X)

Peter has shown his abilities as a leader. (✓)

Peter has shown his leadership abilities. (✓)

(彼得已展现了其领导能力。)

abilities as + 身份, 表“当……的能力”。

able

An epidemic like this is able to claim thousands of lives. (X)

An epidemic like this is capable of claiming thousands of lives. (✓)

An epidemic like this can claim thousands of lives. (✓)

(像这样的疫情是能够夺走几千条人命的。)

论能力时, be able to 须用人当主语。如: He was able to write poems at the age of seven. (他七岁时便能写诗。)至于 be capable of (doing) sth 或 can + V, 则用人或物作主语皆可。

A small child is able to make big trouble. (X)

A small child is capable of making big trouble. (✓)

A small child can make big trouble. (✓)

(年纪小的孩子也可能闯大祸。)

be able to 表某人“具有……的能力”。be capable of (doing) sth 或 can + V 除表能力外, 还具有“有……的可能性”的含义。

Please read it aloud. I am not able to hear you. (X)

Please read it aloud. I can't hear you. (✓)

(请读大声点, 我听不见。)

She is not able to decide what to buy. (X)

She can't decide what to buy. (✓)

(她无法决定该买什么。)

感官动词 (see, hear, smell) 和表示心理活动的动词 (understand, decide, remember) 常与 can/can't 搭配使用。

In the country, you are not able to buy cigarettes or alcohol until you are 18. (X)

In the country, you can't buy cigarettes or alcohol until you are 18. (✓)

(在该国,你必须年满十八岁才可以购买烟酒。)

有关法令或规定,须用 can/can't 或 be(not) allowed to, 如: Teenagers are not allowed to stay out late at night. (青少年不准深夜在外逗留。)

above

Above two thousand people staged the rally. (X)

Over two thousand people staged the rally. (✓)

(超过两千人参加了该集会游行。)

表“超过”时,须用 over; above 一般不与数字连用,但可与表度量衡的数字连用。如: I'm afraid the child is well above 90 kilos. (恐怕这孩子早已超过九十千克。)

I'm sure the man is over suspicion. (X)

I'm sure the man is above suspicion. (✓)

(我肯定这名男子没有嫌疑。)

above suspicion/criticism/reproach 没有嫌疑/无可非议/不能指责,为固定用法。

abroad

The artist is very famous at home and in abroad. (X)

The artist is very famous at home and abroad. (✓)

(这位艺术家在国内外均享有盛誉。)

abroad 是副词,其前不可置介词。唯一的例外是 from abroad, 如: My dad is fresh from abroad. (我爸爸刚从国外回来。)

Keep in touch when you go abroad. (X)

Keep in touch when you are abroad. (✓)

(你出国时要保持联络哦。)

go abroad 是指(搭机)“出国”的动作,此时保持联络不合情理。be abroad 是人“在国外”时的状态,此时保持联络才合情合理。

absent

There are two absent students today. (✗)

There are two students absent today. (✓)

(今天有两名学生缺席。)

absent 表“缺席/不在的”时一般不直接修饰名词,大多接在 be 动词之后。two students absent 是 two students who are absent 的省略形式。不过在英式用法中,absent 可直接修饰少数几个名词。如: He is an absent father. (他是一个经常不在家的不称职的父亲。)这句话的美式说法是: He is an absentee father.

abuse

John becomes abused when he gets drunk. (✗)

John becomes abusive when he gets drunk. (✓)

(约翰一喝醉酒就开始谩骂。)

abused 是“被虐待的”,如 an abused child 就是指“一个受虐的小孩”。abusive 是“谩骂的”或“虐待人的”,如 an abusive parent 就是指“虐待儿女的父母”。

accent

Mayumi speaks English with strong Japanese accent. (✗)

Mayumi speaks English with a strong Japanese accent. (✓)

(真由美讲英文带着浓重的日本口音。)

accent 是可数名词,其前须置 a 或 an。

accept

I cannot accept such a person. (✗)

I cannot stand such a person. (✓)

(我无法接/忍受那种人。)

accept 只能用于接受事物,即建议、忠告或邀请。如: I accepted her

proposal then and there. (我当场接受了她的建议。) stand 表“忍受”, 可用人或事物作宾语。

access

Besides the Net, students should have an access to a good library. (X)

Besides the Net, students should have access to a good library.

(✓)

(除了网络之外, 学生也应擅于利用图书馆。)

have/get/gain access to sth 是指“某人有机会或有权进入/利用某物”。其中 access 是不可数名词, 其前不可加 an。

accident

In fact, the birth of our third child was by accident. (X)

In fact, the birth of our third child was an accident. (✓)

(事实上, 我们生第三个孩子完全是个意外。)

by accident 是副词词组, 只能修饰行为动词, 不能作为 be 动词的补语。如: I found out the secret by accident. (我意外/偶然地发现这个秘密。) 表没有料想到的“意外”, 应该说 sth is/was an accident。

She cut her finger carelessly. (X)

She cut her finger by accident. (✓)

(她不小心割破手指。)

carelessly 表“粗心大意地”, 如: He often drives carelessly. (他开车经常粗心大意。) by accident 表“意外地”。

It is not an accident that Nick has three divorces. (X)

It is no accident that Nick has three divorces. (✓)

(尼可离婚三次决非偶然。)

It is no accident that... 意为“某事的发生决非偶然”。此为固定用法, 不可将 no 拆成 not an。

accompany

I'll accompany you to go to the market. (X)

I'll accompany you to the market. (✓)

(我陪你去市场。)

accompany sb = go with sb, 所以使用该动词无需再接 to go。

according

According to us, the problem is just the tip of the iceberg. (X)

In our opinion, the problem is just the tip of the iceberg. (✓)

(依照我们的看法, 这个问题只是冰山之一角。)

according to + 他人(不可接 me 或 us)。提出自己的意见时, 须用 in my/our opinion。

account

Charge her meal on my account. (X)

Charge her meal to my account. (✓)

(把她这一餐记在我的账上。)

charge sth to sb's account 意为“将……记在某人的账上”。on sb's account = for the sake of sb, 表“为了某人的缘故”。如: Don't do it on my account. (不要为了我的缘故做这件事情。)

accurate

It happened sometime in April. I can't remember the accurate date. (X)

It happened sometime in April. I can't remember the exact date.

(✓)

(这件事情发生在四月间, 我记不得准确日期。)

accurate 是“正确无误的”, 是针对所说或所写的内容没有错误而言。The data may not be accurate. (资料也许并不正确。) exact 是“精确的”或“确确实实的那一个”。

accuse

The man was arrested and accused of arson. (X)

The man was arrested and charged with arson. (✓)

(这名男子遭到警方逮捕并被控纵火。)

be accused of + 罪名, 用于非正式的指控/责, 表“口头上说某人犯了某种罪”。如: Tom was accused of theft. (汤姆被指控偷窃。) be charged with + 罪名 = be indicted for + 罪名, 则是指“正式控告某人犯下某种

罪”，即已进入司法程序。

ache

Sometimes taking a hot bath can help relieve your ache and pain. (X)

Sometimes taking a hot bath can help relieve your aches and pains. (✓)

(有时候泡个热水澡有助于缓解身体的酸痛。)

aches and pains 指“身体的疼/酸痛”，为固定用法，不可用单数形式。

act

It was an action of wisdom when you decided to quit. (X)

It was an act of wisdom when you decided to quit. (✓)

(你已决定洗手不干，真是明智之举。)

act 是指特殊的“举/行动”，如 an act of courage/kindness/foolishness/heroism/generosity 即是指“一桩勇敢/仁慈/愚蠢/英勇/慷慨之举”。action 是指一般的“举/行动”，较为笼统，如：We believe the authorities should take action. (我们认为当局应采取行动。)

It's a human fault rather than an action of God. (X)

It's a human fault rather than an act of God. (✓)

(这是人祸而非天灾。)

an act of God 指的是“天灾”，为固定用法。

Stop being childish! Behave like your age. (X)

Stop being childish! Act your age. (✓)

(别幼稚了！举止成熟点。)

act your age 为英语习惯用法。Behave like a grown-up/gentleman/lady. (举止成熟点。)

actually

His novels have been selling like hot cakes. Actually, he is very well-off now. (X)

His novels have been selling like hot cakes. As a matter of fact, he is very well-off now. (✓)

(他的小说大卖了一阵子。事实上，他现在富足得很。)

actually 主要是用来解释误会。如: My neighbors think I am well-off, but actually I am quite poor. (我的邻居都以为我很有钱, 不过事实上我相当贫困。) as a matter of fact 主要是用来拓展先前的一句话。另外, in fact 则兼有上述两种用法。

adapt

Lisa has difficulty adapting new surroundings. (X)

Lisa has difficulty adapting to new surroundings. (✓)

(丽萨很难适应新环境。)

adapt (oneself) to sth 意为“(使自己)适应某物”。

The movie is adapted for a best-seller. (X)

The movie is adapted from a best-seller. (✓)

(这部电影改编自一本畅销书。)

be adapted for sth 意为“被改编成……”。如: The novel has been adapted for the stage. (这本小说已被改编成舞台剧。) be adapted from sth 意为“改编自……”。

add

Add some sugar into your coffee, if you like. (X)

Add some sugar to your coffee, if you like. (✓)

(如果你喜欢, 可以在咖啡里加点糖。)

add sth to sth 意为“将某物加入某物”, 是固定用法。

The dragon dance will add up the festive atmosphere. (X)

The dragon dance will add to the festive atmosphere. (✓)

(舞龙可增加节庆的欢乐气氛。)

add up 是“把数字加在一起”(以求总数), 如: Please add up these figures. (请把这些数字加在一起。) add to = increase, 是“增加”的意思。

addicted

He admitted he was addictive to drinking. (X)

He admitted he was addicted to drinking. (✓)

(他承认他有酒瘾。)

addictive 是指“烟酒或药物会使人上瘾”。如: Smoking is highly addictive.