

ENGLISH CORRECTION ◆ ENGLISH CORRECTION

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ENGLISH

高中英语常错改

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颜元叔 编著

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序

一般学英语的人之所以久学英语而学不好、学不精,关键在于没有练“基本功”或“基本功”练得不够。学习英语是一种很细致的努力过程,要仔仔细细注意每一个细微末节,不要出错。使用英语,细节出错就是大错!

这本书的编者是下过一番功夫研究的,他搜集了高中学生常常会出错的英语词句,也就是说,出错频率高的、有代表性的错误词句,这样,高中学生研读这本书应会发现此书对他(或她)个人的英语缺失错误有一定程度的概括性与适应性。

本书先提出一个字的正常用法,然后指出错误的用法,最后纠正其用法。特别值得指出的是本书注明了“误”、“欠妥”或“语意不通”等等,以示误用的不同层次。此外,在必要处附加注释,借以扩大对错与对的认知。希望此书对高中学生有所帮助。

颜元叔
于台大外文系



A

able ['eɪbəl] *adj.* 有才干的;能够……的。

an **able** leader (一位有才干的领袖)

Are you able to walk now? (你现在能走了吗? = 你现在有体力走吗?)

The boy is able to tell a lie. 【欠妥】

The room will be able to seat fifteen people. 【欠妥】

At first he was suspicious, but she could talk him into it.
【语意不通】

【改正】

The boy is **capable** of telling a lie. (这男孩子是会撒谎的。= 撒谎这种事是他做得出来的。)

The room will **seat** fifteen people. (这房间将可坐十五人。)

At first he was suspicious, but she was **able** to talk him into it.
(起初他一肚子狐疑,但是她终能说动他参加。)

above [ə'boʊv] *prep. adv.* 在上;在顶上。

These boys are **above** average. (这些男孩都在一般水平之上。)

His loyalty is **above** question. (他的忠诚是不容置疑的。)



Her parents are above sixty. 【欠妥】

She threw a sheet above the bed. 【语意不通】

【改正】

Her parents are **over** sixty. (她的父母亲都已年过六十。)

She threw a sheet **over** the bed. (她在床上铺了一张床单。)

※above 与 over 常可通用,但表位置时,above 指“驾凌……上”。若表叠置的状况宜用 over。

accept [ək'sept] v. 接受;接纳。

I can't **accept** such terms. (我不能接受这种条件。)

He **accepted** everything you said as true. (他把你说的一切都当作真的。)

2

They **accepted** the speaker with applause. 【欠妥】

Did you **accept** my letter? 【误】

【改正】

They **received** the speaker with applause. (他们鼓掌欢迎这位演说者。)

Did you **receive** my letter? (你收到我的信了吗?)

※参考 receive.

act [ækt] n. 行为。action ['ækʃən] n. 行动;行为。

an **act** of folly (愚行)

The thief was caught in the **act**. (这小偷当场被逮。)

military **action** (军事行动)



When do we take **action**? (我们何时采取行动?)



He was punished for his acts. 【语意不通】
 suit the act to the word 【误】

【改正】

He was punished for his **actions**. (他因他的行为而受到处罚。)
 suit the **action** to the word (使行动配合言词; 言行一致。)

※ act 多指短促而自发的行为, action 多包含意愿, 且过程较久, 有时不只一个步骤。复数的 actions 可指“举止; 惯常的行为表现”。

admit [əd'mɪt] *v.* 承认; 容许。

He would not **admit** his mistake. (他不肯认错。)

There was a hole to **admit** air. (有一个小洞可透气。)

They **admit** the authority of their leader. 【欠妥】
 They **admitted** receipt of my letter. 【欠妥】

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【改正】

They **acknowledge** the authority of their leader. (他们承认领导人的权威。)

They **acknowledged** receipt of my letter. (他们确认已收到我的信。)

※ **admit** 多用于指不得不承认的事。

acknowledge 含有公开昭告的意味。

advice, advise [əd'vaɪs(z)] *n. v.* 劝告; 忠告。

some good **advice** (一些忠告)

He **advised** me to refuse the offer. (他劝我拒绝这一提议。)





The teacher gave me many valuable advices. 【误】

He advised to us that the rules should be modified. 【误】

We'd better accept his advice and stay here. 【误】

【改正】

The teacher gave me a great deal of valuable **advice**. (老师给了我许多宝贵的忠告。)

或 The teacher gave me a **piece** of valuable **advice**. (老师给我一项忠告。)

He **suggested** to us that the rules should be modified. (他向我们建议说规则该修改。)

We'd better **take** his **advice** and stay here. (我们还是接受他的忠告留在这儿为妙。)

4

affair [ə'fer] *n.* 事务;事情。

ministry of foreign **affairs** (外交部)

That's my own **affair**. (那是我的私事。)

This is an affair of life and death. 【欠妥】

He'll take care of such trivial affairs. 【欠妥】

【改正】

This is a **matter** of life and death. (这是生死攸关的事。)

He'll take care of such trivial **matters**. (他将处理那些琐事。)

afraid [ə'fred] *adj.* 害怕的。

He is **afraid** of dogs. (他怕狗。)



I am not **afraid** of dying. (我不怕死。)



He is not **afraid to die**. (他不怕死;他情愿赴死。)

She is afraid of asking questions. 【欠妥】

He is afraid to tread on someone's toes. 【欠妥】

Don't afraid. 【误】

【改正】

She is **afraid to ask** questions. (她不敢发问。)

He is **afraid of treading** on someone's toes. (他深怕踩到别人的脚。)

Don't **be afraid**! (别害怕!)

※ 在 be afraid 之后用动名词,表示惟恐该行为的发生;用不定词,表示害怕该行为将带来的后果。

after ['æftə] *prep. adv. conj.* 在……之后;在后。

the day **after** tomorrow (后天)

The old man died two days **after**. (两天后这老人就死了。)

We shall begin **after** the guests arrive. (我们将于来宾抵达后开始。)

I'll be back after a month. 【欠妥】

We had lunch and talked for a while after. 【欠妥】

After he left, we had gone out for a walk. 【误】

【改正】

I'll be back in a month. (我过一个月就回来。)

We had lunch and talked for a while **afterwards**. (我们吃了午餐,之后又谈了一会儿。)

After he (had) left, we went out for a walk. (他走后,我们出去





散步了。)

※ 连接词 *after* 导出的从句,时间上在后,故应该用完成式。或两个从句都用过去式亦可。

age [edʒ] *n.* 年龄;老年;时代。

ten years of **age** (十岁的年龄)

He has become weaker with **age**. (他因年老而更衰弱了。)

the Middle **Ages** (中古时代)

There were men and women of all the **age**. 【误】

Turtles live to great **age**. 【误】

the **age** of the Civil War【误】

【改正】

There were men and women of all **ages**. (那儿男女老少都有。)

Turtles live to a great **age**. (乌龟的寿命很长。)

the **period** of the Civil War(内战时期)

ago [ə'go] *adv.* 以前。

long **ago** (很久以前)

He left two weeks **ago**. (他于两周前离去。)

It is about five years **ago** since we first met. 【误】

We did talk about it the day **ago**. 【误】

It is five years **before** when he got elected. 【误】

【改正】

It has been about five years **since** we first met. (从我们初识至今快五年了。)





We did talked about it the day **before**. (我们确实曾在前一天谈过此事。)

It was five years **ago** when he got elected. (他当选是五年前的事了。)

alive [ə'laɪv] *adj.* 活着的; 在世的。

the greatest singer **alive** (现存世界上最伟大的歌手)

Look! One of the kittens is still **alive**! (看! 其中有一只小猫还活着!)

Are your grandparents still **alive**? 【欠妥】

He is the best **alive** chess player. 【误】

They ate **alive** shrimps. 【误】

【改正】

Are your grand parents still **living**? (你的祖父母还健在吗?)

He is the best chess player **alive**. (他是世界上最好的下棋手。)

They ate **live** shrimps. (他们吃了活虾。)

※ **alive** 修饰名词时应居后位。

all [ɔl] *adj.* 一切的; 全部的。

The trip was not **all** pleasure. (这趟旅行并不全是享乐。)

All children love to play. (所有儿童都爱玩。)

They worked **all** the day. 【误】

They ate **all** ice cream. 【误】

These **all** men are against him. 【误】

We provide **all** the sorts of tools. 【误】





【改正】

They worked all day. (他们整天工作。)

They ate all the ice cream. (他们把冰淇淋全都吃了。)

All these men are against him. (这些人都反对他。)

We provide all sorts of tools. (我们供应所有式样的工具。= 什么工具我们都供应。)

※ all 应置于限定词(如 these, my 等)之前。

almost ['ɒlmost] *adv.* 几乎;差不多。

Almost everyone voted against it. (几乎人人都投票反对此事。)

He paid almost nothing for the car. (他买这车几乎没花什么钱。)

I could not almost hear what he was saying. 【误】

His ideas almost come from his brother. 【误】

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【改正】

I could hardly hear what he was saying. (我几乎听不见他在说什么。)

Almost all his ideas come from his brother. (他的主意几乎都来自他兄弟。)

※ 参考 nearly。

already [ɔl'reɪdɪ] *adv.* 已经。

It has already begun. (它已经开始了。)

We are already ten minutes late. (我们已经迟到十分钟了。)

Haven't you told her already? 【误】

I've invited already John. 【误】





【改正】

Haven't you told her **yet**? (你还没有告诉她吗?)

比较: Have you told her **already**? (你竟然已经告诉她了吗?)

I've **already** invited John. (我已经邀请了约翰。)

※ 在否定式与问句中,以 **yet** 表“已经”的意思。

also ['ɔlso] *adv.* 也;而且。

John was there **also**. (约翰也在那儿。)

My parents **also** know him. (我的父母亲也认识他。)

I am not satisfied **also**. 【误】

She doesn't know him. I don't **also**. 【误】

【改正】

I am not satisfied **either**. (我也是不满意的。)

She doesn't know him. I don't **either**. (她不认识他。我也不认识。)

※ 否定式用 **either** 表“也”的意思。

although [ɔl'ðoʊ] *conj.* 虽然。

He went with them, **although** it was late. (虽然天晚了,他还是和他们同去了。)

Although he apologized, but she did not forgive him. 【误】

【改正】

Although he apologized, she did not forgive him. (虽然他道歉了,她并不原谅他。)

或 He apologized, but she did not forgive him. (他道歉了,她却





不原谅他。)

※ although 不可与 but 连用。

always ['ɔlweɪz] *adv.* 总是; 一直。

John is **always** late. (约翰经常迟到。)

He **always** gets up early. (他向来早起。)

She **always** doesn't go out after dark. 【误】

He **always** never notices such trifles. 【误】

I **always** listen to the radio. 【语意欠通】

【改正】

She **never** goes out after dark. (她从不在天黑后外出。)

He **hardly ever** notices such trifles. (他几乎从不注意这些琐事。)

I **often** listen to the radio. (我常听收音机。)

或 I **always** listen to the radio while studying. (我总在做功课的时候听收音机。)

※ **always** 不可用在否定式助动词之前。若作 She **doesn't always** go out after dark. 意思是: 她不一定总在天黑以后外出。

among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.* 在……之中。

She is one of the fastest **among** swimmers. (她是游得最快的泳者之一。)

Divide the pie **among** you. (你们把这馅饼分了吧。)

Don't tell anyone. This is **among** you and me. 【误】

I saw him standing **between** the crowd. 【误】





【改正】

Don't tell anyone. This is **between** you and me. (别告诉任何人。这只能让你我二人知道。)

I saw him standing **among** the crowd. (我看见他站在人群中。)

※ **between** 意思是“在……之间”，限指两者之间。多于两者应该用 **among**。

amount [ə'maunt] *n.* 数量。

a large **amount** of money (一大笔钱)

It takes a certain **amount** of diplomacy to win the game. (要赢这场游戏得用上一些外交手腕。)

We collected a large amount of used books. 【误】

【改正】

We collected a large **number** of used books. (我们收集到一大批使用过的书籍。)

※ **amount** 表数量时只限于修饰不可数名词，而 **book** 是可数名词，应该用 **number**。

and [ænd;ənd] *conj.* 与；则。

Bob **and** I are friends. (巴布和我是朋友。)

Hurry **and** you won't be late. (赶快的话，你就不会迟到。)

Are you going with your husband **and** by yourself? 【误】

He never smokes **and** drinks. 【误】

Take your umbrella **and** you'll get wet. 【语意不通】





【改正】

Are you going with your husband or by yourself? (你要和你丈夫同去还是你自己一人去?)

He never drinks or smokes. (他从不喝酒,也不吸烟。)

Take your umbrella or you'll get wet. (带着你的伞,不然你会淋湿的。)

angry ['æŋɡrɪ] *adj.* 生气的。

She was angry at those remarks. (她为那些话而生气了。)

He became angry to me. 【误】

Why did he angry about this? 【误】

【改正】

He became angry with me. (他对我发起脾气来。=他生起我的气来。)

Why was he angry about this? (他为什么对此事生气?)

※ angry 不能作动词用。

animal ['ænəməl] *n.* 动物。

The cat is a domestic animal. (猫是一种驯养的家畜。)

He is a political animal. (他是个精于搞政治的人。)

She loves little animal. 【误】

The animals feed on other animals. 【误】

【改正】

She loves little animals. (她喜欢〔各种〕小动物。)

Animals feed on other animals. (动物吃其他动物为生。)

