

湖北  
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社



吴继文 汤惠民 沈启智 胡汉舫 周梅芳 吴筠贤

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## 前 言

通过多年教学和编辑工作实践,我们有机会接触到我国中学生在运用英语时常犯的典型错误。为了帮助中学生比较辨别这些错误,同时也为教师提供一定的参考资料,我们选择了有代表性的典型错误,于1987年汇编成本,现在我们对本书进行了适当的修改和增补,使它更加适合广大读者的需要。

本书以规范英语(Standard English)为标准,采用对照汉语句、例举正误句的方法,在注释里对产生错误的原因进行了简要的分析,并结合有关英语语言知识作了些扼要的说明。在编写和修改过程中,我们参照了国家教委新颁布的《全日制中学英语教学大纲》以及现行中学英语教材。

由于语言本身在不断地发展变化,加上我们的水平有限,书中一定存在不妥之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1995年10月

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## 第一编 词 法

### 一、名 词

1 我铅笔盒里有两把小刀。

误 **There are two knives in my pencil-box.**

正 **There are two knives in my pencil-box.**

注 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变成复数时一般直接加 s; 有 13 个名词要先将 f 或 fe 变为 v 再加 es, 其中常见的有: half, thief, wife, self, wolf, leaf, knife, life。有少数名词既可直接加 s, 也可将 f 改为 v 再加 es。如:

How many chiefs are there in this section?

这个科有几个科长?

The roofs of the houses were falling in.

这些屋子的房顶正在塌陷。

His parents gave their lives for the revolution.

他的父母为革命献身了。

Cut the apple in(into) halves.

把苹果切成两半。

Do you wear scarfs(scarves) in winter?

你们冬天带围巾吗?

2 人民英雄永垂不朽!

误 **Eternal glory to the people's heros!**

正 **Eternal glory to the people's heroes!**

- [注]** 以 o 结尾的名词变成复数时一般直接加 s; 有少数要加 es, 其中常见的有: hero, potato, tomato, echo。有的加 s 或 es 均可。如:

This factory makes radios.

这家工厂生产收音机。

I had some photos taken in the park yesterday.

我昨天在公园里照了几张像。

My brother likes to eat potatoes.

我弟弟喜欢吃土豆。

Mosquitos (Mosquitoes) can pass some diseases.

蚊子传播疾病。

- [3]** 婴儿们受到了李奶奶的精心照料。

**[误]** The babys were taken good care of by Granny Li.

**[正]** The babies were taken good care of by Granny Li.

- [注]** 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词变复数时, 要将 y 改为 i 再加 es。如:

He visited several big cities during the summer holidays.

暑假期间他参观了几个大城市。

The developing countries should help one another.

发展中国家应当互相帮助。

- [4]** 动物园有几个小猴子。

**[误]** The zoo has a few little monkeies.

**[正]** The zoo has a few little monkeys.

- [注]** 以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词, 变复数时, 直接加 s。如:

The careless boy lost all his keys.

这个粗心大意的男孩把钥匙全丢了。

It took three days to get there by bus.

坐汽车到那里花了3天。

**5** 两个德国是什么时候统一的?

**误** When were the two Germanies reunited?

**正** When were the two Germanys reunited?

**注** 以 y 结尾的专有名词变复数时直接加 s。如:

There are four Marys in our class.

我们班有4个玛丽。

The Faradays will move to London next year.

法拉第一家明年将迁往伦敦。

The Henrys are going to visit China a second time in 1996.

亨利一家1996年将再次访华。

**6** 蚂蚁有两个胃。

**误** The ant has two stomachs.

**正** The ant has two stomachs.

**注** 名词以 -ch, -sh, -ss, -x 结尾, 读音分别为 [tʃ], [ʃ], [s], [ks], 变复数时, 要在名词后加上 es, 误句中 stomach 虽然是以 ch 结尾, 但 ch 的发音为 [k], 不是 [tʃ], 变复数时应加 s。如:

Tom repaired the broken benches last Sunday.

汤姆上星期天修理了损坏了的长凳。

Mother told Jane to wash the dishes after supper.

母亲要珍妮晚饭后洗盘子。

How many classes are there in your school?

你们学校有多少班?



Put these shoe boxes under the bed.  
把这些鞋盒放到床下面。

7 他们逮了两头鹿送到动物园。

**误** They caught two deers and sent them to the zoo.

**正** They caught two deer and sent them to the zoo.

**注** deer 的复数形式仍是 deer, 即单复数同形; sheep 也是单复数同形; 有些表示国籍的名词也是单复同形。如:

There is a sheep under the big tree.

大树下有 1 只羊。

Ten sheep died of cold last night.

昨晚冻死了 10 只羊。

Three overseas Chinese visited our school last week.

上周 3 位海外华人参观了我们学校。

8 格林先生去年买了几百本书。

**误** Mr Green bought several hundreds books last year.

**正** Mr Green bought several hundred books last year.

**注** hundred, thousand, million 以及 dozen 前面带有数词或表示数量的词时, 这些词后面不加 s, 如果前面没有数词, 后面又接有 of 短语, 则通常要加 s。如:

The population of the city is nearly six million.

这个城市有近 600 万人口。

In spring thousands of people come to visit the East Lake every day.

春天里每天都有成千上万的人到东湖游玩。

I said it was a secret but she told dozens of people.

我说这是个秘密, 可她告诉了好几十个人。

9 他看见许多老鼠在地板上跑。

误 He saw many mouses running on the floor.

正 He saw many mice running on the floor.

注 mouse 是不规则名词,它的复数形式是 mice。常见的其他不规则名词及复数形式还有:man-men, child-children, foot-feet, tooth-teeth, woman-women。请观察下列各句中的不规则名词:

The woman told her children a story every day.

这位妇女每天给她的孩子们讲一个故事。

He sat down and warmed his feet at the fire.

他坐下在火旁烤脚。

My father had three teeth pulled out last month.

我父亲上月拔了3颗牙。

There are nine hundred workers in the factory, one-third of whom are women.

这家工厂有900名工人,三分之一是女工。

10 警察在搜寻凶手。

误 The policemen are searching for the murderer.

正 The policemen are searching for the murderer.

正 The police are searching for the murderer.

注 policeman 的复数是 policemen。由-man 构成的复合名词的复数是-men,而不是-mans。如:

The postmen started off at seven in the morning.

邮递员早上7点出发。

Sit down please, gentlemen.

先生们,请坐下。

**[11]** 马克思和恩格斯是德国人。

**[误]** **Marx and Engels were Germen.**

**[正]** **Marx and Engels were Germans.**

**[注]** German 不是由 Ger + man 构成的复合名词,其复数形式不是 Germen,而是 Germans。同样,Norman 的复数是 Normans。如:

England was once conquered by the Normans.

英格兰曾被诺曼人征服过。

**[12]** 我有一条振奋人心的消息告诉你。

**[误]** **I've got an exciting news to tell you.**

**[正]** **I've got an exciting piece of news to tell you.**

**[注]** news 是不可数名词。英语中的物质名词和抽象名词一般都是不可数名词。如:air, chalk, gas, bread, fat, rice, sugar, wood, smoke, silk 及 happiness, advice, courage, music, spirit, truth, information, progress, knowledge, weather 等。不可数名词一般没有复数形式,前面也不能加不定冠词。如果要表示某些不可数名词的量,需要加上 a piece of 等词(相当于汉语的量词)。如:

Pass me a cake of soap.

递一块肥皂给我。

Write down your name and address on a piece of paper.

把你的姓名和地址写在一张纸上。

英语中量词的搭配是约定俗成的。

常见的搭配如:

a cloud of smoke	a drop of water / oil
a grain of rice / sand / salt	a bottle of ink
a bowl of rice	a plate of meat
a cup of tea	a glass of water
a piece of paper	a loaf of bread
a sheet of paper / metal	a suit of clothing
an atom / a grain of truth	a block of ice

其中 piece 最为常用,它可以和许多不可数名词搭配。  
如:

a piece of paper / furniture / luggage / news / luck /  
music / work / string / information / advice / ...

**[13]** 这是一座办公大楼。

**[误]** This is an offices building.

**[正]** This is an office building.

**[注]** 大楼不会只有一间办公室,似乎 office 该用复数,但名词作定语时即使从意义上看该用复数形式,通常也只能用单数形式。再如:

There are apple trees around the house.

房屋周围是苹果树。

There is a flower garden in front of our classroom.

我们教室前有一个花园。

**[14]** 我们学校有 30 名女教师。

**[误]** There are thirty woman teachers in our school.

**[正]** There are thirty women teachers in our school.

**[注]** man 和 woman 作定语时,如果所修饰的名词是单数,man 和 woman 也用单数;如果所修饰的名词是复数,

则 man 和 woman 也要用复数,即用 men 和 women。试比较:

There are more girl students in Class I than in Class II.

一班女生比二班多。

The wounded soldier is going to be operated on by a woman doctor.

伤员将由一名女大夫作手术。

Ten men doctors were sent to the front.

10 名男医生被派往前线。

**[15]** 汤姆作业错误很多。

**[误]** Tom made a great deal of mistakes in his homework.

**[正]** Tom made a large number of mistakes in his homework.

**[注]** 表示数量(大量或少量)时,要注意区别可数名词和不可数名词与数量词(短语)的不同搭配。用于可数名词前的有 a large number of, a good many of, a good few of, a few of 等;用于不可数名词前的有 a great / good deal of, a large sum of, a large amount of, a little of, a bit of 等;用于可数名词前或不可数名词前均可的有 a lot of, lots of, plenty of 等。如:

A lot of students were late for class yesterday.

昨天许多学生上课迟到。

There is a lot of food left.

剩下的食物不少。

**[16]** 昨天我们进行了一次两小时的测验。

**[误]** We were given a two hours test yesterday.

**[正]** We were given a two-hour test yesterday.

**[注]** 数词和名词连用作定语时,名词通常用单数形式,数词与名词之间一般要加连字符号。如:

He wrote a two-thousand-word report.

他写了一篇 2000 字的报告。

She has an eighty-year-old grandfather to look after.

她有一位 80 岁的老祖父需要照顾。

**[17]** 这家商店出售儿童玩具。

**[误]** This shop sells childrens' toys.

**[正]** This shop sells children's toys.

**[注]** 单数名词的所有格在名词后加“'s”;以 s 结尾的复数名词的所有格,因词尾已经有 s,只在 s 的右上方加“'”。不规则复数名词的所有格与单数名词一样,要在后面加“'s”。误句中的 children 是不规则复数名词,其所有格是 children's。以 s 结尾的人名既可在 s 右上方加“'”也可在 s 后加“'s”,词尾读音均为[iz]。比较下列几个句子中名词所有格的构成:

The boy's sister is a teacher of English.

那个男孩的姐姐是英语老师。

On the second floor are the teachers' offices.

老师的办公室在三楼。

A women's college is going to be set up soon.

不久要成立一所女子学院。

Engles' (Engles's) praise greatly encouraged Marx.

恩格斯的赞扬极大的鼓舞了马克思。

**[18]** 凯特和汤姆的母亲在一所中学教物理。

**误** Kate's and Tom's mother teaches physics at a middle school.

**正** Kate and Tom's mother teaches physics at a middle school.

**注** 两个或两个以上的名词用来表示共同所有, 仅在最后一个名词用所有格。如果表示分别所有, 则每个名词都要用所有格。请注意下列句子中名词所有格的用法和含意:

This is Charles, John and Green's factory.

这是查理、约翰、格林共同经营的工厂。

I bought Bo Bing's and Zhang Daozhen's grammar books last week.

上星期我买了薄冰和张道真著的语法书。(两人分别著的)

We had a lovely evening at Peter and Helen's house.

我们在彼得和海伦的家里度过了一个愉快的夜晚。

## 二、代 词

**19** 那位妇女在大厅里等候, 但她不肯把姓名告诉我们。

**误** The woman waited in the hall, but the woman wouldn't give us the woman's name.

**正** The woman waited in the hall, but she wouldn't give us her name.

**注** 代词的主要用途之一是避免重复, 提到某人或某物后, 如果再次涉及时, 一般不重复名词, 而是使用相应的代词。请注意观察下列句子中代词的用法:

Jim went to the library at eight o'clock, and he stayed there until closing time.

吉姆 8 点到图书馆, 一直呆到关门时间。

A man once had a dream about the Black Forest in Germany. In his dream he was walking in the forest when two men ran out and tried to throw him to the ground.

有一次,一个人梦见德国黑森林。在梦中他正在森林中行走,这时两个人跑过来要把他摔倒在地。

**[20]** 凯特常常在晚饭后做作业。

**[误]** Kate often does his homework after supper.

**[正]** Kate often does her homework after supper.

**[注]** 人称代词第三人称单数有性的区别:阳性 he, 阴性 she, 中性 it。Kate 是女子名,代词要用阴性,下面是一些比较常见的女子名:

Alice (艾丽丝), Ann (安), Anne (安妮), Bessie (贝茜), Betty (贝蒂), Carmen (卡门), Dora (多拉), Ellen (埃伦), Emily (埃米莉), Fanny (范妮), Gill (吉尔), Helen (海伦), Jane (简), Joan (琼), Lily (莉莉), Mary (玛丽), Rebecca (吕贝卡), Rose (罗斯), Sally (萨利), Susan (苏珊)

**[21]** 我和劳拉坐在太阳下。

**[误]** I and Laura were sitting in the sun.

**[正]** Laura and I were sitting in the sun.

**[注]** 人称代词并列,或人称代词与指人的名词并列,出于礼貌上的需要,排列顺序一般是:第二人称、第三人称,然后是第一人称。如:

If you, Mary, and I have already finished, we can have lunch.  
要是你、玛丽和我已做完,我们就可吃午饭。

Xiao Wang and I are going to learn French next term.  
小王和我打算下学期学法语。



I know neither you nor him.

你和他我都不认识。

**[22]** 这里离车站有 10 公里路。

**[误]** **There are ten kilometers from here to the station.**

**[正]** **It is ten kilometers from here to the station.**

**[注]** 表示距离、时间、天气等,要用代词 it 作主语。如:

How far is it from your school to the airport?

你们学校离机场有多远?

It is more than 1000 kilometers from Wuhan to Beijing.

武汉到北京有 1000 多公里。

—What day is it today?

—It is Sunday today.

—今天星期几?

—星期天。

What time is it by your watch?

你的表几点了?

It is cold and wet in March in Wuhan.

3 月份武汉天气寒冷潮湿。

**[23]** 除了你和她之外没有人看见小偷逃走。

**[误]** **Nobody but you and she saw the thief run away.**

**[正]** **Nobody but you and her saw the thief run away.**

**[注]** 句中 but 是介词,人称代词作介词宾语或动词宾语要用宾格,不能用主语。如:

All my classmates are going to Zhongshan Park except him and me.

除了他和我之外,同学们都将去中山公园。