

英语基本词 用法词典

**A DICTIONARY of
ENGLISH
CHALLENGING
WORDS**

- 凯尼·阿隆·编译
- 曹根望 审订
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序

曹根望

在世界上使用的2700多种语言之中,词汇地位之重要,词汇学习在全部语言学习中所占比重之大,莫过于英语了。这不仅是因为英语词汇量之大(据统计在50万—200万之间),非其他语种可与之相比,更因为英语词汇在拼写、发音、派生、转化、生成、复合、一词多义、固定搭配、习惯用法等方面的特点,给不以英语为母语的外国学习者带来诸多困难。东西方文化相去较远,汉语同英语更分属汉藏和印欧两大迥然不同的语系,对属于东方民族的中国学生来说,在英语词汇学习方面的困难,会更大更多一些。

英语许多词汇和短语不易掌握,很容易用错,英语未过关的外国学生写出的英文句子,要么犯语法错误,要么不符合英语表达习惯。为解决这些难题,学习者常常不得不花费许多时间,查找和翻阅有关词典或语法书,而结果往往不能解饥渴,这是因为,任何一部词典都不可能概全,一般通用词典不以解决用法上的疑难问题为宗旨,或者索性不涉及,或者虽涉及而语焉不详;不少词典又必须是成语、固定搭配或俚语才列入,常用基本词鲜予辨析。针对中国学生学英语的这些具体困难,凯尼和阿陇二君协力编写了《英语基本词用法词典》(*A Dictionary of English Challenging Words*)一书,从该书收集的资料和编写方法看,在同类书中堪称是一部特点鲜明的新作,给人以很深的印象。我以为,举凡词书,必须提供新鲜知识,解决具体问题并独具风格,方能予人以教益。该词典所以颇具新意,归纳起来,特点有三。其一,收词适中。全书收编了英语词汇和短语约2000条,皆为英语常用词中的基本词(含少量短语),这些词(语)极富挑战性(challenging)。了解英语语言的人,大都知晓,在浩瀚的英语词海中,难以驾驭的并非貌似吓人的大词,而是那些最活跃,使用最多而又最容易用错的普通词。学会并掌握这些词,势必为进一步提高英语水准奠定坚实的基础。其二,对象明确。

《词典》乃以英国朗文公司1987年版 *Longman Dictionary of Common Errors* 一书为蓝本。原书对象是具有一般英语程度的外国学生，旨在帮助他们解决用英语写作中所遇到的遣词用字及表达方面的疑难，书中的错句（即汉语所称的病句）大多选自 CFC (Cambridge First Certificate 剑桥初级证书) 海外考生的英语作文试卷，《词典》将此融会贯通，以我国中学生以及具有一定英语程度的英语学习者为对象，有的放矢，特别是结合我国英语学习者在用词造句方面的难点和重点，指出易错之处和改错的办法。其三，解释简明。正误例句之后，无论是错误分析，抑或正确用法，均阐述扼要，掌握适度，既未陷入繁冗的学究式辨析，又不流于浅薄。此外，对某些词语的含义及比较，编者采用中英双语处理的方式，这不但便于一般读者学习和理解，即英文程度较好的人也可透过原文体会和捕捉词语的细微之处。还要提及的是，书后的几个附录，除常用不规则动词表外，其他几个，例如英美不同拼写、英美同义不同形词和常易拼错词，在词书附录中尚不多见，不但新颖，而且很实用。《词典》也有不足之处，收词还可适当再扩展一些，以求覆盖更多的常用基本词；中国学生在拟写英文句子方面存在的问题亦待进一步归纳；某些例句的译文似可再推敲。瑕不掩瑜，此书对英语学习者将大有裨益，对英语教师也不无参考价值。

承蒙两位合作者惠赐先睹为快的良机，受益之余，感谢他们为英语爱好者献上一本学习用书，因欣然作此小序。

1990年10月于北京

用法说明

1. 本词典所收条目一律按字母顺序由 A—Z 排列，复合词、词组和短语均按一个单词处理，例如：go out 排在 goods 之后和 gossip 之前，而不是在 go 条目中。
2. 查找短语时大体上与一般词典相同，例如：不知道是写 marry someone 还是 marry with someone，应在其中心词 marry 条目中去找有关信息，而不是在 with 条下；同样道理，没有把握应该用 in guarantee 还是 under guarantee，应查 guarantee，而不查 in 或 under。
3. 每个条目通常由4个部分构成，即错句（标为“误”）、正句（标为“正”）、正句汉译文力求准确贴切，同时考虑教学的需要，适当附以直译；解释简明扼要，解决某个具体问题，词义辨析一项多数为英汉双语，以适应不同层次读者的需要；解释部分的例句较简单易懂的一般不再译出。
4. 条目有两个以上义项或可能产生两种以上形式的错误时，该条目下设次条目，每个次条目的构成部分与一般条目相同；每个次条目均有编号，安排先后次序的原则是语法错误的句子在先，有关用法 (usage) 和词义 (meaning) 的错句在后，常见错误在先，次常见错误在后。
5. 互相参照，为便于查找所需信息，本词典许多条目下设有互相参照一项，例如：想了解 reach an aim 错因，可查 reach，该条目会指引你再参看 aim；同样，do/make a mistake 条目，查 do 而不是 mistake，但在 do 条中可看到互相参照 mistake。同时，互相参照还有助于避免重复，例如：dozen/hundred/thousand/million 或 spring/summer/autumn/winter 这样的词组，其后跟一个相同的句式，只在 hundred 和 summer 条中做一次解释，而在其他条目中指明在哪一个互相参照的条目中查找解释。
6. 本词典注意收录英国英语和美国英语，英美在拼写、词汇和表达等方面的差异，旨在引导学生和其他读者在同一篇写作材料中保持体例风格上的一致性。除词典正文包含的内容之外，书后附录2和3分别为英美不同拼写形式和词汇，可供参考。
7. 本词典的词汇拼写一律取英国英语形式，读者可在附录2中查到相应的美国英语拼写形式；所有词条给出的均为正确拼写形式，假如想找某个单词的正确拼写形式，可参考附录4，列有根据英美有关统计资料而编的易拼错单词。
8. 本词典使用的缩略符号：
n—noun 名词

adj—adjective 形容词

adv—adverb 副词

to-v—to infinitive 动词不定式

v-ed—past tense 过去式

v-ing—present participle & Gerund 现在分词及动名词

vt-transitive verb 及物动词

vi-intransitive verb 不及物动词

BrE—British English 英国英语

AmE—American English 美国英语

etc. 等等

目 录

序 曹根望 (1)

用法说明 (3)

词典正文 (1—217)

附录

1. 常用不规则动词表 (218)

2. 英美主要不同拼写形式 (224)

3. 英美同义不同形词表 (225)

4. 易拼错词表 (229)

A

①【误】I hope you all have a enjoyable stay. 【正】I hope you all have an enjoyable stay. 我希望你们在逗留期间都很愉快。【解释】以元音音素开头的词，前面的不定冠词总是用 an，而不是 a。如 an egg, an envelope, an answer. ②

【误】My husband is doing a MSc in civil engineering. 【正】My husband is doing an MSc in civil engineering. 我丈夫在攻读土木工程的理科硕士学位。【解释】缩略语字母的读音，如是元音音素开头，前面的不定冠词也应是 an，而不是 a。如 an MSc[emessi:], an MP[em pi:]. MP=Military Policeman 宪兵, MSc=Master of Science 理科硕士学位。③【误】Sometimes it is difficult to live a honest life. 【正】Sometimes it is difficult to live an honest life. 有时候过诚实的生活是很困难的。【解释】辅音字母 h 开始的词，当 h 不发音时，前面的不定冠词也用 an，而不用 a。如 an honest man, an hour. ④【误】A bottle of milk is in the fridge.

【正】There is a bottle of milk in the fridge. 冰箱里有一瓶牛奶。

【误】A party will be at the language school. 【正】There will be a party at the language school. 聚会将在那所语言学校举行。【解释】在许多句子里，“是”动词用来表示“存在”或“举行”。如果主语在前文没有提到过，则应用 There 开头的句型，主语紧跟在“是”动词之后出现。

a lot of 见 lots 条

about

【误】I was about leaving when the telephone rang. 【正】I was about to leave when the telephone rang. 我正要离开，电话铃响了。【解释】be about 结构跟 to-v，不跟 v-ing。

above

【误】There were above a hundred people in the crowd. 【正】There were over a hundred people in the crowd. 那群人里的人数有一百多。

【解释】above 不与数字连用，除非表示刻度。如：He is over eighty years of age. 他已过了 80 岁。I receive over twenty letters a day. 我每天收到信在 20 封以上。但是在 Don't let the temperature get above thirty degrees. 不要让温度超过 30 度句中用 above。

above-mentioned

【误】I would be grateful if you would send it to the address above-mentioned. 【正】I would be grateful if you would send it to the above-mentioned address. 如果你按上述地址投寄，我将不胜感激。【解释】above-mentioned 只能用在它所修饰的词的前面，而不用在后面，即作前置定语而不作后置定语。如：above-mentioned person, above-mentioned company.

absent

①【误】The sales manager was absent at the meeting. 【正】The sales manager was absent from the meeting. 经销部经理开会缺席。

【解释】在何种场合缺席应说 be absent from，而不说 be absent at。如

“他今天上课缺席”，应是 He is absent from class today. ② 【误】 I went to her house at four o'clock but she was absent. 【正】 I went to her house at four o'clock but she wasn't in. 我四点钟到她家去，但是她不在。【解释】 absent=not present at something that you are supposed to attend (原拟参加而没有出席叫 absent, “不在家”则不属这种性质)。

absolutely 见 Tired 条

accept

① 【误】 These people accept to take risks in order to succeed. 【正】 These people accept the need to take risks in order to succeed. 为了成功这些人同意去冒风险。【解释】 “accept”后面从不跟 to-v. ② 【误】 The company will not accept to buy new machines. 【正】 The company will not agree to buy new machines. 【解释】 我们说 accept (接受) a person's advice, opinion 或 suggestion, 但 agree (同意) to do something. 比较: I accepted her suggestion and agree to see the doctor that evening. 我接受了她的建议, 同意那天晚上去看医生。 ③

【误】 To tell you the truth, I can't accept people who think about money all the time. 【正】 To tell you the truth, I can't stand / bear / abide people who think about money all the time. 老实说, 我不能容忍一个人无时不在想钱。【解释】 stand, bear, abide 都可作 tolerate (容忍, 忍受) 讲, accept 则表示接受, 承担等意思。

accommodation

① 【误】 I couldn't find the right accommodation. 【正】 I couldn't find the right accommodation. 我们找不到适当的住处。【解释】 注意 accommodation 的拼写, 双写 c 和 m, (英语中无) accomodation 一词。②

【正】 Accommodations in London are very expensive. (AmE) 【正】 Accommodation in London is very expensive. (BrE) 在伦敦住宿费是很昂贵的。(英国英语)。在伦敦住宿费是很昂贵的。(美国英语)。

【解释】 这两句都是正确的。accommodation (= a place to live or spend the night) 在英国英语中总是不可数名词, 而在美国口语中, 可用作可数名词。

accord

【误】 People think he resigned on his own accord. 【正】 People think he resigned of his own accord. 人们认为他是自愿辞职。【解释】 of his own accord 系固定搭配, 意思是“自愿地”。

according to

① 【误】 According to me, we should spend more money on education. 【正】 In my opinion, we should spend more money on education. 依我之见, 我们应该在教育上花更多的钱。【解释】 在英语中, 介词短语 according to (根据) 用于引述客观情况, 接人称代词。② 见 opinion 条。

accuse

【误】 Some unemployed men ac-

cuse women for taking their jobs.

【正】Some unemployed men accuse women of taking their jobs. 有些失业工人指责妇女夺去了他们的工作。【解释】固定搭配 accuse someone of something, 而不是 for something.

accustomed

① 【误】Having lived in England for two years, I am now accustomed myself to the cold weather. 【正】Having lived in England for two years, I am now accustomed to the cold weather. 在伦敦生活了二年之后, 现在我对那寒冷的气候已经习惯了。【解释】作表语用的 accustomed 当然不会有宾语 (myself)。英语的习惯用法是 be / become / grow accustomed to something, 或: accustom oneself to something. 比较: He soon grow accustomed to the harsh working conditions. 他很快习惯了那恶劣的工作条件。He soon accustomed himself to the harsh working conditons. 他很快使自己习惯了那恶劣的工作条件。在更为非正式的英语中 be / become / grow accustomed 可用 get used 代替。② 【误】It took me six months to get accustomed with the climate.

【正】It took me six months to get accustomed to the climate. 我用了六个月的时间才对气候渐渐适应。

【解释】“对…习惯”, 英语是 get accustomed to something, 不是 with something. ③ 【误】Where I come from, we are not accustomed to see so many things in the shops. 【正】Where I come from, we are not ac-

customed to seeing so many things in the shops. 在我的家乡, 我们不常见到商店有这么多的货物。【解释】在 be accustomed to 一类结构里, 因有 to, 其后常误用了原形动词, 这里的 to 是介词, 其后应跟 V-ing.

actual

【误】We'd like to know more about the actual crisis, not the economic problems of the past. 【正】We'd like to know more about the present / current crisis, not the economic problems of the past. 我们想更多地了解当前的危机, 而不是过去的经济问题。【解释】actual = real 真实的 (其反义词是 guessed, supposed 等。) 如: people think he is over fifty but his actual age is forty-eight. 人们认为他有 50 多了, 而他的实际年龄是 48 岁。而 present / current = happening or existing now 现时发生或存在的。

actually

【误】We need to produce and export more than we do actually.

【正】We need to produce and export more than we do at present. 我们需要生产和出口比现在还要多的东西。【解释】actually 意思是“实际上, 果然”。People think we've got lots of money, but actually we're very poor. 人们以为我们有了很多钱, 但实际上我们很穷。at present = now

address

【误】I'll give you my adress.

【正】I'll give you my address. 我

将把我的地址留给你。【解释】英语词汇中无 adress, 作为地址讲注意 address 的拼写, d 应双写。

advice

① 【误】I advised him to tell the police. 【正】I advised him to tell the police. 我劝他去报告警察。

【解释】advice [əd'vaɪs] 是名词; advise [əd'vaɪz] 是动词, 又如 practice (名) practise (动)。② 【误】She gave me a good advice. 【正】She gave me some good advice. 【解释】advice 是不可数名词, 注意修正式: She gave me a good piece of advice.

advise

【误】I asked my lawyer for advise. 【正】I asked my lawyer for her advice. 我征询我的律师的意见。【解释】理由同 advice ①。

aerial 见 antenna 条

affair

【误】There is a new affair in the middle of Helsinki which sells them.

【正】There is a new shop in the middle of Helsinki which sells them. 赫尔辛基市中心有一家新开的商店卖这些东西。【解释】affair 用错。affair 一般指事物, 事件, 事故, 如: The murder of the politician was a terrible affair. 那位政治家的被谋杀是一个可怕的事件。另外, affair 偏指非婚男女间的性关系。如: She accused him of having an affair with her best friend. 她指责他与她的最好朋友私通。

affect

【误】It's a magazine about com-

puters and their affects on our lives.

【正】It's a magazine about computers and their effects on our lives. 那是一本关于计算机及其对我们生活的影响的杂志。【解释】affect 与 effect 都可作“影响”解, 但前者是动词, 后者是名词。to affect something 也即 to have an effect on. 如: smoking affects your health = smoking has an effect on your health. 吸烟对你的健康有影响。

afford

① 【误】A newspaper can be afforded by most people. 【正】Most people can afford a newspaper. 大多数人都能买得起报纸。【解释】afford 很少用被动语态。② 【误】My father couldn't afford paying for my education. 【正】My father couldn't afford to pay for my education. 我父亲担负不起我的教育费用。【解释】可以说 afford something 或 afford to do something, 但后不跟 v-ing。③ 【误】My father couldn't afford himself to lend me any money. 【正】My father couldn't afford to lend me any money. 我父亲无力借给我钱了。【解释】afford 不能用作反身动词。④

【误】I want to get my coat back because I can't afford the money for a new one. 【正】I want to get my coat back because I can't afford (to buy) a new one. 我要把我的上衣拿回来, 因为我买不起一件新的了。

【解释】money 很少用作 afford 的宾语, 因 afford 本身已有 to be able to pay the money 的含义, 再说 afford the money 便累赘。

afraid

【误】The road to the airport was very busy and we were afraid to miss the plane. 【正】The road to the airport was very busy and we were afraid of missing the plane. 通往飞机场的路交通很拥挤,我们担心误机。【解释】be afraid to do something = be unwilling to do something because of being frightened. 因害怕不愿干某事。如: She was afraid to eat it in case it was poisonous. 她不敢吃那东西,怕万一有毒。be afraid of doing something = be worried or anxious about something which might happen. 恐怕或担忧某事的发生。

after

① 【误】The flight had been very pleasant until a man sitting after me started to shout. 【正】The flight had been very pleasant until a man sitting behind me started to shout. 直到坐在我身后的一个男子开始喊叫起来之前,机上旅行一直是很愉快的。【解释】after 指时间或次序上的“之后”(=following in time or order)如: I'll see you after lunch. 午饭后我去看你。Remember to put a full stop after the last word. 记住在最末一个词后加句号。behind 则指空间上的“在后”(=at the back of)。② 【误】After a week we're going to Italy. 【正】In a week's time we're going to Italy. 过一周我们将去意大利。【解释】英语中表示几日或几周等之后,如是过去时,是可以用 after 的,但将来时须用 in。in a week 或 in a week's time 的时间界限是指 at the end of a

week 或 a week 之后。③ 【误】Most of the people on the bus were after sixty. 【正】Most of the people on the bus were over sixty. 汽车上的大部分人都 60 开外了。【解释】介词 over 与年龄或数字连用,表示“超过”(=more than)。④

【误】I promised to meet Lin at the exhibition a week after. 【正】I promised to meet Lin at the exhibition a week later. 我答应一星期后在展览会上与林见面。【解释】这种场合用副词 after 代替 later 过于口语化,可能会被讲究者视为非规范用法。⑤ 【正】A police car arrived within minutes and soon after an ambulance came. (AmE) 【正】A police car arrived within minutes and soon afterwards, an ambulance came. (BrE) 几分钟内警车就到了,随即又来了一辆救护车。【解释】这两句都正确。此处副词美国英语用 after, 英国英语用 afterwards 虽也常见,属非正式用法,语言讲究者视其为非规范的。⑥ 【误】After you will leave, we will write to you every day. 【正】After you leave /have left, we will write to you every day. 你离开之后,我们会天天给你写信。【解释】主句为一般将来时,连接词 after 引出的状语从句用一般现在时或现在完成时,而不用 shall/will + 动词。

after all

【误】After all, I'd like to thank you all for coming here today.

【正】Finally, I'd like to thank you all for coming here today. 最后,我愿对诸位今天光临敝处表示感谢。

【解释】致词演讲等的结束语中应该用 (finally)。after all 是“毕竟, 终究”的意思, 用于 1) 引入一个与前述相抵触的意思: They had planned to go by train, but they went by car after all. 他们本计划乘火车去, 最终还是坐的汽车。2) 提醒某人应考虑一个事实: I'm not surprised you're tired. After all, you were working all night. 你这样疲乏, 我并不感到意外, 毕竟你工作了一整夜。

afternoon

① 【误】The afternoon I met them at the hotel and we went to the beach. 【正】In the afternoon I met them at the hotel and we went to the beach. 下午我在旅馆遇见了他们, 然后我们就去海滩。【解释】英语表示在上、下午或晚上说 in the morning /afternoon/evening. 表示今天上午说 this morning, 昨天下午说 yesterday afternoon, 明天晚上是 tomorrow evening, 第二天中午用 the next noon, 以上表示法均不用介词。比较: The next afternoon I met them again. 第二天下午我再次碰见了他们。② 【误】On the afternoon we have two hours of classes. 【正】In the afternoon we have two hours of classes. 下午我们有两节课。【解释】当谈及某一特定下午用 on, 泛指下午用 in。比较: in the morning /afternoon /evening; on the morning /afternoon /evening of 3rd July.

age

【误】I met a group of youngsters at my age in Trafalgar Square.

【正】I met a group of youngsters (of) my own age in Trafalgar Square. 在特拉法加广场我遇见一群我这样年纪的年轻人。【解释】1) “如我这样的年纪”英语说 (of) my own age, 不是 at; 2) Trafalgar 伦敦的著名特拉法加广场。

agenda

【误】In the left-hand pocket you will find a little red agenda that I need urgently. 【正】In the left-hand pocket you will find a little red diary that I need urgently. 在左边口袋里你会找到一我急需的红色小记事本。【解释】agenda 是会议讨论记录本, diary 是随身带的记事本, 为备急用。

ages

【误】The glasses haven't been washed since ages. 【正】The glasses haven't been washed for ages. 这些玻璃杯好久没洗了。【解释】for ages 意思是“好久”。见 since 条②。

ago

① 【误】It is a month ago since I left Germany. 【正】It is a month since I left Germany. 自我离开德国已一个月了。【解释】since 前不用 ago。ago 常与一般过去时的动词连用。② 【误】I'm writing in reply to your letter that I've received two days ago. 【正】I'm writing in reply to your letter that I received two days ago. 我正在答复两天前收到的你的那封信。【解释】现在完成时不与表示过去时间副词性词语连用, 如 yesterday, last week, a

year ago 之类。③【误】The inspector asked to see his ticket, as I had done a few minutes ago. 【正】The inspector asked to see his ticket, as I had done a few minutes before. 检票员要求看他的票,就象几分钟前我做的那样。【解释】1) ago 表示的“以前”是从现在起计算的过去的一段时期; before 表示的“以前”不是指从现在起计算的过去的一段时间。2) a few minutes ago=before now; a few minutes before=before then ④【误】The accident happened at ten years ago. 【正】The accident happened ten years ago. 那场事故发生在十年前。【解释】带有 ago 的时间表达法不用“at”引入。

agree

①【误】Unfortunately not many people agreed helping us. 【正】Unfortunately not many people agreed to help us. 倒霉的是没有多少人答应帮助我们。【解释】agree 后接 to-v. 而不接 v-ing; 此处 agree=consent. ②【误】I don't agree the people who say women should stay at home. 【正】I don't agree with the people who say women should stay at home. 我不赞同那些说妇女应该待在家里的人。【解释】agree with 后面即可跟人也可跟物,意思是“持相同观点”(=have the same opinion as). ③【误】In many ways I agree to his statement. 【正】In many ways I agree with his statement. 他的话在很多方面我是同意的。【解释】agree to 与 agree with 意思和用法都有区别。agree to 意

思是“接受或批准某事”(=be willing to accept or allow something), 如: The bank manager has agreed to our request for a loan. 该银行经理已经同意(批准)我们借一笔贷款的请求。agree with 意思是“与...持相同看法”(=have the same opinion as), 如: I fully agree with you /your opinion. 我完全同意你的看法。④

【误】In some ways I am agree with those who want stricter punishments. 【正】In some ways I agree with those who want stricter punishments. 在某些方面我赞同那些主张执法再严厉一些人的意见。【解释】agree 是动词,不是形容词,比较: They are all agreed that stricter punishments should be inflicted on criminals. 他们一致同意给罪犯以更严厉的惩罚。这里, are =have.

⑤【误】Although I didn't really like him, I agreed his invitation.

【正】Although I didn't really like him, I accepted his invitation. 尽管我真不喜欢他,但我还是接受了他的邀请。【解释】应说 accept an invitation, 而不是 agree an invitation.

agreed

【误】We were both agreed with him. 【正】We both agreed with him. 我们俩都同意了他。【解释】当 agreed 后面跟 with 时, agreed 不能用作形容词,比较: When it comes to the question of finance, we are all agreed. (=have the same opinion) 当讨论到资金问题时,我们一致同意了。

aid

【误】Many more will die unless there is an increase in foreign aids.

【正】Many more will die unless there is an increase in foreign aid. 除非增加外援, 否则将有更多人死亡。【解释】aid (= support or help) 是不可数名词。

aim

① 【误】I started to learn English with the aim to become a teacher.

【正】I started to learn English with the aim of becoming a teacher. 我开始学英语, 目的是当个教师。【解释】with the aim of 后接 v-ing。比较: My aim is to become a teacher.

② 【误】Everybody should be given the chance to reach their aims.

【正】Everybody should be given the chance to achieve their aims. 每一个人都应被给予达到自己目标的机会。【解释】英语中“达到目的”要说 achieve an aim, 而不是 reach an aim。reach 用于达到具体目的地, achieve 指在事业或成就上达到某种抽象的目标。

alive

① 【误】Every alive creature in the sea is affected by pollution. 【正】

Every living creature in the sea is affected by pollution. 海洋里每一种生物都受到污染的影响。【解释】alive 是 dead (死的) 反义词, living 是 non-living (无生命的) 的反义词。alive 总是跟在被修饰的名词之后, 常用作表语。如: Some of the fish in the boat were still alive. 船里的鱼有些还活着。② 【误】Our

teacher, Mr Collins, is very alive.

【正】Our teacher, Mr Collins, is very lively. 我们的老师, 柯林斯先生, 非常活跃。【解释】alive 的意思是“活着的”(=not dead) 很少再被修饰。lively 的意思是“充满活力的, 活跃的, (=full of energy and action)。

all

① 【误】I like all the kinds of music. 【正】I like all kinds of music.

各种音乐我都喜欢。【解释】当泛指事物时 all 后面不加 the; 比较: I like all kinds of fruit 各种水果我都喜欢。I like all the kinds of fruit that you like. 凡你喜欢的各种水果我都喜欢。② 【误】We all were delighted when we heard the news.

【正】We were all delighted when we heard the news. 听到这消息时, 我们都高兴极了。【误】We all must try to find a solution to the problem. 【正】We must all try to find a solution to the problem. 我们必须都努力寻求一个解决该问题的方法。【解释】all 在句中的位置常常放错。all 应紧跟在助动词之后, 如助动词为两个以上, 则紧跟在第一个助动词之后。如: You should all pass the exam if you work hard. 如果你们真努力, 你们就都会通过考试的。They have all been working hard. 他们一直都在努力工作。如果一个句子内没有助动词, 那么 all 应放在主要动词之前。如: They all passed the exam. 如主要动词为“是”动词, all 则紧跟 be 之后, 如: The letters are all on your desk. 信件全在你的桌子上。③

【误】All of us didn't want to go to bed. 【正】None of us wanted to go to bed. 我们没一个人想去睡觉。

【解释】All of us 不与否定式连用；表示否定意义时，用 none of，后接动词肯定式。④

【误】I was alone in the house as all my parents were at work. 【正】I was alone in the house as both of my parents were at work.

因我父母俩都在工作，所以我一个人在家。【解释】both 用于人或两种事物，all 用于三者或三者以上。⑤

【误】If you sit down and listen, I will explain all the situation. 【正】If you sit down and listen, I will explain the whole situation.

你坐下来听我讲，我将向你解释全部情况。【误】He spent all the journey talking about accidents.

【正】He spent the whole /entire journey talking about accidents. 他讲那些意外事故讲了一路。【解释】

all 极少与可数名词的单数连用，比较：All the walls have been painted green. 所有的墙都漆成了绿色。/ The whole wall has been painted green (意思与上句相同)。

allow

【误】It is not allowed to talk in the library. 【正】Peoples are not allowed to talk in the library. 【正】talking in the library is not allowed. 图书馆内不许喧谈。【解释】allow 前面不能用 it 做先引主语。

all right

【误】The man was covered in blood but the woman was alright. 【正】The man was covered in blood but the woman was all right.

那男子浑身是血，而那女子却安然无恙。【误】I hope you are feeling alright now. 【正】I hope you are feeling alright now. 我希望你现在觉得没事了。【解释】英语中不存在 alright 这个词，尽管 alright (注意一个 l) 已被广泛采用，但在讲究英国英语的人看来，那是一种不规范用法。

almost

【误】The suitcase almost was too heavy to lift. 【正】The suitcase was almost too heavy to lift. 箱子几乎重得抬不起来了。【解释】almost 在句中的位置、用法与 all 同，即 almost 应置于主要动词之前，如：She almost fell over. 她差点儿跌倒。如果主要动词为“是”动词，almost 紧跟在“是”动词之后。如：He is almost blind. 他的眼睛几乎失明了。如句子中有助动词，almost 则用在助动词之后。如：I had almost finished the letter when the telephone rang. 电话响时，我已差不多写完了信。如果有两个助动词，almost 则跟在第一个助动词之后，如：The letter had almost been finished when the telephone rang (意思与上句相同)。

alone

① 【误】I think I will buy a dog because sometimes I feel alone. 【正】I think I will buy a dog because sometimes I feel lonely. 我想我会买一条狗，因为有时我感到孤单。【解释】alone = by oneself (not with anyone) 单独、独身地，如：I've thought about getting married but I prefer living alone. 我曾想过

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