

前 言

为使中、小学英语教师及具有高中以上水平的英语爱好 者在教学和自学英语过程中正确掌握和使用英语,克服和改 正一些常见的错句和病句,我们编写了这本小册子。

语言的发展是日新月异的。传统的语法束缚不住当代语 言日益发展的步伐。传统语法当作禁忌(Taboo)的东西, 如 going to go, going to come, It's me, who did you meet, I'm seeing you, All he wanted was go to sleep 等等却都 成了当代口语或英美俚语里极其生动活泼的语言。因此本书 中未打星号的句子和打上星号的句子,往往只能相对地表明 "一般应当这样说"和"一般不应这样说",以及"比较合乎 习惯"和"虽然合乎语法但比较不合习惯"这样的差别。

本书按词类不同对例句加以分类,书中尽量选用较常见、 较典型或较能说明问题的错句予以改正,并在每条后面作一 些简要的解释,以帮助读者理解。一些过于明显的错误,为 节省篇幅起见,不再收入本书。在书后附有索引,供读者查 阅。

编写本书的主要材料来源是编者多年来在英语教学中积 累的学生习作错句和病句以及在编译工作中积累的资料,也 参考了国内外出版的英语词典、英汉词典、葛传桑教授的英

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语惯用法词典和一些外语报刊资料。

本书编写过程中承中国社会科学院研究员吴其玉教授, 福建师范大学外语系谢德贞教授,厦门大学外文系讲师唐仁 光、郑明和等同志审阅,在此一并致谢。

由于我们水平有限,查阅资料不全,特别是对现代英语 发展动态缺乏深入的研究,虽经几度修改,仍难免有不妥之 处,希望广大读者不吝指出。

编者 于 福建师范大学 质 门 大 学

1979年11月

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修订说明

本书初版于1981年,自问世以来,受到广大读者欢迎。 为了更好地满足读者的需要,我们对原书作了认真的修订。

我们在修订中增加了一百多条有典型性、易被忽视、而 一般参考书又讲得不够清楚的错误实例。删去了近二十条不 够典型或过于明显的错误。另外,对约五分之一的条目作了 修改或补充,目的在于使这本书跟得上八十年代英语发展的 步伐。

修订本共对1,066 组常见和典型的错误进行了分类和改正,并对所涉及的2,000 多个常用单词和词组作了说明。此外,还补充了一些例句,以帮助读者理解。

加拿大籍专家吴玛丽女士曾对本书初版逐条审阅并提出 详细意见,陈声洪、周爱弥等同志为本书的修订做了不少工 作,在此一并致谢。此外,还要感谢许多读者来信鼓励和提 出宝贵意见。由于我们水平有限,虽然尽了很大的努力,修 订本在条目取舍、编排和说明等方面仍然会存在许多缺点, 我们衷心希望读者继续提出批评意见。

编者 于履门大学

1984年7月

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	冠	词(69)
四、	动	词
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七、	介	词
八,	数	词
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一、名 ग्नि

1 • 1 按错开关会造成严重事故。

* The misplacement of the switch may cause a terrible incident.

The misplacement of the switch may cause a terrible accident.

说明: accident 是意外事件,常指不好的,特别是灾难性的事件. incident 是偶然发生的小事,不一定是不好的. 可以说 He is telling us a funny incident that happened in the bus.

1 • 2 我们都羡慕他的学识。

* We all admire his acquirement.

We all admire his acquirements.

说明: acquirement 作"学识"解时, 总是用复数形式。

1 • 3 他在偷窃时被当场捉住。

* He was caught in the action of stealing.

He was caught in the act of stealing.

说明: act 和 action 这两个词常可混用,但 act 偏 重 于具体的动作, action 偏重于抽象的行动,如: It is time for

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action.(现在是行动的时候了。)

- 1 · 4 非公莫入。
 - * No admission except on business.

No admittance except on business.

说明: 名词 admission 和 admittance 都和动词 admit 有 关,都有"允许进入"的意思. admission 主要指允许进 入公共场所,是比较普通的词;而 admittance 指允 许进 入非公共场所,是较为正式的、官方的用语。作"入场 费"解时用 admission,不用 admittance.如: Admission to the circus is fifty cents.另外,表示接受某人加入某 组织时也用 admission,如: The Party has approved his application for admission to the Party.

- 1 · 5 汤姆承认了他的罪行。
 - * Tom made an admittance of his guilt.

Tom made an admission of his guilt.

说明: 尽管 admission 和 admittance 两 词 都和动 词 admit 有关, 但在作"承认"解时要用 admission, 不用 admittance. admission 在这样用时是可数名词, 通常用作单 数, 因此要用不定冠词。

- 1 · 6 这是按我的劝告做的。
 - * This was done on my advise.

This was done on my advice.

说明: advise 是动词, advice 才是名词。与此类似的 "动词-se-名词-ce"的对子还有 practise-practice, choose-choice 等。

1 • 7 我们希望教授对这一规划提出意见。

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* we want the professor's advices on the project. We want the professor's advice on the project. 说明: advice 作 "劝告"、"意见"解时不用复数形式,但作 "通知"、"消息"解时可以有复数形式.如:"They received advices from abroad,"

1 • 8 下午我总是在家。

* I'm always at home afternoon: I'm always at home in the afternoon:

说明: morning, afternoon, evening 等都不用作 副词, 应说 in the morning/in the afternoon/in the evening 等.

1 · 9 我年纪很轻。

* My age is very young.

I am very young.

说明: 说某人年轻、年老等, 主语应当是人。不应照汉语 逐字硬译。

1 · 10 玛丽获得头奖时神气极了。

* Mary gave herself air when she won first prize: Mary gave herself airs when she won first prize.

说明: air 在作"装腔作势"、"架子"、"神气" 解时, 一般用复数形式。

1·11 他显然是在暗指我的失败。

* His reference to my failure was clear.
His allusion to my failure was clear.
说明. reference 是"提及"、"谈到", allusion 是"暗指".

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allusion 才有明显不明显的问题, reference 已经明讲了, 就不存在说得明显不明显的问题了。也可以说: He clearly made an allusion to my failure.

1 · 12 老板怒气冲冲地对雇员大叫大嚷。

- * The boss roared at his employee in indignation. The boss roared at his employee in great anger. 说明: indignation 是对不正义的事件表示愤怒、愤慨或 义愤填膺的意思。老板对雇员发怒只可用 anger,不可用 indignation.
- 1•13 比尔的论点站不住脚。
 - * Bill's argue doesn't hold water.
 Bill's argument doesn't hold water.
 说明: argue 是动词, argument 是名词。加后缀 -ment 构成名词的现象在英语里很多,应随时注意。

1 · 14 我们正忙于安排英语晚会的事。

- * We are busy making arrangement for the English evening.
 - We are busy making arrangements for the English evening.

说明: arrangement 作 "安排"、"准备" 解时要用复数形式.

- 1•15 他有极深的科学造诣。
 - * He is a man of great scientific attainment.
 He is a man of great scientific attainments.
 说明: attainment作 "成就"、"造诣" 解时通常用 复数形式.

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- 1·16 要求观众在七时二十五分入座。
 - * The audience is requested to be in its seat by 7.25.
 - The audience are requested to be in their seats by 7. 25.

说明: 名词 audience 被看作一个整体时, 用单数的 动词 和代词, 如: The audience has already expressed its approval. 而 audience 被看作一个一个的观众时, 用复数 的动词和代词. 本例中应看成是一个一个的观众.

- 1·17 我们昨天会见了本书的作者。
 - * We met the writer of the book yesterday.
 We met the author of the book yesterday.
 说明. writer 是 "作家", author 是 "作者", 作家当然是 他的著作的作者, 但作者却不一定是作家。

1 • 18 "你可以向有关当局申请护照,"琼斯说。

- * "You may apply to the authority concerned for a passport," said Jones.
- "You may apply to the authorities concerned for a passport," said Jones,

说明: authority 作"领导"或"当局"解时用复数形式。 1•19 今年的平均温度比去年的高。

> * The average temperatures are higher this year than that of last.

The average temperature is higher this year than that of last.

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说明: average 作"平均"解时,后面的名词通常用单数 形式。

- 1・20 她生了一个女孩。
 - * She had a girl baby.

She had a baby girl.

说明: 汉语中习惯说"女孩",英语中要说 baby girl. 同样, 男婴孩是 baby boy.

1 · 21 他行李很多.

* He has many baggages.

He has a large amount of baggage.

- He has much baggage.
- 说明: baggage 是"行李"的总称,没有复数形式."一 件行李"是 a piece of baggage. 另外, baggage 是美国 英语,英国用 luggage. luggage 和 baggage 一样,也没有 复数形式.因此,不可说 'How many baggages (或 luggages) are there in all? 该改成 How many pieces of baggage (或 luggage) are there in all? 也可说: How much baggage is there in all?
- 1·22 高举马克思主义、列宁主义的旗帜。
 - * Raise high the flag of Marxism-Leninism.
 Raise high the banner of Marxism-Leninism.
 说明: flag 指具体的"旗", banner 虽然也可以指"旗" 或"写有标语的横幅",但更常用作比喻,指抽象的"旗帜".本例中不宜用 flag.
- 1 · 23 旧营房正在进行修理。
 - * The old barrack is now under repair,
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The old barracks are now under repair.

说明: barrack作"兵营"解时,一般用复数形式. The barracks 可以指几座营房,也可以指一座营房,有时甚至可以说 A barracks stands by the fence. 注意这句中 a barracks 是当作单数主语看待的.

1·24 他的无礼冒失已经是无以复加了。

* There was no bound to his impudence.

There were no bounds to his impudence.

His impudence knew no bounds.

His impudence exceeded all bounds.

His impudence was without bounds.

说明: bound 意为"边界"、"范围"、"界限"时通常用复数形式。

1·25 我们在食堂吃了一餐饭。

* We had a meal at a public canteen.

We had a meal at a canteen.

说明: canteen 指工厂、营房或办公场所附近的食堂和 食品、酒类小卖部,它本身就是为公众服务的,不要从汉语 "公共食堂"的概念出发加上 public.

- 1 · 26 小汉斯总是十分小心地做分派给他的工作.
 - * Little Hans always does his assignments with great carefulness.

Little Hans always does his assignments with great care.

说明:尽管词典中有 carefulness 这个词,但通常我们多用 care,它本身已经可以用作名词了.

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- 1·27 在大多数情况下,她只唱一首民歌。
 - * Under most conditions, she would only sing a folk song.

In most cases, she would only sing a folk song. 说明: condition 指"情形"、"条件",本例中的"在大多 数情况下"指"多数场合",不指"条件",不能用 condition.

- 1・28 他很可能会今天来。
 - * The chance is ten to one that he will come today.
 - The chances are ten to one that he will come today.

说明: chance 指可能性时既可用单数形式,也可用复数形式,视上下文而定。本例为了强调 ten to one 的比例 关系,应该用 chances. 但在 There is a chance that he will come 和 There is no chance that he will come 两 句中, chance 则应当用单数形式。

- 1·29 晚餐我们吃了鸡和猪肉。
 - * We had cock and pig meat for supper.
 We had chicken and pork for supper.
 说明: 作为食品的鸡,不管是公鸡、母鸡,一律称为 chicken,小鸡也是 chicken,餐桌上的鸡一般说都不是小鸡, 仍然称 chicken. 猪肉有专用词, pork.
- 1 · 30 布朗先生在政界朋友不多。
 - * Mr. Brown has few friends in political circle.
 Mr. Brown has few friends in political circles.
 说明: circle 作 "集团"、"…界" 解时, 一般用复数形

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式,如:ruling circles (统治集团), fashionable circles (讲究时髦的上流社会), academic circles (学术界)等.

1·37 这男孩那天穿着新衣服。

* The boy wore new cloth that day.
The boy wore new clothes that day.
说明: cloth (布、衣料) 通常用单数形式,"几块 布"是 pieces of cloth. clothes(衣服)这个词永远是复数形式,它 没有单数形式。可以说 these (those) clothes, 不能 说 a clothes,也不能说 two clothes 等。

1·32 殖民主义者必定灭亡。

* The colonists are doomed to failure.

The colonialists are doomed to failure.

说明: colonist 是"移往殖民地居住的人",这些人不一定每一个都是殖民主义者。"殖民主义者"应用 colonialist.

1·33 他买了一些水彩颜料。/狼总要显露出其真面目。

* He bought some water colour./A wolf will show itself in its true colour.

He bought some water colours. /A wolf will show itself in its true colours.

说明: colour 在意为"颜色"、"颜料"时用复数形式, 如: bright colours (鲜艳的颜色), dark colours (晦暗的 颜色), all the colours of rainbow (五颜六色)等; 但"一 种颜料"用单数,如: an oil colour (一种 油 画颜料). colour 意为"本质"、"原形"、"真面目"时亦 用复数形 式,本例亦可写作 A wolf will be exposed in its true colours,

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- 1 · 34 开始时我们是一起踢足球的伙伴,后来经常接触, 互相合得来,最后成了好朋友.
 - * At first we were friends in playing football, but by frequent intercourse and through affection, we became good companions.
 - At first we were companions in playing football, but by frequent intercourse and through affection, we became good friends

说明: companion 是"同伴"的意思,可以是短期的,也 可以是长期的,如 his companions on the journey (旅 伴). friend 是"朋友". 但在以下句子里, companion 就 不是"同伴"而是"伴侣"了: She longs to be his companion through life: / Mary is my faithful companion of forty long years.

- 1•35 留在家里陪我一会儿。
 - * Stay indoors and accompany me for a while. Stay indoors and keep me company for a while. 说明: accompany 是 "陪某人去某地"之意, 不是单纯的 "陪伴". 如: She accompanied her friends on a walk. keep somebody company 既有"一起去"的意义又有 "在一起"的意义. 如: He sat near the bed and kept his wife company.
- 1 · 36 祝贺你俩新婚愉快!
 - * Congratulation on your happy marriage!
 Congratulations on your happy marriage!
 说明: congratulation 一词用来表示祝贺时常用复数形式。
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如: Congratulations on your success! / Please convey my congratulations to them!

- 1·37 这些机器的成本很贵,因此他不能降低售价。
 - * The price of these machines is very great, therefore he cannot sell them cheaper.
 - The cost of these machines is very great, therefore he cannot sell them cheaper.
 - **说明**: price 是"售价", cost 是"成本"。
- 1·38 比琳达穿一身棉制服。
 - * Belinda wore a cotton uniform.
 - Belinda wore a cotton-padded uniform.
 - 说明: cotton 在本例中指"棉布的",而"棉制服"指絮上 棉花的制服,应说 cotton-padded uniform.
- 1 · 39 他的朋友常给他以明智的忠告.
 - * His friends often give him wise consul.
 His friends often give him wise counsel.
 说明: consul 是 "领事", a consul general 是 "总领事";
 而 counsel 是 "劝告", a friendly counsel 是 "友好的 劝告", a valuable counsel 可称作 "金玉良言".

1•40 中国是一个大国。

* China is a large nation.

China is a large country.

说明:汉语中的"大国"可以有两种含义,指"地大"和 "人众"。英语中 nation 侧重"人民",有时可译"民族"; country 侧重"疆土"。a large nation 很少见。a great nation, the major nations 和 the minor nations 都可以

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说, 都跟"人口多少"有关。本句用 a large country 为 宜。

1 · 41 比尔被汽车撞倒受伤,他向司机索取赔偿。

- * Bill was knocked down and hurt by a car, and he claimed damage from the driver.
 - Bill was knocked down and hurt by a car, and he claimed damages from the driver.

说明: damage 作"损害"、"损失" 解时是不可数 名 词, 没有复数形式, 如 The typhoon caused extensive damage to the crops. 但 damage 作"损害赔偿金" 解时一般 应用 复数形式, 如: Jack claimed \$ 4,000 damages from his employers.

* What day is it?

What's the date today?

说明: What day is it? 问的是"今天星期几?" 回答是 "It's Sunday." 要问今天几号应说"What's the date today?" 回答是"It's 4 May."也可以回答"It's Sunday, 4 May." 或"Today is Sunday, 4 May." 口语 中偶而用 What day is it 来问今天是几号, 但初学者不 宜模仿.

1·43 她喝茶不多。

*She doesn't drink a great many tea.

She doesn't drink a great deal of tea.

说明: a great many 后跟可数名词, 如: She has read a great many books. a great deal of 后跟不可数名词,

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