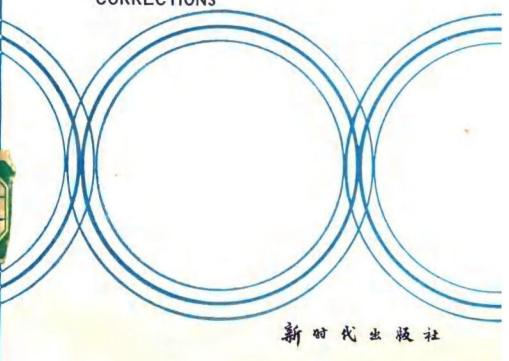
英语错句100例

刘文珊 吕文曾 李成秀 编著 白雅君 宁玉先

ONE THOUSAND
MISTAKES AND THEIR
CORRECTIONS



英语错句 1000 例

One Thousand Mistakes and Their Corrections

新时代出版社

内容简介

本书作者从多年的教学实践和做各类英语试题时易犯的错误中整理、归纳出1000个较常见、较典型的误句和病句,通"误正对比和举例说明,帮助读者理解和掌握正确的用法。本《1000例》按词类和语法编为十四部分,每部分均附有练习,书末附有参考答案。

本书可作希望扩大和加深英语词汇和语法知识、进一步提高 运用英语的能力,以及准备通过各种测试的高等学校和中等学校学生的课外补充读物。也可供具有一定英语程度的读者学习参考。

英语错句 1000 例

One Thousand Mistakes and Their Corrections

刘文珊 吕文曾 李成秀 白雅君 宁玉先 责任编辑 刘树兰

新的代出版社出版、发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路23号)

(邮政编码 100044)

新华书店经售

国防工业出版社印刷厂印势

850×1168毫米 32开本 19.75印张 528千字 1990年9月第1版 1990年9月北京第1次印刷

印数: 0001-4565册

ISBN 7-5042-0055-7/H·9 定价。14.00元

前 言

《英语错句 1000 例》是为了满足广大英语读者的需要 而 编写的,是一本工具性参考书,可供具有一定英语水平的学生、英语爱好者、英语工作者使用。

《1000 例》是从多年的教学实践中,从做各类英语试题时 易犯的错误中总结出来的。并根据错误的特点,按词类、语法加以整理、归纳。例句采用了汉英对照,误正之处划线对比的形式,每例都有说明,文字解释力求简明扼要,通俗易懂。为了扩大读者的思路,帮助读者掌握正确的用法,说明中又举了一些例子,例子深浅不一,数量不等,着重在有助于提高运用英语的能力。编写时,注意了语言发展的趋势,有些传统语法看来是不正确的,但目前已被多数人使用的,一般不列为误句。为了帮助读者检查并巩固正确的用法,每章之后都配有练习,书后附有答案,以供参考。

全书共十四部分。第二、三、四、五、六、八、十二、十三、十四部分由刘文珊副教授负责整编。第一、七、九、十、十一部分由 吕文曾负责整编。李成秀副编审对部分稿子进行过初审。书中的 英语句子经过美籍教师审阅。北京师范大学外语系简文光副教授 对本书进行了审校。

在编写过程中,我们曾参阅了国内外新近出版的英语辞书、报刊,吸收了不少语言工作者对现代英语的研究成果,为避免累赘,恕不一一注明。

由于编者水平有限,错误和缺点在所难免,希望读者指正。

使用说明

- 1. 每组误正句中的误正部分均以横线标出。
- 2. 第一、七、八、九、十、十一各部分,各条先后次序是根据每例正句中划线部分的中心词的首字母顺序排列的。如果相邻两例中心词的首字母相同,排列次序就取决于第二个字母的先后顺序。
- 3. 第二、三、四、五、六、十二、十三、十四各部分,各条顺序是按照内容的内在联系排列的。

目 录

一、	Verbs and Verb Phrases(动词和动词短语1~195例) ·····1
Ξ,	Modal Verbs (情态动词 196~216例)124
Ξ,	Tenses and Voices (时态与语态217~313例)146
四、	Subjunctive Mood (虚拟语气314~333 例)217
五、	Verbals (非谓语动词334~437例) ·······234
六、	Subject-Verb Concord (主谓一致438~485 例)311
七、	Noun (名词486~632 例) ······333
Λ,	Pronoun (代词633~657例) ·······394
	Adjective (形容词 658~767 例) ·················407
十、	Adverb (副词768~817 例) ···································
+-	、Preposition(介词 818~883 例)
十二	、Articles (冠词884~955例) ······518
十三	、Complex Sentences (复合句 956~992例)
十四	l、Others (其他993~10000例) ······577
参考	· 答案583

一、Verbs and Verb Phrases (动词和动词短语)

动 词

1. 水手们只好弃离这艘即将沉没的船,跳进大海。

误: The crew had to <u>desert</u> the sinking ship and plunged into the sea.

IE: The crew had to abandon the sinking ship and plunged into the sea.

desert 和 abandon 都有"丢弃"的含义。desert 指法律上、道义上或义务上不该离弃的离弃,几乎总是暗含着责备的 意味。如。

- (1) He deserted his wife and two daughters.他遗弃了他的妻子和两个女儿。
- (2) He deserted his country and helped the enemy. 他叛国事故。
- (3) Don't desert me in my misfortunes. 我在患难时请 勿丢弃我。

abandon 着重指丧失了占有的能力,往往指没有办法而舍弃掉,强调行动的终结。如:

(1) They abandoned the wrecked plane. 他们弃离了 坠毁的飞机。 (2) The thieves abandoned the car and escaped on foot. 窃贼丢下汽车逃跑了。

2. 我们应当废除旧的风俗,树立新的风尚。

误: We should <u>cancel</u> outmoded customs and establish new ones.

IE: We should abolish outmoded customs and establish new ones.

cancel 有"取消"或"使失去效力"的意思,常用于具体的事物如证书、义务、契约、约会、假期等的"取消"或"废止"。如:

- (1) Our engagement was cancelled because of the rain.由于下雨, 我们取消了约会。
- (2) She cancelled her trip to New York as she felt ill. 她因病取消了去纽约的旅行。

abolish 的 "废除", "革除"往往用于规章制度、政治、法律、风俗和社团组织等方面。如:

- (1) Negro slavery in Southern States of the U.S.A. was abolished after the Civil War. 南北战争后美国南方各州 废除了奴隶制度。
- (2) The college students voted to abolish all secret societies.大学生投票通过取消一切秘密社团。

3. 学生们接受了老师交给的任务。

误: The students have <u>received</u> the tasks assigned them by the teacher.

IE: The students have accepted the tasks assigned them by the teacher.

receive 的意思是"收到,接到"。只表示收到,没有同意不同意的含义。如: I received a letter from him. 我收到他一

封信。

accept 表示"领受,同意接受",如接受邀请、辞职、批评、意见、礼物等。如:

- (1) Reagan accepted the resignation from CIA director William Casey. 里根接受了美国中央情报局主任威廉·凯西的辞呈。
- (2) He received the gift but he didn't accept it.他收到了礼物但没有接受它。

4. 他陪同他的母亲去看国际贸易交易会。

误: He <u>accompanied</u> his mother to go to the International Commodities Fair.

E: He accompanied his mother to the International Commodities Fair.

"陪伴某人到某处去"的 accompany 后面要接表示行为目的的副词或介宾短语,不能接不定式。如:

- (1) He accompanied a friend of his to the station. 他陪同一位朋友去火车站。
- (2) Warships will accompany the convoy across the Atlantic. 舰队将护送该船横渡大西洋。

5. 小说常被改编成舞台剧本和电视脚本。

误: Novels are often adopted for the stage and for TV.

IE: Novels are often adapted for the stage and for TV.

这是两个词形容易混淆的动词。adopt 是 "采用", "采 取"。如: Toward bourgeois liberalization we must adopt a critical attitude. 我们必须对资产阶级自由化采取批判态度。

adapt 是"改写,改编"。如:

- (1) Some plays were adapted from novels.有些剧本 是由小说改编的。
- (2) Difficult books are often adapted for use in schools. 较难的书籍常常加以改写供学校使用。

6. 他承认做了错事。

误: He admitted to have done wrong.

IE: He admitted that he had done wrong.

admit 可以表示"承认"的意思。一般表示"承认"一个事实,"承认"做错一件事情,有时也表示"承认"罪行。在用法上, admit 一般可接介词 to, 动名词, that 从句, 直接宾语, 复合结构, 但不能接不定式。如:

- (1) He admitted that he hadn't done his duty. 他承认他没有尽到自己的责任。
 - (2) l admit my mistake. 我承认我有错。
- (3) You must admit the task to be difficult. 你必须 承认这工作是困难的。
- (4) She admitted being easily annoyed.她承认自己爱生气。

confess 也有"认错"、"承认"的意思,在用法上 跟 admit 相同,后面也不能直接接不定式。

7. 我劝他戒烟,但是没有效果。

误: I persuaded him to give up smoking, but in vain.

正, I advised him to give up smoking, but in vain. persuade 作"说服"解时,表示通过劝说使对方相信或去做某事。后面可接带不定式的复合结构,或接名词(代词)加介词短语,也可用于被动语态。如,

(1) I persuaded him to give up the attempt.我 劝他放弃这种尝试。

(2) I was at last able to persuade him out of his foolish plans.最后我总算说服他放弃他的愚蠢计划。

advise 是"劝告",对方可能听也可能不听。一般可接带不定式的复合结构和从句。如:

- (1) They advised me to travel for the benefit of my health.他们劝我旅行以增进健康。
 - (2) I advise that you go at once. 我劝你马上动身。
- (3) The doctor advised him against the sugar. 大夫劝 他不要吃糖。

本例也可以用 I tried(wanted)to persuade him to give up smoking, but in vain.

8. 奇热的天气影响了他的健康。

误: The unusually hot weather effected his health.

IE: The unusually hot weather affected his health.

当宾语表示的是被影响的事物,而且往往是不利的影响时,要用 affect。如果表示受到影响而带来某种结果(不一定是不利的),要用 effect.往往译作"引起","导致","实现"。如:

- (1) The climate affected the amount of rainfall. 气候影响了雨量。
- (2) The cold weather affected some plants. 天气寒冷, 有些植物受到了影响。
- (3) The temperature often effects a change of the state of matter. 温度常常引起物态的变化。
- (4) Revolutionary changes in the world's fuel use will be effected by the adoption of ammonia fuel.采用氨作燃料将使世界在使用燃料方面发生革命性的变化。

9. 政府批准了这项计划。

误: The government approved of this plan.

IE: The government approved this plan.

approve 用作及物动词,作"批准"、"通过"解。多用于正式场合或上级对下级所提议案、计划、方案等的认可。如.

- (1) The minister approved the project. 部长批准了这个方案。
 - (2) The Senate approved the bill. 参议院通过了该法案。 approve of 通常作"赞成","支持","满意"解。如:
 - (1) I quite approved of the idea. 我很赞成这个想法。
- (2) My father did not approve of my marriage to Mary. 我父亲不赞成我和玛丽结婚。

有时虽然 approve of 也可以作"批准","通过"解,但在一般情况还是不宜换用。

10. 他争辩说, 吸烟对身体极为有害。

误: He <u>debated</u> that smoking was excessively dangerous to health.

E: He argued that smoking was excessively dangerous to health.

argue 和 debate 都有"辩论"的意思,但各自有所侧重,用法也不一样。argue 强调维护自己的主张,可接名 词 从句:debate 着重在努力说服对方,一般用在正式场合所进行的辩论,不接名词从句。如:

- (1) He argued that the oral English class could be conducted in another way. 他主张英语口语课可以用另外一种方法上。
- (2) He argued that she should not go.他争辩说,她不应该走。
 - (3) We debated until the bar closed. 我们一直争论到

酒吧间打烊 (停止营业)。

- (4) They debated bitterly on certain questions. 他们对于某些问题争论得很激烈。
- (5) They were debating whether to go to the mountains or to the seaside. 他们在争论,是上山还是去海边。

11. 最近我们的工作中出现了一些新的困难。

误: Some new difficulties have recently <u>risen</u> in our work.

E: Some new difficulties have recently arisen in our work.

rise 和 arise 都是不及物动词,但它们的含义有所不同。rise 的意思是"上升","增长","提高"。如:

- (1) China's international prestige is continually rising. 中国的国际威望在不断提高。
- (2) Mercury rises in a thermometer on a hot day. 天 热时温度表的水银柱往上升。

arise 主要表示"出现","发生",常用于借喻。如:

- (1) A strong wind arose and blew our boat onto the rocks 刮起了大风,风使我们的小船触上了礁石。
- (2) An awkward situation has arisen in the Pretoria regime in South Africa. 南非阿扎尼亚政权内出现了困境。

12. 大学毕业后,我被分配到边疆去工作。

误: After graduation, I was distributed to work in the borderland.

E: After graduation, I was assigned to work in the borderland.

distribute 的意思是"分发", 后面跟宾语或宾语接 介 词 to 或 among 引起的短语。如:

- (1) The teacher distributed the books to the students. 教师把书发给学生。
- (2) The mother distributed the apples among her four children. 妈妈把苹果分发给她的四个孩子。

"分配工作"是指派人员到某处去工作,要用 assign,后面一般 接名词(代词)加 to 的短语或不定式,也常用于被动结构。如:

- (1) Soon they assigned him to a new post. 不久, 他们把他派到了一个新的工作岗位。
- (2) After graduation, all students are assigned to suitable jobs. 毕业后所有的学生都分配到了适当的工作。

13. 他们被派到学院去参加短训班。

误: They were sent to colleges to take part in shortterm training courses.

IE: They were sent to colleges to attend short-term training courses.

take part in 一般用于参加一种活动,它后面可以带一些表示集体性活动的名词,如: political activities(政治活动), contest(竞赛), preparations for…(为…的准备工作), the National Day celebration("十一" 庆祝活动)等。

attend 的原义是"出席",所以它的宾语一般是会 议、课程这一类的词。例如: attend a meeting, a lecture (讲演会), a ceremony(典礼), a reception (招待会), a report (报告会, courses(听课)等。

14. 他因出色的木刻展览而被授予金质奖章。

误: The gold medal was <u>rewarded</u> for his fine show of wood cuts.

E: The gold medal was awarded for his fine show of wood cuts.

reward 既可用作名词,也可用作动词,意思是(为某事)给(某人)以"报酬"或"奖赏"。如:

- (1) She rewarded the boy with five yuan for bringing back the lost umbrella. 她赏给了这男孩五元钱,因为这男孩找回了她丢失的伞。
- (2)How can I reward your kindness? 我该怎样酬谢你的帮助?

award 表示 "授予""奖给", 一般指在竞赛中发给某人以奖品或奖章, 或因某人的突出成绩而授以某种称号。如:

- (1) The degree of B.A. was awarded to him. 他被授予 学士学位。
- (2)He was awarded the first prize in the race.他在比赛中获得头奖。

15. 他的棋下得很好,总是赢我。

误: He is good at playing chess. He always wins me. 正, He is good at playing chess. He always beats me. 在体育比赛中常用 win 和 beat 表示"谁赢了谁",但用法不同。beat 后要接被打败的对手。如: Their team beat ours by a score of 4 to 1. 他们队以四比一战胜我队。

win 既可以用作及物动词,也可以用作不及物动词。如说"这场比赛谁赢了?"可以说: Which side won(the game)? win 用作及物动词时后面接的不是被打败的对手而是比赛 本身 或 名次。如: She won the women's national springboard championship in 1987. 她在一九八七年全国女子跳板跳水比赛中获得了冠军。

16. 如果孩子们不守规矩就不让他们跟我们去。

误: The children will not be allowed to come with us if they don't act themselves.

IE: The children will not be allowed to come with us if they don't behave themselves.

act 和 behave 都有 "行为举止表现 (好坏)"的 意思,用作不及物动词时,有时可以换用,如:

- (1) You have acted (behaved) generously.你的行为表现得很慷慨。
- (2) He has behaved (acted) shamefully towards his wife. 他对待妻子的态度是可耻的。

但是, behave 还可与反身代词连用,表示"有礼貌,守规矩", act 则不能。如:

- (1) Can't you make your little boy behave himself? 你不能教你的小孩学点礼貌(或规矩些)吗?
- (2) Learn how to behave yourself. 要学着检点自己的行为(或守规矩)。

17. 我从纽约给她带来一件优美的礼物。

误: I took her a very handsome present from New York.

正: I brought her a very handsome present from New York.

- 一般说来, bring 的带、拿, 其运动方向是朝向说话者: take 的带、拿, 其运动方向是离开说话者。如:
- (1) Bring your daughter with you next time you come. 下次带你女儿来吧。
- (2) Let's have some more drink, and then I'll take you back home. 咱们再喝一点儿, 然后我就带你回家去。
- (3) On holidays they were sometimes taken on outings. 假日里有时候就带他们出去郊游。

18. 他忙于打行装到美国去旅行。

误: He <u>busied packing</u> his trunks for a trip to the United States.

E: He busied himself with packing his trunks for a trip to the United States.

busy 也可用于及物动词,其后要接反身代词,意思是"使…忙碌"。不要跟 to be busy (形容词)+动词的 ing 形式相混。busy oneself with doing sth.(或名词)这个句型表示"(使自己)忙于做某事"。如:

- (1) Mother has busied herself with our affairs for too long. 妈妈为我们的事情忙得太久了。
- (2) To forget his troubles, he busied himself with answering letters. 为了忘记烦恼,他让自己忙于写回信。

19、 自从上次会面以来, 你的脾气变坏了。

误: Your temper has <u>altered</u> for the worse since I saw you last.

IE: Your temper has changed for the worse since I saw you last.

alter 和 change 都可作"改变"解。其不同之处在于, alter 是指事物在形状、体积方面,或人物性格或外貌方面的部分改变,但并非质的变化; Change 多指事物或人物的性格方面所起的明显的变化。如:

- (1) We have altered the house into a barn. 我们把这屋子改建成粮仓。
- (2) The design of this machine must be altered to meet the new requirements. 这台机器的设计必须 改 动, 以适应新的要求。
 - (3) Liquid changes into solid.液体变成固体。
 - (4) The new life changed her mental outlook.新的生