莫语正误比较手册

郑树棠 编著 史善扬 审校

江西人民出版社

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说 明

《英语正误比较手册》是为了满足广大读者在学完基础英语以后,进而提高用词造句和翻译能力的需要而编写的,是一本工具性参考书。

手册从基础和常用词汇、词组着手,在词法、句法、惯用法方面涉及的错误类型有:不恰当的类比造成的错误、语法概念不清楚引起的错误,词形相似或词义相近导致的错误,词汇搭配的错误和违反惯用法的错误等。在编写上,重视语言发展的趋势,不墨守陈规,有些在传统语法看来是不正确的,目前已被大多数人所接受的用法,一般不列为误句。同时也考虑到手册使用的对象,适合英语学习者的水平,避免过难过偏的问题,正误鉴别以《朗曼当代英语词典》作基本标准,并力求与我国现行英语教学中遵循的规则一致。

为了说明千变万化、灵活多样的语言现象,我们设置了比较栏,列出与误句相比较的例句:1)用词、句子结构和所表达的意义均与误句相近,但使用场合不同的正句;2)用词和句子结构与误句相近,但表达意义不同的正句;3)句子结构和表达意义与误句相近,但用词不同的正句。另外,比较栏还补充了例句,进一步说明词的用法。

手册采用词典形式编写,按字母顺序,逐词分条排列。同一词条下有若干个改错点时,则以数目字区别;同一单词而词性不同时,一般另立词条。为了便利读者,手册中使用的语法术语与我国学者编的教材和语法书一致。

由于编者受水平限制,这本手册中一定存在着 缺 点 和 错误,欢迎使用的同志提出批评、指正。

編 者八三年九月

a art

误: There is a f missing here. 这里缺少一个 f。

正: There is an f missing here.

说明: 不定冠词 a 用在以辅音(不是辅音字母)开始的词前面, an 用在以元音(不是元音字母)开始的词前面。这一规则对于字母也适用。f 出现在单词中读作[f], 但是其字母的名称读作[ef], 是以元音开始的。所以,表示"一个f"只能说"an f",不能说"a f"。误句中的 a 应该改为 an。名称读音以元音开始的其它字母同此。

比较: We must insert a "p" between these two letters.

我们必须在这两个字母之间插进一个"P"。

上句中字母 P 前面用 a 是对的。因为它的字母名称读作 [pi:],是以辅音开始的。名称读音以辅音开始的字母(包括元音字母 u)同此。

abide v

误: The decision must be abided by. 这一决定必须遵守。

正: We must abide by the decision.

说明, 在abide by (遵守) 这个短语动词中, by 是介

词,后面接宾语。可以说 abide by 在功能上相当于一个及物动词,但是它只用于主动语态,不用于被动语态。

比较:

- 1) No one can account for the accident. 这次事故的原因谁也无法说明。
- 2) The accident has never been accounted for

这次事故的原因一直没有得到说明。

上两例说明有的短语动词既用于主动语态,也用于被动语态。哪些可以用于两种语态,哪些只能用于一种,在《牛津当代英语习语词典》(The Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English)中逐条均有说明,可供参考。

ability n

误: Man alone has the ability of speaking. 只有人类具有说话的能力。

IE. Man alone has the ability to speak.

说明: 表示"做一(事情)的能力", ability 后面应该用动词不定式,一般不用 of +动名词。

比较: The young man showed ability in painting. 这位年轻人显示了绘画方面的才能。 上句中 painting 是名词,介词 in 指方面。

able adj.

误: He is able of doing the work by himself. 他能够单独做这项工作。 IE: He is able to do the work by himself.

说明: 表示"能够做···(事)",在 be able 后面用动词 不定式,不用 of +动名词。

比较: He is capable of doing the work by himself.

他能够单独干这项工作。 capable 后面须用 of +动名词。

about adv. & prep.

1.误: He has about five or six dictionaries. 他大约有五、六本词典。

IE: He has five or six dictionaries.

说明: 表示"大约什么数目", about 后面应该接确定的数目,一般不接不确定的数目。误句中的 five or six 是不确定的数目, 所以就不能够用 about。

比较: He has about twenty dictionaries. 上句中 twenty 是确定的数目。

2.误. About more than one hundred of the workers on strike were dismissed by the employer. 在罢工的工人中大约有一百多人被雇主开除。

IE: More than one hundred of the workers on strike were dismissed by the employer.

说明: about (大约), 用英语解释就是"a little more or less than"。所以,如果说"about more than…", 就等于在说 "a little more than or less than more than", 两个 more than 互相重复, less than 又与 more than 互相冲突, 所以误句中的

about 应该删去。

比较: About one hundred of the strikers were sacked by the boss.

罢工者中大约有一百人被老板开除。

上例中,用 about 表示略多于或略少于一百人。

3.误. He will be back in about a few days. 大约几天之后他就会回来。

正: He will be back in a few days.

- 说明: a few 表示一个不确定的小数目,前面 若加上 about, 等于说 a little more or less than a few…",即"比少数几个…多一点或少一点",成为一个没有意义的说法了。所以误句中 about 应该删去。同样, some 和 several 前面一般也不可以加上 about。
- 4.误: He got home about at twelve o'clock last night.

昨晚他大约在十二点钟才回家。

正: He got home about twelve o'clock last night.

- 说明: 表示"大约在…点钟",用"about…o'clock"就可以了。若说"about at twelve o'clock",就等于说 "a little before or after at twelve o'clock",其中的 at 是多余的。
- 比较: 1) He got home at about twelve o'clock last night.

昨晚他大约在十二点钟才回家。

上句中"at about twelve o'clock" 可以理解为 "at a point of time which is a little before or after twelve o'clock".

2) I have been here for about a week. 我已经在这里呆了一星期左右。

我们可以说 for about a week, 但不说 about for a week,

5.误: He is about to start the machine at once. 他马上就要开动机器了。

正: He is about to start the machine.

说明: be about to do something 意为 "be on the point of doing something"(正要做某事), 不定式 所表示的行动将在 immediate future 发生。所以用了 be about to, 再用 at once 来说明不定式是多余的。

比较: He is to start the machine at once.
上例中的"is to…"表示根据既定安排而必须做的事情,与 at once 在意义上不重叠。

6.误. The film is about to begin in two minutes. 电影过两分钟就要放映了。

正: The film is about to begin.

说明: 根据 be about to…的意义 (见第5条),用时间状语来修饰它后面的不定式是不适宜的。

比较: 1) The film is to begin in two minutes.
在1)例中"is to begin…"表示根据既定安排,与
two minutes 在意义上不重叠。

2) The film was about to begin when a siren sounded.

电影正要开映,忽然警报拉响了。

在2)例中时间状语 (when 从句) 不是修饰不 定式 to begin 的,它修饰句中的谓语动词。

7.误: You are always leaving things about here and there.

你老是到处乱丢东西。

IE: You are always leaving things about.

说明: 在"leave…about"中, about 的意义就是 here and there, 所以, 误句中的 here and there 是多余的。

比较: 1) Don't leave your toys about on the floor.

别把你们的玩具丢在地板上到处都是。

在1)例中 on the floor 是指出 leave your toys about 的范围。

2) Don't leave your toys about the house. 别把你们的玩具满屋子乱丢。

在2)例中 about 是介词, about the house 的意思是 here and there in the house.

8.误: You will be warm enough if you move about up and down.

只要来回走动, 你就会够暖和的。

正: You will be warm enough if you move about. 说明: move about 就是来回走动的意思,误句中加上 up and down 是多余的,应该删去。

above prep

误: He often hangs his overcoat above the wall.

6

他往往把大衣挂在墙上。

IF: He often hangs his overcoat on the wall.

说明: above 的意义是 "higher than" (高于…), 而且高低两者之间一般存在空隙。因此,误句表示的意义是大衣凌空高挂墙头, 而不是挂在墙的表面。要表示后一个意思的时候, 应 把above 改为 on。

abroad adv.

1.误: He went to abroad last year. 他于去年去国外。

IE: He went abroad last year.

说明: abroad 的意义是 "to a foreign country", 误 句中介词 to 是多余的。

2.误. He is studying in abroad. 他正在国外学习。

IE: He is studying abroad.

说明: abroad 的另一意义是"in a foreign country", 所以误句中介词 in 是多余的。

比较: He has returned from abroad.

他已经从外国回来。

介词 from 可以与 abroad 连用,也可以与其他表示地方的副词连用,如: People come from afar to see the sight. (人们从远方来观看这景象。); Another boy pushed him from behind. (另一个男孩从后面推他。)

absence n

误: The new lathe went out of order during the foreman's absence in the workshop.

工长不在车间时,新车床出了毛病。

IE: The new lathe went out of order during the foreman's absence from the workshop.

说明: absence 表示 "being away" (不在),但是 absence in a certain place 却不是 "不在某处",而是 "不在他处而在某处"。要表示"不在某处",英语应该说"absence from a certain place",误句中 "the foreman's absence in the workshop"表示 "工长不在他处而在车间",不符合句子所要求的意义,应该把 absence 后面的 in 改为 from。

比较: I am surprised at the complete absence in the letter of any information as to the cause of his death

信中关于他的死因只字不提,使我感到意外。

上例中的 absence 用作"lack"意义, in the letter 是介词短语作定语。

absent adj.

误: The new lathe went out of order when the foreman was absent in the workshop.

当工长不在车间时,新车床出了毛病。

IE: The new lathe went out of order when the foreman was absent from the workshop.

说明: absent in the workshop 表示 "不在他处而在 车间",要表示"在他处而不在车间",应该说 "absent from the workshop", 误句中 in 应该改为 from, 才符合句子所要求的意义。

absent v

- 误: Several students absented from the class. 那节课有几名学生缺席。
- IE: Several students absented themselves from the class
- 说明: absent 意为"keep oneself away",是一个需要以反身代词作宾语的及物动词,误句中把它误用作不及物动词了。应在 absented 后面加上宾语 themselves。
- 比较: 1)a. Why did you absent yourself from school yesterday?
 - b. Why did you stay away from school yesterday?

以上两例的意思都是"你昨天为什么不来上课?", 但 stay 在这里是不及物动词, 所以不可说 stay yourself away。absent oneself 是正式用语, stay away 是日常用法。

2)a. Parents should keep their children away from the river.

父母应该防止孩子去河边。

- b. Children had better keep themselves away from the river.
- c. Children had better keep away from the river.

小孩最好别去河边。

以上 a. b. 两例中 keep 是及物 动 词, 分 别 有 children 及反身代词 themselves 作宾语。在 c. 例中 keep 是不及物 动词。

accompany v.

1.误: This Sunday I'll accompany my grandfather to go to the cinema.

这个星期天我将陪祖父去看电影。

- 正: This Sunday I'll accompany my grandfather to the cinema.
- 说明: accompany的意义是"go with…",所以"accompany my grandfather to go to the cinema" 等于说 "go with my grandfather to go to the cinema", 其中的"to go"显然是多余的。
- 比较: She followed him into the room.

 她跟着他走进房间。(不说 She followed him to go into the room.)
- 2.误. He promised to accompany with me to the Summer Palace.

他答应了同我去颐和园。

- 正: He promised to accompany me to the Summer Palace.
- 说明: accompany 表示 "go with…", 是及物 动 词, 后面直接跟宾语, 不可加介词 with。
- 3.误: The well-known professor, accompanied by his assistants, have attended the opening

ceremony.

这位著名的教授在他的助手陪同下出席了开幕式。

- IE: The well-known professor, accompanied by his assistants, has attended the opening ceremony.
- 说明: 上句中"The well-known professor, accompanied by his assistants" 在语法上不等于 "The well-known professor and his assistants"。所以, 只有 professor 是主语, 动词谓语应该使用单数形式。

accomplish v

误: It gives me much pleasure to learn that you have accomplished another success. 听说你又一次获得了成功,我很高兴。

IE: It gives me much pleasure to learn that you have achieved another success

说明: accomplish 的意义 是 "bring to a successful finish"(成功地完成),常跟的宾语是 job,task,any-thing, nothing, the building of a bookcase (制作一个书箱), the building of socialism (建设社会主义) 一类的词或词组。用 success 或 victory 等词作 accomplish 的宾语是不合适的。误句中的 accomplished 应该改为 achieved。

比较: 1) He will never accomplish anything.

2) He will never achieve anything.

上两例中,宾语是 anything, 用 accomplish 或 achieve 都可以。

accordance n

- 误: Everything has been done in accordance to the rules
 - 一切都按照规则做了。
- E: Everything has been done in accordance with the rules.
- 说明: "in accordance with"末尾的介词是 with,"according to"末尾的介词是 to, 两者不可混淆。

according adv.

1.误: The exhibits were arranged according with schools.

展览品按学校分别排列。

- 正: The exhibits were arranged according to schools.
- 说明: "according to"末尾的介词是 to, "in accordance with..."末尾的介词是 with, 两者不可混淆。
- 2.误: According to me, their boss is a real tyrant. 依我看, 他们的老板是个十足的暴君。
 - In my opinion, their boss is a real tyrant.
- 说明: according to 一般用于表示根据其他人的意见, 不用来表示本人意见。表示自己的看法, 一般应用 in my opinion。
- 比较: 1) According to Mary, the canteen isn't very exciting.

据玛丽说, 那餐厅不大好。

2) In my opinion, unemployment is a cur-