

# 英语中12个典型的中国式错误

1.这个价格对我挺合适的。

误: The price is very suitable for me.

正: The price is right.

提示: suitable(合适的、相配的)最常见的用法是以否定的形式出现在告示或通知上, 如: 下列节目儿童不宜。The following programme is not suitable for children. 这句话用后面的说法会更合适。

2.你是做什么工作的呢?

误: What's your job?

正: Are you working at the moment?

提示: what's your job这种说法难道也有毛病吗?是的。因为如果您的谈话对象刚刚失业, 如此直接的问法会让对方有失面子, 所以您要问: 目前您是在上班吗?Are you working at the moment?接下来您才问: 目前您在哪儿工作呢?Where are you working these days?或者您从事哪个行业呢?What line of work are you in?

3.用英语怎么说?

误: How to say?

正: How do you say this in English?

提示: How to say是在中国最为泛滥成灾的中国式英语之一, 这绝不是地道的英语说法。同样的句子有: 请问这个词如何拼写?How do you spell that please?请问这个单词怎么读?How do you pronounce this word?

4.明天我有事情要做。

误: I have something to do tomorrow.

正: I am tied up all day tomorrow.

提示: 用I have something to do来表示您很忙, 这也完全是中国式的说法。因为每时每刻我们都有事情要做, 躺在那里睡大觉也是事情, 所以您可以说我很忙, 脱不开身: I'm tied up.还有其他的说法: I can't make it at that time. I'd love to, but I can't, I have to stay at home.

5.我没有英文名。

误: I haven't English name.

正: I don't have an English name.

提示: 许多人讲英语犯这样的错误, 从语法角度来分析, 可能是语法功底欠缺, 因为have在这里是实义动词, 而不是在现在完成时里面那个没有意义的助动词, 所以, 这句话由肯定句变成否定句要加助动词。

6.我想我不行。

误: I think I can't.

正: I don't think I can.

提示: 汉语里说“我想我不会”的时候, 英语里面总是说“我不认为我会”。以后您在说类似的英语句子的时候, 只要留心, 也会习惯英语的表达习惯的。

7.我的舞也跳得不好。

误: I don't dance well too.

正: I am not a very good dancer either.

提示: 当我们说不擅长做什么事情的时候, 英语里面通常用not good at something, 英语的思维甚至直接跳跃到: 我不是一个好的舞者。

8.现在几点钟了?

误: What time is it now?

正: What time is it, please?

提示: What time is it now是一个直接从汉语翻译过的句子, 讲英语的时候没有必要说now, 因为您不可能问What time was it yesterday, 或者What time is it tomorrow?所以符合英语习惯的说法是: 请问现在几点了?还有一种说法是: How are we doing for time?这句话在有时间限制的时候特别合适。

9.我的英语很糟糕。

误: My English is poor.

正: I am not 100% fluent, but at least I am improving.

提示: 有人开玩笑说, 全中国人最擅长的一句英文是: My English is poor. 外国人遇到自己外语不好的情况, 他们会说: I am still having a few problem, but I am getting better.

10.你愿意参加我们的晚会吗?

误: Would you like to join our party on Friday?

正: Would you like to come to our party on Friday night?

提示: join往往是指参加俱乐部或者协会, 如: join a health club; join the Communist Party.事实上, 常常与party搭配的动词是come 或者go. 如go a wild party, 或者come to a Christmas Party.

11.我没有经验。

误: I have no experience.

正: I don't know much about that.

提示: I have no experience这句话听起来古里古怪, 因为您只需要说那方面我懂得不多, 或者这方面我不在行, 就行了。I am not really an expert in this area.

12.——这个春节你回家吗?

——是的, 我回去。

--Will you be going back home for the Spring Festival?

误: --Of course!

正: --Sure. / Certainly.

提示: 以英语为母语的人使用of course的频率要比中国的学生低得多, 只有在回答一些众所周知的问题时才说of course. 因为of course后面隐含的一句话是: “我当然知道啦!难道我是一个傻瓜吗?” 因此, of course带有挑衅的意味。在交谈时, 用sure或certainly效果会好得多。

## 英语词汇语法选择题训练

1.We are encouraged to \_\_\_\_ the clothes we don't need any longer to those poor people.

- A. give up                      B. give in  
C. give back                      D. give away

2.He ran as fast as he could \_\_\_\_ to catch the bus.

- A. hope                              B. to hope  
C. hoping                              D. hoped

3.I like swimming, while what my brother enjoys \_\_\_\_.

- A. cooking                              B. to cook  
C. is cooking                              D. cook

4.When products made in factories \_\_\_\_, they are thrown away as garbage.

- A. come to an end                      B. are put to use  
C. are used up                              D. wear out

5.It was decided to \_\_\_\_ the search when there was no hope of finding the missing girl alive.

- A. call off                              B. take up  
C. keep off                              D. ring up

### 【解析】

1.答案: D。give up放弃, give in上交, give back归还, give away赠送。有些同学可能在理解句义上会有困难, 这句话的意思是我们被鼓励将不再需要的衣物捐赠给贫穷的人们, 这里 we don't need any longer充当定语从句修饰 clothes, 故选D。

2.答案: C。其中的现在分词短语hoping to catch the bus用做伴随状语, 即一边跑一边希望能赶上汽车。但是, 如果选B, 将to hope to catch the bus视为目的状语行不行呢? 不行。因为“他拼命地跑”目的是“为了赶上公共汽车”, 而不是“为了希望赶上公共汽车”, 换句话说, 将“希望”作为“目的”不妥。

3.答案: C。学生看到enjoy容易错选为A, 认为是enjoy doing sth. 其实, 本句中的what my brother enjoys是主语从句, 相当于: The thing that my brother enjoys is cooking.

4.答案: D。wear out本题中意指用坏, 穿破, 如: The machine will soon wear out.(这机器即将用坏。)come to an end(结束), put...to use(投入使用), use up(用完), come into use(开始投入使用)。根据句意选D。

5.答案: A。call off(=cancel)取消, take up从事, keep off远离, ring up打电话。