

英语写作中最易犯的错误(二)



数词

1. There are fourteen hundreds students in our school.

Hundred / thousand / million / score / dozen等词前有具体数字时后不加s, 前面没有具体数字时在其后加s和of, 表示大约几百几千的概念。如 two hundred students (两百个学生), hundreds of students (成百上千个学生)。例句中应把hundreds 改为hundred。

2. Their school is twice as larger as our school.

表倍数关系的as...as中间只能用形容词或副词的原级。因此把larger改为large。

3. Today's homework is a five-hundred-words composition.

几个单词由连字符连接而组成的复合形容词中的名词只能用单数, 所以把five-hundred-words改为five-hundred-word。

4. Two third of the students in our school are from America.

英语表达中分数的分子用基数词, 分母用序数词, 分子大于1时分母后要加s, 所以就把third 改为thirds。

形容词和副词

形容词和副词容易被误用, 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级也是应注意的重点。

1. The patient appeared nervously when he talked to the doctor.

appear在此是个系动词, 其后应接形容词作表语, 所以把nervously改为nervous。

2. The artist worked hardly to finish his drawings on time.

此句需要一个副词来修饰, hardly是副词, 但意为“几乎不”, hard 也可以是副词, 表努力, 因此把 hardly改为hard。

3. This shirt is more cheaper than that one.

此处more只构成比较级, 而不能修饰比较级, 因此把more去掉。

4. He is the most successful of the two businessmen.

两者相比较时, 比较级前用定冠词, 三者或三者以上才用most, 因此把most改为more。

5. He works less harder than he used to.

表不如……时用less加上形容词和副词的原

级, 因此把harder改为hard。

6. The book is fairly more interesting than that one.

fairly只能修饰形容词和副词的原级, 可以修饰比较级的副词或短语有: much, even, still, far, a lot, a little, a bit, any, no, by far, rather等, 因此把fairly改为rather。

7. This is as an interesting a story as the one in the magazine.

as...as中间的词序是as加上形容词加上a(n)加上名词再加上as, 因此应改为as interesting a story as the one。

8. The weather here is nicer than Xizang.

同样的事物才能相比较, weather和Xizang不具有可比性, 因此应改为The weather here is nicer than that of Xizang。

9. I would rather take a train than went by bus.

这个词组为would rather do... than do..., 因此把went改为go。

10. Is there interesting anything at the meeting?

修饰anything, something, everything, nothing的形容词都要放在它们的后面。

11. I never have seen such a person before.

像never之类的副词在句中应放在be动词、助动词之后, 实意动词之前。因为应改为I have never seen such a person before。

12. The book is worth to be read.

be worth doing意为值得做, 因此改为The book is worth reading。

13. It is sure that he will succeed.

sure的主语只能为人, 而certain的主语可为人和物, 因此把sure改为certain。

14. He is regarded as one of the best alive writers at present.

alive为表语形容词, 偶尔也做后置定语, 因此把alive改为living, 或把alive放在writers后面。

15. I don't know that he has finished the work yet.

yet用于否定和疑问句, already用于肯定句, 把yet改为already。

16. He said nearly nothing at the meeting.

nearly不与否定词用在同一个句子中, 而almost可以, 因此把nearly改为almost。



【趣味英语】

有dog的英语短语

Most dogs in the United States seem to have an easy life. They sleep a lot and get fat often. People take their dogs for a walk twice a day and also let them play outside. Dogs get medical care when they are sick or injured. What a great life! Right?

But a man's life cannot be so easy like this. Some people say, "We live in a dog-eat-dog world." That means many people are competing for the same things such as a good job. They say that to be successful a person has to work like a dog. This means they have to work very hard. Such hard work can make people dog-tired. And the situation would be even worse if they became sick as a dog.

Still, people say, "Every dog has its day." This means that every person enjoys a successful period during his or her life. To be successful, people often have to learn new skills. Yet, some people say that you can never teach an old dog new tricks. They believe that older people do not like to learn new things and will not change the way they do things.

Some people are compared to dogs in bad ways. People who are unkind or uncaring can be described as meaner than a junkyard dog. Junkyard dogs live in places where people throw away things they do not want. Mean dogs are often used to guard this property. They bark or attack people who try to enter the property. However, sometimes a man appears to be threatening, but he is really not so bad. We say his bark is worse than his bite.

Many dogs in the United States sleep in safe little houses near their owner's home. These doghouses provide shelter. Husbands and wives often use this doghouse term when they are angry at each other. For example, a woman might get angry with her husband for coming home late or forgetting their wedding anniversary. She might tell him that he is in the doghouse. She may not treat him nicely until he apologizes. However, the husband may decide that it is best to leave things alone and not to create more problems. He might decide to let sleeping dogs lie.

Dog expressions also are used to describe the weather. The dog days of summer are the hottest days of a year. A rainstorm may cool the weather but we do not want it to rain too hard. We do not want it to rain cats and dogs.