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big rain last night. [ 正 ] There was a heavy rain last night. [ 析 ]

大雨在英语中只能用a heavy rain而不要用a big rain. bit [ 误 ]

He is a bit fool. [ 正 ] He is a bit of a fool. [ 析 ] a bit可以作程

度副词，与a little相同，但它用于名词前应用a bit of, 而用于形

容词前则应用a bit，如：Im a bit tired, 而其简答的否定句应

为Not a bit, (一点儿也不。)又如：-Do you mind if I open the

door? -Not a bit. black [ 误 ] The children became black after

swimming in the sea. [ 正 ] The children became sunburned after

swimming in the sea. [ 析 ] 因太阳照晒而皮肤变黑，不应

用black而应用sunburned, sun colour或dark. [ 误 ] The girl has

black eyes and black hair [ 正 ] The girl has dark eyes and black

hair. [ 析 ] 英语中black eyes的意思是被打得发青的眼睛。 [

误 ] The Europeans like red tea. [ 正 ] The Europeans like black

tea. [ 析 ] 红茶在英文中应为black tea. 这种惯用法还有

：black and blue(鼻青脸肿，青一块紫一块)；blackandwhite(黑

白电视片)。go black意为"在失去知觉时眼前一片黑暗"；look

black意为"情况不妙，前景暗淡"。如：After the fight he was

black and blue. On TV, I like colour for something and

blackandwhite for others. body [ 误 ] Going to bed earlier and

getting up earlier is good for your body. [ 正 ] Going to bed earlier

and getting up earlier is good for your health. [ 析 ] 中文常讲对

你身体有利，而英文中则讲对你健康有利。 borrow [ 误 ]

May I lend some books from the library? [ 正 ] May I borrow some books from the library? [ 误 ] How long can I borrow it? [ 正 ] How long can I keep it? [ 析 ] 英语中有三个词都可译为"借", 但意义各不相同如:"借入"是borrow, 其常用句型结构是borrow something from somebody, 这是个瞬间性动词, 不可与表示延续的时间状语连用。例如: The students want to borrow some books from the library. "借出"用lend, 即借给别人东西。其常用句型是lend somebody something, 或lend something to somebody. 例如: Could you lend us your dictionary? 或Could you lend your dictionary to us? 它也是瞬间性动词, 也不能与延续的时间状语连用。keep则是延续性动词, 可以和表示长时间段的时间状语连用, 也可与how long等疑问词连用, 如: You can keep it for three days. born (bear的过去分词) [ 误 ] I born in Shanghai. [ 正 ] I was born in Shanghai. [ 误 ] He was born from Greek parents. [ 正 ] He was born of Greek parents. [ 析 ] "出身于.....样的家庭"不要作from而要用of, 例如: He was born of a poor family. both [ 误 ] They both are students. [ 正 ] They are both students. [ 误 ] They refuse both to answer this question. [ 正 ] They both refuse to answer this question. [ 析 ] both作同位语时, 一般要用在be动词之后实意动词之前。 [ 误 ] I know his both parents. [ 正 ] I know both his parents. [ 误 ] The both brothers were students. [ 正 ] Both the brothers were students. [ 正 ] Both brothers were students. [ 析 ] 当both与形容词性物主代词my, his, her等以及定冠词the连用时, 都应将这些词置于both之后。另外, 在与定冠词连用时the可以省略。 [ 误 ] Both of my parents are not

at home. [ 正 ] Neither of my parents are at home. [ 误 ] Both of your answers are not right. [ 正 ] Neither of your answers is right. [ 正 ] Both your answers are wrong. [ 析 ] both不能用于否定句中作主语。表示"两者都不"时要用neither.但作宾语时both与either则都对，但要注意句意有所不同。例如：I cannot give both of the books to you. (我不能将两本书全给你。)而I cannot give either of the books to you. (两本书中哪本书也不能给你。)

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