

# 英语中高级考试 辨错改错习题集注

李玲玲 主编



北京理工大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

辨错改错是英语测试中常用的一种题型,也是考生丢分较多的难题之一。作者根据多年的教学经验和学生在这方面常出现的错误,归纳总结编成此书。全书包括三章:第一章把常见错误分为14类分别加以论述和进行单项练习;第二章在单项练习基础上进行混合改错练习;第三章进一步做篇章改错练习。本书的最大特点是:重点突出,论述明细,由简到繁,精讲多练。因此,本书是目前国内少有的很实用的参考书。

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## 前 言

多年来, 辨错改错题在各类考试中一直占据着稳固的地位, 成为一个长盛不衰的题项, 如在大学英语六级考试、研究生入学考试、EPT 及 TOFEL 等国家级考试中, 这类题都占相当比例。为何这一题项如此备受青睐呢? 作为一种测试形式, 辨错改错有着其它题型所无法取代的优点。首先, 从某种意义上讲, 考试不仅是对考生知识水平的检验, 而且也是对其平时学习的督促。由于中、英两种语言上的差异, 英语学习者往往从汉语习惯出发, 在学习英语的过程中出现这样或那样的错误。帮助他们克服这种错误倾向的最好方法, 就是让他们走到一面“镜子”——万花筒般的典型错误面前, 对自己常出现的错误进行对照、透视, 尔后加以克服。这样就可以把考试与平时的学习密切结合起来, 从而避免为考试而考试、为考试而学习的现象。其次, 辨错改错属于综合性较强的题型之一, 对于考生综合运用语言的能力有较强的测试性。特别是近年来某些考试中出现的新一类辨、改错题目, 即篇章综合改错, 更是在难度上提高了一个档次。这对考生的语言基本功和综合分析能力无疑是一个新的挑战。

虽然很难准确地说出英语语言使用中常见的错误有多少种, 但任何事物都有其本身固有的规律。考试既然是对考生英语水平的测试, 因此, 考试的内容就离不开考生平时学习的实际。辨错改错题目无论如何也超不出学习者某一特定阶段出现的英语语言方面的错误, 无非是语法、词汇、修辞及上下文的指代照应、连贯表达与逻辑关系等。为了帮助考生掌握辨错改错的关键与方法, 本书系统地把常见的错误类型

归纳为十四类，遵循由简到繁的原则，从单项分类辨错改错开始，经过句子混合辨错改错，最后过渡到篇章综合辨错改错。其目的在于帮助考生由大量的单项练习开始，熟悉各种类型的错误，逐步总结出一些规律性的方法，最终学会以敏捷的思路和有效的判断，去运用自己的语言知识，找出正确的答案。为了给考生以理论上的指导，在每类单项习题前，本书对每一种错误类型都作了典型示例分析，并给以解题指导，然后进行单项改错练习。虽然单项练习由于标明了错误类型从而降低了难度，但为了促进“质变”，“量变”的累积也是必不可少的。

学习英语的过程也是一个获得英语文化背景知识的过程。因此，在最后的篇章改错中，本书所选文章在难易程度得当的基础上，力求使题材情趣多样，内容充实。这些文章大多是国内外近年来发表的，内容涉及文理各科，融知识性、趣味性和时代气息于一体，使读者在辨错改错的同时，增加词汇量，扩大知识面，开阔视野，以求取得一箭数雕之效果。

为了使考生既“知其然”，亦“知其所以然”，我们在每项练习后不仅给出答案，同时也作了详细的注释。本书编者从事英语教学工作已多年，对于学生在学习过程中常犯的错误十分了解，故许多练习是有针对性地设计的。因此，即使不是为了迎考，读者也一定能从做本书的习题中有所收获。本书适用于四、六级以上考生及同等水平的其他读者。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免会有错误，恳请广大读者与同行批评指正。

**编者**

**一九九六年七月**

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species were rare.

D

D 错, 应改为 was。species (物种, 种类) 的单复数形式相同。本句中 species 受前面的 that 修饰, 显然是单数名词。

3. The most famous alumnus of the college were  
A B  
invited to participate in the graduation ceremony and  
C  
related activities scheduled for late May.

D

B 错, 应改为 was。因为 alumnus (男校友, 男毕业生) 是单数名词, 其复数形式为 alumni。

4. The number of cases in France have risen to the  
A B  
point where many analysts are warning about the  
C D  
Italianization of the country.

B 错, 应改为 has。本句中 cases 是可数名词复数, 但 number 是主语部分的中心词, 指的是整体的概念, 即 cases 的“数量”。注意区别 the number of + 名词和 a number of + 名词谓动词在数上的区别用法。

5. The audience is dressed in a variety of ways, some  
A B  
in suits and dresses, some in jeans.  
C D

A 错, 应改为 are。因为 audience 是集合名词, 其谓动词的数要与含意一致: 若含意指的是单数, 则谓动词用单数形式, 如 The audience was very crazy; 若含意指的是复数, 则谓动词用复数形式, 如本句。其它相同用法的集合名词

有 class, committee, crew, staff, team, family, crowd, group 等。

6. The weeks of summer training are often as tense for sports writers as it is for football players.  
A B C D

A 错, 应改为 is often。因为 the weeks 虽以复数形式出现, 但实际上指的是抽象的时间概念, 要看成单数。再看下面的例子: Five minutes is not long at all.

7. In education, there should be a good balance in the branches of knowledge that contributes effective thinking and wise judgement.  
A B C D

C 错, 应改为 contribute。因为 that 从句的真正主语是 the branches of knowledge, 其中心词是 branches, 意为“各门知识”。

8. The International Conference on Population and Development, being held in Cairo this week, were in danger of falling apart before it even got started.  
A B C D

D 错, 应改为 was。因为本句的主语是 conference; 由于主语和谓语相隔较远, 容易造成判断上的错误。

## 二、解题指导

本节示例主要解决主谓一致问题, 因此判定主语是单数名词还是复数名词、是可数名词还是不可数名词、是单数概

念还是复数概念，就成了做题时考虑的焦点。此外，有些主语不是名词，而是一个词组或是整个句子，那么，该如何来判定主谓一致问题呢？下面是做这一类题应当注意的几点要领。

(一) 从形式上判定。规则名词看字型，不规则名词要熟记，单、复数同形的名词则需借助句中的其它线索，如从句修饰语的主动词或并列句的主动词是单数还是复数。

(二) 从含意上判断。有些集合名词（如 team, class, group, committee 等）既可表示单一事物的整体，亦可表示整体中各个部分，此时，谓语动词用何种形式，要根据句子的上下文的含义来决定。另外，当两个以上的单数名词并列作句子主语时，同样需从意念上判断，如：① *War and Peace* is a world-famous novel. ② *War and peace* are two choices between which man must constantly decide. 很多情况下，“意念判断”是一条行之有效的规则，这一点从例题中亦可以反映出。

(三) 熟练掌握主谓一致方面的语法知识和习惯用法。如 either of, none of, neither of 等词组作主语时，谓语动词按习惯用法应为单数。

除上述几点外，审题时要抓住主语，无论其后的修饰语有多长，不要被修饰语、插入语等迷惑，认真、准确地辨别主语的单复数以便正确地判定谓语动词的单复数。

本节习题中除主谓一致方面的题目外，还有一小部分题是关于名词在数方面的应用题，即名词作修饰语时，在数方面的用法，某些集合名词以及一些特殊名词在数方面的用法等。其规则在题解中都有详细的说明，这里就不赘述了。

### 三、练习及其答案与注释

#### (一) 练习

1. A flock of swans were flying through the sky in perfect formation following the leader.  
A B C D
2. The recorder-like flutes were covered from a length of soft, straight-grained wood, like willow or box elder, that were split in half and hollowed out.  
A B C D.
3. The judge always believes that law and order keep the society going on well.  
A B C D.
4. All communication with the north have been stopped by snowstorms.  
A B C D.
5. Every man, woman, and child in this community are now aware of the terrible consequences of the habit of smoking.  
A B C D.
6. Approximately three-fourths of the earth's surface are covered with water.  
A B C D.
7. A zebra's stripes helps this animal hide from its  
A B C D.  
修改.

enemies.

D

8. An analytical index group many individual subtopics

A

B

under major subject headings.

C

D

9. Both the male and female walrus (海象) has large tusks

A

B

that make them prime targets for attack by ivory

C

D

hunters.

10. A very small fraction of the Sun's light and heat are

A

B

C

emitted in such directions.

D

11. Jacques Médecin, 66, a fellow conservative, who may

A

soon be keeping him company: charged with multiple

B

C

counts of embezzlement (贪污) and tax fraud, are sched-

D

uled to return to France for trial.

12. The president of the college, together with the deans,

A

B

are planning a conference for the purpose of laying

C

D

down certain regulations.

13. When she was in trouble that night, she called for help,

A

B

C

but there was no police in the street.

D

14. The plant manager, like many workers, were very

A

B

experienced in safety precautions.  
C D

15. This article deals with the natural phenomenon which  
A

are most interesting to everyone.  
B C D

16. Mr Gilmore is one of those men who appears to be  
A

friendly, however, it is very hard to deal with him.  
B C D

17. Neither of the alternatives that had been outlined at  
A

the last meeting were acceptable to the executive com-  
B C D  
mittee.

18. It is believed that there is a growing gulf—a widening  
A

“communication gap” —between the governors and the  
B C D  
governed in modern technological society.

19. All trade between the two countries were suspended  
A B C

pending (悬而未决) negotiation of a new agreement. *trade was up; was*  
D

20. Every village or tribe of the North American Indian  
confederacy have its annual green corn dance, a festival  
B A B C

in which social ties are renewed.  
D

21. Folk singer Neil Young, accompanied by the musical  
A B

group Stray Gators, are appearing in concert at the Stu-  
C D  
dent Center on Saturday night.

22. Everyone who majors in architecture and fine arts  
A B C  
study History of Art 450.  
D
23. John Dewey is generally considered one of the greatest  
A B  
modern educational philosopher.  
C D
24. Anyone who wish to participate in the state lottery may  
A B C  
do so by purchasing a ticket at a store which displays  
D  
the official lottery seal.
25. The first two problems are very difficult, but the rest  
A B C  
is easy.  
D
26. Dr. Jones ordered two pieces of equipments for the  
A B C D  
laboratory.
27. Neither my traveler's checks nor the money that my  
father cabled me are sufficient to pay for the tickets.  
A B C D
28. Jim was upset last night because he had to do  
A B C  
a lot of homeworks.  
D
29. Langston Hughes always seemed to know exactly who  
A  
he was and those knowledges helped make him one of  
B C  
the most respected writers in the United States.  
D



30. Mineral prospects use their knowledge of geophysics  
A B  
to locate deposits of oil, uranium, and other valuable  
C  
mineral.  
D
31. The kind of books an author writes depend on the kind  
A B C  
of man who he is.  
D
32. Even though the average women possesses less physical  
A B C  
strength than the average man, she is believed to have  
D  
greater stamina (耐力).
33. Before he retired last April, Mr. Thompson worked as  
A B  
foreign students advisor for forty years at Community  
C  
College.  
D
34. To me, a hundred dollars are a lot of money.  
A B C D
35. Either your parents or your wife are allowed to step  
A B C  
out of the house.  
D
36. War and peace are a constant theme in history.  
A B C D
37. A writer and educator have visited our school, giving  
A B C D  
several lectures.
38. Many a student have made the same mistake as yours.  
A B C D