

读短文 查错误

Short Readings for
Better Proof-Reading Power



The weather tells you what clothes to wear.

袁敬祥 著
By K. C. Yuen



四川大学出版社

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引进版序

《实用英语技巧系列》到底是一套阅读教材呢，抑或是一套语法书？作为这套书简体版的出版者，我们只能说《实用英语技巧系列》既非此非彼，又是此是彼。

阅读在英语学习中起着举足轻重的作用。的确，通过这种方法获得的知识不易遗忘。这套书让读者在生动活泼的语言环境中接触英语、熟悉常见的语言现象，并且能够运用这些语言知识，还这些鲜活的语言现象以本来面目。

《实用英语技巧系列》采取深入浅出的讲解、编排精巧的练习，让读者在轻松愉悦的阅读过程中掌握英语学习技巧——恰当运用时态、限定词，娴熟运用六种阅读技巧，掌握常用单词，扩大词汇量，善于发现常见错误并改正错误。

每篇文章只需不到两分钟就可读完，但是读者自然会发现这些小短文对他们的英文写作能力的提高也会产生意想不到的效果！

这套丛书乃我社从中华书局（香港）引进，在香港已重印多次。作者袁敬祥（K. C. Yuen）先生是香港资深英语教师，相信在他的引领下，读者能够更有信心地迎接各种考试，提高英语学习能力。

当然我们相信，除此之外，读者们一定会另有所获：

你知道微波炉的煮食原理吗？你知道怎样煮鸡蛋吗？

如遇火灾怎么办？有人窒息时该如何抢救？

参加应聘面试以后，如果你给主考官发一封感谢信是不是会让你的诚意和交流能力显得与众不同呢？

什么是成功？什么是幸福？……

请在书中寻找答案。

如果读者在掌握了本书介绍的英语学习技巧之后又从此开始感受到阅读的魅力，那么这应该是这套丛书引进的最终目的！

四川大学出版社

2001年8月

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《实用英语技巧系列》总序

本丛书系为具有香港中三至中七程度的读者编写的。

一般而言，在学习非母语时，要有系统地掌握外语很困难，从课本上学习到的基础知识也不容易记住，往往只停留在一般阅读的层面。因此在运用时常常捉襟见肘，甚至束手无策。

通过本丛书的设计和编写，读者可以轻松而有条理地吸收英语知识。通过趣味性的短文阅读，以及作者有重点、有条理的分析，快捷增强运用英语的能力自是指日可待了。

本丛书有以下几个特点：

1. 精选短文多篇，内容浅易又有趣味。
2. 重点归纳介绍短文中使用的各种语法、词类、词汇、短语、问答技巧等等，帮助读者掌握学习英语的基本技巧。
3. 设计多种形式、增进学习效果的练习，并附答案。

学习方法：

1. 细心阅读短文和作者的重点提示。
2. 对照短文和作者的分析，思考重点内容在短文中的作用。
3. 最后做练习。

中华书局出版部 谨识

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引 言

本书针对以中文为母语的读者，在运用英文时所遇到的问题而写。笔者积多年的教学经验，收集学生在学习和考试时经常犯的错误，加以分析，并找出其犯错的原因，尽量改善读者运用英语的能力。

全书将常见的错误分为五大部分，并举出对及错的例子，附注解释，务求让读者明白错误的原因。同时在每部分开始前，都有简短而有趣的文章，帮助进一步分析这些常见错误，借此加强读者的辨误能力。练习部分还可让读者复习巩固刚学到的知识。

我们深信通过此书，读者能够掌握辨识英文一般错误的技巧，无论在有关的考试或在写作方面，能更加充满信心，挥洒自如地运用英语。

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Section One

Redundant Words

(多余的字)

Passages

1

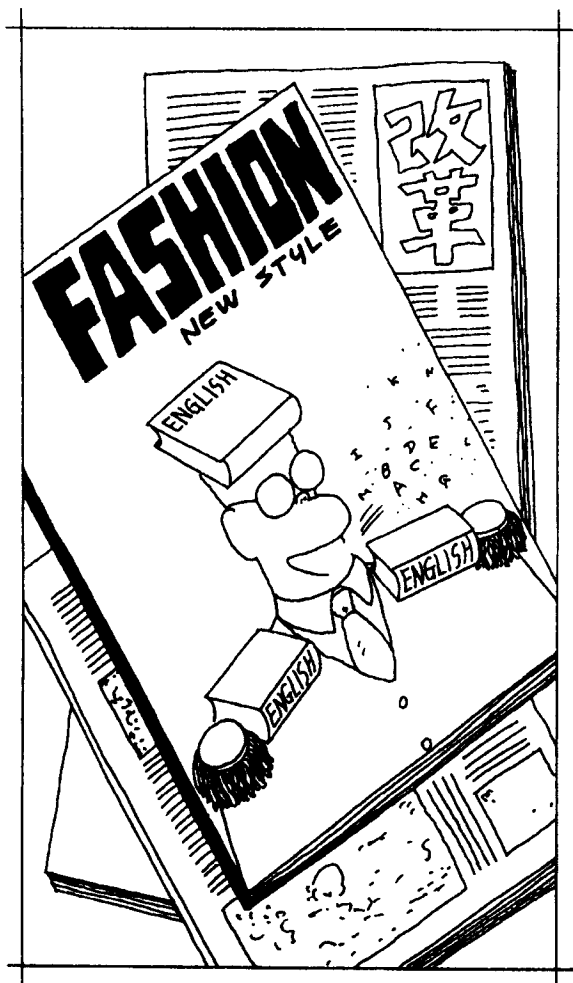
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The English Language in China

»» Read the passage below carefully and note the mistakes in bold letters. Explain each mistake.

Whatever may be their view of the West, there are few who **question about**⁽¹⁾ the usefulness of knowing a foreign language; and the study of English particularly, a compulsory secondary subject, has become all the rage.

The craze for learning English is part of a zeal for self-improvement. A recent public opinion poll, which questioned the wishes of several **thousands**⁽²⁾ married young people of Changsha, Chairman Mao's old home, showed that far **more of**⁽³⁾ people would rather **to devote**⁽⁴⁾ their spare time to acquiring knowledge than to dating or making money. Evening schools have rapidly become more numerous in the cities, attracting particularly people in their thirties, whose schooling had been interrupted



They feel that they badly need to catch up.

by the Cultural Revolution, and who feel that they badly need to **catch up with**⁽⁵⁾.

The purpose of the students flocking to these schools is, in most cases, based on practical consideration, to **acquire from**⁽⁶⁾ the paper qualifications necessary to broaden their career horizons. This is why there has been such a mania for diplomas. One day, these people hope, **all of this**⁽⁷⁾ spare-time study will pay off, in promotion, in **the**⁽⁸⁾ higher pay, or in better career opportunities. The economic reforms have sharpened the lines of competitiveness in Chinese society, and shifted the criteria by which people are identified as talented.

»» Error analysis (分析错处)

1. "Who question", not "who question about".

× ... *there are few who question about the usefulness...*

✓ ... *there are few **who question** the usefulness...*

在文章中, "question" 是提出疑问之意, 是动词, 若 "about" 出现在 "question" 后面, "question" 便会被混淆为名词。

2. Unnecessary plural number.

× ... *the wishes of several thousands married young people...*

✓ ... *the wishes of **several thousand** married young people...*

"Several thousand" 是形容词, 因此 "thousand" 不可以是复数。

3. "Far more people", not "far more of people".

× ... *that far more of people would rather...*

✓ ... *that far more people would rather...*

“More” 是形容词，形容 “people”，因此不需要加上 “of”，而 “far” 是副词，修饰 “more”。

4. “Would rather devote”, not “would rather to devote”.

✗ ... *people would rather to devote their spare time...*

✓ ... *people would rather devote their spare time...*

“Would rather” 后面必须是 “infinitive without ‘to’”。

5. “To catch up”, not “to catch up with”.

✗ ... *that they badly need to catch up with.*

✓ ... *that they badly need to catch up.*

“Catch up” 是赶上的意思，若 “catch up” 后面加上 “with”，其后必须有一个名词或代名词。

6. “To acquire”, not “to acquire from”.

✗ ... *to acquire from the paper qualifications necessary...*

✓ ... *to acquire the paper qualifications necessary...*

“To acquire” 后面有宾语才可以用 “from”。

7. “All this”, not “all of this”.

✗ ... *all of this spare-time study will pay off...*

✓ ... *all this spare-time study will pay off...*

“All” 与不可数名词连用时是单数，不可以与 “of” 连用。

8. Wrong use of the comparative form.

✗ ... *in promotion, in the higher pay, or in better career opportunities.*

✓ ... *in promotion, in higher pay, or in better career*

opportunities.

“the” 只可以与形容词最高级连用，如 “the highest pay”。

Playing with Death

»» Read the passage below carefully and note the mistakes in bold letters. Explain each mistake.

American thrill-seekers **need not to**⁽¹⁾ try sky-diving or other dangerous games to get excitement. A kind of food called Fugu, has come to the United States. Fugu is a Japanese seafood dish which has killed hundreds of people.

The Fugu or puffer fish, is said to be so delicious that many Japanese eat it with relish, well **aware of**⁽²⁾ that they may be killed by eating one of the most poisonous fish in the world. This kind of fish is rare outside Japan. The dish is now appearing in the menu of seven **high-classes**⁽³⁾ restaurants in New York City. But the man who brought the dish to New York said it was safe to eat **it**⁽⁴⁾.

Mr. Nobuyoshi Kuraoka, owner of Restaurant Nippon in New York said, "Fugu has been a favourite food in Japan for more than two thousand years. There are 15 different kinds of Fugu, all prepared from puffer fish. It will be safe to eat it if it is **prepared for by**⁽⁵⁾ a licensed chef."

Fugu can be deadly if it is not properly **cleaned up**⁽⁶⁾. Great skill and care, therefore, is required in preparing Fugu for the table. It is now imported to the United States up to three times a year between September and March when the fish is in season. It