怎样学好考好大学英语

综合改错篇

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前　言

综合改错是大学英语六级考试中采用的一种主观题测试形式。其目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。它推动了英语教学的改革,促进了教学质量的提高,因为改错不仅能提高学生对篇章的理解能力,也能深化学生对词汇和语法的运用能力。

综合改错通常选用一篇 200 词左右的短文,20 多行,不均匀地分布 10 个错误。错误可能是用词错、词形错;也可能是语法错、搭配错;更可能是句义错、篇章错等等。

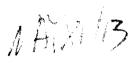本书以《大学英语考试大纲》为准绳,在系统分析历年国家大学英语六级考试,以及多所全国重点院校的试卷基础上,列举了 12 种错误细目,加以分析、讲解。

本书分成五大类。先分析错误种类;通过划线寻找错误;再通过不划线寻找错误;而后在文章中寻找错误,并加以改正,循序渐进,逐步提高,编写过程力求从感性着手,向理性发展,以求飞跃。

因此,本书既非试题汇编,亦非试题精解,而是向读者展示错误种类,如何改正,以及考试时的注意事项,使学生通过自学,提高改错能力,从而把学习精力多放在语言的应用能力上,而非应试能力上。

参加本书编写的还有钟亮、李芳和林尺等教师。

本书在编写过程中还得到许多同仁的帮助与指教,并参考了有关试卷及若干篇标准题。在此一并表示衷心感谢。限于编者水平,谬误之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝赐教。

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编者

1999 年 12 月于上海交通大学

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目　录

第一章 综合改错的错误种类

要想考好综合改错,首先必须清楚地了解错误的种类,做到心中有数,方能有的放矢地寻找错误。综合改错一般有十二大类错误,即用词错、词性错、语法错、搭配错、组合错、句义错、指代错、呼应错、词序错、限定词错、漏词错、多词错。

一、用词错

用词错是指某个词在句中使用不当,造成错误。以例为证:

1. Another method of memorizing is to write it a sufficient amount of times to make it a part of your long term memory.

   句中,times 表示"次数",是可数名词,不能用 amount,应改成 number。

2. Short of oil will undercut their competitive edge in the world export market.

   句中,short of 虽然意思不错,但语法错。short of 只能作表语,不能做主语,也不能改成 scarcity。因为 scarcity 前面要加 a;如 a scarcity of foodstuffs 表示"粮荒"。这里要用 lack,或 shortage。

3. There are dangerous that if the same person constantly gives in, resentments(怨恨)will build up.

   句中,dangerous 是形容词,显然用词不当,应改成 danger,同时在后面加 s。有些人把 there 改成 they,还是错,因为只能用 it 作形式主语。如能改两个词,it is 则更好。全句表示"如果同一个人不断地让步,怨恨会油然而生,就会有危险的起因"。

4. I've been going out with the same people to the same club for years and I've already grown wearisome of it.

   句中,wearisome 与 weary 一词同义,但是,是修饰词,不能与 of 连用。如 a wearisome book 表示"一本令人生厌的书";be weary of talking 表示"说腻了"。

5. This new proposal is intended to pave the way for the signing of a chemical weapon reduction agreement as quickly as possible.

   句中,intend 是不及物动词,前面不能加 is。再如 tend 也是不及物动词。

6. There is great concern that this kind of bird will soon become extincted if no action is taken for the time being.

   句中,extinct 是形容词,后面加 ion 是名词。这种情况在英语构词法中也不常见。又如 an extinct volcano 表示"一座死火山"。

7. Could you contrive a reason for them to meet? It sounds as they would be ideally suited.

句中,as 后面加 though,表示"所上去仿佛他们……"。

8. In America there were still large areas of practical free land without people.

句中,practical 应改成 practically,作状语,表示"事实上美国有大批没有人居住的空地"。

9. I don't think it advisable that Peter will be assigned to the job since he has no experience.

句中,will 应改成 should,或者划掉 will,因为这是个虚拟语气句型。全句表示"我认为派彼得去干这件工作是不明智的,因为他毫无经验可言"。

10. I'm sure he is up to the job only if he would give his mind to it.

句中,only if 与 if only 不同,后者才表示"只要他用心去做,我相信他一定能干好"。

二、词性错

词性错是指某个词在句中词性使用不当,造成错误。以例为证:

1. During this relatively short period of time, great changes in people's living conditions have been occurred.

句中,relatively 修饰 short,表示"相当短的",没错。occur 是不及物动词不能用被动态。

2. Such changes have led a high rate of production and growth of the economy.

句中,led 是 lead 的过去分词,是不及物动词,后面加 to,表示"导致,通向"。

3. The question of whether war cannot be avoided is one which has concern about many of the world's great writers.

句中,concern 可作名词用,也可作动词用。试比较:He has concern about this matter. 表示"他关心这件事。" He is much concerned about the masses. 表示"他十分关心群众。"两句句子的主语都是人称代词,但是本句主语不是。主语是 question。因此,我们必须拿 concern 作及物动词用,表示"使(人)关切,使(人)担心"。主句中只要在 concern 后面加 ed,构成现在完成式,表示"这个问题一直为世界上许多伟大的作家所关注",同时,划掉 about。

4. Although he may be troubled in his mind, he always presents a calm smile face.

本句与第一句不同,calm 不是用于修饰 smile,所以加 ly,还是错。smile 可作动词和名词用,加上 ing 可作形容词用,表示"总是表现出一种平静的笑脸"。

5. Although a lot of money is spent on advertisement, this only raises the selling price of

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each mass-produced article.

句中,advertisement 应改成 advertising。后者表示"把许多钱花在做广告上"。advertising 是动名词,前面还是用介词 on。

6. We have concentrated recording the changes taking place in contemporary English.

句中,concentrate 是不及物动词,加 on 方能跟宾语。

7. Her friend attitude misled me into thinking I could trust her.

句中,friend 是名词,加 ly,作形容词,表示"友好的"。

8. There is no doubt that such men in such great straits are open to persuade.

句中,open 是形容词,表示"易受的,容易的"。加 to 后,直接跟名词。如 be open to temptation 表示"经不起诱惑"。句中,应将 persuade 改为 persuasion。be open to persuasion 表示"容易被说服的"。

9. We listened so attentively that he felt prompted to expand his theme.

句中,expand 既可作及物动词,也可作不及物动词,这是由句意决定的。本句表示"我们大家如此专心致志地听讲使他大受鼓舞,而对讲题大事发挥"。所以用不及物动词,后面加介词 on。

10. It's not strange that the strike will pose a direct threat to their interest.

句中,interest 既可作可数名词,也可作不可数名词用,也是由词义决定的。当表示"兴趣,趣味;利息"时,是不可数的。当表示"利益,利害关系;权益"时,是可数名词。所以 interest 后面加 s。

三、语法错

语法错是指句内某处语法使用不当,造成错误。以例为证:

1. The research is important that it confirms the existence of a relationship between aggression and the use of alcohol.

句中,confirms 的 s 要省去,前面已省略了 should。这是一种虚拟句。

2. He was shocking to find out that his original statement had been completely distorted by the media.

句中,shocking 应改成 shocked,表示"受到震惊"。而 shocking 则用于 It's shocking to do sth. 表示"令人震惊"。另外,be shocked 还可与 at、by 连用。

3. Run across an old friend of mine in the main campus is a pure coincidence.

句中,Run 应改成 Running,引导动名词短语作主语。run 前不能加 To,因为 to do 常表示"一种未发生的动作"。

4. He sat quite still and at his gaze lowered to the carpet.

句中,at 应改成 with,引导独立分词短语,表示"他一动不动地坐着,眼睛朝下凝

视着地毯"。

5. Those arrived in America were sold again at slave markets and worked in the fields and private homes of their owners.

句中,arrived 前面加 who,不能改成 arriving。现在分词作后置定语时,一般用于修饰具体、特定名词。

6. Memorizing requires that you recite new material repeating it over and over again silently to yourself or out loud.

句中,repeating 引导分词短语作状语,语法没错,词义却错了,前面需加 by,表示"通过不断地重复……"。

7. The performer did not seem to appreciate us applauding every few minutes.

句中,few 前面最好加 a。另外 applauding 引导动名词短语作宾语,其逻辑主语应该用所有格,即 our。尽管现在也有人用宾格。

8. Their economies lacked the necessary capacity absorbing such vast amounts of resources.

句中,absorbing 如第 5 句一样,不能修饰抽象名词;也不能改成不定式,因为这样一改,改了两个词。尽管语法对,但不符合要求。要在 absorbing 前加 of。又如 the way to do sth. 可改成 the way of doing sth.。

9. A little over 70% of hotel guests make advanced reservations each year.

句中,advanced 去掉 d,advance 常作定语用,如 advance booking 表示"预订";advance payment 表示"预付款项"。

10. The surplus funds of the oil-exported countries mirrored the current account deficits of the rest of the world.

句中,exported 应改成 exporting,相当于后置定语,countries exporting oil。不过,中文根据语法翻译就不一样了。前置定语译成"石油输出国";后者译成"出口石油的国家"。

四、搭配错

搭配错是指某个词不注意前后搭配,而导致使用不当,造成的错误。以例为证:

1. He touched her hand in mute sympathy.

句中,in 应改成 with,这是由 sympathy 决定的。表示"怀着同情心"。也可用 have sympathy with sb. 表示"对某人抱有同情心"。而 be in sympathy with 则表示"赞同,同感"。

2. It's time to take strict measures of all forms of political corruption.

句中,第一个 of 应改成 against,表示"采取严厉措施对付一切形式的政治腐败"。

3. I anticipated that she would pick up her second gold medal at ridiculous ease.

句中,at 应改成 with。这是两个词义迥异的词组,前者表示"安逸,自由自在";后者表示"轻易、轻而易举地摘取了第二块金牌"。

4. The committee members were asked to submit proposal of this matter to the board.

句中,of 应改成 on。这里要强调一下,of 并不是不可以,又如 proposal of peace 表示"和平建议"。而句中表示"向董事会就此事呈交议案"。

5. It's unbelievable but true that the news on the the president's private life caused a scandal.

句中,on 应改成 about,表示"有关总统私人隐私的新闻引起了愤慨"。

6. She never had the slightest intention of involving herself in.

句中,in 应改成 with。这是很容易犯的错误,有许多学生以为 involve 与 in 连用。本书表示"她无意与他有任何瓜葛"。

7. They are taking preliminary steps of preparation for a possible war.

句中,of 应改成 in。in preparation for 是固定搭配,表示"准备一场可能发生的战争"。又如:They began to pack things in preparation for the trip last night. 表示"昨晚他们才开始打包准备出行"。

8. They are very concerned about the destructive effects that violent films may have to children.

句中,to 应改成 on。effect on 是固定搭配,表示"暴力电影可能对孩子的消极影响"。

9. We were surprised at the ease and clarity with which the speaker explained this complicated and difficult technical subject.

句中,with 应改成 at,即 at ease 而非 with ease。表示"演讲者对这一错综复杂的技术课题说得头头是道"。又如:He is at ease in speaking English. 表示"他说英语字正腔圆"。

10. The course places emphasis in presentation and display, which are important for the students, future career.

句中,in 应改成 on。place, lay 或者 put emphasis on 相当于 emphasize,表示"强调"。

五、组合错

组合错是指一个词有多种组合,如 consist 可以与 of, in, with 组成词组。如果使用不当,必然会造成错误。以例为证:

1. The report stressed that the building of a new highway would bring many advantages of the city but many people seemed unconvinced.

   句中,advantage 后面可跟 of, to, over,这取决于前面的动词,have the advantage over, take advantage of, bring advantages to。

2. It is useful to be able to predict the extent from which a price change will affect supply and demand.

   句中,如果 from 与 predict 组合,表示"根据……来预测";而句中需与 extent 组合,则用 to,表示"价格的变化对供需的影响将达到何种程度"。

3. Parents have a legal obligation to ensure that their children are provided for efficient education suitable to their age.

   句中,能与 provide 组合的有 to, for 和 with,其决定因素是 provide 的宾语。provide sb. with sth. 或 provide sth. for some purpose 或 provide sth. to sb.。

4. The prisoner has been deprived from many privileges that average citizens enjoy.

   句中,从表面上看用介词 from 也可以,其实与 deprive 组合的是介词 of。又如 He was deprived of his sight by the accident. 表示"由于那次事故使他丧失了视力"。

5. It's known for all that pilots of planes often have trouble in their instruments in the Bermuda Triangle.

   句中,be known for 表示"因……而出名";而 It's known to all 表示"众所周知"。

6. Institutional advertising attempts to sell the store more than the merchandise in it, building the store image and creating a unique position for the retailer in the consumer's mind.

   句中,more than 不同于 rather than, other than,或 sooner than。首先,more than 合起来用,表示"非常,极其;超出……的";分开来用,表示"与其……不如"。其次,rather than 合起来用,表示"与其……(不如),不是…(而是)";分开来用,表示"宁可……而不……,不如说……而不是……"。再其次,other than 表示"不同于,非;除了"。最后,sooner than 前需要加 no,表示"一……就……"。

7. Size merely may not account for the differences in the force of gravitation among the planets.

   句中,merely 与 simply, only 和 alone 一样,词义相近。但能后置,起强调作用的,只有 alone。表示"光从大小上还不可能说明其差异"。

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8. The boss tried to appeal to his employees' sense of loyalty by asking them to stay in the company in these difficult times.

句中,stay in the company 表示"呆在公司里"词义没错。如果把 in 改成 with 的话,更好。表示"与公司同舟共济"。

9. The important thing in an interview is to take the most of your strength and minimize your weakness.

句中,take 应改成 make,表示"充分利用"。most 改成 advantage 还是错;前面再省略 the,也表示"利用"。

10. The southern leaders planned to sell their crops to England and France in return to guns and ammunition (弹药).

句中,in return 与 by return 不一样;return to 与 return for 又不一样。如 return to nature 表示"回归自然",return for a receipt 表示"换得收据"。in return for 构成介词短语作状语。

六、句义错

句义错是指某个词在句子中起到了相反、相异的作用,措辞严重不当,造成错误。以例为证:

1. With the improvement of people's living standard, foreign travel does not become a commonplace in our country any longer.

句中,commonplace 表示"平常的事",与本句意思相驳。应改成"不再是一件希罕的事",前面加 un。

2. Very few people can continually smile and be friendly to everybody they meet if they are trained and encouraged to do so.

句中,if 表示"如果",与本句意思相驳。应改成 unless,表示"如果不"。

3. Many operators are now working to computerize systems that will be more efficiently and costly in labor hours.

句中,如果 costly 前面不加 less,与 more 连用,那么与本句意思相驳。本句表示"效率更高,费用更少"。

4. Memorizing without thinking or really understanding the material, however, makes it possible for you to use it later.

句中,possible 应改成 impossible,否则与句意相反。表示"使你以后无法运用它"。

5. They were often the property of Arab traders or American chiefs who were reluctant to sell them to the European traders.

句中,reluctant 应改成 eager,表示"渴望把这些东西出售给欧洲商人"。而非表示"勉勉强强地出售给欧洲商人"。

6. The American political system is easy to understand because of its complexity.

句中,不难看出 easy 一词不妥。如果改成 uneasy 也错了,uneasy 表示"不舒服,不适意;不安的,不放心的",与"不容易"这一词义大相径庭,应改成 difficult。

7. In the lecture, the teacher emphasized that unnecessary high speeds do lots for performance.

句中,lots 应改成 little,表示"不利于性能的发挥"。

8. We find that we human being frequently fall into unavoidable errors because of a failure to reason correctly.

句中,unavoidable error 表示"不可避免的错误"。其实,错误都是可以避免,只不过难以避免而已。所以,un 应划去。

9. He once made a solemn promise to all of us to reveal the secret.

句中,看似错误明显,但改对不容易。首先,用 not 不及 never,前者表示"不揭秘";后者表示"决不揭秘"。其次是位置,不定式的否定式是 not/never to do sth.。最后,有人把 reveal 改成 keep,看似也可以,意思也通。但是,人们在郑重作出承诺时,一般都用"决不揭秘"一说。这里不妨插一句,当看似简单的地方,尤其要注意,真是"机关重重"。

10. I don't know why he turns so quickly to his former friends.

句中,to 改成 against,不是表示"转向他以前的朋友",而是表示"转而与他的朋友作对"。另外,friends 或 friend 都对。

七、指代错

指代错是指一个代词使用不当而造成的错误。以例为证:

1. If the manager is dedicated to giving friendly service, it encourages the employees to be friendly and to make guests feel welcome.

句中,it 与 this 不同。前者可指一个单词、一个短语,也可指一个句子。但是,this 则表示"这种做法、想法",显然胜于 it。

2. The buyers bid against each other and often inflate the prices we pay.

句中,we 显然不对,应改成 they。更合理的改法是 one of them pays。但是,综合改错只允许改动一个地方。

3. His children felt he was not fitting that he remarried so soon after his wife's death.

句中,he 应改成 it。it 作形式主语。表示"他在其妻子死后那么快就再婚不妥当"。

4．My mother doesn't want to sell the house and my family doesn't want to go against her will, so we'll stay in the old place despite her problems.

句中，her 应改成 its。表示"即使住在旧房子里有这样那样的问题，我们还得住下去"。

5．Don't be too hasty. It is the most important decision you have ever made.

句中，it 应改成 this。表示"这个决定是迄今为止你作出的最重要决定"。

6．He is very conservative and did not like the officers on his force to have opinions that differed from it.

句中，it 应改成 his。表示"不喜欢他的手下人有与他的观点向左。

7．Great hunger and thirst force us to eat and drink everything, but some do so at the risk of their lives.

句中，some 应改成 many。some 表示"若干"，而 many 表示"许多"，a great many 表示"许许多多"。

8．He taught them to struggle as hard as he could for whatever were believed in.

句中，he 应改成 they，与 them 相呼应。表示"他教导他们要他们可能为信仰而战"。

9．Although he had looked through all the materials on the subject, he still found them hard to understand this point.

句中，them 应改成 it，作形式宾语。表示"他仍然发现难得要领"。

10．Thanks to the punctual arrival of our reinforcement, we defeated the enemy attacks and checked its progress.

句中，its 应改成 their。这是由 enemy 一词的理解决定的。enemy 与 police 一词一样，当作为整体理解时是单数；反之，是复数。表示"我们打退了敌人的进攻，制止了他们向前挺进"。

八、呼应错

呼应错是指英文的用词有时要注意前后呼应，可能是句内，也可能是句与句的呼应。一不注意，必导致使用不当，错误百出。以例为证：

1．He didn't come to help, and to hinder us.

句中，and 应改成 but。not...but 相呼应。表示"不是来帮助，而是来给我们设置障碍的"。

2．I know she's got a problem, so I daren't confront her with it in case she breaks down.

句中，so 应改成 but。其区别在于 so 前面是原因状语，but 前面是让步状语。另外，breaks 如果去掉 s 也可以。

3. Apart from sentencing him to ten years in prison, the judge ordered that he leaves the country upon his release.

句中，leaves 应改成 leave，这是与 ordered 一词相呼应。表示"他除了被判 10 年有期徒刑以外，法官宣判一俟释放驱逐出境"。

4. It's pity that traditional music is dying away while young people gradually turn to pop music.

句中，while 应改成 as。主从复合句要呼应。表示"随着青年人逐渐偏向流行音乐，传统音乐正每况愈下"。

5. Tournalists received a stern warning not to go anywhere near the battlefield with proper organization.

句中，with 应改成 without，与前面的 not 构成双重否定。

6. The students looked puzzled or confused, and the teacher tried to explain his point once again.

句中，and 应改成 so。与第二句情况一致，表示"由于学生们看上去很茫然、困惑，老师又重新解释一遍重点"。

7. Sam never refused to serve late customer though he was still around cleaning up the place.

句中，though 应改成 when。其区别在于前者表示"即使"，引导让步状语；而后者表示"即使在……时"，引导时间状语。

8. I'd rather you did not make some comment on the issue for the time being.

句中，some 应改成 any，与 not 相呼应。表示"我倒希望你眼下不要对此事作任何评价"。

9. I didn't know his telephone number; or I would have telephoned him.

句中，or 应改成 otherwise。or 常接在祈使句后。如：Make haste, or (else) you will be late. 表示"快，要不然你会迟到的"。句中，or 可以被 otherwise 所代替。

10. I went back to school rather by accident than by design.

句中，rather 应改成 more。表示"与其说是有意安排，不如说是机缘"。

九、词序错

词序错是指某个词在句中使用位置不当，造成词序错误。以例为证：

1. Alone in 1974, the member of OPEC developed a current account surplus of almost $ 60 billion.

句中，Alone 的词序应在 1974 年之后，表示"光 1974 年"。

2. I pondered over the incident, asking myself again and again how could it have hap-

pened.

句中，could 的位置应在 it 后面。从句不能用疑问形式。

3. Only under special circumstances freshmen are permitted to take make-up tests.

句中，are 的位置应在 freshmen 的前面。这是倒装句。

4. I've already told you that I'm going to buy it, however it costs much.

句中，much 的位置应在 however 的后面。表示"无论它耗资多少"。

5. Hardly he had arrived when she started complaining of headache.

句中，had 的位置应在 he 的前面，构成倒装。不能把 hardly 放在 had 后面，因为 hardly 放在句首并没有错。

6. No longer contributions to computer technology are confined to any one country; nowhere is this more true than in Europe.

句中，are 的位置应在 contributions 的前面。

7. 'Did Henry vote in the last election?'

'No, he wasn't old then enough.'

句中，then 的位置应在句末，也可放在助动词、情态动词之后。

8. No sooner the explosion had taken place then the police and ambulances dashed to the scene of the accident.

句中，had 的位置应在 No sooner 之后。

9. For whole an hour they exchanged shots with the enemy fleet, and then silence prevailed.

句中，whole 应在 an 后面。表示"整整 1 小时"。又如：three whole days 表示"整整 3 天"。

10. He can hardly avoid making grammatical mistakes in his composition however he tries hard.

句中，hard 的位置应在 however 之后，表示"不管他多么努力"。这类题在国家六级考试中使用不多。

十、限定词错

限定词错是指限定词使用不当，造成错误。以例为证：

1. Her wealth had passed from a dead hand to men who would use it boldly for developing trade across the world.

句中，a 应改成 the。the dead 表示"死者"。

2. If you do not lay the foundations during your school years, you may never have had an opportunity again.

句中, the 应改成 these。the 指特定种类的许多, 而 these 指"这类, 这些"。

3. It is believed that life on an earthlike planet may prove to be similar.

句中, an 应改成 some。some 修饰可数名词的单数, 表示一种模糊概念。句中表示"在某个像地球一样的星球上"。

4. There is a possibility that certain proportion of British people disapprove strongly of pubs.

句中, certain 不能改成 some; some 用于修饰不可数名词时, 表示不定的量或相当的程度。如 to a certain extent 可改成 to some extent, 表示"从某种程度上讲"。本句应在 certain 前加 a。

5. As for not wanting to work at all, it's unthinkable, for society was not used to loafers then.

句中, society 前面要加 the。当表示一个特定的社会, 不管是原始社会、封建社会或者社会主义社会, 都要加冠词 a 或 the。

6. He became talkative, and described with the pride his sudden changing of the things in the shop window.

句中, the 要去掉。pride 是不可数名词, 又非特指。

7. The level of crime in this area is almost always in a direct proportion to the number of the unemployed.

句中, the unemployed 相当于 the unemployed people 表示"失业者", 没错。又如 the rich, the dead。句中, 不定冠词 a 应去掉, proportion 是不可数名词。

8. School classes were suspended for the fear of the spread of the epidemic(传染病)。

句中, spread 前不能省略 the, 如 the spread of education 表示"教育的普及", the spread of information 表示"信息的传播"。本句应省略 fear 前面的 the, for fear of 或者 for fear that 均不加定冠词。

9. As we know, the purpose of the hotel is to satisfy guests so that the hotel maintains maximum occupancy.

句中, the hotel 应改成 a hotel, 表示"任何一家宾馆的目的就是满足客人的要求, 使之保持最大的入住率"。

10. An unusual signal lasted for a little more than minute, then disappeared and was never sighted again.

句中, minute 前面少了 a。表示"1 分多钟"。

十一、漏词错

漏词错是指句中由于使用不当, 造成漏词错误。以例为证: