

英语专业

英语专业四八级考试 **金牌** 备考教程

丛书主编

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八级校对与改错 高分特训

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内 容 提 要

本书紧扣最新《英语专业八级考试大纲》，深入分析了改错题型考试的新走向，细化并总结了该题型的应试技巧，提供了 50 篇改错实战练习及详解，精选了 120 篇改错自测练习，帮助考生有针对性地复习和准备考试。

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前 言

2004 年 2 月教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会颁布了新的《英语专业八级考试大纲》和新的考试样题,并于 2005 年正式实施。

新大纲考试样题里保留了以往的改错题,但新《考试大纲》对此题型的要求有所变动,一是该题型被安排在全部考题的第四部分,而不是以前的第二部分;二是改错题的文章长度由原来的 200 词左右增加到现在的 250 词左右。

综观以往的全国英语专业八级考试,改错题是考生得分率比较低的一个题型。为了帮助广大考生更多地了解改错题题型设计的思路和方法,从能力上提高考生们对于这一题型的把握,我们出版了本书,其特点如下:

紧扣考纲,针对性强

本书紧扣最新《英语专业八级考试大纲》,深入分析了改错题型考试的新走向,细化并总结了该题型的应试技巧,帮助考生有针对性地复习和准备考试。

解析详尽,启发思路

提供了 50 篇改错实战练习及详解,详解部分分析透彻,言简意赅,对于难题则详细地阐述。力求做到从解题思路上启发考生,让其能举一反三,在今后的实际解题过程中能胸有成竹。

分析自测,双管齐下

本书在前面章节中首先让考生了解并熟悉改错题的试题设计理念和方法,对三大类错误逐一细分,使考生对各类错误的设计有一个比较全面的把握,随后配以大量的自测练习,让考生自我检测对前一阶段所

8 英语专业八级校对与改错高分特训

学知识的掌握情况。

选材新颖,开卷有益

本书中节选的文章均由上海金融学院外语系一线教师精心遴选,阅读这些篇章不仅能帮助广大考生提高应试能力,还能让他们拓展知识面,开阔视野。

相信广大考生在了解了英语专业八级考试改错题型特点和解题技巧,并进行大量自测练习之后,一定可以在考试中从容应对这一考试题型。最后,预祝所有即将参加英语专业八级考试的考生们在考试中取得优异成绩!

编者

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分析命题趋势 8

英语专业八级考试改错题考查考生在语法、词汇、修辞等方面的语言知识和能力,它不仅考查考生对信息的认知与获取能力,而且评估考生判断、鉴别正误的能力,要求考生运用语法、修辞、结构等语言知识识别短文内的语病并提出改正的方法。

这部分测试的目的是检查考生在实际语境中灵活运用语言知识的能力。它不仅考查考生的语法和词汇知识,而且更侧重评估考生的综合语言能力。

根据新《英语专业八级考试大纲》,本题由一篇约 250 词左右的短文组成,短文中有 10 行标有题号。该 10 行内均含有一个语病。要求考生首先判断该行是否含有错误,然后根据“增添”、“删去”、或“改变其中的某一个单词或短语”三种方法中的一种改正错误。本题为主观试题,共 10 题。考试时间 15 分钟。

总的说来,英语专业八级考试的改错题从词、句、篇三个不同层次考查考生综合运用语言知识的能力,改错部分的常见错误也可相应地分为语法错误、句法错误和语篇错误三种类型。

下面是 1998~2011 年改错全真试题题型分布表:

	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	总数	比例
语法错误	6	6	8	8	6	6	8	7	5	6	7	7	6	6	92	65.7%
句法错误	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	26	18.6%
语篇错误	2	3	2	2	1	4	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	22	15.7%

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解读考点设计

通过对八级考试中的校对与改错一题考试结果的分析,我们发现考生对该题型的解题能力并不是很强,究其原因还是考生对语法错误、句法错误及语篇错误的辨识能力不够强。针对这三类错误考生可以从以下几个方面入手:

语法错误

名词错误

名词错误主要考查学生对英语中名词单复数的掌握。因为汉语中名词的单复数的把握和使用与英语截然不同,汉语中名词的可数与不可数的概念也不是很强调。所以,中国学生在使用英语名词时很可能会产生负迁移,不易察觉题干中的这类错误。

【例1】 Those whose jobs require a great deal of contact with others can engage in activities that are quiet and peaceful — far from the madding crowd, far from client and business associates. (1984年八级考试改错第10题)

【解析】 client 是可数名词,应该用复数 clients。

【例2】 These give the concentrations on three main pollutants — ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide... (1995年八级考试改错第10题)

【解析】 concentration 一词用作可数名词时可以表示“集中物,集结物,密集(的东西)”等,如 concentrations of enemy troops。而这里指

“注意力集中”在三种主要的污染物上面,因此为抽象名词,应用单数形式。

【例3】 ...and brought the birth rate to a twentieth century height after more than a hundred years of a steady decline, ... (2003 年八年级考试改错第 1 题)

【解析】 尽管 height 和 high 两个名词都有“高度,高峰”的意思,但后者多用来表示“高水准,高记录”,用在此句里含义更确切。所以,应将 height 改为 high。

动词错误

动词错误主要考查学生对英语中的非谓语动词、动词的及物和不及物的用法的把握上。其中非谓语动词的错误又主要以现在分词和过去分词误用的形式出现。

【例1】 ...but the government had no wish to become involving, ... (2001 年八年级考试改错第 7 题)

【解析】 be (become) involved (in) 是固定搭配,意为“卷入……”。所以,应将 involving 改为 involved。

【例2】 But this is a rather misled way of expressing the distinction. (2000 年八年级考试改错第 4 题)

【解析】 应该用现在分词 misleading 来表示“使人误入歧途的,误导的”。而过去分词则表示“被误导的”意思。

【例3】 This power is usually delegated to committees — either standing committees, ... or joint committees consisted of members of both houses. (2004 年八年级考试改错第 2 题)

【解析】 这里应该用现在分词短语作定语修饰前面的名词 committees。所以,应将 consisted 改为 consisting。

【例4】 They say the increases are needed because of a loss in value of university endowments heavily investing in common stock. (2005 年八年级考试改错第 1 题)

【解析】 endowments 是动作的接受者,故应该用动词 invest 的被动语

态形式。所以,应将 investing 改为 invested。

代词错误

代词错误主要考查学生对代词与其所指代的名词形式是否一致的把握上。代词可以分为人称代词、指示代词、反身代词、不定代词、疑问代词、关系代词等。代词易发生的错误主要在人称、性、数、格以及代词所指代的范围、量等方面。

【例1】 (young animals) compared with the human infant they very quickly grow the capacity to fend for them. (1998 年八年级考试改错第 6 题)

【解析】 这里是指幼小的动物很快就学会保护它们自己, fend for oneself 是“自己谋生,照料自己”,所以,应该用反身代词来表示。

【例2】 One is the power to publicize investigations and its results. (2004 年八年级考试改错第 6 题)

【解析】 此处指代的是 investigations。所以,应该用复数形式 their。

【例3】 ...our own handwriting is something which we almost always know. (2002 年八年级考试改错第 5 题)

【解析】 当定语从句中的先行词为 something, everything, nothing, little, few, all 等不定代词时,引导定语从句的关系代词应该用 that 而不是 which,所以,这里应该改用 that。

形容词和副词错误

形容词和副词错误主要涉及形容词、副词的比较级及最高级方面的内容,形容词、副词词义的混乱及修饰性错误等。

【例1】 From the 1940s through the early 1960s, Americans married at a high rate and at a younger age than their European counterparts. (2003 年八年级考试改错第 4 题)

【解析】 根据上下文可以判断出,这里明显应该用 high 的比较级形式。所以,应将 high 改为 higher。

【例2】 People on city streets watched the yields and the price of

wheat in almost as much feeling as if they were growers. (2001 年八年级考试改错第 1 题)

【解析】 修饰 much 应该用副词 so。所以,应将 as 改为 so。

【例 3】... and it often comes as a shock when we firstly hear a recording of ourselves. (2002 年八年级考试改错第 4 题)

【解析】 作副词时, firstly 意为“首先, 第一”等, 表示列举; 而 first 则有“第一次, 初次”之意。因此, 这里应该将 firstly 改为 first, 指我们第一次听到自己的录音时常会感到吃惊。

【例 4】... that is to say, they consider the human infant to be genetic programmed in such a way that it can acquire language. (1998 年八年级考试改错第 9 题)

【解析】 修饰过去分词应该用副词。所以, 应将 genetic 改为 genetically。

限定词错误

限定词主要包括冠词, 数量词, 物主代词, 名词所有格, 不定代词, 疑问代词等。而考试中则侧重考查考生对于冠词, 数量词和某些不定代词的误用的分辨。

【例 1】... we certainly could use their eating habits as a model for healthier diet. (1999 年八年级考试改错第 10 题)

【解析】 diet 作为“饮食”时用作可数名词。所以, 这里应该在 healthier 之前加上冠词 a。

【例 2】Most committee hearings are open to public and are reported widely in the mass media. (2004 年八年级考试改错第 7 题)

【解析】 public 是形容词, 定冠词“the + 形容词”可以表示一类人, 因此, 这里应该在 public 之前加上 the, 指“公众”。

【例 3】... we certainly do create a great number of obscurity when we omit them. (2000 年八年级考试改错第 10 题)

【解析】 obscurity 在这个句子里是抽象名词, 不可数, 意为“含糊, 晦涩, 不明确”, 所以, 表示量的限定词 a great number of 应该改为 a great

deal of.

【例4】 When a human infant is born into any community in any part of the world it has two things in common with any infant,... (1998年八级考试改错第1题)

【解析】 应该在 any 和 infant 之间加 other。因为如果没有 other 这个词, any infant 就应包括前面所提到的 human infant, 但是根据文中的意思这显然不合逻辑。

连词错误

连词包括并列连词和从属连词两种。前者有表示并列、递进、对比、转折、因果等关系的词。后者中的从属连词主要用于引导从句, 充当句子中的一个成分, 可以表示原因、地点、时间、方式、条件、让步等。连词错误主要是没有弄清句子与句子之间的逻辑关系, 错用或漏用了连词。

【例1】 This is what his body wants to do, therefore his politeness glues his body to the chair and refuses to let him rise. (1997年八级考试改错第7题)

【解析】 根据原文的上下文可知, 这里说的是主人有个约会, 尽管想要起身离开, 但考虑到礼节礼貌, 还是身不由己。所以, 这里句子之间应是转折关系, 而非因果关系。所以, 应将 therefore 改为 but。

【例2】 Overall, two-thirds and more of the hunter-gatherer's calories come from plants. (1999年八级考试改错第3题)

【解析】 根据原文的上下文可知, 这里应该是指“三分之二或者三分之二以上”的卡路里来自于植物, 所以, 应该用表示选择关系的连词 or, 而不能用表示并列关系的 and。

【例3】 A rough and ready difference... is that grammatical words have “less meaning”, but in fact some grammarians have called them “empty” words as opposed to the “full” words of vocabulary. (2000年八级考试改错第2题)

【解析】 将 but 改为 and。因为这里前后句的内容之间是并列关系, 而

非转折关系,后面一句是对前面一句的进一步解释说明。

介词错误

介词错误主要表现在介词的误用和介词的缺失方面。英语中独立介词的数量并不多,但它们与动词、形容词一起使用时可构成丰富的动词短语和形容词短语等。

【例1】 Plant foods provide for 60% to 80% of the Kung diet... (1999年八年级考试改错第6题)

【解析】 provide 一词本身就是及物动词,其后接宾语时不必加介词。所以,应将介词 for 删除。

【例2】 Large numbers of us, in fact, remain throughout our lives quite unconscious with what our speech sounds like... (2002年八年级考试改错第2题)

【解析】 be (un)conscious of 是固定表达,意为“(没有)意识到”。所以,应将 with 改为 of。

【例3】 ... and in rare occasions, to lay the groundwork for impeachment proceedings. (2004年八年级考试改错第3题)

【解析】 on... occasion(s) 是固定搭配,意为“在……场合,机会”等。所以,应将 in 改为 on。

阶段性练习 1

Please remedy the following sentences in which there are some grammar mistakes.

1. A closely related area that has been dramatically affected by information technology is intellectual property. It is not clear that the traditional “fair use” exceptions of intellectual property rights for scholarship and teaching will be protected by the emerging e-copyright regime, nor whether libraries will be permitted to full develop e-reserves for college courses.
2. At the moment, one of the hot-button issues concerning

intellectual property is the development of educational software. Putting simply, the problem is that universities now want to control potential profitable electronic publications created by faculty members under patent-law policies, rather than under existing copyright law.

3. Like many drugs that effect the nervous system, nicotine at once stimulates and relaxes the body together.
4. Another cause of obscurity is that the writer is not himself quite sure of his meanings. He has a vague impression of what he wants to say, but has not, either from lacking of mental power or from laziness, exactly formulating it in his mind and it is natural enough that he cannot find a precise expression for a confused idea.
5. With September coming a sense of autumn. It creeps in on a misty dawn and vanish in the hot afternoon. It tiptoes through the treetops, rouging a few leafs, then ride a tuft of thistle down across the valley and away.
6. Moreover, the readership of any magazine consists in an assortment of subgroups. That may sound like it contradicts with what we have said earlier about the narrow focus of trade magazines, but really there is no contradiction: Some trade magazines — “horizontal” or “functional” magazines — are created specially to embracing diverse audiences of readers who share a particular interest.
7. If you asked me a decade or more ago, I certainly would have said the campus was the first place to look the feminist or any other revolution. I also would have presumed that student-age women, like student-age men, was much more likelier to be activist and open to changing than his parents.
8. Like young women, whether students or not, we’re still in the

stage most are valued by male-dominant cultures. We have our full potential as workers, wives, and childbearers. That means we haven't already experienced the life events that are most radicalizing for women: enter the paid-labour force and finding out that it is not yet a equal partnership; having and discovering what is responsible for them and what is not; and aging, still a greater penalty for women than for men.

9. Giving the danger to a male-dominating system if young women stop internalizing this political message of derived identity, it's wonder that these who try kicking the addiction — and worse yet, to help other women do the same — are likely to be regarded odd or dangerously by everyone from parents to peers.
10. The word sexism was coined, by analogy with racism, to note discrimination based on gender. In his original sense, sexism refers to prejudice against the female sex. In a broad sense, the term now indicates any arbitrary stereotyping of males and females on the basis of their gender.
11. For the British government and the Irish Republican Army (IRA), language is a weapon for usage against opposition. By far the propaganda war has attracted more attention than the shooting and bombing war, though it has been proved the less crucial of the two.
12. In *Forbes* magazine's annually ranking of the richest Americans, the heirs of Sam Walton held spots five through nine in 1993 with \$ 4.5 billion each. Sam Walton, the founder of Wal Mart Stores, Inc., who died in April 1992, has left his fortune to his wife and four children. Wal Mart was a phenomenon success with a 20-year average return on equity of 33%, and compound average sales growth of 35%.
13. The IKEA management process also stressed simple and attention

to detail. An oft-repeated IKEA saying was “Retail is detail.” The company organized “antibureaucrat weeks” that requires all managers to work in store showrooms and warehouses for at most a week every year. The work pace was so that executives joked that IKEA believed in “management by running around”.

14. If I have described the modern undergraduate primarily as a driving creature which is largely ignoring the blithe spirit inside who keeps trying to come out and play, it's because that's when the crunch is, not only at Yale but throughout American education.
15. An unusual characteristic of American university life is its competition. Institutions of the same class compete for faculty, research funds, students, public attention — and much else. Harvard and Standford, for example, actively recruit and compete for students — undergraduate, graduate, and professional — is quite comprehensible to establishments such as Tokyo or Kyoto universities where an entrance examination determines all.
16. Institutional competitiveness has some negative consequences — particularly if your university loses too much encounters with the market. The dark side excludes too much movement by professional stars from one university to another in relentless pursuing of personal gain, and a subsequently lower level of institutional loyalty.
17. However, the benefits of American-style competition among universities outweighs the costs. It has prevented complacency and spur the drive for excellence and change.
18. Newman stated that “Knowledge may be Useful Knowledge or Liberal Knowledge... You see, then, there are two methods of Education; the end of the one is to be philosophical, of the other to be mechanical; the one raises towards general ideas, the

another is exhausted upon what is particular and external.”

19. It is more correct, as well as more usual, to speak a University as a place of education, than of instruction. . . We are instructed, for instance, in manual exercises, in the fine and useful arts, in trades, and in ways of business; for these are methods have little or no effect upon the mind itself, are contained in rules committing to memory, to tradition, or to use, and bear upon an end external to themselves.
20. In the business world, attractive men accepted stronger recommendations for employment, were judged to having better qualifications, and were giving higher suggested starting salary than unattractive men for both the managing and non-managing positions.
21. All of the chimps' conversation with each other were recorded by the computer, even during the night, with no attendant humans nearby. It turned up that chimps like movies about chimps better than movies about human beings. Lana had, in 1976, viewed 245 times *The Developmental Anatomy of the Chimpanzee*. She undoubtedly wished to have a larger film library to choose from.
22. Colours are often put for figurative uses. For instance, we may extrapolate expressions of colours as a moral criticism. When we say a person doesn't extinguish between black and white, we mean he cannot tell the difference between good and evil, or between right and wrong.
23. The word intellectual has never been altogether free of suspicion in the United States. Intellectualism is equal with leftism, a proposition that has at least the merit of being half true, but not in the way they mean it. It is even equated to modernism in art — unless it can be turned into window displays, highly fashion fabrics, liquor ads and clever television commercials.