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# 英语专业8级

# 专项冲刺·改错篇

### 上海外国语大学

丛书主审◇邹申 丛书主编◇张艳莉 主编◇蔡懿焱 胡妤

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## 前言 Preface

全国高等院校英语专业八级考试(Test for English Majors Band 8),于每年三月份第一周的周六举行,只限于高校英语专业四年级在校生参加。该考试以《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(2000版)和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004版)为命题依据,共有六个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、人文知识、改错、翻译、写作。整个考试需时195分钟。为了切实提高学生的备考能力,我们根据考试的六个题型组织编写了"英语专业八级专项冲刺"系列,旨在帮助将要参加考试并为之进行最后冲刺的同学们。

作为老师,我们也深知考生们备战八级考试的艰辛和困难;作为老师,我们也真诚希望通过我们的辅导资料能帮助考生们顺利通过考试。在大连理工大学出版社编辑们的精心组织下,由上海外国语大学曾参与英语专业考试大纲研究与修订工作、多次参加英语专业四、八级考试阅卷及相关工作,同时也长期担任英语专业各重点课程教学的资深专家、教师组建的团队共同打造了这套系列丛书。大家共同认为:市场上备考的图书虽然很多,有基础复习阶段的专项指导,有冲刺阶段的真题试卷及仿真预测试卷,但独独欠缺了针对某一专项的冲刺训练用书。对于每一个考生来说,到最后的冲刺阶段更需要对某一专项进行有针对性的一个集中强化、吸收和突围的过程,故本套丛书应运而生。

本分册是《英语专业八级专项冲刺——改错篇》。改错在整个专八考试中占10%,分值不高,但难度较大,成为了许多考生失分最多的部分。本书的特点是:

### 一、编排科学合理

全书共分为两个部分:第一部分为英语专业八级改错专项练习。第二部分提供了五十套完全按照英语专业八级考试要求编排的全真模拟题。编者对于该题型进行了深入的研究和剖析,将常见的错误类型做了细致的分类,不仅归结出词汇误用、词汇搭配错误、语法知识及篇章结构问题四大错误类型,而且对每一大类型又进一步划分错误种类,如词汇误用中的名词误用、动词误用、形容词与副词误用及冠词误用,语法知识类型下的时态和语态误用、虚拟语气误用、情态动词误用、非谓语动词误用等等。细致的分类更便于考生相互对比,对号入座,从而提高做题的效率和正确率。同时,每一类型的错误都有典型的例题分析,帮助考生们更深入透彻地了解每一种错误类型,达到理论与实践相结合的效果。

#### 二、命题规范严密

本书的内容选材、命题角度和难度都是在详细研究历年真题的基础上精心打造的,具有极高的仿真度。每一道题目的设计都经过专家老师们精心研究和反复推敲,完全遵循真题的命题规律,使考生对常考题型和提问方式耳熟能详,从而有针对性地解决各类问题。

### 三、 海量仿真试题

"从做中学"是本书的宗旨,因此本书除了细致的错误类型分析外,改错实战练习占据了大部分篇幅。在第一部分错误类型分析的基础上,第二部分的习题帮助考生们反复操练常见的题型,以期达到熟能生巧、灵活应对的目的。本书中所有习题均为编者潜心研究英语专业八级考试中改错真题的难度、体裁、词汇量等关键要素后精心编写的原创习题,不会与市面上的任何一本参考书或习题册有重合之处,可以为同学们提供全面、全新的实践操练。此外,本书习题的答案解析详尽、鞭辟入里,不仅可以为考生们答疑解惑,还可以补充相关的语言点、语法点,增加知识含量,具有较高的学习价值。

最后,我们真诚地希望广大考生通过本书科学合理的训练,能在考试的冲刺阶段扎实训练好每个专项,不再有弱项,全方位提高英语水平。考生可配合冲击波系列的其他图书,在合适的阶段做适合的事情,你的复习将会事半功倍。大学生活是值得用一生去品味的美好时光。虽然我们会有各种考试和学习,可当我们毕业了回头再看,那却是另外一道美丽的风景线,因为考试同样精彩。也请各位考生记住:在备战考级的漫漫征途中,冲击波一路陪伴您!

张艳莉 2012年8月

## 目录 Contents

### 第1部分 单项操练

-,	词汇误用······ 2
1.1	名词误用2
1.2	动词误用4
1.3	形容词与副词误用6
1.4	冠词误用8
=、	词汇搭配错误······ 10
2.1	动词+名词/介词/副词的搭配11
2.2	形容词+名词的搭配13
2.3	形容词+介词的搭配15
2.4	数量词+名词的搭配17
三、	<b>语法知识······</b> 19
3.1	时态和语态误用19
3.2	虚拟语气误用21
3.3	情态动词误用23
3.4	非谓语动词误用25
3.5	从句误用

四、篇章结构问题及其他 29			
4.1 逻辑错误		29	
4.2 赘述或缺词		31	
4.3 篇章一致性错误	뭊	33	
	第2部分 综合运用		
Model test 1 / 37	Model test 18 / 65	Model test 35 / 94	
Model test 2 / 38	Model test 19 / 66	Model test 36 / 96	
Model test 3 / 40	Model test 20 / 68	Model test 37 / 98	
Model test 4 / 42	Model test 21 / 70	Model test 38 / 99	
Model test 5 / 43	Model test 22 / 71	Model test 39 / 101	
Model test 6 / 45	Model test 23 / 73	Model test 40 / 103	
Model test 7 / 47	Model test 24 / 75	Model test 41 / 105	
Model test 8 / 48	Model test 25 / 76	Model test 42 / 107	
Model test 9 / 50	Model test 26 / 78	Model test 43 / 108	
Model test 10 / 52	Model test 27 / 80	Model test 44 / 110	
Model test 11 / 53	Model test 28 / 82	Model test 45 / 112	
Model test 12 / 55	Model test 29 / 83	Model test 46 / 114	
Model test 13 / 57	Model test 30 / 85	Model test 47 / 115	
Model test 14 / 58	Model test 31 / 87	Model test 48 / 117	
Model test 15 / 60	Model test 32 / 89	Model test 49 / 119	
Model test 16 / 62	Model test 33 / 91	Model test 50 / 121	
Model test 17 / 63	Model test 34 / 93	1	

第部分

## 单项操练

1

0

60

当可能是另种的例如,这里就是可以是自身的对象。它可以



# 一、词汇误用

词汇误用主要包括名词、动词、形容词、副词的词性混淆或近义词误用,以及冠词的误用。通过下列习题的操练可以培养此类错误的辨析能力。

### 名词误用

名词误用主要出现在名词近义词或形近词的混淆、名词单复数的误用、名词作修饰词的不当使用以及固定搭配中的名词误用等情况之中。



- Robert Kahn, a psychologist who has studied the health effects of companionship once said, "Those patients with two or more close associations enjoyed twice the one-year survival rate of those who were completely alone."
- 2. In modern society, people are under various pressure.
- 3. Not long ago, a mystery Christmas card dropped through our mail slot.
- 4. Knowledge begins to increase as soon as the thoughts of one individual can be communicated to another by mean of speech.
- 5. The accuracy of scientific observations and calculations is always at the mercy of the scientist's timekeeping methods. For this cause, scientists are interested in devices that give promise of more precise timekeeping.
- 6. The main resource of income for most newspapers is commercial advertising.
- 7. The complete subjects in Grade 4 includes computer, philosophy, paper writing and translation.
- 8. The inventions of the poet, the artist and the writer often bring fame without wealth.
- 9. The originals of American Jazz are as interesting as the music itself.
- 10. Our acquaintance with them comes not from our mother's mouth or from the talk of our school-mates, but from books that we read, lectures that we attend.
- 11. The history evidence for the existence of Jesus comes primarily from Christian resources.
- 12. Mary, the assistant professor, helped edit the entries and introduce various sessions in the book.
- 13. He accepted her complement about his success with a smile.
- 14. Catherine White is my favorite teacher with 10 years' experiences.
- 15. The engineer has introduced useful machineries to save labour in the power plant.
- The newest vision of Google's Android operating system, called Ice Cream Sandwich, has built-in encryption.
- 17. This global menace is personified by a woman who is the Status of Liberty and Snow Queen rolled into one.
- 18. As a subsequence of the economic crisis, subscriptions to most scientific journals had been canceled.
- 19. Recently, the health care system tried offering a two-day summit for clinicians on techniques to motivate patients.
- 20. Almost one in three Americans is poor, or on the rim of becoming poor, including many of the Social Security recipients.

1. 答案 associations associates

解析本句的意思是:心理学家罗伯特·卡恩通过一项对病人的研究发现,有两个或者两个以上亲密伙伴陪同的病人在一年危险期的幸存几率是完全无人陪伴的病人的两倍。此处指人,故用associates。

2. 答案 pressure pressures

解析 pressure表示压力时既可以作为不可数名词也可以作为可数名词使用。但此处强调人们身处多重压力之下。表示不同种类的压力,应该用可数名词复数形式。

3. 答案 mystery mysterious

解析 此处名词前应用形容词mysterious, 而非名词mystery。

4. 答案 mean means

解析 by means of 是固定用法, 意为 通过某种方法 。

5. 答案 cause reason

解析 cause着重指产生或造成某事发生的原因,往往指造成不好的影响。如: The cause of the accident was his carelessness.故不宜用在此处。reason着重指解释或说明某事发生的理由或原因,如: The reason for which he was late was that he got up late.

6. 答案 resource source

解析此处指 资金来源 。resource指 资源、物力、财力 ,往往用复数,如: The exploitation of natural resources was hampered by the lack of technicians. 与of搭配的应当是source,表示 来源 。

7. 答案 subjects curriculum

解析此处指 四年级的全部课程 。subjects表示 科目 ,但不能和complete搭配,此处应当用集合名词curriculum。

8. 答案 inventions creations

解析 诗人、艺术家和作家的作品常使人成名而并非带来财富。但invention 发明(制造以前不存在的东西) 往往指器械类发明, creation指运用自己的知识想象去创作。

9. 答案 originals origins

解析 originals作为名词意为 原作,原物 ,此处句意为 爵士乐的起源 ,应当用origins。

10. 答案 mouth lips

解析 learn something from one's lips是固定搭配,表示 从某人嘴里得知 ,而不是中文中 嘴 一词对应的 mouth 。

11.答案 history historical

解析 historical evidence是固定搭配,表示 史证 ,需用形容词作名词的前置定语,而不用名词history。

12.答案 sessions sections

解析 两个词都可以作为可数名词使用。sessions表示 学期、时间段 ; sections表示 章节、段落 。本句的意思是:作为助理教授,玛丽曾协助编撰这本书中的一些词条并对不同的章节做了介绍。此处指 书中的章节 ,故用sections。

13. 答案 complement compliment

解析本句的意思是:他以微笑接受她对他成功的称赞。compliment表示 称赞、恭维; complement是它的形似词,表示 补充、补足物 。因此,选用前者。

14. 答案 experiences experience

解析 名词experience既可以用作可数名词表示 一次经历 ,也可以用作不可数名词表示 经验 。本句中的凯瑟琳是一位有着十年教学经验的老师,故用experience。

15. 答案 machineries machinery

解析 machinery是一个集体名词,表示机器的总称,不能用作可数名词,因此也没有复

数形式。

16. 答案 vision — version

解析 vision表示"视觉、视力", version表示"版本"。本句中指"谷歌最新版本的安卓操作系统", 故用后者。

17. 答案 Status —Statue

解析 the Statue of Liberty特指"美国的自由女神像",而status表示"地位",与题意不符。

18.答案 subsequence — consequence

解析 虽然两个词都表示"接下来发生的事情",但是subsequence只强调事件发生的先后顺序,consequence强调事件的因果关系,而且as a consequence of是固定搭配,表示"作为……的结果"。

19.答案 summit — seminar

解析 summit表示"峰会",常由领导人参加,而seminar表示"研究班、研究会",强调学术性。本句的意思是:卫生部门为医生们举办了为期两天的研究会,研究讨论如何激发病人的积极性,故用后者。

20.答案 rim — verge

解析 两个词都表示"边缘",但是on the verge of sth. 是固定搭配,表示"在某事将要发生之前"。

### 7-2 动词误用

动词误用通常出现在及物动词和不及物动词的误用,近义词、形近词的混淆或固定词组中动词的误用等情况之中。



- 1. No one should stand in judgment on anyone by his look.
- 2. His politeness glues his body to the chair and refuses to let him raise.
- Because of the severe snow storm and the road blocks, the air force dropped food and medical supplies close the city.
- 4. One such atomic clock is so accurate that it will probably slow no more than a second in 3000 years.
- 5. He assembled enough information on his tour of South America to write a book.
- In every cultivated language there are two great classes of words which, taken together, consist the whole vocabulary.
- The two classes of words involve the common things of life, and are the stock in trade of all who use the language.
- 8. I can't preserve any difference between these two pictures.
- The police thought that piece of evidence was insignificant early in the investigation, but it found out to be vital in convicting the man of murder.
- 10. The elbows on your coat have worn thin, so I must pitch them.
- 11. That marriage over, Godwin turns to America and enrolls in the writing program at the University of Iowa.
- 12. The officers had been charged with enterprise corruption, and prosecutors had described them as leading a gang of juvenile prisoners whom they directed to extort, assault and imitate other inmates.
- 13. After an excursion to the Huangshan Mountain, my sports shoes are so dirty that they need clean.
- 14. He lacked of the courage, self-confidence and resolution to participate in Marathon.
- 15. It was foggy outside. Jack peeked through the windscreen to find his way to the company.
- 16. The technique, called image defocus, evolves blurring out objects in the distance while keep-

- ing closer ones sharp.
- 17. To groom more good teachers for the state's schools, the Board of Regents proved a pilot program two years ago that authorized groups like Teach for America to create their own master's degree programs.
- 18. The big question is whether Microsoft and Nokia will be ready in time to explore RIM's weakness.
- 19. On Jan. 31, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a constitutional amendment to cancel slavery.
- 20. Stewart's key instructional point for his receivers was to keep their core muscles tight to obtain good balance and resistance to the velocity of the ball throughout the act of catching and securing the ball.

- 1. 答案 stand sit
  - 解析 此题考查固定词组sit in judgment on/upon sb. 意为 "判断某人的行为对错"。
- 2. 答案 raise rise
  - 解析 此处表示"出于礼貌他不能起身",所以用不及物动词rise,而不用及物动词raise。
- 3. 答案 close ∧— to
  - 解析 close作形容词表示"亲密的",名词表示"结束",副词表示"接近地",动词时表示"关闭,结束"是及物动词,表示"接近"是不及物动词,而句子要表达的是"在城市附近",只有与to连用才能表达"在附近"的意思,所以要用close to the city。
- 4. 答案 slow lose
  - 解析 从句意可知此处指"钟表的时间在3000年中慢了不到一秒",钟表变慢应当用 lose,而不是slow。
- 5. 答案 assembled collected/compiled
  - 解析 assemble表示"集合,召集,装配",如assemble forces表示"调集兵力",assemble the parts of a machine"装配机器零件"。此题指的是"将资料汇总成书",不宜用assemble。
- 6. 答案 consist comprise/ compose
  - 解析 consist 是不及物动词,表示"由……组成",但此处句子表示"这两类词构成了语言的全部词汇",应当用compose或comprise,及物动词,表示"组成"。
- 7. 答案 involve concern
  - 解析 involve 表示"涉及,牵涉其中",如:The accident involved 6 cars and 2 buses. 但本句的意思是"这两类词汇涉及生活中的一般性事情,是所有使用这种语言的人惯用的语言材料。"句中的"涉及"意为"关于,相关",应当用concern。
- 8. 答案 preserve perceive/find
  - 解析本题为形近词混淆, preserve意为"保存,保留",此处指"察觉",应当用perceive或find。
- 9. 答案 found turned
  - 解析 turn out to be 表示"最终显示结果是……",这是固定搭配,不存在find out to be,只有 find out 找出(真相)。
- 10.答案 pitch patch
  - 解析 本题为形近词混淆, pitch意为"投,掷,扔",但此句意为"你大衣的肘部磨薄了,我得在那儿打块补丁",应当用patch,意为"补缀,修补"。
- 11. 答案 turns returns
  - 解析 turn to表示"向······求救",return to 表示"回到······",句中提到"离婚后,Godwin返回美国",因此return to更符合原文。
- 12.答案 imitate intimidate
  - 解析 imitate表示"模仿、复制", intimidate表示"威胁", 句中指"那帮不良少年受官员指使去敲诈、殴打和威胁其他犯人", 故用后者更贴切。
- 13.答案 clean cleaning

解析 need可以作及物动词,后面可以加动名词,表示被动意义。类似的动词还有require, want, deserve等。

14.答案 of -/

解析 lack作为及物动词,后面可以直接加作宾语的名词或名词词组。

15.答案 peeked — peered

解析本句的意思是:因为起大雾,杰克费劲地透过挡风玻璃找寻去公司的路。peer表示"费劲地看、有点困难地看"; peek表示"偷看、窥视",故用前者。

16.答案 evolves — involves

解析 evolve表示"进化、成长", involve表示"包含、涉及"。本句介绍了这项技术所涉及的方式方法, 故用后者。

17.答案 proved — approved

解析 prove表示"证明、证实", approve表示"同意"。句中指"董事会同意使用试点方案", 故用后者。

18.答案 explore — exploit

解析 explore表示"探究、探索", exploit表示"利用"。本句中指"Microsoft和Nokia 应该适时准备利用RIM的弱点", 故用后者。

19. 答案 cancel — abolish

解析 两个动词都可以表示"取消",但是cancel指"取消事先安排的活动",abolish更加正式,表示"官方地废除法规、制度"等。句中指的是"废除奴隶制度",故用后者。

20.答案 obtain — maintain

解析 obtain表示"得到、获得",maintain表示"维持、保持"。句中指"在接球和防卫的整个过程中始终保持良好的平衡",故用后者。

### 7.3 形容词与副词误用

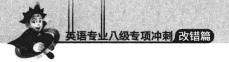
形容词或副词误用主要出现在近义词或形近词的混淆、形容词与副词混用、形容词与副词比较级的误用等情况之中。



- Yesterday's party is nothing but a great success. The music is wonderful and all the dishes taste most deliciously.
- 2. The lady called police immediately, but when the police arrived, the thief had already got cleanly away.
- 3. He got up, walked across the room, and with a sharp quick movement flung the door widely open.
- 4. The envelope wasn't sealed, so I opened it and found a card in it, but the inside of the card was empty.
- 5. John said his mother would buy him a five-speeds racing bicycle for his sixteenth birthday.
- 6. They may learn that questions which seemed most entirely objective then appear to be highly biased to someone else.
- 7. The victory was no more convinced than I had expected.
- 8. An atomic clock that operates with an ammonia molecule may be used to check the accuracy of predictions based on Einstein's relative theories.
- 9. "Learned" words are from the more formative conversation of highly educated speakers who are discussing some particular topics.
- 10. The scholars are discussing in a style appropriately elevated above the habitual degree of everyday life.
- 11. To the untrained eye, a good wide receiver is a player who can run fast, jump highly and catch the ball by any means necessary.
- 12. Retail sales surged 23 percent here through November of last year, most because nearly 100,000 mainland visitors a day come to Hong Kong.

- 13. Despite the true remarkable benefits of DNA testing, some skeptics have questioned whether it is sufficiently regulated and reliable.
- 14. She is secondly only to Juli Inkster in most Solheim Cup points earned by an American.
- 15. The show, conceived and written by Ms. Ebersole, is hard the first musical project to compare the present to the Great Depression.
- 16. Although Jones's experience in a pro-style offense is becoming more commonly in college football, it still isn't the norm.
- 17. But late, those engines of growth have begun to backfire, forcing the small European country to find new sources of revenue.
- 18. But this was not generally a work that suggested metaphors or anything other than beautiful shapes, pretty drawn by attractive dancers.
- 19. Moreover, parties tend to come to fair rational decisions about their nominee, placing heavy emphasis on electability.
- 20. It is deep disappointing that nine years of negotiations with our closest friend and ally, the United States of America, have not resulted in an agreement that respects European standards on fundamental rights.

- 1. 答案 deliciously delicious
  - 解析 一般动词后应当接副词,但taste 为感官动词,在感官动词和系动词后接形容词。
- 2. 答案 cleanly clean
  - 解析 clean和cleanly都可以用作副词。cleanly表示"整齐地,有规则地"或"(动作)完成得干净利落地"; clean表示"完全地,彻底地"。此处强调窃贼已逃得无影无踪,应当用clean。
- 3. 答案 widely wide
  - 解析 wide和widely都可以用作副词,但意义有差别。wide表示"宽、大"; widely表示"广泛地",较抽象。此处表示门开得大,应当用wide。
- 4. 答案 empty blank
  - 解析 empty强调容器中空无一物, blank强调纸上或脑海中一片空白。此处是指卡片上没有写任何字, 应当使用blank。
- 5. 答案 five-speeds five-speed/five speeds'
  - 解析 在表示时间,距离,金钱,度量的名词既可以用所有格形式表示,也可以和数词 一起组成作定语的复合结构。但名词都要用复数。 该复合结构还可跟一个由连字符连接的合成形容词,但名词要用单数。
- 6. 答案 most /
  - 解析 entirely作为副词表示"彻底地",本身表示最高级含义,不需要再加most表示最高级。
- 7. 答案 convinced convincing
  - 解析 此句主要考查分词形容词的用法。convinced强调被动,"被说服"; convincing 强调主动,"令人信服的"。
- 8. 答案 relative relativity
  - 解析 此处指爱因斯坦的相对论,应用名词relativity表示关于相对性的理论,而relative theory表示理论本身是相对的。
- 9. 答案 formative formal
  - 解析 此处是形近词混淆。formative表示"形成的";formal表示"正式的",根据文 意应当使用formal。
- 10.答案 degree extent
  - 解析 此处是近义词混淆。degree和extent均可表示程度,但表示"程度"时degree 无法



与habitual搭配, extent还可表示"范围"。本句意为: 学者们讨论问题的方式超越了日常生活的范围, 所以选extent。

11.答案 highly — high

解析 highly和 high都可以用作副词,前者是概念的,后者是具体的,本句中指"跳得高",是具体高度,故用后者。

12.答案 most — mostly

解析 两个词都可以用作副词, most表示"非常、十分", mostly表示"多半、几乎全部地"。本句的意思是: 去年整个11月零售销售额增长了23%, 多半是因为每天近10万内地游客来港。所以mostly更符合原文。

13. 答案 true — truly

解析两个词都可以用作副词,true表示"准确地、真实地",用作动词的后置修饰词,如: My watch goes fairly true.我的手表走得很准。truly表示"真正地、如实地",可以用作形容词的前置修饰词。

14. 答案 secondly — second

解析 两者都可以用作副词,但是second only to是固定搭配,表示"仅次于"。secondly 表示"第二、其次"。

15. 答案 hard — hardly

解析 hard表示"努力地、困难地", hardly表示"几乎不"。本句的意思是:在Ms. Ebersole构思和创作的剧本中,作者将现状和大萧条时期的情况进行对比,在音乐剧的选材上已非首次。故用hardly更符合原文。

16.答案 commonly — common

解析 become用作系动词,和形容词搭配使用。

17.答案 late — lately

解析 late表示"迟、晚", lately表示"近来、最近"。本句介绍最近发生的事情,故用时间状语lately。

18.答案 pretty — prettily

解析 pretty表示"非常、相当",和形容词或者副词搭配使用,而prettily表示"恰如其分地、优美地",可以和动词搭配使用。本句中指"优美地绘制出美丽的造型",故用后者。

19.答案 fair — fairly

解析 fair用作副词时表示"公平地",fairly则表示"相当地、非常地",句中指"相当理性的决定",故用后者。

20.答案 deep — deeply

解析 deep表示"深深地、后期地",用作动词后置修饰语,deeply表示"深刻地、强烈地",可以修饰形容词或者副词,可以前置也可后置,故用后者。

### 冠词误用

冠词误用主要指定冠词、不定冠词及零冠词间的混淆误用,以及固定用法中的冠词使 用错误。

### (多练一练)

- 1. Having been caught on the spot, the American spy was sent to the General Lee.
- 2. You can never neglect Jimmy's influence on his parents' decisions. A child as he is, he knows a lot.
- 3. Dishwashers and washing machines do jobs that were once done by the hand.
- 4. Beyond the stars, the astronaut saw nothing but the space.
- 5. Many people agree that knowledge of English is must in international trade today.
- 6. What a terrible weather we've been having these days!

- George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was a Sunday because everybody was at the church.
- 8. As global warming continues to be major concern for the future of our planet, people are starting to turn to green living practices to help save it for future generations.
- Every a second day he went to the library for some books to read. But after a page or two, he would put the book down and pick up a new one.
- 10. According to the World Health Organization, health care plans are needed in all big cities to prevent spread of AIDS.
- 11. Tim Roselle, 60, a retired financial worker from the Upper West Side, said he was lured by the prospect of attending school in one of city's most beloved museums.
- 12. Ananias, 31, a schoolteacher from Los Angeles who was traveling with her sister and parents on the first of two cruises around Mediterranean.
- 13. The 66th session of General Assembly convenes at United Nations headquarters in New York on Sept. 21, 2011.
- 14. A carnival of capitalism, Black Friday is the day after the Thanksgiving, when retailers across the country dangle deep discounts to lure customers out of bed.
- 15. But with three of his preferred starters injured, and a fourth hurt during the game, the Nets are really a N.B.A. team in name only.
- 16. Because the birds coast on the vortices created by the ultra-light craft, the trip can only work in calm air at the sunrise.
- 17. Dr. Laurence E. McCahill says uncertainty about lumpectomy, a cancer surgery that has been in the place for 30 years, is a "shame."
- 18. Rather than improving access for disabled, it will require taxpayers and the taxi industry to foot the bill for taxis that will in all likelihood rarely be used by the target ridership.
- 19. The Sun and the rest of solar system formed about 4.5 billion years ago from a cloud of collapsing hydrogen gas.
- 20. In December 2011, he made his first appearance in a military courtroom at Fort Meade, Md. to face charges that could send him to the prison for life.

- 1. 答案 the (General) —/
  - 解析 在称呼或表示官衔,职位的名词前不加冠词,此处General Lee"李将军",表示称呼。其他类似的还有president Obama, general manager, vice director等等。但要注意当特指某一个人,且不与人名连用时,要加定冠词the,如 He is the president of the United States of America. He is the General Manager of the Company.
- 2. 答案 A (child) /
  - 解析在让步倒装句中的单数可数名词前,往往采用零冠词,省略不定冠词。
- 3. 答案 the /
  - 解析 by 后直接加名词,不用定冠词,表示通过某种方式,此处by hand表示"人工工作"。其他类似词组by bike, by car等等。加定冠词后特指某一只手,如Although he only has the left hand, he can do all the jobs by the hand.
- 4. 答案 the (space) —/
  - 解析 the space 特指某个前文提到的空间,而泛指宇宙空间时不需要用冠词。
- 5. 答案 ∧ knowledge a
  - 解析 knowledge虽然是不可数名词,但是在固定用法 "a knowledge of sth." 中表示 "对……略知一二"。
- 6. 答案 a /

解析 weather是不可数名词,用在what感叹句中不需要用冠词。

7. 答案 the — /

解析 at the church 表示 "在那个教堂",但此处只是通过人们在教堂来回忆起那是一个星期天,并非特指某一个教堂。at church为固定搭配,不用冠词,意为"在做礼拜"。

8. 答案 ∧ major — a

解析 concern是可数名词,地球的温室效应只是人们的主要忧虑之一,应当用不定冠词。

9. 答案 a (second) — /

解析 every second day为固定用法,表示"每隔一天",中间不加冠词。

10.答案 ∧ spread — the

解析 此处特指"艾滋病的传播",应当用定冠词。

11.答案 ∧ city's — the

解析表示形容词beloved的最高级, most必须和定冠词搭配使用。

12.答案 ∧ Mediterranean — the

解析 表示江、河、海、洋的名词前,需加定冠词,此处指地中海。

13.答案 ∧ General — the

解析表示政治组织的名称,需和定冠词搭配使用,此处表示"联合国大会"。类似的政治组织还有安理会the Security Council、人民代表大会the People's Congress等,必须和定冠词搭配使用。

14. 答案 the (Thanksgiving) — /

解析节日名前通常不加冠词,此处指感恩节。其他节日,例如复活节Easter、情人节St. Valentine's Day、圣诞节Christmas等,都不需要用定冠词。

15. 答案 a (N.B.A.) — an

解析不定冠词a用在辅音开头的名词前, an用在元音开头的名词前, 虽然n是辅音字母, 但是它的读音以元音开头, 因此用an。

16.答案 the (sunrise) — /

解析 at sunrise是固定搭配,表示"日出时",不用定冠词。类似的表示时间的名词还有sunset, noon, night, daybreak, dusk, dawn, midnight。

17.答案 the (place) — /

解析 in place是固定搭配,表示"合乎时宜的,适当的"。本句中指"30年来,人们一直认为这种治疗癌症的手术是适当的"。

18.答案 ∧ disabled — the

解析 定冠词和形容词搭配使用,表示一类人。the disabled表示"残疾人"。类似的表达方式还有无家可归的人the homeless、失业的人the jobless等。

19.答案 ∧ solar — the

解析表示世界上独一无二的事物,需用定冠词。此处指太阳系。另外还有宇宙the universe、the Milky Way银河等。

20. 答案 the (prison) — /

解析 send to prison是固定搭配,表示"送去坐牢",此处的prison被抽象化,不特指任何监狱。

### 二、词汇搭配错误

词汇搭配错误主要包含以下几类: 动词+名词/介词/副词的搭配