

NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

新视野大学英语

(第二版)

读写教程

语言综合 能力实践

第四册

主 编：李冬琦

副主编：张东辉 薄淑艳

编 委：陈 佳 陈晓芳 冯 辉

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北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语(第2版)读写教程语言综合能力实践.第4册/李冬琦主编;陈佳等编. — 2版. — 北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2009.9
ISBN 978-7-5600-8991-1

I. 新… II. ①李… ②陈… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—习题 ②英语—写作—高等学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 168250 号

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出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 陈 红

美术编辑: 蔡 颖

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京爱丽龙印刷有限责任公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 11.5

版 次: 2009 年 9 月第 1 版 2009 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-8991-1

定 价: 23.00 元

* * *

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物料号: 189910001

前言

《新视野大学英语（第二版）》在保持第一版原有优势的基础上，依据新的课程要求，结合各大院校在实际使用中的意见反馈，对整体结构和内容进行了全面的修订、完善与提高，对教学理念和教学模式进行了更深一步的探索与创新，并进一步开拓了大学英语教与学的新视野。

《新视野大学英语（第二版）读写教程语言综合能力实践》为《新视野大学英语（第二版）读写教程》的配套练习用书，紧扣教材，紧跟考试大纲，顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势，旨在通过内容丰富、形式多样的练习帮助学生更好地学习和掌握教材内容，巩固和强化英语语言综合技能，丰富拓展课外知识，提升英语语言应试能力。相信本套图书一定会给广大师生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书的内容按照教材中的单元顺序编写，每个单元的练习主要包括：

Part I	词汇 Vocabulary	词汇百科 Vocabulary Encyclopedia	与该单元主题最相关的词汇，有效地扩充学生的词汇量。
		温故知新 Old to New	用新学到的词汇和短语替换掉题目中熟知的词汇和短语，让学生巩固和应用学到的语言知识，以期在写作中可以熟练地进行替换。
		单项选择 Multiple Choices	传统的单选题也可以让学生更为明晰词汇之间的差别，更为牢固地掌握词汇的用法。
		短语练习 Phrase Exercises	课文中重点短语训练。
Part II	阅读理解 Reading Comprehension	阅读导航	结合历年四级考试阅读篇章中的实例，对各种类型阅读的技巧进行分项讲解，透彻分析，鱼渔兼授。
		快速阅读 Skimming and Scanning	模拟四级考试的阅读理解题型，使学生尽早熟悉四级考试，提高应试能力。
		仔细阅读 Reading in Depth	

Part III	完型填空 Cloze		均采用的是四级考试的题型，但其中所出现的知识点大部分均为该单元刚刚学过的词汇、短语和句型，使学生能够进一步强化巩固所学。
Part IV	翻译 Translation		
Part V	改错 Error Correction	改错技巧	分项讲解改错技巧，给出例证和解析。
		篇章改错练习	四级考试的新题型之一。
Part VI	写作 Writing		分析四级考试的写作技巧，给出范文。

本书作为教材的配套练习用书具有以下区别于其他练习用书的鲜明特色：

1. 紧密结合课堂教学内容，学什么就练什么。
2. 练习形式丰富多样，编排合理，学什么就会什么。
3. 紧扣四级题型，强化应试能力，学什么就考什么。
4. 文章选材紧扣单元主题，学什么就读什么。
5. 讲练结合，鱼渔兼授，学什么就精什么。

参与本书编写工作的所有成员都是常年在教学一线进行大学英语教学和四级考试辅导的教师。他们对大学英语教学重点和难点，对大学英语四级考试的考点均有着深刻的理解，对学生在学习和应试过程中所遇到的各种问题十分熟悉。相信本书将对使用《新视野大学英语（第二版）》的广大学生有所助益。由于时间仓促，有误之处难免，敬请读者斧正，不胜感激。

编 者
2009年03月

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Unit 1 The Tail of Fame

Part I Vocabulary

A Vocabulary Encyclopaedia

Guess the Chinese meanings of the following terms.

far-famed
feeble-minded
undercurrent
undernourished

celebrity
high-minded
evil-minded
underplayed

infamous
like-minded
narrow-minded
underprivileged

notorious
sports-minded
safety-minded
undermentioned

B Old to New

Replace the italicized parts in the following sentences with words newly learnt in the text.

1. The Supreme Court decision *made* further legislation *possible* on civil right.
2. How can you say that religion is anything *apart from* a way of controlling people?
3. I *am* strongly *against* the idea that it is the women's job to bring up the child.
4. I don't want to *take the chance of* meeting George, so I'll stay here.
5. The crowd of demonstrators *disappeared gradually* when the police arrived.
6. She *has a close relationship with* the President.
7. If you can't afford to pay cash, buy the furniture *and pay for it later*.
8. Nike *was made to leave* college in the second year for taking drugs.

C Multiple Choices

Complete each sentence with the best word from the four choices.

1. This may sound like putting the cart before the horse and being unnecessarily _____.
A. ignorant B. pessimistic C. realistic D. logical
2. I don't think this floor will _____ the weight of a great piano.
A. retain B. obtain C. sustain D. entertain
3. The report _____ the government of shirking its responsibilities.
A. accused B. refused C. confused D. accounted
4. We are _____ into the possibility of buying the apartment we're renting.
A. requiring B. enquiring C. acquiring D. inquisiting

5. It is cooperation and mutual understanding that _____ the system like this.
A. hold up B. hold back C. hold down D. hold on
6. The book _____ in my hands as soon as I tried to pick it up.
A. fell down B. fell off C. fell apart D. fell away
7. Thompson _____ the possibility that Dole would give him the nod.
A. recounted B. counted C. accounted D. discounted
8. Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.
A. influence B. sympathy C. impulse D. obligation
9. Not only the professors but also the amateurs will _____ from the new training facilities.
A. acquire B. derive C. reward D. benefit
10. The authorities are trying to prevent their historical monuments for _____ the ravages of time.
A. counting on B. yielding to C. basing on D. referring to

D Phrase Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the phrases from the texts according to the Chinese given.

1. He _____ traditions of his profession. (忠于)
2. The technique is _____ ineffective and at worst dangerous. (充其量, 至多)
3. The whole class is expected to _____ these discussions. (参加)
4. This is a serious problem and it can't just be _____ as if it didn't exist. (不屑理睬)
5. This book _____ some of the most exciting findings. (打开)
6. They are expected to win the election _____. (轻易地)
7. The meetings were intended to _____ a peaceful talk. (为……开路)
8. I _____ the idea of asking people to donate money over the Net. (想到)

Part II Reading Comprehension

A Skimming and Scanning

Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions within 15 minutes.

For questions 1- 7 mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage;

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Cholesterol and Heart Disease

Do you know your cholesterol level? Many people don't. A high level of cholesterol in the blood is an important risk factor for heart disease.

Some people say that the danger of heart disease is exaggerated. However, heart disease is a main cause of death in developed countries. Every year more than one million Americans have heart attacks, and half of them die. People with heart disease suffer chest pains that make simple activities, such as walking, shaving, or taking a shower, difficult.

Research has proven that cholesterol levels are connected with heart disease. One project in Massachusetts has studied the same group of men and women since 1948. The researchers have found that the people who have high levels of cholesterol have more heart attacks.

A natural substance in the blood, cholesterol comes from the liver. The amount of cholesterol is affected by diet and by physical qualities we inherit from our parents. One kind of cholesterol sticks fat to the walls of arteries, making them smaller and finally blocking them.

It produces a condition called "hardening of the arteries," which causes heart attacks. With tiny cameras, doctors can see blood circulating through the heart valves. Angiograms (血管造影照片) are x-rays of the heart arteries. They show fat deposits and blockages caused by high cholesterol.

Heart disease begins in children as young as 3 years old. It occurs earlier in boys than in girls. Nearly half of teenagers have some fat deposits on their artery walls. Heart disease develops faster if we have high cholesterol levels and also smoke.

What is a safe level of cholesterol? Adults have a high risk of heart attack if their cholesterol level is above 240 milligrams per deciliter (1/10 公升) of blood. Below 200 is better. In the Massachusetts study, no one with a cholesterol level below 150 has ever had a heart attack. However, about half of American adults have cholesterol levels above 200.

To lower our cholesterol level, we must change our eating habits. Anything that comes from an animal is high in fat and high in cholesterol. The American Heart Association National Cholesterol Education Program says that fat should be no more than 30 percent of our diet. Blood cholesterol levels start to fall after 2 to 3 weeks of following a low-cholesterol, low-fat diet. Dietary changes alone can result in a 10 percent reduction of the average person's cholesterol level. Aerobic exercise helps, too. Artery blockage can be reduced by as much as 40 percent through changes in diet and amount of exercise.

We must educate everyone, including children in elementary schools. We must teach them responsibility for their health through classes in nutrition and aerobic exercise. For example, the smart snack is fruit. Children must be served fruit in the school cafeteria, along with low-fat meals. Schools must send recipes home with the children. Parents must include children in planning and preparing meals and shopping for food.

Adults, including persons over the age of sixty five, can lower their cholesterol by 30 or 40 percent. It is never too late to change. One man began his health program when he was seventy-three. By the time he was seventy-seven, he had lowered his arterial blockage from 50 percent to 13 percent and his cholesterol from 320 to 145 without drugs. He went on a vegetarian diet with only 10 percent fat, plus programs to reduce stress and get more exercise.

A low-cholesterol diet that cuts out most animal products and high-fat vegetables may be unfamiliar to people. The Heart Association says to use no added fat of any kind. Don't fry food in oil. Cook it in water, vinegar, or vegetable water. Learn about grains and vegetables. Avoid egg yolks (the yellow part of the egg). Eat potatoes, beans, low fat vegetables, and fruit.

People often complain about low-fat diets before they have had time to get used to them. Food can taste good without cream, butter, and salt. You can use olive oil, mustard, fresh herbs, or yogurt instead.

A new diet can cause general anxiety, when people feel worried and nervous about what is going to happen. They must learn to deal with the changes in their lives. Sometimes major changes in diet or lifestyle are easier than minor ones because the results are bigger and faster. Fast results encourage us.

How can you control the amount of fat in your diet if you eat in restaurants? Restaurants must provide healthy meals that are low in fat, salt, and cholesterol. A diet is a personal thing. Restaurant owners should not make customers feel embarrassed because they want to follow a diet that is good for them. Restaurant owners must learn to give equal service to customers on a healthy diet. Some restaurants have items on the menu marked with a heart to show that they are low in fat, cholesterol, salt, or sugar. A few restaurants serve only these recipes.

Heart disease causes one out of every four deaths in East Harlem in New York City. The East Harlem Healthy Heart Program is an educational program. It has 2 goals: to get people to change their diets and to find volunteers to help run educational activities. One way it educates is by street shows. Actors wear costumes and carry big pieces of plastic fat. They entertain so people will listen. Groups of children perform songs and dances that educate people about heart disease and diet. Volunteers lead walking and exercise groups to show people how to begin exercising.

Volunteers also stand in supermarkets to suggest healthy food choices to shoppers. The volunteers have shoppers taste two kinds of milk to see which tastes better. Most people are surprised that the low-fat milk tastes better than the whole milk. Shoppers are encouraged to buy low-fat milk instead of whole milk.

Education costs money, but it also brings results. In 1983, only 35 percent of the American public knew their cholesterol levels. By 1990, 65 percent of the people had had

theirs checked.

People feel better if they lower their cholesterol through diet. Healthy people are more confident. They are more attractive to themselves, as well as to others. Their friends stare at them because they look so healthy.

We can prevent heart disease by living a healthful lifestyle and eating the right kind of diet. If people don't do this, two out of three men and women in America will eventually get heart disease.

1. No direct relationship has been proven between high cholesterol levels and heart attacks.
2. Boys have a higher risk of developing heart disease than girls.
3. Old people shouldn't bother to change their eating habits because it's too late for it to do them any good.
4. Low-fat diets always taste bad.
5. It can be easier to change our diet a lot than to change it a little.
6. More than twice as many people had their blood cholesterol levels checked in 1990 as in 1983.
7. The article deals with the link between cholesterol and heart disease and the suggestions to prevent them.
8. Children should learn more responsibility for their health through _____.
9. One of the educational activities in East Harlem Healthy Heart Program is _____.
10. Consumers are encouraged to buy low-fat milk rather than _____.

B Reading in Depth

Section A

Select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Each word can be used only once.

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

With 950 million people, India ranks second to China among the most populous (人口多的) countries. But since China launched a family planning program in 1971, India has been 1 the gap. Indians have reduced their birth rate but not nearly as much as the Chinese have. If current growth rates continue, India's population will 2 China's around the year 2028 at about 1.7 billion. Should that happen, it won't be the 3 of the enlightened women of Kerala, a state in southern India. While India as a whole adds almost 20 million people a year, Kerala's population is virtually 4. The reason is no 5: nearly two thirds of Kerala women practice birth control, compared with about 40% in the entire nation.

The difference lies in the emphasis put on health programs, including birth control, by

the state authorities. And an educational tradition and matrilineal (母系的) customs in parts of Kerala help girls and boys get 6 good schooling. While one in three Indian women is 7, 90% of those in Kerala can read and write.

Higher literacy rates 8 family planning. “Unlike our parents, we know that we can do more for our children if we have fewer of them,” says Leila Cherian, 33, who lives in the village of Kudamaloor. She has limited herself to three children—one below the 9 average of four. That kind of restraint (抑制; 克制) will keep Kerala from putting added 10 on world food supplies.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. stable | B. widening | C. educated | D. pressure |
| E. fault | F. flexible | G. closing | H. exceed |
| I. equally | J. general | K. foster | L. mystery |
| M. national | N. advocate | O. officially | |

Section B

There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D and decide on the best choice.

► Passage One

Culture is one of the most challenging elements of the international marketplace. This system of learned behavior patterns characteristic of the members of a given society is constantly shaped by a set of dynamic variables: language, religion, values and attitudes, manners and customs, aesthetics, technology, education, and social institutions. To cope with this system, an international manager needs both factual and interpretive knowledge of culture. To some extent, the factual knowledge can be learned; its interpretation comes only through experience.

The most complicated problems in dealing with the cultural environment stem from the fact that one cannot learn culture. One has to live it. Two schools of thought exist in the business world on how to deal with cultural diversity. One is that business is business the world around, following the model of Pepsi and McDonald's. In some cases, globalization is a fact of life; however, cultural differences are still far from converging.

The other school proposes that companies must tailor business approaches to individual cultures. Setting up policies and procedures in each country has been compared to an organ transplant; the critical question centers around acceptance or rejection. The major challenge to the international manager is to make sure that rejection is not a result of cultural myopia or even blindness.

Fortune examined the international performance of a dozen large companies that earn 20 percent or more of their revenue overseas. The internationally successful companies all share

an important quality: patience. They have not rushed into situations but rather built their operations carefully by following the most basic business principles. These principles are to know your adversary, know your audience, and know your customer.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. All international managers can learn culture.
 - B. Business diversity is not necessary.
 - C. Views differ on how to treat culture in business world.
 - D. Most people do not know foreign culture well.
2. According to the author, the model of Pepsi _____.
 - A. is in line with the theories of the school advocating the business is business the world around
 - B. is different from the model of McDonald's
 - C. shows the reverse of globalization
 - D. has converged cultural differences
3. The two schools of thought _____.
 - A. both propose that companies should tailor business approaches to individual cultures
 - B. both advocate that different policies be set up in different countries
 - C. admit the existence of cultural diversity in business world
 - D. Both A and B
4. This article is supposed to be most useful for those _____.
 - A. who are interested in researching the topic of cultural diversity
 - B. who have connections to more than one type of culture
 - C. who want to travel abroad
 - D. who want to run business on International Scale
5. According to Fortune, successful international companies _____.
 - A. earn 20 percent or more of their revenue overseas
 - B. all have the quality of patience
 - C. will follow the overseas local cultures
 - D. adopt the policy of internationalization

► Passage Two

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train (驯服) it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training pens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the pack (群) by using extreme measure. You can teach your dog its subordinate (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

1. Behavior problems of dogs are believe to _____.
 - A. be just part of their nature
 - B. worsen in modern society
 - C. occur when they go wild
 - D. present a threat to the community
2. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
 - A. teach the dog to perform clever tricks
 - B. make the dog aware of its owner's authority
 - C. provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
 - D. enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
3. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
 - A. essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
 - B. the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
 - C. a good way to teach the dog new tricks
 - D. an extreme measure in obedience training
4. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
 - A. To avoid being punished.
 - B. To show their affection for their masters.
 - C. To win leadership of the dog pack.
 - D. To show their willingness to obey.
5. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.
 - A. can give the dog more rewards
 - B. will enjoy a better family life
 - C. can give the dog more freedom
 - D. will have more confidence in himself

Part III Cloze

Select the best answer from the four choices to fill in each of the blanks.

More and more students want to study in “hot” majors. 1 a result, many students want to 2 their interests and study in these 3 such as foreign languages, international business and law, etc. Fewer and fewer students choose scientific majors, 4 maths, physics and biology, and art majors, 5 history, Chinese and philosophy. 6 students can study in these “hot” majors, because the number of these “hot” majors 7 limited. If one 8 interest in his work or study, 9 can he do well? I 10 this from one of my classmates. He is 11 the countryside. His parents are farmers. Though he 12 biology, he chose “international business”. He 13 to live a life which is different 14 of his parents. In the end, he found he 15 in doing business. He found all the subjects to be uninteresting to him. 16 this wouldn’t have happened if he 17 his major according to his own interests. Choosing a major in university 18 decide one’s whole life. Majors 19 are not “hot” today may become the “hot” major of tomorrow. Choosing your major according to your own 20 is the best way to succeed.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. Being | B. For | C. Having | D. As |
| 2. A. give up | B. appear | C. give | D. master |
| 3. A. place | B. room | C. areas | D. space |
| 4. A. for example | B. such as | C. and so on | D. as a result |
| 5. A. even | B. like | C. just | D. or |
| 6. A. Only a few | B. Quite a few | C. Perhaps | D. a few |
| 7. A. is | B. are | C. would be | D. have been |
| 8. A. had no | B. had | C. has no | D. has |
| 9. A. why | B. and what | C. how | D. and how |
| 10. A. suggested | B. guessed | C. searched | D. learned |
| 11. A. out of | B. off | C. in | D. from |
| 12. A. studied | B. likes | C. learns | D. succeeds to study |
| 13. A. wants | B. doesn’t want | C. enjoys | D. doesn’t like |
| 14. A. from which | B. from that | C. for which | D. for that |
| 15. A. was interested | B. was clever | C. was not interested | D. tiresome |
| 16. A. So | B. Then | C. Just then | D. Maybe |
| 17. A. chooses | B. chose | C. has chosen | D. had chosen |
| 18. A. can | B. does not | C. probably | D. perhaps not to |
| 19. A. on which | B. in which | C. which | D. about which |
| 20. A. interests | B. experience | C. mind | D. heart |

Part IV Translation

Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese given in brackets into English.

1. Don't expect much of him, _____ (他只不过是孩子).
2. _____ (你的脚有被割破的危险) if you don't wear shoes.
3. _____ (我反对买这套房子) because it is too expensive.
4. The police _____ (想控告她偷东西), but they made a mistake.
5. They were determined to _____ (把新的总经理赶下台).

Part V Error Correction

第一章 (I) 动词使用错误

1. 不规则动词

Before the eighteenth century was ushered in, very few Europeans had drank coffee.

题中 drink 为不规则动词, 它的过去式为 drank, 过去分词为 drunk; 题中应用过去分词形式, 应将 drank 改为 drunk。

2. 时态

Coal and petroleum resulted when plants become buried in swamps and decayed.

英语中, 主句和从句的谓语动词发生在同一时区时, 时态应一致。题中主、从句的谓语动词应在同一时区, 都是过去时, 因此, 应将一般现在时 become 改为一般过去时 became。

3. 语态

Highly precise measurements have been shown that variation in the Earth's rotation is largely controlled by climatic conditions.

题中主动语态错用成被动语态。题中 that 引导的从句作及物动词 show 的宾语, 因此, 应将 have been shown 改成 have shown。

4. 情态

If the peasants want to become more prosperous, they would not let the dead occupy the limited land that is available for farming.

该主句谓语动词的情态意义是体现说话人的态度, 因此, 这里应将 would 改为 should。

5. 语气

He suggested that the meeting was started at once.

题中主句的谓语动词为 suggest, 表示“建议”, 用作虚拟语气, 从句中的谓语动词应为 should+ 动词原形 或 动词原形。因此, 这里 was started 应改为 should be started 或 be started。

6. 省略

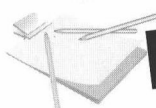
Possibilities of a hopeful sort in whatever field can best be worked out and stated authoritatively by men of science; and, since they can do this work better than others do, it is part of their duty to do it.

英语中, 动词的省略形式应与之相应的谓语动词一致。这里的 do 为代动词, 用来省略行为动词, 可是与之对应的谓语是“情态动词+动词原形”形式, 因此, 应将 others do 中的 do 改为 can。

7. 动宾搭配

Although Henry Ford built his first handmade car in 1896, he did no progress in developing the automobile until 1903.

动宾搭配错误集中表现为动词 make 与其宾语的搭配使用上, 常以 do 代替 make; make progress 表示“取得进展”。因此, 应将 did 改为 made。



改错练习

At the age of twenty-six Newton became professor of mathematics, a post which he held until was he fifty-four. During this period his greatest discoveries were made. In 1699 he became Master of the Mint, and gave in his scientific work. He was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705. In 1727, at the age of eighty-five, he died and buried in Westminster Abbey. It was customary in Newton's time for the great mathematicians of Europe to spend months in solve a problem and then offer as a challenge to all others. Newton always solved such problems within twenty-four hours. He never seek fame, and many of his discoveries had to be drawn from him years after they had been made. His chief work, the Principia was published by the persuasion of his friend Haley, which paid the cost. Many stories are told of his absent-minded. On one occasion a friend ate his dinner, and Newton remarked, "Dear me, I have thought I had not dined, but I see I had." On other occasion he is said to have left his guests at dinner to fetch more wine, and when after a long interval did not return, the guests went to seek him. They found him hard at work in his study, having entire forgotten their presence in his house.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____