

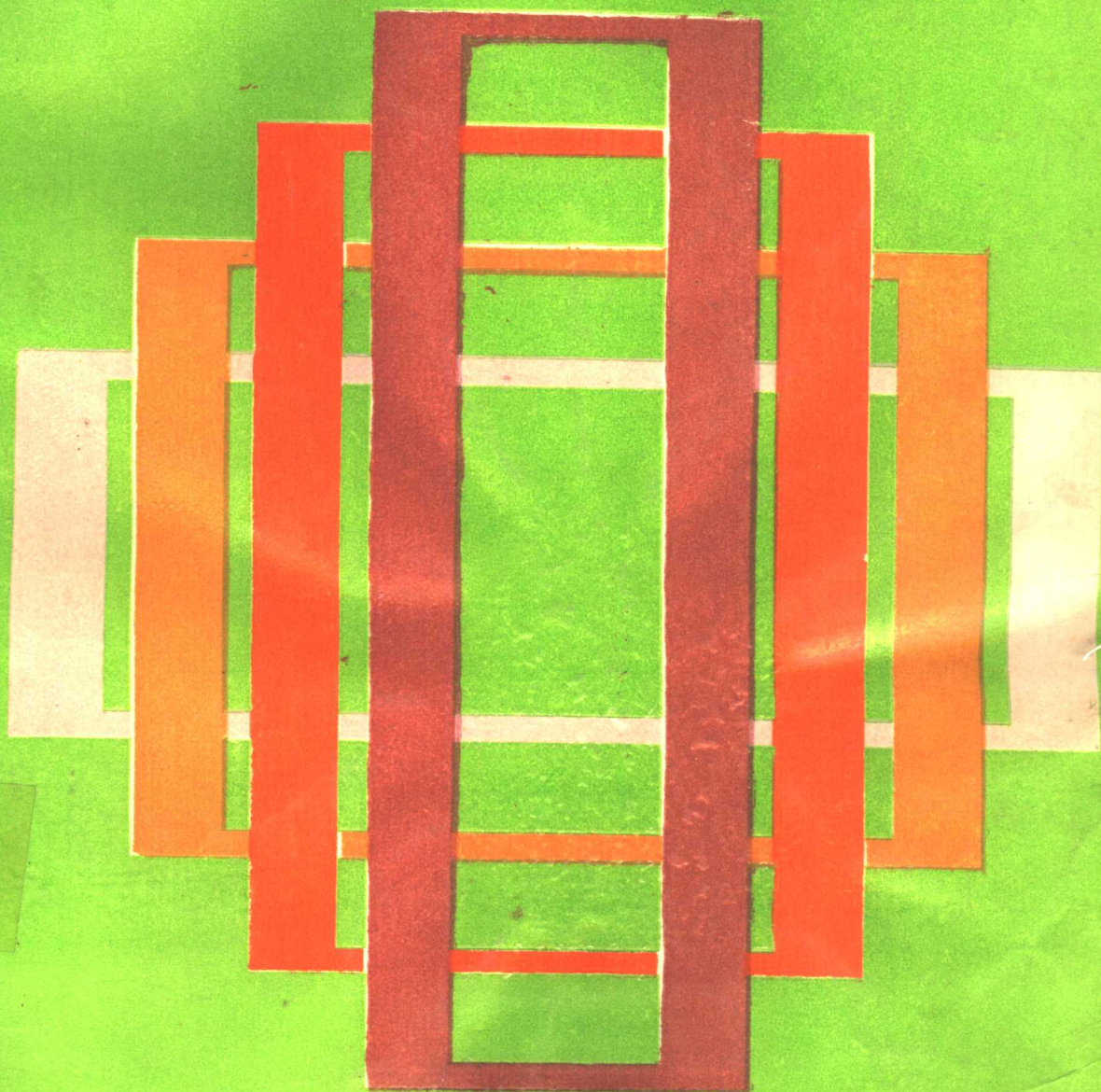
高级英语水平考试指导丛书

改错
与写作

短文改错与短文写作

主 编 吴玮翔 张月薇
审 校 程中锐

副主编 彭友良 沈德阶



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前 言

《短文改错与短文写作》为《高级英语水平考试指导丛书》的第五分册,本分册是根据高级英语水级考试中的两种主观题型的要求编写的。

本分册由两部分内容组成:第一部分为短文改错;第二部分为短文写作。

短文改错是英语水平考试中的一种新的题型,比相应的短文填空综合性更强,难度更大,要求也更高。编著者根据自己多年从事大学英语测试强化教学的经验,准确地把握住这一新题型的命题特点和要求,针对考生应试中的难点和弱点,循序渐进地进行基本功和答题技巧的讲解,并编写了大量综合练习材料以进行系统操练。

短文写作是水平考试中综合性最强的一种主观试题,对考生的语言基本功及表达、思维能力都有相当高的要求。编著者根据多年从事大学英语四、六级考试、EPT(英语水平测试)和 TOEFL(托福考试)写作强化教学的经验,参照大学英语六级考试对写作的要求、六级考试作文的评分原则和标准,并结合考生在应试写作中常犯的错误,根据段落展开模式,分章阐述,具有很强的针对性和指导性。

本书短文改错部分由张月薇、伍锋、邹为诚编写,短文写作部分由王成林编写。全书由吴玮翔同志在对内容和体例作了大量的修改、调整和增删后定稿。

吴 玮 翔

1993 年 1 月于南京

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上篇 短文改错

第一章 单句改错复习

一、动词与动词短语

Practice 1

Direction: In each of the following statements, there is a mistake. Please locate it and correct it.

1. Living in New York, apartments cost more rent than they do in other smaller cities.
2. The flag is risen at 6:30 every morning without fail.
3. Not until the tenth serious accident occurred at the busy intersection, the Highway Department agreed to install the fourway stop sign.
4. The city held in for six months under siege.
5. A letter from home set an attack of homesickness.
6. A few years ago, while travelling through Italy, the idea of history of Florentine architecture occurred to him.
7. George's friends cleaned out him when they were playing cards last night.
8. The printing press turns down a thousand books an hour.
9. World population is expanding at rate never before remotely approached in the whole course of history.
10. Down the tiger sprang, and she closed her eyes, waiting for her last.
11. The students were all obedient and did what their teacher had learned them to do.
12. A snake bit me while playing in the garden.
13. "There is it!" shouted the boy in horror.
14. When John couldn't add the numbers, the teacher helped out him.
15. Time and weather have worn the name on the grave stone.
16. Joe hasn't missed a chance to show his muscle since that pretty girl moved in next door.
17. Scarcely he had started on the job when he was discouraged by his father.
18. Although the Red Cross accepts blood from most donors, the nurses will not leave you give blood if you have just had a cold.

19. Questioning about his whereabouts during the night the crime occurred, he answered evasively.

20. He went on foot, but he ought have gone by bus.

21. Excavations in several mounds and villages on the east bank of the Euphrates River have revealed the city of Nebuchadnezzar, an ancient community that had been laying under later reconstructions of the city of Babylon.

22. Into the forest a gang of robbers came and the chief shouted, "Open sesame!"

23. To learn to speak English well, a lot of practice is needed by all of us.

24. I read in the paper that the killer and his accomplices are to be hung at noon by order of the governor.

25. What affect the law will have on our drivers and how it will affect our lives remain to be seen.

Notes:

1. Living→Located/Situated; apartment 是无生命物, 不能与动词 live 连用, 应为“座落, 位于。”

2. risen→raised; raise 为及物动词, 而 rise 为不及物动词, 自然无被动式。

3. the Highway Department agreed→did the Highway Department agree; 否定副词 Not 开头, 句子例装。

4. held in→held out; hold out 为“坚持”, hold sth. in 为“抑制, 控制”。

5. set→set off; set off 为“引起”, “引爆”, 即勾起思乡之情。

6. travelling→he was travelling; 否则成为“无着落”的分词短语, 使人误解为 idea 在旅行。

7. cleaned out him→cleaned him out; 作宾语的代词应放在短语动词的动词与副词之间。

8. turns down→turns out; turn down 为“拒绝”“拒受”, 而 turn out 为“生产”“印出”。

9. expanding→increasing; expand 为“扩大”“扩展”, increase 为“增加”, “增长”。

10. Down the tiger sprang→Down sprang the tiger; 表示方向的副词引出的强调句若主语不是代词则要用全倒装形式。

11. learned→told 或 taught; learn 为“学习”“学会”, 后面不能接复合宾语; tell, teach 方为“要求”, “告诉”。

12. while playing→while I was playing; 否则使人误解为蛇在玩(参见题 6)。

13. “There is it”→“There it is”; 副词引出的句子中若主语为代词, 则用陈述语序(参见题 10)。

14. helped out him→helped him out; 人称代词应放在动词与副词之间(参见题 7)。

15. worn→worn off; wear 指磨损, 而 worn off 表示“磨去”, “磨掉”, 意义更明确。

16. show→show off; show 为“显示”“展示”, show off 为“炫耀”, “卖弄”带贬义。

17. he had→had he; 句子由否定副词开头, 故倒装(参见题 3)。

18. leave→let; leave 指“任其处于某种状态”, 表“许诺”时作名词, let 才是“允许”“同意”。

19. Questioning→Questioned; 由主句意思看出 he 为审问对象, 故用过去分词。

20. Ought→should/ought to; ought 必须与不定式符号 to 连用, should/ought to have done 表示遗憾或责备。

21. laying→lying; lay (laid, laying) 为及物动词, 指置放、安装; 而 lie (lay, lain, lying) 为不及物动词, 指“躺”, “位于”。注意: lie (lied, lied, lying) 则为“撒谎”。

22. a gang of robbers came→came a gang of robbers; 表示动向的副词短语引出的强调句其主语若为名词, 要用全倒装形式(参见题 10)。

23. A lot of practice is needed→we all need a lot of practice; 不定式短语的逻辑主语不是 practice, 而是 we。

24. hung→hanged; handed 为“吊死”, “绞死”, hung 为“悬挂”, “悬吊”的过去式。

25. 第一个 affect→effect; 作“影响”解时, affect 是动词, effect 是名词, what effect 作 have 的宾语, 应为名词。

二、名词与代词

Practice 2

Direction: In each of the following statements, there is a mistake. Please locate it and correct it.

1. Even the most discriminating gourmet will agree that food in the South is as good as any other region in the country.

2. As partners, the Venturis and John Rauch pay them base annual salaries \$ 25,000 apiece, less than they two could make by working anonymously for someone else.

3. They have decided to go to an adaptation agency so as to find a child to share their love.

4. They say he is most likely to break his words, so don't ask him for anything if you can help.

5. Tom understanding the language was an essential factor in his getting the job.

6. If one had thought about the alternatives, you would not have chosen such a difficult topic for a term paper.

7. The registrar has requested that each student and teacher sign their name on the grade sheet before submitting it.

8. The shore patrols have found the body of a man who they believe to be the missing marine biologist.

9. There are many organizations which sole purpose it is to help mentally retarded children.

10. Before the automobile, the horse-drawn carriage was the primary mean of private transportation.

11. The bridal and her family have been in the church, waiting for the guests.

12. It is usually argued that the earliest influences exerted upon children will most

likely have the strongest effectiveness on their personalities.

13. The philosopher's influence over men's minds became far greater after his death than his life.

14. She went to the bookstore to look for a book on astronomy, but unfortunately, the bookstore did not have some.

15. Because John's parents did not approve of him going on an automobile trip out west, he took a summer job as a lifeguard.

16. The rest of the stockholders will receive his own reports in the mail along with a copy of today's proceedings.

17. It was her who represented her country in the United Nations and later became ambassador to the United States.

18. "Put it another way", one of themselves explained to an interviewer, "the house is ordinary and extraordinary at the same time".

19. There are not many people in this city which actually own the house they live in.

20. There is an unsolved controversy as to whom is the real author of the Elizabethan plays commonly credited to William Shakespeare.

21. Whoever inspected this radio should have put their identification number on the box.

22. The amount of endangered species increases every year as natural habitats disappear.

23. Few people have access to the F. B. I. 's files.

24. General George Brown was older than any officer in his regiment, but he was still unwilling to retire from military service.

25. Though it may be possible to measure the value of material goods in terms of money, it is extremely difficult to estimate the true value of the services which people perform for us.

Notes:

1. any other region → that in any other region; 宾语从句中的主语为 food (食物), 食物只可与食物比, 故要加上 that in.

2. them → themselves; 由句子第二部分“为他人工作可挣更多”, 可知前面讲的是他们为自己工作, 因此应付钱给自己。

3. adaptation → adoption; adaptation 为“改变”, “改写”, adoption 为“收养”。

4. words → word; break one's word 为固定成语, word 作“诺言”解时, 总是用单数。又如“keep one's word”。

5. Tom → Tom's; 动名词前的名词指人时用所有格形式。

6. one → you; or; you → one; 两个人称代词须一致, 不定(人称)代词 one 后通常用 one/he 复指; 如保留 you 则前面 one 需改成 you。

7. their → his; student and teacher 前加上 each 后作为单数看, 后面的指代词也用单数。

8. who→whom;关系代词在从句中作 believe 的宾语。
9. which →whose;用作 sole purpose 的限定词应用所有格关系代词。
10. mean→means;当作“方式,工具,手段”等,必须用 means,它单复数同形,类似的还有 series, species 等。
11. bridal→bride; bridal 是形容词,不能与名词混淆。
12. effectiveness→effect; effectiveness 为“效率”,effect 为“影响”。
13. his life→in/during his life time;句中是时间与时间比较,而不是时间与生命比较。
14. some→any;在否定、条件和疑部句中,通常用 any 及其合成词。
15. him→his;动名词前应使用所有格代词。另见题 5。
16. his→their; rest 的数取决于 of 短语中的名词,如为不可数名词或单数可数名词,就用单数,如为复数名词,则用复数,代词复指时也遵循这一原则。
17. It was her→It was she;在强调句中强调主语,用主格代词。
18. themselves→them;此处无强调意义,也不能作动词施加给行为者本人的解释;又:反身代词通常不能单独作主语。
19. which→who;先行词指的是人,不是 city。
20. whom→who;关系代词作宾语从句的主语,自然用主格。
21. their→his, whoever 在没有明确所指时通常作单数处理,后面用以复指的代词用 he, his, him 等。
22. amount→number; species 为可数名词,而 amount 只能与不可数名词连用。
23. excess→access; excess 为“过分”,“过量”,access 指可到达某目标的“渠道”,“途径”。
24. any officer→any other officer;他也是 officer 不能与自己相比较,故应在被比较中把自己排除掉。
25. term→terms;表示条件、关系时,terms 通常用复数。在以下一些习语中 term 必须用复数,in terms of(从……角度,用……表示),on good/had terms(和……关系很好/不好),bring... to terms(使接受条件,使取得一致。)

三、冠词

Practice 3

Direction: In each of the following statements, there is one mistake. Please locate it and correct it.

1. Mobsters are a danger to the peace of the society.
2. As the rule, I get up at six in the morning.
3. The post office? Take the second turning to right, then go straight on.
4. His excellent performance brought down a house; everyone was carried away by it.
5. This is undoubtedly a work of the art.
6. Chinese New Year is a happy time for children
7. Go and have the sleep before we go out.

8. I'm not interested in the sports.
9. We met him in the street another day.
10. He has been learning language of English for many years.
11. It is a honour to be invited to visit your country.
12. Do you prefer the tea to coffee?
13. He looks more like an European than an Asian.
14. Sometimes he is as stupid as an ass.
15. Louvre(卢浮宫) has preserved some of the world's greatest works of art.

Notes:

1. the society→society; society 作“社会”解单独用时,前面通常不用冠词。
2. As the rule→As a rule; 习语,意思相当于 usually.
3. to right→to the right; 方位词前要加定冠词。
4. bring down a house→bring down the house; 指博得全场喝彩,house 为特定短语中的特殊用法,表示“全场观众”。
5. of the art→of art; art 作“艺术”解时为非特指的抽象名词,前面不用冠词。
6. Chinese New Year→The Chinese New Year; 指某一民族的新年,需特指,要用定冠词。
7. the sleep→a sleep; 这是不定冠词的特殊用法表示动量,与动作名词连用,常与 have, take, go for 搭配,如 have a drink/a chat 等。
8. the sports→sports; 非特指复数名词。
9. another→the other; the other day, 固定短语,表示过去的某天。
10. language→the language; 因后有限定性定语,特指英国语言语文。
11. a honour→an honour; honour 在元音音素开头,见 Practice 7 题 13 注。
12. the tea→tea; 非特指物质名词,与 coffee 对应。
13. an→a; European 以辅音音素开头。
14. ass→an ass; ass 是单数可数名词,一般需加限定词。
15. Louvre→The Louvre; 卢浮宫,建筑物前一般加定冠词。

四、形容词

Practice 4

Direction: In each of the following statements, there is one mistake. Please locate it and correct it.

1. Irregardless of what people say, I must repeat that these are the facts concerning the requirements for the position.
2. Not doing your assignments consistently will make learning the material less easier for you.
3. Mr. Johnson felt hurriedly as he tried to make his way through the crowds to the ticket window only five minutes before the bus was to leave.

4. He felt that since he had worked hardest than anyone else, he should get the most money.
5. The keeper opened the bag which had just arrived and felt about inside with indiscriminately haste for the zoo's first cobra.
6. After a long negotiation with their employers, the workers decided to call off their intending strike.
7. Many critics have condemned the television networks for not having much imaginative programs for children.
8. Anderson has never been out of the United States, yet his accent is very similar to an Englishman.
9. You're in eminent danger of being accused of a crime you did not commit; therefore, you must find out who is behind this foul plotting.
10. Since his paper contains less mistakes than ours, his will enter in the contest.
11. He took down the largest of the two dictionaries and began to consult it for the word he had misspelled.
12. This is hardly any reason for you to feel badly and blame yourself for this mishap.
13. In South American restaurants, the coffee is more stronger than it is in American restaurants.
14. There is an increasingly amount of evidence that more and more young people are taking an active interest in politics.
15. Comparative anatomists have recently shown that man's vocal apparatus is in several aspects simpler than the great apes.
16. You must be very exacting to avoid the penalties I have appointed for every transgression or neglect.
17. If all ingredients are mixed properly, the soup should taste deliciously.
18. "The Autobiography of Malcolm" is finally becoming a regularly standard text in American Literature courses.
19. He appeared hot and flush, and he was not dressed with customary care and completeness.
20. Everyone agrees with the music critic's judgement that Beethoven's later symphonies were more highly refined than Mozart.
21. He was so disappointed that he angrily chose the worse movie he could find, in the hope that it might at least seem funny.
22. The newspaper's position on these matters seems to have become much sharply defined than in more recent issues.
23. He also told of frightened events that had taken place in his native state of Connecticut and listed the fearful things he had seen on his nightly walks in Sleepy Hollows.
24. If children were fed nourishing breakfasts before they left for school, there would be less problems in the early morning classes.

25. Climate conditions vary widely from place to place and from season to season, but a certain order and pattern can still be identifiable.

Notes:

1. irregardless → regardless; 没有 irregardless 这一词, 因为 regardless of 已有否定意义, 不能再加前缀“ir-”。

2. less easier → less easy; 不能用双重比较形式, 降级比较为 less/least + 形容词原形。

3. hurriedly → hurried; felt 为系动词, 后接形容词或分词做表语。

4. hardest → harder; 与比较级连词 than 连用, 自然是比较级。

5. indiscriminately → indiscriminate; 被修饰的 haste 为名词, 所以用形容词形式。

6. intending → intended; 罢工是工人策划的对象, 用过去分词, 否则是“罢工自身策划了。”

7. much → many; programs (节目) 为复数可数名词, 当然用 many。

8. an Englishman → that of an Englishman; 这句指 accent (口音) 的相似。be similar to 前后的名词也须在范畴上一致。

9. eminent → imminent; eminent 为“杰出的”而 imminent 则作“急迫的、就在眼前的”解。

10. less → fewer; mistake 为可数名词, 仅在习语“Try to make less mistakes”中用 less, 其它情况下多用 fewer 更保险。

11. largest → larger; 二者间比较不能用最高级。

12. badly → bad; 系动词 feel 后接形容词作表语。

13. more stronger → much stronger; stronger 本身已是比较级, 不能再用 more 修饰。

14. increasingly → increasing; 此处修饰名词。

15. the great apes → that of the great apes; 发声器官之间比较, 原句则成了发声器官与猩猩的比较, 不合逻辑。

16. exacting → exact; exacting 为“严厉的”, “吹毛求疵的”, 想“避免受惩罚”只需“一丝不苟”、“小心谨慎”。

17. deliciously → delicious; taste 为系动词 (参见题 3 和题 12)。

18. regularly → regular; regular 修饰 standard test, 而不是修饰 standard。

19. flush → flushed; flush 为动词, 不能作表语, 应改为形容词 flushed。

20. Mozart → Mozart's; 这儿比较的是两位作曲家的作品, 原理同题 15。

21. worse → worst; 句中定语从句 he could find 表示范围, 先行词常用最高级修饰。

22. sharply → more sharply; 表示比较的连词 than 前面应有比较级形容词或副词, 而后面有没有比较级词 (more recent) 则与 than 句型无关。

23. frightened → frightening; events (事件) 具有“令人恐惧的”特征, 却不会“受到威吓”。

24. less → fewer; problem 为可数名词 (参见题 7)。

25. identifiable → identified. can/could be 后一般不能用以 -ible/-able 结尾的形容词作表语, 恰如 can/could 不能与 be able 连用一样。

五、副词与副词性短语

Practice 5

Direction: In each of following statements there is one mistake. Please locate it and correct it.

1. When it gets so cold to play outside. Jack and his teammates on the baseball team practice in the school gymnasium.
2. Because the publicity had been poorly handled. the organizers of the rally were afraid that hardly many people would attend.
3. Mr. Baker continued to express surprise that someone who sang so good as Elizabeth had never had any professional training.
4. He only has a two-week vacation during the year despite the fact that other workers get more time off.
5. Breznev has been at the center of Soviet power since 1957. where he became a full member of Khrushchev's Politburo.
6. The oriental fruit fly causes extensive damage to grapefruit. lemons and oranges. but does not harm to the trees on which the fruit grows.
7. Tom ran as quick as he could to the doctor's office when he saw that his mother had fainted.
8. Once Marshall had completed his errands. it was no time left to do the very things he had most wanted to do.
9. The Industrial Revolution began about 200 years with the continuous development of power-driven machines. the growth of economics. and the mass production of goods.
10. I wouldn't want to ride a bus to school too. unless I lived too many miles away.
11. The president returned with only a few vague worded cultural and scientific agreements.
12. He turned his pocket looking for the money his father had given him.
13. The sudden demand for paper plates soon cleaned the store.
14. Coming to Marseilles as a youth. Joseph Conrad verily easily made friends.
15. People always have sought out games and theater to experience feelings normally missing from daily life.
16. It is so easy enough to see that the theatergoer is conscious of any of these elements separately.
17. We simultaneous and without thinking listen on all three planes.
18. In a sense. the ideal listener is both inside and outside the music at the same moment—almost like the composer at the moment which he composes it.
19. Whether you listen to Mozart or Duke Ellington. you can deepen your understanding of music by only being a more conscious and aware listener.

20. People frequently have felt like destroying paintings they hate.

Notes:

1. so cold→too cold; so 仅与 as to 或 that 从句相关联,与 to 关联时用 too,表示“太……以致不能”。

2. many→any; hardly 表否定意义,常与 any 连用,后面不能接 many,用 many 则需将 hardly 改成 not,但不如用 few 更符合习惯。

3. so good→so well; 修饰动词 sang,须用副词。

4. only has→has only; only 通常紧靠被强调的词,这句话着眼假期之短,所以宜将 only 置于时间前。

5. where→when; 先行词为时间“1957”。

6. not→no; not 否定限定动词,否定名词时,还需与 any 等连用;no 则直接否定后随名词。

7. quick→quickly; 修饰动词 ran,用副词;quick 一般为形容词,注意与 fast 的区别。

8. it→there; It was no time 意义不明确,根据句义应为存在句结构,用 there 引出。

9. 200 years→200 years ago; 始于何时要加上必要的副词,否则表达的是一个时期。

10. too→either; 否定句用 either。

11. vague→vaguely; 修饰分词常用副词。

12. turned→turned out; turn 与副词 out 构成成语,意为“产生,生产”,在此处表示“翻出来”。

13. cleaned→cleaned out; clean 加上副词 out 后构成习语,意为“买空”,“耗光”。

14. very easily made friends→made friends very easily; 修饰动词的副词短语通常放在动词之后。

15. always have→; have always; 频度副词在句中的位置一般是在实义动词前,但在助动词和系动词 be 后。

16. so easy enough→easy enough 或 so easy; so 和 enough 两者不能同时修饰一个词,so 通常位于被修饰的形容词或副词之前,而 enough 通常须置于被修饰的形容词或副词之后。

17. simultaneous→simultaneously; 修饰动词 listen,该用副词。

18. which→when; 先行词 moment,表示时间,且在定语从句中作状语。

19. by only→only by; only 要放在被修饰、强调的成份之前,这句强调 by 短语。

20. frequently have→have frequently; 频度副词位于助动词后,实义动词前(参见题 15)。

六、介词

Practice 6

Direction: In each of the following statements, there is a mistake. Please locate it and correct it

1. The firm offered him a sum of a thousand pounds in compensation of the injury he

had received.

2. The audience complimented him for outstanding performance.
3. He is indifferent from the sufferings of his comrades.
4. We must insist on strict compliance by the regulation.
5. The peasantry were condemned for a life of toil and poverty.
6. In passing sentence, the judge took in consideration the fact that it was the prisoner's first offence.
7. I can have nothing but contempt on people such as him.
8. The man was accused with murder.
9. Many young Americans are crazy for latest pop singers.
10. This is a paragraph descriptive on the scene.
11. The Teutonic languages derive of primitive Germanic.
12. He saved the lives of his comrades in the cost of his own.
13. When he looked at his watch he saw in his astonishment that it was nearly midnight.
14. It was a long time before I could discourage him his projected course.
15. Throughout his childhood he stood in dread with his father.
16. My mind seemed completely empty about ideas.
17. The bus stop is just opposite the entrance of the City Hall.
18. Both speakers placed emphasis for industry's need for more highly qualified scientists.
19. Numerous little steel fetters and rivets, by which Miss Murdstone decorated herself when she was dressed, generally hung upon the looking-glass in formidable array.
20. In the 1930's some young men grew beards, for imitation of D. H. Lawrence.
21. Several people called on question the truth of his story.
22. The air is thick in dust.
23. Time will heal him from his grief.
24. Our vehicle was involved in a collision against another one.
25. I think it wise for him not to accept their offer.

Notes:

1. in compensation of→in compensation for; 名词 compensation 后与介词 for 固定搭配, 与同源动词 compensate 连用的介词也是 for.
2. for→on; 表示祝贺、称赞用 compliment/congratulate sb. on sth. 结构.
3. from→to; indifferent 不同于 different, 它意为“漠不关心”, “冷淡”, “不感兴趣”, 表示态度, 后接介词 to.
4. by→with; compliance 与同源动词 comply 一样, 与 with 连用.
5. for→to; to be condemned to sth., 表示“命中注定”.
6. took in→took into; take into consideration 为固定短语, 意为“考虑”.
7. on→for; contempt 后接介词 for, 表示“轻蔑, 看不起”.