

ERROR

CORRECTION

PRACTICE

FOR CET BAND 6

大学英语强化训练丛书



大学英语 六级考试 改错 强化训练 新题型

薛惠娟 郭锡华 编著

上海外语教育出版社



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前 言

综合改错(Error Correction)这一测试形式已渐渐为广大英语学习者所熟悉。我国自1989年大学英语六级考试首次采用这种主观题测试形式以来,已经历时十年。近年我国高校英语专业八级考试中也采用了类似的题型(Proof-reading and Error Correction),同样的题型也出现在在职研究生学位过关考试和高校入学考试的英语试卷中。由此可见,我国的英语教学对学生综合运用语言的能力提出了更高的要求。

综合改错是在传统句子水平上辨错改错的基础上发展而来的难度较高的测试形式。它不仅能检测学生对词汇(包括单词拼写)、语法结构等语言基础的掌握程度,还能检测他们对篇章的理解能力,是融合读与写综合能力的训练和检测手段。然而,从全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会提供的部分统计数据来看,综合改错是各种题型中得分率最低的一项,答题平均正确率仅为百分之三十几。测试的难度、综合性令许多考生望而生畏,感到无从着手。

本书旨在帮助英语学习者进一步了解并熟悉综合改错这一测试形式。本书从词性、句子结构和语义及逻辑三个不同层次来分析这种测试形式的命题规律、题型特点及测试重点,每种类型都配备了典型例句(或短文)、详细的注释和大量的练习题。综合性的语篇改错样文更是全方位地演示了如何进行综合改错。此外,本书还精选了30篇综合改错模拟试题。

客观地说,应试训练只能部分地提高考试成绩,而英语水平,特别是综合运用语言能力的提高,则需要英语学习者在听、说、读、写、译等方面全面加强基础训练。编者衷心希望本书能起到抛砖引玉的作用,通过综合改错这一题型的训练,使读者强化对英语和母语之间在遣词造句方面差异的意识,增强对英语固定搭配和惯用法的语感,提高识别、分析和理解能力,从而达到流利、准确运用英语的目的。

编 者

1999年8月

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第一章

单句改错

辨错改错是英语考试中综合性强、难度大、要求高的一种题型。它常出现在较高的英语水平测试,如大学英语六级考试、研究生考试、在职研究生学位过关考试以及英语专业八级考试中。该考试项目主要测试考生对英语的语法知识、基本句型、句子结构以及语篇知识的熟悉和掌握程度,即测试考生运用语言的综合能力。它要求考生具有相当量的词汇知识和语法知识。要能正确快捷地做好该测试项目,考生除了需全面牢固掌握语法知识之外,还应了解试题的命题意图、常见错误设置、辨错思路 and 改错要领。

下面编者将从词性、句子结构和语义及逻辑三个层次对常见错误类型进行归类分析。

第一节 词性改错

一、动词改错

辨错改错中测试考生对动词正确用法的掌握可以说是最常见的,所以英语学习者应该十分注意动词各种形式的灵活运用。考生应该熟练掌握各种时态、语态及语气的正确应用,辨清及物动词和不及物动词,牢记常用的动词词组,即“动词+介词”、“动词+副词”和“动词+副词+介词”等的正确用法,非谓语动词的正确表达形式以及常用动词惯用句型等。下面编者将结合具体例子详细讲解如何着手进行动词的辨错改错。

1. 时态

动词时态的辨错改错主要测试学生对各种时态正确应用的掌握程度,这部分试题主要考过去完成时、将来完成时、过去进行时、完成进行时以及主从时态的呼应等。

1. I sat down reading a magazine last night for half an hour before going to bed, and immediately I had begun to think about murder.
A B C D

该句讲的是昨晚发生的事情:睡觉前我看了半小时的杂志,然后就开始想起谋杀事件来了。显然,想起谋杀事件并没先于看杂志这动作,因此,正确答案应该是把C项中的过去完成时改为一般过去式,即把 had begun 改为 began。

2. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the production plan one month ahead of schedule, which is something we have not expected.

该句主句讲的是过去的事情:他们克服一切困难,提前一个月完成了生产计划,这是我们所没预料得到的。句中我们的预料显然先于他们克服困难和提前完成生产计划,所以 D 项应改为过去完成时 had not expected。

3. Agriculture and stock raising made it possible to feed far more people per square mile of land than can live on the wild foods available in the same area.

本句中主句的时态为一般过去时,所以其从句也应用过去时以保持时态上的一致。正确答案是将 C 项改为 could。

4. I thought they were arriving at the airport today, but so far no one called to confirm the time.

短语 so far 必须与现在完成时连用,故 D 项应改为 has called。

5. If the population of the earth goes on increasing at its present rate, by the middle of the next century, we will use up all the oil that drives our cars.

该句中 C 项应改为 will have used up。介词 by 经常构成介词词组与完成时连用,如 by the end of last century 就与过去完成时连用。因为此处 by 是与表示将来的时间 the middle of the next century 连用,故应用将来完成时。

2. 语态

语态表示主语与谓语之间的关系,因此,判断一个句子是用主动语态还是被动语态,关键看句子的主语。考生应该熟练掌握各种不同时态中正确的被动形式。同时,考生还应该注意被动语态的测试经常出现在非谓语动词表达形式中。

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

本句为主动语态句。“高度精确的测量”与“表明”间的关系是主谓关系,因此倘若看到非人称代词作主语就用被动语态是错误的。正确答案是将 B 项 have been shown 改为 have shown。

2. Large sums of money have to spend each year in painting the steelwork of bridges, ships and other exposed structures.

因为本句主语为“物”(large sums of money),它与 spend 表示的是动宾关系,所以必须用被动语态。B 项不定式主动形式应改为被动形式 to be spent。

3. As has explained previously, electrons orbit the nucleus just as planets orbit the sun.

本句中关系代词 as 引导的是非限制性定语从句,其中 as 指代主句所述之事。因从句表示被动的意思,故 B 项应改为现在完成时的被动形式 has been explained。

4. It must admit that women are playing an increasingly important part in modern society
A B C D
today.

该句 A 项应改为 must be admitted。It must be admitted that ... 意为“必须承认……”。该句型中 it 为形式主语,真正的主语是移至谓语部分后面的主语从句,亦即 that 从句。类似的句型有: It is claimed that ... (有人主张……); It is estimated that ... (据估计……); It has been decided that ... (已经决定……); It has been proved that ... (已经证明……)。

3. 语气

虚拟语气是各种考试形式中出现频率最高的语法现象,因此,除了掌握各种典型的虚拟语气句型之外,考生还要正确理解和掌握对过去的行为或动作进行推测、评论或判断的“情态动词 + have + 过去分词”的各种表达方式。下面列出的是“情态动词 + have + 过去分词”常见的表达形式:

- a) “may/might + have + 过去分词”表示推测过去某动作“也许”发生了。may 比 might 表示的可能性在说话人看来稍大些。“might + have + 过去分词”还用来对本来可能发生而实际并未发生的动作表示感叹或遗憾。
- b) “could + have + 过去分词”表示推测过去某动作“很可能”发生了。
- c) “must + have + 过去分词”表示推测过去某动作“一定”发生了。表示推测过去动作一定没有发生用“can't/couldn't + have + 过去分词”。但必须注意:表示推测过去动作发生的可能性,就肯定形式而言, must 表示的可能性最大, could 其次, may 更次之, might 最小。
- d) “should/ought to + have + 过去分词”表示评论过去某动作应该发生而实际并未发生,有“本来应该”的意思。否定形式则表示过去发生了在说话人看来不应该发生的动作。
- e) “needn't + have + 过去分词”表示评论过去某动作已经发生,但是无须发生,有“不必(已经)”的意思。同时,考生还必须注意区别 need 当实意动词用时的差别。

1. It was suggested at the meeting that effective measures must be taken to solve the serious
A B C D
problem of water pollution in the city.

句中动词 suggest 表明此句应该用虚拟语气,但该句中“措施”充当了主语,所以还必须使用被动语态才算正确。正确答案是把 D 项改为 (should) be taken。

2. Without his timely help, we should not have accomplished all these in such a short period
A B C D
of time.

有时,虚拟语气句中并没有 if 从句,这种句型的虚拟语气可以通过诸如 with, without 等介词表现出来。比如,本句的虚拟语气就是通过介词 without 表现出来的。如果与过去事实相反,主句中的谓语部分应该是“would (not) have + 过去分词”。本句正确的表达应该是把 C 项 should not have accomplished 改为 would not have accomplished。

3. Henry would rather his girlfriend works in the same department as he does.
A B C D

would rather 后从句中谓语部分用过去式表示现在的愿望,故本句中 B 项应改为 worked。倘若表示过去的情况,则须用“had + 过去分词”来表示。would rather 后从句用过去完成时表示的是对过去情况的懊悔。比如:Jack would rather Mary had not gone to the movie with Bob last week.

4. He didn't go to the party with Mary last night, but he does wish he has been there.

该句是虚拟语气上的错误。动词 wish 后面的从句表示虚拟时有三种情况:a) 如果表示主从句动作同时进行,须用动词过去时表达,be 动词用 were 来表示;b) 如果从句动作先于主句动作发生时,必须用过去完成时“had + 过去分词”表示;c) 如果从句动作后于主句动作发生时,亦即表示将来的愿望实现可能性不大的情况时,须用“would / could + 动词原形”来表示。本句表示的情况是与过去事实相反,因此,D 项应改为 had been。

5. I told him how to get to Professor Zhang's house, but perhaps I should give him a map as well.

C 项应改为 should have given。should have done sth. 表示该做但实际上没做的动作, 常含有责备等意思。

4. 动词的属性

动词有及物动词、不及物动词和连系动词(link verb)之分,动词属性的辨错改错主要测试考生对动词不同属性和短语动词的掌握程度,因此考生应该学会辨清动词属性,特别注意熟记大量的“动词+介词”、“动词+副词”和“动词+副词+介词”等短语动词。

1. It suddenly occurred me that I might ask his help so that we could finish our experiment without difficulty.

句中 occur 为不及物动词, 动词词组 occur to 可以后跟宾语, 意为“(某事)发生在……(某人)头上”。句型 It (suddenly) occurred to me that ... 的意思是“我突然想到……”。因此, 本句中 A 项应改为 occurred to。

2. The hostess in her finest costume, together with the guest of honor, seated comfortably
A B C D
in the living room.

动词 seat 为及物动词,它必须后面跟反身代词作宾语。本句中 C 项应改为被动式 was seated 或者 seated herself。

3. But for the heavy traffic, we would have reached at the railway station in time to catch the 8:30 train.
- A B C D

表示“到达”之意可以用动词或动词短语 reach, arrive at / in 和 get to, 切忌混淆使用。因为动词 reach 为及物动词, 而此句中又有介词 at, 所以显然 C 项是错误的, 应改为

would have arrived.

4. Being tired, Bob listened heedlessly to what had sounded so meaningfully to him only an hour before.
A B C D

本句中 sound 为连系动词,它后面必须跟形容词作表语,因此,句中 C 项 meaningfully 必须改为形容词 meaningful。

5. Language is a very complex thing, and it cannot yet be fully accounted of by anyone within one wholly consistent and comprehensive theory.
A B C D

动词短语 account for 意为“解释”,而 B 项 accounted of 没有意义,故应改为 accounted for。

5. 非谓语动词

有关非谓语动词的各种表达形式及其惯用句型的改错题在辨错改错测试中的出现频率非常高,因此,学会正确和灵活地运用非谓语动词的表达形式十分重要。下面介绍常用的不定式和动名词的惯用句型:

A) 不定式惯用型

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) be sure to | 务必 |
| b) so ... as to | 如此……以至于…… |
| c) in order to / so as to | 为了…… |
| d) enough to | 足以…… |
| e) as though / if to | 仿佛要…… |
| f) only to | 表示出乎预料之外不好的结果(务必注意与 only too <太……>之间的区别。) |
| g) had better / sooner | 最好 |
| h) know better than to do sth. | 聪明 / 理智得不至于…… |
| i) 表示“不得不……”的几种表达方式: | |
| cannot but do sth. | |
| cannot help / choose but do sth. | |
| have no alternative but to do sth. | |
| j) 表示“宁愿……也不”的几种表达方式: | |
| would rather + 动词原形 ... than + 动词原形 | |
| prefer to + 动词原形 ... than + 动词原形 | |
| would sooner / rather + 动词原形 | |
| rather than + 动词原形 | |
| k) with + 名词 / 代词 + to do sth. | |

本句型为独立结构,其中不定式表示将来的情况。

注意:在别的场合下,本句型经常可由介词、形容词、现在分词和过去分词等构成,即“with + 名词 / 代词 + 介词 / 形容词 / 现在分词 / 过去分词”结构。

1) 不定式构成复合谓语:

主语 + is said / reported to do / to have done ...

据说 / 据报道……

主语 + seems / turns out / happens to do / to have done ... 看来 / 证明 / 碰巧……

注意:不定式动作与主要动词动作同时发生时, to 后接动词原形; 如果不定式的动作先于主要动词发生时, 则须用“to + have + 过去分词”的形式表示。

B) 动名词惯用句型

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| a) It's no use / good doing sth. | ……毫无用处 |
| b) There's no + -ing | 不容…… |
| c) be used / accustomed to doing sth. | 习惯于…… |
| d) be busy (in) doing sth. | 忙于…… |
| e) spend / have time / money / energy (in) doing sth. | 花时间 / 钱 / 精力干某事 |
| f) have trouble / difficulty / pleasure in doing sth. | (做某事)遇到麻烦 / 有兴趣做某事 |
| g) There is no point in doing sth. | ……没有用, ……没有意义 |
| There is no difficulty in doing sth. | ……没有困难 |
| h) can't help / stand doing sth. | 不得不…… |
| i) be worth doing | 值得…… |

1. Let's try to do the work in another way, for we should try to get everything done in time.
 A B C D

虽然动词 try 后面既可跟不定式又可跟动名词, 但意思相差很大。try to do sth. 意为“努力 / 设法做某事”; try doing sth. 意为“尝试做某事”。句中表示的是试着用另一种方法去做工作, 所以 A 项应改为 doing。注意: 另外一些动词诸如 forget, remember, mean, regret 和 chance 等后跟不定式及动名词充当宾语时, 意义差别很大, 切忌互换使用。

2. It was stupid for me not to take your advice, or I would have completed the work ahead of time.
 A B C D

该句中 for me 并非充当逻辑主语, 故 A 项应改为 of me。“It is + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth.”句型中的 for sb. 为不定式的逻辑主语; “It is + 形容词 + of sb. to do sth.”中此类形容词表示某人的一种特性、性质等, 切忌混淆两种句型。

3. Xiao Li happened to stand outside the station when I got off the bus.
 A B C D

动词 happen 后面必须跟动词不定式。因为我下车时, 小李正好在车站外, 所以正确的表达形式是用不定式的进行体。B 项应改为 to be standing。

4. A delegation of British trade unionists which was to leave London by boat missed the tide and had to postpone its departure until early today.
 A B C D

“was / were to have + 过去分词”表示本该发生, 可实际上并没如期进行的动作。本句 B 项应改为 was to have left。

5. The old miser kept moving his money about in the house because he was terrified of robbed.
A B C D

介词 of 后面须跟动名词,又因此处含被动之义,故 D 项应改为 being robbed。

6. However important we may regard school life to be, there is no gainsay the fact that children spend more time at home than in the classroom.
A B C D

there is no gainsaying 为动名词惯用句型,意思是“不容否定……”,故 C 项应改为 no gainsaying。注意 gainsay 主要用于否定和疑问句中。

7. Apart from this kind of technical training, there are probably only two subjects worth being known anything about, physiology and psychology.
A B C D

形容词 worth 后面用动名词主动式表示被动的意思,因此 C 项应改为 knowing。

8. Having drawn by the beauty of the park on the last visit, the young Frenchman decided to revisit the city.
A B C D

该句表示的意思是:年轻法国人被上次参观公园时见到的美景所吸引,决定旧地重游。A 项应改用现在分词的完成被动式 Having been drawn 或直接用过去分词 Drawn。

9. When asked him to compare the education systems of China and America, the famous professor gave no comment.
A B C D

当从句与主句的主语相一致时,从句中经常省略“主语 + be 动词”这一部分。既然 the famous professor 也是前半部分的主语,那么,B 项中的 him 当然纯属多余,因此必须删除。B 项应改为 asked to compare。

10. John was clear that with one more person helped him he could finish his experiment before Friday.
A B C D

本句宾语从句中插入了一个由 with 引导的独立结构。C 项应改为 to help, 因为用不定式短语表示的是将来的意思。

二、名词及代词改错

名词有数、格和性之差异,正确辨别名词的可数与不可数以及确保正确的指代关系是解答这类题目之关键。

1. If you take a fifteen-minutes vacation into the realm of imagination each day, you may add much to the excitement and enjoyment of your life.
A B C D

本句中“十五分钟”是复合名词作定语,修饰 vacation。复合名词之间用连字符“-”连接作定语时不能用复数,所以 A 项应改为 a fifteen-minute。类似用法有:a three-hour conference (三小时的会议);a two-week holiday (两周假期)。

2. Owing to lack of funds, the projects seems to be doomed to failure from the very start.
A B C D

本句中主语应该是单数形式,只有这样,它才能和谓语动词 seems 保持一致关系。B 项应改为 the project。

3. Television pictures can now be sent from one side of the world to another by means of
A B C D

satellites.

该句是 one ... , the other ... 的对应结构,所以 C 项应改为 to the other。

4. Although the American diet has changed, the average American family still spends less
A B
than 20 percent of its disposable income on food, less than almost other country in the
C D

world.

比较结构中表示“任何一个”之意时必须用代词 any other。本句中 D 项 other 应改为 any other。any other country in the world 意为“世界上任何一个国家”。

5. The findings of Gregor Mendel were published in 1866, but scientists paid little atten-
A B C
tion to it for about fifty years.
D

本句主语为名词复数 findings,而后面指代该复数的代词却是指代单数的 it。显然,D 项是错误的,应改为 them。

6. The speed of communication of today, as opposed to those of yesterday,
A
has greatly altered the manner in which business today is conducted.
B C D

该句中比较的对象是单数名词 the speed,因此指代它的词也必须用单数才能与其保持一致关系。A 项 as opposed to those 应改为 as opposed to that。

三、形容词及副词改错

对形容词及副词进行改错时要注意分清的是:-ly 到底是形容词还是副词? 形容词和副词有无修饰其他词性上的错误? 该形容词有无比较级形式和最高级形式? 比较对象有无错误? 比较句型是否混淆使用? 下面编者将结合实际例子进行分析。

1. After the critics see the two plays, they will be able to judge which is the most effective
A B C D
and moving.

本句是两者之间进行比较,因此,不应该用最高级。最高级只用于三者或三者以上进行比较,切忌混淆使用。D 项应改为 more。

2. A four-year study by the Infant Testing Center suggests that babies feel more comfortably
A B C

around other babies than with adults.

D

宾语从句中 feel 是连系动词,后面须跟形容词作表语。因此,C项应改为 more comfortable。

3. We were told that this machine was more superior to any other machine on the market at the present time.

A

B

C

D

形容词 superior 不存在比较级,因其本身已含有比较的意思。显然,B项应改为 superior to。superior to 意为“比……好,优于……”。B项也可改成 better than。

4. Although misunderstood by all the critics of his time, he eventually became known as one of the greatest painter.

A

B

C

D

“one of + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数”是最高级的一种惯用句型,意为“最……之一”。本句中使用此句型的错误是后面没用名词复数。因此,D项的名词应改用复数形式 painters。

5. However harsh he may have pointed out your mistakes, he was aware of your merits.

A

B

C

D

从句中 A项 harsh 为形容词,而这里需用副词来修饰谓语部分 may have pointed out,因此正确的用法是将 A项改为副词 harshly。

6. It is more better to concentrate on a few subjects which interest you than to try to fill your mind with knowledge.

A

B

C

D

本句中比较级 more 与比较级 better 意思重复,所以 A项有错误。形容词比较级前可以用表示程度的副词 much 和 a lot, a little 等进行修饰。该句 A项应改为 much better。

7. In the days when coal was so widely used, no one realized how soon and how complete oil would replace it.

A

B

C

D

该句中 C项应改用副词与前面部分 how soon 保持一致关系。因此,C项应改为 how completely。

8. Some dieters find that after their dieting is over, they eat twice as many as they did before their diet.

A

B

C

D

这是比较句型中最常见的句型,as ... as ... 前可加上倍数进行修饰。但此句 C项中 many 后面省略了 food,而 food 为不可数名词。所以,应将 C项改为 twice as much as。

四、单项练习

1. Scarcely had we returned home when the telephone rang enough loudly for everyone

A

B

C

- to hear.
D
2. What would happen if another patient needed the organ much than the one who got the publicity?
A B C D
3. Did you say Jack was fined again? He ought to have known better to ignore the traffic signals.
A B C D
4. Only if I had read the books on the reading list before I attended the lecture!
A B C D
5. The building was named from a hero who laid down his life for the cause of the people.
A B C D
6. The reason why I like this apartment is that it is felt warm in winter and cool in summer.
A B C D
7. We moved to the new house in the suburbs so that our two kids would have a garden which to play.
A B C D
8. He must have had an accident, or he should have come to attend the meeting on time.
A B C D
9. Public pressure is towards more street lighting rather than less for the reason that people feel safe in well-lit streets.
A B C D
10. The meeting was finally called off because we objected to have a meeting without Mr. Wang.
A B C D
11. While it is essential that the text cover the subject adequately it is also important that it is neither too detailed nor too complex for the intended readers.
A B C D
12. I noticed that my shoes needed repairing, and that reminded me that the last time I had had my shoes repaired the man charged me for a shilling more than usual.
A B C D
13. The students of Class One are conducting the experiment in that new-built laboratory, which was completed last month.
A B C D
14. When I consider how talented John is as a poet, I cannot help but believing that the public will appreciate his gift.
A B C D
15. The old lady had to make do with what was left in the refrigerator while awaiting for
A B C D

- her allowance.
16. Even if I knew her address, I might not have had time to visit her last week.
A B C D
17. The attorney told his client that they had little chance of winning the case if the latter refuses to cooperate sincerely.
A B C D
18. Ann is considered to be as intelligent, or more intelligent than the other students in her class.
A B C D
19. Had not it been for your laziness, you ought to have completed the experiment as scheduled.
A B C D
20. The boss wants the letter to be typed at once and bring in for him to sign.
A B C D
21. As regards our foreign policy, it is no less our interest as our duty to maintain the most friendly relations with other countries.
A B C D
22. He would be studying at the university now if he passed the entrance examination that year.
A B C D
23. The people there still waited in the hope that reason other than prejudice would prevail in the community.
A B C D
24. While crossing the mountain areas, all men had guns for protection lest they would be attacked by the local bandits.
A B C D
25. Each cigarette that a person smokes does some harm, and eventually he may get a serious disease from his effect.
A B C D
26. The students shouldn't have made so much progress under the guidance of a less responsible teacher.
A B C D
27. By the end of the century, it is likely that the oceans of the world would have been polluted by all the rubbish poured into them.
A B C D
28. In view of the expected world-wide shortage of many natural sources, recycling of wastes will become a socioeconomic necessity.
A B C D