

最新大学英语六级过关丛书

改错精解



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6级

COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND SIX

马建军 编著

最新大纲 最新题型
讲练结合 注重能力
针对性强 适应性强

大连理工大学出版社

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GF39/16



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

改错精解/马建军编著. —大连:大连理工大学出版社,
1997.7

(最新大学英语六级过关丛书)

ISBN 7-5611-1121-5

I. 改… I. 马… II. 英语-解题-高等学校-自
学参考资料 N. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第 05945 号

最新大学英语六级过关丛书

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大连理工大学出版社出版发行

(大连市凌水河 邮政编码 116024)

大连业发印刷厂印刷

开本:850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张:7 字数:175 千字

印数:23001 - 28000 册

1996 年 5 月第 1 版

1998 年 1 月第 4 次印刷

责任编辑:连东敏

责任校对:杨生胜

封面设计:孙宝福

ISBN 7-5611-1121-5

H · 123

定价:8.00 元

内 容 提 要

本书针对备考六级的大学生,按照六级考试大纲要求编写而成。编者在大量研究了六级考试真题改错部分的基础上,从篇章理解、词语、语法结构三方面对错误类型进行剖析。篇章理解部分形式新颖,针对性强;词语部分讲解精当;语法结构部分重点突出。每部分均附有分项练习,最后有大量综合练习。所有练习都给出答案及注释。本书针对性强,旨在提高考生语言运用的综合能力。

前 言

参加任何水平考试,首先应了解考题的设计和形式。对于已经通过大学英语四级考试的大学生来说,准备参加六级考试,首先就必须对六级考试的题型了解、熟悉。六级考试在题型方面区别于四级考试、TOEFL、EPT 考试的唯一之处就在于六级改错题型的设计。大学英语六级改错一改传统的单句改错形式,代之以篇章改错形式,且无画线标明错误所在,因而难度颇高。考生们由于对题型陌生,加之缺乏训练,在该部分的得分往往很低。

六级改错主要测试考生的综合能力,这不仅仅要求考生掌握一定量的词汇及语法知识,还必须有较强的阅读和写作能力。因此,需要考生在考试时不要只考虑句子水平的语法结构错误,而要以新的眼光多从篇章理解角度考虑问题。此外,改错部分虽然只占 10 分,但是对于六级考试只得五十分的考生来说,在改错部分多拿 4~5 分,却是至关重要的,希望考生能够正确对待改错训练。

有鉴于此,笔者针对考生的这些实际问题,在仔细研究了六级改错真题的基础上,参考六级考试大纲,编写了这本书。本书不同于以往以语法结构错误为重点的改错书籍,而是把改错错误类型认真分析,归纳为三类:篇章理解错误、词语错误和语法结构错误。尤其对篇章理解错误的分析有独到之处。对于每个错误类型,笔者都加以详细剖析,并附有分项练习,练习均选自托福真题及英文

报刊,具有代表性,练习后附有答案和注释。分项练习后给出 50 篇综合改错练习,并给出答案和详注。

希望读者通过阅读本书,能够在短期内增强改错应试能力,最后真正提高自己的英语综合水平。

本书在编纂过程中得到了杨生胜、张绍武、苏爱明、李辉等同志的帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

由于笔者水平有限,书中难免有不妥和疏漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1996 年 4 月

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第一部分 题型介绍与解题思路

I 题型介绍

根据《大学英语六级考试大纲》规定,大学英语六级考试改错部分一改传统的句子规模改错,采用篇章型的短文改错形式,即在一篇约有 200 字的短文中,有 10 行标题行,每行只有一个错误(不含拼写或标点错误),要求考生在 15 分钟内,根据上下文增添、删去或改正某个词或短语,使短文的意思连贯,结构正确。具体答题方法如下:

1. 改正。将错词用斜线(/)划去,在横线上填入正确的词。
2. 删去。将错词用斜线(/)划去,在横线上也划一斜线(/),表示该错词是多余的。
3. 增添。在两词间加“^”号,表示有遗漏,然后在横线上添入遗漏的词。

【例】

Television is rapidly becoming the literature
of our ~~periods~~. Many of the arguments 1. time
~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a 2. /
school subject are valid for ^ study of television. 3. the

II 考题分析

大学英语六级改错是六级考试区别于其他英语水平考试的一种新题型,具有一定的测试难度,考生的得分率往往不高。因此,对该部分试题的命题规律、题型特点、测试重点详加分析是解题的关键。在此基础上加强逻辑、固定搭配、语法结构等方面的学习,注重英语实践能力的提高,考生是可以在改错部分取得好成绩的。下面即以三篇六级改错真题为例,详细分析六级改错常见的错误类型,并加以归纳、总结,使读者对六级改错有全面的了解,同时也为读者提供一些解题的新思路、新方法,希望对读者有所裨益。

Error Correction I (CET-6-Sample Test)

We live in a society in there is a lot of 71. ____
talk about science, but I would say that there
are not 5 percent of the people who are
equipped with schooling, including college,
to understand scientific reasoning. We are
more ignorant of science as people with 72. ____
comparable educations in Western Europe.

There are a lot of kids who know
everything about computers -- how to build
them, how to take them apart, how to write
programs for games. So if you ask them to 73. ____
explain about the principles of physics that 74. ____
have gone into creating the computer, you 75. ____
don't have the faintest idea.

The failure to understand science leads

to such things like the neglect of the human creative power. It also takes rise to a blurring (模糊) of the distinction between science and technology. Lots of people don't differ between the two. Science is the production of new knowledge that can be applied or not, since technology is the application of knowledge to the production of some products, machinery or the like. The two are really very different, and people who have the faculty for one very seldom have a faculty for the other.

76. ____
77. ____
78. ____
79. ____

Science in itself is harmless, more or less. But as soon as it can provide technology, it is not necessarily harmful. No society has yet learned how to forecast the consequences of new technology, which can be enormous.

80. ____

Answers

71. in → where/in which

此句为一定语从句,修饰“society”,因此 in 所在位置必须是一个关系副词,将 in 改成 where,或在 in 后加关系代词 which,引出定语从句修饰 society,意为“我们生活在一个经常谈论科学的社会里……”。

72. as → than

根据上下文,此句应是比较意味。句子中又出现 more ignorant of“对……更无知”,显然是形容词比较级,所以必须将 as 改成

比较词 than。

73. So → But/However/Nevertheless

So 用作连词时,表示因果关系。根据上下文的逻辑关系,此处却应该是一个转折句,没有丝毫“因果”意味,因而将 So 改成 But。

74. explain about → explain

此处多用了介词 about。explain 是及物动词,因而必须删去 about。

75. you → they

此处错用代词 you。根据上下文逻辑关系,应该是 they don't have the faintest idea。

76. like → as

such...as 为固定搭配,因而将 like 改成 as。

77. takes → gives

give rise to 为固定搭配,表示“引起”之意。

78. differ → distinguish

此处用词不当。differ 常与介词 from/in 连用,表示“不同于;在……方面不同于……”。distinguish 多和 between 连用,表示“区别”。

79. since → while/but/whereas

since 作连词时,表示“从……以来;既然;因为”,而根据上下文逻辑关系,此处应为转折、对比意义的连词。

80. harmful → harmless

harmful 意为“有害的”,而根据上下文逻辑关系,此处正好意思相反,应为 harmless“无害的”。本句译为“科学本身是无害的。但是一旦科学能够提供技术,那就不是无害的。”

根据以上分析,可以从三个角度把十个错误归类:语法结构错

误(71,72,75);词语错误(74,76,77);篇章理解错误(73,78,79,80)。

Error Correction II (CET-6—1990.1)

Changes in the way people live bring about changes in the jobs that they do. More and more people live in towns and cities instead on farms and in villages. 71. ____
Cities and states have to provide service city people want, such like more police protection, more hospitals, 72. ____
and more schools. This means that more policemen, more nurses and technicians, and more teachers must be hired. Advances in technology has also changed 73. ____
people's lives. Dishwashers and washing machines do jobs that were once done by the hand. The widespread 74. ____
use of such electrical appliances means that there is a need for servicemen to keep it running properly. 75. ____

People are earning higher wages and salaries. This leads changes in the way of life. As income goes 76. ____
down, people may not want more food to eat or more 77. ____
clothes to wear. But they may want more and better care from doctors, dentists and hospitals. They are likely to travel more and to want more education. Nevertheless, 78. ____
many more jobs are available in these services.

The government also affects the kind of works 79. ____
people do. The governments of most countries spend huge sums of money for international defence. They 80. ____
hire thousands of engineers, scientists, clerks,

typists and secretaries to work on the many different aspects of defence.

Answers

71. instead → instead of

instead 本身为副词,表示“代替,更换”,一般后面不直接接其它成分。例: If Harry is not well enough to go with you, take me instead. 如果哈利不舒服不能跟你去,那就带我去好了。instead of 为固定搭配,表示“代替”,后接名词、代词、动名词或介词短语。

72. like → as

such as 为固定搭配,表示“例如”。

73. has → have

此处为主谓一致错误。主语为 advances,很明显谓语动词应为复数形式。

74. by the → by

此处删去 the,因为 by hand 为固定搭配,表示“用手工做的”。

75. it → them

此处为代词与先行词不一致错误。根据上下文逻辑关系,可知此处指代 appliances,因而改为 them。

76. leads → leads to

lead to 为固定搭配,表示“导致”。

77. down → up

根据上下文逻辑关系,可知此处“收入上升”而不是“下降”,因而改为 up。

78. Nevertheless → Therefore/So

nevertheless 表示转折。根据上下文逻辑关系,此处应为因果关系。

79. works → work/jobs

work 表示“工作”时,为不可数名词,没有 works 形式。而 work 作为可数名词,则表示“作品,著作”,常用于复数形式。

80. international → national

从上下文逻辑关系可以看出,各国政府花大量的钱,不是搞“国际防御”,而是 national defence。

根据以上分析,可以从三个角度把十个错误归类:语法结构错误(73,75);词语错误(71,72,74,76);篇章理解错误(77,78,79,80)。

Error Correction II

Most studies suggest that when women and men do the same job and have the same experience, pay rates tend to be similar. Most of the dollar differences stem from fact that women tend to be 71.
more recently employed and have more years on the job. 72.
Whether women who have started a career will attain pay equality with men rest on at least two factors. 73.
First, will most of them continue part time at their jobs after they have children? A break in their employ- 74.
ment, or a decision to work part time, will slow its 75.
raises and promotions—because it would for men. 76.
Second, will male-dominated companies elevate women to higher-paid jobs at the different rate as they 77.
elevate men? On some fields, this has clearly not 78.
happened. Many men, for example, have committed 79.
their lives to teaching careers, yet relative few 80.

have become principals or headmasters.

Answers

71. fact → the fact

fact 引导同位语从句时,前面应加定冠词 the。

72. more years → fewer/less years

此处为逻辑错误。根据上下文逻辑关系,此处工作年头是“少”而不是“多”。

73. rest → rests

此处为主谓一致错误。仔细分析句子结构可以看出,句子主语为 whether 引导的从句“whether women (who have started a career 修饰 women) will attain pay equality with men”,因而谓语动词用单数形式。

74. part → full

此处为逻辑错误。根据上下文逻辑关系,很明显是就“妇女有孩子后,能否坚持全日制工作”提出疑问,而不是“part time”。

75. its → their

此处代词指代不清。从上下文来看,一直在讲述妇女的工作情况,而也只能是“人”的加薪和升职,因而 its 改成 their。另外,从上行 A break in **their** employment 也可以得到提示。

76. because → as

此处为逻辑错误。从上下文来看,此处不是因果关系,而只是一个比较,意为“男子如果遇到上述情况,也会影响加薪和升职的”。as 表示“正如……一样”。

77. different → same

此处为逻辑错误。根据上下文逻辑关系,此处是就“在高薪工作上,妇女和男子会受到同样待遇吗?”提出疑问,因而改成 same。

78. On → In

此处为固定搭配错误。in some fields “在一些领域内”用介词 in。

79. men → women/females

此处为逻辑错误。根据上下文逻辑关系,强调的是“妇女”而不是 men。

80. relative → relatively

此处为词类错误。修饰代词 few 时不能用形容词 relative,只能用副词 relatively。

根据以上分析,可以从三个角度把十个错误归类:语法结构错误(71, 73, 75);词语错误(78, 80);篇章理解错误(72, 74, 76, 77, 79)。

综合以上三篇改错考题的分析,六级改错部分的错误类型可以从三个角度去把握:语法结构错误(占 20%~30%),词语错误(占 30%~40%),篇章理解错误(占 40%~50%)。因此,读者在做改错题时,应做到有的放矢,不仅要注意文章的语法结构和词语运用,更应该注重对篇章的理解,从以上三方面寻找解题思路,才能顺利地做好一篇改错题。

II 解题思路

大学英语六级改错部分主要测试考生综合运用语言的能力,涉及到语言表达的各个方面:词汇、语法和篇章理解。这就要求考生不仅要具备一定的词汇量,掌握全面的语法知识,拥有较强的阅读理解能力,而且要摆脱以往单从句子本身考虑问题的作法,多从篇章入手,联系上下文,来应付这一类型题。

一般来说,做题时千万不要拿起来就改。先花一、两分钟时间