



SERIES FOR REFERENCE

范希运 主编

大学英语六级考试备考用书

ENGLISH

大学英语六级考试  
改错 1000

9-44

辽宁师范大学出版社

大学英语六级考试备考用书—5

# 大学英语六级考试 改 错 1000

主 编 范希运  
副主编 刘海燕 吴  
王 琳



(辽)新登字 18 号

大学英语六级考试备考用书—5  
大学英语六级考试·改错 1000

范希运 主编

\*

辽宁师范大学出版社出版发行

(大连市黄河路 850 号)

邮政编码:116029 电话:4206854

新华书店经销 金城印刷厂印刷

\*

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 6.25 字数 180000

1996 年 5 月第 1 版 1996 年 11 月第 2 次印刷

印 数:8001—18000 册

ISBN 7-81042-131-x/H·14

定价:5.00 元(全 5 册 25.00 元)



## 前 言

英语难学、人之共识,学得精通,更觉艰难。现在有越来越多的人通过了大学英语六级考试或 TOEFL、EPT 考试,他们都是英语学习的佼佼者,取得了出众的成绩。他们成功的秘诀就是决心坚强,学习得法。实践证明,光有决心而不讲究学习方法,往往徒劳一番,事倍功半。目前国内外趋于认同的一种方法——错误分析法。错误分析法,通过一正一误的对照和简明扼要的分析给学习者豁然开朗的新思维。大学英语六级考试选用了改错的题型,主要是培养学生变得更为敏感、聪颖和成熟,以更理智和正确的判断面对一道道的正误与是非。

本书《改错 1000》主要是配合学生参加大学英语六级考试而编写的,所有测试是均与六级考试题型相同。全书 100 篇短文包含着 1000 个改错题,比较全面地反映出六级考试中常见的改错题型。

《改错 1000》会成为每个备考六级学生的朋友,愿此书帮你强化自我训练,顺利通过六级考试“改错”这一关。

编 者

1996 年 5 月

## 目 录

前 言 .....	1
Error Correccion 1~100 .....	1
Keys And Notes 1~100 .....	121

## Error Correction

### Passage 1

Many instructors believe that an informal, relaxed classroom environment is conducive for learning and 1. \_\_\_\_\_ innovation. It is not uncommon for students to have friendly relationships to their professors. The casual 2. \_\_\_\_\_ professor is not necessarily a poor one and is still respected by students. Since students may be in a subordinate (从属 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 的) position. Some professors treat them as equals. However, no matter how egalitarian (平等的) professors would like to be, they still are not in a position of 4. \_\_\_\_\_ authority.

Professors may establish social relationships with students outside of the classroom, so in the class room they 5. \_\_\_\_\_ maintain the instructor's role. A professor may have coffee one day with students but the next day expect him to meet 6. \_\_\_\_\_ a deadline for the submission of a paper or to be prepared with a discussion or an exam. The professor may give 7. \_\_\_\_\_ extra attention outside of class to a student in need for help 8. \_\_\_\_\_ but probably will not treat him or her differently when it comes to evaluate school work. Professors have several 9. \_\_\_\_\_ roles in relation to students; they may be counselors and friends as well as teachers. Students must realize that when a 10. \_\_\_\_\_ teacher's role changes, they must appropriately adapt their behavior and attitudes.



## Passage 2

Dear Tony,

I'm sorry it has taken me so long to write. I've been very busy in work and school, but I've thought about you 1. often. <sup>with</sup>

How've you been later? Did you have a good 2. Christmas and New Year's? Mac says you've been working hard at the restaurant. What besides have you been doing? 3. <sup>letting</sup>

I have short but good vacation. Mac and I went to Chicago for few days before Christmas, but I had to come 4. back and work between Christmas and New Year's (including Christmas Day and New Year's Eve). Every time something as that happens I wonder if I really want to 5. work in the hotel business.

The other day I was thinking about fun we used to 6. have in our English course. I haven't see many of our classmates after the course ~~was~~ over. In fact, the only one 7. I see very often is Tomiko. I'd really like to get in touch to 8. Franco. ~~Does~~ he ever write to you? If ~~does~~, could you 9. please send me his address?

Well, Mac and I are ~~skating~~ and ~~he's~~ waiting for me, so I guess I'd rather say ~~goodbye~~ now. Write as soon as 10. you can.

### Passage 3

Cities can be frightened places. The majority of the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ population live in noisy massive tower blocks. The sense of belonging to a community tends to appear when you live 2. \_\_\_\_\_ thirty floors up in a skyscraper. All you can see from your window is sky, or other blocks of flats. You feel isolated from the rest of the world, Strange enough, whereas in 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the past the inhabitants of one street all knew each other, nowadays people on the same floor in high buildings even say hello to each other. 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Country life, on the other hand, differs from this kind of isolated existence in that a sense of community generally keep the inhabitants of small villages together. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ People have the advantage of knowing that there is always someone to turn to when they need help. So country life 6. \_\_\_\_\_ has disadvantages too. For example, shopping becomes a major problem, and for anything slightly out of the ordinary you have to go for an expedition to the nearest 7. \_\_\_\_\_ large town.

What, then, is the answer? The country has the advantage of peace and quiet, but suffers with the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ disadvantage of being cut off. The city has noise and pollution which do harm to human health. But one of their 9. \_\_\_\_\_ main advantages is that you are at the centre of things and that life doesn't come to an end even at ten at night. Some people have found a compromise among the two; they 10. \_\_\_\_\_ expressed their preference for the 'quiet' life by leaving the

city and moving to the country within commuting(来回方便的)distance of the large city.

### Passage 4

Artists use caricature(漫画)to distort the human face or figure for comic affect, while at the same time capturing 1. \_\_\_\_\_ an identifiable likeness and suggest the essence of 2. \_\_\_\_\_ personality or character beneath the surface. The humor lies in the fact the caricature is recognizable, and yet 3. \_\_\_\_\_ exaggerated.

From their origin in Europe as witty sketches, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ caricature grew through eighteenth and nineteenth 5. \_\_\_\_\_ centuries, becoming enormously popular in United States 6. \_\_\_\_\_ early in this century. In the 1920s and 1930s especially, this lively form of illustration was appeared in newspapers 7. \_\_\_\_\_ and magazines throughout the country. The caricaturists in this era drew their portraits of important figures primary to 8. \_\_\_\_\_ entertain. In spirit their work was close to the humor of 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the fast-developing comic strip and gag cartoon than to the sting of political satire. Their subjects were more often amusing than offended by their amiable attacks. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Passage 5

When we speak of a human need, we mean something which is unnecessary to life, something we can live with. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Food is a human need. We will starve to death if there 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
were no food on earth; but even if we have plenty of food,  
but of the wrong kind, our bodies will have problem from  
lack of the right food. This is known for malnutrition (营 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
养不良)。

In countries where are not developed, man's food 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
needs are the same like in the most advanced societies. We 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
all need food and could live a good life on very few types of  
food. People in very developed countries eat only the kinds 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
of food which can be grown near their homes, whereas  
people in developed countries eat foods which are often  
grown many thousands of miles away from their homes.  
People in undeveloped countries are happy with less  
different kinds of foods than people in very developed ones  
are, so we can say that despite the needs of the two kinds 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
of people are the same, their wants are different. People in  
very developed countries eat many different types of  
meat—they could live by only one, but they would be very 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
unhappy because every time what they ate was the same.  
Even such special foods like chicken would be less fun to 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
eat if you had them every day. But we can't just live on  
meat—we need other kinds of food like bread, rice, and  
vegetables which are no more necessary to our bodies. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Passage 6

When engineers in Moscow wanted to build a railway tunnel under the huge marble and granite Hotel Moskva, built in 1930s, they decided to use cosmic rays(宇宙射线) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ from the space to discover how much weight had to be 2. \_\_\_\_\_ supported by the tunnel.

Cosmic rays from out space pour over us at a constant 3. \_\_\_\_\_ rate from all directions. Some are strong and penetrate right through the Earth, this as X-rays pass through our 4. \_\_\_\_\_ bodies. Weaker ones are stopped by soil and buildings. Yet 5. \_\_\_\_\_ by measuring how many cosmic rays penetrate through the soil and buildings above the proposing tunnel, the weight 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel will have to support can be gotten. 7. \_\_\_\_\_

So the Russian engineers dig a tiny pilot(小规模试验性的) tunnel under the hotel and put cosmic ray detectors in it. By measuring how many rays had passed through the hotel and the ground above the pilot tunnel, they worked up that the Hotel Moskva weighs 45000 tons. This creates 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a ground pressure of 1. 1 kilogrammes per square centimetre. So the railway tunnel will have to be strong to 10. \_\_\_\_\_ take this pressure.

## Passage 7

The next great land area that man hopes to colonize is the moon. In size it is near equal to the area of North and 1. \_\_\_\_\_ South America. However, it presents a hostile environment that temperatures range from +120 to -150 2. \_\_\_\_\_ degrees Centigrade. There is no air, no water.

Today there is considerable scientific speculation about 3. \_\_\_\_\_ living on the moon. When man will begin life on the lunar surface is still not determined. So experts believe that 4. \_\_\_\_\_ colonization will take place in three steps. First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporarily 5. \_\_\_\_\_ shelters. These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon and daily necessities brought by the colonizers themselves. Finally, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ colonies that are self-supporting will be established.

The principal job of the early settlers will be to stay living. They will have to plant crops under huge domes (圆 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 顶建筑) to produce food and oxygen and find water sources. When this has done, the settlers will have time to 8. \_\_\_\_\_ explore the possibilities of commercial development and to make discoveries important to science.

The characteristics of the moon that makes it bad for 9. \_\_\_\_\_ human survival may make it ideal for certain kinds of manufacturing. Operations required a vacuum, extreme 10. \_\_\_\_\_ cold are examples. Precision ball bearings, and industrial diamonds might be produced on the moon.

## Passage 8

As settlers moved to California in the midnineteenth century, they became concerning about the lack of rapid 1. communication with the eastern United States. Because 2. the many dangers and hardships of crossing the West, mails 3. often did not arrive. The most important mail was therefore sent via Panama, took a month or more. 4.

In 1860 a stagecoach company decided to meet a 5. problem by beginning the Pony Express. The company hired the bravest riders bought the fastest horses to be used 6. as relay teams between Missouri with California, and the 7. company promised that mail would be delivering in ten 8. days. The company established two hundred stations along the route on which riders could rest and change horses. In 9. fewer than two years, however, telegraph lines to San 10. Francisco were completed and the Pony Express was no longer needed.



## Passage 9

In all kinds of organizations decisions have to be made. Very often decisions appear correctly in theory but 1. \_\_\_\_\_ do not work in practice. There are many reasons for this. To illustrate the problem having involved we will consider 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the following case which different decisions have to be 3. \_\_\_\_\_ made.

The manager of a large office building had received many complaints about the lift service in the building, but 4. \_\_\_\_\_ he engaged a group of engineers to study the situation and make recommendations for improvement. The engineers suggested two alternative solutions: 1. Adding more lifts of the same kind. 2. Replacing the existed lifts by faster 5. \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

The manager decided that all alternative solutions 6. \_\_\_\_\_ were too expensive. So the firm's psychologist offered to study the problem. He noticed that many people arrived at their offices feeling angry and patient, and he asked them 7. \_\_\_\_\_ why they felt this way. The reason why they gave was the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ length of time they had to wait for the lift. However, the psychologist was impressed by the fact that they had only had to wait a relative short time. Then he talked to the 9. \_\_\_\_\_ manager about this and suggested a simple, expensive 10. \_\_\_\_\_ solution. This was adopted and complaints stopped immediately. The solution was to place a large mirror next to the lifts.