

EJGHT

英语专业 “能力突破” 系列

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八级校对与改错

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内 容 提 要

本书为英语专业“能力突破”系列丛书之一,主要针对英语专业八级考试中“校对与改错”题型编写,本书不仅对题型进行全面透彻地分析,还提供了100篇文章供读者练习,并对其中30篇进行了详尽地解析。

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前 言

2004年2月教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会颁布了新的英语专业八级考试大纲和新的考试样题,并于2005年正式开始实施。

新大纲考试样题里保留了以往的改错题,但新《考试大纲》对此题型的要求有所变动:一是该题型被安排在全部考题的第四部分,而不是以前的第二部分;二是改错题的文章长度由原来的200个词左右增加到现在的250个词左右。

纵观以往的全国英语专业八级考试,改错题是学生得分率比较低的一个题型。为了帮助广大考生更多地了解改错题题型设计的思路和方法,从能力上提高考生们对于这一题型的把握,我们考虑出版此书。本书有以下特点:

紧扣考纲,针对性强

本书紧扣最新的专业八级考试大纲,深入分析改错题考试的新走向,细化并总结这一题型的应试技巧,帮助考生有针对性地复习,准备改革后的英语专业八级新题型的考试。

解析详尽,启发思路

本书的答案详解部分分析透彻,言简意赅,对于难题则详细地阐述。力求做到从解题思路上启发考生,让考生能举一反三,在今后的实际解题过程中能胸有成竹。

分析自测,双管齐下

本书在前面章节中首先让考生了解并熟悉改错题的设计理念和方法,对三大类错误逐一细分,使考生对各类错误的设计有一个比较全面的把握,随后配以大量的自测练习,让考生自我检测前一段学习掌握的情况,以便在实际的考试中信心十足。

相信广大考生在了解了专业八级考试中改错题型特点和解题技巧,并进行大量自测练习后,一定可以从容应对这一考试题型。最后预祝即将参加专业八级考试的考生们能考出好成绩!

编者

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第一章 命题分析

八级改错考查的是学生在语法、词汇、修辞等方面的语言知识和应用能力,它考查的不仅是学生的语法和词汇知识、对信息的认知与获取能力,更重要的是评估学生的综合语言能力,要求学生能运用语法、修辞、结构等语言知识识别短文内的语病并提出改正的方法。

根据新的八级考试大纲,本题由一篇约 250 词左右的短文组成,短文中有 10 行标有题号,该 10 行内均含有一个语病。要求学生首先判断该行是否含有错误,然后根据实际错误,采用增添、删去或更正其中的某一个单词或短语的方式予以改正。本部分为主观试题,共 10 题。考试时间 15 分钟。

总的说来,英语专业八级考试的改错题是从词、句、篇三个不同的层次考查学生综合运用语言知识的能力,改错部分的常见错误也可相应地分为语法错误、句法错误、语篇错误三类。下面是 1998~2008 年改错全真试题题型分布表:

	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	总数	比例
语法错误	6	6	8	8	6	6	8	7	5	6	7	73	66.4%
句法错误	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	2	3	2	17	15.5%
语篇错误	2	3	2	2	1	4	1	0	3	1	1	20	18.1%

1. 语法错误

1) 名词错误

这类误用主要考查学生对英语中名词的单复数的掌握。因为汉语中对名词的单复数的把握和使用与英语截然不同,同时汉语中没有名词的可数与不可数的概念。所以,中国学生在使用英语名词时很可能会产生负迁移,不易察觉题干中的这类错误。

例 1 Those whose jobs require a great deal of contact with others can engage

in activities that are quiet and peaceful-far from the madding crowd, far from client and business associates.

解析: client 是一个可数名词,这里应该用复数 clients。

例 2 These give the concentrations on three main pollutants-ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide...

解析: concentration 一词用作可数名词时可以表示“集中物、集结物、密集(的东西)”等,如 concentrations of enemy troops。而这里指“注意力集中在三种主要的污染物上面”,应为抽象名词,应用单数形式。

例 3 ...and brought the birth rate to a twentieth century height after more than a hundred years of a steady decline...

解析: 尽管 height 和 high 两个名词都有“高度,高峰”的意思,但后者多用来表示“高水准,高记录”,用在此句里含义更确切。所以,应将 height 改为 high。

2) 动词错误

这类错误主要考查学生对英语中的非谓语动词、动词的及物和不及物的用法的把握上。其中非谓语动词的错误又主要以现在分词和过去分词误用的形式出现。

例 1 ...but the government had no wish to become involving, ...

解析: be (become) involved (in) 是固定搭配,意为“卷入……”。所以,应将 involving 改为 involved。

例 2 But this is a rather misled way of expressing the distinction.

解析: 应该用现在分词 misleading 来表示“使人误入歧途的,误导的”。而过去分词则表示“被误导的”意思。

例 3 This power is usually delegated to committees-either standing committees, ... or joint committees consisted of members of both houses.

解析: 这里应用现在分词短语作定语修饰前面的名词 committees。所以,应将 consisted 改为 consisting。

例 4 They say the increases are needed because of a loss in value of university endowments heavily investing in common stock.

解析: endowments 是动作的接受者,故动词 invest 应该用它的被动语态形式。所以,应将 investing 改为 invested。

3) 代词错误

这类错误主要考查学生对代词与所指代的名词形式是否一致的把握上。代词

可以分为人称代词、指示代词、反身代词、不定代词、疑问代词、关系代词等等。代词易发生的错误主要指人称、性、数、格等方面,同时指代的范围、量等也是难点。

例 1 (young animals) compared with the human infant they very quickly grow the capacity to fend for them.

解析:这里是指幼小的动物很快就学会保护它们自己,fend for oneself 是“自己谋生,照料自己”的意思。所以,应该用反身代词来表示。

例 2 One is the power to publicize investigations and its results.

解析:此处指代的是 investigations。所以,应该用复数形式 their。

例 3 ...our own handwriting is something which we almost always know.

解析:当定语从句中的先行词为 something, everything, nothing, little, few, all 等不定代词时,引导定语从句的关系代词应该用 that 而不是 which,所以,这里应该改用 that。

4) 形容词和副词错误

这类错误主要涉及的是形容词、副词的比较级及最高级方面的内容,形容词、副词的词义的混乱及修饰性错误等。

例 1 From the 1940s through the early 1960s, Americans married at a high rate and at a younger age than their European counterparts.

解析:根据上下文可以判断出,这里明显应该用 high 的比较级形式。所以,应将 high 改为 higher。

例 2 People on city streets watched the yields and the price of wheat in almost as much feeling as if they were growers.

解析:修饰 much 应该用副词 so。所以,应将 as 改为 so。

例 3 ...and it often comes as a shock when we firstly hear a recording of ourselves.

解析:作副词时,firstly 的意思是“首先,第一”等,表示列举;而 first 则有“第一次,初次”之意。因此,这里应该将 firstly 改为 first,意思是指“我们第一次听到自己声音的录音常会感到吃惊。”

例 4 ... that is to say, they consider the human infant to be genetic programmed in such a way that it can acquire language.

解析:修饰过去分词应该用副词。所以,应将 genetic 改为 genetically。

5) 限定词错误

我们知道,限定词主要由以下几类词充当:冠词,数量词,物主代词,名词所有

格,不定代词,疑问代词等。而考试中则侧重考查学生对于冠词、数量词和某些不定代词的误用的分辨。

例1 ... we certainly could use their eating habits as a model for healthier diet.

解析:diet 作为“饮食”之意时用作可数名词。所以,这里应该在 healthier 之前加上一个冠词 a。

例2 Most committee hearings are open to public and are reported widely in the mass media.

解析:public 是形容词,“the + 形容词”可以表示一类人,因此,这里应该在 public 之前加上 the,指“公众”。

例3 ... we certainly do creat a great number of obscurity when we omit them.

解析:obscurity 在这个句子里是一个抽象名词,不可数,意思是“含糊,晦涩,不明确”,所以,表示量的限定词 a great number of 应该改为 a great deal of。

例4 When a human infant is born into any community in any part of the world it has two things in common with any infant,...

解析:应该在 any 和 infant 之间加上一个 other。因为如果没有 other 这个词,any infant 就应包括前面所提到的 human infant,但是根据文中的意思这显然是不合逻辑的。

6) 连词错误

连词包括并列连词和从属连词两种。前者有表示并列、递进、对比、转折、因果等关系的词。后者中的从属连词主要用于引导从句,充当句子中的一个成分,可以表示原因、地点、时间、方式、条件、让步等。连词误用主要是没有弄清句子与句子之间的逻辑关系,错用或漏用了连词。

例1 This is what his body wants to do, therefore his politeness glues his body to the chair and refuses to let him rise.

解析:根据原文的上下文可知,这里说的是主人有个约会,尽管想要起身离开,但考虑到礼节礼貌,还是身不由己。所以,这里句子之间应是转折关系,而非因果关系。所以,应将 therefore 改为 but。

例2 Overall, two-thirds and more of the hunter-gatherer's calories come from plants.

解析:根据原文的上下文可知,这里应该是指“三分之二或者三分之二以上”的卡路里来自于植物,所以,应该用表示选择关系的连词 or,而不能用表示并列关系

的 and。

例 3 A rough and ready difference... is that grammatical words have “less meaning”, but in fact some grammarians have called them “empty” words as opposed to the “full” words of vocabulary.

解析:将 but 改为 and。因为这里前后句的内容之间是并列关系,而非转折关系,后面一句是对前面一句的进一步解释说明。

7) 介词错误

这类错误主要表现在介词的误用和介词的缺失方面。英语中独立介词的数量并不多,但它们与动词、形容词一起使用时可构成丰富的动词短语和形容词短语等。

例 1 Plant foods provide for 60% to 80% of the Kung diet...

解析:provide 一词本身就是及物动词,其后接宾语时不必加介词。所以,应将介词 for 删除。

例 2 Large numbers of us, in fact, remain throughout our lives quite unconscious with what our speech sounds like...

解析:be (un)conscious of 是固定的表达,意为“(没有)意识到”。所以,应将 with 改为 of。

例 3 ... and in rare occasions, to lay the groundwork for impeachment proceedings.

解析:on...occasion(s) 是固定搭配,意为“在……场合,机会”等。所以,应将 in 改为 on。

2. 句法错误

1) 主谓不一致

英语与汉语不同,名词有单数和复数之分,而谓语在性、数、格及时态上必须与主语保持一致。可由于在主语之后常常会有同位语、定语从句或插入语,主语和谓语就会被分隔开来。所以,只要细心,就不难发现此类错误。

例 1 ... provided neither of them have been damaged in any way either before or during birth.

解析:neither 作主语时谓语动词应该用单数。所以,应将 have 改为 has。

例 2 ... the English speaker has in his disposal a vocabulary and a set of

grammatical rules which enables him to communicate his thoughts and feelings,...

解析:从句的主语是 a vocabulary and a set of grammatical rules, 是复数, 谓语必须保持与主语一致。所以, 应将 enables 改为 enable。

例 3 For this reason, biologists now suggest that language be “species specific” to the human race,...

解析: suggest 在这个句子里的意思不是“建议”, 而是“认为”, 从句中的谓语动词也不必用虚拟语气。所以, 应将 be 改为 is。

2) 成分残缺

句法错误体现在单句内时, 就是句子的某些成分或结构出现错误。成分残缺就是其中之一。

例 1 His urge to go is held in check by his desire not be rude to his guest, ...

解析: 这个句子中的动词不定式的否定形式用来作定语, 修饰前面的 desire, 小品词 to 是不能省略的。所以, 应在 be 之前加上 to。

例 2 ... and their blood cholesterol levels are very low (about half of the average American adult, ...)

解析: 在 half 后面缺少了一个比较的对象, 所以, 应在其后添加一个替代成分 that, 替代 blood cholesterol level。

例 3 Large numbers of us, in fact, remain throughout our lives quite unconscious of what our speech sounds like when we speak out, ...

解析: 应该在 speak 和 out 之间添加一个宾语 it, 用来指 speech, 否则, 句子结构不完整。

3) 成分冗余

句法错误体现在单句内时, 就是句子的某些成分或结构出现错误。成分冗余也是其中之一, 有同义反复, 也有与上下文意义相矛盾的。

例 1 It had happened too often that they sold their wheat soon shortly after harvest when farm debts were coming due, ...

解析: soon 和 shortly 在这个句子中意思相同, 保留其中的一个即可。

例 2 ... practicing the pronunciation of those around us for many more hours per every day than we ever have to spend hearing even our difficult English spelling.

解析: per 和 every 意思相同, 保留其中的一个即可。

例3 Less noted but equally more significant, the men and women who formed families between ... reduced the divorce rate after a postwar peak; ...

解析:more 在这个句子中不仅与上文意义上矛盾,而且与 equally 也有冲突。所以,应将其去掉。

4) 并列句或者主从复合句结构错误

这类错误主要出现在单句之间或者主从句之间的关系方面。比如连接词、关系词的误用、缺损或者多余以及主从结构错误等。

例1 The information features in television and radio weather reports, appears in many national and local newspapers.

解析:appears 与前面的 features 为并列谓语,所以,必须用连词 and 将两个并列句子连接起来。因为在英语中并列成分之间一定要使用连词等连接手段。

例2 As we know, life would only be possible on the surface of a planet had temperatures somewhere within this range.

解析:planet 之后实际是接了一个从句,应该在 had 与 planet 之间加上从句的主语 that 或者 which。因为如果省略定语从句中的主语,句子结构就残缺,句意就混乱了。

例3 This is "natural", therefore, that our speech-sounds should be those of our immediate circle; ...

解析:应该将句首的 This 改为 It,因为这里的 It 用作形式主语,代替真正主语 that 引导的主语从句。

3. 语篇错误

1) 语义相反

这类错误往往与文章的整体内容密切相关,单从语法角度来考虑是很难发现问题的。这就要求学生们不仅要注意文章的局部,更要关注句与句、段与段之间的关系,从而把握全局。

例1 Air quality in Britain has improved considerably in the last thirty years. Total emissions of smoke in the air have risen by over 85% since 1950.

解析:第一句话说英国的空气质量改善了许多,所以,第二句中排放到空气中的烟尘应该是下降才对。因此,应将 risen 改为 dropped 或者 decreased。

例2 Apart from a powerful capacity to pay attention to their helplessness by

using sound, there is nothing the new born child can do to ensure his own survival.

解析:这里是指新生婴儿通过声音来“吸引”人们对他的注意,而不是婴儿对别人的注意。所以,应将 pay 改为 draw/call/attract。

2) 衔接错误

考虑衔接错误时,应主要关注两个方面:句与句、段与段之间的衔接在逻辑上是否成立。

例 1 The total quantity of water is not known, and it is about enough to cover the surface of the globe to a depth of about two and three-quarter kms.

解析:从上下文来看,这里是转折关系,而非并列关系。所以,应将 and 改为 although 或者 though。

例 2 ... and their blood cholesterol levels are very low (about half that of the average American adult). If no one is suggesting that we return to an aboriginal life style, we certainly could use their eating habits as a model for a healthier diet.

解析:If 之前的部分是说非洲的土著人没有肥胖,没有中年发福的,很少有龋齿,也没有高血压和心脏病,胆固醇水平低。该词之后应该是表示转折的内容:尽管没有人建议我们重新回到土著人的生活方式,但我们肯定可以将他们的饮食习惯当成健康饮食的典范。所以,应将 If 改为 Though 或是 While。

例 3 Since the United States maintained its dubious distinction of having the highest divorce rate in the world, the temporary decline in divorce did not occur to the same extent in Europe.

解析:此句之前的句子讨论的是美国的离婚率下降,而本句通过与欧洲人相比进一步肯定了美国的离婚率下降的事实,尽管美国的离婚率世界第一。所以,两句间明显是转折或者对比关系,而不是因果关系。因此,应将 Since 改为 Although 或者 While。

改错这一题型与其他一些题型不同,它需要考生对英语具备相当的综合运用能力。无论是语法、词汇还是惯用法都可能成为改错的对象。考生必须在全面理解短文内容的基础上指出并改正错误,使句子和短文的意思以及句、段的结构正确、完整。这种改错要求考生具有语篇水平(discourse level)。因此可以说,在某种程度上,它能比较清晰地反映出考生的总体英文水平。

另外,该题型的主要特点是,一改传统的句子改错,代之以篇章的改错。这一改革不仅要求考生有更高的阅读理解能力,而且迫使考生摆脱原先较为孤立片面

的思维定势,以一种连贯的思路和整体的眼光去适应这一新题型。

做题时千万不要拿起来就改。正确的做法是先从头到尾通读全文,在正确理解或大致理解甚至在猜想原文含义的前提下,再仔细推敲需要改正、删减或增添的内容。此时,考生必须充分调动所掌握的语法、词汇以及句法甚至语言文化背景等各方面的知识,发挥自身领会、推理、判断乃至猜想的能力。

找出错误并改正后,还要注意通读全文,检查被改正后的短文的意思是否通顺,逻辑概念是否严密合理,结构是否正确,完整。

总而言之,这一题型对于考生来讲,难度很大,因为要求考生指出和改正的错误往往是考生在英语学习中常犯和易犯的错误,不易察觉。这就要求考生在学习时不能一知半解、似是而非,而必须十分仔细、认真,并多做这类改错练习,而且每次练习都要遵照正确的方法和步骤。久而久之就能迅速发现和改正语病,逐步提高正确率,从而提高考试成绩。

Example

- When a museum wants a new exhibit, it
(1) is
never buys things in finished form and hangs them on the
(2) never
wall. When a natural history museum wants an
(3) exhibit exhibition, it must often build it.

Passage 1

- And with this prize that I have received as a Prize of
Peace, I am going to try to make the home for many
people who have homes. Because I believe that love begins
(1) in
at home, but if we can create a home for the poor I think
(2) in
that more and more love will be spread. And we will be
(3) in

第二章 实战模拟与详解

Direction: The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross out the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

Example

When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, it
never buys things in finished form and hangs them on the
wall. When a natural history museum wants an
exhibition, it must often build it.

- (1) an
(2) never
(3) exhibit

Passage 1

And with this prize that I have received as a Prize of Peace, I am going to try to make the home for many people who have home. Because I believe that love begins at home, but if we can create a home for the poor I think that more and more love will be spread. And we will be

- (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____

able through this understanding love to bring peace and the good news to the poor. The poor in our own family first, in our country and the world. To be able to do this, (4) _____ our sisters, our lives have to be woven with prayer. They have to be woven with Christ to be able to understanding, (5) _____ to be able to share. Because to be woven with Christ are to (6) _____ be able to understand, to be able to share. Because today there is so much sufferings... When I pick up a person (7) _____ from the street, hungry, I gave him a plate of rice, a piece (8) _____ of bread, I have satisfied. I have removed that hunger. But a person who is shutted out, who feels unwanted, (9) _____ unloved, terrified, the person who has been thrown out from society—that poverty is so full with hurt and so (10) _____ unbearable... And so let us always meet each other with a smile, for the smile is the beginning of love, and once we begin to love each other naturally we want to do something.

参考答案及解析

- (1) have \wedge \rightarrow no. 根据上文我们可知诺贝尔和平奖的获得者准备为无家可归的人造房子,所以 have 之后 home 之前要加上 no,表达的意思才准确。
- (2) but \rightarrow and. 此句中的关系为并列关系,而非转折关系。所以, but 应该为 and。
- (3) be \rightarrow 去掉 be. spread 一词为不及物动词,无被动态。所以, be spread 应改为 spread。
- (4) \wedge the \rightarrow in. and 前后的结构应该并列。所以 and 之后 the 之前要加上介词 in。
- (5) understanding \rightarrow understand. be able to 为固定结构, to 之后应加动词原形,而不是加动名词。所以,此处的 understanding 应改为 understand。
- (6) are \rightarrow is. to be woven with Christ 为不定式短语作主语,系动词应为单数形式。所以, are 应改为 is。
- (7) sufferings \rightarrow suffering. suffering 此处为不可数名词,无复数。所以, sufferings 应改为 suffering。

- (8) gave → give. 全文的时态为一般现在时, 是对事实的陈述。所以, 此句中的 gave 应改为 give。
- (9) shutted → shut. shut 为不规则变化动词, 过去分词仍为 shut。所以, shutted 应改为 shut。
- (10) full → filled 或 with → of。与 full 连用的介词是 of, 构成短语 be full of; 与 filled 连用的介词才是 with。所以, 此处有两种修改方法, 一是将介词 with 改为 of, 二是将形容词 full 改为 filled。

Passage 2

In the last decades of his career, Mr. Wayne became something like an American folk figure, hero to some, villain to others, for his outspoken views. He was politically conservative and, although he scorned politics as a way of life for himself, he enthusiastically supported Richard M. Nixon, Barry Goldwater, Spiro T. Agnew, Ronald Reagan and others who, he felt, fought for his concept of Americanism and anti-Communism.

But it was for millions of moviegoers who saw him only on the big screen where John Wayne really existed.

He had not created the western with its clear-cut conflict between good and bad, right and wrong, but it was possible to mention the word "western" without thinking of "the Duke," as he was called.

It was rarely a simple matter to find an unanimous opinion on Mr. Wayne, whether it had to do with his acting or his politics. Film critics were lavish in prize of him in some roles and shrugged wearily as they candled his less notable efforts; one critic, apparently overexposed to westerns, angered him by commenting, "It never Waynes, but it pulls." Mr. Wayne was co-director and star of "The Green Berets", a 1968 film what supported the United States action in Vietnam. The movie was assailed by many major critics on all ground, political and