

第四版

常春藤英语考试研究组

# 英语专业八级

## 校对与改错·人文知识指南

**A Guide to the  
Proofreading and  
Correction · General  
Knowledge in  
TEM 8**

8



上海交通大学出版社

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# 校对与改错·人文知识指南

A Guide to the Proofreading and Correction·General Knowledge in TEM 8

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常春藤英语考试研究组 编 著

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是根据《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》，专门为英语专业八级考生编写的应试书。书中包括校对与改错解题思路与技巧及人文知识新题型概述；校对与改错、人文知识模拟题；历年真题及详解，可使考生在短期内迅速提高校对与改错水平及人文知识素养。

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### 英语专业八级校对与改错·人文知识指南

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## 第四版前言

英语专业八级考试(TEM-8)中的校对与改错(Proofreading and Error Correction)因综合考查阅读、语法、词汇及语感,一直是考生的难点之一。人文知识(General Knowledge)旨在检测考生对英语国家社会文化、英语文学和英语语言学知识的了解程度。

本书第一版及修订版均受到了考生的热烈欢迎。为使本书更符合考生需要,我们特推出第四版。

第一部分为校对与改错解题思路与技巧;40道校对与改错模拟题及答案。

第二部分为人文知识题型概述及英语国家社会与文化知识、英语文学知识、英语语言学知识模拟题1000多道,这些模拟题覆盖了主要知识点及基本概念,且与新增的“人文知识”题型一致,目的是让考生温习、巩固这三个方面的知识,熟悉新题型,取得高分。

第三部分为真题详解及答案,包括历年校对与改错真题详解;人文知识真题及答案,目的是让考生了解试题难度及考试动向。

常春藤英语考试研究组

2007年11月

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# 校对与改错技巧与模拟题

## 校对与改错解题思路与技巧

校对与改错(Proofreading and Error Correction)是英语专业八级考试卷第二部分的题型,要求学生能运用语法、词汇、修辞等语言知识,识别所给短文内的语病并提出改正办法,以测试学生综合运用语言知识的能力,难度比较大。从历年考生的应试情况来看,这一部分得分普遍不理想。但是,如果训练得当,本部分应该是短时期内可以提高成绩的考项之一。因此,考生应将其作为考前训练的一个重点。

根据《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004 年新版),本部分是一篇难度适中、题材熟悉、约 250 个单词的短文,短文中有 10 行标有题号。该 10 行内均含有一个语误。要求学生根据“增添”、“删除”或“改变其中的某一个单词或短语”三种方法之一改正语误。本部分为主观试题,共 10 题,考试时间为 15 分钟。

### 校对与改错的方法

要想做好校对与改错并取得好成绩,考生不仅必须具备较全面、扎实的语法知识,较强的阅读能力,而且还必须具备较强的判断、推理、综合及分析问题的能力。根据《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》的规定,校对与改错具体答题方法如下:

如发现某一个词使用不当,需要替换,则将文中该词下划线,在后面横线上填入正确的词。

如需删除某一个词,在文中将该词用斜线“/”划去,再将该词抄写在后面横线上。

如需增添,在文中两词之间加“^”号,表示有遗漏,然后在右边的

横线上写出遗漏的词的正确形式。

举例如下：

### Example

When  $\wedge$  art museum wants a new exhibit, it [1] an  
~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs [2] never  
them on the wall. When a natural history  
museum wants and exhibition, it must often [3] exhibit  
build it.

值得指出的是，有些考生在识别出错误后，要么不在文中标记出来，要么在右边横线上拼写单词时粗心大意，单词拼写有误，这些都要扣分。

### 应对技巧与步骤

做校对与改错题时不但要沉着、冷静、细心，而且要有一双“能观六路”的“慧眼”。重要的不是自己会运用一个语法点或知识点，而是能够识别出错误的用法，要以审查的眼光去面对每一个改错题。这就需要掌握必要的答题步骤和技巧。下面是英语专业八级考试校对与改错应对技巧与步骤：

① 一般来说，做题时千万不要拿起来就改。先用一、两分钟从头到尾通读全文，对文章大致内容有所了解，做到心中有数。

② 要结合上下文，把前前后后的意思都读懂，然后去寻找较容易辨认的语法错误，如主谓不一致、时态、语态错误、非谓语动词错误等。如果错行中不存在上述明显错误，则应查看是否有词语搭配、易混词、词性等细节错误。

③ 如果错行中既不存在语法错误，又不存在词汇错误，则应从整体上查看上下文意思是否连贯，连接词使用是否正确，逻辑是否有混乱现象，如否定句误用成肯定句，造成句意不通等。有时仔细阅读没有错项的行，对发现标有题号行的错误很有帮助，甚至起着决定性的作用。

④ 找到错误项之后，要严格按照要求形式进行改正、删除或增添，使



句子在语法、语意和逻辑上都成立。

## 常见考点及例证

根据对 1997 年至 2004 年英语专业八级考试校对与改错真题的分析,我们总结出以下 12 种常见错误类型:

### 1) 一致性方面的错误

#### (1) 主谓一致

主谓不一致错误是英语专业八级考试校对与改错题的内容之一,主要表现为主语与谓语间隔较长,加入了如定语、同位语等各种干扰成分,使句子首尾不能相接,造成视觉上的混淆。针对此种错误,考生一定要结合上下文,迅速分析句子的成分,确定真正的主语和谓语,如:

The president of the company, together with the workers, are planning a conference for the purpose of solving financial problems. 句中主语的主词为单数名词 president,介词短语 together with the workers 与主语无关,是插入成分,故谓语动词应用单数 is。

#### (2) 名词单复数

有时名词可以不用复数,但是在特定的句子中由于前面有明确的表示数量的单词或短语修饰,如 many, several, a number of, a variety of 等,就要变成复数形式,如:

Computer, as we all know, has many possible use in different fields. 句中名词 use 前的修饰语 many 是用来修饰复数名词的,所以 use 应改为 uses。

#### (3) 代词与先行词一致

代词的主要功能是指代已出现的名词、词组或一个意群,因此代词的出现必须有所指,而且形、数等必须与前面所指代的部分相一致。这是代词改错的核心,如:

A knowledge of several languages is essential to other majors' study because without them one can read books only in translation. 本句中 without them 指的是“没有几门语言的知识”。them 错指 a knowledge of several languages,因为其中 knowledge 是中心词,所以

要把 them 改为 it。

## 2) 时态、语态、虚拟语气

### (1) 时态错误

在一篇结构完整、语义连续的短文中,时态的使用也应连贯一致,但是英语表示时间时,主句和从句时态可能不一致,却仍表明完整正确的意思。这就要求考生对英语有相当的敏感,以准确判断句中动作的时态,如:

He can't remember what he once knows. 主句用的是一般现在时,宾语从句中有 once(从前)作为明显的时间状语,因而从句中动词应用过去时 knew。

### (2) 语态错误

校对与改错题中最常见的语态错误是将被动语态误用为主动语态。因为汉语表达习惯上很多情况下不加“被”字也能表示被动,所以,考生对被动语态不敏感。另外,不及物动词后面不能直接加宾语,因而也就没有被动语态,如:

She was very angry at not telling the truth when she listened to the account. 当她听这个叙述的时候,她很生气没有被告知真相。这里“她”是被告知的对象,因而 telling 应改为 being told。

### (3) 虚拟语气错误

虚拟语气的错误在校对与改错题中主要表现为主句和从句语气的不协调,以及某些特殊情况下的虚拟语气的用法,如:

We strongly suggest that Henry is told about his physical condition as soon as possible. 句中动词 suggest 之后的从句应用虚拟语气,故 is 应改为 be 或 should be。类似的动词还有 demand, insist, order 等。

## 3) 连接词、并列句、从属句

这类错误常常不易被发现,因为错误在于某个词没有表达出句子与句子之间应有的关系。考生必须对文章有一个总体的理解,头脑中有个大的框架才能将这类错误识别出来。一般改错中的连接词错误都会使句子的逻辑关系发生改变,或造成句子的语义逻辑混乱,如:

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. 句中连词 since 使用错误。逗号前后的两个句子从句意上是对照关系,但是 since 使之变成了因果关系,整个句子变得模糊不清。因此应将 since 改为 while 或 whereas。

#### 4) 形容词、副词的比较级、最高级

这类错误主要考查不太常见的形容词、副词的比较级形式。一般来讲,考生不难掌握。另外,考生还应注意,一些具有绝对意义的形容词或副词无比较级。这些词有 perfect, excellent 等,如:

Microwave ovens are generally more costlier than common ovens. 此句 costly 是形容词,意为“昂贵的”。它的比较级形式是 more costly。因此, costlier 是错误的比较级形式,须改为 costly。

#### 5) 平行结构

平行结构错误主要指连接词 and 前后语法结构不对等、不平行,如:

Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help deciding which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to be dropped. 本句中三个平行成分 which products to emphasize now, which to develop 和 which to be dropped 结构模式应该一致,均采用不定式主动语态,因而 to be dropped 应改为 to drop。

#### 6) 非谓语动词

非谓语动词是令人头疼的改错类型,它包括不定式、分词、动名词以及它们在句中分别承担何种成分及表达什么意义,主要出现的是非谓语动词与主要谓语动词之间的混淆,如:

The idea that learn a foreign language is hard work is realized by every student. 分析句子结构可知:the idea 是主语;is realized 是谓语;that 引导同位语从句。从句中 learn a foreign language 是主语,而 learn 是动词,不可做主语,应改为动名词 learning。

#### 7) 固定搭配

固定搭配主要包括动词、形容词、名词与介词的搭配以及其他许多惯用法等。做好这类题的关键在于掌握大量的短语及固定搭配,如:

It also takes rise to a blurring of the distinction between science and technology. 句中 takes rise to 是错误搭配,应将 takes 改为 gives. give rise to 是固定表达,有“引起、导致”的意思。考生需要平时积累动介词、动副词等词组以及诸多习惯用语。

#### 8) 词性错误

词性误用主要表现在形容词、副词及名词的使用上。做这类改错题时,首先要判断词性及词在句中的位置,然后根据它们在句中所处的位置来确定词性是否正确。一般来说,形容词修饰名词,副词修饰动词及形容词,如:

We are not necessary capable of doing such an exacting job. 句中形容词 necessary 用于修饰形容词 capable,属于词性误用,应改为副词形式 necessarily。

#### 9) 赘述

当某个词已经能清楚地表达意义,而再用其他意义相近的词进行修饰或阐述的现象称为赘述,如:

Please repeat the question again! 其中的 repeat 已有“重复”之意,again 为明显的赘述。

#### 10) 易混淆的词

英语词汇中有很多词如 assure/ensure, rise/arise/raise, effect/affect 等在拼写、语义上很相似,但是它们的用法却迥然不同。这些易混淆的词是校对与改错中的一个常见错误类型,如:

His persistence was awarded when the car finally started. 句中 award 意为“颁发,授予(奖赏)”,而文中想要表达的意思是“汽车终于启动了,那就是对他坚持不懈精神的回报。”,应将 award 改为 reward。

#### 11) 缺词

与赘述相反,一些应该有的词语一旦被忽略,就会造成不符合英语语法规范和句意不通的现象。缺词的种类包括冠词、动词词组中的介词和副词等,如:

The passengers who arrive the station will often be impressed by its unusual tidiness. 句中 arrive 和 the 之间应该加上介词 at。

## 12) 倒装语序

为了强调句子的某一部分或将具有否定意义的词,如 hardly, rarely, scarcely, never 等置于句首时就需要倒装,如:

Under no circumstances customers' money can be refunded. 句中 Under no circumstances 为具有否定意义的词,将其置于句首,其后的主谓语要倒装,因此要将 can 移至主语 customer's money 前。

# 校对与改错模拟题

## 模拟题 1

We live in a society which there is a lot of talk [1]\_\_\_\_\_ 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 comparable education in [2]\_\_\_\_\_ Western Europe.

There are a lot of kids who know everything about computers—how to build them, how to take them apart, and how to write programs for games. So [3]\_\_\_\_\_ if you ask them to explain about the principles of [4]\_\_\_\_\_ physics that have gone into creating the computer, you don't have the faintest idea. [5]\_\_\_\_\_

The failure to understand science leads to such things like the neglect of human creative [6]\_\_\_\_\_ power. It also takes rise to a blurring of the [7]\_\_\_\_\_ distinction between science and technology.

Lots of people don't differ between the two. [8]\_\_\_\_\_

Science is the production of new technology that can be applied or not, and 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 others. [9]\_\_\_\_\_

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 to forecast the consequences of new technology, which can be enormous. [10]\_\_\_\_\_

## 模拟题 2

Thomas Malthus published his "Essay on the Principle of Population" almost 200 years ago. Ever since then, forecasters have been warning [1]\_\_\_\_\_

that worldwide famine was just around the next corner. The fast-growing population's demand for food, they warned, would soon exceed their [2]\_\_\_\_\_

supply, leading to widespread food shortages and starvation. But in reality, the world's total grain harvest has risen steadily over the years. Except for relative isolated trouble spots like present-day [3]\_\_\_\_\_

Somalia, and occasional years of good harvests, [4]\_\_\_\_\_

the world's food crisis has remained just around the corner. Most experts believe this can continue even as if the population doubles by the mid-21st century, although feeding 10 billion people will not [5]\_\_\_\_\_

be easy for politics, economic and environmental [6]\_\_\_\_\_ reasons. Optimists point to concrete examples of continued improvements in yield. In Africa, by [7]\_\_\_\_\_ instance, improved seed, more fertilizer and advanced growing practices have more than double [8]\_\_\_\_\_ corn and wheat yields in an experiment. Elsewhere, rice experts in the Philippines are producing a plant with few stems and more seeds. [9]\_\_\_\_\_ There is no guarantee that plant breeders can continue to develop new, higher-yielding crop, but most researchers see their success to date as reason for hope. [10]\_\_\_\_\_

### 模拟题 3

About half of the infant and maternal deaths in developing countries could be avoided if women had used family planning methods to prevent high [1]\_\_\_\_\_ risk pregnancies, according to a report publishing [2]\_\_\_\_\_ recently by the John Hopkins University.

The report indicates that 5.6 million infant deaths and 200,000 maternal deaths could be prevented this year if women chose to have theirs [3]\_\_\_\_\_ children within the safest years with adequate intervals among births and limited their families to [4]\_\_\_\_\_ moderate size.

This amounts to about half of the 9.8 million infant and 370,000 maternal deaths in developing countries, excluded China, estimated for this year [5]\_\_\_\_\_ by the United Nations' Children's Fund and the US Centers for Disease Control respectively. China [6]\_\_\_\_\_

was excluded because very few births occur in the high risk categories.

The report says that evidences from around [7]\_\_\_\_\_  
the world shows the risk of maternal or infant ill [8]\_\_\_\_\_  
and death is highest in four specific types of  
pregnancy; pregnancies before the mother is 18  
year old; those after the mother is 35 year old; [9]\_\_\_\_\_  
pregnancies after four births; and those lesser than [10]\_\_\_\_\_  
two years apart.

#### 模拟题 4

The food we eat seems to have profound affects [1]\_\_\_\_\_  
on our health. Though science made enormous [2]\_\_\_\_\_  
steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the  
same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some  
research has shown that perhaps 80% of all human  
illnesses is related to diet and 40 per cent of cancer [3]\_\_\_\_\_  
is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of  
the colon. Different cultures are more prone to  
contract certain illness because the food that is [4]\_\_\_\_\_  
characteristic in these cultures. Which food is [5]\_\_\_\_\_  
related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945,  
government researchers realized that nitrates and  
nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in  
meats, and other food additives, causing cancer. [6]\_\_\_\_\_  
Yet, these car-cinogenic additives remain in our  
food, and it becomes more difficult all the time  
knowing which things on the packaging labels of [7]\_\_\_\_\_  
processed food are helpful or harmful. The  
additives which we eat are not all so direct.



Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treating cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fat the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

### 模拟题 5

The second most important constituent of the biosphere is liquid water. This can only exist in a very narrow range of temperatures, since water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C. This is only a tiny range compared with the low temperatures of some other planets and the hot interior of the earth, let the temperature of the sun.

As we know, life should only be possible on the surface of a planet had temperatures somewhere within this range. The earth's supply of water probably remains quite fairly constant in quantity. A certain number of hydrogen atoms, which are one of the main constituents of water, are lost by escaping from the atmosphere to out space, but they are probably just about replaced by new water rising away from the depths of the earth during volcanic action. 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