

06年同等学力申硕英语指南--辨别改错(六) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/107/2021_2022_06_E5_B9_B4_E5_90_8C_E7_AD_c69_107338.htm 例句：

There is a real possibility (A) that (B) these animals could (C) be frightened, there should (D) be a loud noise. (答案：D should there,虚拟条件句省略if) Suddenly, Gallups name was on everyones lips (A)not only he was (B) the prophet of the moment, but (C) it was generally believed that he had founded a new (D) and most important method of prediction.(1996年考题) (答案：B was he, not only置于分句首,谓动词应倒装) Little did we expected (A) that he would (B) fulfil (C) his task so rapidly (D) . (答案：A expect,前面已有助动词did) Many people take it (A) for granted (B) that the more one has children (C) , the more secure ones late years (D) will be. (答案：C children one has, the more...the more结构) However (A) he tried hard (B) , he still (C) failed in (D) the entrance exam. (答案：B移至however之后) Why should he (A) have gone (B) to the free trade zone I dont know.but he did go (C) , remaining (D) away the whole day. (答案：A he should,疑问词引导名词性从句) [辨错思路

1.如果两个句子之间没有连接词而使其构成并列或从属结构,就要分析一下其中之一是否是省略了if采用倒装的虚拟条件句。 2.如果试题句子起首部分出现了某些要求倒装结构的词语,则应进一步观察句内结构是否已按规则调整。 3.切记however, no matter how, more几个词的共性是修饰语,必须放在所修饰的词前面,决不能将它们与所修饰的词分开。 4.以wh-开头的句子不都是疑问句(可以通过标点符号判断),而恰

恰更多的是名词性从句,语序应为陈述句语序。 5.注意观察已倒装结构中谓语动词在人称、数上是否与主语一致,时态是否与句子所提供的时间概念吻合。 [改错要领] 熟悉下列出现在句首、要求句子结构倒装的词和句型是做好此类试题的关键。

1.以否定词和具有否定意义的词组开头的句子: no, not, neither, nor, never, nowhere; little, seldom, barely, hardly, scarcely, rarely. no longer, no less, no more, no sooner...than; not until, even less, not once, not only.... under no circumstances, in no way, by no means, in vain, on no account, at no time, at hardly any place.

2.以only 状语(副词、介词短语、从句)起首的句子: only then, only at that time, only once.... only in this way, only with..., only through..., only by.... only when..., only after....only because....

3.以某些程度副词开头的句子: often, so, well.

4.以such或短语开头的句子: to such a degree, to such an extent, to such extremes, to such a point, etc.

5.以as引导让步状语从句时,从句中状语或表语要放在as前。

6.某些表示方向、位置的副词开头的句子,主谓要全部颠倒: out, down, up, in,...

七、形容词、副词和比较结构常见错误设置及答题思路 [常见错误]

1.误用-ly副词作系动词表语或宾语补足语(见1996年考题4)。

2.混用由-ing分词和-ed分词转化的两种形容词。

3.误用形容词修饰形容词或分词。

4.误将没有比较级形式的形容词用于比较级形式。

5.比较结构有误,即原级比较结构与比较级结构混在一起使用,或比较级形容词用于as...as...结构,原级形容词用于...than...结构。

6.比较对象不一致,即不是同类事物相比较。 例句: A Four-year (A) study by the Infant Testing Center suggests that babies (B) feel more comfortably (C) around other (D) babies than with

adults. (答案 : C comfortable,形容词作表语) We found the poetry quite pleased (a) in form (B) ; I had (C) never seen one like it (D) before. (答案 : A pleasing,此处应用-ing分词) If (A) you want a real (B) effective stereo that plays (C) music clearly, youd better buy (D) a graphic equalizer.(1995年考题) (答案 : B really,副词修饰形容词) His method of doing (A) research work is hardly (B) appreciated.he feels (C) more inferior than (D) others. (答案 : D inferior to, inferior没有比较级形式) On the whole (A) , ambitious students are much likely (B) to succeed in their studies than are those (C) with (D) little ambition. (答案 : B more likely,应用比较级形式,与句中than对应) Despite (A) this similarity with other (B) creatures, the evolution of humankind differs from other species (C) in one (D) important and unique way.(1996年考题) (答案 : C that of other species,比较对象应一致) 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 www.100test.com