大学英语考试六级改错:认识逻辑错误 PDF转换可能丢失图 片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/216/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_ E5 AD A6 E8 8B B1 E8 c84 216194.htm 一、缺漏与赘述 1. 熟悉冠词的用法。 2. 介词也是经常被漏掉的词之一。 3. 如果 句子中有两个主要动词,而它们之间并无连词连接,那么很 可能其中的一个动词前缺了一个关系代词或连接代词。 4. 注 意名词或动词等的修饰语中是否有两个意思相同或相近的词 放在一起, 若这样,则其中的一个属于赘词,或多余的。5. 注意:如果句子已经有了主语,就不能在同一谓语前加上另 外的代词,否则就构成了主语重复。二、易混词的误用1.从 功能即词性去判断。比如,一个句子,在其主语部分后面是 句子的谓语部分,也就是说其中必有一个动词,而介词后面 则应该有一个名词、代词、或名词性词组。 2. 从词形判断 单 词的拼法虽不完全固定,但也有一定的规律,如大多数 以-tion结尾的词都为名词,而指人的名词与指物的名词通常 也是有区别的,如action与actor,economy与economist等。3. 从词意去判断,特别对同根异议词的不同意思及功能要熟记 , 如like 和alike, live和alive等。 4. 以上判断都要以对语义的判 断为基础。 5. 最后还需注意,同根衍生的词,其意义上不一 定相近,有时甚至相差十万八千里,如industrial意为"工业 的", 而industrious 则意为"勤勉的, 节俭的"。 大家一起 来做套题练习一下,做的不对没关系,只要经过自己的思考 就是好的。 A great many cities are experiencing difficulties which are nothing new in the history of cities, except in their scale. Some cities have lost their original purpose and have not found new one.

And any large or rich city is going to attract poor \$1
immigrants, who flood in, filling with hopes of prosperity S2
which are then often disappointing. There are backward towns on
the edge of Bombay or Brasilia, just as though there were \$3
on the edge of seventeenth-century London or early
nineteenth-century Paris. This is new is the scale. Descriptions S4.
written by eighteenth-century travelers of the poor of Mexico
City, and the enormous contrasts that was to be found there, S5.
are very dissimilar to descriptions of Mexico City today - the
S6 poor can still be numbered in millions. The whole
monstrous growth rests on economic prosperity, but behind it lies
two myths: the myth of the city as a S7 promised land, that
attracts immigrants from rural poverty S8 and brings it
flooding into city centers, and the myth of the S9 country as a
Garden of Eden, which, a few generations late, S10 sends
them flooding out again to the suburbs. 100Test 下载频道开通,各
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