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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/449/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E4\\_B8\\_93\\_E4\\_c94\\_449200.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/449/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E4_B8_93_E4_c94_449200.htm) Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese is seeing a decline of their \_\_1\_\_ traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has large fulfilled its economic needs, and young people \_\_2\_\_ dont know where they should go next. The coming of the age of the postwar baby boom and an entry \_\_3\_\_ of women into the male-dominated job market has limited the opportunities \_\_4\_\_ of teen-agers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved climbing Japans rigid social ladder to good \_\_5\_\_ schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared \_\_6\_\_ with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, farmore Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 countries surveyed. \_\_7\_\_ While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics. Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanic learning \_\_8\_\_ over creativity and self-expression. Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo

Detoyama, who was then education minister, raised his eyebrow when he argued \_\_9\_\_ that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect of parents." \_\_10\_\_

答案及解析: 1. is--are the 加上形容词一类人的时候后面应用动词的复数形式, 如: The old receive particular respect in Chinese society. 2. large--largely 这里 large 是修饰 fullfilled 的, 所以应改为 largely, 表示“大部分地”, 如: The fund is largely financed through government borrowing. 3. the (age) --/ 动词词组 come of age 表示“已成年”, 中间不用任何冠词, 所以它一旦变为 -ing 形式仍然保持原样。另外要避免将原句误读成 The coming of, the age of the postwar baby boom, 这样断句意思解释不通。 4. has--have 有两个原因限制了青少年进好的学校找到好的工作, 这两个原因由 and 连接作并列主语, 所以谓语动词应该用复数。 5. involved^--in involved 后面少了 in, 表示“关于, 涉及到”, 如 All the children were involved in the school play. 6. ^Japanese--of 当 percent 做名词时, 它后面应加上介词 of, 如: The report states that 42 percent of the alumni contributed to the endowment. 当 percent 作形容词或者副词时, 则不加 of。如: There has been a ten percent increase in the number of new students arriving at polytechnic this year. 7. ^countries--other 从上句话中可知道 Japan 也参与了这次普查, 因此在这句话里的比较结构中 Japan 应和其他 10 个同意参加普查的国家进行比较, 所以应注明是 10 other countries. 8. mechanic--mechanical mechanic 是名词, 表示“制造工, 技工”, 所以这里应把它改为 mechanical 表示“机械的”。 9. eyebrow--eyebrows to raise ones

eyebrow 表示 “（某事）引起（某人）的惊讶或不赞同”，如：  
： He raised his eyebrows over some of the suggestions.  
10.of--forrespect 后面通常跟for接人，表示“对（某人）的尊重”，如：  
respect for the old。 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](http://www.100test.com)