

2007年12月英语六级短文改错(三十九) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式, 建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/454/2021\\_2022\\_2007\\_E5\\_B9\\_B412\\_E6\\_c84\\_454931.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/454/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B412_E6_c84_454931.htm) 本期练习重点: 从句类型混淆、从句关系代词误用、平行结构

1. Government reports, examination compositions, legal documents and most business letters are the main situations which formal \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ language is used. 2. A survey was carried out on the death rate of new born babies in that region, which results were surprising. \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ 3. In spite of which has recently been done to improve the conditions \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ of elementary schools a great number of children are still unable to go to school. 4. It was not until the accident happened when I became aware of \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ my foolishness. 5. How abundant certain natural resources may be, they cannot \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ reproduce themselves and are bound to be used up ultimately. 6. The news which he will take over his father ' s business does not \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ surprise us at all. 7. Nutritionists believe what diet affects how one feels physically \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ and emotionally. 8. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier , not make \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ it more difficult. 9. We ' ve installed two air-conditioners in our apartment, that should \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ make great differences in our life next summer. 10. On Saturday afternoon, Mrs Green went to the market, buying \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ some bananas and visited her cousin. 11. After three days ' waiting, there was a little doubt in the mother ' s mind that the police could find her lost child. \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ 12. It is the ability to do the job which matters , not where you come \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ from or what you are. 13. Agriculture was

a step in human progress to that subsequently \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ there was not anything comparable until our own machine age.<sup>14</sup> We often take it for granted much of our world has been exposed

\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ and explained by science.<sup>15</sup> Which is announced in today's newspaper, the Shanghai Export \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ Commodities Fair is also open on Sunday.

答案及解析: 1. which -> where 或 which 前加 in situation 在后面从句 formal language is used 作状语。本句的意思是: 政府报告、考试作文、法律文件和大多数商贸信函都用正式语言。 2. which -> whose 本句意思是: 对这一地区新生儿死亡率进行调查, 其结果令人吃惊。这里的 whose results 表示调查的结果。 3. which -> what what 引导名词性从句作 in spite of 的宾语, 整个介词结构作状语。意思是: 尽管最近为提高小学教育条件作了些事, 但仍然有很多孩子无法上学。 4. when -> that 这里是 it is...that... 的强调句型。无论强调句子的什么成分, 如时间状语、地点状语等, 都只用 that 引出句子的其他部分, 而不用 when、where 和 which; 在强调人时还可以用 who (whom)。 5. How -> However 本句意思是: 不管某些自然资源多么丰富, 它们不会再生, 终究要被用完的。这里用 however 引导让步状语从句。 6. which -> that 这里的 that 引导的是一个同位语从句。 7. what -> that 或 what -> / 此处的 that 引导的是一个宾语从句, 不做任何成分, 也可以省略。what 在引导名词性从句时, 在从句中作一定的成分 (宾语, 主语), 例如: I don't agree with what you said, 这里 what 作 said 的宾语, 整个名词性从句 what you said 作 agree with 的宾语。 8. not 后加 to 否定词 not 在此处起并列作用, 连接两个 to make. . . , to make. . . 形成平行结构, to make. . . , to make. . .

。在句中作表语。9. that -> which 此处引导的是非限定性定语从句，不能用that。10. buying -> bought 并列连词and前面是一般过去时went，后面是一般过去时visited，因此，两者之间也应该用一般过去时bought，以保持时态一致。went. . . , bought. . . 和visited. . . 三个并列谓语表示按时间先后顺序发生的动作。11. that -> whether 本句的意思是：等了三天之后，那位母亲有点怀疑警察是否能够找到她失踪的儿子。12. which -> that 同第4题。13. that -> which 此处是“介词关系代词”引导的限制性定语从句。这里的介词to是与从句中的comparable搭配的。本句的意思是：农业的出现是人类进步的里程碑，从那以后直到我们进入机器时代之前，一直没有任何文明可以与之相提并论。14. granted 后加that take ... for granted 意为“认为...理所当然”，是固定搭配。此处的it 是形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的从句，所以要加上that。15. Which -> AS 根据语法规则，as 充当关系代词，可构成非限制性定语从句，as 指代后面的整个句子。which 引导的非限制性定语从句一般不能置于句首。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)