

2007年12月英语六级短文改错(五十) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/461/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B412_E6_c84_461124.htm Most people would agree that, although our age exceeds all previous ages in knowledge, there has been not corresponding increase in ____1____ wisdom. But agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define “ wisdom ” and consider means of promoting them. There are several factors ____2____ that contribute to wisdom. Of these I should put first a sense of proportion: the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight. This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the ____3____ special knowledge required of various kinds of technicians. Suppose, for example, that you are engaging in research in scientific medicine. The ____4____ work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your mind. You have no time to consider the effect what your discoveries or inventions ____5____ may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed (let us say) as modern medicine has succeeded, in enormously lower the infant ____6____ death rate, not only in the Europe and America, but also in Asia and ____7____ Africa. This has the little entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the parts of the world that has the greatest populations. ____8____ Therefore, with every increase of knowledge and skill, wisdom becomes less necessary, for every such increase augments (增强) our ____9____ capacity for realizing our purposes, and

therefore augments our capacity for evil, unless our purposes are unwise. ____10____

答案及解析: 1. not -> no Not和no都有否定意义，但not强调“不是”，而no强调“没有”；no修饰名词，not则修饰形容词或情态动词或助动词。此处corresponding increase为名词性短语，所以要用no。 2. them -> it 此处的代词指代上一行的wisdom，所以要把them改为it。 3. used to -> be owing to 为固定短语，意为“由于，因为”，后接名词、动名词或名词性从句；used to用于表示过去的状态或常做的动作，后接动词原形。通读全句可知，本句为含有that引导的比较状语从句的复合句。在比较状语从句中，如果从句的谓语与主句的谓语为同一动词时，从句的谓语可以省略。本句中，主句的谓语是has become而从句的谓语是used to be，因此此处的be不能省略。 4. engaging -> engaged be engaged in sth / doing sth 为习惯用法，意为“参加，忙于”，强调状态；engage in sth / doing sth 同样意为“参加，忙于”，但强调动作，一般不使用现在进行时。 5. what -> that / which 或 / 此处是定语从句，先行词the effect在从句中作have的宾语，所以这里要用that或which。而what只引导名词性从句。 6. lower -> lowering 此处是succeed in sth / doing sth，这里要把lower改为动名词形式作介词in的宾语，in (enormously) lowering。 7. the -> / 洲和国家简称前不加定冠词。 8. has -> have 本句中，that引导的是定语从句，先行词为the parts，of the world是作后置定语，所以从句中的谓语要用复数形式。 9. less -> more less与for引导的原因状语从句在语意上矛盾。从句是在解释“如果我们的目的是不明智的，那么随着知识不断增长的能力只能被用于邪恶”。 10. unless -> if if意为“如果”，unless意为“除非”

，若unless正确，那么就与前面的therefore augments our capacity for evil在语意上矛盾。 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