

2007年12月英语六级短文改错(二十六) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/468/2021\\_2022\\_2007\\_E5\\_B9\\_B412\\_E6\\_c67\\_468050.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/468/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B412_E6_c67_468050.htm) 本期重点：特殊句型（强调句、倒装句、省略句） 考点例析：例1：Animation（动画）means making things which are lifeless come alive and move. Since earliest times, people have always been fascinated by movement. But not until this century we managed to capture movement, \_\_\_\_\_ to record it, and in the case of animation, to reinterpret it and recreate it. 解析：状语not until...提前，后面的主句主谓倒装，根据上下文和谓语managed可推断该句应为完成时。故在we前加have。拓展：部分倒装是指将谓语的一部分如助动词或情态动词倒装至主语之前。如果句中的谓语没有助动词或情态动词，则需添加助动词do, does或did，并将其置于主语之前。句首为否定或半否定的词语，如no, not, never, seldom, little, hardly, at no time, in no way, not until...等。 EX1. Never have I seen such a performance. EX2. Nowhere will you find the answer to this question. EX3. Not until the child fell asleep did the mother leave the room. 当Not until引出主从复合句，主句倒装，从句不倒装。以否定副词开头并加状语的句子要求部分倒装。这些否定副词有barely, hardly, little, seldom, , never, no sooner..... than, rarely, no more, nor nearly, Not only...but also, Hardly/ Scarcely...when, No sooner... than等以及only EX1. Not only did he refuse the gift, he also severely criticized the sender. EX2. Hardly had she gone out when a student came to visit her. EX3. No sooner had she gone out than a student came to visit her. 例2：It is Western

health-care system which are spending huge sums of \_\_\_\_\_ money on the surgical treatment of the disease. 解析：这个是It is ...that... 强调句。无论后面的从句缺少什么成分，都只能用that来引导并且不能省略（如果强调部分是人时，可以用who）。故将which改为that。例3：The boy wanted to play football in the street, but his mother told him not. \_\_\_\_\_ 解析：这个是省略句，完整为The boy wanted to play football in the street, but his mother told him not to play football in the street。动词不定式的省略：在动词不定式结构中，为了避免重复，常常省略不定式结构中的动词原形，只保留to。所以应该在not后加个to。巩固与拓展

1. It is in front of the religious leader who the bride and groom stand \_\_\_\_\_ together to be married. 2. It shames me to say it, but I told a lie when questioning at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ by my boss. 3. In no country other than Britain one experience four seasons in the \_\_\_\_\_ course of a single day. 4. She lost both her arms while was an infant when her mother, in a vert \_\_\_\_\_ agitated state, damaged her limbs beyond repair. 5. Only after he had spoken out the word he realize he had made a big mistake. \_\_\_\_\_ 综合训练

“ There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they ’ re 18, and the truth is far from that, ” says sociologist Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today, unexpected numbers Of young adults are living with our parents. “ There is a major shift in the middle class, ” 1. \_\_\_\_\_ declares sociologist Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months. Analysts cite a variety of reasons by this return to the nest. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ The marriage age is rising, a

condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce 3. \_\_\_\_\_ rate and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters. For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become such excessively great that many students now attend local 4. \_\_\_\_\_ schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs. Living at home, says Knighton, a schoolteacher, continue to give 5. \_\_\_\_\_ her security and moral support. Her mother agreed, “ It ’ s ridiculous for the kids pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to 6. \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home. ” But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy. Some families, therefore, manage the delicate balancing act. But for others, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ it proves too easy. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times 8. \_\_\_\_\_ -and left three times. “ What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem, ” she explains. “ He never liked anyone I dated, so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends ’ houses. ” Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Children, struggle to establish separate identities, can end 9. \_\_\_\_\_ up with “ a sense of inadequacy, defeat and failure. ” And aging parents, who should be enjoying some financial and personal freedom, find them 10. \_\_\_\_\_ stuck with responsibilities. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially. 参考答案及解析:巩固与拓展1.

who -> that 本题强调的是状语 in front of the religious leader , 故引导词只能用 that , 并且不能省略。 本题句意是 : 新郎、新娘通常就是一起站在宗教头领面前举行结婚。 2. questioning -> questioned 这句 when 后省略了 I was。 3. one 前加 can 带有否定含义的状语 In no country 提前 , 主谓要倒装。 这句话 it had been said 是插入语成分 , 主语和谓语分别是 one 和 experience , 所以要在 one 前加 can。 这句话的意思是 : 除了英国之外没有一个国家能在一天内经历 4 个季节。 4. was -> / 或 was 前加 she while 从句完整的应该是 while she was an infant。 根据英语中的省略规则 , 主从句主语一致、从句谓语包含 be 动词时 , 可以省略从句的主语和 be 动词 , 而不可以只省略主语。 5. he 前加 did 当 only 修饰的状语提前时 , 主句的主谓要倒装。 故在 he 前加 did。 注 : 如果 only 修饰的是主语时 , 主谓不用倒装 , 例如 : Only my sister can do this job. 综合训练 1. our -> their 2. by -> for

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