

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_ti2020/471/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B412_E6_c67_471999.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.14. We often take it for granted much of our world has been exposed ___14___ and explained by science.15. 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insituation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 dont 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