

2007年12月英语六级短文改错(三十八) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/472/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B412_E6_c67_472001.htm 改错形式和做题规则改错形式有以下三类：1、错词（words mistaken）。在标有题号的一行中有一词在词法、搭配或词义等方面有错误，要求考生找出错误并换上正确的词（change a word），这类错误在所有错误中占绝大多数。2、缺词（words missing）。在标有题号的一行的任何位置缺了一词，要求考生按语法、搭配或上下文语义的需要找出缺词的位置并补上所缺的词（insert a word）。3、多词（words redundant）。在标有题号的一行中有一词按语法、搭配或上下文语义要求纯属多余，要求考生认定该多余的词并划去（cross out a word）。 做题示

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dypop="按此在新窗口浏览图片">短文共有10处错误，但究竟哪一行多一词，哪一行缺一词或错一词，则没有任何规律和标记。历年考题的统计资料表明，绝大多数改错设计为错词一类。其主要原因除了命题因素外，更由于这类错误形式难度较大，并更能考查考生的实际语言驾驭能力。改错规则：不论是错词，缺词或多词，考生在改错时只能动一个词。除了掌握一些应试技巧外，考生应在自身语言基本功，尤其是语言的准确使用方面提高自己。具体来看，改错题的主要错误类型有主谓不一致、时态和语态错误、连接词误用、形容词与副词错误、反义词误用、非谓语动词错误、关系代词错误、介词错误、缺漏和赘述、句子结构等等。模拟训练（二）
The European Union had approved a number of genetically

modified crops until late 1998. But growing public concern over its supposed environmental and health ___1___ risks led several EU countries to demand a moratorium (暂时禁止) on imports of any new GM produce. By late 1999 there were enough such country to block any approvals ___2___ of GM produce. Last year, America filed a complaint at the WTO about the moratorium, argue that it was an illegal ___3___ trade barrier because there was no scientific base for it. ___4___ As more studies have been completed on the effects of GM crops, the greens ' case against them has weakened. Much evidence has emerged of health risks from eating them.

___5___ And, overall, the studies have shown that the environmental effects on modified crops are not always as serious as the ___6___ greens claim.. Nevertheless, environmentalists continue to find fault of such studies and argue that they are inconclusive.

___7___ While Americans seem to be happy enough consume ___8___ food made from GM crops, opinion polls continue to show that European consumers dislike the idea. Europeans seem to be taking the attitude which, since there remains the slightest

___9___ possibility of adverse consequences and since it is clear how ___10___ they, as consumers, benefit from GM crops, they would rather not run the risk.

答案及解析:1. its -> their 此处的代词指代的是前面的 genetically modified crops (转基因农作物) 为复数, 所以要改为 their。 2. country -> countries such country 是指前面要求暂停进口转基因农产品的一些欧盟国家, 是复数, 所以要改为 countries。 3. argue -> arguing 整句话的谓语是上行的 filed。 在英语里, 一个句子不能在连词的情况下有多

个谓语，所以此处要将argue改为arguing，用现在分词作状语

4. base -> basis Base意为“基础，基地”，basis (for) 意为“基础，根据”，原句表达“科学根据”只能为scientific basis，而scientific base意为“科学基地”。此处还应该注意不能受base on（基于）这个短语的影响而将for改为on。

5. Much -> Little 根据后一句the studies have shown that the environmental effects of modified crops are not always as serious as the greens claim可知，并没有什么证据表明吃转基因农作物有损健康，所以要把Much改为Little。

6. on -> of 本句的意思是：“研究表明，改良后的农作物对环境造成的后果并没有像环保主义者所称的那样严重。” effect on意为“对...有影响”，effect of意为“...的后果（影响）”，所以应该将on改为of。

7. of -> with find fault with是固定搭配，意为“批评，挑剔，对...吹毛求疵”。

8. consume前加to 此处是be happy to do，意为“很高兴做...，很满意做...”。

9. which -> that 这里take the attitude that...是同位语从句，中间since there.....from GM crops是插入成分，真正的同位语句子是后面的they would rather not run the risk.

10. clear -> unclear 或clear前加not since 前面的and表示前后语意一致，本句要表达的意思是：“因为欧洲人觉得仍存在使用转基因食物的不良后果，且作为消费者，他们如何从转基因食物中获利也不清楚，所以他们不愿意冒风险。”

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