

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\\_ti2020/476/2021\\_2022\\_2007\\_E5\\_B9\\_B412\\_E6\\_c67\\_476063.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/476/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B412_E6_c67_476063.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 engaged 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 lowering 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](http://www.100test.com)