

2007年12月英语六级短文改错(四十九) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sport to business, from fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features as well. A news paper is even though more ___1___ remarkable for the way one reads it: never complete, never ___2___ straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and out glancing at one piece, reading other article all the way ___3___ through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. That ___4___ brings this variety together in one place is its topicality, whose ___5___ immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. But immediacy and the speed of production that go with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper ___6___ has no more than transient value. For all these reasons, not two ___7___ people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together out of pages of that day's paper, his own selection ___8___ and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, reading newspaper efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but with wasting time, ___9___ demand skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the ___10___ techniques of reading. 答案及解

析:1. though -> /even though为复合连词，须引导从句，但本行中even though 后是一短语，故可确定even其中一个是多余的。若删掉even，though仍可以连接句子，还有根据后面的more可判断这里应该把though删去。 2. complete -> completely此处never complete和never straight through都是修饰动词read；read sth (straight) through为习惯用法，意为“认真地彻底地阅读”；而complete是形容词，不能修饰动词，故将它改为completely。 3. other -> another从上个分句的one piece和下一个分句的the next可知，这是在进行三者之间的比较，another表示三个之间的一个；而other为“其它的”，其名词形式为the other，意为“（两个之中的）另一个”。 4. That -> What one reader is interested in为定语从句修饰any (variety)；通读That brings....now可知，本句尾含有一个主语从句和一个宾语从句的复合句。That引导主语从句时，在从句中不充当任何成分，也没有实际意义；what引导主语从句时，在从句中既可以作宾语也可以作主语。此处that不能作brings的主语，所以要将其改为what。 5. whose -> its此处immediate relation toyour locality now为名词性短语作同位语，而whose引导定语从句，故将whose改为its。 6. go -> goes本句的主语是immediacy and the speed of production，故谓语mean保持原形；本句中第一个that引导定语从句，修饰the speed of production，从句中的动词应该在数上与之保持一致，故将go改为goes。 7. not -> no 8. pages前加the Pages后有后置定语of that day 's paper，故pages为特指，因此在pages前加定冠词the。 the pages为固定用法，只报纸中不同板块儿，如the sports / fashion page。 9. with -> without此处的意思是“既不漏掉要读

的东西，也不浪费时间是很有难度的”，故将with改为without。10. demand -> demands本句中reading newspaper efficiently是主语，谓语是demand，中间which引导的是非限制性定语从句，修饰reading newspaper efficiently。当单个动名词短语作主语是，谓语动词要用第三人称单数，故将demand改为demands。（本题还可以根据从句中的谓语means判断此处demand错了，因为它们的主语都是reading newspaper efficiently。）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