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Fatherhood is going to have a different meaning and bring forth a different response from every man who hears these words. Some feel pride when they receive the news, while others worry, wonder whether ___1___ they will be good fathers. Although there are some men who like children and may have had considerable experience with them, but ___2___ others do not particularly care for children and spend little time with them. Many fathers and mothers have been planning and looking ___3___ forward to children for some time. For other couples, pregnancy was an accident what both husband and wife have accepted willingly ___4___ or unwillingly. What the reaction to the birth of a child, it is obvious that the ___5___ shift from the role of husband to that of father is a different task. Yet, unfortunately, few attempts have been made to educate fathers in this ___6___ resocialization process. Although numerous books have been written on American mothers, only recently have literature focused on the role ___7___ of a father. It is argued by some writers that the transition to the father's role, although difficult, is not nearly as great as the transition the wife must make for the mother's role. The mother's role seems to require a ___8___ complete transformation in daily routine and highly innovative (创新的) adaptation, on the other hand, the father's role is less demanding and immediate. However, even as we mention the

fact that growing ___9___ numbers of women are working outside the home, the father is still thought by many the breadwinner in the household. ___10___

答案及解析: 1. wonder -> wondering while 此处表转折, others worry 与 Some feel pride 相对, 表示不同的两种态度; 逗号后的 wonder... good fathers 是对 worry 的具体阐述, 为修饰部分, 二者是从属关系。现在分词可以作状语, 表示伴随情况、陪衬动作、附加说明以及表示时间、原因、条件等。故将 wonder 改为 wondering。 2. but -> / 在让步状语从句中, although/though 和 but 不能同时运用, 二者只能保留其一。所以将 but 去掉。 3. being -> been 4. what -> which / that 此处 what 引导的从句中缺宾语, what 引导从句时相当于 the thing which/ that, 在此, the thing 是 accident, 因此确定 what 用错了。定语从句中, 先行词为物时, 从句由 which 或 that 来引导。 5. What -> Whatever 此处 Whatever 引导让步状语从句。 6. unfortunate -> unfortunately Unfortunate 为形容词, 不能衔接句子。一些副词可独立成句, 置于句中或句尾, 起强调、转折或解释作用, 如 ultimately/evidently/obviously 等。 7. have -> has only 置于句首修饰状语时, 句子要部分倒装, 故 have 提前。本句的主语是 literature, 主谓在数上应保持一致, 故将 have 改为 has。 8. for -> to transition to 为固定搭配, 意为“向...转变”。 9. as -> though 由 however 和 even 可推断, 该句含有转折意味, 而 as 只表示原因、时间、和伴随, 且很少与 even 搭配。 even though 为固定搭配, 意为“虽然, 尽管”, 可以引导让步状语从句, 表示转折。 10. the 前加 as breadwinner 意为“挣钱养家的人”; be thought as 为固定用法, 意为“被看作是...”。

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