

第二期改错练习 (1)

Passage 1

Pronouncing a language is a skill. Every normal person is expert
With the skill of pronouncing his own language, but few people are even
moderately proficient at pronouncing foreign languages. There are many
reasons this, some obvious, some perhaps not so obvious. But I suggest
that the fundamental reason which people in general do not speak
foreign languages very much better than they do are that they never
fail grasp the true nature of the problem of learning to pronounce,
and consequently never set to tackling it in the right way. Far
too many people fail to realize that pronouncing a foreign language
is a skill – one needs careless training of a special kind,
and one that cannot be acquired by just leaving it to take care of
itself. I think even teachers of language, while recognizing the
importance of a good accent, tend to neglect, in their practical
teaching, the branch of study concerning with
speaking the language. So the first point which I want to make is
that English pronunciations must be taught; the teacher
should be prepared to devote some of the lesson time to this,
and by his whole attitude to the subject should get the student
to feel that here is a matter worthy receiving his close attention.

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Passage 2

Tracing missing persons can take much patient detective work. But
a special kind of “private eye” can trace the missing ancestors of whole
people by studying the clues buried by words. These philologists,
such as the language detectives are called, have traced the word trail
back from peoples in Europe, India, South Africa, the Americas, and the
Pacific islands in a tiny nameless, and forgotten tribe that roamed central
Eurasia 5,000to 6,000years ago, before the dawn of writing history.
Since a long time scholars puzzled over the striking difference of
words in different languages. In Dutch, vader; in Latin, pater; in old Irish,
athir; in Persian, pidar; in the Sanskrit of distant India, itr. These words
all sounded likely and meant the same thing – “father”. Where did it
happen that widely separated peoples used such close related sound

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symbols? The problem baffled linguists for years. The more so because “father” was but one of a host of such coincidences. Towards the end Of the 18th century it dawned on scholars that perhaps all these words Stemmed from some common language.

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Passage 3

The fiscal year for the United States government starts on October First and ends September thirtieth. Other fiscal years begin in April or July. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants begin its fiscal year on August first. Accountants add earnings and losses at the end of a fiscal year. These numbers are needed to know how much is owed for taxes, and how much is left for the next budget. Congress is supposing to approve federal spending for the coming fiscal year by October first. This does not always happen. Both the House of Representatives or the Senate must write and vote for their own budget resolution. This is a general plan for spending. Then, a conference committee meet. Members from both houses are on this committee. They approve a final budget resolution which goes to a vote in both houses. But this is not the end of the process. Committees in both houses must also approve the exact number of money for each program. This is called appropriations. Below the committees are subcommittees that make decisions about areas alike education and defense. Bills to permit spending then go to the full House and Senate for a vote. The appropriations process often takes place at the same time if the budget resolution process.

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Passage 1. 1 with → in 2 reasons 之后加 for 3 which → why 4 are → is 5 fail 之后加 to 6 set 后加 about 7 careless → careful 8 concerning → concerned 9 which → that 10 worthy 后加 of	Passage 2. 1 whole → all 2 by → in 3 去掉 such 4 去掉 back 5 in → to 6 writing → written 7 Since → For 8 likely → alike 9 baffle 前加 has 10 Towards → At	Passage 3. 1 begin → begins 2 add 后加 up 3 supposing → supposed 4 or → and 5 for → on 6 meet → meets 7 number → amount 8 Below → Under 9 alike → like 10 if → as
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