改错(Proofreading and error correction)

第一套：

Whenever you see the old film, even on made as early (1)
as ten years before, you can't help being strucked (2)
by the appearance of the woman taking part. Their hair-styles and make-up look dated.
their shirts look either too long nor too short. Their general appearance (3)
is, in fact, slightly ludicrous. The men taking part, on the other hand, are clearly
recognizable. There is something about their appearance to suggest they belong (4)
to an entirely different age.
This illusion is created by changed fashions. Over the years, the great (5)
majority of men has successfully resisted all attempts (6)
to make them to change their style of dress. (7)
The same cannot be said for women.
Each year a few so-call top designers in Paris and London lay down (8)
on the law and women the whole world over run to (9)
obey. The decrees of the designers are unpredictable and dictatorial. Sometimes they
decide arbitrarily that skirts will be short and waists will be height.   (10)
Hips are in and buttons are out.

答案:
1. the 改为 an
2. strucked 改为 struck
3. nor 改为 or
4. something 改为 nothing
5. changed 改为 changing
6. has 改为 have
7. 去掉 to
8. so-call 改为 so-called
9. 去掉 on
10. height 改为 high

第二套

When Zhou liang answered the doorbell recently, he was rather astonished to see what
he had purchased on the Internet only two days before sitting on his doorstep. "I never
expected to get my books so quickly," he told Business (1)
weekly. Li Qiang, an employee of a Beijing-based electronics company shared Zhous
experience. He said online shopping was very good and always offered comparatively
lower prices than ordinary retailer (2)
stores. Along with Chinas rapidly developing IT industry, online shopping is attracting
the interest of more and more people. Wang Juntao, general manager of the Electronic

Business Department of Beijing-based Federal Software Co Ltd, said online shopping had tremendous market potential giving Chinas large (3)

population. In mid-March, Wangs company established an online shopping center for Internet surfers. More than 14,000 kinds of goods are available on the Federal website, including computers, software, books and daily necessity. (4).

Its online service cover 13 cities in China including Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing. "We have achieved great success in the three months since we launched the service," he said. Figures from the company show that by mid-June, the sales volume of the website reached more than 2 million Yuan (US 240,000). Daily visitors to the site surged from 10,000 in March to 30,000 in June. With the increase in the number of Chinas Internet users, that figure is likely to multiple," Wang said. (5)

Industry experts say that because of the lack of appropriate payment tools, online shopping is still at a primitive stage. The Federal site is reportedly the first Chinese website that combines online shopping with online payment. Sources from the company say that customers can use credit cards from several banks including Bank of China and the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. "The application of online payment marks up a milestone for (6)

the development of the online industry," Wand said. However, problems such as a limited pot of Internet users, (7)

comparatively high charges on Internet surfing and traditional views (8)

on shopping have hindered the development of online shopping. "There is still a long way to go for us to become a competent online shopping company both in and outside China," Wang said. He said the company planned to invest 200 million Yuan (US 24 million) on its shopping website by the end of 2000. (9)

"We are going to seek cooperation with domestic and oversea companies to extend the variety of our online products," he said. (10)

答案:
1. never 前加 had
2. retailer 改为 retail
3. giving 改为 given
4. necessity 改为 necessities
5. multiple 改为 multiply
6. 去掉 up
7. pot 改为 pool
8. on 改为 for
9.on 改为 in
10. extend 改为 expand

第三套

The changes in language will continue forever, but no one knows sure (1)
who does the changing. One possibility is that children are responsible. A professor of linguistic at the University of Hawaii, (2)

explores this in one of his recent books. Sometimes around 1880, a (3)
language catastrophe occurred in Hawaii when thousands of emigrant (4)
workers were brought to the islands to work for the new sugar industry. These people
speaking different languages were unable to communicate with each other or with the
native Hawaiians or the dominant English-speaking owners of the plantations. So they
first spoke in Pidgin English -- the sort of thing such mixed language (5)
populations have always done. A pidgin is not really a language at all. It is more like a
set of verbal signals used to name objects and (6)
without the grammatical rules needed for expressing thought and ideas. And then,
within a single generation, the whole mass of mixed people began speaking a totally
new tongue: Hawaiian Creole. The (7)
new speech was contained ready-made words borrowed form all the (8)
original tongues, but beared little or no resemblance to the (9)
predecessors in the rules used for stringing the words together. Although generally
regarded as primitive language, Hawaiian Creole (10)
had a highly sophisticated grammar.

答案:
1. sure 前加 for
2.linguistic 改为 linguistics.
3. sometimes 改为 sometime.
4.emigrant 改为 immigrant
5.去 spoke 后的 in
6.and 改为 but.
7. people 改为 peoples.
8. 去 speech 后的 was.
9. beared 改为 bore.
10. as 前加 a

第四套

Literature is a means by which we know ourselves. By it we (1)
meet future selves, and recognize past selves; against it we match our present self. Its
primary function is to validate and re-create the self in all its individuality and
distinctness. In doing so, it cements a sense of relationship between the self and the
otherness of the book, and allows us a notion of ourselves as sociable. Its shared
knowledge is vicarious experience; by this means we enlarge our understandings (2)
of what it means to be human, of the corporate and independent (3)
nature of human society. The act of reading the book marks both our difference in and
our place in the human fabric. The more we read, (4)
the more we are. In the act of reading silently we are alone from the (5)
book, separate from ones own immediate surroundings. Yet in the (6)
act of reading we enter other minds and other places, enlarge our (7)
dialogue with the world. Thus paradoxically, while disengaging from the immediate

we are increasing its scope. In silence, reading activates a deeply creative function of consciousness. We are deeply committed to the narrative which we coexist while engaged in (8)

reading. All kinds of present physical discomfortness may be (9)

unnoticed while we are reading, and actual time is replaced by narrative time. To imaginatively enter a fictional world by reading it (10)

is then both a liberation from self and an expansion of self.

答案:
1.By 改为 In
2.understandings 改为 understanding
3.independent 改为 interdependent
4.去掉 in
5.from 改为 with
6.ones 改为 our
7.enlarge 前加 and
8.which 前加 with
9.discomfortness 改为 discomfort
10.去掉 it

第五套

Henry Fielding, the famous novelist who was also (1)
a London magistrate, once made
a night raid to two known hideouts in this city-within-a-city; he found seven men, women, and children packed away in a few tiny (2)
stinking rooms. All of these people,
included little children of five and six who were trained as pick-pockets, were wanted for crime. Conditions like these bred more criminals. One of the (3)
typical cases was that Jack Shepard, whose execution in 1724 was watched by two hundred thousand people. Shepard, the son of honest working people, was an (4)
apprentice in a respectful trade. He ran away from it because he fancied that he had been ill-treated, and soon (5)
found it was easy to make more money by thieving (6)
as his father had done by a lifetime of honest work. (7)
In Shepard's day highwaymen committed robberies at broad daylight, in sight of a crowd, and rode solemnly and (8)
triumphantly through the town with danger of molestation. If they were chased, twenty or thirty armed men were ready (9)
to come to their assistance. Murder was a everyday affair, (10)
and there were many people who made heroes from the murderers.

答案：
1.to * on

2.included * including
3.Jack * of Jack
4.respectful * respectable
5.was easy * easy
6.as * than
7.at * in
8.with * without
9.a * an
10.from * of

第六套

Because the air in the country is really clean, we ought to live there much as is possible. Since, however, a great deal of the worlds (1)
work must be done indoor in cities, it is important that we take every (2)
precaution to ventilate our houses properly. Some people have thought that night air is injurious. But careful study shows that night air is identical with that which we breath during the day. In face the (3)
proper ventilation of a bedroom is one of the first necessity for good (4)
health. Since the exhaled air is usually warmer and lighter than the inhaled air, it rises to the top of the room. Therefore it is better to open a window both at the top to let the warm up air out and also at (5)
the bottom to admit the fresh air in. Of course, this does not mean (6)
that one should sleep in a strong draft. In many places it is feasible to sleep out-of-the-doors on a sleeping porch and so to secure perfect (7)
ventilation. In recent years we have seen steady progress made in the development of equipments to supply proper conditioned air not only in large (8)
auditoriums, class-rooms, and factories, but also in railroad trains and in private homes. This equipment cleans the air off dust, keeps (9)
the temperature comfortable, holds the humidity at the right point, and keeps the air in the motion. Such a condition is conductive to (10)
efficiency as well as good health.

答案：
1.much 前加 as
2.indoor 改为 indoors
3.breath 改为 breathe
4.necessity 改为 necessities
5.up 改为 upper
6.去掉 in
7.out-of-the-doors 改为 out-of-doors
8.equipments 改为 equipment
9.off 改为 of
10.去掉 the

第七套

The German poet and polymath Johann Wolfgang von Goethe pondered the question of how organisms develop in his scientific studies of form and structure immature plants and animals, a field he found and named morphology. His search for a single basic body plan (1)
across all life-forms led him to think about the prevalence of repeating (2)
segments in body structures. The spinal columns of fish, reptiles, (3)
birds and mammals, for instance, all are made of long strings of (4)
repeated vertebrae. Among invertebrates the growth of virtually identical segments is how striking: in earthworms, for example, even (5)
internal organs are repeated in serial segments. Likewise, the abdomen of flies and other insects are segmented, as are the (6)
successive wormlike articulations in crabs, shrimps and other crustaceans. To Goethe the evidence suggested that nature takes a building-block approach to generate life, repeating a basic element (7)
again and again to arrive at a complicated organism. The only glaring (8)
hole he could see in the theory was the apparent lack of sort of (9)
segmentation in the vertebrate heads. In 1790 he hypothesized that (10)
spinal vertebrate is modified during the development to form the skull.

答案:
1.found 改为 founded
2.repeating 改为 repeated
3.fish 改为 fishes
4.made 后加 up
5.去掉 how
6.abdomen 改为 abdomens
7.generate 改为 generating
8.complicated 改为 complex
9.heads 改为 head
10.is 改为 are

第八套

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第九套

I think it is true to saying that, in general, language teachers (1)

have paid little attention to the way sentences are used in combination to form stretches of disconnected discourse. They have tended to take (2)

their cue from the grammarian and have concentrated to the teaching (3)

of sentences as self-contained units. It is true that these are often represented in "contexts" and strung together in dialogues and (4)

reading passages, but these are essentially setting to make the formal properties of the sentences stand out more clearly, properties which are then established in the learners brain(5)

by means of practice drill and exercises. Basically, the language teaching unit is the (6)

sentence as a formal linguistic object. The language teachers view of what that constitutes knowledge of a language is essentially the same (7)

as Chomskys knowledge of a syntactic structure of sentences, (8)

and of the transformational relations which hold them. Sentences are seen as paradigmatically rather than syntagmatically related. Such a knowledge "provides the basis for the actual use of language by the speaker-hearer". The assumption that the language appears to make (9)

is that once this basis is provided, then the learner will have no difficulty in the

dealing with the actual use of language.(10)

答案：
1.saying 改为 say
2.disconnected 改为 connected
3.to 改为 on
4.represented 改为 presented
5.brain 改为 mind
6.drill 改为 drills
7.去掉 what 后面的 that
8.去掉 knowledge 后的 a
9.language 后加 teacher
10. 去掉 dealing 前面的 the

第十套

One important outcome of the work on the expression of genes in developing embryos is sure to be knowledge that can help preventing birth defects. Just as promising (1)
is the possibility of unraveling the complicated writing (2)
of the brain. A mechanic gets valuable insight how an (3)
automobile works by rebuilding car engines; similarly, neuroscientists can learn how the brain functions from (4)
the way it is put together. The next step pursuing the (5)
goal is to find out how the blueprint genes, the home box genes, control the expression of other genes that create the valves and piston of the working cerebral engine. The protein encoded by the latter genes could change the (6)
stickiness of the cell surface, the shape of the cell or its metabolism to create the characteristic peculiar to, say, neurons or neural-crest cell. Surface proteins may be the (7)
mechanism, whereby similar programmed cells stick together to form specific structures; they might also sense (8)
the local environment to help the cell decide what is to do. Clarifying those mechanisms will engage the best talents in (9)
embryology and molecular biology for some times to come. (10)
What is perhaps the most intriguing question of all is if the brain is powerful enough to solve the puzzle of its own creation.

答案:
1.preventing 改为 prevent
2.complicated 改为 complexion
3.sight 后加 into
4.neuroscientist 改为 a neuroscientist

5.pursuing 后加 in
6.later 改为 latter
7.similar 改为 similarly
8.去掉 is
9.times 改为 time
10.if 改为 whether

第十一套

Vitamins, like minerals, are chemicals. There is absolutely not difference in the chemical structure (1)
of the nature vitamin C and the chemical structure (2)
of the synthetic vitamin C. Also, while most sub- stances are harmless at very low level of intake, all (3)
substance -- even the elements that are essential to life -- can be dangerous if you overdo them. Take water for example. Six or eight glasses a day will keep your body in good fluid balance. But you can also be drown (4)
in it. Some people argue that individuals vary greatly (5)
in their need for nutrients, it cannot necessarily be stated any given amount is too much; that is all (6)
relative. But since there is little solid information on what is the optimal intake of any essential nutrient in healthy individuals, it would be impossible to give guidelines that take these proportional needs into the (7)
account. Just as with other drugs, the relation to (8)
different vitamin dosages varies, with some people better able than others to tolerate large amounts. While we do know that very specifically what the toxic level (9)
is for vitamins A and D, we are far less sure about vitamin E, even though it, too, is fat-soluble, and we still don't understand the water-soluble vitamin, the C (10)
and the B groups, which the body cant store.

答案:
1.not 改为 no
2.nature 改为 natural
3.at 后加 a
4.去掉 be
5.that 后加
6.stated 后加 that
7. 去掉 the
8. relation 改为 reaction
9.去掉 that
10. vitamin 改为 vitamins

第十二套

The telephone system is a circuit-switched network. For much of the history of the system, when you placed (1)
a call, you were renting a pair of copper wires that ran continuously from your telephone to the other party's phone. You had excluding use of those wires during the (2)
call; when you hung up, they were rented to someone else. Today the transaction is more complicated. (your call may well possess a fiber-optic cable or a satellite with hundreds of other calls), but more conceptually the system (3)
still works the same way. When you dial the phone, you get a private connection of one other party. This is an alternative network architecture called (4)
packet switching, in which all stations are always connected to the network, but they receive only the messages addressed to them. It is as if your telephone was always tuned in to (5)
thousands of conversations going on the wire, but you (6)
heard only the occasional word intended to you. Most (7)
computer networks employ packet switching, because it is more efficient than circuit switching when traffic is heavy. It seems reasonable the existing packet-switched (8)
network will grow, and new one may be created; they could (9)
well absorb traffic that would otherwise go to the telephone system and thereby reduce the need for telephone numbers. (10)

答案:
1.much 改为 most
2.excluding 改为 exclusive
3.more
4.This 改为 There
5.was 改为 were
6.going 后加 by
7.to 改为 for
8.reasonable 后加 that
9.one 改为 ones
10.need 改为 demand

第十三套

For the last fifteen or twenty years the fashion in criticism or appreciation
of the arts have been to deny the existence of any valid criteria and to make the __1__
words "good" or "bad" irrelevant, immaterial, and inapplicable. There is no such
thing, we are told, like a set of standards first acquired through experience and __2__
knowledge and late imposed on the subject under discussion. This has been a __3__
popular approach, for it relieves the critic of the responsibility of judgment and the

public by the necessity of knowledge. It pleases those resentful of disciplines, it __4__
flatters the empty-minded by calling him open-minded, it comforts the __5__
confused. Under the banner of democracy and the kind of quality which our
forefathers did no mean, it says, in effect, "Who are you to tell us what is good
or bad?" This is same cry used so long and so effectively by the producers of mass __6__
media who insist that it is the public, not they, who decide what it wants to hear __7__
and to see, and that for a critic to say that this program is bad and that program
is good is pure a reflection of personal taste. Nobody recently has expressed this __8__
philosophy most succinctly than Dr. Frank Stanton, the highly intelligent __9__
president of CBS television. At a hearing before the Federal Communications
Commission, this phrase escaped from him under questioning: "One man's mediocrity __10__
is another man's good program".

答案:
1. 将 have 改为 has
2. 将 like 改为 as
3. 将 late 改为 later
4. 将 by 改为 of 或者 from
5. 将 him 改为 them
6. 在 same 前加 the
7. 将 decide 改为 decides
8. 将 pure 改为 purely
9. 将 most 改为 more
10. 将 from 去掉

第十四套

When a human infant is born into any community in any part of the
world it has two things in common with any infant, provided neither of them __1__
have been damaged in any way either before or during birth. Firstly, and most __2__
obviously, new born children are completely helpless. Apart from a powerful
capacity to pay attention to their helplessness by using sound, there is nothing __3__
the new born child can do to ensure his own survival. Without care from some
other human being or beings, be it mother, grandmother, or human group, a
child is very unlikely to survive. This helplessness of human infants is in marked
contrast with the capacity of many new born animals to get on their feet within __4__
minutes of birth and run with the herd within a few hours. Although young
animals are certainly in risk, sometimes for weeks or even months after birth, __5__

compared with the human infant, they very quickly develop the capacity to
fend for them. __6__

It is during this very long period in which the human infant is totally
dependent on the others that it reveals the second feature which it shares with all __7__

other undamaged human infants, a capacity to learn language. For this reason,
biologists now suggest that language be " species specific" to the human race, __8__
that is to say, they consider the human infant to be genetic programmed in __9__
such way that it can acquire language. This suggestion implies that just __10__
as human beings are designed to see three-dimensionally and in color and just
as they are designed to stand upright rather than to move on all fours, so they
are designed to learn and use language as part of their normal development as
well-formed human beings.

答案:
1 在 any infant 中间加 other
2 将 have 改为 has
3 将 pay 改为 draw/call/attract/elicit
4 将 on 改为 to
5 in risk 改为 in danger 或者 at risk
6 将 them 改为 themselves
7 删除定冠词 the
8 将 be 改为 is
9 讲 genetic 改为 genetically
10 在 such way 中间加入 a

第十五套

The grammatical words which play so large a part in English grammar are for
the most part sharply and obviously different from the lexical words. A rough
and ready difference which may seem the most obvious is that grammatical __1__
words have "less meaning", but in fact some grammarians have called them __2__
"empty" words as opposed in the "full" words of vocabulary. But this is a rather __3__

misled way of expressing the distinction. Although a word like the is not the name __4__

of something as man is, it is very far away from being meaningless; there is a __5__
sharp difference in meaning between "man is vile" and "the man is vile", yet the
is the single vehicle of this difference in meaning. Moreover, grammatical words __6__

differ considerably among themselves as the amount of meaning they have even in __7__

the lexical sense. Another name for the grammatical words has been "little words."
But size is by no mean a good criterion for distinguishing the grammatical words."
__8__
of English, when we consider that we have lexical words as go, man, say, car. __9__
Apart from this, however, there is a good deal of truth in what some people say:
we certainly do create a great number of obscurity when we omit them. This is
__10__
illustrated not only in the poetry of Robert Browning but in the prose of telegrams
and newspaper headlines.

答案:
1 删掉 the
2 将 but 改为 and
3 将 in 改为 to
4 将 misled 改为 misleading
5 删掉 away
6 将 single 改为 only 或者 sole
7 在 as 后面加 to 或者将 as 改为 in
8 将 mean 改为 means
9 将 as 改为 like，或者在 as 前面加 such
10 将 number 改为 deal 或者 amount

第十六套

More people die of tuberculosis than of any other disease caused by a
single agent. This has probably been the case in quite a while. During the __1__
early stages of the industrial revolution, perhaps one in every seventh __2__
deaths in Europe's crowded cities were caused by the disease. From __3__
now on, though, western eyes, missing the global picture, saw the trouble __4__
going into decline. With occasional breaks for war, the rates of death and
infection in the Europe and America dropped steadily through the 19th and __5__
20th centuries. In the 1950s, the introduction of antibiotics strengthened the
trend in rich countries, and the antibiotics were allowed to be imported to __6__
poor countries. Medical researchers declared victory and withdrew.
They are wrong. In the mid1980s the frequency of infections and deaths __7__
started to pick up again around the world. Where tuberculosis vanished, it came
__8__
back; in many places where it had never been away, it grew better. The World __9__
Health Organization estimates that 1.7 billion people (a third of the earth's
population)suffer from tuberculosis. Even when the infection rate was falling,
population growth kept the number of clinical cases more or less constantly at 8
__10__

million a year. Around 3 million of those people died, nearly all of them in poor countries.

答案:
tuberculosis n.肺结核
antibiotics n.抗生素, 抗生学

1 将 in 改为 for
2 将 seventh 改为 seven
3 将 were 改为 was
4 将 now 改为 then
5 将 Europe 前的 the 去掉
6 将 imported 改为 exported
7 将 are 改为 were
8 在 vanished 前加 had
9 将 better 改为 worse
10 将 constantly 改为 constant

第十七套

One of America's most important export is her modern music. __1__
American popular music is playing all over the world. It is enjoyed __2__
by people of all ages in all countries. Because the lyrics are English, __3__
nevertheless people not speaking English enjoy it. The reasons for
its popularity are its fast pace and rhythmic beat.
The music has many origins in the United States. Country music,
coming from the suburban areas in the southern United States, is one __4__
source. Country music features simple themes and melodies describing
day-to-day situations and the feelings of country people. Many people
appreciate this music because the emotions expressed by country __5__
music songs.
A second origin of American popular music is the blues. It depicted __6__
mostly sad feelings reflecting the difficult lives of American blacks. It
is usually played and sung by black musicians, but it is not popular with __7__
all Americans.
Rock music is a newer form of music. This music style, featuring
fast and repetitious rhythms, was influenced by the blues and country
music. It is first known as rock-and- roll in the 1950's. Since then there __8__
have been many forms of rock music, hard rock, soft rock, punk rock,
disco music and others. Many performers of popular rock music are
young musicians.
American popular music is marketed to a demanding audience.
Now popular songs are heard on the radio several times a day. Some

songs become popular all over the world. People hear these songs sing __9__
in their original English or sometimes translated into other languages.
The words may coincide but the enjoyment of the music is universal. __10__
答案：
1 改 export 为 exports
2 改 playing 为 played
3 改 Because 为 Though 或者 Although
4 改 suburban 为 rural
5 改 because 为 because of
6 改 depicted 为 depicts
7 将 not 去掉.
8 改 is 为 was
9 改 sing 为 sung
10 改 coincide 为 differ（在 may 后加 not 也可以）

第十八套

Cities can be frightened places. The majority of __1__
the population live in noisy massive tower blocks. The
sense of belonging to a community tends to appear __2__
when you live thirty floors up in a skyscraper. Strange __3__
enough, whereas in the past the inhabitants of one
street all knew each other, nowadays people on the
same floor in tower blocks even say hello to each __4__
other.
Country life, on the other hand, differs from this
kind of isolated existence in that a sense of community
generally keep the inhabitants of a small village together __5__.
People have the advantage of knowing that there is
always someone to turn to when they need help. So __6__
country life has disadvantages too. For example,
shopping becomes a major problem and for anything
slightly out of the ordinary you have to go for an expedition __7__
to the nearest large town. The country has the
advantage of peaceful and quiet, but suffers from the __8__
disadvantages of being cut off. The city has noise and
population which do harm to human health. But one of
their main advantages is that you are at the centre of __9__
things and that life doesn't come to an end even at ten
at night. Some people have found a compromise between
the two: they expressed their preference for the
quiet life by leaving for the city and moving to the __10__
country within commuting distance of the large city.

答案:
1.把 frightened 改为 frightening
2.把 appear 改为 disappear
3.把 Strange 改为 Strangely
4.在 say 前面加上 don't
5.把 keep 改为 keeps
6.把 so 改为 but/yet
7.把 for 改为 on
8.把 peaceful 改为 peace
9.把 their 改为 its
10.删除 leaving 后面的 for，或者把 for 改为 from。

第十九套

Planning is a very important activity in our lives. It can give
pleasure, even excitement, and it can cause quite severe headaches. __1__
The most significant the task ahead, the more careful the planning __2__
required. Getting to school or to work on time is a task requiring few __3__
or no planning, it is almost routine. A month's touring holiday abroad,
or better still, getting married, is a different matter altogether. If the
matter involve a church wedding, a reception, a honeymoon in Venice, __4__
and returning a new home, this requires even more planning to make __5__
sure that it is successful. Planning is our way of trying to ensure success
and of avoiding costly failures we can not suffer. It is equally essential __6__
to individual nations and families; the scale may be vary, but the degree __7__
of importance does not. In the essence, a nation planning its resources __8__
and needs do not differ from the familiar weekly shopping or monthly __9__
household budget. Both are designed to ensure an adequate supply of
essentials, and if improperly carried out, will avoid shortages, wastage __10__
and over-expenditure.

答案:
1 将 and 改为 or
2 将 most 改为 more
3 将 few 改为 little
4 将 involve 改为 involves
5 在 returning 后加介词 to
6 将 suffer 改为 afford
7 去掉 be。
8 去掉 the
9 将 do 改为 does
10 将 improperly 改为 properly

第二十套

About half of the infant and maternal deaths in developing countries could
be avoided if women had used family planning methods to prevent high risk ____1____
pregnancies, according to a report publishing recently by the Johns Hopking ____2____
University.
The report indicates that 5.6 million infant deaths and 2,000,000 maternal
Deaths could be prevented this year if women chose to have theirs children ____3____
within the safest years with adequate intervals among births and limited their ____4____
families to moderate size.
This amounts to about half of the 9.8 million infant and 370.000 maternal
deaths in developing countries, excluded China, estimated for this year by ____5____
the United Nation's Children's Fund and the US Centers for Disease Control
respectably. China was excluded because very few births occur in the high ____6____
risk categories.
The report says that evidences from around the world shows the risk of ____7____
maternal or infant ill and death is the highest in four specific types of ____8____
pregnancy; pregnancies before the mother is 18 year old; those after the ____9____
mother is 35 years old; pregnancies after four births; and those lesser than ____10____
two years apart.

答案:
1 将 had used 改为 used。
2 将 publishing 改为 published
3 将 theirs 改为 their
4 将 among 改为 between
5 将过去分词 excluded 改为介词 excluding。
6 将 respectably 改为 respectively
7 将 evidences 改为 evidence。
8 将 ill 改为 illness。
9 将 year 改为 years。
10 将 lesser 改为 less