

# 校版式英语阅读 短文改错

张克峰 徐晓雯 主编

One day last June I was strolling over the pavement on the sea front of small seaside town where I live in, lazily looking at the ships in the harbour. Although the weather was sunny, it was a very cold day, and there was hardly someone on the beach. Soon I got to a shelter made of glass where I sat down to enjoy the sunshine, protecting from the wind. Suddenly a large friendly dog appeared and lay down at my feet, and refused to leave however hard I tried to get rid of it. It was wearing a collar but there was no name or address on it. Eventually I rang the local police station and explained what had happened. I said then I would keep the dog until the owner claimed it. I liked the dog very much. Several days later a lady, to whom the police must have given her my address, turned up at my house to say the dog was hers. It had jumped down a bus and run away while she played her fare. Then she called the dog in a soft voice, and it got up and followed her, wagging its tail. I was quite unhappy to have give back a friendly animal.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

(高分必读)

# 校版式英语阅读

——短文改错

(高考、会考必读)

张克峰 徐晓雯

天津人民出版社

(津)新登字 001 号

校 版 式 英 语 阅 读  
——短文改错

(高考会考必读)

张克峰 徐晓雯 主编

\*

天津人民出版社出版

(天津市张自忠路 189 号)

山东泰山新华印刷厂肥城厂印刷 新华书店天津发行所发行

\*

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 4 印张 90 千字

1993 年 9 月第 1 版 1993 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—12,000

ISBN 7-201-01626-1/G·762

定 价:2.40 元

主 编：张克峰 徐晓雯

副主编：徐晓光 刘瑞雪 王淑华

编 委：（按姓氏笔画为序）

王诚谦 孙灿利 孙崇霞

孙永鲁 齐 进 李万勇

李荣灿 杨洪军 张丽惠

赵 鹏 崔传明 彭秀珍

彭春霖 彭海涛 薛树霞

## 前言

这本书是针对 94 年 NMET 及会考中的一个新题型“短文改错”而设计编写的。这一题型兼具对阅读能力与表达能力的综合考查，强调语言环境对一篇文章中各种语言现象的制约作用，可以说是各类题型中最难的一种。

为了满足广大同学的迫切要求，同时为英语教师提供可资教学训练之用的材料，我们编写了该书。在编写过程中，力求难易适度，由易及难。涉及内容尽可能多一些层面，多一点趣味，以增强可读性。每行之中的“错”，有的较易处理，也有相当一部分较为隐蔽，不易看出。

同学们在做题时，请注意以下几点：

1. 做题时，你就是正在修改文稿的编辑，要有凭高视下的心态和随时准备捕捉错点，修正错误的魄力。

2. 应逐步学会用较短的时间略读全篇，以期对该文先有一个鸟瞰式的了解。做这件工作不费很多时间，但很有效。视野开阔了，才能心中有数。

3. 将最终的注意力落在“这”一行上，同时注意相邻两、三行之内的内容联系。通过细读来发现：（1）是否正确（2）是否漏写词汇（3）是否多写词汇（4）是否有语法错误、拼写错误或是某词与上下文不相贯通。

4. 开阔的视野、活跃的思维状态，精密、审慎的功夫以

及果断、利落的风格,是做好此类题目不可或缺的四种因素。通过不断的实践,你应逐步提高这四种能力。

5. (1) 所提供的答案系原文的表达方式,不一定是唯一正确的表达方式。(2) 15 行中,答案有四种可能: a. 正确; b. 多写了词汇; c. 少写了词汇; d. 有错。每行之错,最多一处。

本书编者中,有几位是中国外语学习学研究会的成员,平素较为注意观察、研究学生的学习行为。希望广大同学在做题之前,要认真读一下前言,大致了解这是一种什么性质的题型、它有怎样的特点,应采取什么样的做题技巧。做到心中有数、不断实践,就能逐步有所进步。

凡书中错漏之处,敬请读者批评、指正。

编 者

1993. 6.

(1)

This was an important day of Alatook, an Eskimo boy. He ate his breakfast quick. For the first time he was going to hunt seals lonely. Because it was a very cold day, Alatook has to dress warmly. First he dressed his thick jacket, then his gloves and boots to prevent his hands and feet the cold. Finally he picked up the gun what he had cleaned so carefully the day ago.

When Alatook went out the house, the dogs joined him. They had often go with him before, and today they had to stay home. They might have frightened the seals away.

Stars still filled the sky. There was not sound. There was nothing but ice and snow. Before the sun came up, Alatook arrived the area where he was going to hunt.

(2)

One day a well-know official was driving through the centre of New York while the engine of his car stopped. He tried starting the engine several times but was unsuccessful and soon found that he had run out petrol. he was not very familiar to the district and

did not know where he was. He looked round anxious to find out where the nearest station was. 6. \_\_\_\_\_

Fortunately for him, three police came along and noticed that he was in troubles. They told him to stay in the car and then push him round a corner, down the road, to a petrol station. 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_

The official was most thank and full of praise for the policemen. Some days later, however, he was seen step angrily into the police station. In his hand was a summons (传票) for driving pass a red light; it had been sent by one of the policemen which had helped to push him past it he went round the corner. 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
11. \_\_\_\_\_  
12. \_\_\_\_\_  
13. \_\_\_\_\_  
14. \_\_\_\_\_  
15. \_\_\_\_\_

### ( 3 )

In the 19 century there was an exhibition on the fine art in Paris. Before it was opening to the public, several well-known artists were invited visit and show their opinions. There was a curtain cover each painting. When they came near the first painting, an assistant draw the curtain away. A beautiful painting of rose appeared before them. The painting was really true to life. At the moment a butterfly flew on the hall and stopped on one the roses in the picture. All of them cheered. They all declared that it was excellent, because of it confused the butterfly. (蝴蝶) 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_

Then they came to a second painting. The assistant was going to draw the curtain like he did before. No sooner he had touched the curtain than he cried, "Wonder- 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
11. \_\_\_\_\_  
12. \_\_\_\_\_



- ful! It is the best painting which I have ever seen." 13. \_\_\_\_
- All the artists asked why did he think so. After 14. \_\_\_\_
- he told them the reason, everybody agreed to him. 15. \_\_\_\_

## ( 4 )

- When you read a story in English, do you read it for the story either for the English? This is a question 1. \_\_\_\_ that is not so foolish as if it may seem. For I find 2. \_\_\_\_ many students of English give far more attention to the 3. \_\_\_\_ story rather to the English. They read and enjoy, and 4. \_\_\_\_ for a long time afterwards remember the story, but do not care for study the use of words and phrases in it. 5. \_\_\_\_ For instance, they cherish the memory of whatever the 6. \_\_\_\_ mystery of the eternal triangle is solved, but do not 7. \_\_\_\_ remember single sentence in the story and can not tell 8. \_\_\_\_ what preposition is used before or follow a certain word 9. \_\_\_\_ in the speech of certain character. 10. \_\_\_\_

- Of course, it is all right to read and enjoy and remember a story, and so long as one wants to know the story only, one need not to bother about the language. 11. \_\_\_\_ But the case is quite different from a student of English. 12. \_\_\_\_ I mean a student of English as distinguished from a student of stories or that is called the general reader. 13. \_\_\_\_

- As you may also have gathered from above, you ought 14. \_\_\_\_ to read very carefully. 15. \_\_\_\_

(5)

Bob Arno is a pickpocket. So quickly he acts 1. \_\_\_\_  
that people don't realize what is happening. But Bob 2. \_\_\_\_  
is a honest pickpocket. He always gives back 3. \_\_\_\_  
everything which he steals. 4. \_\_\_\_

Bob is Swedish. He once work in Vietnam in the 5. \_\_\_\_  
1960. Some of his pictures taken during that time show 6. \_\_\_\_  
small children are stealing from American soldiers. 7. \_\_\_\_  
He was interesting in the "art" of the pickpocketing. 8. \_\_\_\_  
Now he has studyed the pickpocket in many countries. 9. \_\_\_\_  
He can take peoples' watches, wallets, even their 10. \_\_\_\_  
clothes without noticed. 11. \_\_\_\_

Now Bob Arno often advices us that when we 12. \_\_\_\_  
walking along a street, we must always look as 13. \_\_\_\_  
we are going somewhere. 14. \_\_\_\_

"Don't walk slow, looking in shopwindows." he 15. \_\_\_\_  
says.

(6)

Patrick arrived America a week ago. He came from a 1. \_\_\_\_  
country which language is not English. At first he thought 2. \_\_\_\_  
his English learning in the middle school was good enough. 3. \_\_\_\_  
He was sure he could cope with any situation. He think he 4. \_\_\_\_  
would call a taxi on his arrive and talk with the driver 5. \_\_\_\_  
to ask about the American ways because that he wanted to 6. \_\_\_\_

know the habits of the American people. But on contrary, 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 he found he could hardly understand the driver, nor the 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 driver understand him. It seemed to him that his work to 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 learning English had gone to waste.

From his expression the driver had guessed that he 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 thought, so he said, "Well, don't get worry, young man! 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Never lose heart. In a few months, you'll able to speak 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
 English as good as I do." 13. \_\_\_\_\_

"Yes." Patrick thought. He would put in more practices. 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
 He would regard himself for a complete beginner in 15. \_\_\_\_\_  
 American English.

# ( 7 )

Only during the last few years man has realized that 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the world of natural a balance exists between all forms 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 of life. No live thing can exist by itself; it is a part 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 of a system in where all forms of life are joined together. 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 If we change one parts of the nature order, this will 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 almost certain bring about changes in some other part. 6. \_\_\_\_\_

The cutting down of forests reduce the supply of oxygen. 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 The killing of weeds and pests by chemicals leads the wide 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 spread poisoning animals and birds. The throw of waste 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 into the ocean does harmful to life in the sea, while waste 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 gases changes the chemical balance of the atmosphere. 11. \_\_\_\_\_

And so we could go on adding more examples until in 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
 despair we might feel like give up the struggle to control 13. \_\_\_\_\_

these harmful human activities. Man is clever at change 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
 the world around him to satisfaction his immediate needs, 15. \_\_\_\_\_  
 but not so clever at thinking about what the future \_\_\_\_\_  
 results of his action might be. \_\_\_\_\_

# ( 8 )

Paper is one of the most important product ever 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 invent by man. Widespread use of written language 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 would not have possible without some cheap and practical 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 material to write. The invention of paper meant that 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 more people could be educated because more books could 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 printed and distributed. Together with the printing 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 press, paper provided an extremely important way of 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 communicate (传播 vt.) knowledges. 8. \_\_\_\_\_

How many paper do you use every year? Probably 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 you can not answer the question very quick. In 1900 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 the world's use of paper were about one kilogram 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
 of each person a year. Now some countries use as 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
 many as 50 kilograms of paper for each person a year. 13. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Countries as the United States, England and Sweden 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
 uses more paper than other countries. 15. \_\_\_\_\_

# ( 9 )

I used to travel by air a great deal of when I was a 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 boy. My parents used to living in South America and I used 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 to fly to there from Europe in the holidays. An airhostess 3. \_\_\_\_\_

would take the charge of me and I never had an unpleasant 4. \_\_\_\_  
 experience. I am used to travel by air and only on one 5. \_\_\_\_  
 occasion I have ever felt frightened. After taking off, we 6. \_\_\_\_  
 were flying low over the city and slowly gaining high 7. \_\_\_\_  
 when the plane suddenly turned round and fly back to the 8. \_\_\_\_  
 airport. While we were waiting to land, an airhostess told 9. \_\_\_\_  
 us to keep calm and to get off the plane quite as soon 10. \_\_\_\_  
 as it touched down. Everybody on board were worried and 11. \_\_\_\_  
 we were curious to find out what had happened. Late we 12. \_\_\_\_  
 learnt that there was an important person on the board. 13. \_\_\_\_  
 The police had being told that a bomb had been planted on 14. \_\_\_\_  
 the plane. After we had landed, the plane was searched  
 thorough. Fortunately, nothing was found and five hours 15. \_\_\_\_  
 later we were able to take off again.

## (10)

Radar is not too a difficult thing for the ordinary man 1. \_\_\_\_  
 to understand. Each of us have heard echoes (回声). We shout 2. \_\_\_\_  
 in a large hall or before a wall of rock, and our voice come 3. \_\_\_\_  
 back to us, echoed by the hardly substance which they hit 4. \_\_\_\_  
 just like light is reflected by a mirror, or a ball is thrown 5. \_\_\_\_  
 back by the wall it has hit. Scientists know the speed in 6. \_\_\_\_  
 which sound travels, so it is possible of them to measure the 7. \_\_\_\_  
 distance of a wall of rock by make a sound and seeing how 8. \_\_\_\_  
 long it takes to reach the wall and return the place from 9. \_\_\_\_  
 that it started. For example, a loud noise is made with a car 10. \_\_\_\_

horn. At the same time, a special watch, that can measure 11. time  
time very exact, is started to go. As soon as the echo comes 12. back  
back, the watch is stopped and we find that the sound has 13. spent  
spent twenty seconds to go and return. We know that the 14. speed  
speed of sound is about one mile in five second. So we know 15. that  
that the noise of our car horn has gone four miles from the  
rock to us. The rock, then, must be two miles away.

## (11)

Knowledge is power. But, except it, there is one other 1. thing  
thing we must remember. In order that make it most useful, 2. a  
a strong mind needs a strong body.

There are great many good exercises that are helpful 3. and  
and healthful. Many of them may be taken place indoors 4. during  
during rain weather. Indoor exercises, however, are never 5. as  
as help as those taken out of doors in pure and fresh air. 6. It  
It is because in fresh air more oxygen is taken into our 7. body  
body and more wastes are given up. The air in the house 8. does  
does not stay fresh very long, but out of doors it is 9. usually  
usually fresh and pure.

But what shall we play? There are the number of games 10. such  
such as football, basketball, races, etc. And the game with 11. a  
a plenty of movement is good for the health. The best 12. is  
is those which are played in the open air.

Don't neglect (忽略) your body. It is as much importance  
 13. \_\_\_\_\_  
 as your mind. Our country now needs men of strong minds,  
 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
 good judgement and sound bodies. 15. \_\_\_\_\_

## (12)

Yesterday was Jim's birthday. He got a lot of presents 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 from his friends and family. All the gifts were wrapped 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 with coloured paper. One square package was blue; there 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 was a book in it. Other one was long and narrow; there 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 was an umbrella in it.

His brother give Jim another gift. It was a big box 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 wrapped in green paper. Jim opened and found another box 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 covering in red paper. He removed the paper and saw a 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 third box. This one was blue colore. 8. \_\_\_\_\_

Everyone laughed as Jim opened the box. There were six 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 of them! In the last one found a small white envelope. 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
 There was a piece of paper on it which said, "Go to the 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
 big bedroom and look in the closet near the high window, you 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
 should see suitcases there. In one of these is your 13. \_\_\_\_\_  
 birthday present." 14. \_\_\_\_\_

Jim went into the big bedroom and opened the cases 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the closet. There he saw his brother's present. It is  
 just Jim wanted—a beautiful typewriter. 15. \_\_\_\_\_

### (13)

When you run downhill, gravity pulls it. When you throw

1. \_\_\_\_\_

a ball on, gravity pulls it down. When you sit, gravity holds

2. \_\_\_\_\_

you down. When you lie down, gravity holds you up the bed.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

We know gravity is in everywhere even though we cannot

4. \_\_\_\_\_

see. We know it pulls on every rock, every drop of water. It

5. \_\_\_\_\_

pulls on everywhere. The gravity of the earth pulls every-

6. \_\_\_\_\_

thing towards the centre of the earth. You know it when you

7. \_\_\_\_\_

try to bring a heavy stone. Gravity pulls it down. The more

8. \_\_\_\_\_

the stone weights, the more gravity pulls on it. To lift the

9. \_\_\_\_\_

stone, you must pull it up harder than gravity pulls it down.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

The earth has gravity, and the moon still has gravity.

11. \_\_\_\_\_

The moon has fewer gravity than the earth has. This means

12. \_\_\_\_\_

the moon gravity does not pull as hard as the earth's

13. \_\_\_\_\_

gravity.

Do you weigh 60 kilograms? That means pull of the

14. \_\_\_\_\_

earth's gravity on you are 60 kilograms.

15. \_\_\_\_\_



(14)

Fred and John are leaving for the cinema. They have 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
just seen a Indian film and they are talking about it. 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Fred has gone to India. He went with his parents a long 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
time ago. His father was teaching at an agricultural 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
college. He has seen lot of places in the film. 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
The Indian film is sad in some parts and amusing 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
in others. It is about a young man looking at work in 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
a big city. He has lived in a small town his all life. 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
At the first he liked the city. He has always wanted to 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
see it. He is excited; the city is full with noise and 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
people hurrying to their work of their homes. But he 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
cannot look for a job. He has taken a commercial (商业) 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
course (课程) in his own town but there is no jobs for him 13. \_\_\_\_\_  
in the city. Soon he has spent all his money. Now the 14. \_\_\_\_\_  
city isn't interesting and frightening. He goes home sadly. 15. \_\_\_\_\_  
But there he is a hero. He has been to a big city.

(15)

The people living in Rome 2000 years ago was already 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
complaining (抱怨) about the noise in their cities. They could 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
not sleep, they said, by all that traffic in the street. For 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
them, noise was only unpleasant; for we, it has become a 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
real danger. In the United States, one person under twenty 5. \_\_\_\_\_