


北京市中学英语丛书编委会 编

单词拼写 短文改错 书面表达

高考英语强化训练系列丛书之四



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外语教学与研究出版社

高考英语强化训练系列丛书之四

单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达

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(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语强化训练系列丛书之四:单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达/北京市中学英语丛书编委会编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 1996. 2
ISBN 7-5600-1051-2

I. 高… II. 北… III. 英语课—中学—升学参考资料 IV. G634.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(95)第 23216 号

单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达

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外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京西三环北路 19 号)

北京市东晓印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

开本 787×1092 1/16 9.25 印张 185 千字

1996 年 2 月第 1 版 1996 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—21000 册

* * *

ISBN 7-5600-1051-2

G · 453

定价:9.80 元

前 言

为了配合高中英语总复习,帮助考生适应 1996 年高考英语试题(NMET)的改革,我们编写了这套《高考英语强化训练系列丛书》,其中包括《单项填空》、《完形填空》、《阅读理解》、《单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达》和《高考英语模拟试题》共五本。

这套丛书是遵照国家教委考试中心有关高考英语的指示说明,尤其是 1996 年高考英语改革的新精神,在总结和吸收众多成功指导高考复习的经验基础上编写的。为加强本丛书的针对性和实用性,我们一方面紧紧抓住高考英语能力和知识要点,做到突出重点、解决难点;另一方面针对考生在高考中经常出现的典型错误给予具体的指导,帮助考生在查缺补漏的同时,达到拓宽解题思路、掌握解题的技巧和方法,并通过强化训练,真正在英语的综合运用能力和应试能力上有较大的提高。

参加本丛书编写工作的都是北京市的一些中学高级教师和特级教师以及高校的副教授。他们之中有的多年从事高中英语教学以及高考复习工作,有的多年从事高中英语教研工作以及高考命题的研究工作,还有的曾先后参加过有关英语教材的编写工作。本丛书是编者群体智慧的体现,是编者长期英语教学实践、对高考命题不断深入研究以及多年编写工作经验的结晶。

本书中的书面表达部分承蒙北京师范大学英语系马俊明教授审阅,在此表示衷心的感谢。

我们热切地希望这套丛书能引导、伴随那些在学习道路上孜孜不倦、锲而不舍的考生走向必胜的成功之路。

编 者

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单 词 拼 写

一、学习指要

NMET 考查单词拼写,有两种命题方式:

1. 句子中被考查的单词空出,划有横线,横线前标有该单词的起始字母。考生需将该单词的正确形式写在句子右边的横线上。

2. 句子中被考查的单词空出,划有横线,横线后的括号内注有汉语。考生需将该单词的正确形式写在句子右边的横线上。

以上两种命题形式(每年可能只用一种)尽管不同,但都有下面的特点:

1. 把单词放在句中考查,将单词的写与用结合起来。这就不是一般意义上的单词拼写,它更要求我们选择适当的词。因此,在答题时,必须认真阅读全句,看懂句意,在理解的基础上考虑应选用的词汇。这也要求学生在平时的学习中,不要孤立地记单词,要注意辨词析义,包括同义词、同类词的分辨。比如说“借”,是 lend 还是 borrow? 说“看”,是 watch, look, 还是 see? 说“以为”,是 think, suppose 还是 imagine 等等。

2. 要写出单词的正确形式。确定了要用哪个词之后,还必须考虑这个词以什么形式出现,先确定词类,例如是形容词还是副词? 如果是名词,用单数还是复数? 如果是动词,若作谓语则要考虑时态、语态,甚至语气。如果是非谓语动词,要判断用不定式、现在分词、动名词还是过去分词等等。

还要提醒注意:这种题是考查单词拼写,要求只写单个词,不可用短语或词组;否则,意思上尽管正确,也不合乎要求。

以上所述,不仅考试时要注意,平时的学习中也要处处留心,时时在意。只要平时的功夫下到了,考试时就会得心应手。

二、练习

I. 根据下列句子所给单词的第一个字母, 写出空缺处单词的正确形式。

例: He didn't believe what I said.

1. I don't think it is impossible for you to do the job without asking for help, is it?
2. The sports meet will be put off till next week because of the bad weather.
3. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into practice.
4. He tried to keep calm, but his trembling voice gave him away.
5. Anyone who has been to China thinks highly of the Great Wall.
6. All life on the earth depends on the sun.
7. His parents died when he was young, so he was brought up by his aunt.
8. Millions of people take part in different kinds of sports in China.
9. Welcome to our city. Now let me introduce our city to you.
10. The government of our country and our city support foreign investors (投资者) in many ways.
11. The public library opened between two and three o'clock.
12. At daybreak, we started on our journey.
13. These pictures will show you what our village looks like.
14. How long has this bookshop been in business?
15. I thoroughly enjoy it. It was far more interesting than I expected.
16. Can you tell me how I can get to the railway station?
17. Last summer I took a course on how to make dresses.
18. Had we followed his plan, we could have done the work better with less money and fewer people.
19. The teacher suggested that the dictionary referred to be bought without delay.
20. His conclusion certainly sounded reasonable.
21. China is sure to turn all her wishes into reality, as we all know.
22. This article is excellent in quality.
23. The amount of money he made was more considerable than that I did.
24. Your shirt is dirty enough. Take it off and wash it.
25. I haven't got a single message from Jenny since I last saw her.
26. There were lots of traffic signs on and beside the roads.

27. The boy f _____ off the tree. He hurt his left leg.
28. The enemy s _____ came nearer us.
29. "Will you teach me to f _____, eagle?" asked the duck.
30. We couldn't eat in a r _____ because none of us had any money on us.
31. Not until I began to work did I r _____ how much time I had wasted.
32. I'm afraid the box is too h _____ for you, but thank you all the same.
33. It was not until she took off her dark glasses that I realized she was a f _____ film star.
34. U _____ he comes, we won't be able to go.
35. His best-known work that is b _____ all praise can be seen in the museum.
36. The peasant isn't out of of d _____ now. He is no better than he was yesterday.
37. After a heated d _____, we all agreed with a date for the next meeting.
38. Two thirds of the p _____ of the town work in the factories.
39. I doubt that the guard will a _____ you to enter.
40. I remember hearing him say the bike needed r _____.
41. Your pen writes quite s _____.
42. What useful a _____ they gave us on how to learn English well!
43. She came to Beijing in the a _____ of 1964.
44. Many a student has realized the i _____ of learning English, and now the class are taking notes in English.
45. Our football team promises to be s _____ at the match.
46. I don't b _____ him, and I've ever said so.
47. My mother didn't go to the film. Her t _____ was given to a friend of hers.
48. People always shake hands and say "How do you do?" when i _____ to each other.
49. "Will you p _____ me to use your bike?"
50. Before liberation, the cruel boss did a lot of w _____ to his workers.
51. The children outside made so much n _____ that I couldn't hear the teacher clearly.
52. To a _____ one's help means to be thankful or grateful for one's help.
53. The outside covering on top of a building is called "roof", and the inner surface of the top of a room "c _____".
54. It's your birthday tomorrow, so we must c _____ it.
55. I can't work out this maths problem. It's too d _____.
56. In those days people seldom did e _____ to test their ideas.

57. I love Beijing, e _____ in autumn.
58. I was late in getting to the station, but f _____ for me, the train was late too.
59. When the singer came in, the g _____ were all seated and waiting for the concert.
60. She has a h _____, perhaps she's caught a cold.
61. Is there anything to eat? I'm a little h _____.
62. I have to go i _____. A friend of mine is waiting for me.
63. If you have i _____ about something, you know something about it.
64. Don't i _____ the speaker; ask your questions afterwards.
65. You should study hard. Don't you know "K _____ is power"?
66. A l _____ is a building or room that scientists use to do experiments or for research.
67. My favourite subject is m _____.
68. Take this m _____ three times a day and you'll be all right soon.
69. The motorist saw in his driving m _____ that a police car was following him.
70. The medicine was m _____ sugar and water.
71. He likes music very much. His wish is to become a m _____.
72. Sleep is n _____ to health.
73. Are you n _____ when you walk alone in the dark?
74. The Greens are our n _____. They live next door to us.
75. "Is she sorry?" "O _____ not! Look at her."
76. How many p _____ did you see in the bus?
77. We tried to p _____ him, but he would not listen to us.
78. "Could you help?" "With p _____."
79. He was forced to leave his motherland for p _____ reasons.
80. Let us not q _____ about such unimportant matters.
81. Thank you for your letter of invitation which I r _____ the day before yesterday.
82. Have you heard from Jack r _____?
83. You have grown so much that I hardly r _____ you.
84. Did you know whom she was r _____ to when she said this?
85. How much postage is r _____ for this parcel?
86. A r _____ is a place where you can buy and eat a meal.
87. Go s _____ along this road and you'll find it on your left.
88. Don't forget to take an u _____ with you. It's going to rain.

89. Walking on the moon is one of the w _____ of our times.
90. Today computers are w _____ used in our daily life.

II. 根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

1. Great changes have taken place in our life since _____ (解放).
2. Do you know how to _____ (发音) this word?
3. His mother has been _____ (动手术) on twice for that disease.
4. The students were given five days to _____ (准备) for the examination.
5. She was _____ (考查) in the knowledge of history before she was taken on.
6. She had loved Shakespeare since _____ (童年).
7. The teacher said that your answer was by no means _____ (令人满意).
8. The time is not yet ripe for arriving at a final _____ (结论).
9. Their duty is to _____ (保卫) the country against its enemies.
10. Edison made many important _____ (发明) in his life.
- 11. Have you ever read the fiery _____ (演说) against slavery Abraham Lincoln made in 1858?
12. I hope you will be _____ (成功) in your first lecture.
13. This sentence must be _____ (翻译) this way.
14. We _____ (祝贺) them on what they had achieved.
15. He didn't become proud over his many _____ (成就).
16. His _____ (失败) to answer the question made the judge quite angry.
17. There was an _____ (表情) of dissatisfaction on her face.
18. We haven't seen each other since we _____ (毕业) from middle school.
19. Nobody can come in without my _____ (允许).
20. Thank you so much for sparing your _____ (宝贵的) time.
21. How much did you spend on this _____ (电的) iron?
22. How many people were injured in the traffic _____ (事故)?
23. Mr. Smith received a letter of _____ (邀请) to a dinner party.
24. There's so much _____ (污染) in the air here that it's becoming an unhealthy place to live.
25. Her two sons _____ (贡献) their lives in the battle against the enemies.
26. It's right that we should _____ (鼓励) children in their studies.
27. It was Madame Curie that _____ (发现) radium.
28. Children should be _____ (教育) to have good manners.
29. He agreed to the suggestion without the slightest _____ (犹豫).
30. The question which you asked me just now is of no _____ (重要).

31. He drove the truck against the pole because of his _____ (粗心).
32. I always get a feeling of _____ (满意) from doing a job properly.
33. She led the children to a place of _____ (安全).
34. We remembered the _____ (鼓舞人心的) talks he gave us last time.
35. Thousands of men died and were _____ (埋葬) under the wall they built.
36. She's got a good _____ (记忆力) for faces.
37. The old nurse has much _____ (经验) in dealing with patients.
38. The view from the window is _____ (令人愉快的).
39. My sister has been working in a _____ (化学的) works since her graduation from college.
40. These flowers are made of _____ (塑料), aren't they?
41. Being a good boy, he should be _____ (有礼貌) to anybody.
42. This problem can be solved more _____ (容易) in this way than that way.
43. All of us were surprised to hear of his sudden _____ (死).
44. Your suggestion is of great _____ (实用的) value.
45. A proper amount of exercise is good for one's _____ (健康).
46. You must pay more _____ (注意) to your spelling.
47. Do you know how the whale _____ (呼吸)?
48. Customers generally have many dishes to _____ (选择) from.
49. Don't wake him up. Let him _____ (睡) on.
50. His special knowledge was of great _____ (价值) during the war.
51. Please look after my house during my _____ (缺席).
52. He was _____ (渴望) to know the final result.
53. I _____ (道歉) to her for stepping on her foot.
54. I _____ (相信) that she is telling the truth.
55. I tried to _____ (安慰) Jean after her mother's death.
56. She received the bad news in _____ (沉默).
57. The fire _____ (毁坏) most of the building.
58. There are many _____ (不同) between living in a city and living in the country.
59. The _____ (发现) of oil on their land made the family rich.
60. I _____ (体重) less than I used to.

短文改错

一、解题指要

短文改错 (Proofreading) 是全国统一高考 NMET 第二卷的一种试题。本题的宗旨是测试考生发现、判断、纠正文章中错误的能力。具体地说,就是给一篇短文,基本上每行设一小题。先判断这行有没有错,没有错的打√,如有错,则按题目要求及错误的形式打上相应的符号,并纠正错误,写出自己认为正确的。错误的形式常可分为缺词,多词和错词三种。

考生往往感到这种题难以准备,又无从下手,因而很怏头。

首先,应当明确,这种题说到底是考查用词、词的搭配、词法、句法及语篇中的行文逻辑等各方面的水平。换句话说,就是检查我们的词、句篇加语法的综合水平。所以说,这是一种比较全面的考查。我们在平时的学习中就要注意做到词不离句,句不离篇,要特别注意词的用法、搭配和语法分析能力的培养。平时打好这种基础,就为正确地解题准备了条件。

解题的思路、步骤与技巧如下:

1. 要有整体阅读的概念。切不可拿过题就一行一行地做下去。要先通读一遍,迅速弄清短文的大意,然后再开始做题。做题时,要注意每次必须看完一个完整的句子,有时还要再看看下面的句子,或返回去联系上一个句子,这样才能为我们的判断提供完整而又可靠的依据。

2. 先判断正误。通读之后开始做题,先要对这一行作出判断:有无错误?如无错,则打√。如有错,再按下面的步骤进行。

3. 分清错误的类别,对症下药。我们判断出的错误,大致有以下三种:

① 缺词:漏掉的往往是冠词,介词,连词等虚词。这又与前后词的搭配有关。见到名词,应考虑是否缺了冠词;见到动词,可注意后面是否少了应与之搭配的介词或其它词。见到某些固定搭配,如 in front of, as soon as, 应考虑是否完整。不是固定搭配的,也要注意英语行文习惯或逻辑上的搭配。如英语不可说 She shook head, 而应说 She shook her head.

② 多词:多余的词,往往是结构词,如冠词、介词、代词等等。一种是根据涉及到的名词、动词的特点、搭配和含义,判断是否多了冠词、介词或副词。另一种是根据全句的结构和意义,判断是否多了连词或其它词。

③ 错词:错词的类型复杂,不胜枚举。但常见的还是搭配错误与语法错误,特别是学生平时写作时常出的错误最易为命题者所关注。对于平时常常疏忽、常常出错的地方要精心改正,做题时更要小心仔细。

总之,只要平时学习打好基础,解题讲求思路、步骤与技巧,经过一定时间的练习,短文改错题的解题状况就会明显改善。

二、练习

此题要求对一段文章改错。先对每一行做出判断是对还是错。如果是对的,在该行右边横线上画上个勾(✓);如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词,:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词的下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

例:

When I have free time I go ∧ a long walk. Some
people read ~~the~~ books or watch television while
others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all
of these things as well as climbed buildings.

for
the
✓
climb

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Every year several thousands people are
killed in Great Britain. Every year between
one or two hundred thousand people are injured.
These people are killed and injured in
road accidents.

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If you are in the England and if you lis-
ten the eight o'clock news from the BBC, you
will often hear to news of road accidents.

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Accidents are often caused by careless.
There are rules who help to make the roads
safely, but people do not always obey the rules.

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I am in England three months now. I find
some of the customs new and interested. People
here do not shake hands as more as we do in
China. During the first few weeks I was often
surprising because people did not put out their
hand when I met them. Men raise their hats

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to women but do not to each other. When you go to a friends' house for a meal, it's not the custom to say "Thank you" at end of the meal like in our country.

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This is a quiet little village thirty years ago. Now, every Sundays hundreds of cars and coaches pass across the High Street at what I think is very dangerous speed. They make the village almost so noisy as the streets of a large town. When I was a boy, I was used to enjoy riding on the back of the big horses. Today there are very few horses work on the farms. They drive tractors, no horses.

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Many, many years ago there had a merchant named Abul. He was the richest man in the country. He had large, strong boxes filling with gold, and his storehouses was full of value goods. He owned land and houses and gardens. But though he was such rich, he spent least than the poorest beggar in the city. He ate only dates and breads, and wore his clothing for ten years before he bought new ones. He had not bought new shoes since thirty years.

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In the Middle Ages, there was no trade unions. Trade unions (工会) was not become

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necessary until the growth of modern industry in the 18th century brought new conditions. This is the period of the Industrial Revolution, lasted into and through the 19th century. It was the period of the growth of large factories using a new machinery. Industry was no longer joined to agriculture in the villages. The workers began to live in large towns.

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Today if you go on board the ship and the airliner, you will see signs and notices that will give you some useful informations and warnings. If you will come by air, you will see a notice where says: NO SMOKING; FASTEN SEAT BELTS. When the plane is well up in air, the light behind this notice is switched off. You then allowed to smoke and may unfasten your seat-belt. The notice will appear on again when the plane is about come down.

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There are many notice in a large railway station. You may see ENTRANCE EXIT, or perhaps WAY IN and WAY OUT. In a large station there will be a WAITING ROOM there you may rest until that is time to board your train. If you want something to eat or drinking while you are waiting, you will go for the REFRESHMENT ROOM. If you do not know number of the platform from there your train will leave, look for the notices of ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

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Life on earth depends the sun. Day after

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day we see its light and feel its warm, but we do not often consider about its origin (来源). Yet there are many remarkable things about the sun. One is its distance from earth. Even if it could be made, it would spend several hundred years even by the fastest rocket.

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The sun is a large satellite. The planet earth is very small in comparison. The sun makes us to feel hot, even at a distance of 93 million miles.

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Doctors have know for a long time that loud noises can cause hear damage or loss. The noise can be the voice of a jet plane or machines in factories or loud music or the other common sounds finding at home or at work. A person only needs hearing the noise for little more than one second to be affected. A American scientist has found that use aspirin (阿斯匹林) can increase the temporary (暂时的) hearing loss or damage by loud noise. People should avoid taking too many of it.

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Now I'm getting on quite good. Everybody here are kind to me, but there are times when I think of home and feel sadly. Then I turn the radio up and listen to programs from home in my own language. I sometimes get little tired of English cooking. Once a week I go to Soho. Soho is a part of London that there are all sorts of restaurants, French, Italian, Greek, Spanish, India, and Chinese. So when I'm tired of English cooking, I go to one of the Soho restaurant.

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