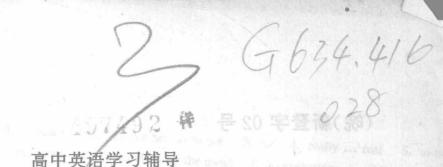
短文改错 短文改错 分课分级训练

安徽科学技术出版社

重庆师院图书馆



短文改错分课分级训练

廖高励 主编

CS268327

安徽科学技术出版社

平 (1-1) 基本 11-11 15 (1-1-12) 14 (1-1-12)

1-7 (0) - 1 (346)

Bush ... at right 4. H

(皖)新登字 02号

责任编辑:王春阳 刘桂霞 封面设计:盛琴琴

短文改错分课分级训练

廖高励 主编

安徽科学技术出版社出版 (合肥市九州大厦八楼) 邮政编码:230063 新华书店经销 安徽医科大学印刷厂印刷

*
开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:10 字数:249 600
1994年8月第1版 1994年8月第1次印刷
印数:20 000
ISBN 7-5337-1102-5/H・113 定价:6.40元

前 言

为配合高中英语教学和适应新高考 NMET 的考试,我们依据国家教委 1990 年颁布的《中学英语教学大纲》(修订本),按照高中英语课本第一册、第二册和第三册的教学要求,编写了这本《短文改错分课分级训练》,以配合高中英语三册书的使用。

本书严格按中学英语教学大纲的要求,紧扣现行高中英语教材,每课练习按短文及测试题的难易程度分两级:A级和B级。A级(1)为15个句子,一句一错或无错,考查课文中出现的主要语言点;A级(2)是课文改写;A级(3)、B级(1)和B级(2)是没学过的短文。A级能逐步达到《中学英语教学大纲》的基本要求,B级最终能达到升学考试的要求。

在做题指导部分里,作者详细地讨论了短文改错的命题原则和特点、做题技巧和答题步骤;介绍了设错误考点的类型,并以 NMET 93 中的短文改错为例进行了实例剖析。

本书编者是具有多年丰富教学经验的英语教师,他们了解教与学的情况,且能理论联系实际,巧设考点,针对性强。本书适合高中不同年级的学生选用,特别对面临高考的学生来说是一本不可多得的备考资料。

本书由廖高励主编。参加编写的有江苏无锡一中的马岳年、庄惠芬等老师。由于时间仓促,难免有不足之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

		LESSON FOUR	
	*********	LESSON FIVE	
110		目录。XIZ MOSZI	
		LESSON EIGHT	
119		LESSON MINE	
前		LSZSON TEN MARKET MARKET MARKET MARKET MOSZESJ	
做是	题指导…	The state of the s	1
高	中英语第一	一册	6
	LESSON	ONE	6
	LESSON	TWO	9
		THREE	
	LESSON	FOUR ·····	14
	LESSON	FIVE ·····	17
	LESSON	SIX ·····	20
	LESSON	SEVEN	23
	LESSON	EIGHT	26
	LESSON	NINE	29
	LESSON	TEN	32
	LESSON	ELEVEN	35
	LESSON	TWELVE	38
	LESSON	THIRTEEN	41
	LESSON	FOURTEEN	44
	LESSON	FIFTEEN	47
	LESSON	SIXTEEN	50
	LESSON	SEVENTEEN	53
	LESSON	EIGHTEEN	56
高	中英语第	二册	59
	LESSON	ONE	59
	LESSON	TWO	62
	LESSON	THREE	65
	LESSON	FOUR	68
	LESSON	FIVE	71
	LESSON	SIX	74
	LESSON	SEVEN	77
	LESSON	EIGHT	80
	LESSON	NINE	83
	LESSON	TEN	86
	LESSON	ELEVEN	89
	LESSON	TWELVE	92
高	中英语第	三册	95
		ONE	
	LESSON	TWO	98
,	LESSON	THREE 1	01

	LESSON FOUR ·····	104
	LESSON FIVE	107
	LESSON SIX	
	LESSON SEVEN	113
	LESSON EIGHT ·····	
	LESSON NINE	
	LESSON TEN	121
	LESSON ELEVEN	
	LESSON TWELVE	127
参	考答案	131
	高中英语第一册答案	131
П	高中英语第二册答案	141
	高中英语第三册答案	147
	FINE MOSSIA	
	TZSON SIX months and management of the control of t	
	NESSON SEARM	
	LESSON EIGHT	
	LESSON NINE SITURDAY TO THE STATE OF THE STA	
	LESSON TEN 'm	
	LESSON ELEVEN	
	LESSON TWELVE	
	LESSON THIRTEEN	
	LESSON FOURTIEN	
	LESSON FIFTEEN	
	CESSON SEVENTEEN	
	NEXTEDIA NOSSELL	
	一块音英	
	CESSON ONE	
	LESSON TWO	
	TEXALL MOSSET	
	LESSON FOUR TOTAL	
	CESSON FIVE	
	CESSON SIXXIX	
	CESSON SEVEN CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	
	LESSON NENE	
	NOSSEL	
68	LESSON ELEVIAN	
	LESSON TWELVE	
	英语第三册	
	CSSSON ONE manufacture and the second of the	
	TESON TWO INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTER TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	
	THE MARKET	

是分析和判断信息,而是考运用所学知识进行表达的能力,即信息输出。就整额短文类说一般不存在对与错,而是优与劣的问题。而以不仅要作出对与错的判断,还要改正错误。也就

是说,不仅要知其然(I,I和I就是:导)指《野 新 新 W 其所以然。IV和 V 相同之处是要求考

孙子曰:"知己知彼,百战不殆。"本书旨在帮助高中学生了解,NMET中第四大题"短文改错"考什么,怎样做题,它与其它四大题有什么关系,怎样训练最有效。这项考题在 MET中没有,对许多英语教师和高中学生是陌生的。而且由于它本身的特点,考试时容易失分。本书有助于掌握做题技巧,提高改错能力。同时也能巩固所学的英语知识,促进阅读理解和书面表达能力的提高。

。自計雜音、光恒、光面、智能訊的遊类是使。用四说》明體育前、體育者是隱骸全景來雙。是

NMETX考额强调》中常出,短文设错是"给一高速度适中的短文,其中 15 行右边际有题

- 1. 本书既可作改错专项练习,也可作一课一练的材料。
- 2. 有些地方乍看编错了,其实不然。如"fish",复数形式是"fishes"。但高一第八课 A(3)中的"fishes"应改成"fish","fish"在这里指菜肴。又如:"I can see two young men, they are walking towards us",这句只能将"they"改成"who"。若分成两句:"I can see two young men. They are walking towards us."就要改标点符号加大小写。再如:"They regarded he was kind."这句只能把"regarded"改成"thought"。若将"he"改成"him","was"得改成"as"。短文改错不能违背只改一词的原则。
- 3. 有的错误改法不只一种,可能有两种,甚至三种。如"In the evening they arrived at a hill, at the top of it there was a temple."这句中,或是将逗号","改成句号".","at"的"a"改成大写"A",分成两句;或在逗号后加"and",变成并列句;或是将"it"改成"which",后半部分成为非限制性定语从句。第一种背离了"一词"原则。第二种属于"缺一词",第三种属于"错一词"。第一种不对,后两种均可。又如"Now I'll tell you what should do next time."这句中,根据"错一词"原则将"should"改成"to",或根据"缺一词"原则在"should"前加"you"。本书多数答案只提供了一种改法。

也有的错误看上去有两种改法,实则只能有一种。如"He has joined in the army for three years."这个句子,只能作错一词将"joined"改成"been"或"served"。如当作多一词将"has"去掉,就得去掉"for",句末加"ago",这就背离了"一词"原则。

二、考什么

NMET《考纲说明》中指出,短文改错是"考查考生在语篇当中综合运用英语的准确性"。要理解这句话,得先了解 NMET 试卷五个题型各考什么及它们之间的关系。这五个题型是:I.单项填空,II.完形填空,II.阅读理解,IV. 短文改错,V. 书面表达。I.考语音知识、词汇拼写和语法知识;II 既考词汇知识和语法知识,也考阅读理解;II.考对短文的理解能力。这三个题型的题目都要求考生应用所学知识对吸收来的信息做对与错的判断。V主要考的不

是分析和判断信息,而是考运用所学知识进行表达的能力,即信息输出。就整篇短文来说一般不存在对与错,而是优与劣的问题。而IV不仅要作出对与错的判断,还要改正错误。也就是说,不仅要知其然(I、II和II就是这样),而且还要知其所以然。IV和 V相同之处是要求考生具备丰富词汇和准确的表达能力,不同之处是 IV不需要遣词造句做文章,它是"被动表达",对手在暗处,所以防不胜防。 V则是要白手起家,但自由度大,是"主动表达"。我们知道,同一个意思有许多不同的表达方式,可选择最拿手的,碰到困难可以绕道走。做 IV时则不能这样。这就是容易失分的主要原因。

計時賴里奏照些別,與斯斯英语等三、错误类型剖析器沒高號,在時期損量率干損等等

NMET《考纲说明》中指出,短文改错是"给一篇难度适中的短文,其中 15 行右边标有题号。要求考生判断是否有错,如有错即将其改正。错误类型包括拼写、词法、句法、语篇结构、行文逻辑等"。分析 NMET 样题和 NMET91,92,93 试题,可以看出错误类型主要在以下五个方面:

- 2. 词法。这类考点设得最多。主要有关于现在分词和过去分词的用法;名词的单复数; 冠词,形容词和副词的误用等。"asw"。"min" 如此"对话"。"ingport"是是证明是是
- 3. 句法。这类考点较多。如考句子结构的平衡: "He said it was best to stay until help arrived rather than go into the forest and getting lost."这句中"and"前后应平衡, "getting"要改成 "get"。又如"David pointed to a path which it he thought would leading to a village. "这句中的定语从句有两个错误,应将"it "去掉, "leading"改成"lead"。
- 4. 固定搭配和习惯表达法。这类考点常设在介词和副词上。如"insist in (应是 on) doing sth", "catch sight at (应是 of)", "be angry to (应是 with) sb."和"as soon (应加 as) I see…"等。
- 5. 语篇结构和行文逻辑。这类考点主要是考:一个句子不看上下文是对的,但在语篇中如有特定的上下文则是错的。如"Bill is standing at the side of the car.",这句子本身无错误,但根据它的上下文来判断就错了,应将"is"改成"was"。又如"A football player from Japan can not play with a player from England.",这个句子根据上下文来判断就存在着行文逻辑的错误,应将"not"去掉。

当然,有些考点兼具几种错误类型,如"...but sports have a language of its(应是 their) own.",这句则是由代词的数引起的语篇逻辑错误(上面三句摘自 91 NMET 和 NMET 样题)。

四、命题原则和特点

是了解了命题的原则和特点,做题时就能有的放矢。考起 TaMA 端下沿身 舌面 拉爾里要

- 到 1. 短文难度适中。所选的短文难度略低于所学的课文,通常是记叙文、说明文或应用文等。不会是超出中学生知识范围的科技文章。成为图像只成了图像是图像,只是是图像是
- 不同2. 短文长度相对固定。只需15行用以设置考点。 利用如果等处要得自动的思想不

- - 4. "一词"原则限制了所设的考点。也就是说不能设这样的考点,如"practise to do sth."和"can be able to do sth."等。也不设试序错误的考点,如"They both are teachers."这句中, "both"应在"are"后,这就涉及到两个词。
 - 5. 避开难理解的语言点。由于行文需要,短文中也许会有一些难理解的语言点,这种情况一般作为空行,即不设考点,或在这一行中只考一个比较容易的语言点。

五、做题技巧 B / og lemil earl eysil I rienW

明确了命题的原则和特点,要掌握做题技巧,应从下面几个方面着手。

- 1. 熟练掌握短文改错操作规范。多一词,把多的词用斜线(\)划掉,在这行右边横线上写出这词,也用斜线划掉;缺一词,在缺词处加漏字符号(\),在这行右横线上写出所加的词,错一词,在错的词下划一横线,在右边横线上写出改正后的词;没有错,在这行右边横线上画一个勾(\(\sqrt{\sq\sint{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\synt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\synt{\sqrt{\sq
- 2. 根据 NMET 样题和 91 至 93 年的 NMET 试题统计分析,这四种类型在 15 个考行中各占的比例一般为:正确的 1—3 个,多一词的 1—3 个,缺一词的 1—3 个,错一词的 1—3 个。但一般说来,前三种在 15 个考行中不超过 4个,其余各行均属第四种,而且在一篇短文改错中这四种都有,做完后发现少了哪一种,很可能没全做对。
- 3。在"一词"上做文章。一行只能有一个错或无错。错只能涉及一个词,如果要改动两个词或用两个或三个词来改错,这说明判断不正确。 sign risk of villations blow mastern and all
- 4. 什么不考。根据命题原则和特点,词序、大小写、标点符号、地名、人名、专有名词和注有中文的词语不设考点。另外,won't、we've 和 what's 等作一词处理。 solved not ovid out to species
- 5. 充分利用不设考点的句子和空行。这些句子空行没有错误,所提供的信息应作判断其它句子和行的重要依据。

 ton swart year a service retrode swart elegong aren't service as a service retrode swart elegong aren't service retrode swart
- 6. 充分利用排除法。如有某一考行判断没有把握,应依次考虑下列情况:拼写、固定搭配、习惯表达法、词法和句法是否有错,最后再根据上下考虑语篇结构和行文逻辑有无错误。如果确信都无错误,就可放心打上一个"√"。 The devergent A groblew are enclosed region and the

- 1. 快速通读全文,了解大意。做题时应先快速通读全文,了解大意。读时要特别注意短文的第一段和每段的第一句。往往它们能点明主题,保证做题不会南辕北辙,从而正确判断语篇结构和行文逻辑中的错误。
- 2. 逐句逐行分析。做题时要逐句逐行进行分析判断。一般应从以下几个方面着手;(1)单词拼写。(2)固定搭配(动词与介词,形容词和介词)。(3)习惯表达法。(4)词法和句法。如主谓一致;动词的时态和语态;名词的性和数;代词的性、数、格;形容词和副词的比较级;冠词、连词和关系词等。(5)语篇结构和行文逻辑。

3. 检查。改完错误后要再看一遍,主要检查以下几点。(1)改错符号是否标出,右边横线上写的多的词划掉了吗。(2)右边横线上的答词(包括大小写)对不对。(3)改后的短文通不通顺,词和句符不符合语法等。

七、实例剖析"阿萨贝斯施兹。清"era"奇如"shoo"

5. 當开坡理解的甚言是,由于特益者参。每文中也许会有一些难理解的语言点,这种情

相"can be able to do sth. "等。也不肯是不错误的考点。如"They both are teachers.

(a)

for

以 NMET 93 中的短文为例剖析做题过程。中百零年深薄, 点差熨不明, 音空长非景一层 例:

When I have free time I go A a long walk. Some

people read the books or watch television while	(b)	the
others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all	则强倍逐(c)	V
of these things as well as climbed buildings.	_	
章,缺一词,在赎词处加漏字符号(A)。在这行右锁线上写出所那的		
Good health is A person's most valuable possession(财富). Today,		
it is much easier to be healthy than it is in the past.	(2) was	个一辆出
Modern people know more about the health, have better food,	(3) THIM the	2. 相
and to live in cleaner surroundings(环境)。Also, scientists	(4) to	出的也是
and doctors had learned how to deal with many diseases (疾病).	(5) have	一到 。1
Most people can quickily get for help from a doctor or	(6) fòr	左中衛大
go to a hospital since they are ill. As a result, people	(7) when, if,	whenever
in the modern world generally live much more longer than 1992.	(8) mor	eill
people in the past. People in industrial countries can and the past.	(9) 美不公	H .4
expect to live for twice so long as people who lived		and the same of th
a few hundred yeas ago. Therefore, there are still some	-	
countries there people have shorter lives. They have not	(12) who	ere
enough to eat, they live in durty surroundings, and		
disease are common. The World Health Organization and		
other organizations are working \(\Lambda\) improve health all over the \(\lambda\).		
world.		nalisasi kanalisasi na maasa na maa na maasa na maa maasa na maa na maasa na maa na maasa na maasa na maasa na maasa na maasa na maasa na

动笔前先快速阅读一遍,即知这篇短文讲的是健康问题,实际上第一句就揭示了这一主题。同时,又很容易地发现了第 13 行"durty"的拼写错误。通过逐行查找,可以得出;第 5 行中"had"是语篇错误,在上下文的特定情境中应是"have";第 11 行中"therefore"是逻辑错误,这里是转折关系,不是因果,应改成"However"。如不通读全文,这类错误就难以找出。其它错误分别是;第 1 行中可数名词"person"前应加不定冠词"a";第 2 行中因有状语"in the past"表示过去,所以"is"应改成过去时"was";第 3 行中"health"作为泛指的抽象名词,前面不用任何冠词;第 4 行中多"to",这是句法错误,因"know"、"have"和"live"是并列谓语动词,"and"前后应平衡,有了"to"就是非谓语动词,第 6 行中多"for",我们说"get help",不说"get for help";第 7 行中是连词错误,"since"虽可用来表示时间,但用在这句中就会引响整句的意思,应改成"when"或"if"或"whenever";第 8 行中多"more","longer"前不能再加"more";第 9 和 14 行中没有错;第 10 行中应将"so"改成"as",形容词的原级比较在肯定句中只能用"as…as"句

型,第12行中是句法错误,这个定语从句应用关系副词"where"引导;第15行中的动词不定式是作目的状语,故"improve"前不能省去"to"。

顺便说一下,第10行中还有一个错,即"twice"前多了"for",这是命题者的疏忽。

综上所述,虽说做短文改错题比做其它题型的题更有赖于语感,难度更大,但还是有规律可循。我们相信这本书定会助你一臂之力。

LESSON ONE

. Karl Marx knew several foreign languages and German
. Did he find his English well enough when he got to
. He made rapid progresses in English not long arter he
came to London, didn't he?
. Enough have been said on how to learn a foreign
language.
. His father has worked in this chemical work for over
twenty years.
. Football is such a interesting game that people all
. The teacher was such pleased with John's progress in
his Chinese that he praised him in class.
. In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifty, he
began to learn Russian.
. Do you know with what language Marx wrote The Civil
Wat in France?
0. We have found that it important to master a foreign
language.
2. They kept on talking and laughing when the teacher
came into the classroom.
to go on to operating any more.
A. My Finglish teacher yave me some advice in how to

5

型;第12行中是句法错误,这个定语从句应用关系副词"where"引导;第15行中的动词不定主要作目的对话。故"(morestate)"的不能要主"to"。

高中英语第一册《圣中诗》印第,不一级谢颜

第上所述,虽说做短文改错题比做其它题型的题更有物于语感,难度更大,但还是有频

律可循。我们相信这本书定会助你一臂之力,

LESSON ONE

A级

(1)

1.	Karl Marx knew several foreign languages and German	
	was his mother language.	
2.	Did he find his English well enough when he got to	
	England?	
3.	He made rapid progresses in English not long after he	
	came to London, didn't he?	
4.	Enough have been said on how to learn a foreign	
	language.	
5.	His father has worked in this chemical work for over	
	twenty years.	
6.	Football is such a interesting game that people all	
	over the world play it.	
7.	The teacher was such pleased with John's progress in	
	his Chinese that he praised him in class.	
8.	In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifty, he	
	began to learn Russian.	
9.	Do you know with what language Marx wrote The Civil	
	War in France?	
10	. We have found that it important to master a foreign	
	language.	
11	. Mr Smith incourages his child to learn	
	every subject well.	
12	. They kept on talking and laughing when the teacher	
	came into the classroom.	
13	. Again the young man rushed in and told Dr Bethune not	
	to go on to operating any more.	
14	. My English teacher gave me some advice in how to	
	improve my English.	
15	Mary wrote back to Engels to tell him that he was	

not too sure two things — the	e grammar and some of the	"Good marning, Don't you like an
idioms.	B级	
	(2)	
		An old lady wer(1) at for shop
		asta as (2) bas last a or emap
reasons. He went frist to Belgium	, then to France, and look and	sot out it and went i(6) the bank.
finally to England.		car. The keys were on the lock.
After he went to London, he	e started working hard to	The old lady to (4)he keys and
improve his English. He made suc	ch a rapid progress and to the	into the back. The (6) took a gun
that he soon began to write article	s with English for a sate line and	wid to the clerk (IR (6), "Give to r
a American newspaper. In the year	ars that followed, he	But the voune 1(7) did not see
kept on study English and using it	. He mastered and Y bias bus	the man, put the key(8), his hand a
English so good that he was able t	to write THE CIVIL WAR IN	you are foolish! Nov (e) eft your ke
FRANCE in the language.		someone's going to steal it!"
In his fifties, he began to lea	arn English. By the	The man lookes (10) he old wor
end of six months he learned enou	ugh to read articles and	Then he looks at the (11) and the
reports in Rusian.		tan out of bank, sol(12) his car ar
Marx gave some advices on	how to learn a foreign	.vano(13) nos tripditiv villation
language: She mustn't always be	translating everything	(14)
into his own. He must able to use	e the foreign language	(15)
freely.		Tom Hofman got to Paris at la
	f his father's good	at the station by Mr Hardly, one or
(8)	in Paris and he could	friend. Mr Hardly was now working
Mrs Green was eighty. She	had a small car and	capeak very well Fred(1)
she always drove to the shops on	it on Saturday BraH aM , noise	When they can(2) ut of the sta
and bought her food.		French woman and talked to her: 'I
She did not drive fast, becar		to they because he (3) anderstan
		rathfree shout. He til (4) to he knew
		he had studied it for (5) is yest bel
		America: But now (6) aris when the
		him a question, he (7) d something
		was sure that his an (8) was gramm
		However, the woon (9) ould not un
		some other French (01), but still
could not start again. The light v		(11) bootseshou ileamid
		At lest Mr Har (12) xplained to
start.		a very simple French sentence and
		pay it fadt (13) Lat off Tabern pidt

But then a policeman came and said to her kind,

(14) usual naistat a

"Good morning.	Don't you like any	of our colours today?"	1 — 2g(15) ow1 sure too ton
		B级	
		(3)	
		(1)	
			Kati Marx was (1) ermany.
came to a bank a	and saw a car near to	the door. A man log tol bus	he was forced to leav(2) is homel
got out it and we	ent into the bank. Sh	ne looked into the lor made	reasons. He went fri(8) Belgiun
car. The keys we	ere on the lock.		(4) basished of viliani
The old lady	y took the keys and f	followed to the man beingle of	After be went 1(6) ondon. I
into the bank. T	he man took a gun o	out of his pocket and an a do	improve his English. (6) made su
said to the clerk	(职员), "Give to me	e all the money!" and disw as	that he soon began 14(7) its article
But the you	ing lady did not see t	his. She went to lot 16d1 2189	a American newspap(8) In the y
the man, put the	e keys in his hand an	d said, "Young man,	kent on study English (9) dusing
you are foolish!	Never left your keys	s in the car; ID EHT stirw of	English so good that (01) as able
someone's going	to steal it!"		FRANCE in the lang(11).
The man lo	oked at the old wome	an for few seconds.	In his fifties, h(12) on to le
Then he looks at	the clerkand then	he took his keys, her of digue	end of six months he(13) ned one
ran out of bank,	, got into his car and	drove away	(14) asian R ni strogen
quickly, without	t some money.	how to learn a foreign	Marx gave som (61) ices on
1		translating everything	language; She mustn'i always be
		the foreign language	
Tom Hofma	an got to Paris at last	t. He was received	(1)vieni
at the station by	Mr Hardly, one of	his father's good	(2)
friend. Mr Hard	ily was now working	in Paris and he could	(3)
speak very well	French.		Mrs Green was (4) hty. She
When they	came out of the stat	ion, Mr Hardly met a	she always drove to the shops on
French woman a	and talked to her. To	om enjoyed listening	(5) book her food (6)
to them because	he could understand	that they were to saw orl sau	She did not del (6) ast, beca
talking about. H	le thought he knew F	French very well, for	she drove well and (7) r hits an
he had studied it	t for half a year before	ore he left the his front sensing	grandchildren would(8) to her,
			car. Grandmother. (9) can brin
			But she always (01), "No
-			driven for fifty year(11)nd I'm r
			Last Saturday (S1) opped h
			ights(英語打) beca((13) they was
himself understo			could not start again. The light
			vellow, then red, t(11) reen aga
		oth of them laughed.	start,
		not enough just to ada " (woo	
read a foreign la		and said to list kind.	But then a policemen came

		Let us suppose
	LESSON TOTAL OF STREET	this centery. A box
	His mother puts a set of sensors in	
	r into a wall outlet. Then show as a	
	wireless telephone. The doctor examined	
	sensors and says that he has (1) ght	
1. I think in the future you can	er to stay nome.	a cold and had bett
library without leaving your		
2. Scientists are working hard to	turn these ideas to aid .onongnoisiv vd guiggo	
realities.	ant a new bisycle for his birthday,	
3. Let us supose we can visit a h	ome at the end of this and and a lebom in I	
century. (E)	Laway, for her birtiday is	
4. The boy named Charlie Green	A STATE OF THE STA	
this morning. (31)	cour home in the future.	Such would be
5. In a speaker on the wall come	s the doctor's voice:	
"Good morning".	(OC)	
6. I wonder if you can give me	some advice on how to noomalla and allos door	
learn English well.	15 crying. His mother asked him why	n breakfast, ba wa
7. It looks like rain. You'd bette	r not to ride your bike amund documents and bine of	
to the museum.	in too much green apples the day	
8. "After all, your birthday is o	nly in two weeks away," , mood act of gnios m	
Charlie's mother said to him.	_	him some mediolos
9. The teacher's desk is in the fr	ont of our desk, isn't is a sain no estillo succession	Jim got to Dr
it? (7)	sitting in the waiting room. He had	
10. I'd like to spending my holid	ay with my parents. Imp rotoob sill east finbib	
	r for a ten-speed bicycle, mwch borne on lest us	
now? ((1)	eled him what was the natter in him.	
12. You'd better don't keep the	windows open. It's too and man agree no supply	
cold today. (SI)	any green apples. Jim said that he	
13. In the future people can do	shoping without leaving the believe to both and it	
their homes.	siece of paper and rold Jim to bring	
14. Peter didn't passed the driving	ng test. After all, he bas roppob and bakundi n	
is still a boy.	me medicine. His stomouti-eche was	
15. "I know they have some boo	oks of basketball," said	
Charlie's Dad.	_	
	· \$2.81	
	(2)	
In the future, people can ha	ave a medical examine a latigodi a ta noto(1).	in a see TureY
	room, and do shopping and ind revelov (2)	
without leaving their home.	•	o miver week and Arm

Let us suppose we are	visiting a home at the end of	(4)	
this centery. A boy named	Charlie Green is not feeling	(5)	*
well this morning. His moth	ner puts a set of sensors in	(6)	
him and plugs them into a w	vall outlet. Then she speaks		
to the doctor by a wireless to	elephone. The doctor examined	(7)	* N
Charlie through the sensors a	and says that he has cought		**
a cold and had better to stay	r home. off at alloed worned	e futu(e) ou can	 I think in the
After the medical exam	nination, Charlie and his	out leaving your	
mother did some shopping by	y visionphone. His mother send must	work(10) and to	2. Scientists are
wants him to pick out a new	v bisycle for his birthday,	(11)	restities.
Charlie is interested at mode	el 6, but his mother doesn't and the amo	a we (12) isit a h	3. Let us supose
place an order right away,	for her birthday is	(13)	century.
in two weeks time.	is not feeling top good		
Such would be our hon	ne in the future.	(15)	this mording
	s the dector's votee:	on the wall come	5. In a speaker
	(3)		
Jim had a stomach-ach	e one afternoon. When he came	you ca(1) ive me s	6. I wonder if y
to breakfast, he was crying.	. His mother asked him why	(2) Sw d	tearn Englis
he was crying. Jim said his	stomach hurts. It was a blin ou ton a	rain. (8) (d bette	7. It looks like,
because he had eaten too mu	uch green apples the day	(4)	to the muser
before. She told him going	to Dr Scott, who would give when vin	your (6) day is o	8. "After all, y
him some medicine.			
Jim got to Dr Scott's o	ffice on nine o'clock. He be no to me	desk(8) in the fro	9. The teacher's
found four peoples sitting in	the waiting-room. He had	(7)	¥31
to wait his turn. He didn't	see the doctor untill about Von drive ve		
ten o'clock. When at last he	e sitted down in the doctor's 100 B 101	h to 1(e)c a order	II. Do you wis
room, the doctor asked him	what was the matter in him.	(10)	now?
Jim said he had a stomach-a	ache. Then the doctor asked	r don (11) p the v	12. You'd bene
him if he has eaten any gree	en apples. Jim said that he	(12)	cold today.
had. He smiled and the doc	tor smiled, either. Then the wanted		
doctor wrote on a piece of p	paper and told Jim to bring	(14)	their homes.
it to a chemist. Jim thanked	d the doctor and went to a TA Jest 9	passed the drivin	
chemist. He sold some med	icine. His stomach-ache was	(15)	is still a boy
soon gone.	bis ". Hadioskad lo zi		15. "I know the
	B级		
	(1)		
You'll see a new docto	r at a hospital around London and B ov	re. [(1) e can ha	In the futu
if you go there. He's very	clever, but he never speak been smoo	7 od ni (2) 1 70 :	without a doctor
and he has never gone to so	chool. He can works twenty-	their (8) ne.	without leaving

four hours a day without rest. He's one metre tall a	can have a "fook".
has a face as a TV screen. He has no arms or legs,	3. As they happened (4) lacing their hands tud ;
he has lots of switches(开关). He is named the Dr	parts of the eleph (6) each of them LodoRit
Doctors often need asking their patients(病人)	of the beast. (6)
some questions. But busy doctors can only use a fe	4. Then they quarreli(7) bout the elephant all we
minutes with each a patient. The robot doctor, how	to agree with one (8) another because , revew
can ask a patient question for an hour if necessary.	So (9) you of to series now
when the human doctor meets his patient, he alread	5. I thought they had (01) we each other fash yb
a lot of helpful imformation.	But I was mistake(11)
Dr Robot is really quite human. If you answe	6. The first blind man happened to place"oN". re
to the question "Do you like smoke?" Dr Robot will	elephant's side an(12) that the beast was n
reply, "I'm glad to hear that."	a wall than anyin(11) lee.
Robot doctors help human doctors a lot in their	7. It spent me more t(11)s year to learn to drani
medical work. But they will never take place of hu	iman doctors. (15) aim svil ai serod
wottorgot	8. Yang Hua and I are all leaving for Shanghai
(2)	morning.
Many people like to watch TV. Watching TV	9. Each of us have a (1)y of the Chinese snogai
of the most excited moments of the day. TV brings	10. The man brough (2) textbooks here yes at a
world nearer to people's homes. Some people say T	V helps (3)moon twon edt
to make our world small than before. Perhaps they	11. The letter which (1) ceived it yes thigh ara
What's going upon in other countries?	(5)
How do people live in forests far, far away?	12. The house which (6) dow is open is her daug
Is there a good volleyball match somewhere?	(7)(7)
What's life likes under water?	13. It was in the zoo (8) are I saw an elephant yo
Well, just turn on the TV. Turn it off and w	vatch. (9)afternoon.
You can see a lot of and you can learn a lot. Of	14. That is clear that (01) job is not only necess
course people can also learn through reading or list	ening (11) narrogmi oals bud
to radio. But with TV they can hear and watch to	15. The electrant isn (C1) a wall, or a spear, co
so they can learn more better.	or a tree cither i(61) like a fan.
TV helps opening our eyes. TV often shows u	
things. We can learn newer and better way of doi	ng things. (15)
(1) who	The story is about six blind men in the India
(S) LESSON	quarrelled about an elephant. Since tanh
	to elephant before, they wanted know very much
Aá	was like.
e road (4)	One day an elephant was driven down on th
(1)	where the blind men stood begging. They asked (
1. They had heard from elephants, but they had	lriver to stop the beasts so that they migest raver
one with their eyes.	is like by touching and feeling it.
2. They asked the driver to stop the beast so that	The first blind man happened to touchlayeth