

廖高励 主编

◁高中英语学习辅导▷

短文改错 分课分级训练

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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

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做题指导

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。

一、使用说明

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。

4. 做练习要坚持独立完成，做错了要分析。不要一遇困难就求助于“标准答案”，这样做对自己提高不大。

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，III. 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；III 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III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。

三、错误类型剖析

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:

(8) 1. 拼写。考点常设在有些形容词构成比较级和最高级,动词构成过去式、过去分词和现在分词时要双写的字母上,以及名词的复数形式和那些容易拼写错的词上,如: pianoes, frist, offical 等等。

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。

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.”, 这句话本身无错误,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

了解了命题的原则和特点,做题时就能有的放矢。

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。

2. 短文长度相对固定。只需15行用以设置考点。

3. 一行只有一个错或无错。这个错只能是错一词、缺一词或多一词。要特别注意的是一个词,即不能用两个或三个词来改这个错。

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。也不设词序错误的考点,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

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(√)。

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。

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。

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。

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“√”。

六、答题步骤

前面所谈的是解决战略的问题,使大家加深对“错误”的认识,平时练习时能举一反三,收到最佳效果。现在讨论答题的具体步骤。

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

以 NMET 93 中的短文为例剖析做题过程。

例:

When I have free time I go ^ a long walk. Some (a) for
people read the books or watch television while (b) the
others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all (c) ✓
of these things as well as climbed buildings. (d) climb

Good health is ^ person's most valuable possession(财富). Today, (1) a
it is much easier to be healthy than it is in the past. (2) was
Modern people know more about the health, have better food, (3) the
and to live in cleaner surroundings(环境)。Also, scientists (4) to
and doctors had learned how to deal with many diseases (疾病)。 (5) have
Most people can quickly get for help from a doctor or (6) for
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 (8) more
people in the past. People in industrial countries can (9) ✓
expect to live for twice so long as people who lived (10) as
a few hundred years ago. Therefore, there are still some (11) However
countries there people have shorter lives. They have not (12) where
enough to eat, they live in durty surroundings, and (13) dirty
disease are common. The World Health Organization and, (14) ✓
other organizations are working ^ improve health all over the (15) to
world.

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

A

(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 progress 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 the 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 encourages 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. Beane not to go on to operating any more.
14. My English teacher gave me some advice in how to improve my English.
15. Marx wrote back to Engels to tell him that he was

高中英语第一册

LESSON ONE

A 级

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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. Marx wrote back to Engels to tell him that he was

not too sure two things — the grammar and some of the idioms.

(2)

Karl Marx was a Germany. When he was still young, he was forced to leave his homeland for politics reasons. He went first to Belgium, then to France, and finally to England.

After he went to London, he started working hard to improve his English. He made such a rapid progress that he soon began to write articles with English for a American newspaper. In the years that followed, he kept on study English and using it. He mastered English so good that he was able to write THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE in the language.

In his fifties, he began to learn English. By the end of six months he learned enough to read articles and reports in Russian.

Marx gave some advices on how to learn a foreign language. She mustn't always be translating everything into his own. He must able to use the foreign language freely.

(3)

Mrs Green was eighty. She had a small car and she always drove to the shops on it on Saturday and bought her food.

She did not drive fast, because he was old, but she drove well and never hits anything. Sometimes her grandchildren would say to her, "please don't drive you car, Grandmother. We can bring you to the shops."

But she always said, "No, I like to driving. I've driven for fifty years, and I'm not going to stop now."

Last Saturday she stopped her cars at some traffic lights(交通灯) because they were red, and then it could not start again. The light were green, then yellow, then red, then green again, and her car did not start.

"What am I going to do it now?" she thought.

But then a policeman came and said to her kind,

"Good morning. Don't you like any of our colours today?" (15)

B 级

(1)

An old lady went out for shopping last Tuesday. She (1)
came to a bank and saw a car near to the door. A man (2)
got out it and went into the bank. She looked into the (3)
car. The keys were on the lock. (4)

The old lady took the keys and followed to the man (5)
into the bank. The man took a gun out of his pocket and (6)
said to the clerk (职员), "Give to me all the money!" (7)

But the young lady did not see this. She went to (8)
the man, put the keys in his hand and said, "Young man, (9)
you are foolish! Never left your keys in the car; (10)
someone's going to steal it!" (11)

The man looked at the old woman for few seconds. (12)
Then he looks at the clerk...and then he took his keys, (13)
ran out of bank, got into his car and drove away (14)
quickly, without some money. (15)

(2)

Tom Hofman got to Paris at last. He was received (1)
at the station by Mr Hardly, one of his father's good (2)
friend. Mr Hardly was now working in Paris and he could (3)
speak very well French. (4)

When they came out of the station, Mr Hardly met a (5)
French woman and talked to her. Tom enjoyed listening (6)
to them because he could understand that they were (7)
talking about. He thought he knew French very well, for (8)
he had studied it for half a year before he left the (9)
America. But now in Paris when the French woman told (10)
him a question, he found something had gone wrong. He (11)
was sure that his answer was grammatically (语法上) right. (12)
However, the woman could not understood him. He tried (13)
some other French words, but still he could not make (14)
himself understood. (15)

At last Mr Hardly explained to the woman by using (14)
a very simple French sentence and both of them laughed. (15)
This made Tom to know that it was not enough just to (15)
read a foreign language.

LESSON TWO

A 级

1. I think in the future you can borrow books in the library without leaving your home.
2. Scientists are working hard to turn these ideas to realities.
3. Let us suppose we can visit a home at the end of this century.
4. The boy named Charlie Green is not feeling too good this morning.
5. In a speaker on the wall comes the doctor's voice: "Good morning".
6. I wonder if you can give me some advice on how to learn English well.
7. It looks like rain. You'd better not to ride your bike to the museum.
8. "After all, your birthday is only in two weeks away," Charlie's mother said to him.
9. The teacher's desk is in the front of our desk, isn't it?
10. I'd like to spending my holiday with my parents.
11. Do you wish to place a order for a ten-speed bicycle now?
12. You'd better don't keep the windows open. It's too cold today.
13. In the future people can do shoping without leaving their homes.
14. Peter didn't passed the driving test. After all, he is still a boy.
15. "I know they have some books of basketball," said Charlie's Dad.

(2)

In the future, people can have a medical examine without a doctor or nurse in the room, and do shopping without leaving their home.

(1)

(2)

(3)

Let us suppose we are visiting a home at the end of this century. A boy named Charlie Green is not feeling well this morning. His mother puts a set of sensors in him and plugs them into a wall outlet. Then she speaks to the doctor by a wireless telephone. The doctor examined Charlie through the sensors and says that he has caught a cold and had better to stay home.

- (4) _____
(5) _____
(6) _____
(7) _____
(8) _____
(9) _____

After the medical examination, Charlie and his mother did some shopping by visionphone. His mother wants him to pick out a new bicycle for his birthday, Charlie is interested at model 6, but his mother doesn't place an order right away, for her birthday is in two weeks time.

- (10) _____
(11) _____
(12) _____
(13) _____
(14) _____
(15) _____

Such would be our home in the future.

(3)

Jim had a stomach-ache one afternoon. When he came to breakfast, he was crying. His mother asked him why he was crying. Jim said his stomach hurts. It was because he had eaten too much green apples the day before. She told him going to Dr Scott, who would give him some medicine.

- (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____
(5) _____

Jim got to Dr Scott's office on nine o'clock. He found four peoples sitting in the waiting-room. He had to wait his turn. He didn't see the doctor untill about ten o'clock. When at last he sitted down in the doctor's room, the doctor asked him what was the matter in him. Jim said he had a stomach-ache. Then the doctor asked him if he has eaten any green apples. Jim said that he had. He smiled and the doctor smiled, either. Then the doctor wrote on a piece of paper and told Jim to bring it to a chemist. Jim thanked the doctor and went to a chemist. He sold some medicine. His stomach-ache was soon gone.

- (6) _____
(7) _____
(8) _____
(9) _____
(10) _____
(11) _____
(12) _____
(13) _____
(14) _____
(15) _____

B 级

(1)

You'll see a new doctor at a hospital around London if you go there. He's very clever, but he never speak and he has never gone to school. He can works twenty-

- (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____

four hours a day without rest. He's one metre tall and

has a face as a TV screen. He has no arms or legs, but

he has lots of switches(开关). He is named the Dr Robot.

Doctors often need asking their patients(病人)

some questions. But busy doctors can only use a few

minutes with each a patient. The robot doctor, however,

can ask a patient question for an hour if necessary. So

when the human doctor meets his patient, he already has

a lot of helpful information.

Dr Robot is really quite human. If you answer "No"

to the question "Do you like smoke?" Dr Robot will

reply, "I'm glad to hear that."

Robot doctors help human doctors a lot in their

medical work. But they will never take place of human doctors.

(2)

Many people like to watch TV. Watching TV is one

of the most excited moments of the day. TV brings the

world nearer to people's homes. Some people say TV helps

to make our world small than before. Perhaps they are right.

What's going upon in other countries?

How do people live in forests far, far away?

Is there a good volleyball match somewhere?

What's life likes under water?

Well, just turn on the TV. Turn it off and watch.

You can see a lot of and you can learn a lot. Of

course people can also learn through reading or listening

to radio. But with TV they can hear and watch too,

so they can learn more better.

TV helps opening our eyes. TV often shows us new

things. We can learn newer and better way of doing things.

LESSON THREE

A 级

1. They had heard from elephants, but they had never seen

one with their eyes.

2. They asked the driver to stop the beast so that they