

英语短文改错 三十小时速成训练 最新高考英语题型

李宝忱 编著



学苑出版社

nglish

41.68054
Lbc

最新高考英语题型

英语短文改错 30 小时速成训练

李宝忱 编著

学苑出版社

(京)新登字 151 号

最新高考英语题型
英语短文改错 30 小时速成训练

编 著 者：李宝忱

责任编辑：张世和

封面设计：张 毅

出版发行：学苑出版社 邮政编码：100036

社 址：北京市海淀区万寿路西街 11 号

印 刷：河北省永清县印刷厂

经 销：各地新华书店发行

开 本：787×1092 1/32

印 张：5.125 11 万字

印 数：00001—10100

版 次：1995 年 2 月北京第 1 版第一次

ISBN 7-5077-0934-5/G·471

定 价：3.80 元

学苑版图书印、装错误可随时退换。

前 言

短文改错题型是首先在海南、云南、湖南高考英语(NMET)试卷上出现的。1993年北京、湖北、贵州三省市也采用了NMET试卷,自然也要通过这一题型的检测。

值得引起特别重视的是,1994年采用NMET试卷的省市、自治区已达到24个,即海南、云南、湖南、北京、湖北、贵州、天津、福建、江苏、四川、山东、山西、河北、河南、陕西、甘肃、宁夏、新疆、内蒙古、青海、江西、辽宁、吉林和黑龙江。因此,这些省市、自治区的广大考生和高中学生迫切希望通过有针对性的指导训练,提高英语综合运用能力。本书便是基于这一要求编写的。本书特点是起点低、坡度缓、基础牢、目标明,紧扣大纲,重点突出,培养能力,由浅入深。全书30练,每日一篇,作为平时复习,考前检测使用。

张世茹、肖鹤、晓爽参加了本书的审校工作,在此表示谢意。

本书不足之处,望读者指正。

编 者 1994年9月于北京

目 录

能力训练时间表	(1)
一、短文改错基础常识	(3)
1. 短文改错题型的由来	(3)
2. 短文改错题型特点	(3)
3. 短文改错中的误区所在	(3)
4. 短文改错的做题步骤	(4)
5. 短文改错题型的答题要求细则	(5)
6. NMET 试卷的布局	(5)
二、强化训练 30 次	(7)
三、参考答案 (含两份模拟题答案)	(91)
附录: 1994 年高考试题 (NMET) 及答案	(135)

能力训练时间表

1. ____月____日 阅读短文改错基础常识
2. ____月____日 句子改错 1
3. ____月____日 句子改错 2
4. ____月____日 句子改错 3
5. ____月____日 句子改错 4
6. ____月____日 句子改错 5
7. ____月____日 句子改错 6
8. ____月____日 句子改错 7
9. ____月____日 短文改错 1 (A) (B)
10. ____月____日 短文改错 2 (A) (B)
11. ____月____日 短文改错 3 (A) (B)
12. ____月____日 短文改错 4 (A) (B)
13. ____月____日 短文改错 5 (A) (B)
14. ____月____日 短文改错 6 (A) (B)
15. ____月____日 短文改错 7 (A) (B)
16. ____月____日 短文改错 8 (A) (B)
17. ____月____日 短文改错 9 (A) (B)
18. ____月____日 短文改错 10 (A) (B)
19. ____月____日 短文改错 11 (A) (B)
20. ____月____日 短文改错 12 (A) (B)

21. ____月____日 短文改错 13 (A) (B)
22. ____月____日 短文改错 14 (A) (B)
23. ____月____日 短文改错 15 (A) (B)
24. ____月____日 短文改错 16 (A) (B)
25. ____月____日 短文改错 17 (A) (B)
26. ____月____日 短文改错 18 (A) (B)
27. ____月____日 短文改错 19 (A) (B)
28. ____月____日 短文改错 20 (A) (B)
29. ____月____日 NMET 1
30. ____月____日 NMET 2

一、短文改错基础常识

1. 短文改错题型的由来

短文改错是一道新题型。主要考查学生在语篇中综合运用英语知识的准确性。它最早出现在 1991 年海南、湖南、云南采用的国家高等学校入学英语考试即 NMET 试卷上。题数 15 个，共计 15 分。

2. 短文改错题型特点

短文改错共有 15 个小题，本题给出一篇难度适中的短文，分为 15 行用黑体印出。要求考生判断各行是否有错，如有错误即将其改正。错误的类型包括拼写、词法、句法、动词时态、语篇结构、行文逻辑等。故有人把此题叫认错改错。显然辨认错误是第一步，改错是第二步，如果错都认不出来，当然无从改起。该题的主要目的是通过上述灵活多变的形式，测定出考生综合运用语言能力的准确性和熟练程度。

3. 短文改错中的误区所在

误区即错误的集中点，一般有下列 10 种：

① 虚设，以假乱真，即本无错，故意设疑，检测学生知识的巩固性。

② 句子之间衔接不当，不合行文逻辑。

③ 句法错误，多指一致关系、词序、直接引语、间接引语、各种复合句、反意疑问句、否定句、虚拟语句……等方面的错

误。

④ 词法错误，包括各种词类用法上的错误，诸如名词的性和数，不定代词的确切使用，形容词、副词的级，数词的书写，动词的时和态，其中非谓语动词的使用尤为重要。

⑤ 用词不妥，这类错误多半是关于使用同义词、反义词、相似词语的混淆，或词语搭配不当，或使用的场合欠妥。

⑥ 惯用语、英语中的固定词组，其意义往往不能靠字面直译，这一部分包括一些常用固定词组用法上的错误。

⑦ 拼写错误，拼写错误的类型有漏掉字母，多加字母，字母前后颠倒，按读音拼写而不按照拼写规则拼写等。

⑧ 需要根据上下文正确理解增加单词或去掉多余的词。

⑨ 标点符号使用不当。

⑩ 书写格式不符合要求。

以上 10 种错误在一篇短文中不可能都出现。命题是从强调双基角度或从英、汉语言文字互译中容易错误或含混之处有针对性地设疑，从而检测学生英语综合运用知识的能力。

4. 短文改错的做题步骤

① 通读全篇，掌握主旨。确定其题材、体裁、背景知识、论点、论证、时间、地点、人物、事件，以便居高临下，统率全局。语言使用必须词不离句，句不离文。将其放在大小背景下，才易找出错误，加以修正。如时态、行文，都要在全篇中加以辨认。

② 前后呼应、上下对照、层层划分、句句核实、字字斟酌。按照上述 10 种误区加以细细检测。

③ 逐项修正，先易后难。修改时对照 10 种错误一行一行地查阅，加以修订。当然语言是非常多变的，表达的内容也十

分广泛，不可能在固定的条文中一一找到现成的答案，但只要英语方面具有扎实的基础，具有一定的阅读理解的能力，将短文中的大多数错误改正出来，还是不难做到的。最后剩下两个小题一时做起来有困难，可以待进行试卷的检查时再进行改正，甚至也可以猜测性地予以判断。

④ 复读全文，融汇贯通。从头到尾地读一遍短文，按照时间顺序、情节发展、中心内容，推理循章。掌握了文章主旨后，再按句法要求、词类规则，一一加以订正。凡是认为准确无误的答案就不要再管它。凡是有待进一步思考的答案，要充分调动平时的知识积累，细细地寻找依据，获得语感，最后作出迅速判断。这里顺便提醒考生的是，如果没有充分把握推翻第一次的判断，那么一定要以第一判断为准，切勿胡乱加以改动。

5. 短文改错题型的答题要求细则

短文改错题要求考生对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断，是对还是错。

如果是对，在该行右边的横线上画一个勾(✓)；如果是错误(每行不会多于一个错误)，则按情况改错如下：

此行多一词：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉，在该行右边横线上写上该词，并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一词：在缺词处加一个漏字符(Λ)，在该行右边横线上写上该加的词。

此行错一词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的请不要改。

6. NMET 试卷的布局

NMET 的布局如下表：

题 号	内 容	题 数	计 分
I	单项填空	40	40
II	完形填空	20	30
III	阅读理解	20	40
IV	短文改错	15	15
V	书面表达	1	25

二、强化训练 30 次

句子改错 1

1. You are Germen. They are Frenchmans.
2. Her shoe is under the single bed.
3. Li Chen made great progresses in Japanese.
4. There are a lot of sheeps on the grass.
5. Inks, papers, soaps and breads are sold in the grocery.
6. He is ^{his} Zhuge Liang of our class.
7. We have the breakfast at seven every day.
8. We are playing the volleyball.
9. Yesterday was the Youth Day.
10. The singer likes the orange best.
11. What a lovely ^{day} weather it is!
12. My elder sister is three years ^{older} elder than I.
13. Children are ^{interested in reading} interesting to read the storybooks.
14. She sings very ^{well} good.
15. Mary is taller than any ^{other} girls in her class.

句子改错 2

1. You do not write like I. *as I do*
2. Mary does not look as her sister.
look like

3. You are not so young ^{as} like him.
4. I haven't got any paper, pen and ink here.
5. He ate ^{too} very much, and became ill.
6. He arrived in Nanjing three days before.
7. He didn't come. His brother didn't come too.
8. It was seven years since I lived in England.
9. Look at these clouds. It'll ^{be going to} rain.
10. The train ^{will be going} goes at the present speed until it reaches Shanghai at about ten o'clock tonight.
11. The experiment proved that Galileo's theory of falling objects ^{is} was true.
12. They ^{are leaving} left for London sometime next week.
13. Who brought you the news that the enemy ^{had} surrendered?
14. You need ^{don't} not to worry yourself about anything.
15. Many a foreign guest ^{has} have come to China for touring Great Wall.

句子改错 3

1. I want more some pictures.
2. My that book was bought yesterday.
3. Her all dictionaries ^{are} on the desk.
4. Myself and my mother have been to Nanjing.
5. She held a shirt in ^{her} left hand, and a skirt in ^{her} right hand.
6. They think ^{it's easy} to learn maths easy.
7. You, Mike, will have to look after himself.

8. The climate of Beijing is colder than Shanghai.
9. "Someone will have to answer for it." "Not you or I."
10. I know little English, but a little Japanese.
11. May I borrow few books from you?
12. Tom and Dick were all very tired, but none of them would stop to take a rest.
13. Two students in our class are from the North. Others are all from the South..
14. What time is now? Now is eight.
15. It'll take us one hour and fifteen minutes to go the Great Wall.

句子改错 4

1. You had better to come before three.
2. This must not be the bike you want.
3. She need finish her Exercise one today.
4. You must not go with us as you are not feeling well.
5. I forgot telling him about it when I left the classroom.
6. The doctor advised him to avoid to smoke.
7. The chairman of the meeting said, "The meeting will begin in a minute. Please stop to talk."
8. He reminds me of going to that factory tomorrow morning.
9. Tell him don't be late for the meeting.
10. He persists to do morning exercises every day.
11. Children are fond to listen to stories.

12. On the wall there is a picture by Dick.
13. I forgot handing in my homework this morning.
14. He looks very tired. He must go to bed too late last night.
15. He began realizing his mistakes.

句子改错 5

1. What did the old worker say moved us deeply.
2. Where has he gone is we all don't know.
3. Would you ask her to tell us how old is she?
4. Will you tell me what time is it now by your watch?
5. Jack is one of the students who gets to school on time.
6. Mike was the only one of the students who were present at the meeting ahead of time.
7. Though he has walked a long way, but he doesn't look a bit tired.
8. You want to be in good health, you must train hard.
9. He asked me whether (if) did you know John?
10. The teacher said sit down please.
11. We are impossible to accomplish this task without the support of the masses.
12. They caught the thief to the police-station.
13. He called me to do the work.
14. His name is called Li Kang.
15. We are preparing to play basketball.

句子改错 6

1. Have you read the editorial on today's newspaper?
2. There are some pictures above the wall.
3. The workers have spent a lot of time for technical innovation.
4. The answer of this question is quite simple.
5. I prefer green tea than black tea.
6. You must according to your doctor's advice.
7. They acrossed the bridge and soon got to the clinic.
8. Neither you nor he are right.
9. As our teacher said that we should practise speaking English after class.
10. This machine was made neither in Nanjing or in Shanghai.
11. He took a rest until he had finished his work.
12. Since you know it already, so I needn't tell you.
13. I know where the new stadium is and how to get there.
14. We got on the school bus, and which took us straight to the People's Square.
15. Yesterday we saw the film is very interesting.

句子改错 7

1. I study English and Germany.
2. Both of them are Belgium.

3. Pictures of many TV set models are flashed in the screen.

4. It's right to say: "I am a French."

5. My father bought me a ten speeds bicycle yesterday.

6. John has so few friends that he feels alone.

7. So would be our home in the future.

8. I hope you to be a scientist when you grow up.

9. We all agree with this matter.

10. You can climb the tree. I think I can too climb it.

11. He can lift the heavy box and I can lift it and too.

12. He did not receive her letter. I did either.

13. He seldom went there by himself, wasn't there?

14. He read today's newspaper then he was waiting for the bus.

15. Because of it is dark, we'd better go home.

短文改错 1

(A)

Kuwait is a small Asia country
in Arabian Gulf.

(1) _____

It is small, and it is very rich.

(2) _____

(3) _____

It is rich on oil.

(4) _____