



丛书主编 孙金冠宇

高 考 英 语

短文改错与书面表达  
100篇

大 突 破

Kingdom 100



- 强化高考难点
- 训练书面表达
- 纠正语法错误
- 突破短文改错

山西出版传媒集团 山西教育出版社

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责任编辑 潘 峰

助理编辑 冯 汀

复 审 康 健

终 审 张沛泓

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# 目 录

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## *Contents*

短文改错篇 .....	(1)
考查方式 .....	(1)
解题技巧 .....	(1)
金典试题讲解 .....	(3)
金典试题训练 .....	(9)
书面表达篇 .....	(29)
考查方式及要求 .....	(29)
如何提高书面表达能力 .....	(29)
写作程序 .....	(31)
金典试题讲解 .....	(34)
金典试题训练 .....	(64)
参考答案 .....	(92)





## 短文改错篇

短文改错是集语法知识与语言技能为一体的综合性英语试题。它涉及词汇、语法、句型结构等方面的知识和逻辑情理的推断和综合辨析能力,是一种在较高层次上考查考生对英语知识的掌握和语言综合运用能力的测试题型。

### 考查方式

短文改错的目的是测试考生发现、判断、纠正一些词法、句法以及语篇中的行文逻辑等方面错误的的能力。它既能考查考生的词汇和语法方面的能力,也能考查考生的阅读理解能力。其考查要点的主要方面有:

#### 1. 词法的测试

词法的测试包括:(1)定冠词和不定冠词的用法;(2)名词的单复数和名词所有格;(3)动词的时态、语态、语气、情态动词和非谓语动词等;(4)人称代词的格、物主代词、指示代词、连接代词、不定代词等的用法;(5)介词的搭配;(6)并列连词、从属连词的用法;(7)形容词、副词的区别以及比较级和最高级的用法;(8)固定搭配和习惯用法。

#### 2. 句法的测试

句法的测试包括:(1)主谓语在数上的一致;(2)名词性从句;(3)定语从句;(4)强调句型;(5)句子结构的连贯性、完整性、对等性及逻辑性。

#### 3. 语篇的测试

语篇的测试包括:(1)上下文中的时态是否一致;(2)上下文中的代词是否一致;(3)上下文中的逻辑是否一致;(4)上下文中的词、词组、从句的替代是否正确。

### 解题技巧

1. 通读全文,了解短文的中心意思,把握全篇的时态、人称及行文逻辑。尤其是行文逻辑方面的错误,有时孤立地读一个单句时是没有错误的(或是不易看出错误)。但是,如果联系上下文,就会发现该句的问题所在。在通读全文的同时把一些比较容易的或是明显的错误先改好,这样也为再进行分析、分句改错时,起到了降低难度的作用。

2. 分句阅读,逐行找错。做完上述工作后,就要进入逐行改错的阶段。这时就要对文中的词法、句法和语篇(详见考查要点)角度着重分析和特别注意。

3. 最后,把改好后的短文再阅读一遍,检验答案是否正确,感觉是否还有不妥之处,最终形成定稿。

除了多做改错专项练习外,也要做与短文改错题型相关的其他练习。比如:

1. 在平时写作过程中就要十分注意自己容易犯的语法错误。善于总结一些错误类型并加以强化练习,最终达到正确地使用英语的目的。

2. 还可以通过看其他同学的习作,欣赏的同时也可有意识地把该习作进行一下“改错”。

3. 平时还可以多进行单句改错练习,逐渐体会和把握短文改错这一题型的规律。

短文改错考查学生在语篇中综合运用英语的能力。

此题要求你对一段文章改错,先对每一行作出判断:是对还是错。如果是对的,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);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:在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。



## 一、冠词的错误规律和改正方法

冠词常见错误有:表示特指不用 the;表示“一个”不用 a/an;不需要冠词,却有冠词;a 与 an 混用等。考生应增强对冠词常见错误的识别意识。

**例 1** Ten minutes later, the firemen came and put out fire.

分析

此处 fire 特指上文提到的火灾, fire 前面应加 the。

**例 2** I was a high school student then, from low-income family.

分析

family 是可数名词, low-income 前面应加 a。

**例 3** ..., we have made a great progress.

分析

progress 是不可数名词, 应去掉 a。

**例 4** After quick supper, Tom returned to the cinema.

分析

quick 前面应加 a, a quick supper 表示“一顿简便的晚餐”。



## 二、代词的错误规律和改正方法

解题时考生应细心分析每个动作的执行者与承受者, 从而确定人称代词。

### →1. 缺少人称代词错误

**例** ... to write this letter to tell how much I enjoyed my stay ...

分析

tell 句式为 tell sb. sth., 此处根据句意, tell 后面应加 you。

### →2. 人称代词属格错误

**例** We often played a trick on himself.

分析

词组 play a trick on sb. 中 sb. 为宾格形式, 所以此处应将 himself 改为 him。

### →3. 代词偷换错误

**例** Thank you so much for your party on Christmas Eve. All of them enjoyed it very much.

分析

根据上下文意思, them 应改为 us。



### 三、名词的错误规律和改正方法

名词错误主要体现在名词单、复数形式的错误。确定名词单、复数有以下几种方法:看修饰语;看主语和谓语一致性;可数名词前无单数修饰语时,名词词尾应加-s;还要注意不可数名词不要加-s等。

**例 1** We are leaving for our hometowns to spend the winter vacations.

表示“寒/暑假”,vacation 应用单数,故去掉 vacations 后面的-s。

**例 2** One of their first model was ...

one of + 名词的复数形式,在这种结构中,后面的名词应用复数。所以,model 改为 models。



### 四、连词的错误规律和改正方法

出现并列句和主从复合句时,考生应分析句子的逻辑关系。出现定语从句时考生应分析先行词在从句中所作的成分,从而正确使用连词。

**例 1** Not all people like to work and everyone likes to play.

前文说并非所有的人都喜欢工作,下文说每个人都喜欢玩,是转折关系,所以,and 应改为 but。

**例 2** ... he put them in a secret place where I couldn't find.

这是定语从句,从句中缺少 find 的宾语,所以,where 应改为 which 或 that。



### 五、形容词与副词的错误规律和改正方法

这类错误主要为形容词与副词的混用。解题时应把握形容词与副词的区别:一些感官动词后面只能用形容词作表语;修饰名词用形容词;修饰动词、分词、整个句子以及形容词时用副词等。

**例** Football is not too badly as long as I watch it with my dad!

这里需要形容词作表语,故将 badly 改为 bad。



### 六、动词时态的错误规律和改正方法

解题时考生应借助于特定的语境、特定的时间状语、特定的句意及逻辑关系或连词的对应性原则,正确调整时态。





### →1. 根据时态环境判断时态错误

例 Charles Rolls, a car maker, was very interested in Royce's car, and soon Rolls and Royce go into business together.

根据上一句 was interested, go 应改为过去时 went。

### →2. 根据时间状语判断时态错误

例 Since long ago, many adults and children called their friends together...

与 since(自从……到现在)搭配要用现在完成时,所以, called 前应加 have。

### →3. 根据连词的对应性原则判断时态错误

例 We named him Jack and keep him for about three years.

前边有 named, 这里 and 连接的两个动词应该保持时态一致, 所以, keep 应改为 kept。



## 七、语态的错误规律和改正方法

语态错误主要体现在该用主动语态却用被动语态, 该用被动语态却用主动语态。考生应根据句意分析主语是动作的执行者还是承受者, 从而使用正确的语态。

例 After the drive, it was cost just over £2...

cost 是不及物动词, 没有被动语态, 所以应去掉 was。



## 八、介词的错误规律和改正方法

介词错误主要体现在介词多用、少用、误用; 介词后不用-ing 形式等。

例 1 In 1907, a silver Ghost broke the world's record by drive...

by 是介词, 后面只能接-ing 形式; by doing sth. 指通过某种方式, 所以, drive 应改为 driving。

例 2 We're leaving from our hometowns to spend the winter...

根据上下文本句表示“动身去……”, 所以, from 应改为 for。

例 3 Will you join in the tourist group...?

join + 组织, 团体。根据这个句型, 应去掉 in。

例 4 ... players kicked a ball each other.

kick a ball to sb. 把球踢给某人, 所以, each 前应加 to。



## 九、非谓语动词的错误规律和改正方法

非谓语动词的错误主要表现为谓语动词与非谓语动词混用以及非谓语动词各种形式的混用。考生应注意只要不作谓语就不能用动词形式而只能用非谓语动词形式;表示人的心理状态,用-ed形式;表示主语的特征,用-ing形式。

**例1** I still remember going there early and felt anxious about...

分析

remember 后面跟 doing 表示“记得做过某事”,这里 and 连接 going 和 felt,所以,felt 应改为 feeling。

**例2** We're busy prepare for our trips.

分析

be busy doing“忙于做某事”,所以,prepare 应改为 preparing。

**例3** He would also catch the food throwing to him...

分析

根据句意“他会抓住扔给他的食物”,我们知道,food 应该是被扔过来的,所以,throwing 应改为 thrown。



## 十、主谓一致的错误规律和改正方法

主谓一致的错误常设计成主语为复数,谓语动词却用单数;或主语为单数,谓语动词却用复数。解题时考生应认真分析主语和谓语的单、复数,从而使用正确的动词形式等。

**例** But not all information are good to society.

分析

information 是不可数名词,谓语动词应用单数,故 are 应改为 is。



## 十一、动词的错误规律和改正方法

动词错误主要体现在缺漏实义动词(尤其是 be)或动词的误用等。考生解题时应以动词为突破口,分析句子是否有动词,或者动词用得是否准确。

**例1** I often dream of a teacher.

分析

dream of 后面缺实义动词,且应为-ing形式,所以,of 后应加上 being 或 becoming。

**例2** In American big cities,thousands sell tickets to watch football or basketball games.

分析

人们“买”票观看足球或篮球赛,故将 sell 改为 buy。



## 十二、句式结构中平行、并列关系混乱的错误规律和改正方法

平行并列关系混乱主要体现在由 and 等词连接的谓语动词时态不一致或形式不一致上。

**例 1** As we climbed the mountains, we fed monkeys, visiting temples and told stories.

句中用了三个并列的谓语动词,应将 visiting 改为 visited。

**例 2** It was very kind of you to meet me at the railway and drove me to your home.

句中 drove 应改为 drive,才能与前面的 to meet 保持平行并列关系。



## 十三、行文逻辑的错误规律和改正方法

行文逻辑错误可从上下文关联中体现出来。一般有肯定、否定的错误等,此种错误一般通过语法无法找出。

**例** Now someone at home reads instead after the TV was sold.

根据原文可知,电视机卖掉以后全家人都读书,故应将 someone 改为 everyone。



## 十四、短文改错

**例** Two Germany tourists in Spain were having great language trouble in a cafe with waiters. A glass of milk was that they wanted, but they were unable to make the waiter understood. At last one of them took out of his pen and drew a cow on a piece of paper. The waiter smiles, nodded and dashed off. He returned back with two tickets to the bullfight(斗牛比赛). At the sight of the two tickets they were surprised, knowing what use there was in have the two tickets.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

1. [Germany 改为 German] 解析: Germany 意为“德国,德语”,而 German 意为“德国的,德国人”。两个德国人应为 two Germans。
2. ✓
3. [that 改为 what] 解析:从句子结构来看,what 引导表语从句,并且在表语从句中作动词 want 的宾语,而 that 在引导表语从句时只能充当连接词,不能充当宾语。
4. [understood 改为 understand] 解析:根据句子的意义,waiter 和 understand 之间具有主动关系,不需要过去分词,用省略 to 的不定式充当宾补,构成 make sb. do sth. 结构。
5. [去掉 of] 解析:take out sth. 意为“把某东西拿出来”,而 take sth. out of...意为“从某处把某东西拿来”,of 后跟表示出处的名词,此处 of 是多余词。
6. [smiles 改为 smiled] 解析:短文叙述的是一件过去发生的事情,用一般过去时来保持时态的一致性。

7. [去掉 back] 解析: return 表示“回来, 返回”, 如果再与 back 连用构成语义重复, 因此 return 和 back 不能同时使用。

8. [to 改为 for] 解析: ticket 后跟 for, 表示“……的票”。

9. [knowing 前加 not] 解析: 本句从语法上分析没有错误, 但逻辑上不对。既然对票感到吃惊, 那么应该是“不”知道票有什么用。

10. [have 改为 having] 解析: in 是介词, 后跟名词、代词或动名词作宾语。

**例2** Animals are close friends of human being. Their existence, 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
especially the existence of rare animals make the whole world lively 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
and colorful. Unfortunately, we heard such a news recently that rare 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
animals, even keeping in the zoo, couldn't escape being hurt and killed, 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
which we can feel nothing but shocked. The reason why it happened 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
was that some people lack understanding about these animals and caring for them. 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
However, we should study and publicize the information about 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
rare animals, and keep it in mind that protecting animals is the duty of 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
everyone. At the same time, we should make active and effective measures. 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
After all, protecting animals is protecting us. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1. [being 改为 beings] 解析: human being 是可数名词, 前面无冠词时, 应该用复数形式表示泛指意义。

2. [make 改为 makes] 解析: 此句的主语是 existence, 是单数形式, 所以谓语动词也应该用单数形式。

3. [去掉 a] 解析: news 是不可数名词, 其前不能用不定冠词。

4. [keeping 改为 kept] 解析: 此句中 keep 和 rare animals 之间是被动关系, 所以要用过去分词作定语。

5. [which 前加 at] 解析: 此句是定语从句, 但是关系代词 which 并不在句子中作宾语, 而应该作介词的宾语, 说明对动物被伤害和猎杀这件事表示震惊。

6. [was 改为 is] 解析: 分析事情发生的原因, 说明现在的情况, 用现在时态。

7. [However 改为 Therefore] 解析: 从上下文逻辑关系上看, 此处并不表示转折, 而表示因果关系。

8. ✓

9. [make 改为 take] 解析: 搭配错误, “采取措施”应该用动词 take 和 measures 构成固定搭配 take measures。

10. [us 改为 ourselves] 解析: 根据上文, protecting animals 的逻辑主语应该是 we, 所以表语中 protecting 之后用反身代词 ourselves 才符合句意。





# 金典试题训练

## 句子改错

下列各句中的四个画线部分有一处是错误的,请找出并更正。

1. Not till the winter of 1947, when we started land reform in our district, he came back for two months.  
A B C D
2. We decided to sink another twenty wells before the spring ploughing, and make an effort to get the channels(渠道) finishing.  
A B C D
3. All the work on the wells are easily done with, but pumps are still a big problem.  
A B C D
4. By saving money out of the amount that should have spent on food and clothes, I managed to send him to school for three years.  
A B C D
5. The doctor scarcely got into bed when the doorbell rang.  
A B C D
6. The family being poor, but the Smiths did manage to send the child to a technical school and later to an institute of technology.  
A B C D
7. With tear in my eyes, I begged him to come home.  
A B C D
8. It was not until the war was over when he came back to his laboratory.  
A B C D
9. It was wrong for you to think there is no point(必要) in sending the girls to school.  
A B C D
10. The last bus must go, there is no point in waiting here at the bus stop.  
A B C D
11. What about meeting in the school gate at eight o'clock this evening?  
A B C D
12. He just couldn't imagine to live an active life like that.  
A B C D
13. Another interesting word is "want", that usually means "wish" or "desire", but may also mean "lack" or "need".  
A B C D
14. He must have been working very hard, otherwise, he could not make such improvement.  
A B C D
15. They kept coming to the hospital to see her.  
A B C D
16. His face lit up when he heard that his son had elected one of the model workers of the year.  
A B C D

17. With so many people helped, we're sure to complete the task in time.  
A B C D
18. For a long time they have been looked forward to visiting Beijing.  
A B C D
19. Xiao Li's sister's husband's mother is to be married her daughter to  
A B C  
an honest peasant.  
D
20. He mustn't have received the letter yet, for I posted it this morning.  
A B C D
21. Don't you think that unwise to climb the mountain without a guide?  
A B C D
22. It is important that you got everything ready without delay.  
A B C D
23. He worked from morning till night, with little to eat and only a tiny place to live.  
A B C D
24. It's no use to regret what has been done.  
A B C D
25. The headmaster and English teacher referred to have been working at it.  
A B C D
26. It is high time you go to see the film with your mother.  
A B C D
27. He observed the thief to open the door and enter the lonely room.  
A B C D
28. On Sundays the Turners don't allow their child to play outside, nor they allow him to  
A B C D  
 watch TV.
29. A child as she is, she knows a great deal.  
A B C D
30. I couldn't help to give Xiao Li a friendly smile to let her know that it was kind of her.  
A B C D
31. The parents tried all they could to prevent their son to fail in the exam.  
A B C D
32. Yesterday I attended the meeting, on which we quarreled one another about what  
A B C D  
 the headmaster said.
33. We pledged (发誓) ourselves and the Communist Party which we belong prove  
A B  
worthy of our trust, and to build up in Britain a revolutionary party of which we could be  
C D  
 proud.
34. This is the more instructive film that I've ever seen.  
A B C D
35. Your bike needs to wash because it is covered with mud all over.  
A B C D
36. You see, there are so much more important things to be attended to (照料).  
A B C D
37. She felt disappointed when she found out they had gone to the Great Wall except  
A B C D  
 her.



38. They'll do anything they can cure him of the disease.  
A B C D
39. You haven't heard of him for three years ago, have you?  
A B C D
40. "You must have told me about it." "Yes. But I thought you might not be interested in it."  
A B C D
41. We have two spare rooms upstairs, neither of which have been much used in the last few years.  
D A B C
42. The number of the graduates of our school rise to one thousand a year.  
A B C D
43. Cups and plates are made in china, not glass.  
A B C D
44. When you speak English, be sure to make yourself understand.  
A B C D
45. He is an English, so he speaks English better than any other student in his class.  
A B C D
46. Last night he did nothing but to write to Xiao Li. This means: Last night he only wrote Xiao Li a letter.  
D A B C
47. There were such few exceptions that the fingers of my hands were enough to count them. (如有例外,也是屈指可数。)  
D A B C
48. Well, I married you in spite of it, and I don't regret to do so.  
A B C D
49. You mustn't ask me such unpleasant questions, or else, I'd really be made not love you.  
A B C D
50. He arrived at the classroom at three o'clock, and the first person he saw was Lao Hong himself, seating in a corner, staring out of the window.  
A B C D

短文改错



1

Henry and I are good friends but we have something in common. I sometimes wonder that why we are friends at all. Henry is always busy with reading books. Every time he gets so good mark that I sometimes feel envy for his intelligence. My trouble is I'm one of those lazy persons. After school at the dormitory, the only thing which interested me is listening to music. I have a big collection of records but all day long the only thing I think is when I'm going to get back to the dormitory listen to a new piece.

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2

Dear Li Ming,

It's been three months that you left for Africa, and with a great pleasure I got your letter yesterday. In your letter you told me something what you had seen and heard there. I also wanted to know which school you are in, and since English spoken there, whether you have any trouble in understanding it and make yourself understood.

Do you spend as much time as you can learn English? Do you often miss your old friends? By the way, will you be so kind to send me one of your latest photos, and send me some English readings?

I'm looking forward to hear from you soon.

Yours sincerely,  
Liu Hai

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3

My hometown is a pretty city, so people there are kind and polite. With coming of spring, grass and trees turn green, and flowers grew in many colors. In summer, the sea under the blue skies is even more beautiful. After autumn arrives, the city looks as an old man with leaves fallen from the trees. In winter,

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a lot of white birds come to my city for food. I can wait more patiently above the sea for quite a long time. While they find fish come to the surface, they fly down immediate and catch them without delay. That is my city, and I love it very much.

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#### 4

Elizabeth was a much pretty girl, and her parents were rich. A lot of young men wanted to marry her, and she was not satisfied with any of them. One evening, some of the handsome young men come to ask her to become his wife. She answered, "No, William. I won't marry you. I want to marry a man who can play the music, sing and dance very well, who can tell really interested stories, who doesn't smoke or drinking, who stays at home at night and who stops talking if I'm tired listening." The young man got up and said to her, "It is a man you are looking for. It is a television."

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#### 5

I have been planning to join in our college basketball team next year, so now I am spending as more time as I can with other people who likes to play. They are teaching me the most important rule and techniques of the game, and I am getting the better all the time. We have a neighborhood team that play against other teams in the area. One of my neighbors is helping rest of us improved our skills. Tonight we are playing against one of the best teams in the city, and I think we can beat them if we won't make any mistakes.

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#### 6

Mary was an university student. She didn't have very much money and her parents were not rich, and she had an uncle who had been fortunate enough to collect great wealthy. He always gave her valuable Christmas and birthday present. When her uncle's birthday came around, Mary want to buy him something real special, but because he was rich, she did not know how to get him. She went into the best shop in her town and explained what her problem was to one of helpful

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