



WU DI YING YU BEI KA  
考试提分必备

(高考版)

俞平 / 编著

单词运用



句子结构

# 无敌英语备考

篇章行文

短文改错

根据最新高考题型编写

点模拟训练



English

朝华出版社

高 考 版

# 无敌英语备考

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## 短文改错

俞 平 编著

朝 华 出 版 社

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# 目 录

<b>第一章</b>	<b>短文改错概述</b> .....	( 1 )
第一节	短文改错的命题特点 .....	( 1 )
第二节	短文改错测试要点 .....	( 2 )
<b>第二章</b>	<b>词法改错</b> .....	( 4 )
第一节	名词错误改正 .....	( 4 )
第二节	动词错误改正 .....	( 14 )
第三节	形容词和副词错误改正 .....	( 52 )
第四节	冠词错误改正 .....	( 63 )
第五节	代词错误改正 .....	( 72 )
第六节	数词错误改正 .....	( 83 )
第七节	介词错误改正 .....	( 86 )
第八节	连词错误改正 .....	( 96 )
<b>第三章</b>	<b>句法改错</b> .....	( 106 )
第一节	否定句错误改正 .....	( 106 )

▲无敌英语备考·短文改错▲

第二节	名词性从句错误改正 .....	(111)
第三节	强调句错误改正 .....	(116)
第四节	定语从句错误改正 .....	(119)
第五节	附加疑问句错误改正 .....	(126)
第六节	主谓一致错误改正 .....	(132)
第七节	省略句错误改正 .....	(141)
第八节	替代错误改正 .....	(145)

## 第四章 篇章改错技能综合训练..... (148)

第一节	解题思路与指导 .....	(148)
第二节	篇章改错综合练习 .....	(188)
第三节	篇章改错综合练习参考答案 .....	(226)

# 第一章 短文改错概述

## 第一节 短文改错的命题特点

近几年的短文改错题是一篇 100 字左右的短文。短文中有 10 行标出了题号,每个题号后面有一短横线。要求考生判断各行是否有错,如果没错,即在横线上画一个勾(√);若有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

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

该行缺一个词: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。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,并在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改动。

现以 99NMET 短文改错题为例说明:

N

The Problem with Television

Now I can't watch much television but a few years 1. much  
ago I was used to watch it every night. I was 2. was

often a little tired after a day's work and watch 3. watching  
TV demands very little effort. Unfortunate, there 4. Unfortunately  
are too many people among my family. Some 5. in  
wanted to see the programme while others preferred 6. one  
another. I am happy with any programme but the 7. was  
others spent a lot \ time arguing and there was no 8. of  
way of settling the matter except by selling the 9. ✓  
set. Now someone at home reads instead. 10. everyone

## 第二节 短文改错测试要点

短文改错题的宗旨是测试考生发现、判断、纠正文章中的词法、句法及语篇中的行文逻辑等方面错误的能力。它既考查考生的词汇和语法方面的语言能力,也考查考生的阅读理解能力。它是一种在较高层次上考查考生对英语知识的掌握和综合运用语言能力的测试题型。

短文改错题的考查内容主要集中在三个方面:

### 一、词法的测试

1. 名词的单复数和名词所有格。
2. 动词的时态、语态、语气、非谓语动词、情态动词等。
3. 不定冠词和定冠词的用法。
4. 并列连词和从属连词的用法。
5. 常见介词的用法。
6. 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。

7. 形容词和副词的区别及其比较级和最高级的用法。

8. 固定搭配及惯用法。

## 二、句法的测试

1. 名词性从句尤其是宾语从句。

2. 主谓在数上的一致。

3. 定语从句尤其是关系代词和关系副词的选用。

4. 强调句。

5. 否定句。

6. 反意问句。

7. 省略句。

8. 词、词组、从句的替代。

9. 句子结构的完整性、对等性、连贯性及逻辑一致性。

## 三、语篇的测试

1. 上下文中的代词一致。

2. 上下文中的时态呼应。

3. 上下文中的逻辑一致。



## 第二章 词法改错

### 第一节 名词错误改正

#### 一、可数名词改错方法

对可数名词的检测大都集中于可数名词数的变化,在短文改错中针对可数名词的考查大都涉及其数的变化。在可数名词数的变化上应注意:

1. 可数名词有单、复数形式。其复数形式大多是在词尾加-s 或-es。

但有些名词变化不规则,如:child→children, man→men, foot→feet, mouse→mice, goose→geese, ox→oxen 等。

例题:

There are several childs playing on the playground near her  
A B  
house, but your child isn't among them.  
C D

解析:B 错。child 的复数形式应为 children。

2. 有些名词单、复数形式相同,如:sheep, deer, Chinese, Japanese, Swiss, 等。

词法改错

例题:

There are 200 sheeps on the farm , but there are only 30 goats .  
A B C D

解析:A 错。sheep 的单、复数形式相同。

3. 有些名词形式上是单数,却表示复数意义,如: people (人民), police, cattle, mankind(人类)等。

例题:

The condition of menkind has been improved by recent technological advances .  
A B C D

解析:B 错。mankind 没有复数形式。

4. 有些名词却只有复数形式,如: clothes, glasses, trousers, shoes, scissors, goods(货物)等。

例题:

His opinion is that clothes does not make the man .  
A B C D

解析:C 错。clothes 是复数形式,所以 does not 应改为 do not。

5. 有些名词形式上是复数,实际上却是单数。如: news, means(手段), maths, physics, politics 等。

例题:

Before the automobile, the horse-drawn carriage was the primary mean of private transportation .  
A B C D

解析:D 错。表“手段”时应用 means。

6. 要特别注意一些复合名词的复数形式,一般是把其中的中心词(即被修饰的那个名词变为复数形式),如:looker-on→lookers-on, son-in-law→sons-in-law 等。

而有些则是特殊变化,如:grown-up→grown-ups, man teacher→men teachers, girl student→girl students 等。

例题:

Children enjoy telling and listening to ghosts stories, especially on Halloween night.

A

B

C

D

解析:C 错。“鬼的故事”其复数形式应为 ghost stories。

## 二、不可数名词改错方法

1. 不可数名词一般只有单数形式,其前面不用不定冠词(a, an)和限定词 another 来修饰。绝大部分抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词都是不可数名词。如:advice, cash, clothing, food, fruit, pay, homework, housework, furniture, information, knowledge, music, money, population, scenery, luggage (baggage), damage, bread, equipment, hair, meat, rice, tea 等等。

例题:

Tom was upset last night because he had to do lots of homeworks.

A

B

C

D

解析:D 错。homework 没有复数形式,其后不能加 s。

2. 有些不可数名词在某种情况下也可作可数名词,并且有复数形式,如:a work(一件作品), works(著作), a glass(一只玻璃杯), glasses(眼镜), a paper(一篇论文), papers(文件)等等。

例题：

It contained a small quantity of hair — just a few long golden  
A B C

hair .

D

解析：D 错。这里特指那几根金黄色的头发，应该用 hairs.

3. 不可数名词要表示数量时，常用表示数量的 of 词组来表示，如：a cup of tea, a set of furniture, a piece of advice 等。

例题：

I received a letter from my brother yesterday, which has two  
A B D

good news in.

D

解析：C 错。news 是不可数名词，在表示其数量时，要用单位量词 a piece of，因此应改为 two pieces of。

### 三、名词所有格改错方法

对名词所有格的考查主要在其构成上，名词所有格的构成有：

1. 表示有生命的东西的名词所有格一般在名词后加's。其规则如下：

(1) 单数名词词尾加's，如：the child's father。

(2) 以-s 结尾的单数名词词尾加's，如：the actress's car。

(3) 不规则的复数名词词尾加's，如：the children's teacher。

(4) 以-s 结尾的人名词尾加's，如：James's school。

(5) 以-s 结尾的复数名词词尾加', 如: the workers' rights。

但是, 要特别强调的是: 如果一样东西为两人共有, 则只在后一个名词后面加-'s, 如: Peter and Mike's room 表示他们共住一个房间。

例题:

For her sake, as well as for Jack, I hoped that she might still  
A B C  
be found.  
D

解析: B 错。说话者想表达的意思是: 为了她的缘故, 也是为了杰克的缘故…。因此应改为 Jack's。

2. 表示无生命东西的名词一般与 of 构成词组, 表示所有关系, 如: the colour of the shoes 等。

3. 双重所有格

在表示所属物的名词前有冠词, 数词, 不定代词或指示代词时, 常用“of 词组 + 所有格”来表示所有关系, 这就构成了双重所有格。如:

a play of Shakespear's (莎士比亚的一部戏剧)。

例题:

Saying only that she was a friend of Mary, she left without  
A B C  
giving her name.  
D

解析: C 错。句中是指玛丽的朋友, 应用其所有格形式 of Mary's, 只不过其后省略了被修饰的名词 friends, 这是允许的。

#### 四、名词改错综合训练

解题指导：

1. 检查句中名词的单复数形式是否符合句意。
2. 检查句中所有格的误用。
3. 检查句中无可数名词和不可数名词的误用。
4. 检查句中是否有易混淆名词的误用。

下列各句中均有一个错误，请指出并加以改正。

1. Papers catches fire easily.
2. Her new novel is great success.
3. The news is of great important.
4. What fine day we have today!
5. I forgot all of the room's numbers.
6. There are some deers in the woods.
7. I need a loaf of sugar for my coffee.
8. These children had great funs in the park.
9. In the past, the poors often went hungry.
10. Jim has made great progresses in Chinese.
11. The ground is covered with fallen leafs.
12. Look! Two Germen are coming this way.
13. Put on more clothing, or you'll catch a cold.
14. This is the steel work where my father works.
15. I hope I didn't cause you too much problem.
16. Don't make any voice. Your father is sleeping.
17. It's not my book. Maybe it's somebody else.
18. I bought a hat at the tailors around the corner.

19. Please accept our congratulation on your success.
20. John pulled out a hand of grass from the garden.
21. A friend of my father will call at his office today.
22. The man has been hunting for a work for a long time.
23. In our school, there are eighty woman teachers in all.
24. Are there any important news in today's newspaper?
25. After a few years' self-study I got a lot of knowledges.
26. Finally, she found his telephone number in the phone's book.
27. A journey of a thousand mile must begin with a single step.
28. The poor little girl has a lot of homeworks to do every day.
29. The Smith will make a trip to China during the coming spring.
30. I don't think that the house is worth the value he is asking for.
31. The patient has stayed in the hospital for one and a half month.
32. Peter's and Mary's Chinese teacher is a Chinese from Taiwan.
33. The couple wanted to buy some furnitures for their new house.
34. He opened the letter and there was some important informations.
35. The young should make rooms for the old in the crowded buses.
36. She brought out her jewelries and told me to take anything

I wanted.

37. One of the first thing Bill did was to teach us how to play basketball.

38. I asked the salesman for some changes. But he had only a large note.

39. I insist my father go to the doctor for advices about his heart trouble.

40. The teacher asked the student to write an eight-hundred-words compositon.

## 五、答案及简析

1. Papers→Paper

paper 作“纸张”讲时,是不可数名词。

2. is→is a

success 指“成功的人或事”时,是可数名词。

3. important→importance

“of + 抽象名词”是一固定结构,在句中可作表语或定语。

4. What→What a

day 指“天气”时,是可数名词。

5. room's→room

指“房间号”时,直接用 room number,无须用名词所有格。

6. deers→deer

deer 的单复数形式同形。

7. loaf→piece

指“一块糖”时,要用 piece;而 loaf 用来指“一大块面包”。

8. funs→fun



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fun 是不可数名词。

9. poors→poor

“the + 形容词”可表示一类人,poor 后面不能再加“s”。

10. progresses→progress

progress 作“进步”讲时,是不可数名词。

11. leafs→leaves

leaf 的复数形式是 leaves。

12. Germen→Germans

German 的复数形式是 Germans。

13. clothing→clothes

clothing 是“衣服”的总称。

14. work→works

works 可指“工厂”,而 work 则不能。

15. problem→trouble

cause sb. trouble 是固定搭配,表示“给某人增添麻烦”。

16. voice→noise

make a noise 是固定搭配,表示“弄出响声”。

17. else→else's

句中是指“别人的”,应该用名词所有格。

18. tailors→tailor's

有些表示职业的名词,其所有格可以表示场所。如此题中的 the tailor's 就表示“裁缝店、服装店”。

19. congratulation→congratulations

congratulation 作名词表示“祝贺”时,是可数名词。

20. hand→handful

表示“一把”时,要用 a handful of;类似的还有 a mouthful of