

高考英语

短文改错
与
书面表达

主编 张 锐

充实而不冗余的完美，
是我们千锤百炼、
积淀十年追求的结果。
高性价比的学习精品，
呈现 ing ……

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21世纪英语

短文改错的考查方式与解题技巧

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(Λ),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。



考查方式

短文改错题要求考生对一篇 100 词左右、难度适中的短文进行阅读并判断改错。该题型考查学生对语言的评价能力和校正能力,考查学生在词汇运用、语法运用、句法规则、语篇结构以及行文逻辑等方面的能力,从而测定考生综合运用语言的准确和熟练程度。

这就要求考生不但要具备扎实的语言基本功和正确使用语言进行表达的能力,而且还要具有敏锐的观察力和语言评价能力。

短文改错题是难度较大的一种题型,因为这种题型要求考生判断并改正错误,而这些错误又是学生在学习英语中最容易犯的 error,并且很难察觉。

短文改错没有可供选择的现成答案,判断的依据只有短文本身。但从近几年高考的短文改错题来看,所给文章本身难度并不大,问题在于对错误的设置是多角度的,答题稍有不慎或考虑不周,便很容易丢分。那么如何提高辨别错误的能力呢?我们首先应从理论上弄清楚下面两个大问题,然后再做一些具体的练习来实践。

一、短文改错的命题特征

1. 试题的立意特征

短文改错中的错误虽然大部分都是所谓的“语法”错误,但是,这种试题并不是单纯检测语法知识的,而是检测考生写作能力中的校验能力。这种能力是进行书面表达的必备能力,写作需要良好的写作程序的支持,而在写作程序中,校验能力是不可缺少的要素。普通高中《英语课程标准》对中学生的语言技能中的写作技能提出了 9 项具体要求,其中之一是要求中学生具备修改文章的能力。

2. 试题的情景特征

- (1) 语言材料通常取自学生自己的作品,或类似学生的作品。
- (2) 内容来自学生身边的常见话题。
- (3) 篇章结构的难易程度符合学生的实际水平。
- (4) 语言明白易懂。
- (5) 基本上不涉及生僻的语言现象和繁难的语句结构。

3. 试题的设问特征

- (1) 设问的角度有三个:词法、句法和行文逻辑。从这三个角度考查学生在语篇中综合运用英语

的能力。

(2) 每行有四种可能:无错、多词、少词和错词。其中错词明显多于其他三种情况。

注:短文改错通常会有一行是正确的,但是 2006 年高考短文改错试题出现一种新趋势——10 行全部有错误,如:山东卷和重庆卷高考试题。在 2008 年高考中反映在天津卷和重庆卷上。

(3) 错词情况中,涉及动词的情况为最多。

(4) 多词错误中,多余的主要是介词;少词错误中,主要涉及介词、冠词或连词。

试题的这些设问特征为我们答题提供了重要的信息:

一要注意动词的形态变化(人称与时态),非谓语动词搭配与结构是否正确;

二要看人称代词的一致性和连接代词的正确性;

三要根据在句子中的功能来确定词性:名词(通常作主语、宾语)、形容词(表语、定语)和副词(状语);

四要看是否多余或缺少介词、冠词或连词。

二、短文改错的解题步骤

1. 从语篇入手,理解文章大意

短文改错不是单句改错,每一句的语意表达、结构选择是受上下文制约的。如:谓语动词时态的选择,代词的指代功能等都要依照上下文的线索进行判断。因此,考生应立足于上下文,正确理解作者意图,把握短文的题材,从整体上把握全文。

2. 在理解大意的基础上,审查句子结构

通读全文,了解文章大意、写作方式之后,应把主要注意力放在句子层次上,判断句子的表达是否符合行文逻辑,是否符合语法规则。从历年高考题来看,短文改错绝大多数题目还是句子层次的问题,侧重语言的准确性,所以句子结构正确与否的审查是关键的一步。



解 题 技 巧

通过研究短文改错试题的命题特征、认真分析历年高考短文改错题,不难发现,历年高考的短文改错题注重考查名词、冠词、代词、介词、形容词、副词、动词时态、动词语态、主谓一致,以及连词等语法错误。显然,探索错误规律、把握改正方法是提高短文改错水平的关键。

近两年高考短文改错考点分布统计表如下:

2007 年高考短文改错考点分布统计表

项目 考卷	动词	名词	连词	形容词	副词	代词	冠词	介词
全国 I	2	1	1	1		1		1
全国 II	1	1		2	1	1	1	1
天津	3		2	1	2	1		1
重庆	3	1	1		2	1	1	1
辽宁	2	1	1	1		1	1	1
浙江	2	1	1	1		1	1	1
安徽	1	1	1		3		1	2
陕西	4	1	1	1		1	1	1
四川	2	1	1			2	1	1
福建	2		1		2	1	1	1

2008 年高考短文改错考点分布统计表

项目 考卷	动词	名词	连词	形容词	副词	代词	冠词	介词
全国 I	3	1	1	1	1			2
全国 II	3	1			1	1	1	2
天津	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
重庆	3	1	1	1		1	1	2
浙江	2	1			1	2	1	2
安徽	3		1	1	2	1		1
陕西	3	1		1	1	1	1	1
四川	3	2		1	1	1	1	
四川延考区	3	1	1	1	2	1		
福建	1	1		1	2	1	1	2
江苏	3	1		1	1	1	1	1
宁夏	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	

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。

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 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,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.

分析

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 ...

分析

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.

分析

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 改为 but。

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

分析

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!

分析

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.

分析

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...

分析

与 since(自从……到现在)搭配要用现在完成时,所以, called 前加 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.

分析

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 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...

分析

cost 是不及物动词, 没有被动语态, 所以去掉 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...

分析

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 改为 driving。

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

分析

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...?

分析

join + 组织, 团体。根据这个句型, 应去掉 in。

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

分析

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 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.

分析

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.

分析

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.

分析

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。

21世纪英语

句子改错60题

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 *did he come*
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 *finished*
3. All the work on the wells are easily done with, but pumps are still a big problem.
A B C D *is*
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 *was*
5. The doctor scarcely got into bed when the doorbell rang.
A B C D *had*
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 *was*
7. With tear in my eyes, I begged him to come home.
A B C D *tears*
8. It was not till the war was over when he came back to his laboratory.
A B C D *that*
9. It was wrong for you to think there is no point(必要) in sending the girls to school.
A B C D *of*
10. The last bus must go, there is no point in waiting here at the bus stop.
A B C D *before*
11. What about meeting in the school gate at eight o'clock this evening?
A B C D *to meet*
12. He just couldn't imagine to live an active life like that.
A B C D *was*
13. Another interesting word is "want", that usually means "wish" or "desire", but may also mean "lack" or "need".
A B C D *which*
14. He must have been working very hard, otherwise, he could not make such improvement.
A B C D *have made*
15. They kept coming to the hospital to see her.
A B C D *on*
16. His face lit up when he heard that his son had elected one of the model workers.
A B C D *has been*

of the year.

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 an honest peasant.

A

B

C

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.

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 watch

A

B

C

D

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

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 the

A

B

C

D

headmaster said.

33. We pledged (发誓) ourselves and the Communist Party which we belong to prove worthy of our trust, and to build up in Britain a revolutionary party of which we could be proud.

C

D

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 her.

A

B

C

D

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.
A B C D
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 students 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.
A B C D
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.)
A B C D
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
51. It was so different from which the Church taught, and Church leaders declared that Darwin's book was an attack on Christianity (基督教).
A B C D
52. 'Had I known as much this morning I certainly would have not called on him.
A B C D
53. Everyone of them took part in the struggle against floods, didn't he?
A B C D
54. It remains a question if he'll thank the entrance exam or not.
A B C D
55. It is so cold in the north that the windows in our room are never opened but in summer.
A B C D
56. He was talking brilliantly of those people and customs (风俗) which interested him.
A B C D
57. I'm tired after such a long day, so I think I'll lay down and take a nap.
A B C D
58. In spite of his aged appearance, his movements were as spirited as a young man's.
A B C D
59. What's the proper age to go to school?
A B C D
60. The news of the loss suffered by our troops were much worse than we had expected.
A B C D

句子改错 60 题参考答案

1. D. 改为 did he come, not till/until 置于句首时,主谓须倒装。
2. D. 改为 finished, 句型是 get sth. done。
3. B. 改为 is, 因为主语 work 是不可数名词。
4. C. 改为 should have been spent(被动结构)。
5. A. 改为 had scarcely got into bed, 在 scarcely...when, hardly...when, no sooner...than 等句型中,如果从句用一般过去时,主句一般用过去完成时。
6. A. 改为 were, 因为 but 在此连接两个并列分句。
7. A. 改为 tears, tear(泪水)常用复数形式表示。
8. B. 改为 that, 这属于 It is/was...that 的强调句。
9. A. 改为 of, 因为 wrong 是用来说明 you 的。
10. A. 改为 must have gone, must have done 是用来表示对过去所发生的事情的推测(肯定)。
11. C. 改为 at, 习语为 at the gate。
12. B. 改为 imagine living, imagine 后面不跟不定式。
13. B. 改为 which, that 不可以引导非限制性定语从句。
14. C. 改为 could not have made(虚拟语气)。
15. A. 改为 kept on coming, keep doing 表示动作无时间间隔,而 keep on doing 则有时间间隔。
16. C. 改为 had been(被动语态)。
17. B. 改为 to help, 相当于 with the help of so many people。
18. B. 改为 have been looking(现在完成进行时)。
19. C. 改为 to marry, marry 在这里意为“把……嫁给……”。
20. A. 改为 can't have received, 表示否定的推测用 can't。
21. B. 改为 it, 用作形式宾语。
22. B. 改为 should get(主语从句中的虚拟语气)。
23. D. 改为 to live in, 不定式作定语时,不及物动词后面应跟适当的介词。
24. B. 改为 regretting, 句型是 It is/was no use doing。
25. C. 改为 has, 因为主语是“校长”(兼英语教师)。
26. B. 改为 went, 在“It is (high) time”句型中,从句用虚拟语气(表示与现在事实相反)。
27. B. 改为 open, 在这里 observe 要求接不带 to 的不定式作宾补。
28. D. 改为 do they allow, 否定副词(nor, neither, seldom, never, little 等)置于主语之前,主谓要倒装。
29. A. 改为 Child, as 引导让步从句时,表语要前置,且在该名词前不用冠词。
30. B. 改为 giving, can't help doing 为习惯用语。
31. C. 改为 from failing, 句型是 prevent(stop/keep) sb. from doing, 除 keep 外, from 还可以省略。
32. B. 改为 at which, 习语为 at the meeting(s)。
33. B. 改为 to which, belong to 是习惯用语。
34. B. 改为 most, film 后面有一个定语从句表示范围。
35. B. 改为 to be washed 或 washing, 因为 need(want/require) 后面跟动名词的主动形式表示被动意义,后面跟不定式则使用其被动式。
36. B. 改为 many, many more 修饰可数名词(things)。

37. D. 改为 without,意为“没同……一起”。
38. C. 改为 to cure,to cure 为不定式作目的状语。
39. C. 改为 since,since 后面跟时间点,而 for 后面跟一段时间。
40. A. 改为 should have told,意为“本来应该……”。
41. C. 改为 has,neither 作主语,谓语动词用单数形式。
42. D. 改为 rises,the number of 表示数目作主语时,后面的谓语动词用单数形式。
43. B. 改为 of,be made of 意为“由……制成”,句中 china 的意思是“瓷器”。
44. D. 改为 understood,表示 yourself 让人听懂所说的话。
45. A. 去掉 an,He is English. 指国籍。
46. B. 改为 but write,按英语习惯,在 do nothing/anything but 后接不带 to 的不定式。
47. A. 改为 so,such 后面不与 much,many,little,few 搭配。
48. D. 改为 doing so,regret doing 表示对做过的事表示后悔,regret to do 表示对要做的事表示抱歉。
49. D. 改为 not to love,在 make sb. do 中,do 前面不用 to,但变为被动语态时必加 to。
50. C. 改为 seated,被动形式表主动意义。
51. A. 改为 what,引导宾语从句。
52. C. 改为 not have,not 应与 would 构成否定结构。
53. A. 改为 Every one,everyone(泛指)不与 of 搭配。
54. B. 改为 whether,if 不引导同位语从句。
55. D. 改为 except in summer。
56. D. 改为 that,因为先行词既指人又指物。
57. D. 改为 lie(躺下),lay 为及物动词,意为“下蛋,放置”。
58. D. 改为 a young man's (movements)。
59. D. school 后面加 at,习语为 at the age....。
60. C. 改为 was,因为主语是 news(单数)。

21世纪英语 短文改错强化训练题



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.



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

1. small
2. at
3. what
4. where
5. are you
6. is
7. making
8. as early
9. early
10. hearing



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

1. and
2. the
3. grow
4. sky

beautiful. After autumn arrives, the city looks as an old man with leaves fallen from the trees. In winter, 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.



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."



5

On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong walked on the surface of the moon. He see that the ground was hard and there was lots of dust that looked as gray powder. He traveled from the earth in a spaceship calling Apollo II. Then, while it stayed in the space and moved around the moon, he climbed a small lunar module (登月舱). It took him to the moon. He spent three hours pick up moon rocks. After that, he put up equipments to measure the temperature and wind of the moon. While he finished his work, he put up an American flag in the ground.



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 shop assistants. Finally she asked, "What do you have for someone who has already got everything he wants or needs to?" The assistant sighed deeply and answered, "Envy, only envy."

5. when like
6. fall
7. they
8. when
9. immediately
10. that

1. very
2. but
3. one
4. came
5. to
6. the
7. interesting
8. drinks
9. stays
10. not

1. saw
2. that
3. as
4. called
5. the
6. into
7. pick up
8. equipment
9. on
10. when

1. a
2. but
3. wealth
4. present
5. wanted
6. really
7. what
8. the
9. ✓
10. or