

新课标专题丛书

适合高中各年级使用

XINKEBIAO ZHUANTI CONGSHU

备战突破

考点同步全解 · 专题专项攻略 · 同步高考衔接 · 高中学法指导

短文改错

(第十六次修订)

高中
英语

9

长江高考研发中心 编

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前言

仔细分析近两年全国各地高考试题，发现具有明显的最新高考命题规律和命题趋势：一、突出考查各学科主干知识、可再生知识、考生终身受用的知识、与考生继续学习衔接较紧密的知识；二、突出考查考生应具备的学科素养和学科能力；三、突出考查考生对鲜活的、已经发生过的或与生产、生活密切相关的案例等热点问题的解析能力；四、突出考查考生灵活运用所学过的学科知识分析问题和解决问题的能力；五、思想性较强的跨学科试题呈现社会稳定、经济繁荣、生态文明，传承和发展中华民族优秀文化，体现社会主义核心价值观。

以畅销十五年的品牌教辅《各个击破》为蓝本，以教育部颁发的《课程标准》和《考试大纲》为依据，参照近两年全国各地高考试题呈现的最新高考命题规律和命题趋势，经过全国各地名校一线特级、高级教师第十六次修订的《各个击破》，更加优质、实用、透彻、详细、全面、准确、新颖，主要具有以下突出特点：

1. 产品定位清晰

本丛书产品适合高中生同步学习和第一轮复习，选取大量生产、生活中的鲜活案例，引导学生运用已学过的知识，从各个角度、各个层面进行系统、全面、透彻的分析，适合全国各地各类学生使用。

2. 体例设计科学

本丛书体例设计针对全国各地学生的学习习惯、所掌握的知识结构和知识体系，从培养学生学科素养和学科能力出发，层层深入递进，步步落实到位，将同步与高考零距离衔接。

3. 考点同步全解

本丛书对教育部颁发的《考试大纲》中各学科考点进行全面、细致、透彻、科学的剖析，并原创和精编经典例题和变式例题，对主干知识、可再生知识进行综合、拓展、延伸、迁移，科学地培养学生学科素养和学科能力。

4. 专题专项攻略

根据《课程标准》、《考试大纲》和近两年全国各地高考试题的特点，本丛书分大、小专题进行专项难点突破，引导学生在同步学习过程中，进行“学力升级专项攻略”或“微课题专项探究”，也可以作为全国各地学生高考专题复习，达到“核心内容重点复习，高频考点专项突破”的编写目的。

5. 高考命题解密

恢复高考制度至今，高考命题已有三十多年，高考命题在“稳”中求“变”，与时代同步，但仍然有规律可循。本丛书揭示高考母题的衍生变式规律，寻找高考试题变化的源头，理顺“一个题”与“多个题”的关系，既有利于同步学习，也有利于第一轮系统复习。

6. 高中学法指导

本丛书汇集全国各地名校一线特级、高级教师培养各级状元的学法指导和各级状元独创的同步学习与高考复习的有效学习方法，是一套在全国教辅市场上极具特色的学法大全丛书。

长江高考研发中心

2014年7月8日

《各个击破》专题丛书

内容结构使用图解

高考命题解密

用图表的形式呈现本专题近两年题型设置,分析命题规律、特点,科学预测命题走向。

高考原题呈现

全国高考真题重现,名师考点权威解读,全面掌握提分技巧。

专项突破难点

分段式对考点知识作细致的剖析,挑选经典例题,深入探究题型特点,引导考生掌握高分技巧。

分类专项训练

对应专项考点,挑选经典试题,引导考生对考点作深究式的体验。

第一章 题型探索

第一节 考纲解读

高考英语短文改错是测试考生书面表达能力的一种较客观的方式,它的目的在于检测考生的语言基础知识及综合运用能力,从而去发现、判断、纠正文章中的错误。该题要求考生不但要有扎实的语言基本功,同时要具备词

第二节 命题特点

1. 语言材料取自学生的作品,词数在 100~120 个;短文为常见话题或学生身边的事,以书信、日记、记叙文为主;短文难度符合学生的水平,以考查学生书面表达中的常见错误为主。请看下表:

第二章 透视高考

第一节 真题大看台

Passage 1 (2014 新课标全国卷 I)

Nearly five years before, and with the help by our father, my sister and I planted some cherry tomatoes(圣女果) in our back garden. Since then—for all these year—we had been allowing tomatoes to self-seed where they please. As

解析导悟

Passage 1

1. 第一句: before 改为 ago. five years ago 意为“五年前”。
2. 第一句: by 改为 of. with the help of 为固定词组,在“……的帮助下”。
3. 第二句: year 改为 years. these 修饰可数名词复数。

第二节 典例探究

考点突破一 多词

近几年高考题中对于多一词的考查通常为一处。主要集中在介词、副词、连词、冠词、不定式符号 to、代词、助动词等方面。这些词在句中的作用大多不明显,是学生运用语言时最常犯错误的地方,因此也就成为历年短文改错考

第三章 基础演练

第一节 多词专项训练

1. You cannot but to admire her even if you may not like her.
2. My mother could do nothing but to wait for the doctor to arrive.

第二节 缺词专项训练

1. He showed a great interest how to do the experiment.
2. The sports meeting was put off till next Sunday because the rain.

高效学习特色教辅

助你圆梦名牌大学

第四章 跟踪训练

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,原行没有错的不作修改。

Passage 1 (2014 大纲全国卷)

All of us need friendship. The understanding between two friends mean both of them have similar ideas and trusting each other. Otherwise, it is impossible for him to help each other and to make their friendship to last long.

As an old saying goes, "A friend in need is a friend indeed." So really friendship should able to stand all sorts of tests.

第五章 名师导航

文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,原行没有错的不作修改。

Passage 1

An old lady was in hurry to go across the street. She saw a car come. "Never mind," she thought. "I can run cross before it comes." She was wrong. Fortunately the driver brought the car to stop in time, but he didn't have time to think of the car that was following his. As a result of, the second car knocked into the first one and both cars were

答案与解析

第三章 基础演练

第一节 多词专项训练

1. 去掉 to. cannot but 意为“不得不,必须”,其后的不定式省略 to。
2. 去掉第一个 to. but 表示“除……以外”,其后用不定式时, but 之前有动词 do 的任何形式时,不定式通常省略 to。
3. 去掉 to. 在使役动词 make 后作宾语补足语的不定式通常省略 to。
4. 去掉 to. had better 后跟不带 to 的不定式。
5. 去掉第一个 to. let sb. do sth. “让某人做某事”,不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。

- and 连接两个名词作主语表不同人或物时,用复数。
29. 去掉 a. news 是不可数名词,不能与不定冠词连用;表示“一则新闻”应用 a piece of news。
 30. 去掉 a. make great progress “取得巨大进步”,是固定短语, progress 是不可数名词。
 31. 去掉 for. 在表示频率的名词前通常不加介词。
 32. 去掉 A. 大写 C. 在“名词 + as/though...”的倒装结构中,名词前不用任何冠词。
 33. 去掉 the. 不定代词前不需加冠词。
 34. 去掉 his. lose heart 意为“失去信心”;lose one's heart 意为“痴心于”。此处指再次失败后他失去了信心。
 35. 将 will rain 改为 rains. 条件状语从句要用一般现在时表示将来意义。

最新模拟试题

汇编全国各地最新模拟试题 100 篇,与高考接轨,进行高考零距离实战演练。

未来题型预测

名师预测未来高考常见题型,进行针对性训练,助考生步入高分通途。

详细答案解析

试题皆提供详细的思路指导,让考生知其然,更知其所以然。

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第一章 题型探索

第一节 考纲解读

高考英语短文改错是测试考生书面表达能力的一种较客观的方式,它的目的在于检测考生的语言基础知识及综合运用能力,从而去发现、判断、纠正文章中的错误。该题要求考生不但要有扎实的语言基本功,同时要具备词法、语法、句子结构及逻辑关系等方面的综合分析语篇的能力。

第二节 命题特点

1. 语言材料取自学生的作品,词数在 100~120 个;短文为常见话题或学生身边的事,以书信、日记、记叙文为主;短文难度符合学生的水平,以考查学生书面表达中的常见错误为主。请看下表:

2012—2013 年高考短文改错基本情况统计表

内 容		中心思想	体裁	总词数
年份/省份				
2012 年	全国新课标	回忆童年时的一件事	夹叙夹议	114
	陕西	在北京旅游时一家旅馆的情况	记叙文	111
	四川	母亲节来临之际给妈妈的一封信	书信	121
	浙江	在巴西旅游时的事情	记叙文	102
	重庆	回忆童年时和爷爷一起度过的时光	书信	136
	辽宁	回忆旅途回家路上发生的事情	书信	111
2013 年	全国新课标	我几乎记不得我的祖母	记叙文	106
	陕西	我和祖父享受钓鱼的乐趣	记叙文	106
	四川	考试作弊被抓	记叙文	101
	浙江	我家搬到市中心的原因	书信	117
	辽宁	Johnson 是位勤劳的教师	记叙文	114

2. 语言简单易懂,没有生僻的语言文字或复杂的语句结构;出题涉及面广,知识覆盖面广,但是动词、名词的考查较多;“四不考”:大小写、标点符号、语序、单词拼写一般不作要求。
3. 和传统短文改错相比,出现了错误位置的不稳定性。考点全面,以实词为主,重点在动词和名词的考查,兼有连词、介词等虚词错误,还有对逻辑关系、固定搭配等的考查。请看下表对考点的统计:

2012—2013 年高考短文改错考点统计表

年份	省份	内容	动词				名词	形容词	副词	代词	冠词	介词	连词
			时态 语态	情态 动词	主谓 一致	非谓语 动词							
2012 年		全国新课标	2	1			1	1		3		2	
		陕西	1		1	1	1		1	2	1	1	1
		四川	2			1	1		2	1		2	
		浙江		1			1	2	2	1	1	1	1
		重庆	2		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		辽宁	1				1	1	1	1	1	3	1
2013 年		全国新课标	1	1			1		2	1	1	1	2
		陕西	2			1	1	1		1	1	1	2
		四川	2			2	1	1	1	1	1		1
		浙江	2				1	3	1	1	1		1
		辽宁	1		1		2		1	2	1	1	1

第三节 设题类型

短文改错题中的设题类型相对稳定,基本是错词占 7~8 个;缺词和多词占 2~3 个,以错词居多。如下表所示:

2012—2013 年高考短文改错设题类型分类统计表

年份	省份	内容	错词	缺词	多词	正确
2012 年		全国新课标	7	2	1	
		陕西	8	1	1	
		四川	7	1	1	1
		浙江	8	1	1	
		重庆	8	1	1	
		辽宁	8	1	1	
2013 年		全国新课标	8		2	
		陕西	8	1	1	
		四川	8	1	1	
		浙江	8	1	1	
		辽宁	8	1	1	

第四节 应试技巧

短文改错题中的错误分为词法错误和句法错误两类。与阅读文章相比,内容简单。但考查知识面广、层次多,是高考试卷中难度相对较大的部分。不过,掌握一定的应试技巧对考生来说无疑是雪中送炭。

要做好短文改错题,常见技巧如下:

1. 掌握正确的解题步骤,高效答题。

(1)通读——把握文章要素,如体裁、主体时态、人称及情节,为找出时态错误及上下文逻辑错误打好基础。

(2)细读——整句理解,逐句推敲。细致分析完整句子,切忌以行为单位进行判断,要以完整的句子为语言单位进行判断。因为有时一个句子可能会占2~3行。

(3)复读——复读文章,核对修改后的答案语言是否流畅、准确;语法项目是否有重复,因为同一设题类型中不会重复考点;是否忽略了大小写与原文一致;注意观察错误点的分布情况和比例等。

2. 掌握命题规律,有效排查错误。

根据对命题特点的分析可以看出,考生要逐句分析,对全篇进行综合考虑,有效排查错误。因此要掌握常见的命题点:

- ①动词的时态和语态、第三人称单数、非谓语动词、情态动词、主谓一致、动词误用等;
- ②名词的单复数及名词所有格等;
- ③形容词与副词是否错用、结构是否正确、修饰词是否恰当;
- ④代词的一致性,包括人称代词的主格和宾格、形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词、反身代词、不定代词及其单复数和性别等;
- ⑤习惯搭配是否正确并合乎语境需要;
- ⑥冠词的问题在三个设题类型中均有;
- ⑦分清简单句、复合句和并列句以及句与句之间的逻辑关系,从而排除连词的误用等;
- ⑧数词包括基数词和序数词的运用;
- ⑨句子成分不完整,导致一些小词的缺失等;
- ⑩行文逻辑错误常见有 but, or, so, and, therefore 和 however 之间的混用等;
- ⑪定语从句中关系代词和关系副词的误用等。

3. 学会有效的自查办法,避免不必要的失误。

答题时切记,无论是哪个类型的错误,都是一对一的,即错误只是一个单词,修改的答案也只是一个单词。如果出现多对一或一对多的情况,则要重新进行考虑。

除此之外,答题时一定要规范,在指定的地方用标准的符号,切忌随心所欲。书写要准确,注意 v 和 u 及 r, n 与 h 等,不要写得模糊不清,这就需要平时养成良好的书写习惯。

第五节 备考策略

根据短文改错题的命题特点及考生答题时暴露出来的问题,建议大家在复习时要注意以下几个方面:

1. 平时注意培养发现、判断文章中错误的能力。

我们常常发现同学们在做题时不但没有改掉错误,反而将正确的题改成错误的了。主要原因是大脑中缺乏正确语言的存储或正确语言的存储量不够,因而也就失去了发现错误的基础,当然无法判断对错。因此,我们建议大家平时要加大英语原文正确语言的阅读量,扩大和加深它们在大脑中的存储量。训练时可以多听、多读原文篇章,最好能背诵一些语言地道、与短文改错选文要求相似的百字短文,培养“语感”。同时我们还建议大家在阅读时进行有针对性的自我训练。如:当考生在阅读“Yesterday evening, I went to see a film...”这篇短文时,考生可模拟短文改错题的错误类型对自己设问:“在 yesterday evening 前加上介词 on 为什么不对?”这样可使大家多接触正面的训练,

避免造成记忆混乱,可以从根本上提高自己发现、判断文章中错误的能力。

2. 加强基本功的训练,提高准确性。

加强语言基本功的训练,就要注意英语词汇和语法的学习。要求大家准确掌握动词的时态、语态、语气,名词的单复数,冠词的使用,介词的搭配,形容词和副词的级,各种连词的词义及功能等。加强语言基本功的训练,不仅要注意英语词汇和语法的学习,更要注意语篇知识的学习。要了解构成篇章的结构,反映其内在的逻辑关系及文章含义的各种手段。

3. 在以全面训练为主的基础上,适当地进行专题训练。

临近高考,短文改错题的强化训练是必要的,但是方法要得当。不要一味地盲目做题,应在做完一定量的强化题后,停下来对自己的错误进行认真的分析,找出最容易出错的知识;然后集中力量就此做更系统和更深入的查漏补缺学习;最后再返回来做题,以检验学习效果。

第六节 命题趋向

纵观近几年高考真题中的短文改错,可以看出它的命题趋向:

1. 设题篇目以记叙文和应用文中的书信为主旋律,兼顾说明文和议论文。词数常在 110 词左右。
2. 设题类型趋于稳定,由错词、多词和缺词构成。
3. 考点覆盖面广泛,分布更合理。包括词法、句法等,涉及了动词、名词、形容词、副词、代词、介词、连词和主谓一致及固定搭配等知识,突出对动词的考查。
4. 句子浅显易懂,结构不很复杂,难度基本持平,符合考生的认知水平。

第二章 透视高考

短文改错题型的优点表现在:它是集多项语法规则和多种语言技能于一身的综合性试题,这种题型避免了主观题评分中出现的误差,成功地做到了主观题评分客观化,具有较高的区分度,有利于选拔人才。短文改错题几乎是每年高考英语试题中全国平均得分最低的题型,也就是说,是最具有选拔性的题型。通过对真题的训练和小结,从而去领会命题特点和发展趋势,对于备战高考有着举足轻重的意义。

第一节 真题大看台

Passage 1 (2014 新课标全国卷 I)

Nearly five years before, and with the help by our father, my sister and I planted some cherry tomatoes(圣女果) in our back garden. Since then—for all these year—we had been allowing tomatoes to self-seed where they please. As result, the plants are growing somewhere. The fruits are small in size, but juicy and taste. There are so much that we often share them with our neighbours. Although we allow tomato plants to grow in the same place year after year, but we have never had any disease or insect attack problems. We are growing wonderfully tomatoes at no cost!

Passage 2 (2014 新课标全国卷 II)

My dream school starts at 8:30 am and ends at 3:30 pm. They are three lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon. We didn't need to do so many homework. Therefore, we have more time with after-school activities. For example, we can do reading for one and a half hour and play sports for one hour every day.

My dream school look like a big garden. There are all kinds of the flowers and trees around the classroom buildings. We can lie on the grass for a rest, or sat by the lake listening music. The teachers here are kind and helpfully. They are not only our teachers but also our friends.

Passage 3 (2014 浙江卷)

I was taking a train to London's Victoria Station. I had noticed that the carriage was noise and filled with people. Before long, a train inspector comes to check our tickets. A passenger realized he couldn't find his ticket but became quite upset. Then everyone in the carriage began searching the ticket, which was eventually found under a seat

several rows from his owner. The person who found a ticket smiled with pleasure at his success.

No one in the carriage had previous spoken to or even noticed the ticket-owner before. Yet they had so quickly offered the strangers their help. If we could show concern to others on need, the world would be a better place to live in.

Passage 4 (2014 辽宁卷)

Dear Jeremy and Alice,

Although we've been delighted to have you as neighbours, we're hoping to settle something that bothers to us. In a word, your dog—Cleo.

We're called several time about Cleo's early morning barking. It is difficult to understanding why she barks every minute she's outside. The early morning barking have been disturbing us as we are often up all night with the baby. Beside, Cleo tends to bark a average of six hours a day. This morning she starts barking even before 5 o'clock. That is too much for us, considering how closely the houses are.

We appreciate our apologies and goodwill, but we hope that you can figure a good way of settling the matter.

Sincerely,

Jack and Rose

Passage 5 (2014 陕西卷)

My father took me out camping for the first time when I was seven. He wanted teach me about animals, insects and trees. My uncles all come along with bows and arrows for hunting.

One evening at sunset, we sat by the fire, have our barbecue. Just then a bird was flying over us. My uncles immediate jumped up and shot their arrows on the bird. Neither of the arrows hit the target. Suddenly the arrows was flying down at us from the sky—they were looked like rain! We ran to escape but fortunately no one was injured.

That day I didn't learn much about animals, insects or trees, but I learnt a impressive lesson about gravity!

Passage 6 (2014 四川卷)

Hello, boys and girls! Today, I am going to talk with what you should do when a fire alarm go off. If you hear the alarm, stand in line at the door and wait your teacher to lead you outside. Stay close to your teacher and

classmate. Don't panic or get out of line, and trying to remain quiet and calmly. Soon the firefighters will come and put out a fire. If it's a false alarm and there is no fire, your teacher will lead us back to the classroom. If you notice that when someone is missing and hurt, tell your teacher immediately.

Passage 7 (2013 新课标全国卷 I)

I hardly remember my grandmother. She used to holding me on her knees and sing old songs. I was only four when she passes away. She is just a distant memory for me now.

I remember my grandfather very much. He was tall, with broad shoulder and a beard that turned from black toward gray over the years. He had a deep voice, which set himself apart from others in our small town, he was strong and powerful. In a fact, he even scared my classmates away during they came over to play or do homework with me. However, he was the gentlest man I have never known.

Passage 8 (2013 陕西卷)

My grandfather and I enjoy fishing.

One Sunday morning we go fishing at a lake. We took ours fishing poles and headed for the lake. As soon as we arrived, so we dropped the lines into the water. Before waiting for about half an hour, I was beginning to get impatiently. I wanted to give up, and my grandfather told me to wait a little longer. Finally, there were a sudden pull at the pole and fish was caught. Within the next few minute, my grandfather also caught a fish.

Feel hungry, we built a fire by the lake and barbecued the fish. It was delicious.

Passage 9 (2013 四川卷)

Today we had a chemistry test. I found the test difficulty, but I tried hardly to do it. Suddenly Mary, my best friend, asking me to let her to copy my answers. After think for some time, I let her copy my answers. But after the test, all of us were called to the teacher's office. The teacher was angry because we had same answers in the tests. We were warned not to cheat again so she would need to see our parents. I was very upset. I didn't cheat. I was just helping a friend. Why does she punish me?

Passage 10 (2013 年浙江卷)

Dear Diary,

Here I am in the middle of a city, 350 miles far away from our farmhouse. Do you want to know why we move

last week? Dad lost his job, and as Mom explained, "He was lucky to find other one." His new job meant I had to say goodbye to my classmate, my school or just everything else I love in the world. To make matters bad, now I have to share a room with my younger sister, Maggie. Tomorrow is first day of school. I am awfully tiring, but I know I'll never fall sleep.

Good night and remember, you, dear diary, is my only souvenir from my past life and my only friend.

Passage 11 (2013 年辽宁卷)

Mr. Johnson is a hardworking teacher. Every day, he spends too much time with his work. With little sleep and hardly any break, so he works from morning till night. Hard work have made him very ill. "He has ruined his healthy. We are worried about him." That is which other teachers say. Yesterday afternoon, I paid visit to Mr. Johnson. I was eager to see him, but outside her room I stopped. I had to calm myself down. Quietly I step into the room. I saw him lying in bed, looking at some of the picture we had taken together. I understood that he missed us just as many as we missed him.

Passage 12 (2013 年全国新课标卷 II)

The book I'm reading of talks about afternoon tea in Britain. It is said to have started in the early 1800's. Have tea in the late afternoon provides a bridge between lunch and dinner, that might not be served until 8 o'clock at night. This custom soon becomes another meal of day. Interesting, it had a connection by the British porcelain(瓷器) industry. Tea in China was traditionally drank from cup without handles. When tea got popular in Britain, there was a crying need for good cup with handles to suit British habits. This made for the grow in the porcelain industry.

Passage 13 (2012 年全国大纲卷)

Every one of us can make a great efforts to cut off the use of energy in our country. To begin with, all of us can start reducing to the use of oil by driving oily when we have a real need. That won't be easy, I know, but we have to start anywhere. What's more, we can go to work by bike once and twice a week, and we can also buy smaller cars that burn less oil. Other way is to watch our everyday use of water and electric at home. For example, how many times have you walked out of a room and leave the lights or television when no one else was there?

Passage 14 (2012 年四川卷)

Dear Mom,

Mother's Day is coming. I'm sorry that I am abroad and can't send your flowers, so I'm writing to you. Mom, I know I have never expressed my thank to you before. But on today, at this special time, I just want to tell you loudly: I love you, Mom! Thank you so much by not only giving me life, but also teach me how to be a good person. Thank you for all you had done for me. Mom, though I may often say it, I do love you. Nobody can take your part in my heart. Whenever I am, I will always love you. Hope you good health and much happiness every day!

Your little girl,
Jennifer

Passage 15 (2012 年重庆卷)

Dear Grandpa,

How are you those days? I have been missing you very much after I went to college a year ago. Whenever I think of the old days, I feel very happily. I still remember when I was child, you always held me in your arms and told me stories till I fall asleep. We often went to the fields to enjoy the pleasant view there. You told me the name of different plants and their characteristics. Gradually, I became interesting in biology and chose to learn biology when I entered into the college. Now my friend Ann, together with me, are going to do field study and the findings will be use as materials for our research. Since we'll do the study in our hometown, I hope to see you by then.

Yours,
Daisy

解析导悟

Passage 1

1. 第一句: before 改为 ago。five years ago 意为“五年以前”。
2. 第一句: by 改为 of。with the help of 为固定词组,在“……的帮助下”。
3. 第二句: year 改为 years。these 修饰可数名词复数。
4. 第二句: had 改为 have。根据时间状语 since then 可知,此处应用现在完成时。
5. 第三句: As 后面加 a。as a result 为固定词组,意为“结果”。
6. 第三句: somewhere 改为 everywhere。根据语境可知,此处是指圣女果长得到处都是。
7. 第四句: taste 改为 tasty。taste 与 juicy 并列作表语,故用 taste 的形容词形式。
8. 第五句: much 改为 many。圣女果为可数名词,应用 many 修饰。
9. 第六句: 去掉 but 或 but 改为 yet。此句中 although 引导状语从句,although 和 but 不能同时使用,故将 but 去掉,或将 but 改为副词 yet。
10. 第七句: wonderfully 改为 wonderful。修饰名词 tomatoes 应用形容词 wonderful。

Passage 2

1. 第二句: They 改为 There。考查 there be 句型。
2. 第三句: didn't 改为 don't。叙述性文字用一般现在时态。
3. 第三句: many 改为 much。考查不可数名词的修饰语。
4. 第四句: with 改为 for。have some time for sth. 为固定搭配,意为“有时间做某事”。
5. 第五句: hour 改为 hours。一个半小时有两种表达: one hour and a half; one and a half hours。
6. 第六句: look 改为 looks。主谓一致原则。
7. 第七句: 第一个 the 去掉。名词前有 all kinds of 修饰,不加冠词。
8. 第八句: sat 改为 sit。两个并列的谓语动词时态必须一致。
9. 第八句: listening 后加上 to。listen 为不及物动词,后接宾语需带上 to。
10. 第九句: helpfully 改为 helpful。形容词作表语。

Passage 3

1. 第二句: 去掉 had。这里没有体现“过去的过去”,故不能用过去完成时。短文主体时态为一般过去时。
2. 第二句: noise 改为 noisy。此处需要形容词作表语,表示车厢里很吵。
3. 第三句: comes 改为 came。动作发生在过去,故应该用一般过去时。
4. 第四句: but 改为 and。没找到票很焦急,故应该是承接关系,而 but 表转折。
5. 第五句: 在 searching 后加 for。search 为不及物动词,后接介词 for 表示“寻找……”。
6. 第五句: his 改为 its/the。这里指“车票的主人”,用 the 或 its。
7. 第六句: a 改为 the。特指那张票。故应该用定冠词 the。
8. 第七句: previous 改为 previously。要用副词修饰动词短语 had spoken to。
9. 第八句: strangers 改为 stranger。这里指丢票的那个人,故为单数名词。
10. 第九句: on 改为 in。in need 为固定短语,意为“需要……”。