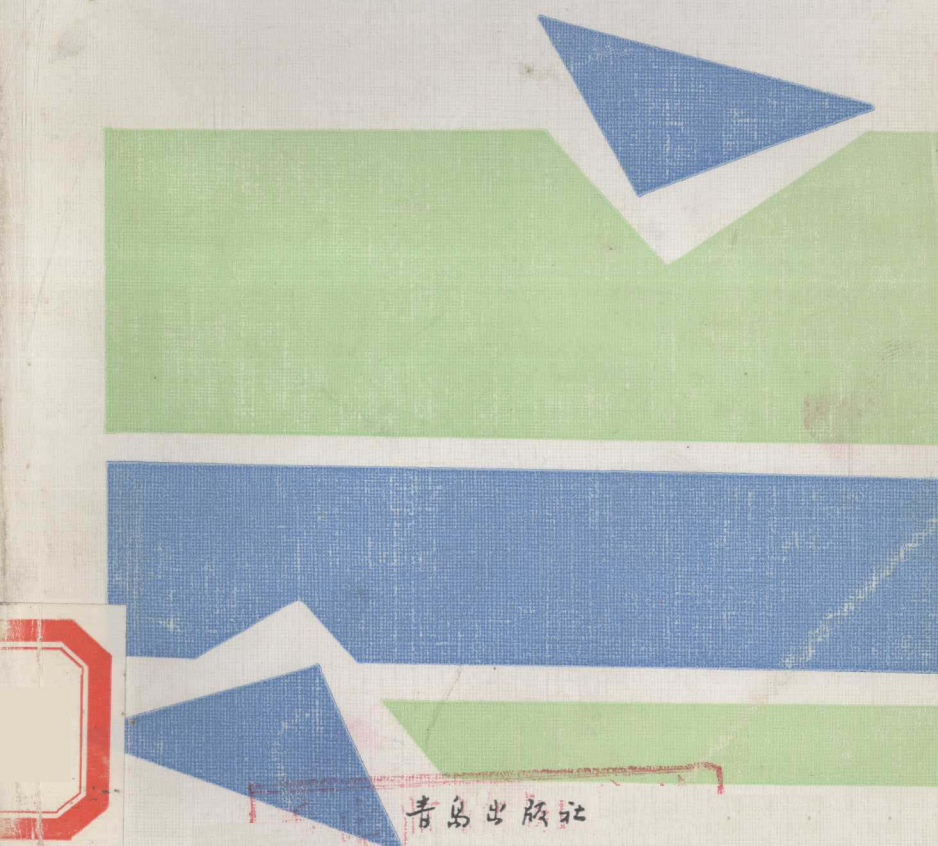


高中英语短文改错

孙明恩 乔鸣鹤 编



青岛出版社

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前 言

英语“短文改错”是一九九四年高考考生所应试的一种全新的题型,它全面地考查考生英语的基础知识和综合运用英语的能力。该类题目起点高,难度较大。高中学生往往在做此类题目时漏洞百出,得分率比较低,困难很大。为了增强高中学生的英语基础知识,提供充分的专项英语“短文改错”练习,以提高英语高考的应试能力,我们编写了这本书给高中的同学们使用,同时也可供高中英语教师们参考。

本书共分三部分:

1. Part A: 包括①拼写,大小写错误。②增词、漏词、词语搭配错误。③词法与句法错误。

此部分包括 35 篇英文短文,提供了上述各类改错专项训练。属于最基本的初级“短文改错”练习。

2. Part B.

是在 Part A 的基础上,提高了一定难度,考查综合能力的的内容有所增加。属于中级“短文改错”练习,共 65 篇短文。

3. Part C

是在 Part A 和 Part B 的基础上,向高考难度和水平靠拢,增强其高考水准的测试和模拟性,属于高级“短文改错”练习,或者说属于高考“短文改错”模拟练习,共 111 篇短文。

关于做该类题目的符号使用说明:

1. 做题时,先对每行作出判断,是对还是错。

2. 如果是对的,在该行右边的横线中画一个勾(√);如果是错的(每行不会多于一个错误)则按情况改错如下:

①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在该词,并且也用斜线(/)划掉。

②此行缺一个词,在缺词处加一个漏字符(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

③此行错一词,在错词的下面划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

例:

A farmer Λ his son were at work near a river when ①and
they heard a cry coming from it. They all ran ②both
towards the river. As soon as they reached the bank, ③√
and they saw a girl struggling in the water ④and

提高做“短文改错”题的能力,必须通过大量实践,熟悉解题的一般规律,并掌握正确的步骤和方法。

做“短文改错”这类题目时,要注意从以下几方面入手:

一、通读全文,理解大意。阅读速度应适当快些,看出错误的地方不先急于改动,遇有难以判断正误之处,可暂且跳过,继续阅读,以期获得对于全文整体性的全面理解。

二、审查单句与全篇意思是否符合相通。通读全文后,从整体上逐句进行分析思考。主要看单句与整篇语意是否贯通一致。

三、审视单句结构是否完整、连贯、正确。注意分析那些因果、让步、递进、转折、次第、列举、承上启下等功能词的意思,搞清主句与从句以及并列句之间的逻辑关系。

四、查看短文中的固定搭配,习语用法是否正确。如:动

词,形容词与介词、副词的搭配以及在特定情景中使用的习语。

五、检查句子的语法结构是否正确。例如:主谓是否一致,冠词的有无,动词时态、语态、语气的使用是否得当,名词、代词的性、数、格是否用错等。

六、复核全文、验证答案。做完该类题目之后,必须把改正后的答案,套进原文,从头到尾细细通读。检查上下文语气、语意是否贯通、顺理成章;语法结构,时态呼应是否能浑然一体,不生纰漏谬误;人物称谓,逻辑关系是否明确无误。再把答案与所用的符号对照查核,看看是否与题目要求吻合,确保不出现技术性的失分。

总之,英语“短文改错”较之中学生已经熟悉的“完形填空”题难度更大。“短文改错”题不象“完形填空”题那样,列出可供选择的答案,供考生思考选择,它要求考生在综合阅读全文的基础上,调动和发挥一切已掌握的知识潜能和分析、判断及归纳等思维应考能力。

编 者

1993. 12

CONTENTS

Preface	(1)
Part A	(1)
Part B	(31)
Part C	(79)
Key to the Exercises	(156)

Part A

1

Last year after I had left a small village ① _____
in the south of France, I drove on to the next town. ② _____
On the way a young man stopped me and asked me for ③ _____
a lift. As soon as he got into the car, I said ④ _____
“good morning” to him in French and he replied ⑤ _____
in the same language. Except for a few words, I ⑥ _____
do not know any French at all. Neither of us ⑦ _____
spoke during the travelling. I had nearly reached ⑧ _____
the town, When the young man suddenly said very ⑨ _____
slowly: “Do ...you...speak...English?”
I looked at him in surprise. Here was no Frenchman ⑩ _____
speaking English. Only then did I understand that
he, too, was an Englishman.

2

Mark Twain, the famous American writer, ① _____
Liked to play jokes on others. But once a joke ② _____
was played on him.

One day Mark Twain was invited to give a talk in a small town. At lunch he met a young man, one of his friends.

③ _____

The young man said that he had an uncle with him. He told Twain that his uncle never laughed and smiled, and that nobody and nothing was able to make his uncle smile or laugh.

④ _____

⑤ _____

"You bring your uncle to my talk tonight," said Mark Twain. "I'm sure I can make him laugh."

⑥ _____

That evening the young man and his uncle sat in the front. Mark Twain began to speak. He told several funny stories, which made everyone in the room laugh.

⑦ _____

⑧ _____

But the old man never even smiled. Mark Twain told more stories, but the old man still kept quiet. Mark Twain told his funniest stories. Finally he stopped. He was tired and disappointed.

⑨ _____

Some days later, Mark Twain told another friend of his about what had happened.

⑩ _____

"Oh," said this friend, "I know that old man. He's been deaf (聋) for years."

3

One day Mrs Smith gave her husband a pair of her shoes which need mending and asked

① _____

him to take them to the shop. Mr Smith did so, and put the tag(条子)for the shoes in his pockets. ②_____

He went back four days later to get the shoes, but when he went into the shop, he was unable ③_____ find the tag, and the shoemaker refused to give ④_____ him the shoes until he got the tag.

"How do I know that the shoes are yours unless you produce the tag?"He said. "If I give them to ⑤_____ you now, somebody else may claim(要求)for it. ⑥_____

Mrs Smith needed the shoes badly, so her husband thought for a moment and went out to ⑦_____ his car which was at the side of the road outside the shop. He opened the door, and whisled to his ⑧_____ wife's small dog siting in the back seat. Then ⑨_____ he went back into the shop with the dog, "Get the shoes!"he said to the dog. The dog began to smell ⑩_____ around the shop, and soon it recogenezed Mrs Smith's shoes and brought them to Mr Smith one after another.

"That should prove that they are my wife's," said Mr Smith.

"It certainly does!"was the reply. "A proof is better than a tag."

Have you ever seen animal without a head? ①_____

There is such an animal! It has no a tail or legs. Its ② _____
body is full of the holes. It eats and breathes, but ③ _____
never moves. It lives under water. The water bring ④ _____
the animal air. The water brings the animal little ⑤ _____
plants and animals to feed. What animal is it? It ⑥ _____
is the sponge(海绵)!

The sponge is a water animal. Some sponges are ⑦ _____
found that where the water is not very deep. Other ⑧ _____
sponges live on the floor of sea. ⑨ _____
Sponges grow in many sizes, shapes and colours.

Men have been diving for these animals since _____
ancient times. People in ancient times used dried _____
sponges for the cleaning and painting. ⑩ _____

Men still dive for sponges. Animal sponges are _____
needed for many things. But most sponges sold in the _____
stores are not animals. They are made by man.

5

Last week the manager of an old-established(老
字号的) jeweller's shop received a letter. As he was
very busy, the letter lay on his the desk till tea ① _____
time. As he opened it, a ¥10 note fell out onto
his desk. With the note was short letter. This is ② _____
what it said:

Dear Sir,

In 1935 I got engaged. But unfortunately I lost

my job. At that time lot of people were out of work. ③_____

Six months later I got job again, but of course I ④_____ was very short of money.

I came to your shop to buy a wedding ring(结婚 ⑤_____ 戒指).

The assistant took out some rings for me to look, ⑥_____

but she was called away for a moment, and I put one

of them in my pocket. When she came back I said I not ⑦_____

know the size of my girl-friend's finger. So I left

the shop without buying a ring.

My wife died a short while ago and the fact ⑧_____

that I never paid her ring has been on my conscience ⑨_____

(受良心谴责) all these years. At that time the ring cost

¥2, so I suppose that is about ¥10 at today's price,

and I am sending for you ¥10. ⑩_____

Yours truly,

A customer(顾客)

6

An old porter(搬运工) had worked for the

railway for a very long time. One morning he was

standing in one of the big railway stations and ①_____

waiting travellers(旅行者) to ask him to help ②_____

them with their luggage(行李), when he saw a

small man running towards the train with a big ③_____

bag in his hand.

The porter watched the man for a few seconds, ④ _____
and then the man saw the porter. At once the small ⑤ _____
man ran up to the porter and said, "Can I catch
the 10:35 train to the London, porter?" He was ⑥ _____
breathing very fast, and he seemed to be worried. ⑦ _____

The old porter looked at him for a moment
and then said a smile, "Well, sir, I'd like ⑧ _____
to help you, but I can't answer your question
because I don't know how fast you can run ⑨ _____
along the rails. "You see," he explained, "the
10:35 train to London left five minutes before." ⑩ _____

7

Karl Marx was German. When he was still ① _____
young, he was forced to leave Germany for political
reasons. He went first to Belgium, then to France, ② _____
and finally to England.

After he settled in London, he started to ③ _____
working hard to improve his English. He made such
rapid progress that he soon began to write articles in
English for an American newspaper. In years that ④ _____
followed, he kept on studying English and using it.
He mastered English so well that he was able to
write "The Civil War in France" in the language. ⑤ _____

In his fifties, he began to learn Russian. By the ⑥ _____
end of six months he had learned enough to read

articles and reports in the Russian.

⑦ _____

Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language. He said that when a person is

⑧ _____

learning a foreign language, he mustn't always

translating everything into his own. He must

⑨ _____

able to use the foreign language freely.

⑩ _____

8

The story is about six blind men in India

① _____

who quarrelled an elephant. Since they had never

② _____

seen an elephant before, they wanted very much to

know what it was like.

One day an elephant was driven down the road

where the blind men stood the begging. They asked

③ _____

the driver stop the beast so that they might

④ _____

learn what it was like by touching and feeling.

⑤ _____

The first blind man happened to touch the

elephant's side and thought it was like wall. The

⑥ _____

others got hold of its tusk, its trunk, its leg,

its ear and its tail, and so they had a different

⑦ _____

ideas about the animal. They began to quarrel

because each of them believed he knew exactly

⑧ _____

what the elephant looked. They could not agree

⑨ _____

with one another, so they quarrelled and quarrelled.

The story tells us that sometimes people

make foolish mistakes when they take a one-sided

view things.

⑩

9

Mathilde and her husband invited to a palace ball. Mathilde bought a new dress, which was cost her four hundred francs. And she borrowed a diamond necklace from her old school friend Jeanne.

Mathilde looked was beautiful at the ball. She had a very good time that evening.

On way home from the ball, Mathilde found the necklace gone. She and her husband returned the palace and looked in every room, but they couldn't find it.

They had to borrow thirty-six thousand francs to buy a diamond necklace exactly was like the one they had lost, and returned it Jeanne.

To pay the money, they worked night and day. They had little food and never had a moment to rest. At the end of ten hard years, they had paid their debts. Mathilde looked so old that Jeanne didn't know her when she met her in a park one day.

When Jeanne learned Mathilde's story, she told her that the necklace she lent her was not a real diamond. It had cost her only five hundred francs.

Once, there was an Emperor loved fine new clothes ① _____ better than anything else.

One day, two cheats came to see the Emperor. They said that they could weave cloth of the most beautiful colors and designs in the world, and the clothes made ② _____ of it would be invisible to anyone who was unfit his ③ _____ office.

The Emperor ordered that the cloth should be ④ _____ woven for him right away. And he gave the cheats some gold and silk.

After some time had passed, the Emperor sent his old Prime Minister to see how the weavers were getting along the cloth. So the old Prime Minister went into ⑤ _____ the hall where the two cheats were working the empty ⑥ _____ looms. He could see nothing all. But he was careful ⑦ _____ not say so. When he came back, he told the Emperor ⑧ _____ that the cloth was most wonderful.

Not long after, the Emperor sent another official to look at the cloth. The same thing happened---He could see nothing. But he returned the Emperor and ⑨ _____ said that the cloth was beautiful indeed. ⑩ _____

The Great Wall of China is called the Ten- ① _____

thousand-li Great Wall in Chinese. In the fact, it's ②____
more than 6,000 kilometres long. It winds its way
from west to east, across deserts, over mountains,
through valleys till at last it reaches to the sea. ③____
It is one of the wonders of the world.

The Great Wall has a history of over twenty
centuries. Parts of it were built through different
dynasties. It was during the Qin Dynasty that the parts
were joined up one long wall. ④____

The Wall is wide enough for five horses or ten
men walk side by side. Along the Wall are watchtowers ⑤____
where soldiers was used to keep watch. Fires were ⑥____
lit on the towers as a warning when the enemy came. ⑦____

It was difficult to build such wall in the ⑧____
ancient days without any modern machines. All the
work was done by hand. Thousands men died of cold ⑨____
and hunger when they were forced to work the wall. ⑩____

12

What is pollution?

With the development of modern agriculture and
industry, more and more waste is produced. Much of this
waste is the harmful. Where there is too much of it, ①____
the poisonous waste may do a great harm to us and ②____
the things around us. This is called the pollution. ③____

When human beings and animals eat polluted grain,