草语短文 高考必备 高中版

改错精选100篇1羊角件

马秋武 主编

ENGLISH 100



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英语短文改错精选 100 篇

详解

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前 言

"短文改错"是近年来各地中考、会考及全国高考中新出现的题型.用来检查考生的综合语言能力和语法知识,且形式多变,学生对其很不适应,普遍反映此种题型难度较大,应试中正确率很低。在1995年高考中,学生在答此项试题时,反映出了许多问题。此外,现在美国、加拿大等讲英语国家,在对留学生的英语水平考试中也增加了此项试题。目前,对于各类考生来说,攻破这一难点就显得越发必要和重要。

鉴于这种情况,我们现编写了一套《英语短文改错精选 100 篇详解》,分中学和大学两部分。中学部分主要适用于高 考前考生的语言训练,我们针对高中阶段英语学习中所涉及 的一些语言问题进行了剖析,力求使学生不仅知其然,而且还 要知其所以然,做到举一反三,触类旁通,掌握短文改错的解 题技巧。同时,我们所选择和编辑的试题和各类考试接轨,力 争覆盖所有的重要语法知识和语言难点,使之成为一本备受 读者真爱的书。

本书中的每篇文章均由四部分组成:一.短文,二.生词与短语,三.答案,四.解释。限于篇幅,答案中不再全文刊出原题,而只列出有错误处及其上下文,以箭头表示出更正后的结果。例如:

1. 🗸

(表示该行没有错误。)

2. in→join/ (表示 join 后面的介词 in 是多余

的,应删掉,"/"为删字符号。)

3. that→what (表示 that 使用不当或错误,应

改为 what。)

4. has ∧→been (表示 has 后缺词,应加上 been,

"∧"为漏字符号。)

以上各种符号的使用,请同学们参照前面的原题。

由于编者的学识水平有限,书中疏漏不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者指正。

编 者 1996年3月干天津

II

(1)				
一 短文				
The blue whales are the biggest animal		1. ———		
in the world. Some are 35 met	res length.	2. ———		
There has never been a big anim	mal on	3. ———		
earth. There are many kinds of whales,		4. ———		
but only two families. The whale in one		5. ———		
family have tooths and they can eat large animals.		6. ———		
Those whales in the another family have no teeth		7. ———		
and they eat small fish and plant.		8. ———		
Whales breathe the air like man. But in		9. ———		
the water, whales are the better than man. Some		10. ———		
whales can stay under water for two hours		11. ———		
and other can go down 1,000 meters. They		12. ———		
can go very fastly. The blue whale, for		13. ———		
example, can swim in 40 kilometers an hour.		14. ———		
Whales live in every ocean in world. For many		15. ———		
years, men hunted whales. Many kinds of whales		16. ———		
are disapeared. Perhaps there will be no whales		17. ———		
left in the year 2,000.				
二. 生词与短语				
whale [weil]	n. 鲸			
三. 答案				
1. ✓	2. length → long			
3. big → bigger	4. ✓			
5. whale → whales	6. tooths → teeth			
7. another → other	8. plant> plants			
		1		

9. the \rightarrow /

10. the \rightarrow / better

11. V

12. other-others: other whales

13. fastly → fast

14. in → at

15. ∧ world → the

16. ∧ hunted → have

17. disappeared → disappearing

四.解释

- 1. 此行无错误。
- 2. 表示时间、距离的长短,物体的高矮和宽窄,英语的表达式是
- "具体数字+形容词(long, high, wide 等)"。
- 3. 这里 big 需用比较级形式 bigger,因为这句话有比较含义。
 - 4. 此行无错误。
 - 5. whale 应用复数形式,以保持跟谓语数的一致。
 - 6. tooth 变复数不能直接加 s,它的复数形式是 teeth。
- 7. one...the other 是英语的句型;此外, the 跟 another 不能连用。

因此 another 需要改为 other。

- 8. plant 是可数名词,指各种植物时要用复数。
- 9. air 是不可数名词,在这里没有特指,故应将 the 去掉。
- 10. 比较级前面一般不加 the。
- 11. 此行无错误。
- 12. other 不能单独使用,它有以下几种用法:
 - (1) 跟定冠词连用(the other);
 - (2) 跟不定冠词连用(an other→another);
 - (3) 作定语修饰名词(other whales);
 - (4) 以复数形式出现(others)。

- (3)、(4)两种意义相近,可以互相替代。故此处有两种改法。
 - 13. fast 本身即可用作副词,无需加一ly。
 - 14. "以某种速度",介词不用 in,应用 at。
 - 15. world 作"世界"解时,前面需要有 the。
- 16. 许多年来,人们捕杀鲸鱼,捕杀对现在造成影响;动词的过去
- 时只是用来陈述过去的事实,因此,这里不能用一般过去时,要

用现在完成时,强调捕杀对现在造成的影响。

17. disappear 为不及物动词,没有被动语态。这里用 disappear 的现

在进行时形式,是要表达鲸鱼正濒临灭种的含义。

一. 短文

My grandfather is a teather. I know that		
he was a kind and gentle man in heart, because		
when I was a little boy, he gave me present and		3. —
set me in his knee, and told me stories. But		
I believe the boys at his school was afraid of him.		
At school, when he walked	into a room full with	6. —
noise boys, there was silence at one	ce. When he	7 . —
looked at a boy with a certain look	in eyes, that	8. —
boy went red on the face, and look	ked down on	9. —
his shoes. If a boy brought to him poor, careless		10. —
work, that was not the best that the boy can do,		11. —
my grandfather picked up the boy's book and threw		12. —
it across the room, shouted: "Do it all again,		13. —
and bring them back first thing in the morning."		14. —
If the boy was lazy or if he forgot bringing		15 . —
the work, he had to do again, and again, and yet		16. —
again. My grandfather never forgotten.		17. —
He was a very different man at school, to		18 . —
the man I see day by day in his own home.		
二. 生词与短语		
first thing in the morning	早晨要做的第一件	事
day by day	每天	
三. 答案		
1. is → was	2. in → at	
3. present → presents	4. in → on	
4		

5. V

7. noise → noisy

9. on \rightarrow in

11 can → could

13. shouted → shouting

15. bringing → to bring

17. forgotten → forgot

19. see → saw

6. with \rightarrow of

8. ∧ eyes → his

10. to \rightarrow /

12. 🗸

14. them \rightarrow it

16. do ∧ → it

10. 40 // 10

18. to → from

四.解释

- 1. "祖父是老师"是过去的事,be 动词应用过去时。
- 2. 注意词语搭配。heart 前使用的介词不同,其表示的意思也不尽相同,有时相差甚远。例如:at heart 表示内心里、从本性来说,by heart 是指用心记,with heart 意思是真心地,而 in heart 则是指情绪高昂地。祖父心地善良、和蔼可亲,遂应选择 at heart。
- 3. present 作"礼物"解时是可数名词,此处应用复数形式。
 - 4. "把我放在膝盖上"介词应用 on。
 - 5. 此行无错误。
- 6. 形容词 full 应跟介词 of 连用(full of),动词 fill 才跟 with 连用(fill with)。
 - 7. 名词和形容词用作定语,其含义有所不同。例如:dirt road 和 dirty road,前者是指"泥路",说明类别;后者是指"不干净的路",说明特征,进行描绘。此处为后者,故应改用形容词 noisy。
 - 8. eyes 前的物主代词不可以省略。
 - 9. "脸红"并不是在脸上面,而是由里及外表现出来的,

故用in。

- 10. 动词的间接宾语置于直接宾语之后时需加上适当的 介词,没有后置,就无需加入介词。故此处应将介词 to 去掉。
- 11. 从句中的时态跟上下文的时态不一致,应改为过去时。
 - 12. 此行无错误。
- 13. 句子结构有问题,此句有两个谓语动词。祖父拿起书"shout"(喊到),"shout"可改为现在分词,作前面谓语动词的伴随性状语。还有一种改法:把 shouted 前的逗号去掉,加入 and,使 shouted 跟前面的动词 picked up 成为并列结构。
 - 14. 指代单数物品,应用 it。
- 15. forget 既可跟动名词,又可跟不定式,但含义不同。跟动名词时表示"事情做完后忘了",跟不定式时表示"忘了去做,还没有做"。据此,文中的现在分词 bringing 应改为不定式 to bring。
 - 16. 动词 do 缺少宾语。
- 17. forget 的过去式是 forgot, forgotten 是它的过去分词形式。
 - 18. 介词搭配不对,应为 different from。
 - 19. see 的时态与上下文不符,应用过去时。

一. 短文

ing for me. My business continued to grow and so I decided to get onemantohelp write law papers. I had met a great number of people in my 2. — days, but the man who answered my advertisement was the strangest person I've ever met or heard. He stood outsides my office and waited for me to say. He was a small man, quiet, and dressed with a clean but old suit of clothes. I asked him his name. It was Bartelby. After few more questions him. I told him he could work for me. At the first Bartelby almost worked himself too hard writing law papers I gave him. He worked through the day by sunlight and into the night by candlelight. I was happy with his work, however not happy with the way he worked. He was too quiet. Had he been happy and cheerful, I have liked him much better. But he worked well; as a machine, never looking or speaking. □ 生词与短语 advertisement [ad vo: tismant] cheerful ['tʃiəfəl] adj. 快乐的 □ 答案 1. ^ man → more 2. had → have	I am an old lawyer, and I have three men work—				
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三.答案	candlelight [ˈkædllait] . n. 烛灯				
	cheerful [ˈtʃiəfəl] adj. 快乐	的			
 1. ∧ man → more 2. had → have 					
	1. ∧ man → more 2. had → have				

- 3. 🗸
- 5. outsides → outside
- 7. with \rightarrow in
- 9. questions $\wedge \rightarrow \text{ of }$
- 11. ∧ law → the
- 13. however → but
- 13. However Di

- 4. heard $\wedge \rightarrow$ of
- 6. say → speak
- 8. \land few \rightarrow a
- 10. the → /
- 12. V
- 14. I $\wedge \rightarrow$ would

15. as → like

四.解释

- 1. 根据上下文,"I"并非只需要一个帮手,而是再需要一个帮手。故应改为 get one more man。
- 2. 此处不能用过去完成时,因为这种时态跟后面 in my days 的相呼应,表示文中的"I"已经不在人世。而这与事实不符。故应改用现在完成时。
 - 3. 此行无错误。
 - 4. hear 的意思是"听到","听说过"英语应是 hear of。
 - 5. 介词"在······之外"的正确拼法是 outside。
- 6. say 一般后接从句,说明具体内容,或者跟 to sb. 搭配使用。表示"讲话",尤其侧重讲话方式时,需用 speak。
 - 7. 表示"穿戴"、"着装"介词应该用 in。
- 8. "又问了几个问题",含义应是肯定的,应用表示肯定的短语 a few。
- 9. 间接宾语 him 放到直接宾语 questions 之后,应加入介词 of。
 - 10. at first 是固定短语,表示"开始"。
- 11. law papers(法律文件)后面有限定性定语从句修饰, 前面需加定冠词 the。
 - 12. 此行无错误。

- 13. however 虽有转折含义,但不能作为连词,连接前后两个分句。此处应改用表示转折的并列连词 but。
- 14. 此句是一句与过去事实相反的假设的虚拟条件句。 条件句采用了倒装形式,主句亦应采用虚拟句式。
- 15. as 用作介词时强调说明事物的同一性,意指两事物同属一类或完全相似。显然,此处用 as 不可以,因为"他"不可能是"机器"。故应改用 like,因为 like 侧重比较,只是说明两者之间的相似性而已。

一. 短文

A stage is actually a box. One side of the box has removed so the audience can see what's going on outside. The actors remain at a fixed distance. In 8.— films, therefore, the camera can bring the audience up closely and fix their attention on small and 10.— important things; a frightened look, a whisper, a trembling of hands.

The camera offers the film maker free, allowing 11.—
him to move easily across barriers of time and space. 12.—
He can show his actors around real cities and real 13.—
farms. He can also use the camera to change the scene 14.—
dozens of time in one film. No expert of stage can do 15.—
this.

二. 生词与短语

stage play		舞台剧
scenery	[ˈsiːnəri]	n. 布景
barrier	[ˈbæriə]	n. 障碍物
expert	['ekspə:t]	n. 专家

三. 答案

- 1. play → plays
- 3. the \rightarrow /
- 5. makes → making
- 7. has $\wedge \rightarrow$ been
- 9. therefore → however
- 11. free → freedom
- 13. \land real \rightarrow in
- 15. time → times

2. two → /

- 4. doesn't → won't
- 6. bad → worse
- 8. outside → inside
- 10. closely → close
- 12. 🗸
- 14. ✓

四.解释

- 1. 丰(play)谓(seem)不一致,play 应改为复数形式。
- 2. both 和 two 在修饰名词时不能同时使用,此处应去掉 two.
- 3. in the front of 和 in front of 都是固定短语,前者是指 "在……前部",后者表示"在……前面"。把舞台剧拍成电影, 应是在舞台的前面,不是前部,故将定冠词 the 去掉。
- 4. 此句为真实条件句。条件句的主句既可以用现在时, 又可以用将来时。用现在时通常表示客观真理或习惯动作。而 此处说的是可能出现的结果,并非客观真理或习惯动作。故应 将一般现在时(doesn't)改为一般将来时(won't)。
- 5. 此处 makes 应改为过去分词 made,作定语修饰前面 的中心词 film。
 - 6. 这里有递进含义,故 bad 应用比较级形式。
- 7. "舞台(stage)实际上是个大盒子(box),盒子的一面被 去掉(remove)了……"。故"去掉"(remove)应用被动语态。
 - 8. 意思不通。观众应是看到盒子里面发生的事,故应将

outside 改为 inside。

- 9. 前后两句是转折关系,应改用表示转折关系的副词 however。
- 10. 英语里有些副词有两种形式,一种与形容词同形,另一种由形容词加后缀一ly构成。一般说来,不带一ly的副词往往用在直接或具体的场合,如 follow close behind sb. (紧跟在某人的后面);带一ly的副词多用于抽象的场合,如 be closely related with sb. (跟某关系很密切)。此处指具体场合,应用 close。
- 11. "offer sb. sth."中 sth. 是直接宾语,它不能由形容词 free 充当,应改用其名词形式 freedom。
 - 12. 此行无错误。
- 13. show around 是固定短语,表示带某人参观,这里的 around 不是介词,是副词。要表示在某个地方参观,需用介词 in。
 - 14. 此行无错误。
- 15. 此处 time 不指时间,是指次数,是可数名词。故应用复数。