

名校好题

名校名师 绝妙好题 专题专练 打造高分

高中 英语分册 改错与书面表达

最好的题目
最详尽的讲解
最完备的知识体系
最苛刻的选取题目的标准

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高中英语分册

改错与书面表达

编著

蓝 洋 杨 帆

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名校好题

高中英语分册——改错与书面表达

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[素质教育≠不考试]

素质教育作为培养跨世纪人才的教育思想与模式已成为我国教育界的共识，然而推行素质教育决不是要摒弃考试。迄今为止，在全世界的教育领域内，考试仍不失为一种最有效的教育质量评价和人才选拔的工具。正如英国著名数学家G. H. 哈代所说：“了解一个人的惟一方法是考试，无论是数学、文学，还是哲学……无一例外。”我们真正要扭转的是普通教育“片面追求升学率”的应试教育现状，反对一切为了应付考试的“题海战术”，还学生以自主学习的动力。

[高分≠题海战术]

中、高考的试题改革，已从考察学生掌握知识的情况，转移到考察学生掌握学习方法，综合运用各种知识的能力。淹没在题海中会毁掉学生，死记硬背拿不了高分。素质教育归根结底要教给学生点金术，在培养学生的思维能力上下扎扎实实的功夫。实践证明，决不能只一味地让学生一道道题做下去，关键要教给他们解题的思路、方法、步骤，提高他们举一反三、触类旁通的能力。

正是基于以上对教育教学的深入思考，我们组织教学一线的诸位专家，精心编写了这套《名校好题》丛书系列，以帮助广大学生以最短的时间、最好的效果，高效率掌握知识提高能力，在科学方法的指导下，聪明地考出好成绩。

致读者

mingxiao

na

《名校好题》“好”在这里

[第一，书中所选均是“一可当十”的名题好题。]

入选《名校好题》的题目出自以下范围：

① 1991~2001年北京、上海高升学率、高教学质量地区以及重点学校的质量检测题、期中期末测试题、高考模拟题；

② 1991~2001年湖北、湖南、江苏、浙江、东北等各省高升学率、高教学质量的市、区以及重点学校的质量检测题、期中期末测试题、高考模拟题；

③ 近年的全国高考试题、全国春季高考试题、上海高考试题；

④ 近年全国各类学科竞赛中难度适合的精彩名题；

⑤ 《名校好题》编委会为广大考生度身定制的综合性和精华好题。

这些题目均“出身名门”，且又经过了编者严格的层层筛选，其具体选题标准为：例题要求有代表性，利于全面剖析知识点，涵盖该知识点的各种考查角度；习题要求题型新颖有特色，力求将知识点可以考查到的重点、难点全部给以反映；题目综合性要强，以培养学生融会贯通的能力，迎合目前高考综合考试的大趋势。

〔第二，编写体系完善科学，使诸多好题“物尽其用”，“好”副其实。〕

《名校好题》基于小学到中学各个学科的知识体系，按照知识专题编写而成。高中按专题将每科细分为两到三册；初中和小学则一科一册，在册内划分专题。这样既适于配合学习巩固新知，又适于临考复习，学生也可以挑选自己的薄弱学科专题进行强化训练，适用范围相当广泛。

本丛书以中、高考要求为导向，以基础知识为依托，以好题为载体，以创新思维为核心，以能力运用为宗旨，全方位引导学生对同一个问题，从不同角度进行剖析，使学生学会辨析概念、综合概括并解决实际问题，最终形成流畅变通的思维方式。

书中每科知识点依中、高考要求的难度层次，给出一至三道例题，在对例题的分析解答中，提供了“进入→攻击→解答→回顾→扩展”这一整套科学的思考方式，提出两种以上解题思路和方法，充分发掘所选好题的内在精华，达到启发学生思路，培养创造性思维能力的目的。更为实用的是，本丛书要求读者亲自参与每个题目的练习，并且在练习后的“提示·分析·解答”中至少给出一种详细的全过程解答，将学生解题过程中的疑惑转化为经验，并最终形成科学的思维习惯。

一流的编写队伍

本丛书的编写者们，都是在教学一线，具有五年以上带开学班级经验的特高级教师，他们来自：北京四中、北大附中、人大附中、北京五中、黄冈中学、荆州中学等。这些老师们在选取题目、构造题目、解读题目等方面煞费苦心，使本书的编写质量不同一般。

作为立足于教育领域，积极策划出版教学辅导书的我们，殷切期望读者与我们多交流，多提宝贵意见和建议，使我们的图书质量更高，使我们的服务质量更高。

由于编写时间有限编写者们水平有限，不妥之处，请读者不吝赐教。

编者
2001年10月

做名校好题，清华、北大等着你！

本书 导 读

mingxiaohaotidaodu

例题1

(2001年上海高考试卷)

将0.1摩尔铝投入含有0.2摩尔NaOH溶液中，加热完全反应后，试解答下列问题：

(1)在标准状况下生成 H_2 多少升？

进入



审题过程：讲解如何审题，如何把握题给条件对问题求解的意义。

解答(试试看)



解答(试试看)：具体给出解答的步骤；或者由读者根据“攻击”的步骤自己尝试写出解答，多为较简单的或者攻击中讲解详细的内容。

推广



题目的延伸：方法的推演通用，知识横向的联系等，有的采用框图等直观的形式。

攻击



具体解题思路：至少清晰详细地表述三种不同的思路，为明确表达，有的采用框图等直观的形式。

回顾



对此例题进行总结，包括方法、知识背景等。

例题

每题至少三种解题思路，详细清晰地剖析，涵盖本知识块儿的易考内容，揭示尽可能多的解题方法。

·练习

题目已注明出处，多为高升学率的地区、学校的单元练习、模拟自测、升学考试，如江浙、湖北、上海、北京等地区，题型多为问答和计算，题后留有空白，并留有一栏草稿，方便做答并检查。

提示·分析·解答

习题的答案根据代表性和启发性给出提示或至少一种思路，部分题目在解法后给出了举一反三栏目，目的是由此题推展开，促进读者对知识的理解，一通百通，达到熟练解题，熟练运用各种解题思路和方法的目的。

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第一章

短文改错

题型简介

短文改错共有 10 个小题，计分 10 分。本题给出一篇难度适中的短文，要求考生判断各行是否有错，如有错误即将其改正。错误的类型包括词法、句法、动词时态、语篇结构、行文逻辑等。故有人把此题叫认错改错。显然辨认错误是第一步，改错是第二步，如果错都认不出来，当然无从改起。该题的主要目的是通过上述灵活多变的形式，测定出考生综合运用语言能力的准确性和熟练程度。

解题技巧

1. 通读全文，了解文章主旨大意，确定短文的题材、体裁，把握文章的背景材料。如记叙文的人物、事件、地点、时间；说明文的论点、论据、论证，从而顺藤摸瓜，推理判断，绝不可拿起来就改，只见树木不见林。因为改动的地方虽然只有一个词，但词的正确使用离不开句子，而句子又脱离不了整段文章的语言，整段文章的语言环境又不能不在大的背景下去安排，去理解。

2. 逐句分析，把握结构。一句一句弄清，句子之间是否衔接，行文思路是否连贯流畅。一般情况要先作句法分析，再作词法分析。

3. 逐项修改，先易后难。修改时可参照本文的在命题要求中所列诸项，进行思索查阅，一行一行修订，当然语言是极其灵活多变的，表达内容十分丰富，但只要平时基本功扎实，有一定阅读理解能力，把大部分错误改过来，还是可能达到的。最后剩下一、二项难于立即解答的，可在第二次、第三次检查中，再进行补改，甚至猜断。

4. 全文复读，融会贯通。从头至尾再读一遍，按时间顺序、情节发展、中心内容，推理循章。大的问题掌握了，按句法要求、词类规则，再一一品味，凡有把握处，要有自信心、成功感，不再变动。凡举棋不定，要充分发挥联想作用，从教材中、教师讲解里或阅读课外读物上，去横向联系，去捕风捉影，寻找依据，获取语感，而当机立断。若百思不解，还是按照第一次语感而定，不必乱改。

总之要答好这项题，关键的关键，还是应放在平时认真刻苦学习上，要有扎实的基本功，扎实的语言知识。一句话，勤学苦练才是做好该题的最可靠支撑点。

例题 1 (2001 年春季高考题)

I used to love science class—all of them— ①____
 biology, chemistry, geography, physics. I think I ②____
 liked those classes because I felt that it helped me ③____
 understand what the world works. For example, when ④____
 I was a child, the rain was a mystery (奥秘). In one ⑤____
 class, I learned it rained. I think science classes ⑥____
 clear up mysteries. But then there is always more ⑦____
 mysteries look into. What was my least favourite class? ⑧____
 That was math. After learn the basics of the subject, ⑨____
 nothing else seemed very practically to me. I never ⑩____
 saw how I could use it in my daily life.



进入

本题有以下特色：

1. 内容贴近中学校园生活。短文介绍了学生在校内所学的学科课程，学生的爱好和对宇宙万物奥秘探索的愿望。通俗易懂，易于引起学生兴趣。
2. 命题注重语篇理解。做题时必须从整篇理解出发，通过上下文联系，进行对比分析，才能判断正误，使得段落流畅、全篇意思完整。如短文中①、③、⑥小题就很明显是从这一角度命题。
3. 考点分布全面。十道小题，除了--道无错误的检测性题外，考点中涉及的词法项目中有名词、代词、副词、形容词、冠词、动词不定式和动名词，句法项目中有主谓一致关系和连接副词后的宾语从句。
4. 难易比例适度。考点中间法部分都是基本题，而④、⑥两个连接宾语从句的句子和⑧不定式作后置定语的句子，有一定难度，易于区分学生成绩。



解答

①class→classes

从本行 all of them 和第二行 biology, chemistry, geography, physics 可以看出，应用名词复数 classes 表示多种学科课程。

②本题无误是检测性练习。

③it→they

此处所替代的名词是 science classes，显然用复数第三人称代词 they。

④what→how

此处应用连接副词 how 引出宾语从句 the world works, how 在从句中作方式状语，修饰不及物动词 work，而 the world 作主语，原词 what 明显不合语法结构。

⑤the rain→rain

rain 为物质名词，用来表示一般概念时，物质名词前通常不冠冠词，如 snow 雪，

air 空气, rain 雨, wheat 小麦, food 食品等。

⑥it→why it

此处 why 即 for what reason, 是副词, 在此作连接副词用, 引出宾语从句, 而在从句中作原因状语使用, 表示: 为什么下雨。

⑦is→are

这是检测 there be 句型。该句主语是 mysteries, 因而 is 应改为 are。

⑧look into →to look into

look into 这一动词短语作“观测, 窥视, 调查”解, 此处应用不定式, 作后置定语。

⑨learn→learning

介词后的宾语应是名词、代词或动名词, 构成介词短语, 因而把 learn 改为 learning 动名词形式。

⑩practically→practical

把副词改为作表语用的形容词, practical 构成系表结构 seemed practical。

例题 2

(2001 年全国高考题)

Like most of my schoolmates, I have neither brothers nor sisters—in any other words, I am an only child. My parents love me dearly of course and will do all they can make sure that I get a good education. They did not want me to do any work at family; they want me to devote all my time to my studies so that I'll get good marks in all my subject. We may be one family and live under a same roof, but we do not seem to get much time to talk about together. It looks as if my parents treat me as a visitor and a guest. Do they really understand their own daughter? What things are in other homes, I wonder.

①

②

③

④

⑤

⑥

⑦

⑧

⑨

⑩

进入

1. 2001 年高考英语短文改错题用字 127 个, 全部单词是初中教材中所学过的, 绝大部分句式是简单句。内容贴近学生生活, 主旨大意是引导学生思考如何能摆脱应试教育背景下, 家庭捆绑式、封闭式的教育方式。

2. 短文改错题检测重点放在词语搭配上。

攻击

大家知道, 要学好英语, 必须多记词组, 不断扩大词组的掌握、运用数量, 特别是在词组与词组的接合部分, 更要下功夫。词组搭配浩如烟海, 但粗分可为两类, 一类是封闭性的 (closed), 这是由于语言在长期使用中, 已经习惯了的固定用法, 即

惯用语。另一种是开放性的 (open), 是在千变万化的语言环境中, 按照一定的语法结构或词义联系灵活组合的, 这种开放性的词组是充满生机的, 动态的, 可以无限生成。如: How do you do? 意思为“Hello”; 而 How did you do? 则相当于 How did you do on the test (finals)? (你考得怎样?) 显然在高考短文改错题中, 词语搭配是重中之重, 考查重点, 但是只要你平时注意记忆、积累, 并不断在阅读、造句、写作中加以重视、运用, 一定会逐步提高, 取得优异成绩。



解答

①无错。是一道检测性题, 值得注意的是, 这一小题放在第一空, 起到干扰作用

②any other → other

正确表述是 in other words, 是固定词组搭配, 意为: 换言之, 换句话说。

③can → can to

这里的 to make sure 是不定式作目的状语的句式结构搭配, 其干扰因素是前面有情态动词 can。

④did → do

这是时态错误, 依据是语篇环境, 应用一般现在时

⑤family → home

这是词语辨析题, 也是词语搭配题, work at home 在家做作业 (工作)。family 和 home 的具体区分是: family 指家庭的全体成员。如例句: He has a large family. (他子女众多。) home 指家庭共同生活的地方。如例句: My home is at 201 Beijing road. (我家在北京路 201 号。) 另外 house 也作“家”解, 具体指建筑物本身。如例句: He has one house in Beijing and another in Shanghai. (他在北京有幢房子, 在上海也有一幢房子。)

⑥subject → subjects

名词单数变复数。从 all my subjects 句中 all 可以明显看出, 全部课程, 当用复数名词, 这也是考查正确的词语搭配。

⑦a → the

the same roof 在同一屋檐下。same 前加定冠词 the 也是一种固定词语搭配。

⑧talk about → talk

动词不定式 to talk 作 time 的后置定语, 这也是一种固定句式搭配。

⑨and → or

把并列连词改为选择连词, 从句中 me 人称可判断, 这里应用选择连词 or 合适。如例句: I want to be a doctor or a teacher. (我想当一名医生或教师。)

⑩What → How

How 怎样, 如例句: How are things in your hospital? (你们医院里的情况如何?) 而文中此句 How things are in other homes, I wonder. 译文为: 我很想知道, 在其他家庭里是怎样个情况。

通过上述答案剖析, 不难看出, 考生此题做得如何, 关键是其对词组搭配掌握、运用的水平如何。

◇ 练 习 ◇

1

My favourite sport is football. I was a member of our school football team. We practise for three times every week and often watch football match on TV together. Play football not only makes us grow up tall and strong hut also give us a sense of fair play and team spirit. We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead ourselves. Also, the sport teaches us the important of obedience (服从). Each player must obey captain, who is the leader of the team. And they must not break the rules too often if we want to win the game.

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____
- ⑤ _____
- ⑥ _____
- ⑦ _____
- ⑧ _____
- ⑨ _____
- ⑩ _____

2

When Mr. Woolf left university, he got a good job in a big company, but after he has been there for a few years, he decided to have some change. He put an ad in several newspapers, said what experience he had had, describing the kind of a job he had at that time, and the kind he would like have. One of the answer he got was from another man who was looking for a job either. This man wrote to him, "Dear sir, when you will get a new job, please be kind enough to give my name and address for your present employer, because I have been trying to find a job as yours for a long time."

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3

Japan is a beautiful country, covering with many tiny rivers and high mountains. Japan is also a pleased country. It is known for "the land of the cherry blossom (樱花)" because of the spring of the year the cherry trees are so beautiful. Everywhere there are hundred of different kinds of wild flowers.

Where there were not natural gardens, the Japanese

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- ⑥ _____

has made their own. Because the islands are so hilly ⑦ ____
there is a great shortage of the soil, so very little bit ⑧ ____
is used. No matter how tiny may be, every home has its ⑨ ____
own little garden. Japan is a country worthy of a visit. ⑩ ____

4

In 1959, mankind sent its first satellite, without men ① ____
in it, which circling the earth only outside the atmosphere. ② ____
In 1969, a large three-men spaceship travelled safely to ③ ____
the moon. There it lands the first human beings on the soil ④ ____
of a strange world and then brought it back. ⑤ ____

Scientists have been used the following three tests to ⑥ ____
find out how good people can live in space. First, they ⑦ ____
tested astronauts on the earth under conditions like in ⑧ ____
space. Second, they sent mice and dogs into space to see ⑨ ____
either they could live there or not. Finally, they sent ⑩ ____
people into space.

5

The other day my brother Tom was beginning his ① ____
motorbike then our neighbour, Mary, came out and asked ② ____
him if he was going near the station. So he offered her a
lift (搭车). She got at the back of the motorbike and ③ ____
they drove away. Just before they reached to the station ④ ____
a policeman waved to them to stop. "Excuse me, sir," he
said. "You are not sitting on that motorbike properly."
"What's matter with the way I'm sitting?" my brother asked ⑤ ____
in surprise. "Not you, sir, it's a young lady," said the ⑥ ____
policeman. "In this country side-saddle (偏座) is not ⑦ ____
permitted when one ride a motorbike." Mary made an excuse ⑧ ____
that she was from Italy, where it isn't considering to ⑨ ____
break the law when people take the side-saddle. The
policeman shook head and drove away. ⑩ ____

6

A library is a place which people can find ① ____
out almost anything. A person just needs library ② ____
card to borrow a book. The person went to the ③ ____

main desk to have a librarian to check the book out. The librarian prints the card with the date by which the book can be returned. If the book is returned later, the person must pay money for have broken the rule. In some libraries, all the books of animals might be placed together, in other cities, all the books written by the same person may be placed together.

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7

Very a few of our birds stay with us all the year round. Some come to us in winter from cold north, others come from the south to live the summer with us.

Why birds undertake these long journeys twice a year? Perhaps cold weather drive them from us in autumn, but we can't say why they leave the sunny south to go back to us in spring. We only know many of them like make their nests in the north.

We are sorry to see them go, and we know that when winter is over they will come back to us.

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8

Water is not only important but also is necessary to men, animals and plants.

Drink is one of many uses of water. If we don't have some water for a few days, we are sure to die.

All living things must have water to make themselves alive. Where there is no water, plants cannot grow, we cannot get food.

Moreover, if there is rich water sources, we can use them to make power run machines.

For above, we can see that life and civilization (文明) would be impossible with water.

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One of tallest and most interesting animals is the giraffe (长颈鹿). Male giraffes are usual about 6 metres tall. Half of the giraffe's height comes from its neck, that is longer than its legs.

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④ ____

Giraffes like to live small groups and often feeds with other animals. A baby giraffe is 2 metres tall at birth. It can stand by himself within a few minutes and can run well in about two days.

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⑧ ____

Giraffes have two methods of self-protect. If something frighten it, it can run away at about 30 miles an hour or stay to fight with its strong legs.

⑨ ____
⑩ ____

10

Joe Richards finished school when he was 18, and then he went to bank to ask work there. A man took him into a small room and gave her some questions in a piece of paper. Joe wrote his answer on the paper, and then he giving them to the man. The man looked at them for a few minutes, and then he took a pen but said to Joe, "Your birthday was on 12th of June, but which year?" "Oh, every year, sir." Joe said.

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11

When a rabbit sees something danger, it runs away. Its tail moves up and down as it runs. The other rabbits see this tail moved up and down. They know that there is danger, and they run, too.

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② ____
③ ____

Many other animals use this kind language. When a bee has found some food, it goes back to it's home. It cannot tell other bees where the food is with speaking

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⑤ ____
⑥ ____

to them, but it does a little dance in the air.

This tells the bees at home there the food is.

Some animals say things by make sounds. A dog barks,

for instance, when a stranger comes nearly. A cat purrs

(叫) when pleased. Some birds make several difference

sounds, each with its own meaning.

12

Besides Egyptians, people of Mexico also builded
pyramids. They didn't build the pyramids for tombs. They
were used to build a pyramid and then build a temple on
top of them. The pyramids of Mexico are not as high as
that of Egypt, but they are big. Each pyramid has a wide
stairway that go from the bottom to the top.

The biggest pyramid in Mexico is almost 2 000 year old.
Scientists think it spent 10 000 men more than ten years
to build. On top of it they built a temple to worship
the sun. The temple is no longer there and people call
it pyramid of the sun.

13

Welcome to this book. We wish that you enjoy
doing these exercise and they help you
improve your English. Learning the second language
is a big work. There are so many words to learn
and so many grammar rule to remember, but
don't give off. If you practise your English,
read as many books you can, and do some
extra work, you can soon improve and start
getting higher marks. While your English is good, you
will find it much easy to study at university,
and you will be able to travel around the world
and make many friends all over the world.

14

Do you like to look many beautiful colours all around you?
If you do, you need visit New England during the fall.
The weather starts get cold, and most of the leaves

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