

高考英语窍门

大盘点

总主编：刘敬业

本册主编：刘敬业

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超文改错与完形填空

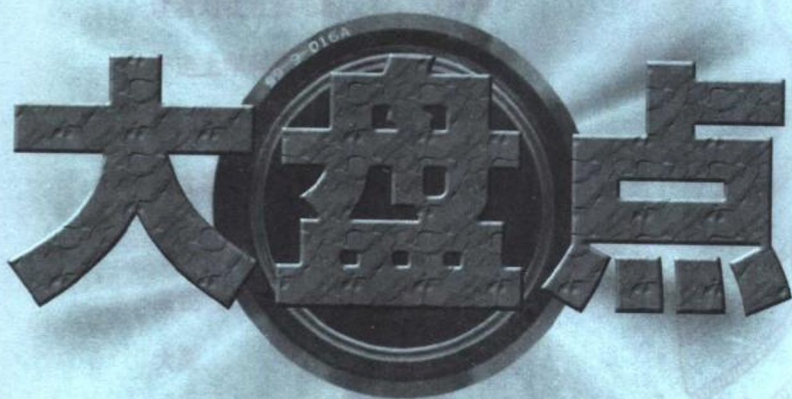
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高考英语窍门



短文改错与书面表达

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出版说明

随着“3+X”高考模式的全面推广,高考命题改革的力度将是前所未有的,广大考生所面临的挑战也将是最严峻的。面对考试的搏击,面对琳琅满目的英语复习资料,选择货真价实的窍门复习用书显得尤为重要。

在此,我们郑重地向您推荐《高考英语窍门大盘点》丛书。

本套丛书是我社在激烈的市场竞争中,强化创新意识,另辟蹊径,博采众长,推陈出新的杰作。丛书的编著思想就是急考生之所急,想考生之所想,我们从丛书内容的编排就可以感受到编者们的这一良苦用心。

本套丛书有如下特点:

1. 全力凸现考纲最新变化,预测高考命题趋向,密切关注“3+X”高考方向,体现学科综合与跨学科综合。

2. 选材贴近生活、关注社会热点、充盈时代气息。题目新、活、巧、妙,尤其是那些考查知识网络交汇点的题目。

3. 特别强调解题窍门,帮助考生跳出题海,把培养能力作为终极目标。

4. 针对近年全国高考的最新趋势,丛书的针对练习不再强求知识的面面俱到,而是变覆盖知识点为覆盖能力、强化重点、捕捉热点。知识性专题不仅仅局限于知识的分块综合和立体提升,而更注重整体上的结构梳理和深化综合。

5. 精心设计的“状元练笔”既承袭了近年高考的风格,又有所创新,可协助考生优化思维结构,调整心理状态,学习应考策略,锤炼综合能力。丛书无论是举例的遴选还是习题的搭配,都充分考虑了近年高考所反映出的特点和趋势。

丛书对历年高考考点进行了总结归纳、筛选和分类,直接明了地向

考生展示出高考的命题考点究竟有哪些,其范围究竟涵盖到哪里。通过由点到面,把考试热点与应试窍门清楚地勾勒在考生面前,并对其中的重点、难点作了画龙点睛的思路点拨,大大增强了考试的针对性和精确性。学习英语如同游泳、踢足球、弹钢琴一样,都有一些方法可循,但纯熟技艺的获得总是离不开勤学苦练。所以,提高英语应试能力,掌握一定的窍门能让您如虎添翼,但日积月累的坚持更为重要,切忌一曝十寒。持之以恒,便能达到胜利的彼岸!

在本书编写的过程中,得到了许多专家、学者、骨干教师的大力支持和帮助,在此,谨向他们表示诚挚的谢忱!我们衷心希望并深信本套丛书能为广大中学生朋友的高考成功助一臂之力。

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2002年6月



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第一部分

短文改错

第一节 NMET2001 年短文改错题回眸

NMET2001 年的《考试说明》在短文改错部分中对考生应具备的改错能力要求是：“……判断是否有错，如有错即将其改正。”同时还对可能出现的错误作了一个大致的范围规定，如：“错误的类型包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等。”另外，《考试说明》还明确地提出改错题的测试目的是：“考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的准确性。”

从 2001 年高考改错题来看，所选短文难度适中，体裁为应用文，属日记类。其测试题特点如下：

- ➡测试点、面平均，重篇章整体理解能力的考查。
- ➡突破常规，动词为主让位，选材为定位标准。
- ➡注重对词语的细微差别和应用理解的考查。
- ➡虚实平分秋色，重在准确把握语言基础知识。

短文改错题要求考生有语言的整体感，能从整体语段的内容、结构和特点出发，全面考虑问题。其次，考生必须依据自己所获得的知识，根据句子与句子之间的有机联系，在语法上和语义上与原作意图保持一致，从而做出正确的判断。正因为短文改错题具有知识性强、测试难度大和能力要求高等特点，所以这种测试题也是一种检查考生多种语言能力的综合测试形式。

高考短文改错的目的是测试考生发现、判断、纠正所读语篇中语言错误的能力，同时还考查考生在语篇阅读时综合运用英语的准确性。简而言之，要求考生不仅要在掌握词汇、语法方面有好的语言基础知识，还要在词义、词形、句型、用法结构等方面具有一定的语言综合能力。只有具备这两方面的综合能力，考生才

可能解决短文中出现的模棱两可、似是而非的问题。如 NMET2001 年高考短文:

Like most of my schoolmates, I have neither brothers nor	1. <u>✓</u>
sisters—in any other words, I am an only child. My parents	2. <u>any</u>
love me dearly of course and will do all they can ^ make sure	3. <u>to</u>
that I get a good education. They <u>did</u> not want me to do	4. <u>do</u>
any work at <u>family</u> ; they want me to devote all my time to	5. <u>home</u>
my studies so that I'll get good marks in all my <u>subject</u> . We	6. <u>subjects</u>
may be one family and live under <u>a</u> same roof, but we do	7. <u>the</u>
not seem to get much time to talk <u>about</u> together. It looks	8. <u>about</u>
as if my parents treat me as a visitor <u>and</u> a guest. Do they	9. <u>or</u>
really understand their own daughter? <u>What</u> things are in	10. <u>How</u>
other homes, I wonder.	

思维点拨

本文难度适中,选材新颖,设错合理,突出篇章理解兼顾上下文的逻辑关系,与往年相比,特点如下:

●正确项出现在第一行,添词只有一行,去掉词有两行,改词却有六行。

●全文语法点考查了代词、不定式、时态、名词、复数形式、冠词、连词、副词和疑问词的误用。

●全文集阅读理解能力与运用语言知识能力为一体,全面考查了单词、语法、习惯用法以及在交际语言中的用法。

第一行不设错,意在让考生一开始读就明白本文的句首语,不至于发生开头的感觉,接下来就考查了一个固定短语 In other words,然后是句型 do all one can to do sth.,字面上是情态动词后不接不定式,但实际上是 can 后的 do 省略了,后接不定式作状语。did 改为 do 是时态判断,因上文一直说的是一般情况,故用一般现在时。family 和 home 是两个同义名词,但我们常说“在家”用 at home,这是最基本的语言点。“我在所有的功课上得高分”,subject 一词当然要用复数形式了。same 一词一般就用定冠词 the 修饰。talk with sb. about sth. 是一个词组,但上文中的 about 没带宾语,不符合语法,应去掉。and 改为 or 是连词的误用,最后一行是疑问词 how 修饰整个句子,不能用 what 来引导。

第二节 分类改错突破

一、删除多余词语

试卷中的多余词汇往往通过下列形式考查：

►受母语影响，出现汉语式结构，造成冗言，如：

Today I visited the Smiths—my first time visit.

Now I can't watch much television...

Whenever I see them I will often think of my English teacher.

思维点拨

以上三例都是受汉语影响，在不知不觉中多了词。在英语学习中，应尽量忘记母语，学会用英语思维。第1句删除 time，第2句删除 much，第3句删除 often。

►不明词义内涵，造成词义重复，如：

By now, he hasn't returned back the money.

As a result, people in the modern world generally live much more longer than people in the past.

思维点拨

return 本来已是 come back 或 give back 之意，故不必再加 back 了。

单音节词后加 -er，多音节词前加 more 都构成比较级形式。longer 已是比较级形式，故不能加 more 了。但比较级前可加 still、any、even、much、a little、far、by far 等词语。

This is the letter I received it yesterday.

思维点拨

该句 letter 后省略了关系代词 that/which，它在从句中就可作宾语，故 it 多余。

►多介词，如：

We practise for three times every week...

思维点拨

句中 three times every week 表频率作状语，无需加介词 for。再如：We

often work more than 44 hours a week.

➡多助动词、系动词,如:

Great changes have been taken place since 1990.

Now I can't watch television but a few years ago, I was used to watch it every night.

It was so happened that she was our new English teacher.

思维点拨

该类错误常由词性不清(如 happen v.)或一些用法不明所致,犯这类错误的同学要在识记上下些功夫。第 1 句应删除 been,第 2 句删除 was,第 3 句应删除第一个 was。

➡插入干扰性的关系代词或关系副词,旨在考查句法,如:

In some places you may borrow as many books as you want, in other places where you are limited to a certain number.

思维点拨

该句为结构平行的并列句,前面的两个介词短语都作地点状语,后面是个简单句,怎么会有定语从句呢?如果按定语从句分析,主句、分句都能同时成立吗?显然不能,因为它只有一个谓语部分。故应删除 where。

➡行文逻辑上也可设置多词项,如:

First, let me tell you something more about myself.

思维点拨

由 first 可见是刚刚开始向别人讲述自己的故事,所以只能说是 something 不能加 more。

长元练习

一、下列句子均有多余成分,请改正。

- How much is the price of the bike?
- Let's walk to the station on foot.
- Our school is near from my home.
- Do you know when Xiao Ming will return back?
- Students stopped talking when the teacher entered into the classroom.
- When he came out, the thief had already escaped away.
- I still haven't completed the novel yet.

8. He says he will be back in two weeks later.
9. You must turn off the light first before you leave.
10. Today I visited the Great Wall—my first time visit to the Great Wall.
11. I hope that both you two could come this afternoon.
12. The road is much more longer than that one.
13. I never knew a ride down a river could be so much exciting.

二、下列各句均有多余成分,请改正。

1. I remembered the whole thing as if it was happened just yesterday.
2. The old man is hard to deal with him.
3. He found some old people be seated at the back of the classroom.
4. Although the United Nations is an organization for keeping the peace, but it has other important jobs, too.
5. Jack was disappointed that most of the guests had left when he had arrived at the party.
6. Come, you'd better to have the thing seen to at once.
7. If you want to be understood, you should speak of slowly and clearly to the listeners.
8. The text is not difficult but there are a few of new words in it.
9. If you really like the T-shirt, why not to buy it?
10. In our country every boy and every girl has the right to receive an education.
11. It doesn't matter if you miss for the train, because there is another one half an hour later.
12. I had hoped to see her when she was in the hospital, but I was too busy to go there.
13. The order came that the medical team would be sent to the front without delay.
14. He ran so fast so that he was soon out of breath.
15. Don't make up any excuse for your being late.
16. Peter showed great courage when he was saved the child from the burning house.
17. People want more money because of prices are increasing very fast.
18. Don't get off the bus until it has been stopped.

19. I called on Mr Williams at his office yesterday morning, but he was happened to be at a meeting.
20. China has hundreds of islands, one of which the largest is Taiwan.
21. When they came to a forest, they suddenly heard of someone calling for help.
22. A cat can quickly get itself out of the trouble.
23. My daughter is only four years old. She can't dress for herself.
24. I didn't know the teacher was in here, otherwise I would have come earlier.
25. Everyone shared in making the picnic be a success.
26. You may talk to Dr Jack, who is in the charge of that operation.
27. —We visited at the History Museum yesterday.
—How long did you stay there?
28. What films are they showing on in the cinema this week?
29. I hope you won't forget that what I have told you to buy?
30. Such a clever child as he is can work out this maths problem.
31. He said there would be a football match on next Sunday.
32. He is so simple he will believe in anything you tell him.
33. After he explaining us the difficult words in this lesson, the teacher asked us to read the text.
34. By the last year, our hometown had been liberated for about 30 years.
35. The girl was made to sing the song, but she made her sister to sing it for her.
36. We listened, but no sound reached to us.
37. They didn't set him free not until he was old and sick.
38. Another a new school is now being built in my city.
39. Her pride, however, would not let her to do that.
40. Man's knowledge of space has been developed rapidly.
41. The old man looked at healthy, but he felt sick.
42. What a freezing weather it is!
43. John had been saving money for years and at the last he was able to buy a car of his own.

44. —Could you tell me the way to the post office ?
—Sorry, I'm a stranger for myself.
—Thank you all the same.
45. Go and get your coat. It's there where you left it.
46. Tom kept laughing over the matter, he must have been known the secret.
47. The German made it be a rule to go cycling more than four times a week.
48. All that what is needed is a supply of oil.
49. Surprised as he was, as he managed not to speak his thoughts out loud.
50. I was so deeply moved by his words that I couldn't fall asleep until deep into the night.
51. I won't have you to say such things.
52. Would you please to sing the song again?
53. A great many of words and expressions have come into the language from American English.
54. What a bad equipment in this hall it is!
55. He would rather die than to give in to the enemy.
56. There was no electricity last night. Could you explain it why?
57. I'm going to visit him in next Sunday morning.
58. Many Chinese experts have been sent to abroad.
59. Here is a good news for you.
60. The pen which I bought it has been lost.
61. When Lin Tao arrived, they were busy with preparing their journey back to Paris.
62. Although I'm not good at English, I will never lose my heart.
63. He joined in the party 3 years ago.
64. Why not to do some shopping since you are free?
65. Please tell me what a kind of tree it is.
66. The first country singer sang while he playing the guitar.
67. I observed him enter into the office.
68. The Anti-Japanese War was lasted 8 years.

69. He went to Washington so that he might to visit it.

70. It's said a plenty of students have gone abroad.

参考答案:

一、1. 正确表达为: What is the price of the bike? / What price is the bike? / How much is the bike? 问“某物多少钱”, how much 和 price 不能用在同一句中。

2. 正确表达为: Let's walk to the station. / Let's go to the station on foot. walk 本身有“步行(go on foot)”之意, 用了 walk, 就不可再用 on foot 了。

3. 正确表达为: Our school is near my home. 句中 near 是介词, 不能与 from 连用。

4. 正确表达为: Do you know when Xiao Ming will return? / Do you know when Xiao Ming will come back? return 有 come back 或 go back 的意思, 其后不能再用副词 back。

5. 正确表达为: Students stopped talking when the teacher entered the classroom. / Students stopped talking when the teacher walked into the classroom. enter 有 come/go into 的意思, 不可与介词 into 连用。

6. 正确表达为: When he came out, the thief had already escaped. / When he came out, the thief had already run away. escape 有“get out and away”之意, 其后不必再用副词 away 了。

7. 正确表达为: I still haven't completed the novel. / I haven't completed the novel yet. still 和 yet 都可用于否定句中, 表示“还, 仍然”之意, 但不可用于同一句中, still 一般位于表示否定的助动词前, yet 用于否定句末。

8. 正确表达为: He says he will be back in two weeks. In 用在将来时句子中有“在某段时间以后”的意思, in two weeks 后不需要再加 later 了。此外, later 与 after 也不可用在同一句中。试比较下面的正误句: 两年后, 我碰到了他。After two years later, I met him. (X) / After two years, I met him. (✓) / Two years later, I met him. (✓)

9. 正确表达为: You must turn off the light before you leave. 句中 first 为多余词, 应去掉。

10. 正确表达为: Today I visited the Great Wall—my first visit to the Great Wall. first 修饰名词时本身已含有“第一次”之意, 其后不必再跟 time。

11. 正确表达为: I hope that you two could come this afternoon. / I hope that both of you could come this afternoon. both 与 two 都指“两个”, 不可在一

起使用。

12. 正确表达为: The road is much longer than that one. more 本身也是比较级形式, 不能用在比较级的形容词或副词之前。

13. 正确表达为: I never knew a ride down a river could be so exciting. 在本句中, so 是程度副词, 表示“如此”, 之后不可再用 much。

二、1. 删除 was 2. 删除 him 3. 过去分词 seated 作宾补, 前面 be 多余
4. 用 Although, 不必加 but 5. 删除第二个 had 6. 删除 to 7. 删除 of 8. 删除 of 9. why not 加动词原形, 去掉 to 10. 删除 an 11. 删除 for 12. 删除 the, 表示“住院” 13. 去掉 would 或将 would 改为 should 14. 删除第二个 so 15. 删除 up 16. 删除 was 17. because 连接从句, 去掉 of 18. 去掉 been, 不用被动结构 19. 删除 was 20. 删除 one 21. 删除 of, 表示直接“听到” 22. 删除 the 23. 去掉 for, 直接加宾语 24. 去掉 in 25. 去掉 be 26. 去掉 the 27. visited 为及物动词, 去掉 at 28. 去掉 on 29. 去掉 what 前面的 that 30. is 多余 31. next Sunday 前面不必加 on 32. believe“相信某人的话”, 去掉 in 33. he 多余 34. 去掉 the 35. 删除第二个 to 36. reached 为及物动词, 去掉 to 37. 去掉 until 前面的 not 38. 去掉 Another 后面的 a 39. to 多余 40. 去掉 been, has developed 不用被动 41. look healthy 为系表结构, 去掉 at 42. weather 为不可数名词, 去掉 a 43. the 多余 44. 去掉 for 45. 去掉 there, where 引导表语从句 46. have known 为主动式, 删除 been 47. 去掉 be 48. what 多余 49. 删除第二个 as 50. 去掉 until 51. 去掉 to. have 作使役动词时, 其后的宾补用不带 to 的不定式表示“使某人做某事”, 即 have sb do sth.。 52. 去掉 to。在 will you please do sth. 中 please 表示“请”时, 后跟动词原形。 53. 去掉 of. a great many 用作形容词, 意思是“很多的”, 后面直接跟名词。 54. 去掉 a. equipment 为不可数名词, 其前不能加不定冠词。 55. 去掉第二个 to。would rather do sth. + than do sth. 表“宁愿……而不愿”, than 后用动词原形。 56. 去掉 it. explain why 即为“解释昨晚没有电的原因”。 57. 去掉 in。在含有 last, next 这样的时间状语中, 常省去介词。 58. 去掉 to. abroad 为副词, 其前不需再加介词。 59. 去掉 a. news 为不可数名词, 前面不能加冠词。 60. 去掉 it。在定语从句中, 动词 brought 的宾语是 which(代 the pen), it 是多余的。 61. 去掉 with。be busy doing 意为“忙于做某事”。 62. 去掉 my。 63. 去掉 in. join 作“加入”解, 后面不用 in, 而直接跟“政党”、“派别”、“团体”、“组织”等。 64. 去掉 to. why not do sth. 表示建议, “为什么不……”。 65. 去掉 a. what kind of tree 意为“哪一种树”。 66. 去掉 he. while 作连词时, 其后可接-