高考英语

NMET 水平应试指南

短文改错篇

张廷华 刘安琪 主编

首都师范大学出版社
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前　言

高考英语(NMET)标准化试卷给考生先行展示了各个题型以及分值和考试时间分配。单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解和短文改错四大题型占试卷总分数值的70%,高达105分。

高考中,英语成绩和语文、数学三科成绩对考生的升学是最起决定作用的主体分数。

学生考前针对英语NMET主要题型进行综合能力强化训练,力争在最短的时间内使自己的知识能力和应试能力得到迅速的提高,无不是每一位考生之紧迫所求。《高考英语(NMET)水平应试指南》单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解和短文改错专辑,是我们组织英语编审、教授、教研员、特级和高级教师在认真研究高考命题方向和规律以及考生常犯错误的基础上,根据考生需求精心编写的,目的是使考生增强训练的针对性。每个专辑的主要内容有:解题技巧、高考题例分析、高考试题汇编、竞赛试题选析和综合能力强化阶梯训练等内容。尤其是综合能力强化性训练的编写,具有其分层次训练步步高的特点,并且都给出了解释性答案,答疑解难等于良师跟随。

学习虽无坦途,但学习确有捷径。

我们相信,《高考英语(NMET)水平应试指南》一定会给你的英语学习与备考带去丰收的喜悦,圆你大学之梦。

参加编写工作的有:刘安琪,郭志杰,于秀琴,刘望,肖林,许琦,王维敏,赵君霞。

欢迎批评指正。

——编者

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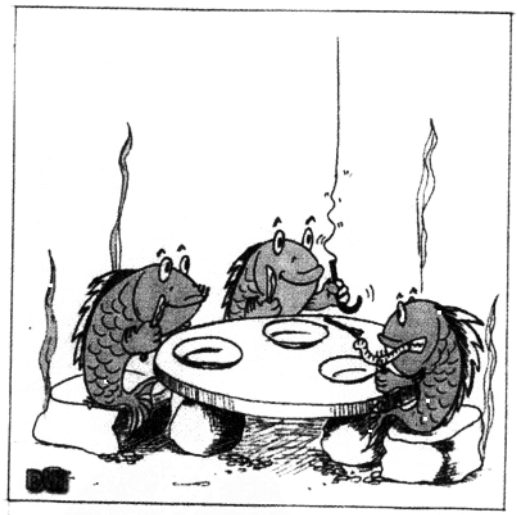
短文改错解题技巧



上菜

短文改错是高考英语试卷采用的一种题型。从某种意义上说，短文改错是单句改错，单项填空，阅读理解和书面表达的综合，是全面考查学生的英语基础知识，灵活运用语言能力和校正语篇错误能力的测试题型。比较其他题型，它增加了试题的难度，对学生提出了更高的要求。

作答时要注意规范化，准确性。根据题型的设计特点，下面谈谈它的作题要求，特点以及解题步骤等。

1. 短文改错的作题要求

1)此行多一词：把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉，并在该行右边横线上写上该词，再用斜线划掉。

2)此行缺一词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，在该行右边横线上写上该加的词。

3)此行错一词：在错的词下划一横线，在该横线上写出改正后的词。

2. 短文改错的特点

短文改错题有三个特点：第一个特点是没有现成的答案可供选择；第二个特点是否有错，错在哪里，范围很大；第三个特点是错误只涉及一个词：多一词，缺一词或错一词。我们判断的依据只是短文本身，因此要求在对文章的整体性要有所了解后才能动笔。由于错误是按行设计的，学生容易忽视句子的完整性，忽视句子之间的连贯性与逻辑性而进行成行改错。

3. 短文改错的技巧

1)通读全文，掌握大意。利用语感和上下文的逻辑关系进行判断。这为第一遍改错。

2)改错题型是按行设置的，然而文章却是按句子表达意思。因此要仔细阅读，整句分析每一句话，而不是每一行，把每行改错变成整句改错，甚至两句、三句地改错。根据词法、句法知识，检查和判断

错误所在。并注意语篇上的错误。

3)复读全文,验证答案。特别注意篇章语言结构和意思上的连贯与通顺,整体上的逻辑关系。把改过的答案带入文中,验证其正确性。即复读答案。

4)进行有意改错

所谓有意就是对在阅读时对所碰到的语法现象和词汇的用法进行知识再现,结合文章进行分析,实现理性的有意改错。

在改错过程中,可能涉及的问题有三类,一类是虚词(介词和小品副词,连词,代词,助动词,限定词,小品词 to 等)方面的问题;另一类是实词(名词、主动词、形容词、一般副词)的词形(包括词尾变化,词性选择,拼写形式)方面的问题;第三类是同义、近义、形似词选择的问题。其中相当一部分很可能是针对中国学生的弱点,即受汉语的影响而设计的。下面就这三方面的错误在"多一词"、"缺一词"、"错一词"三种情况下的可能性进行解题指导。

1)多一词

①多一介词或小品副词:

(a)有些动词在汉语中是不及物动词,在英语中是及物动词,可能多一个介词。如:serve for the people, follow after him, play with her in a match, marry with her, engage with her, make him as our monitor。

(b)有些动词可作及物动词,也可作不及物动词,但搭配不同,可能混淆而多一介词,如:join in the game, 但 join in the club; pay for a TV set, 但 pay for three dollars; search for the map, 但 search for the thief for his watch。

(c)有些"动词+介词"形式的动词后面没有宾语时,后面的介词是多余的。如:She sang and he listened to . He looked at but could see nothing. How are you getting on with ? She's lost touch with since then.

(d)有些动词、名词、形容词后接名词或代词时须加一个介词,但接 that 从句时,必须去掉介词。如:agree to it, 但 agree to that ...;

be sure of it，但 be sure of that ...；be sorry for it，但 be sorry for that...。

(e)有些副词或介词词组后加一个介词，组成了复合介词，若后面没有介词宾语时，最后的介词则是多余的。如：He walked in front of. If you won't go, I'll go instead of. He walked out of.

(f)有些连词后加 of 成为复合介词，如果后接从句，of 是多余的。如：Because of he was ill.

(g)地点副词的意义中已经包含 to，如果有 to 则是多余的。如：on my way to there, get to home, go to upstairs, return to home。

(h)last year, next month, this week, one day 等名词词组直接充当时间状语，前面用介词是多余的。

(i)有些动词受汉语影响而多一副词，如：stop down(停下来)，raise up(举起来)，return back(归还，回来)，repeat again。

(j)有些动词在一种用法中要加副词，而在另一种用法中加副词则是多余的。如：build up our country，但 build up railways。

②多一连词

(a)状语从句与主句之间多一并列连词。如 though... but；because ... so；the more ... and the more；why ... because；once ... and。

(b)充当状语的分词与主句之间多一并列连词。如：Sitting down and he began to work. He sat at the window and thinking. Regarded as the best in the class, so he was praised at the meeting.

(c)从属连词后多一个 that。如：because that ..., since that ...，unless that ...。

(d)间接疑问分句前多一 that。如：I agree with that what he said. I don't remember that who did it.

(e)复合宾语前多一 that。如：I heard that him say it. I found that her lying on the ground.

③多一代词

(a)主语与谓语之间多一关系代词。如：Some people don't like

football, but many people who do like it.

(b)作定语的分词前多一关系代词。如:I know the boy who standing there. The man who invited to the ball last night is my friend.

(c)定语从句中的一个名词,已由关系代词取代,再用一个代词是多余的。如:She bought the book (that) she had first asked for it. I have seen the girl (whom) you talk of her.

(d)用不定式作定语时,如果其逻辑宾语或介词宾语就是被修饰的名词词组,后面再用代词是多余的。如:The tea is too hot to drink it. He is a good comrade to work with him.

(e)在"形容词+不定式"句型中,如果不定式的逻辑宾语或介词宾语,就是句子的主语,再用代词作宾语或介词宾语是多余的。如:This question is too difficult to answer it. The house is nice to live in it.

(f)在"连词+分词/名词/形容词/副词/介词词组"结构中,加上代词作主语是多余的。如:He took notes while he reading. If it heated, ice turns to water.

④多一助动词

(a)时间、条件从句中用一般现在时表示将来时,用 will, would 是多余的。如:If he will try hard, he will succeed. I'll tell them about it as soon as they will come.

(b)Be sure 或 make sure + that 分句结构中用一般时表示将来时,用 will, would 是多余的。如:I make sure that you will come early.

(c)间接疑问句中主语前的助动词是多余的。如:Would you tell me what do you want?

(d)独立结构中的 be(助动词或连系动词)是多余的。如:The game was over, he went home. She smiled, tears were still running down her face.

⑤多一冠词

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(a)与介词 at,in, to 连用的名词 school, class, town, hospital, church, prison, bed 等表示与其有关的活动时,用冠词是多余的。如:go to the school(上学), be in the prison(坐牢),be in the bed(在睡觉)。

(b)与 by 连用的交通工具名称和 air,land,sea 等名词前用冠词是多余的。如:by the bike,by the sea, by the train 等。

(c)家庭成员名称前不用冠词。如:Where is the father? Mother is ill. Ask the nurse to put the baby to bed. The Aunt is taking the sister out for a walk.

(d)表示游戏活动而不是表示游戏工具的名词前不用冠词。如:play/the / a volleyball, play the chess, play the table tennis.

(e)由"专有名词 + 普通名词"构成的专有名词前不用定冠词。如:the Beijing Airport, the Oxford Street, the Hyde Park.

(f)at the first, at the last, the most of us 中的 the 是多余的。类似的还有:at once, at night, at noon.

(g)most 作"非常"解时前面用 the 是多余的。如:Oh! It's the most beautiful! She is the most diligent.

(h)形容词最高级作表语而又不与其他人或物比较时,用 the 是多余的。如:My father is the busiest on Sundays. The lake is deepest at this point.

(i)含有 Day 的节日前加 the 是多余的。如:the May Day, the Women's Day, the National Day, the New Year's Day.

(j)在"名词 + as/though..."结构中,名词前不用任何冠词。如:a child as he is, a fool as he is.

⑥多一小品词 to

(a)在除 have to, ought to, used to 之外的情态动词后用 to 是多余的。如:He can to speak English.

(b)在 had better, would rather, rather than 后的不定式前用 to 是多余的。如:You had better not to go. I would rather to stay at home.

(c)在 make, let, have, see, feel, watch, notice, observe 等动词后充当宾补的不定式前用 to 是多余的。如:He made me to do heavy work. Let me to hear you to play.

2)缺一词

①缺一介词

(a)有些动词后有时有介词,有时没有介词,可能混淆而缺一介词。如:attend a meeting,但 attend Λ (to) the patient; prepare breakfast,但 prepare Λ (for) the exam; join us, 但 join Λ (in) a game.

(b)表语形容词通常具有动词意义,很可能误以为是动词而漏掉介词。如:be afraid Λ (of) nothing, be present Λ (at) the meeting, be sure Λ (about) it.

(c)except, instead of, from, since, till, until 后面可跟另一介词词组充当介词宾语,可能漏掉第二个介词。如:He came on foot instead of Λ (by) bike. A big bear ran out from Λ (behind) a tree.

(d)hundreds, thousands 后面可能漏掉 of。类似的还有 millions Λ (of), dozens Λ (of), scores Λ (of).

②缺一连词

(a)汉语常用意合法,分句与分句之间往往不用连词,但英语里不行。如:It began to rain Λ (and) they had to stop the match. (如果中间用分号可不用连词)。It was late, Λ (so) we went home. You like sports, Λ (while) I'd rather read. He looked for the key, Λ (but) didn't find it.

(b)受汉语影响,并列动词词组之间可能缺一个 and。如:She smiled Λ (and) said good-bye to her father.

(c)名词性 that 分句置于句首或作同位语时不可缺少连词。如:Λ (That) she is beautiful is known to us all. We heard the news Λ (that) our team had won.

(d)even 后可能缺少连词 if 或 though。如:I shan't mind even Λ (if 或 though) he doesn't come.

(e) as 后可能缺少 if 或 though。如：He walks as ∧ (if 或 though) he were drunk.

③缺一代词

(a)充当定语从句主语的关系代词不能缺少。如：The accident ∧ (that) happened yesterday was very serious. He is a teacher, ∧ (as) is clear from his manner.

(b)英语中用来替代前面的"the + 名词"的 that(单数)和 those(复数)，在汉语中往往没有反映，很可能漏掉。如：The population of China is much larger than ∧ (that) of Japan. These shirts are expensive, but ∧ (those) which we saw the other day were even more expensive.

(c) than any 后往往容易缺 other。如：Li Ping is cleverer than any ∧ (other) student in his class.

④缺一助动词或连系动词 be

(a)表语不是名词时，可能缺少联系动词 be，因为汉语在这种情况下不用"是"。如：He ∧ (is) afraid of his father. The match ∧ (is) over.

(b)被动语态中缺少助动词 be，成了主动语态。如：He has ∧ (been) asked to sing in English.

(c)完成体中缺少助动词 have，成了一般过去时。如：We realized that we ∧ (had) lost our way. They ∧ (have) lived here since 1980.

(d)在倒装结构中缺少助动词或情态动词。如：Hardly ∧ (had) I reached the bus stop when the bus started. Seldom ∧ (do) I get invited into the office alone. Only in this way ∧ (can) you learn English well.

⑤缺一冠词

(a)在 such 或 so + 形容词与单数名词连用时，不可缺 a(an)。如：He is such ∧ (an) honest boy that all of us like him. This is so good ∧ (a) book that we will buy it.

(b)表示"有些"时,little, few 前面不可缺少 a。如:Don't hurry. There is ∧ (a) little time left.

(c)many 前有 great, good 时,要加 a。如:∧ (a) great many people。若 many 后接单数名词,中间须有 a(an)。如:Many ∧ (a) man has tried it before.

(d)即使是不可数名词,表示"一种"时,也要加 a(an)。如 It's ∧ (a) famous Chinese tea. Work is ∧ (a) pleasure to him. There was ∧ (a) heavy rain last night.

(e)用专有名词表示"一个像(叫)……的人"时,用 a(an)。如:He wished to be ∧ (a) Lei Feng. ∧ (A) Mr Wang called you up just now.

(f)一般不能用"the + 复数名词"表示类别,但用"the + 复数名词"表示整个民族。如:∧ (The) Chinese people are a brave and hard-working people.

(g)"The + 复数专有名词"表示某家人。如:The Smiths often go swimming. The Lis live upstairs.

(h)"形容词比较级 + of the two ..."前必须用 the。如:He is ∧ (the) better one of the two.

⑥缺小品词 to

(a)不定式充当各种成分,一般都不能缺少 to。如:She went there ∧ (to) see her mother. He asked me not ∧ (to) go there. I have something important ∧ (to) tell you.

(b)make, let, have, see, hear, notice, observe, watch 等动词变成被动语态时,充当主语补足语的不定式前的 to 不能缺少。如:She was made ∧ (to) do heavy work. The blind man was seen ∧ (to) cross the street.

(c)为了避免重复前面的动词。如:—Would you like to come with me? —I'd love ∧ (to). We wanted to go, but we weren't able ∧ (to).

3)错一词　错一词的情况最为复杂。大致可分为虚词选择错

误、实词词形错误、同(近)义、形似词选择错误等。这里只能作一些粗略的介绍。

①虚词选择错误:

(a)介词或小品副词选择错误:这种情况极为复杂,什么都是可能的。这里只提几组作为参考:before/ago, among/between, after/in, below/under, on/above/over, across/through, except/besides, with/in(用),to/for(对于),like/as 等。

(b)连词选择错误或连词与介词混淆:because/for(since,as),if/whether,if/unless, no matter/though(although), so as/so that, hardly ...when/no sooner ... than, while/when, till/until 等。

(c)关系词选择错误:who/whom/whose, which/that, what/which(that),(介词+)whom (which)/that, (it is ...)that/when/where/how 等。

(d)感叹词选择错误:how/what.

(e)代词选择错误:人称代词的格,如:I/me/my/mine.人称代词与反身代词,如:I(me)/myself.先行词 it(作主语或宾语)与指示代词:it/that(this).不定代词,限定词:some/any,no/none/no one(nobody),every/each,everyone/every one, all/both, any/either, none/neither, few/little, many/much, other/others/another, other/else, so/such (...that)等。

(f)冠词选择错误:a/an,a(an)/the.

(g)助动词、情态动词选择错误:need/must/can/may,must/have to

②实词词形错误

(a)名词词形错误:名词的单复数形式,特别注意不规则名词复数形式,加 es 的复数形式,貌似可数而实为不可数的名词 bread, paper, glass(玻璃)等。名词的通格与所有格,特别注意不规则名词复数的所有格,如 the children's ...不是 the childrens'...形式,动名词复合结构中的指物名词用通格,不用所有格,以及名词所有格的绝对形式。如:My son is older than my elder brother's.

(b)动词词形错误:不规则动词的过去式、过去分词形式错误,特别注意几组易于混淆的词,如:lie(躺)/lie(说谎)/lay, hang(挂)/hang(绞死),find/found(建立),fall/fell(砍倒),bear(忍受)/bear(生育)等的过去式与过去分词。规则动词的过去式、过去分词、现在分词的去掉e,双写,变y为ie或ie为y。非限定性动词用法的选择、特别是充当状语、表语、定语或宾补时是用过去分词还是现在分词(分别取决于主语,名词中心词,宾语的关系),在to后是用不定式还是动名词(取决于to是介词还是小品词),以及并列结构中第二、三个动词的形式,必须与第一个相同。限定动词时态形式的选择,是现在时还是过去时。一般现在时单复数形式的选择,是单数还是复数。情态动词和do(does, did), will(would),shall(should)等助动词后面的动词形式的选择(只能用原形)。

(c)形容词与副词词形错误:是用原级、比较级还是最高级,特别注意as much(many) as possible,容易错为as more as possible。是加more,most还是加-er,-est构成比较级和最高级。加-er,-est时是否要将y变成i。

(d)词性选择错误:不同的词性充当不同的句子成分,要注意实词的词性是否适合其功能,不符合则应换用适当的派生词。其中特别要注意:连系动词后用形容词而不用副词充当表语:He feels cold. 作状语用副词而不用形容词:He works well.

③同义词、近义词、形似词选择错误这里举一些常见的例子:accept/receive,alive/living/lively, allow/let, alone/lonely,aloud/loudly, already/yet/still, also/too/either, number/amount/quantity, answer/reply, asleep/sleepy/sleeping, bring/take/fetch/carry, clothes/clothing,deep/deeply,defeat/fail,cost/spend/take/pay, hard/hardly,high/highly, ill/sick, job/work, late/lately, lend/borrow, near/nearly/nearby, likely/possible/probable, raise/rise, rob/steal, say/speak/tell/talk, sit/seat, sound/noise/voice, live/stay, very/much, try/manage, wide/widely,win/beat(defeat), wish/hope, worth/worthy. 还可能出现词序的错误,如:his both parents→both his..., never I have→never

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