

英语高考总动员

短文改错专讲专练

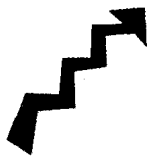
文涵 / 编

Total Solution for College Admission English Test



文匯出版社

英语高考总动员



高考短文改错

专讲专练

编者：文 涵

文 匯 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语高考总动员·短文改错专讲专练/文涵编. —上海:
文汇出版社, 2001. 8

ISBN 7 - 80531 - 991 - X

I. 英... II. 文... III. 英语课 - 高中 - 升学参考
资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 051052 号

英语高考总动员

· 短文改错专讲专练 ·

文 涵 编

责任编辑/季 元

封面装帧/范峭青

出版发行/ 文汇出版社

上海市虎丘路 50 号

(邮政编码 200002)

经 销/全国新华书店

印刷装订/上海青浦任屯印刷厂

版 次/2001 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次/2001 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

开 本/787 × 960 1/50

字 数/150 千

印 张/6.5

印 数/1 - 6000

ISBN 7 - 80531 - 991 - X/G · 568

定 价/9.00 元

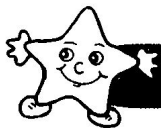
前 言

英语短文改错近年来引起了广大师生的关注,是很自然的,因为它进入了全国统一高考的试卷。短文改错(proof reading),简单说来,就是先给一篇短文,约150字左右。每行设一小题。考生首先要判断此行是否有错,没有错的画√。如有错,则按错误的类型打上相应的符号,并具体改正错误。错误的类型分为缺词、多词和错词。一般说来,在15个小题中,无错的只占一个,其它则属于多词、少词或用词错误。

本试题的宗旨是测试考生发现、判断、纠正文章中错误的能力,考查学生在词的拼写与搭配、词法、句法、习惯用法及语篇中的行文逻辑等各方面掌握的情况。它不仅全面考查了《教学大纲》和《考试说明》要求掌握的各项语言知识,而且测试了学生综合运用语言的能力,即交际能力(communicative competence)和语用能力(pragmatic competence),以及一般的观察、分析、判断和综合能力。从某种意义上来说,较完型填空与阅读理解更难。

目 录

第一单元.....	1
第二单元.....	21
第三单元.....	41
第四单元.....	61
第五单元.....	81
第六单元.....	101
第七单元.....	121
第八单元.....	141
第九单元.....	161
第十单元.....	181



第一单元

(1)

Tom lived with his mother in very big house, and 1. _____
when his mother died, the house become too big for 2. _____
him,so he bought a smaller one nearby. It was a nice 3. _____
old clock in his first house, and when the man came 4. _____
to take his furniture to the new house. Tom 5. _____

试题详解



1. 在 in 后加 a。
2. become 改为 became。由上文的时间状语 when his mother died 可知此处应用过去时态。
3. It 改为 There。表示某处的某物，应用 there be... 结构。
4. man 改为 men。根据下文的暗示，the men = they，即代替 Tom 搬家具的那些人。
5. ✓



thought they would break it if he lets them carry his 6. _____
clock in their trucks, so he carried it by himself. It was very
7. _____
heavy, so he stopped two and three times to have a rest. 8. _____
Suddenly a small boy came along, looked at Tom. 9. _____
Then he spoke to Tom, "You are a fool, aren't you? 10. _____
Why don't you buy a watch like everybody else?"



试题详解

6. lets 改为 let。因为事情发生在过去，所以应用过去时。
7. trucks 改为 truck。根据常识可知 Tom's clock 并非大得要用几个卡车来搬运，故将 trucks 改为 truck。
8. and 改为 or。此处表示选择而不是并列关系。
9. looked 改为 looking。或去掉逗号后加 and。
10. spoke 改为 said。



(2)

In the afternoon of one Saturday in July, a boy 1. _____
 was being looking after his goats at the foot of a 2. _____
 hill while suddenly black clouds began to gather. Then 3. _____
 he decided to drive it into a cave. When he got there, 4. _____
 he saw that many wild goats had come yet. He thought, 5. _____

试题详解



1. 前一个 In 改为 On。在某一天的上午、下午或者夜晚, 应说 on the morning/afternoon/night of....
2. 去掉 being。
3. while 改为 when。表示“正要或正在做某事时突然……”其中连接词应为 when。例如: I was about to go out when Mary came. 我正要出去时玛丽来了。
4. it 改为 them。指代上文 his goats。
5. yet 改为 already。前者用于否定句中, 后者用于肯定句中。



"I shall catch all them and they will be mine." He 6. _____
was pleasing by the idea. So he gave the wild goats 7. _____
the grass he had brought for his own goats at outside. 8. _____
When the storm was over, to his surprised, he found his 9. _____
own goats had died and the wild goats had run away 10. _____
and disappeared into the woods.



试题详解

6. all 与 them 之间加上 of 或将 them 去掉。all 不能修饰 them。
7. pleasing 改为 pleased。be pleased by/with... 意为“对……满意”。
8. 删去 at。outside 可作副词、介词、名词或形容词，在此作副词。
9. surprised 改为 surprise。to 为介词，其后须接名词。又如：to one's joy/disappointment 等等。
10. ✓



(3)

- Erna is going to swim through the English channel 1. _____
 tomorrow. She is going to set out at five o'clock
 in the morning. Erna is not more than fourteen years 2. _____
 old. She hopes to set up a new world record.
 She is a very strong swimmer and many people feel
 that she is sure of succeed. Erna's father will 3. _____
 start out with her by a small boat. Mr Hart 4. _____
 trained his daughter for years. Tomorrow he 5. _____

试题详解



1. through 改为 across。across 是介词，意思是“横过，穿过”，强调“从一边到另一边”。而 through 则强调“纵向穿过”。
2. not 改为 no。no more than 是固定用法。
3. of 改为 to。是 be sure to do 句型。
4. by 改为 in。“乘船”可译为 by boat 或 in a boat 两种。
5. trained 前加 has。从时间状语 for years 可知此句应为完成时态。



will be watching her happily as she swims the 6. _____
long distance to England. Erna plans to give a short 7. _____
rest each two hours. She will have something to drink 8. _____
and she won't eat any solid food. Most of Erna's school 9. _____
friends will be waited for her on the English coast. 10. _____
Among them will be Eran's mother, who swam
the Channel herself as a young girl.



试题详解

6. ✓

7. give 改为 take。have/take a rest 是固定用法，是“休息一下”的意思。

8. each 改为 every。every 意思是“每……”。

9. and 改为 but。...she won't eat any solid food. 是对上一分句意义的转折，所以应用连词 but。

10. waited 改为 waiting。这句话是主动语态，不应
用被动语态的形式。



(4)

Before he was a teacher, Henry told me
 that what he would like to be a lawyer after 1. _____
 graduation. He worked very hard at his 2. _____
 lessons and try to enter a famous university, 3. _____
 and something unhappy happened in his family, 4. _____
 which made necessary for him to work for a 5. _____

试题详解



1. 去掉 what。Henry told me that he would like to be a lawyer. 一句中 that 引导的是一个宾语从句，从句中不缺少成分。
2. worked 改为 had worked。此处用过去完成时是因为这个动作发生在毕业之前。
3. try 改为 tried。此动作与 had worked 动作是同时发生的。
4. and 改为 but。此处 but 表转折。
5. made 后加 it。it 在句中作形式宾语，不定式 to work for a living 作真正宾语。



living. As young man, he had been a bus-driver, 6. _____
a dustman and a salesman. But he spent his 7. _____
spare times in studying and finally became a 8. _____
college teacher. "Young people," he often
said, "full of wishes and hope after 9. _____
they step into the society." 10. _____



试题详解

6. young man 前加冠词 a。因为 man 是可数名词。
7. ✓
8. times 改为 time。time 表“时间”时是不可数名词，其后不能加 s。spare time 作“业余时间”解。
9. full 前加 be。full 是形容词，不能单独作谓语。be full of... 作“充满……”解。
10. they 改为 you。



(5)

My aunt Aggie was used to think that she was able to 1. _____
 sing. I'm sorry to say her singing was horrible. Well, one 2. _____
 day she asked for a piano-tuner(调音师) to come and tune
 3. _____
 her piano. As he tried to tune the piano, it seemed to 4. _____
 be right. Aggie said, "Let me play it", so he heard her playing
 5. _____

试题详解



1. was used to 改为 used to. be used to+n./doing 意为“习惯(做)某事”, used to do sth. 表示“过去常常做某事”。
2. horrible 改为 terrible. horrible 含“令人生厌”之意, 而 terrible 则表示“糟透了”。
3. asked for 改为 ask for. 此处为请某人做某事, 用 ask sb. to do sth.
4. as 改为 when. as 通常表示一个动作发生时, 另一个动作同时发生, 而此处主句表示的是钢琴的状态, 用 as 不恰当。
5. playing 改为 play. hear sb. doing sth. 表示“听见某人做某事”。



it. It was perfectly in tune but she had him tuned it 6. _____
again. The man did the job again. The next day she rang 7. _____
up again and said, "It is easy to see that you know your 8. _____
job. The piano seemed to be all right when you are here. 9. _____
but as soon as I will begin to play it and sing at the 10. _____
same time, it gets all out of tune."



试题详解

6. tuned 改为 tune。him 与 tune 之间的关系应该是主动的，因此要用 have sb. do sth. 表示“请某人做某事”。
7. ✓
8. know 改为 don't know。Aunt Aggie 的歌声与钢琴不和谐，她却认为是调音师技术不好。
9. are 改为 were。调音师为她调音已是过去的行为。
10. will begin 改为 begin。在以 as soon as, when, while, after, until 等引导的时间状语从句中，通常用一般时态代替将来时态。



(6)

A young man hurried into his town the library. He went 1. ____
 up to one of the old librarians and said to her eagerly, 2. ____
 "Do you remember that you persuaded me borrow a book
 3. ____
 about history a week ago?" "Yes, that's right," answer 4. ____
 the librarian, smiled. "Do you still remember the name 5. ____

试题详解



1. 去掉 the。在 his town library 中, town 是名词起形容词作用, 修饰 library, 意为“镇办图书馆”, 不能再定冠词 the。
2. ✓
3. borrow 改为 to borrow。动词 persuade 后应接一带 to 的不定式作其宾语的补足语。
4. answer 改为 answered。整个故事是用过去时态叙述的。
5. smiled 改为 smiling。这里应用动词-ing 形式, smiling 表谓语动词 answered 的伴随动作。



of that book?" the young man asked. A librarian felt 6. _____
 very pride, because she was always trying to get young 7. _____
 people to take out of books about Greek history, and she 8. _____
 hardly found one who willing to accept her suggestions. 9. _____
 "Yes," she answered. "Do you want to take them out again?"
 10. _____

Do you think it was so interesting that it was worth reading again?"
 "No, of course not," said the young man, "but when I was taking it
 home, I met a girl on the bus, and I wrote down her telephone
 number in the book. I want to telephone her. So please, may I look
 at the book again?"



试题详解

6. A 改为 The。此处的 librarian 已是第三次提到，应用定冠词 the。
7. pride 改为 proud。proud 作表语。pride 为名词，不能作表语。
8. 去掉 of。句中 books 是 take out 的直接宾语。take out sth. 或 take sth. out 意为“把……拿出来”。
9. who 改为 who was。willing 是形容词，需和 be 构成 be willing to do sth. 的短语，意为“愿意干……”。
10. them 改为 it。根据后一句 Do you think it... 可判断，此处指代的是 that book，应用 it。