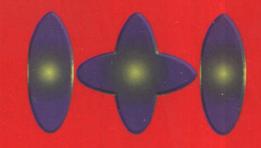
## 中学英语



# 高中英语语言改错

解题指导

宋伯涛 主编



中国专手与成社



#### 北京朗曼英语教学与研究中心资料

### 中学英语 1+1

----高中英语语言改错解题指导

主编 宋伯涛

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#### 再 版 前 言

本书是北京朗曼英语教学与研究中心最新推出的《中学英语 1+1》解题指导丛书之一。其特点在于充分发挥朗曼丛书散发性联想思维的特点,旨在帮助学生在解题过程中形成科学的思维方法。其讲解部分紧紧抓住知识点,进行精辟分析,巧解其中的重点和难点,讲清解题思路和方法,挖掘知识的内在联系,点拨关键问题,着力阐明误答的原因。内容精实实用,讲法富有艺术性;所配的典型训练题紧扣现行教学大纲和教材,又不拘泥于教材,内容上作了适当的加深拓宽,以培养学生解题的基本功和综合能力。建议学生在阅读解题指导部分时,不要急于去看讲解,而应该先做例题,然后对照讲解去看自己所做的答案,这样效果会更好。

作者相信,学生通过认真阅读和思考本书的讲解部分,认 真解答本书的典型习题,一定会在思维方法及解题能力上收 到事半功倍的效果。

尽管作者为本书的形成付出了艰辛的劳动,但由于成书 比较仓促,书中难免仍有不妥之处,诚望教学界同仁及广大读 者指正。

> 宋伯涛 2001 年 7 月 于北师大

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#### 目 录

语言改错解题指导
A. 单句改错 ······(1)
B. 短文改错 (19)
语言改错能力训练(85)
A. 单句改错 ····· (85)
B. 短文改错 ····· (118)
语言改错能力训练参考答案(204)

#### 第一部分 语言改错解题指导

#### A 单句改错

#### Test 1

1. I have the same idea as his.	
2. Everyone of us is working hard in this factory.	•
3. I have caught the bad cold for a week and I can't get rid $\alpha$	of it.
·	
4. This is the steel plant where we visited last week.	
5. Following the road and you will find the store.	
6. This is all what Dr. Smith said at the meeting.	
7. He promised to come and see us after the supper.	
8. John has been here to see you, but he left five minutes ago	•
9. My mother is busy preparing for supper.	
10. I've heard him but I never know him.	

#### 【解题指导】

- 1. 本题应将 his 改为 he, as 实际上引导的是定语从句,其中主语应用主格 he,和主句中 I 并列。试比较: My idea is the same as his. his 等于 his idea,与主句中 my idea 并列。
- 2. everyone 和 anyone 与表示范围的 of 介词短语连用时应分开写, 如:every one of us; any one of them。
- 3. 动词 catch 是短暂性行为动词,这里表示"感染",不能和类似 for a week 这样表示时间段的状语连用,应把 have caught 改为 have

hada

- 4. visit 是及物动词,关系副词 where 不能作它的宾语,所以应用关系代词 that 或 which,也可省略。
- 5. 根据句意,前句是条件,后句是结果,应用祈使句 + and + 含有将来时的陈述句。因此,须把 Following 改为 Follow。
- 6. what 不能作关系代词,应把 what 改为 that (all 是不定代词,不能用关系代词 which),另外,由于关系代词在定语从句中作宾语,也可省略 that,本句另一改法是去掉 all,这样,what 从句作宾语。
- 7. supper, dinner, lunch, breakfast, tea 等表示一日三餐的名词前不用冠词,但如果这些名词前有形容词修饰,表示特殊或不一般意义时,应用冠词。如: have a good dinner(吃一顿丰盛的晚餐): affer a quick breakfast(匆匆忙忙吃过早饭以后)
- 8. 本句无错。has been here 意为"来过这儿(但现在不在这儿了)",与后句相符。如果改为 has come here 则表示"来到了这儿(现在还在)",与后句不符了。
- 9. 根据意思, supper 应是 prepare 的直接宾语, 而不是目的。因此, 这里 prepare 应用作及物动词。试比较: prepare a report(准备一份报告); prepare for a meeting(准备一个会议)
- 10. 本句的意思应是"我听说过他,但不认识他"。"听说"应用 hear of 或 hear about,而 hear sb 是"听见某人声音"的意思,与句意不符。

- 1. We got on the school bus and which took us straight to the People's Park.
- From what I have seen and heard, I must say Chinese people are living happily.

3. Everyone agreed to his suggestion which we should hold a meet-
ing to talk about the problem.
4. Oliver Twist, the hero of the story, he was an orphan.
5. Why don't you ask anybody else to help you?
6. The pen is missing, for we cannot find it everywhere.
7. Sorry, I have no such a book.
8. The two languages are not at all the same in meither spelling or
grammar.
9. Most people can quickly get help from a doctor when ill.
10. Do you know our team leader we call him Big Wang?

#### 【解颐指导】

- 1. 关系代词 which 本身具有连接主句和从句的作用,所以应去掉连词 and,但在 which 前应用逗号隔开,使其引导一个非限制性定语从句。也可保留连词 and,将 which 改为代词 it.
- 2. Chinese 前应用定冠词 the,指所有中国人。
- 3. 从句意中可知, which 引导的从句说明了 suggestion 的内容,是同位语从句,不是定语从句。which 不能引导同位语从句,应用 that. 定语从句起的是修饰和限制的作用。试比较: He agreed to the plan that we should finish ten units this term. (他同意我们在本学期完成十个单元的学习计划。) that 引导的是同位语从句,指 plan 的具体内容,即什么计划。He agreed to the plan which (或 that) was made at the meeting. 他同意大会上所制订的计划。which 或 that 从句是定语从句,修饰 plan,指哪一个计划,并未涉及 plan 的内容。
- 4.本句是简单句,主语是 Oliver Twist, he 是多余的主语,应去掉。 the hero of the story 是同位语,相当于非限制性定语从句 who was the hero of the story.
- 5.本句表示的是说话人的建议,在表示建议、请求或征询意见的

- 问句中不能用 any, anything, anybody 或 anywhere, 而要用 some, something, somebody 或 somewhere。故应将 anybody 改为 somebody。
- 6.否定句中应用 anywhere 表示全否定。not 和 everywhere 连用 是不完全否定,与前句意义不符。
- 7.本题有两种改法。把 no 改为 not 或去掉句中 a, 因为 no 等于 not a。
- 8. neither 须与 nor 搭配, either 须与 or 搭配,但 neither…nor…与 前面的 not at all 不符,而 either…or…可与否定词连用,表示全 否定。故应将 neither 改为 either。
- 9. 本题无错。When ill 为 When they are ill 的简略形式。
- 10. 本题为主从复合句, Do you know our team leader 为主句, we call him Big Wang 为定语从句。在这个定语从句中, call 的宾语为可三经省略的关系代词 whom 或 that, Big Wang 为 call 的宾语补足语, him 与关系代词重复, 为多余词, 故应去掉。

1. He told me that how important it is to learn English.
2. Can't you remember tell me that the other day?
3. She asked me if I had found out my new pen.
4. He had changed so much that I could hardly know him.
5. I knew from Joan that Mary had fallen ill.
6. I didn't hear you. Please repeat the sentence again.
7. Would you please speak something about your family?
8. The discovery is great importance in science.
9. We must study hard in order to serve for the people better in the
future.
10. I know little about Tom, but I know Mary better than he.

#### 【解颗指导】

- 1. 副词 how 具有连接主句和从句的作用,因此, that 为多余,应去掉。
- 2. 本句的意思应是"你不记得几天前你告诉过我那件事了吗?" remember 用于一般现在时,指现在记得以前干过的事情,因此, tell 应改为 telling,表示以前干过的事。 remember to do 则表示记住要做某事, to do 指未做的事。本题如用不定式,则全句意思不明。
- 3. find out 意为通过调查、询问、思考、研究等"弄清楚"或"查明" 某件事情。find 意为"找到",是动词短语 look for"寻找"的结果。根据句意,这里应去掉 out。
- 4. 从上文的"变化巨大"可确定下文是"几乎认不出",而不是"几乎不认识"。因些, know 应改为 recognize。know 是状态性动词, recognize 是行为性动词,这里应用后者。
- 5. know from 是受中文"从某人哪里知道"的影响,另一方面,know 表示状态,不是行为性动词,而 from sb. 应和行为动词连用。 "从某人那里得知","听某人说",英语应说 learn from sb. 或 hear from sb.
- 6. repeat 意为 say again, 所以句中 again 为多余词, 应去掉。
- 7. speak 的宾语常为表示语言的名词,如 speak English,除外一般用作为不及物动词,如 speak to sb。本句应改为 say something about。
- 8. importance 与主语 discovery 非等同物,应用形容词 important 来说明 discovery 的性质,可是句中 great 不能修饰形容词,还须将 great 改为 greatly 才能修饰 important,但这种改法不符合语言 改错的规则。我们只要在 great importance 前加介词 of 就能起到同样的作用。也就是说 The discovery is of great importance in science. = The discovery is greatly important in science.
- 9. serve 为及物动词,可直接带宾语,表示"为……服务","待候", "招待"。句中介词 for 为多余词,应去掉。

10.前句的意思是"我不太了解汤姆",而后句的意思是"但是我比他更了解玛丽",两句在逻辑上是转折不起来的。问题在哪儿呢?问题在 he 这个词,由于 he 是主格,因此 he 与 I 一样,也是主语,只是比较状语从句中的主语,后面省略了 knows Mary。如果我们将 he 改为宾格 him,则 than him 实际上是 than I know him 的省略形式,这样句意就大不一样了,后句的意思就成了"但是我对玛丽的了解要多于我对他的了解"。这样两分句在逻辑上的转折关系就成立了。故应将题中 he 改为 him.

#### Test 4

1. The writing of the report spent me two evenings.
2. If I had time, I shall see the new film.
3. Don't let the children who are so young to go swimming.
4. It took place in France, an European country.
5. Would you bought the dictionary if you had had more money yes-
terday?
6. I shall lend the novel to who comes first.
7. That is known to all, Taiwan belongs to China.
8. What was it that woke up the baby?
9. "Do you mind getting me some water?" "Certainly don't."
10. He enjoyed nothing but listen to music.

#### 【解題指导】

- 1. spend 是表示"某人花时间(金钱)做某事",主语一般为人。"花某人多少时间"应说 take sb. some time。
- 2. 根据条件句中动词 had. 可见是虚拟语气,表示现在或将来不可

能有时间,因此后面 shall 应改为 would。另一种改法是把条件 句中的 had 改为 have,表示对未来情况不确定。

- 3.本句宾语部分较长,使整个句子结构很难理清。who are so young 是宾语 the children 的定语。主句的结构应是 Don't let the children…go swimming,谓语是 let,后面不定式不带 to,因此应去掉 to。
- 4. European 的第一个音素是辅音[j],前面不定冠词应用 a。
- 5. 根据假设状语从句中 had had 可知,本句使用的是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,因此,主句中的 bought 应用 have bought,和 would 一起构成虚拟语气,表示与过去事实相反。
- 6. 定语从句 who comes first 前缺少了先行词,应加上 anyone. 也可以把 who 改为 whoever, whoever 就等于 anyone who。
- 7. That 应改为 As,代表整个主句的意思,引导一个非限制性定语从句,表示"正如……"。as 用于这个意思时较为灵活,它所引导的定语从句可位于主句之后,也可位于主句之前。which 作关系代词时,也可代表主句整个句子或某一部分的概念,但它所引导的非限制性定语从句只能位于主句后面。that 作为关系代词不能引导非限制性定语从句。
- 8.本句无错。句子使用了 it was···that···这一强调结构,强调的是 主语 what,且又是疑问句,学生很少接触这样的句子,应学会分 析与使用。
- 9. 答句中 don't 应改为 not, not 是分句替代词,代表 I don't mind getting you some water 这一句子。don't 不能用作分句替代词。
- 10. listen 应和 nothing 并列,作 enjoy 的宾语,因此,应用动名词 listening。

#### Test 5

1. Cotton feels soft.

2. He is by far the clever student in our class.
3. I came here especially to ask you for advice.
4. I don't doubt whether I'm able to finish the work on time.
5. Would you be kind as to turn off the TV set.
6. Do you know what do these words mean?
7. Hearing her name called, her sister face turned red.
8. Do you know anything about the accident happened in the villag
yesterday?
9. The little girl hurried home with the remained money
10. Speak slowly and try to make yourself understand.

#### 【解題指导】

- 1.本题无错。feel作"摸起来感到……"解,是连系动词,须与形容词连用。类似的词还有 look, smell, sound, taste 等。这类动词不可用于被动语态,也不可用于进行时态。如本句中 feels 不能用 is felt 的形式。
- 2. by far 作程度状语只能修饰比较级和最高级,不能修饰原级。如:This is by far the better of the two. That is by far the best choice. 故本题应把 clever 改为 cleverest。.
- 3. specially 意为"尤其,特别地",指为某一特殊目的而专门采用某一方式,常用在表示目的的不定式短语或介词 for 短语前。especially 也是"尤其,特别地"的意思,但一般强调某种情况或特点。如:It's especially hot this sumwer。(今年夏天天气特别热。)本题应把 especially 改成 specially.
- 4. doubt 作及物动词用时,其宾语可以是名词、动名词以及 if 或 whether 引导的从句。一般说来,在肯定句中 doubt 之后的宾语 从句要用 if 或 whether 引导。在疑问句或否定句中要用 that 引导。本题应把 whether 改成 that.

- 5. 这是一句在口语中常用的表示请求的礼貌用语。有两种改法,可以在 kind 前加 so,构成 Would you be so kind as to……句型,也可以将 as 改为 enough,构成 Would you be kind enough to …….
- 6. 宾语从句要用陈述句语序,应把助动词 do 去掉。
- 7. 分词短语作状语,其逻辑主语应该是句子的主语。而 face 是不能作 hearing 的逻辑主语的。应将 face 去掉。
- 8. happen 是不及物动词,没有被动形式。句中 happened 为过去分词,具有被动含义,不合用法。若用 happening 则表示正在进行的动作,与句意不符。故应在 happened 前加关系代词 that 或which,改成定语从句。
- 9. remain 是不及物动词,只能用现在分词作定语,而不能用过去分词。应把 remained 改成 remaining.
- 10. 说话人让对方说慢些,是为了让谁听明白呢? 显然是为了让听众听明白,而不是让对方自己明白。因此宾语 yourself 与宾语补足语 undertand 之间的关系就不是主动关系,而是被动关系,即"使你自己被明白",通俗地说也就是"让别人听懂你的意思"。故将 understand 改为过去分词 understand,以表示宾语与宾语补足语之间的被动关系。

1. The population of Zheng Zhou is fewer than that of Beijing.		ng.	
	•		<u> </u>
2. My father l	nas two brothers and three of them	n are all Par	ty mem-
bers.		~⊕	***
3. I followed I	Mr Smith entering the office.		
4. He'll leave	Beijing to Paris tomorrow.		<u> </u>
5 He devested	his life for his country		

6. There having no buses, we had to walk home.	
7. Being Sunday today, we don't have to work.	
8. Not had studied his lessons well, he failed in the exam.	
9. My brother has turned an engineer for two years.	
10. I have three letters to be answer this afternoon.	

#### 【解顯指导】

- 1. population 通常指一个地区,城市,国家等的总人口,一般不用
- ·复数形式。说人口多与少,常用 large 和 small 来修饰 population,而不能用 few, much, more, little 等词修饰。故将句中 fewer 改为 smaller。
- 2.我父亲有两个兄弟,加上他本人是三人,因此后面 three of them 应指他们三兄弟全体。故须在 three 前加定冠词 the,以表示总数。如不加 the 则指他们总数不至三人,这与前句意思不符。
- 3. follow 不能用于 follow sb doing 或 followsb to do 结构,通常和介词搭配,这里应将 entering 改为 into 为宜。
- 4. leave 应与介词 for 搭配, leave a place for a place 表示"离开某地去某地", 故将 to 改为 for。
- 5. "为……而献身"英语是 devote one's life(或 oneself) to……,应 将 for 改为 to。
- 6. 这是一个含有独立主格结构的句子。前一部分不是句子,而是短语作状语,表示原因。其中分词 having 应改为 being 才符合 There be…结构。注意,这里 There being no buses 相当于 As there were no buses。不能将 having 改为 were 或 had。
- 7.分词作状语,其逻辑主语就是主句的主语,当不一致时,应在分词前加逻辑主语。这里 Being 应改为 It being, It being Sunday today 在句中作状语,表示原因,在功能上相当于原因状语从句 As it is Sunday today。
- 8. 前一部分不是完整的句子, 动词就不应用谓语的形式, 应将 had

改为 having,构成分词短语,作状语,表示原因。另外,否定词 not 须位于分词前,而不能位于分词后,不能说 Having not studied……。

- 9. turn 为短暂性动词,不能和表示时间段的状语连用,应将 turn 改成 been 为宜。另外, turn 后面可直接跟名词,只是这个名词 前不带冠词。如可以说 She has turned engineer. (他成了一名工程师。)不能说 She has turned an engineer。
- 10. 当不定式作定语修饰名词时,如果该句中能找到不定式动词的逻辑主语,则不定式不能用被动语态,反之通常用被动语态,(There be 结构中,作定语用的不定式短语,如没有逻辑主语,则可用被动,也可用主动。)本题中主语 [为 answer 的逻辑短语, answer 不能用被动,应去掉 be。

1. The recorder needs be repaired before it can be used.	
2. Having been ill for a long time, so she fell behind her class	smates.
3. They may go to London, but they are not certain still.	
4. I don't think he can do the work well, can't he?	
5. The book which bought for me by my father cost a lot of	money.
6. You must do everything you can help others.	
<ol><li>The farmers are very busy today and they will stop working dark.</li></ol>	ng until
8. After mixing the three together, he dipped one of his fine	ger into
the cup.	
9. The old man asked a policeman, "Could you show me how the post office?"	v get to

 The teacher found a cup broken and tried to find who had broken it.

#### 【解颗指导】

- 1. needs 后面的动词如果与前面主语具有逻辑上的动宾关系,则该动词可用两种形式。一种是用不定式的被动形式,另一种是用动词-ing 的主动形式。故本题应在 be 前加不定式符号 to. 当然本题也可以说成 needs repairing,但不能说成 needs being repaired。
- 2. Having been ill for a long time 相当于状语从句 As she had been ill for a long time,故连词 so 为多余词,应去掉。另外,so,but 这样的连词,应该连接两个并列成份,既然前面是短语,后面是句子,即这个连词就不成立。
- 3. still 和 yet 在否定句中的位置不同, still 应位于连系动词, 助动词之后, 否定词之前; yet 应位于否定词之后, 或句尾。如本句可说成……but they are still not certain 或……but they are not certain yet。
- 4. 从意思上来分析,说话人是要对方判断的是 he 是否能做这项工作,而不是 I 是否这样认为,因此反疑部分应与宾语从句部分的主谓一致,再由于否定句形式上虽是否定了 think,但意思却是否定了宾语从句,故反疑部分不宜再用否定,应将 can't 改为 can。
- 5.本题可在关系代词 which 后加 was,使定语从句完整。也可以 去掉关系代词 which,这样 bought 过去分词短语同样起了作定 语的作用。
- 6. 句中(that)you can (do)是定语从句,修饰先行词 everything,这个定语从句省略了关系代词 that 和相同谓语动词 do。help others 是 do everything 的目的,应用不定式,故在 help 前加不定式符号 to。