

英语宝典·七选五阅

读新短文改错

慧语轩教育编辑中心 主编



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七选五阅读新短文改错

答案解析

◆设题科学◆高效实用◆紧扣高考◆原创训练◆难度适中◆重在突破



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PREFACE

前言

七选五阅读和新短文改错是近年来高考中出现的新题型,也是考生易失分的题型。七选五阅读和新短文改错一共占试卷的 20 分,也是关键的 20 分。因此,把握好七选五阅读和新短文改错对于提升英语学科的总成绩有着至关重要的作用。七选五阅读和新短文改错需要有针对性的训练才能提高能力,参透解题思路,进而在高考中获取这关键的 20 分。为了帮助广大考生进行训练,把握这两种新题型,我们组织一线教师和命题专家共同编写了这本《七选五阅读和新短文改错》。本书立足高考,提升考生解题能力,教给考生做题的金钥匙。本书具有以下特点:

一、设题科学,紧扣高考

本书的试题设置与高考的七选五阅读和新短文改错在各方面保持高度一致。七选五阅读着重提升考生的语篇阅读能力和推理判断归纳总结等逻辑思维能力;新短文改错着重提高考生的基本功。

二、体例科学,立足提升

本书含有 100 篇七选五阅读和新短文改错。先从七选五阅读和新短文改错的题型及特点分析入手,然后设置高质量的大容量的模拟训练试题,并附有精到的解析及解题指导。多练、多总结是提升做题能力的关键。考生通过本书的训练,定可巩固知识,提升能力,决胜高考。

三、难度适中,重在突破

本书试题典型性强,难度适中,注重提升考生的解题能力。相信只要你借助本书,多练多总结,坚持不懈,你的英语水平会迅速提升,同时你会发现你的英语其他方面的能力也在进步!衷心祝愿你在高考中取得优异成绩!

因时间仓促,编写中难免有不足之处,敬请提出宝贵的建议和意见。

编 者



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第一部分 命题特点及应试策略

七选五阅读

【解题指导】

一、命题特点

1. 考查重点: 七选五型阅读理解题, 试题模式为: 给出一篇缺少 5 个句子的文章, 对应七个选项, 要求考生根据文章结构、内容, 选出正确的句子, 填入相应的空白处。由于是给出了的选项, 个别选项间区分度不大, 试题的难度较常规阅读试题有所增加, 而且会出现由于一处误选导致多处问题的后果。本题型主要考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构及上下文逻辑意义的理解和把握。
2. 文体要求: 以说明、议论和夹叙夹议为主, 记叙文不适合考查逻辑推理判断能力, 出现的机率不大。
3. 文章长度: 270 – 320 词之间, 文章的词数与整套试题中阅读总词数有关。
4. 内容特点: 所选文章内容逻辑性强, 结构严谨, 层次分明, 便于考生在阅读理解的基础上, 对一些信息进行概括和推理判断。
5. 设空特点: 设空类型一般有主题句型、承上启下型、概括总结性及举例说明等类型。

二、应试策略

1. 理清句子之间的关系。阅读材料时, 一定要把握语篇的内容, 理清句子之间的关系, 进而理解全篇文章的内容。句子之间的关系可分为并列、转折、解释、因果等。
2. 找出句子间连接性的词语。表示承接关系的有: so, therefore, thus, as a result 等;
表示并列关系的有: first, second, third... , first, next, then, finally... , for one thing, for another 等;
表示转折关系的有: but, however, yet, at any rate, in spite of, otherwise 等;
表示层递关系的有: also, further, furthermore, in addition, what's more, not only... but also 等。

三、解题步骤

1. 通读全文, 把握文章大意。
要注意文章的开始和结束段。一般地, 首段的最后一句话是文章的主旨所在, 往往说明文章要探讨的内容。因此首段对快速掌握文章的主旨具有重要意义。
2. 瞻前顾后, 逐句填空。
要注意文章中的标志词, 比如, but, however 这些表示转折的连接词或者 because, therefore 这些表示因果关系的连接词。要注意寻找文章的关键词和选项中的关键词相契合的地方, 根据上下文的内容来确定所需要的句子, 对于很难找到恰当句子的空白处, 要根据上下文的提示, 反复推敲琢磨。
3. 通读全文, 验证复查。
有时间的话, 进行复查是必要的。复查的方法是: 将所有答案填进短文并进行通读, 要从句与句, 段与段和语篇的角度进行通盘考虑, 解决个别难题和检查所填答案是否出错。

【真题再现】

[2012 年新课标全国卷]

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选择出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Kids' health: Four steps for fighting stress

Everybody gets stressed from time to time. 71 Some ways of dealing with stress—like screaming or hitting someone—don't solve much. But other ways, like talking to someone you trust, can lead you to solving your prob-

lem or at least feeling better.

Try taking these four steps the next time you are stressed:

(1) Get support. When you need help, reach out to the people who care about you. Talk to a trusted adult, such as a parent or other relatives. 72 They might have had similar problems, such as dealing with a test, or the death of a beloved pet.

(2) Don't take it out on yourself. Sometimes when kids are stressed and upset they take it out on themselves. Oh, dear, that's not a good idea. Remember that there are always people to help you. Don't take it out on yourself.

73

(3) Try to solve the problem. After you're calm and you have support from adults and friends, it's time to get down to business. 74 Even if you can't solve it all, you can solve a piece of it.

(4) Be positive. Most stress is temporary (暂时的). Remember stress does go away, especially when you figure out the problem and start working on solving it.

These steps aren't magic, but they do work. And if you can stay positive as you make your way through a tough time, you'll help yourself feel better even faster. 75

A. Ask for a helping hand to get you through the tough situation.

B. Notice your friends' feelings and find a way to help them.

C. Different people feel stress in different ways.

D. Ah, it feels so good when the stress is gone.

E. You need to figure out what the problem is.

F. And don't forget about your friends. G. Then, find a way to calm down.

71. C 解析:前面一句提及大家都会有压力,后面提到的是解压的不同的方法,所以前面应是人们处理压力的方法不同,与此有关的只有C项。

72. F 解析:本段主要讲的是获得别人的帮助,首先提到了向关心你的人和父母、亲戚求助。后面提到你们可能会有同样的问题,所以这里应该是你可以求助的人——朋友,因此选F项。

73. A 解析:本段主要讲的遇到压力要找人求助,句中的 Remember that there are always people to help you. Don't take it out on yourself. 暗示了应该找人帮忙,因此A项适合。

74. E 解析:本段主要讲的是尽力去解决问题,由后一句中的 it,可知空格处是与问题有关,因此E项适合。

75. D 解析:前一句提到了 you'll help yourself feel better even faster,所以这里是讲压力不在的感觉,因此D项正确。

[2012 辽宁真题]

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,共10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的七个选项中选择出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Make Friends

Friendship is a very important human relationship and everyone needs good friends. Good friendship has many benefits. It offers companionship, improves self-worth and promotes good health. There are times in our lives such as when we have recently moved into a new town, or changed our jobs or schools. Such changes often leaves us without a friend 71. But for many of us the process is difficult and requires courage. Below are some helpful suggestions on how to make and keep friends.

1. Associate with others.

The first step to making friends is associating with other people. You can go to public places to meet new people. Besides, you will need to make yourself known by becoming an active member of such places.

2. Start a conversation

Starting a conversation is the second most important step in making new friends. 72 You can always start the conversation. Being able to make small talk is a very useful skill in relating with other people.

3. 73

Choosing friends with common interests is important in building friendship as these interests would always bring you and your friend together. Hanging out will always be a pleasant experience.

4. Let it grow.

It is a good thing to stay in touch. However, try not to press your new friend with calls, messages or visits as this would likely wear him or her out and finally you may lose your friend. 74. The best friendships are the ones that grow naturally.

5. Enjoy your friendship

The best way to enjoy your friendship is to allow your friends to be themselves. 75 Try not to change them from who they are to what you want them to be. Become the kind of friend you will want your friend to be to you.

A. Be cheerful.

B. Do things together.

C. Do not wait to be spoken to.

D. Try not to find fault with your friends.

E. Making new friends comes easy for some people.

F. For a friendship to develop you need to stay in touch.

G. So you will need to give your friend time to react to you.

71. E 解析: 前文说到一个新环境,没有一个朋友,下文转折“对我们很多人来说这个过程很难”,因此上文是“对一些人来说,结交新朋友很容易”,因此 E 项适合。

72. C 解析: 由后句 You can always start the conversation. 可知,你要先与人攀谈,所以前面应该是不要等着别人先和你说话。因此 C 项正确。

73. B 解析: 下一句提到 common interests,这与 B 的叙述一致: 有共同的兴趣爱好,一起做事。

74. G 解析: 前文说不要频繁地和你的朋友联系,这样会给对方带来压力,因此你要给你的朋友时间对你做出回应,故 G 项适合。

75. D 解析: 由前面一句说要允许你的朋友们做他们自己,也就是说不要太挑剔朋友。因此选 D。

新短文改错

在高考英语试题中,短文改错题是众多考生得分较低的一项。短文改错不仅要求考生要有较高的阅读理解能力,还要求考生有深厚的语法知识,善于分析英语基本句型和句子结构。它主要是考查学生辨析并改正语言知识在运用时常出现的各种错误的能力。

从近几年高考命题短文改错考查的知识点来看,短文改错主要考查: 考生运用基本语法知识识别短文中不合乎内容逻辑的错误和语法结构上的各种错误的能力,综合使用英语各项基础知识进行快速阅读理解,掌握短文的内容和内容上的前后逻辑关系,进行相应的纠错的能力。因此短文改错与完形填空、阅读理解一样注重强调整体理解,从宏观上把握。

一、新短文改错的特点:

从2009年起,浙江、海南、宁夏、辽宁等省采用新型短文改错题。2010年全国新课标卷也采取了此种形式。新短文改错题不再以行为单位,而是要求考生在整篇文章中改错,所以答题难度无疑增加了。《全国普通高等学校入学考试说明(英语)》把短文改错列为写作部分的第一节,作为测试考生对语言知识和书面表达能力的一个部分,题目要求如下:第一节:共10分。本题给出一篇约100个单词的短文,文中有10处错误,要求考生对每个句子进行判断,如有错将其改正。错误类型包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等,从这一点我们可以看出该题型的变化和难度有所增加。短文改错考点范围虽然很广,但万变不离其宗,总是涉及基础知识的两方面:词汇和语法。如名词的单复数变化;动词的时态和语态变化;形容词和副词比较和形容词比较级使用;冠词的使用;代词的变化;非谓语动词的变化以及英语从句中连词的变化。

短文错误类型主要有:

- (1) 主谓不一致;
- (2) 人称前后有矛盾;
- (3) 短语搭配有误;
- (4) 名词单复数误用;
- (5) 形容词和副词混淆;
- (6) 动词时态、语态不正确/人称乘数不一致;
- (7) 行文逻辑错误(包括连词使用不恰当);
- (8) -ed 和-ing 分词误用;
- (9) 多用冠词或少用冠词;
- (10) 介词误用。

二、应试策略

做好短文改错,可以从三个方面去考虑。

1. 首先要快速阅读短文,抓住中心思想,从整体上对短文有个了解。不了解全文,就难以判断如时态和代词的相关错误;
2. 运用语言的基础知识,从句型结构、词的变化、词类的选择、词的搭配、习惯表达出发,进行分析判断,以便尽快找出错误;
3. 重视整体,注意连接,从上下文的关系里找到表达连接关系或逻辑关系的词,判断是递进还是转折,是因果还是让步关系。

复习建议:

- (1) 建立信心。不少同学对短文改错有种恐惧感,认为无法预料。其实,短文改错中的错误基本是基础语法和词汇,而且是中国学生容易犯的错误。
- (2) 多练习,分析和发现出错的规律。有针对性地复习相关的语法和词汇。
- (3) 有些错误是受汉语语言习惯或表达方式影响,因此要多动手写作,多写才能发现类似的错误。

三、解题步骤

1. 通读全文,弄清文章大意;
2. 判断对错不但要看本行、本句,还要纵观全文;
3. 多词处记住在该词上划斜线;
4. 缺词、错词处别忘了在原文中做记号;
5. 一般的情况下有一两个是加词或者删词,大多数是改词;
6. 留心逻辑的错误,尤其是动词、人称代词,肯定、否定等;
7. 遇到没把握的地方,千万不要随便改动;

8. 注意考点分布的广泛性。如名词单复数的变化、代词、形容词等。另外动词时态容易出题,再就是逻辑方面。

【真题再现】

[2012 全国新课标卷]

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I learned early in life that I had to be more patient and little aggressive. From the time I was about four until I was about six, I destroyed each of my toy. I was happy when the toys worked, but when things did wrong, I got angry and broke it. For a while parents bought me new toys. But before long they began to see which was happening. When I tear apart my fifth birthday toy train, my father said, "That's it. No more toys to you." My punishment lasted a year. Meanwhile, I found out that with more patience I must make my toys to last. My attitude changed from then on.

【解析】

1. 第一句 little→less 解析:and 连接并列的结构,与 more patient 并列的应该是 less aggressive,因此用 little 的比较级 less。

2. 第二句 toy→toys 解析:表示众多玩具中的每一个,因此 of 后用名词复数形式。

3. 第三句 did→went 或 did 后加 go 解析:go wrong 为固定短语,意思是“出毛病”,因此可以把 did 改为 went;或者理解为 did 起强调作用,后加动词原形 go。

4. 第三句 it→them 解析:本句中提到的是 the toys,因此用复数代词 them。

5. 第四句 parents 前加 my 解析:这里不是泛指含义,而是自己的父母,需用限定词 my 修饰。

6. 第五句 which→what 解析:“发生了什么事”用 what was happening。

7. 第六句 tear→tore 解析:本句讲述的是过去的事情,因此用动词的过去式。

8. 第六句 to→for 解析:for 表对象,与前面的 buy 呼应,用 buy sth for sb。

9. 第八句 must→could 或 might 解析:这里表示可能做到的事情,因此用 could 或 might。

10. 第八句去掉 to 解析:这里的 make 是使役动词,其主动形式的复合结构动词不定式不带 to。

[2012 辽宁真题]

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Dear Diana,

Thank you for the lovely day we have with you. It was so kind for you to let us bring Anne's friend, Gina. Unfortunately, the only problem was the journey home. There had been a terrible accident on the highway and, for a result, there was a long line of traffic for at least six mile. In the end, we drove to a service station and waited there unless the road was clear. In the car park here Gina nearly got knocked over as car drove out far too quickly from behind a lorry. They finally dropped Gina off at her parents' and made our own way to home.

【解析】

1. 第一句 have→had 解析: 本句叙述的是过去的动作,因此这里应该用一般过去时。
2. 第二句 for →of 解析: it is/was kind of sb to do sth 表示“某人做某事真是太好了”。
3. 第三句 Unfortunate→Unfortunately 解析: 这里用副词作状语,“不幸地是”。
4. 第四句 for→as 解析: 这里用固定短语 as a result 表示“结果”。
5. 第四句 mile→miles 解析: “六英里”,用复数名词 miles。
6. 第五句 unless→until 解析: 这里用 until 引导时间状语从句。
7. 第六句 here→there。 解析: 这里表示“在那里的停车场”,用 there。
8. 第六句 as 后加 a 解析: 单数可数名词 car 在这里表示泛指,要加不定冠词修饰。
9. 最后一句 They→We。 解析: 本文是回忆“我们”过去的经历,这里应该用 we。
10. 最后一句去掉 to 解析: 表示“回家”是 make one's way home,此时 home 是副词。

第二部分 原创训练

训练 1

第一节: 七选五阅读(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Are Societies Aging Too Fast?

An aging society is one in which the population of people over the age of 60 is increasing. The global population at present is about 6 billion with 1 person in every 10 aged 60 or above. 71 This will mean that for the first time in human history the population of older persons will be larger than the population of children! What are the causes of this population change?

72 And another is that birthrates have dropped as people, especially women, are educated. Measures to slow population growth like China's one-child policy, have also contributed to lowered birthrates. The increase in the aged population is not just an interesting trend, however; it also has severe implications for the future of global economies.

People traditionally retire at 65 and live on government pensions. 73 Another concern is that as medical expenses increase with age, the demands of the growing aged population will eventually cause medical systems to face bankruptcy(破产).

74 They suggest that because people are living longer, they ought to work longer, while governments need to establish a sound social security system. They also suggest that individuals start saving as soon as possible to ensure a financially secure retirement. People should also develop good health habits in their youth to ensure an active and productive old age. 75 By finding cures for diseases like Alzheimer's and cancer, medical bills and the need for care would be drastically reduced.

Finally, an important step to ensure a bright future for all is to do away with negative stereotypes that see valuable members of society only as pensioners or patients. It's high time we stopped seeing aging as a disease and started playing our parts in securing the future of our aging societies.

- A. Due to ageing problem, cities are facing more challenges.
- B. Experts insist that steps should be taken now to prepare for the future.
- C. As people grow older, a huge financial burden will be placed on the government.
- D. Biomedical research is another tool we can use to deal with the problems of aging societies.
- E. One reason is that dramatic health advances have added 20 years to the average life-expectancy.
- F. The United Nations projects that by 2050, it will be 1 in every 5.
- G. As is known to all, good habits lead to good health.

第二节: 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I watch TV until nearly 12 o'clock, so I could not go over my lessons. This morning I got up very late that I had to hurry to school without breakfast yet I was late for the first class. When I entered the classroom, the maths teacher had to stop explaining a important problem, and all the eyes fixed upon me. My face turned to red. Something even worse happened to me in the English class. The teacher asked me to recite the text, but I could speak nothing but sorry, as I did not spend any time preparing my lessons. The teacher looked at me with his coldly eyes, I stood at my bench without dare to raise my head. How a terrible day I had! I will never do anything like this.

训练 2

第一节: 七选五阅读(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Ask any person who is successful in whatever he is doing what motivates him, and very likely the answer will be “goals”. 71 So what motivates you? Why are you in college? If you are in college because that's what your parents want, you may find it difficult to motivate yourself. 72 (“If you graduate from college, I'll give you a car!” or worse “If you don't graduate from college, you won't get a car.”) But motivation that comes from within really makes the difference.

You need some intelligence, knowledge base, study skills, and time management skills, but if you don't have motivation, you won't get far. Suppose you have a car with a full tank of gas, an excellent engine, good set of tires, perfect CD system, and a polished outer surface. There it sits. This car has unbelievable hidden power. However, until a driver sits behind the wheel, puts the key in the ignition(点火装置), and starts it, the car doesn't function. 73

Interest is an important motivator for a student. 74 When you link these two things together, you create success. Often success in an effort leads to more interest and a greater desire to learn, creating an upward spiral(螺旋形) of motivation toward a goal you have established.

75 Are you really interested in being in college? Have you set realistic goals for yourself? How can you develop motivation that really counts? When it comes to motivation, KNOWING is not as important as DOING.

- A. So is a desire to learn.
- B. So be honest with yourself.
- C. You guessed it: the KEY is MOTIVATION.
- D. Self-confidence is necessary in order for us to succeed.
- E. Goal-setting is extremely important to motivation and success.
- F. Sure, it's possible to succeed with someone else providing the motivation for you.
- G. Some people give up before reaching the goal, while others succeed with nonstop efforts.

第二节: 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

When I was a child, my parents kept asking me to practice calligraphy because of they believe master the art of calligraphy can help me produce beautiful handwriting. Later on in primary school and junior high school, they must hand out one whole page of calligraphic practice per week. At that time, calligraphy is considered important skill. Today, along with the popularity of computers, writing is increasing done on the keyboard instead of holding real pen. As a result, people care less and less about calligraphy, which have now become not more than a simple hobby enjoyed by only a few people.

训练 3

第一节: 七选五阅读(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

71 It is a new term in today's tourism industry. But in an age of growing environmental awareness, it is not too difficult for us to imagine and understand this new form of holiday.

Ecotourism, which is considered as a kind of responsible tourism, is typically defined(定义) as travel to places where special and unusual plants, animals and cultural heritages(遗产) are the main attractions. 72 Therefore, programs concerning the protection of some natural and cultural spots also form a part of ecotourism.

Ecotourism is developing at great speed. According to a recent report by the World Tourism Organization, ecotourism in recent years has enjoyed an annual growth of about 5% worldwide. 73 They include bird-watching, hiking, diving, photography and taking part in various kinds of local cultural events.

74 However, it looks like some smaller towns and country areas may well become the new destinations for people to visit tomorrow because they are rich in ecological, cultural and historical resources.

Ecotourism has been gaining increasing recognition and popularity mainly for the relaxing, natural and vivid experience it offers to tourists. People are attracted to nature and long to be close to it. However, a conflict between nature and human beings is unavoidable. 75

- A. The definition of ecotourism is beyond words.
- B. It takes ecology and culture into consideration.
- C. You may not be very familiar with "ecotourism".
- D. More than 80 activities have been listed for ecotourism.
- E. People can have great fun enjoying nature through ecotourism.
- F. Big cities are still the major places that attract tourists in our society today.
- G. How to protect natural resources while taking advantage of them is of great importance.

第二节: 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to ask whether you are able to give me a favor. I want to have a pen pal, especially a girl in her early twenty, and with interests similar to mine. In my mind, she was someone who is interested in traveling and swimming. Beside, it would be better for her to have a pet dog as I have kept one at home for some times.

With such a pen pal, I think I can share with him our traveling experiences, the way in that we take care of pets, or whatever we have in common. But I believe I will improve my English doing so and learn more about her country.

I look forward to hear from you.

Best regards!

Yours,

Li Hua

训练 4

第一节: 七选五阅读(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Taking good notes is a time-saving skill that will help you to become a better student in several ways. 71 Second, your notes are excellent materials to refer to when you are studying for a test. Third, note-taking offers variety to your study time and helps you to hold your interest. You will want to take notes during classroom discussions and while reading a textbook or doing research for a report. 72 Whenever or however you take notes, keep in mind that note-taking is a selective process. 73

The following methods may work best for you.

- Read the text quickly to find the main facts and ideas in it.
- Carefully read the text and watch for words that can show main points and supporting facts.
- Write your notes in your own words.
- 74
- Note any questions or ideas you may have about what was said or written.

As you take notes, you may want to use your own shorthand(速记). When you do, be sure that you understand your symbols and that you use them all the time. 75

- A. Use words, not complete sentences.
- B. There are three practical note-taking methods.
- C. You must write your notes on separate paper.
- D. Otherwise, you may not be able to read your notes later.
- E. You will also want to develop your own method for taking notes.
- F. That means you must first decide what is important enough to include in your notes.
- G. First, the simple act of writing something down makes it easier for you to understand and remember it.

第二节: 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Dear Mrs Winthrop,

So my first week at college is over! No lectures this morning so I think I'd email you and let you know what things are going. I'm glad to say that anything has worked out fine in the dorm. I remembered asking for a room as far away from the lifts as possible and they find me a comfortable one on second floor. There are two girls from my course here and I plan to make friend with them so that we can help each other on the course work. Everyone else seems very nice and warmly here. Well, I had better to stop now. I'm going to attend mine first lesson this afternoon, for I've got some preparations to make. Keep in touch.

Best wishes!

Carol

训练 5

第一节: 七选五阅读(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

What Is a Dream?

For centuries, people have wondered about the strange places that they seem to visit in their sleep. 71 However, they have been valued as necessary to a person's health and happiness.

Historically people thought dreams contained messages from God. It was only in the twentieth century that people started to study dreams scientifically believing that they tell about a person's character. 72 He believed that dreams allow a person to express fantasies or fears, which would be socially unacceptable in real life.

The second theory to become popular was Carl Jung's compensation theory. Jung, a former student of Freud, said that the purpose of a dream is not to hide something, but rather to communicate it to the dreamer. 73 Thus, people who think too highly of themselves may dream about failing; those who think too little of themselves dream of being heroes.

Using more recent research, William Domhoff from the University of California found that dreaming is a mental skill that needs time to develop in humans. 74 Until they reach age five, they can not express very well what their dreams are about. Once people become adults, there is little or no change in their dreams. The dreams of men and women differ. For instance, the characters that appear in the dreams of men are often other men, and often involve physical aggression.

The meaning of dreams continues to be difficult to understand. 75 If you dream that a loved one is going to die, do not panic. The dream may have meaning, but it does not mean that your loved one is going to die.

- A. Dreams make up for what is lacking in waking life.
- B. However, people should not take their dreams as reality.
- C. They have been considered as meaningless nighttime journeys.
- D. It gives scientists chances to better understand human mind.
- E. Children do not dream as much as adults.
- F. They think their mind is trying to tell them something.
- G. First, there was Sigmund Freud's theory.

第二节: 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

One day a child was playing with a vase in great value. He careless put his hand into it. Hard as he tried, he could not pull it out. His father tried his best, either, but their efforts were in a vain. They were thinking of breaking the vase whenever the father said, "Now, my son, why not have one more try? Open your hand or hold your fingers out straight as you saw me doing, and then pull." To his surprising, the child says, "I can't hold my fingers straight like that, because I don't want to drop my penny." Thousand of us sometimes are so busy hold on to the world's worthless penny that we cannot achieve liberation.