



真点考

精选典题 专家评析 闪电式提高

各个击破

圆100万学子清华北大梦!!

【审订】全国著名特高级教师

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打造学科 **状元**

英语 · 短文改错

安徽人民出版社



真正高考



各个击破

语文 字词 语句 现代文阅读

文言文阅读 诗词鉴赏 写作

数学 函数 不等式 导数 三角函数与平面向量

直线与圆 圆锥曲线 立体几何与空间向量

数列与概率论 选择题专项训练

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完型填空(一) 完型填空(二) 短文改错

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前言

《真正高考》系列丛书之《英语》，按照国家最新考试大纲和最新教学大纲的要求编写，为便于教师指导、便于学生复习，均酌情按照知识的系统性编排。

《英语》共分八册

第一册语法 第二册阅读理解(一) 第三册阅读理解(二) 第四册完型填空(一) 第五册完型填空(二) 第六册短文改错 第七册书面表达 第八册英语词汇必备。

短文改错是集词法、句法、篇章于一体的语言知识的综合技能测试，反映了各种语法现象。在高考中，短文改错题旨在考查学生在语篇中发现、判断、改正错误的能力，要求考生要具备相当高的英语综合能力，可以说是高考卷中较难的一部分。

本书在编排中首先对短文改错题的特点与解题技巧进行了详尽的阐释，教给学生如何在句中找到错误，并对此加以改正。其次，作者列举了一些中学生容易出错的单句改错实例，通过单句的改错练习，使学生掌握单句改错的技巧，总结单句改错的规律，对最后给出的短文改错题目感觉得得心应手，应付自如，使学生在不知不觉中提高了自己的能力。

本书在高考题精选中，优选了大量的题目，尽可能覆盖各种短文改错，对文中出现的错误句子都进行了详尽的阐释与说明，使学生能尽快学到举一反三、触类旁通的技巧和方法，迅速提高自己的应试能力。

本书既适合高三学生专项强化使用，亦可适用于高中同步学习的强化及提高，是一本实用性很强的备考助学用书。尽管我们做了很大的努力，但由于客观条件所限，书中难免有疏漏不足之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

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一、命题研究

近年高考短文改错命题规律探讨

高考短文改错题的目的在于考查考生发现、判断、纠正语篇中的语言错误的能力,兼顾考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的能力。它往往选用一篇约 100—130 个单词、内容鲜活、语言地道、通俗易懂的短文,供考生在阅读中对一些语言错误进行判断、纠正,从而检验学生综合运用英语的能力。

一般来说,短文的内容比较简单、结构也不复杂,但由于测试点覆盖面广、层次多、涉及的问题多,这些又往往是考生容易忽视或在做题时容易出错的地方,所以历年来,考生在这道题上的得分都不高。高考短文改错题的体裁有说明文、记叙文、应用文等,它们具有很强的实用性。

1. 从选材内容、总词数和句子类型来看。

表一 2003—2005 年高考短文改错题的内容统计

项目 年份	内容要点	体裁	总词数	简单句	并列句	复合句
03 年全国卷	在老师鼓励下学英语	记叙文	112	4	3	2
04 年全国卷 I	生活烦恼写信求助	应用文	111	4	1	3
04 年全国卷 II	网络信息利弊皆有	议论文	95	8	0	0
05 年全国卷 I、II	学生兼职好处多多	议论文	78	3	1	2
05 年全国卷 III	感谢老师激发自己学习英语的兴趣	应用文	105	4	1	4

从该表可以看出:

- (1) 高考短文改错选材内容贴近中学生日常生活,且以第一人称为主。
- (2) 高考短文改错体裁兼顾记叙文、议论文、应用文,有的省份还出现说明文。
- (3) 文章总体长度相对稳定,总词数大多在 100—130 之间。
- (4) 句子结构以简单句为主,复合句有逐年增加的趋势。

2. 从错误类型设置规律来看。



表二

项目 年份	错一词	多一词	缺一词	正确
03 全国卷	6	2	1	1
04 全国卷 I	7	1	1	1
04 全国卷 II	7	1	1	1
05 全国卷 I II	6	2	1	1
05 全国卷 III	6	1	2	1

从上表可以看出：

- (1)短文改错的各种错误类型设置都比较稳定。
- (2)大致上,错词 6—7 个,多词或缺词 2—3 个,正确占 1 个。
3. 从测试要点设置来看。

表三

项目 年份	时态、语态	非谓语	名词	各种从句	形容词	副词	代词	冠词	介词
03 全国卷	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	1
04 全国卷 I	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	3
04 全国卷 II	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
05 全国卷 I	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
05 全国卷 III	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2

从上表可以看出：

- (1)测试要点中,词类涉及广泛,分布合理,每篇短文改错尽可能涉及多个考查点。
- (2)主要考查实词,并涉及动词的时态、语态、非谓语动词、动词词义辨析、名词、形容词、副词等考点,同时兼顾对介词、代词、冠词等虚词的考查。
- (3)对句法结构、行文逻辑的考查有逐步增加的趋势。

二、解题技巧

因为改错题中考查的都是考生平时常犯的错误,因而得分率最低。但考生们看到答案后都感到非常容易。如何提高考试成绩呢?考生不妨尝试一下以下几种



方法:

平时加强基础知识训练。平时要注意单词、短语的构成、词性、用法,特别是多义词和具有特殊用法的词以及易错的词。尤其要注意一些特殊的句型和中、英习惯不同的表达方式。

1. 通读全文,把握大意。正确理解短文内容,准确把握大意是识别和纠正错误的前提条件。因此在动笔之前,非常有必要快速阅读全文,理清逻辑关系,形成整体印象后,再综合运用已有的语言基础知识解题。

2. 逐行分析,分句判断。短文改错一般是“题以行出,错从句生”,因此,必须以句子而不是以每行为意义单位进行分析。分析复合句注意连词的使用;分析主句、从句和简单句注意句法,语法错误;最后注意词法错误。判断时务必要结合短文内容,仔细斟酌,反复推敲,尤其要注意上下文的联系。

3. 复读全文,弥补疏漏。这是短文改错至关重要的一步。在改完所有的错误后,再复读一遍全文,仔细检查语言是否规范、意思是否连贯、句子是否合乎逻辑等,以确保每行每句都准确无误。

在掌握了相关的解题技巧后,还要注意以下几点:

1. 平时要加强基础知识训练。要注意单词短、短语的构成词性、用法,特别是多义词和具有特殊用法的词以及易错的词,尤其要注意一些特殊的句型和中、英、文习惯不同的表达方式。

2. 坚持正面训练为主,适当进行专题训练。在做完一定量的强化题后,应停下来对自己的错误进行认真的分析,找出对自己成绩提高影响最大的知识点或其他问题。

3. 认真研究高考真题。

总之,只要平时学习打好基础,掌握命题规律,解题讲究思路、步骤与技巧,从具体语言环境,从上下逻辑,从习惯用法,从分析句子等角度,以“行”为单位,以“句”为意群着手,经过一定时间的练习,短文改错题的解题状况就会明显改善。



单句改错训练

一

1. The sun shines in the daytime, and the moon at the night.
2. I have never met someone cleverer than you are.
3. What a beautiful weather we are having recently.
4. Here is somebody whom you want to see him.
5. This is all what I want to tell you.
6. When asked his opinion, he remained silent.
7. You are a little fatter than I saw you last.
8. Why should not let him go?
9. The finger I dipped into the cup was not the one I put it into my mouth.
10. Don't speak until you are spoken.

二

11. Rich as he is, but he works very hard.
12. He gave me not only clothes, and also food.
13. He nodded his head in silence, and his eyes bright with tears.
14. I never buy anything unless it is not really needed.
15. I don't know when he will come back to home.
16. You need not to go with me unless you are free now.
17. When did you reach there yesterday?
18. I don't know if they will come, but if they will come, please show them the way to my house.
19. I asked him to tell me that how much he paid a year for his son's education.
20. Unless he works more harder, he will certainly fail.



三

21. Do you know our team leader we call him big Wang?
22. The reason why she was absent is because she was ill.
23. Mr. Brown waved to his friends with smile.
24. He promised to come and see us after the supper.
25. My mother is busy preparing for supper.
26. The price of the car is very expensive.
27. No matter whenever you call, you will find him at his desk.
28. This is the house that he is used to live in.
29. I need one more stamp before my collection completes.
30. Oliver Twist, the hero of the story, he was an orphan.

四

31. I could not make myself understood entirely well.
32. This book is too hard for me to read it.
33. What subject are you interested?
34. He built a telescope which he could study the skies.
35. The ice isn't thick enough for us to skate.
36. Some singers and dancers will have on performances in order to collect money for the Hope Project.
37. I have three letters to be answer this afternoon.
38. I lent him the book I bought the day before.
39. We must study hard in order to serve for the people better in the future.
40. He replied with a loud smile, "It was Tom who gave me that book."

五

41. Having been ill for a long time, so she fell behind her classmates.
42. Being a hot day, we all went to swimming.
43. I think he is the first arriving.
44. Not knowing where to go, so he wandered along the streets.

45. That hears a good idea, don't you think so?
46. He was punished because what he had done.
47. The time will come when my words come true.
48. How dare you say such thing to his face?
49. The novel is very worth reading.
50. Oh! You have grown up so that I hardly knew you.

六

51. The ship hardly left the port when the storm came.
52. This is the classroom for us to study.
53. What good time we had last night.
54. After we seated at the table, she suddenly felt a pain in her stomach.
55. The reason is why I'm deeply touched by his story.
56. To my great surprising, he didn't feel surprised at his failure.
57. Ms King cut her hair, bought some men's clothes, used a man's name and finally getting a job in Mr. Pattis's company.
58. I hoped someone else to take his place.
59. The book belongs to mine.
60. You must see a doctor in case of you are ill.

七

61. Turn to the right, you will find the post office.
62. We felt if we were going to fly.
63. Have you heard of the accident happened yesterday?
64. He has no money to buy it.
65. The students having finished the composition can leave now.
66. Her job was to take care of the being wounded soldier.
67. He suggested me that I go to see the manager.
68. Don't forget your dictionary at home.
69. Yesterday I received a telegraph saying that my poor grandfather had passed a-



way.

70. The traffic is so much that I can't get through.

八

71. Peter is the man you can turn for help when you in trouble.
72. This factory produces twice number of the tractors of last year.
73. The man with uniform is a policeman.
74. It is unknown by us whether the sports meet will be held tomorrow.
75. I will not attend his birthday party unless being invited to.
76. This is not my first time visit to the village.
77. I'll go to where I'm most needed.
78. The wounded is being looked after in the hospital.
79. Thanks to his help, I've worked out of the problem.
80. Jack, for whose life had once been very hard, has started a company recently.

九

81. Those that were not fit for their office couldn't finish their work on time.
82. I'd like to drink a bowl of soup.
83. There are many students play football on the playground.
84. We could go for a drive if today is Saturday.
85. We try to do all what we can to help her.
86. You are the only one of the boys who sing well.
87. Is this school which you visited last week?
88. Mary was late again, that made her teacher angry.
89. The finger I dipped into the cup was not the one I put it into my mouth.
90. They are talking of things and persons whom they saw in the work.

+

91. She said that she had been to the city several times and she had made some friends there.
92. I don't understand that he said.



93. I'm so happy because we can have you with us.

94. We don't know that why the meeting has been put off.

95. I never knew of that you were back from America.

96. The question of if they are old or young is of great importance.

97. I don't know whether it is good to eat.

98. Give the book to who you think is worthy to have it.

99. The old man has forgotten where and when he was born.

100. I wonder how much does the watch cost.

十一

101. The country life he was used to have changed greatly since 1992.

102. Linda, there's somebody knocking at the door. Go and see who he is.

103. He had many photos taken during the holidays and showed it to me.

104. Two-thirds of the work have been finished up to now.

105. My family was having supper when suddenly the bell rang.

106. It was raining hard, besides, the peasants went on with their work.

107. Not only the students but also the teacher were surprised when he came in first in the exam.

108. I want to buy the jacket, and I have not enough money with me.

109. The old man picked up the rubbish and threw them into the dustbin.

110. He spoke quietly and firmly and we were all greatly encouraged by his words.

十二

111. There are so many VCDs that I don't know what to buy.

112. She is the only one among the women writers who write stories for children.

113. At first I was not quite willing to sit down and watched the ninety-minute football match.

114. Is not only you but also he going to Beijing?

115. If I listen to my own records, there are no need to spend money.

116. Mr Green gave the textbooks to all the pupils except those who had already



taken it.

117. Every boy and every girl in our country receive free education.

118. Miss Wang teaches us maths. He is our favorite teacher.

119. He walked quickly and quietly towards the door.

120. That Sunday, I finished my homework, went to the stadium and watch an exciting football match.

答案与解析

一

1. at the → at 或 in the。“在晚上”为“at night”或“in the night”。
2. someone → anyone。否定句中 someone 应改为 anyone。
3. what a → what。weather 为不可数名词。
4. see him → see。定语从句中 see 的宾语为先行词 whom, 故 him 是多余的重复。
5. all what → all 或 what。去掉 what 后, all 为定语从句(that) I want to tell you 的先行词; 去掉 all 后, what I want to tell you 为一表语从句。
6. 正确。
7. than I saw → than(you were) when I saw。注意比较句中两比较对象的地位平等性。
8. should not → not。表示建议“为什么不...”用句型“why not do...”或 why don't you do...
9. it 去掉。从句中省略了作宾语的关系代词 that, 故 it 多余。
10. spoken → spoken to。“和某人说话”为“speak to sb.”。

二

11. 去掉 but。Rich as he is 就等于 Though he is rich。英语中关联词不能成对使用, 只能用一个。
12. and also → but also。“not only... but (also)”“不但……而且”为固定结构。
13. and his → his。and 为并列连词。而此句中 his eyes bright with tears 明显是伴随状语, 故去掉 and。
14. is not → is。unless“除非”相当于 if...not。



15. to home→home。副词 home, here 和 there 前通常不用 to。
16. to go→go。need 在此句中为情态动词, 所以后面用动词原形。
17. reach→get/arrive。reach 为及物动词, 后面直接跟宾语, 而 there 是副词, 所以应用不及物动词 get 或 arrive。
18. 去掉第二个 will。条件状语从句中应该用一般时态代替将来时态。
19. that 去掉。宾语从句由 how much 引导, that 多余。
20. more 去掉或 more→much。more 不能修饰比较级。much 可以。

三

21. 去掉 him。We call him big Wang 为定语从句, call 的宾语为已经省略的关系代词 whom 或 that, him 与关系代词重复, 故应去掉。
22. because→that。句型“the reason is that...”表示“……的原因是……”; 此句还可写成: she was absent because she was ill.
23. with 后加 a。with a smile=smiling 表示“微笑着”。
24. 去掉 the。表示一日三餐的名词前不用定冠词。
25. 去掉 for。prepare+直接宾语; prepare for+间接宾语。
26. expensive→high 或 low。英语中, 价格只能讲高或低。
27. whenever→when。在引导让步状语从句时, no matter when=whenever。
28. 第二个 is 去掉。be used to do sth. 表示“被用来做……”; used to do sth. 表示“过去常常做……”。
29. completes→is completed。complete 为及物动词, 应用被动。
30. 去掉 he。该句为简单句, 主语是 Oliver Twist, he 为多余的主语。

四

31. 去掉 entirely 或 well。在此句中 entirely 基本上就相当于 well。
32. 去掉 it。read 的逻辑宾语就是该句的主语 this book, it 多余。
33. 在句尾加 in。“对……感兴趣”应为“be interested in...”。
34. 在句尾或 which 前加 through。句中表达的意思应为“通过望远镜观察天空。”即 he could study the skies through the telescope.
35. 在句尾加 on。“滑冰”应为“skate on the ice”。
36. have→put。put on“上演”; have on“穿着……”。