



海淀信息白皮系列资料库

# 2006年高考

## 英语短文改错考点突破

# 高考白皮系列

《高考白皮系列》作为内部交流资料印行已经近10个年头，其间先后与全国16000所学校作过交流，受到使用学校师生的好评。一致认为：这是一套实用性强，信息量大，题型新颖的高考辅导资料。为了让更多考生受益，满足在备战高考一线拼搏的师生需求，《高考白皮系列》由开明出版社正式出版，面向全国师生公开发行。

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本册主编 孙明恩  
副主编 刘洪姣  
编写者 张晓英 肖 鸾  
孙明恩 刘洪姣



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**2006 年高考**

**英语短文改错考点突破**

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主编 孙明恩

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## 听听丛书策划者、编写者是怎么说的

### ——致 2006 年高考应试考生

时钟一分一秒地移向 2006 年 6 月上旬那个令高考考生激动、焦灼,同时又充斥着热切期盼、满心希望的那一时刻的到来。说真的,当考生步入考场的铃声响过,当分发试卷的哨声落下,那一时刻,场内场外、此心彼心、其情其景、其想其望,有谁能说得出口?又有哪个能道得明?

学生:我有夺得高考高分、满分的可能吗? 指导教师:今年的高考试题是否尽在自己的把握之中? 家长:孩子的心态如何,能否得到超常发挥? 社会:一年一度……。一句话,每年的高考似乎都处在人们的飘渺未知之中。

高考是虚玄的吗? 试题是不可预知的吗? 高考高分、满分真的那么不可企求? 且慢。“高考白皮系列”丛书的策划者、编写者有话要说。

“高考白皮系列”丛书的策划者、编写者,其中有曾参与高考命题的大擘,有来自部分省地市历年站在高考“决战”指挥前沿的各学科教研员,也有深得高考送生“三昧”的领军教师。我们认为:几年来的高考命题,尤其是部分省市自主命题以来,其试卷内容表面看来似乎犹入山阴道上,但骨子里却没有一例超出该年《考试大纲》规定的考试内容及其能力层次;试卷题型虽然各展其姿,但也无非就那么几种形式,有的只不过略略换换角度、些许变变姿态而已。为此,我们几经“会诊”,为直接参与抑或间接参与高考决战的人们开出了一贴处方,这就是:“高考白皮系列”丛书编写的指导思想和与之相应的编写体例;考生根据本系列丛书编写的指导思想、编写体例,将所给出的考点内容、试题类型、解题方法与技巧烂熟于心,就一定会一步一步地将赢得高分、满分的想望调整到志在必得之中。

为达此目的,“高考白皮系列”丛书各学科分册一律严格依据《考试大纲》规定的考试内容,精心盘察、审读、归纳、熔炼成若干个考点,进而指出认知该考点的内容方法、能力层次、角度变化及其测试手段与规律;这之后再给出测试该考点的已有试题类型、可能出现的变化形式;为调整考生对于高分、满分志在必得的平和心态,各学科分册又精心而周详地挑选、编制与考点相伍的练习,并配以简洁、精到的解析,以期最大限度地开启考生的认题、解题智力,增益高考夺魁信心。

俗云:饭是要一口一口吃的,碉堡是要一个一个攻破的;高考应试的决战也不例外。“高考白皮系列”丛书的策划者、设计者和编写者们十分看重“各个击破”的备考应试战略与战术。为了突出这一编写思想,大部分分册的书名还特意加上“考点突破”字样。我们认为,这样的备考应试战略战术及与之相适应的编写体例是科学的、可行的、从而也是最为强有实践活力的。

2006 用“高考白皮系列”丛书的编写思想与编写体例,是我们多年研究、总结各地备考应试实践的结晶;是在 2005 年“高考白皮系列”用书基础之上的又一次彻底改进与创新,从而更具科学的严密精神、指导的领先思想、实践的高效成果,并希望给 2006 年高招备考应试考生带来更为直接、更为有效的切实助益。

试想:当你根据“高考白皮系列”丛书指出的路子,把“高考白皮系列”丛书各学科分册所列考点,经过一番攻城略地的战斗,将其一个一个地打扫干净之后,到那时,考生一手提着识得的知识 and 解题能力串,一手提着习得的题型及其变化形式串,并以超乎寻常的平常心、不焦不躁地迈进考场……步出考场,高考决战的胜利者舍你其谁?

到那时,你会禁不住欢叫起来:“哇噻! 我赢了耶!”

“哇噻! 我赢了耶!”这是多么美妙、悦耳的声音啊!

“高考白皮系列”丛书的策划者、编写者热切地等待着分享你那高亢、中耳、从心底发出来的、胜利者的欢快声。……

高考最终赢家,必将是“高考白皮系列”丛书的忠实考生读者!

**“高考白皮系列”丛书总策划 王传业**



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# 一 概述

高考改错题集多项语法规则和多种语言技能于一体,在 100 个字左右的文章里,错误可能出现在任何地方,反映了各种语法现象,普遍反映是考卷中较难的一部分。但它又是有规可循的,在夯实基础知识的同时,把握高考脉络,以正确的方法,强化解题技能。那么改错题这 10 分就势在必得。

## I 规律方法指津

做短文改错题,常分三个步骤。

### 1. 通读全文,掌握大意

改错题毕竟是考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的能力,只有把握全文的命脉,如体裁、时态主线、人物和主要情节等,才有可能找出是时态错误及上下文逻辑错误等。此时也能使考生在把握全文之后感到心理上的放松,切不可边摸边做。

### 2. 整句理解,逐行推敲

通读全文之后,要细致地分析每一个完整的句子,不要被试题的故意设行所打断。一个句子可能要占三至四行,要按照先总后分的顺序来推敲。

(1) 句子是复合句、并列句还是简单句? 是复合句,找出主从句之间的从属连词,看是否合乎逻辑;主从句的时态是否一致;是否是并列句看有没有 and、but、or、so 等并列连词,并列连词使用恰当吗? 若有误,需先改正。

(2) 若该句是简单句,那么它属于五种基本句型中的哪种呢? 主、谓、宾、宾补基本结构如有误,立即改正。

(3) 句型若正确,得按先后顺序耐心检查每个细节,看属于我们总结的哪类错误。

(4) 假若细节也未发现错误,还不要急于打“√”,再查看一下有没有出现上下文逻辑错误。因为一个句子单独表达时可能正确,但在具体语境中就并不一定合理了。这样逐一检查之后,就不会有纰漏了。

### 3. 复读全文,检查核对

(1) 核对改后的答案能否使全文流畅、语言规范和准确

(2) 核对错项,若确有一时难以改出行,可以此作为参考。

(3) 核对改正的语法项目,是否有重复。因为短文改错题往往覆盖面很广,一般不出现重复考查某个点的现象。

(4) 核对答题是否规范,看有无漏符号、忽略字母大写等问题。

(5) 如两行都难以找到错误,与其乱改一行,不如都划“√”,确保一行正确。

## II 错误类型

通过对 1996 年以来的高考英语改错题作了细致的分析并加以归类后,发现错误类型主要集中在以下方面。

### 1. 动词时态

从过去 6 年的高考英语改错题来看,每年都有时态错误的小题,而且改动基本集中在一般过去时与一般现在时之间。时态的更改要以上下文的主体时态为依据。

They offered me coffee and other drinks. We have a good time talking and laughing together. had(1996. 92)

### 2. 名词单复数

单复数互改是高考英语改错题的基本题型之一,改动的依据有:一是根据名词前的修饰限定成份;二是根据上下文的逻辑关系。

They were eager to know everything about China and asked me lots of question. questions(1996. 94)

### 3. 句子结构

句子结构方面的错误范围庞大,解答高考英语改错题主要可以从以下几方面来思考:1) 句子结构是否完整,成份是否冗缺;2) 单词的词性与其在句中的功能是否相符;3) 复合句中连接主句和从句的关系词或引导词的运用是否得当等。

They ~~^~~ eager to know everything about China and asked me lots of questions. (形容词不能单独作谓语) were(1996. 93)

### 4. 赘述

高考英语改错题中的赘述是指在一些固定表达中或从上下文逻辑来看用了多余的词,从而使句子表达不合规范或造成逻辑上的重复。(注:带下划线的词为多余的词,即需删去的词)

Today I visited the Smiths—my first time visit to an American family. time(1996. 86)

### 5. 固定结构(固定句型、固定短语、固定搭配)

所谓固定结构是指英语中一些不能随意更改的习惯表达。如固定短语中的词不能冗缺,固定搭配要前后一致等。

It was very kind for them to meet me at the railway station and drove me to their home. of(1996. 88)

I use to play ping - pong a lot in my spare time, but... used(1997. 92)





#### 6. 冠词

英语中冠词只有三个,从高考英语改错题的角度来看,只能从以下几个方向出题:1)不定冠词 a 和 an 互改;2)不定冠词 a 或 an 和定冠词 the 互改;3)根据需要增删冠词。

Today I visited the Smiths—my first visit to a American family. an(1996, 87)

Each player must obey a captain, who is the leader of the team. the(1998, 94)

#### 7. 代词

代词不仅要与其所指代对象一致,其运用还要符合上下文的语气及逻辑关系。

The Smiths did his best to make me feel at home. their(1996, 90)

And they must not break the rules too often if we want to win the game. we(1998, 95)

#### 8. 连词及与并置问题

连词连接的前后两部分是否合乎逻辑;并列连词所连接的前后两部分结构是否等同。这两点是解答与连词及其相关问题的高考英语改错题的关键所在。

It was very kind of them to meet me at the station and drove me to their home. drive(1996, 89)

Playing football not only makes us grow up tall and strong but also give us a sense of fair play and team spirit. gives(1998, 90)

#### 9. 易混淆的词或词组

易混淆的词既包括词意相同或相近的同义词、近义词,也包括外形相似、意义有别的词组。易混淆词或词组的辨析也是高考改错题中不容忽视的部分。

We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead of ourselves. of(1998, 92)

Now I can't watch television, but a few years ago I was used to watch it every night. was(注:was 为需删去的词)(1999, 87)

#### III 能力训练

本题型的宗旨是测试学生发现、判断、纠正错误的能力;同时考查考生用词、词的拼写与搭配、词法、句法及语篇的行文逻辑等方面的水平。我们认为应从以下四个方面着手,方能做好这一类题。

(1)短文改错的目的是考查考生识别错误的能力,其本质是考查考生是否正确、熟练地掌握语言基本规则。尽管考题的形式千变万化,其错误的形式无非是缺词、多词和错词。错误的类型包括词法、句法,语篇结构和行文逻辑等。只要具备了一定语言水平,便可以应付各种题目。纠正错误的前提是牢固掌握正确的语言规则。

(2)在解题中,不仅要注意单纯的语法或词的错误,更要注意篇章上的错误。在很多情况下,判断错误不能只从某个词本身,甚至不能从整个句子本身去看,而要从上下文,乃至从整篇文章去看,只有通晓全文的内容和结构,才能做对改错题。当考生牢固掌握语言基础知识,具备严谨的逻辑思维和良好的写作能力时,纠正试题文章中的错误就有了坚实的基础。因此,要有整体阅读的概念。切不可拿到题就一行一行地做下去。要先通读一遍,迅速弄清短文的大意,然后再开始做题。做题时,要注意每次必须看完一个完整的句子,有时还要再看看下面的句子,或返回去联系上一个句子,这样才能为我们的判断提供完整而可靠的依据。

(3)缺词漏掉的往往是冠词,介词,连词等虚词。这又与前后词的搭配有关,见到名词,应考虑是否缺了冠词;见到动词,可注意后面是否少了应与之搭配的介词或其他词。见到某些固定搭配,如 in front of, as soon as, 应考虑是否完整。不是固定搭配的,也要注意英语行文习惯或逻辑上的搭配。如英语不可说 she shook head, 而应说 she shook her head; 多余的词,往往是结构词,如冠词、介词、代词等等。一种是根据全句名词、动词的特点、搭配和含义,判断是否多了冠词、介词或副词。另一种是根据全句的结构和意义,判断是否多了连词或其他词;错词的类型复杂,不胜枚举。但常见的还是搭配错误与语法错误,特别是学生平时写作时常出的错误最易为命题者所关注。对于平时常常疏忽、常常出错的地方要精心改正,做题时更要小心仔细。

(4)先通读全文,把握文章大意,注意第一句话的内容。它一般用来“开宗明义”,以引起全文。从上下文行文逻辑角度考虑单句与整篇文章的意思是否统一;是否需要增加,改动连词或否定词。从动词用法上考虑该词是否用对;从惯用法、词组上考虑,是否多一词少一词;从分析句子成分方面考虑该句法结构,句意是否完整。

①注意动词时态、语态;

②注意主谓一致;

③注意冠词、代词;

④注意句型结构。



## 二 高考样板题示例及对应练习

短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上划一个勾(✓),如果有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

### 高考样板题示例

#### 示例一

There are advantage for students to work while studying at school. One of them was that they can earn money. For the most part, students working to earn money for their own use. Earning their own money allow them to spend on anything as if they please. They would have to ask their parents for money or for permission to do things by the money. Some students may also to save up for our college or future use.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(05年高考·全国卷Ⅰ、Ⅱ)

#### 【答案及解析】

1. 改为 advantages, advantage 为可数名词,加 s。
2. 把 was 改为 is, 整篇文章都运用一般现在时描述事物。
3. 正确。
4. working 改为 work, 句子中缺少谓语动词。
5. allow 改为 allows, 现在分词做主语, 谓语要用第三人称单数。
6. as 去掉, as 作为关系代词引导定语从句修饰 anything, as if 在此不符合文意。
7. would 后面加 not, 文章要表达的是他们在挣钱之后就不会向父母要钱了。
8. to 去掉, 情态动词后面用动词原形。
9. By 改为 with。by 表示方式, with 后接工具。
10. our 改为 their, 前后人称不符。

#### 示例二

I was a high school student then, from low-income family. So I have to work to support my family. My first one job was to clean the tables in a small restaurant. I still remember going there early and felt anxious about the new world. I worked harder because I was afraid of losing the job. At night, I was sometimes very tired to do my homework. And I came to understand that was not easy to earn money, and that knowledges could change my life. So what I learned from the job, in a hard

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_



way, was much more important as what I earned.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

(05 年高考·辽宁卷)

### 【答案及解析】

1. from 后加 a。单数可数名词第一次出现要有不定冠词 a。
2. have 改成 had。文章时态为过去时。
3. 去掉 one。one 与 first 重复。
4. felt 改成 feeling。feeling 和 going 都是记得那一天做过的事,做 remember 的宾语。
5. harder 改成 hard。此处无比较级的体现。
6. very 改成 too。此处是 too...to 的固定搭配用法。
7. that 后加 it。此处缺少 it 作形式主语。
8. knowledges 改成 knowledge。它是不可数名词。
9. 正确。
10. as 改成 than。句子中有比较级。as 只能表示原级。

### 示例三

I've really got to do something to lose weight because I'm getting much too fat. I wasn't worried about it until I go to see the doctor. He told me that I'd probably had a heart attack while I started eating less. When you're on a diet you have to stop eat too much even though you are always hungry. They may be very hard to do and you certainly need a lot of will-power to succeed. So I will stay on a health farm for a month I won't be able to eat much and so I'll have to stick to my diet. I'll also do plenty of exercise, which won't give me any harm too. Both the diet and the exercise will help me to lose weight and feel more better.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(05 年高考·广东卷)

### 【答案及解析】

1. go 改为 went。考查动词时态。
2. had 改为 have。助动词之后要使用动词原形。
3. while 改为 unless。考查行文逻辑, unless 在此处引导条件状语从句。
4. eat 改为 eating。表示停止做某事, stop 之后只能使用动词 -ing 形式。
5. They 改为 This/That/It。考查代词用法, 代替前文“节食”一事, 是单数概念。
6. 此行无错。
7. 在 month 之后加上 where/when。此题考查定语从句关系副词的用法, 设计巧妙: 如果先行词是 farm, 用 where; 如果先行词是 month, 则用 when。
8. give 改为 do。考查固定词组 do someone harm。
9. too 改为 either。too 作“也”不能用于否定句。
10. 去掉 more, 或改 more 为 much。more 本身是副词比较级, 不能用来加强形容词比较级 better。

### 示例四

On Thursday I will have to decide what I want myself do over a weekend. I am thinking of making a trip to London, and visit the British Museum and some parks. But I have spent most my money, so I cannot even go out of town. I may go to a film, or a concert. Yes, a concert can be very excited. You can watch your stars while enjoying your favorite music. So then, a concert cost so much. I may just listen to music, I have some records giving to me as birthday gifts. If I listen

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_



to my own records, there are no need to spend money.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

All right. That's what I'm going to do.

(04 年高考·全国卷 II)

### 【答案及解析】

这是一篇有趣的小短文。作者在钱不多的情况下盘算着如何渡过这个周末。最后决定在家听音乐好了。

1. 划掉 myself. 本题考查句型 want sb. to do sth 但 sb. 一般不为反身代词。
2. 第一个 a 改为 the. 这里特指即将到来的这个周末。所以要用定冠词。
3. visit 改为 visiting. 注意并列连词 and 前面的 making, 因此后面的 visit 必须改为 visiting, 同时做 of 的宾语。
4. my 前加 of. 这里要表示部分与整体的关系。
5. 正确。一般一篇短文改错中会有一个题目是正确的。
6. excited 改为 exciting. 对于分词形式的形容词, 关键是要看是物做主语还是人做主语, 前者应用过去分词形式。而后者应用现在分词形式。
7. So 改为 But. 做改错同样需要对全文有一个整体把握, 明了上下句间的关系。这里与上文是一种转折关系, 所以要用 but。
8. cost 改为 costs. 注意主谓一致的情况。A concert 为单数概念, 因此谓语用单数形式。
9. giving 改为 given. 这里要注意过去分词作后置定语。它与前面的名词是被动关系。
10. are 改为 is. there be 句型为倒装句, 谓语动词的单复数形式由后面的主语决定, need 为不可数名词, 所以动词用单数形式。

### 示例五

I often dream of a teacher, I dream of standing on the platform in the classroom and give lessons to lovely boys and girls. I teach them, play with them, but watch them growing up. I am always young when I was staying with them. I know there is not easy to be a teacher. You have to learn in order to teach. Without enough knowledge, you can never learn well. What is more, you have to be friends with your pupils and take good care of him. Only in this way can you be a good teacher and win respect from them. Though I am a student now, I will work as very hard to make my dream come true.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. \_\_\_\_\_
- (04 年高考·湖北卷)

### 【答案及解析】

在本文小作者谈到自己的梦想, 他想成为一名教师。并谈及他对教师工作的认识。

1. being/becoming. of 为介词, 后面加动词时应该用动名词形式。
2. giving. 本题考查并列结构, standing 和 giving 同时做 of 的宾语。
3. but 改为 and. 本题同样考查并列结构。由前面两个动词可推测出并没有并列关系。
4. am. 做改错在通读文章时一定要注意整个文章的时态。全文为一般现在时所以要改为 am
5. there it. 这里考查 it 做形式主语的情况。
6. knowledge/learning. knowledge 以及 learning 为不可数名词。
7. teach. 这里考查对句意的理解。作为老师应该是“教”的问题。
8. them. 要注意对文章的前后联系。根据前面的 pupils 可知应用 them
9. ✓
10. 去掉 As. 因为 as 和 very 均为表程度的副词。

### 示例六

I still remember my middle school life in Tianjin yet. I was then in a school for students from Tibet. As we were all left home at early age, we met lots of problems in our daily life. We had to do the washing, cleaning and shopping by us. However,

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



we seldom felt lonely or helplessly. We enjoyed our happy life. At weekends, we would play basketball, swimming in the pool or go for a picnic. We were living in a big family. We treat each other as brothers and sisters. If any one of us had any difficulty in our life and study, the other would help him out. It has been five years when we graduated, but those memories are as sweet as ever before.

5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(04 年高考·天津卷)

### 【答案及解析】

本文作者在回忆他在天津的中学生活。

1. yet. 首句已有 still, 不再用 yet, 而且 yet 多用于否定和疑问句, still 用于肯定句。
2. were. 根据句意我们已经离开了家, 而非被留在家里。
3. 给 early 前加上 an. Age 是单数可数名词, 所以要在其前加冠词或代词来限定。
4. by 的宾语与主语一致. 应使用反身代词 ourselves.
5. helpless. 这里是并列结构, felt 为联系动词, 需要形容词作表语。
6. swim. 同样考查并列结构。
7. treated. 短文讲述的是过去的事情所以应用过去式。
8. ✓
9. others. the other 指的是两者中的一个, 而 the others 是其他所有的意思, 表复数。
10. when 替换成 since. 主句是现在完成时, 从句应为过去的一个点时间, since 自从。

### 示例七

Nowadays millions of people of all age take pleasure in a hobby which is both interested and fun. And every year more and more people start a stamp collection of your own and discover an interest which can even last lifetime. Starting your collection of stamps are easy because they are everywhere. Holiday and birthday postcards from relatives and letters from friends can all provide you for stamps from all over the world. So once you've started collecting seriously, you will probably want to join in the Stamp Collectors' Club which exist to add more stamps to your collection.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(04 年高考·浙江卷)

### 【答案及解析】

这篇短文是讲人们的各种爱好。

1. ages. age 前面有 all 修饰, age 为可数名词应为复数形式。
2. interesting. 这里考查现在分词的用法. 主语为 hobby 所以应用现在分词。
3. their. 这里要注意前后人称的一致. 对应 people 的应该是 their.
4. lifetime 为可数名词, 所以要加冠词 a.
5. is. 动名词做主语, 谓语应用单数形式。
6. ✓
7. with. 这里注意动词的介词搭配. provide sb. with sth 或者 provide sth. for sb.
8. so but. 要注意句子间的逻辑关系。
9. in. 这里考查对动词的使用. join in 参加活动; join 加入组织
10. exists. 注意主谓一致 club 为单数形式

### 示例八

It is a pleasure for me to write this letter to tell how much I enjoyed my stay in your whole family last week. This was my first visit to a English family. At first, I was worried about my

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



poor English. And when I saw your wife and children waiting for me with warm smile of welcome on their faces. I immediately knew that everything would be all right. There are many more happy memories of the week that I will keep with me forever. I particularly enjoyed driving through the countryside with you and saw the changing colors of the leaves on the trees. I also like the fishing trip. It was such much fun.

4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(04 年高考·辽宁卷)

**【答案及解析】**

本短文是讲一次去一家英国人家里做客的难忘经历。

1. tell 后加上 you。tell 后要跟双宾语。
2. in 换成 with。stay with sb. 和某人在一起。
3. a 换成 an。English 以元音音节开始,所以用 an。
4. And 换成 But(或 Yet)。注意文章上下的逻辑关系。
5. smile 换成 smiles。smile 为可数名词,所以要用复数。
6. 去掉 many 后的 more。没有比较意味的词出现,因此没必要用比较级。
7. ✓
8. seeing。这里考查并列结构。
9. like 换成 liked。注意时态的一致。
10. such 换成 so。much 前用 so 而不用 such。

**示例九**

This is a story told by my father: "When I was boy, the most exciting thing was when to celebrate the Spring Festival. My grandma was the best cooker in the world but could make the most delicious dishes. One time, I just couldn't wait for the Spring Festival dinner. As I was about take a piece from a cooked duck, I saw Grandma in the kitchen looking at me. Shake her head, she said, "It isn't a good time to do that, dear." At once I apologize and controlled me at my best till the dinner started. You know, that was a dinner we had waited for several month."

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(04 年高考·江苏卷)

**【答案及解析】**

这是一篇对童年的美好回忆。当时那种盼望着过年,吃好东西的急切心情。

1. 在 boy 前加上 a。这里泛指某一名词单数时要给其前加上不定冠词。
2. 去掉 was 后的 when。不定式作表语。
3. cook。cooker 厨具;cook 厨师。
4. but 换成 and。本文是语义并列,而非转折。
5. ✓
6. about 后加上 to。be about to do sth 准备干某事。
7. shake 改为 shaking。这里需要伴随状语。
8. apologize 改为 apologized。and 引导并列谓语,时态必须一致。
9. me 改为 myself。反身代词作宾语。
10. months。根据其定语 several 可判断出要用复数形式。

**示例十**

Dear Ralph,

I'm a newcomer here of a small town. I would describe myself as shy and quietly. Before my classmates,

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_



it seems always difficult for me to do things well as them. I'm sure they will laugh to me and see me as a fool. So I feel unhappy every day. Besides, I have few friends. I don't know that they don't like to talk with me. Sometimes, we talked to each other very well in class, but after class we become stranger at once. I am trying to improve the situation since it doesn't seem to work. Can you tell me about what I should do?

Yours,  
Xiao Wei

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(04 年高考·全国卷 I)

【答案及解析】

这个小短文描述了作者在一个陌生环境中的尴尬。

1. of→from。这里作者想表达自己是来自一个小镇,因此应用 from。
2. quietly→quiet。as 后接形容词。
3. well 前加 as。as...as 同级比较。
4. to→at。固定词组 laugh at sb。
5. ✓
6. that→why。这里作者想表达自己的疑问,因此用 why。
7. talked→talk。注意文章时态,整篇是一般现在时。
8. stranger→strangers。该句主语为 we,其表语要用复数形式。
9. since→but。注意句子间的逻辑关系。
10. 去掉 about。tell 后接宾语从句时,不用 about。

示例十一

You can find all kinds information in just a few minute on the Internet. It's like going to a huge library without have to walk around to find your books. Recently even though, many people have been discussing the dangers of the Internet. They have been reports in America about people trying to steal person information for bad purposes. Finding information on the Net is easily. But not all information are good to society. For example, you can find such information like how to kill people. The problem will become more serious in the future.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(04 年高考·全国卷 III)

【答案及解析】

本文谈论负面的网络信息给生活造成的不良影响。

1. kinds →kinds of。all kinds of 后加名词,表示各种各样的。
2. minute→minutes。a few 后加可数名词。
3. have→having。without 是介词,接动名词作宾语。
4. even though→ though。even though 即使;though 然而。
5. ✓
6. They→There。这是 there be 句型的完成式。
7. person→personal。此处作 information 的定语,应用形容词。
8. easily→easy。本句为系表结构,形容词作表语,表性质特征。
9. are→is。information 为不可数名词,所以谓语用单数。
10. like→as。such 通常与 as 连用。



## 示例十二

When I walked into the classroom, the teacher was handing in the tests. I was feeling very nervous. I had not studied at all at the weekend as I had thought it would be easy test. I went through the test for many times but I could only answer three out from the twenty questions. I did not want to fail the exam. Then, I put my book under my desk, opening it and started looking for the answer. The teacher wasn't looking at me, but I copied something. Suddenly, I felt a hand on my shoulder! The teacher caught me cheating. I don't know what to say. Luckily, the teacher did not punish for cheating but instead gave me a second chance.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(04 年高考·湖南卷 D)

## 【答案及解析】

本短文讲作者在考场上作弊的难堪经历。

1. in 换成 out。根据题意老师正在发放试卷, hand out, 分发。
2. an 加在 easy 前。easy 是以元音音节开头, 所以应用 an。
3. 去掉 many 前的 for。语义重复。
4. 在 out 后加 of。three out of 几分之三
5. opened。这里考查并列结构。
6. answers。根据上文 the twenty questions 可判断出要用复数。
7. but 改为 so。so 表示因此, 因果关系而非转折关系。
8. don't 改为 didn't。注意文章的时态。
9. 在 punish 后加 me。punish 后缺少宾语。
10. ✓

## 示例十三

Though great progress has been made in science these years, there are still many people living in poor conditions. They make their lives by collecting and selling used thing. Their children cannot go to school because they have not enough money to send their children to there. Why you think so many people still suffer from poverty now? The answer lies on the population explosion. A president of a developing country once said; "It is us who are to blame for the poverty because we used to 'produce' child without limit." Although this few words sound simple enough, they have clear pointed out one of the causes of the population explosion.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

(04 年高考·广东卷)

## 【答案及解析】

这是一篇关于由无节制的生育而导致贫穷的文章。

1. 正确
2. lives → living。make one's living 谋生。
3. thing → things。thing 为可数名词应该用复数形式。
4. 去掉第二个 to。there 是副词, 其前不需要介词。
5. 在 you 前加 do。这是一个特殊疑问句。
6. on → in。lie in 基于。
7. us → we。这是一个强调句, 对主语 we 进行强调。
8. child → children。child 是可数名词, 要用复数。
9. this → these。根据下文, few words 可确定要用 these。
10. clear → clearly。clearly 修饰行为动词 point out。





## 对应练习

### 练习一

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上划一个勾(√),如果有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

#### 1

During this summer holiday I took part in special summer camp with some of my classmates. Where we made some new friends who were senior students from Canvey, a town in the Thames, lying to the east of London. as hosts, we showed them round many places of interests in Beijing, such the Palace Museum, the Great Wall and the Summer Palace and we tell them about the changes which have been taken place in Beijing. They said that Beijing was quite different with what they had heard of and it was as beautifully as Canvey. I think the summer camp is of great value.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2

Skiing is my favorite sport, even though I had only skied for four days in my whole life! Last year my father promised that my brother did well in his exams, he would take us for a special holiday. When Victor got straightly 'A's, Dad said, "How about a weekend visit the Botanical Gardens?" But my mother said, "Yes, you promised a special holiday. I think you should keep your word." Victor's dream was to see some true snow. So in the Christmas vacation we flew to Seoul, and then took a bus to Muju Resort. As we climbed through the mountains, we saw the snow on the trees. I was dying to get out and play the snow! No one in my family had ever touched snow before. We all like little children. We picked it up, made snowballs, and threw it at each other!

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#### 3

The Indians have a habit of shaking his heads slightly when they talk somebody. It doesn't mean "No", but "Yes". If a person didn't know this, it might cause misunderstandings. In one time a foreigner in India told his driver who was a Indian to take him to his office. The driver shook his head. The foreigner repeated his request but the driver shook his head again. At last, the man shouted angry, "Drive me to my office at once!" The driver said a low voice, "Yes, Sir." smiling and shook his head again at the same time.

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#### 4

Attention, please, everyone. I have an announcement to take.

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