

NMET

高考英语分类精解丛书

短文改错精解



湖北教育出版社



762441

高考英语分类
精解丛书之一

短文改错 精解

ERROR
CORRECTING

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出版者/湖北教育出版社

(鄂)新登字 02 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

短文改错精解 / 黄炳灵主编; 欧阳郁华等编. — 武汉:
湖北教育出版社, 1995

(高考英语分类精解丛书)

ISBN 7-5351-1838-0

I. 短… I. ①黄… ②欧… III. 英语课-高中-数学参
考资料 N. G633.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (95) 第 10870 号

湖北教育出版社出版、发行
(430022·武汉市解放大道新育村 33 号)
新华书店经销
孝感市印刷厂印刷
(432100·孝感市城站路 43 号)

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 7.25 印张 188 000 字
1995 年 10 月第 1 版 1996 年 2 月第 2 次印刷

印数: 10 001—50 000

ISBN 7-5351-1838-0/G·1486

定 价: 7.10 元

如因印刷、装订影响阅读, 请直接与承印厂调换

先睹为快

- 1 **目的:**一味地做练习味同嚼蜡,且常不得要领,令学生及考生头疼。此套丛书试图医治这一痼疾,避开题海战术,帮助他们尽快突破考试难关。
- 2 **内容:**此套丛书包括6种,即《单项填空精解》、《完形填空精解》、《短文改错精解》、《书面表达精解》、《阅读理解精解》、《NMET 试题精解》,几乎涉及高考英语所有独立的、占分较高的重点题型。
- 3 **体例:**每种至少包括两大部分:其一是该题型应试要点与策略;其二是典型题精解。有些还增加了少量精选自测试题。
- 4 **特征:**尽可能体现高考英语之最新信息,选材新,体例亦新;尽可能以精短文字破解各类试题之策略,使学生易于明白解题思路,掌握应试规律,得突破难点之要领。
- 5 **建议:**第一条,此6种书你可视实际需要任择其一、其二或更多,以弥补自己之不足。第二条,通过此书要重点掌握规律与技巧,习得各方面语言知识精华,以收举一反三之效。第三条,对此书编写有何建议,烦请与湖北教育出版社外语室联系。

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短文改错应试要点及策略

1. 命题要求与特征

近几年高考英语试题,增加了短文改错的题型,本题共 15 小题,在总分 150 分中占 15 分,即占 10%。此题要求考生对一段短文改错,短文一般是 15 行,每行之末有一短横线,先对每一行作出判断,是对还是错。如果是对的,就在该行右边的横线上画一个勾(✓),一般每行全对的,不会超过两行;如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按情况改错如下:

如此行多一个词,则把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该词右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。

如此行缺一个词,则在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

如此行错一个词,则在错的词下划一横线,再在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行如无任何错误,请勿改动。

例:

When I have free time I go Λ a long walk. Some
people read ~~the~~ books or watch television while
others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all
of these things as well as climbed buildings.

- (a) for
(b) ~~the~~
(c) ✓
(d) climbing, climb

此种题型,在试题上一般不规定完成的时限,平时训练,可估计时间,作出规定,以便使解题速度量化。

2. 高考题型分析

为了便于分析和研究,现将 1991 年至 1994 年四年高考短文改错的试题和答案全部列出。

1991 年高考英语短文改错试题及答案

We were driving along a narrow road when the car stop
working. We tried to fix it and there was nothing we
could do. David and I wanted Λ go off to find help
but Bill insisted in staying near the car. He said it
was best to stay until help arived rather than go into
the forest and getting lost. However, David and I did not
agree and David pointed to a path which ~~h~~ he thought would
probably leading to a village. We followed the path but
soon we were lost. We wandered on. After a hour or so
we began to feel very frightening. Then David slipped and
cut his legs and arms. He lied down by the side of the
path to rest. I decided to climb the tree to see where we

- (86) stopped
(87) but
(88) to
(89) on
(90) arrived
(91) get
(92) ~~h~~
(93) lead
(94) an
(95) frightened
(96) lay
(97) a

were, but it was no good. I went back to get David and helped him to stand up. We struggled on through the trees. We stopped to rest for a while and to drink some waters from a stream. Suddenly we caught sight at a car and some men. We had gone round in a circle and had returned to the car! Bill is standing at the side of the car, talking to two men who was helping him to repair it. When we walked to the car, Bill smiled and shook a head.

- (98) ✓
 (99) stand
 (100) water
 (101) of
 (102) ✓
 (103) was
 (104) were
 (105) his

1992 年高考英语短文改错试题及答案

When I have free time I go a long walk. Some people read the books or watch television while others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all of these things as well as climbed buildings. In the last five years that they have climbed churches, high buildings and television towers. They have climbed all over the world. Charles said, "As soon a I see a realy tall building, I want to climb it. We climb everywhere, not only in America. They have been to Europe many time. "Two months ago they were back in America. Last Sunday, police cars hurry to the taller building in New York, where large crowd gathered. Charles and Linda were seeing near the top of the building. When they came down the police were angry to them. One police officer said to them, "Buildings have elevators (电梯), don't they? Why don't you use them?"

- (81) for
 (82) the
 (83) ✓
 (84) climbing, climb
 (85) that
 (86) ✓
 (87) as
 (88) really, real
 (89) We
 (90) times
 (91) hurried
 (92) tallest
 (93) seen
 (94) ✓
 (95) with

1993 年高考英语短文改错试题及答案

Good health is a person's most valuable possession. Today, it is much easier to be healthy than it is in the past. Modern people know more about the health, have better food, and to live in cleaner surroundings (环境). Also, scientists and doctors had learned how to deal with many diseases (疾病). Most people can quickly get for help from a doctor or go to a hospital since they are ill. As a result, people in the modern world generally live much more longer than people in the past. People in industrial countries can expect to live for twice so long as people who lived a few hundred years ago. Therefore, there are still some countries there people have shorter lives. They have not enough to eat, they live in durty surroundings, and diseases are common. The World Health Organization and other organizations are working a improve health all over the world.

- (81) a
 (82) was
 (83) the
 (84) to
 (85) have
 (86) for
 (87) when if, whenever
 (88) more
 (89) ✓
 (90) as
 (91) However
 (92) where
 (93) dirty
 (94) ✓
 (95) to

There is Λ public library in every town in Britain.
 There are branch library in many villages.
 Anyone may borrow books, and it cost nothing to
 borrow them. In some places you may borrow Λ many
 books as you want, in other places where you
 are limited to a certain number, of that some
 may be novels. Books may be keep for four weeks.
 Newly-published novels are always in great demand,
 and some books, for example, books for history,
 science, cooking and gardening are also populer.
 If the book you will want is out, you may ask for it
 to be called back for you, and whether you pay
 the cost of send a postcard, the librarian will
 write to you, and let you to know when the book you
 want has Λ returned and ready for you to pick up.

- (81) a
 (82) libraries
 (83) costs
 (84) as
 (85) where
 (86) which
 (87) kept
 (88) ✓
 (89) on
 (90) popular
 (91) will
 (92) if
 (93) sending
 (94) to
 (95) been

分析 1991 年至 1994 年高考英语短文改错题, 必须根据命题的要求和特征作些统计, 从中找出四年高考英语短文改错涉及的问题和数量, 然后加以研究探讨。下面的统计供参考。

表 1

项目与数量 时 间	多 词	缺 词	错 词	无 错	合 计
1991 年	1	2	15	2	20
1992 年	2	2	8	3	15
1993 年	4	2	7	2	15
1994 年	3	3	8	1	15

从上表看出 1991 年至 1994 四年高考短文改错四个项目, 错误比较集中在错词。1991 年为 15 个, 占该年短文改错总数的 75%, 其次是 1992 和 1994 年, 分别占 53.3%。1993 年最少也占 46.6%。让我们先分析一下上述四年高考短文改错中错词的情况。

表 2: 短文改错错词情况统计

项目与数量 时 间	动词 时态	动词 分词	动词 人称	非谓 语动词	介 词	冠 词	名 词 单 复 数	连 词	拼 写 错 误	人 称 代 词	形 容 词 比 较 级	被 动 语 态	关 系 副 词	关 系 代 词	副 词				合 计
1991 年	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1										15
1992 年	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1							8
1993 年	2							1	1		1		1		1				7
1994 年		1	1		1		1	1	1			1		1					8
合 计	6	5	2	1	3	2	3	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	1				38

表 2 显示 1991 年至 1994 年高考英语改错题中 38 个错词, 动词方面(包括时态、非谓语

动词、动词与人称的关系等)共有16个,占错词总数43.2%。再看表1,多词和缺词19个(其中多词10个,缺词9个),动词方面的错误,经过核对,有5个,占19个的26.3%。错词、多词、缺词三项错误总计57个,其中动词方面有21个,占57个的36.8%。足见动词方面的错误,在上述四年高考英语短文改错题中所占的比重。动词方面的错误,不只是上述动词时态、语态、非谓语动词、动词与人称之间的关系,也包括助动词、情态动词与惯用法等,let sb do sth, see sb do/doing sth 中要用不带to的动词不定式等。除动词方面的错误外,连词、冠词和拼写错误也占一定的比重。38个错词中,连词和单词拼写错误各有4个,占38个错误的10.5%。冠词和名词单复数有2—3个,约占38个错误的5.2—7.8%。联系四年短文改错题中的多词、缺词情况来看,名词单复数拼写差错虽未出现,但连词和冠词的多词、缺词情况,也和表一中的相似,冠词占多词、缺词总数19个的26.3%,连词占15.7%。

3. 解题思路与迅速判断技巧

解题思路来自于对短文改错题目的要求的认识。书面检查英语学习,不外乎阅读理解,翻译和写作能力。由于考生众多,批改不易,加上客观评分标准困难,中学英语教学从全国范围来讲,还不是很高,用翻译和写作检查英语教学,目前还办不到,短文改错还是一种较好的方式,它既可以考查阅读理解能力,也可以考查掌握词汇、语法和运用语言的能力。它不是写作,却要求应试者有迅速判断短文错误并加以改正的能力。解题确有思路,至于迅速判题技巧,决非短时间内可以获得。

先谈解题思路。语言内容和形式的关系是:内容决定形式,又靠形式表达。短文不论是描写文(description)、记叙文(narration)、说明文(exposition),还是议论文(argumentation),其遣词、造句分段,无不根据内容选择安排。短文改错,不同于写作,不存在自己用什么形式(字、词、句)表述什么内容,而是阅读已写好但有错误的短文,任务是找出错误,加以改正;困难是错误(多词、缺词、错词)妨碍理解,或者虽无生词,但词语搭配未曾见过,吃不透含义。在此种情况下,英语的一种说法“No context, no text.”“没有上下文,便没有本文。”能引出解题思路,即通读短文,掌握其大意,用短文大意去攻破一词一句,比孤立在一词一句上寻觅错误要容易。冥思苦想一词一句,如无所获,难免不产生急躁情绪,影响解题速度。故通读短文,掌握大意,用整体统帅局部,攻克词句改错难关,不失为解题思路的上策。然而这种思路不是一下可以形成的,要靠平时逐步养成。平时篇一大意一段一句一词一字地阅读是慢中求快的途径,扣字一词一句一段一篇地阅读,很可能欲速不达。

短文改错思路的下一步骤,便是抓句子大意。句子是表达意义最基本的形式。英语有简单句、并列句与复合句之分(见大纲附表三),但最重要的是掌握简单句。并列句和复合句均由简单句组成,不过关系不同而已,并列句中简单句之间是并列关系;复合句中简单句之间的关系是主从关系。简单句的五种基本句型如下:

- (1) 主语+连系动词+表语(S+V+P)
- (2) 主语+不及物动词(S+V)
- (3) 主语+及物动词+宾语(S+V+O)
- (4) 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语(S+V+IO+DO)
- (5) 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语(S+V+O+C)

掌握上述简单句的五种基本句型很有必要,因为它们对指导短文改错,查找字、词、句的错误起着重要的作用。下面试用1993年高考英语改错题,说明解题思路和要点:

试题是篇说明文性质的短文,通读1—2遍之后,可得到短文大意,它谈的是健康问题。胸中有了短文大意,改错就有头绪,下面的例子可以说明1993年短文改错中的一些问题:

(1)(91)小题 Therefore 要改为 However,这两个词都是副词,修饰整个句子,也都有转折

的意义。前者表示“所以”，后者表示“然而”。根据上下文，只能用后者，这就是前面所谈到的内容决定形式，能否及时想到 However，全靠平时学习对 however 掌握的程度。

(2)(92)小题是(91)小题的延伸，不过置于另外一行。分析句子结构是短文改错重要的环节。从(91)小题中 However 开始到(92)小题 there 词前面，是个 There be ...句型的简单句，there 之后又有一个以 people 作主语的简单句，两个简单句又不是用并列连词如 and 或 but 联结的，可知这个长句是复合句。进一步要研究的是什么样的主从复合句，从前后两个简单句的意义，可以看出，后面的简单句起定语作用，说明有些国家，在那些国家人的寿命短些。同样意义决定形式，看出 there 不能引导定语从句，需要用能够引导定语从句的关系副词 where。

(3)(85)小题，had 改为 have，这个句子结构简单，是个典型的主语+及物动词+宾语结构的简单句，复杂之处是它的宾语是由 how to deal with many diseases 构成的。这个简单句的及物动词时态的错误，如不以上下文的意义和句子动词的时态是难一眼看出的。这个例子再一次说明，理解短文或段落大意和分析句子结构是短文改错题思路与技巧必由之路。

根据短文大意，利用句子结构，侦查短文改错中的错误，虽无什么迅速判题技巧，但可提出一些要点，缩小侦查错误的范围，从而加快解题的速度。下面一些意见，可供参考：

(1)注意检查句子各部分结构是否完整，如果是并列句，并列连词是否用得准确；如果是复合句，则要检查宾语从句中的连接代词、连接副词、关系代词，状语从句中的连接词，定语从句中的关系代词和关系副词用得是否准确。

(2)注意检查使用名词、代名词时性(别)、数(单复数)、格(主格、宾格、所有格)方面的问题。

(3)注意检查使用动词时的基本形式，行为动词及物与不及物，连系动词接用词性；助动词，情态动词，特别是所学过的动词的时态和语态方面的问题。

(4)注意检查动词不定式的功能及使用时的时态和语态问题。

(5)注意检查动词过去分词的用法及其-ing 形式用法上存在的问题。

(6)注意检查名词前面使用冠词方面的问题。

(7)注意检查词性使用的准确性。如修饰名词要用形容词，修饰动词要用副词等。

(8)注意检查介词使用方面的问题，包括多余或遗漏的情况。

(9)注意检查单词拼写错误，标点符号不同所带来句子结构的差异及意义上的变化，如定语从句前用了逗号，则定语从句变成非限制性。

(10)注意检查词语搭配，特别是动词搭配情况，包括短语动词(phrasal verb)，如 How are you getting on? (不及物) We'll set up a school；介词动词(prepositional verb)，如 Look at these pictures. We must get out of the problem；短语介词动词(phrasal prepositional verb)，如 We look forward to seeing you next month. 因与动词搭配的小品词不同，意义不一样，绝不可疏忽大意。

语言现象是极为复杂的，上面列举的意见，可能对高考英语短文改错解题思路 and 技巧有些帮助，但不能概括英语短文改错的所有问题，只能提供参考。

4. 短文改错题的主要考点

按短文改错试题的要求，考点设置在必多词、缺词和错词三个方面。根据 1991 年至 1994 年高考英语短文改错试题及平时教学的情况，试将主要考点归纳于下：

1) 多词

(1)抽象名词前多余的冠词。例：the health (见 1993 年短文改错(85)小题)，a common knowledge(但可说 a good knowledge of English)。

(2)不可数名词前多余的不定冠词。如:~~a~~ work,~~a~~n advice,~~a~~ news 等(注:可以说 a piece of work/advice/news)。

(3)专有名词前多余的冠词。如:~~the~~ England,~~the~~ Hubei Province。(注:可以说 the province of Hubei),除特殊情况外,专有名词前不用冠词。

(4)泛指的可数名词前多余的定冠词。如:~~The~~ children go to school at seven., He likes ~~the~~ trains. 及 1992 年改错题 82 小题等。

(5)固定词组中名词前多余的定冠词。如:go to ~~the~~ school, go to ~~the~~ college, go to ~~the~~ bed, go to ~~the~~ hospital(如加 the 则词组意义不同); at ~~the~~ work, in ~~the~~ bed, play ~~the~~ cards/~~the~~ basketball 等。

(6)one+名词,指示代词+名词, every+名词组成的时间状语前多余的介词。如:~~on~~ one day, ~~on~~ that evening, ~~in~~ every week。

(7)宾语补足语中用带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语。如:let sb ~~to~~ know, make sb ~~to~~ do sth。

(8)及物动词与直接宾语间多余的介词。如:show ~~to~~ sb sth, reach ~~to~~ Beijing, get ~~for~~ help (见 1993 年短文改错题 86 小题)等。

(9)某些及物动词固定词组中,作直接宾语名词前多余的不定冠词。如:set ~~a~~ fire to sth, give ~~a~~ birth to ...等。

(10)某些及物动词因混淆词义用多余的介词或副词。如 raise ~~up~~ sb's hand, pick(摘) ~~up~~ apples, leave(离开) ~~for~~ Beijing, return ~~back~~ 等。

(11)形容词比较级前多余的 more。如:more longer (见 1993 年短文改错 88 小题)等。

(12)句子中多余的词。如:What is ~~the~~ more... What ~~a~~ fun it was! (fun 和 more 在句中是不可数名词)In the last five years ~~that~~ they have climbed churches, high building... (that 是简单句中多余的连词,此例见 1992 年短文改错题 85 小题)...in other places ~~where~~ you are limited to a certain number of...(见 1994 年短文改错 85 小题,where 是结构为简单句的分句中多余的关系副词)When he finished the work, ~~so~~ he said...(so 是复合句中多余的并列连词)They came to a place which ~~it~~ was full of mountains (复合句定语从句中 it 是多余的)He ~~was~~ used to go swimming in the nearby river. (简单句中混淆 be used to doing sth 与 used to do sth 两种表达法的区别,was 成为多余的)She gave me a cake which her mother had made ~~it~~. (定语从句中重复用 it,关系代词 which 已代替了作宾语的 it)

2)缺词

(1)表一类事物的单数可数名词前缺冠词。如:A horse is a useful animal. The horse is a useful animal. 等。

(2)单数名词前缺少表示“一”的不定冠词。如:There is a library in every town in Britain (见 1994 年短文改错题 81 小题)Good health is a person's most valuable possession. (见 1993 年短文改错题 81 小题,此处缺少的 a 可理解为一个人,也可理解为表一类事物的单数可数名词)

(3)特指名词前缺定冠词 the。如:The book on the desk is mine. Have you read the books by Mark Twain? 等。

(4)作宾语或状语用的动词不定式缺 too。如:David and I want to go off to find help... (见 1991 年短文改错题 88 小题)...and other organizations are working to improve health

all over the world. (见 1993 年短文改错试题 95 小题)等。

(5) 作定语用的动词不定式后缺少必要的介词, 否则语意不合逻辑。如: The old woman had no one to talk to. He has no place to live in. I need a pen to write with. 等。

(6) 作状语的介词词组缺必要的介词。如: When I have free time I go for a walk. (见 1992 年短文改错试题 80 小题)等。

(7) 作宾语的名词前缺少必要的物主代词。如 Bill smiled and shook his head. (见 1991 年短文改错 105 小题)等。

(8) 不及物动词的间接宾语缺少介词。如: He didn't reply to my letter. Don't play with fire. 等。

(9) 形容词最高级前缺冠词 the。如: one of the earliest kinds of money 等。

(10) 并列句缺并列连词。如: He was tired, and it was getting dark. 等。

(11) 句中 as + 形容词 + 名词 + as + 主语 + 动词……结构中缺作副词的 as。如: In some other places you may borrow as many books as you want. (见 1994 年短文改错试题 84 小题)等。

(12) 句中的短语介词动词中缺必要的介词。如: He couldn't get out of the forest. 等。

(13) 名词从句作主语缺连词、代词、副词。如: That the earth goes round the sun is known to us all. What they want is courage. When he will come has not been announced. 等。

(14) 定语从句中缺作主语的关系代词。如: The changes that/which have taken place are great. Is he the boy who did the good deed? 等。

3) 错词

短文改错中错词的情况是多种多样的, 现根据 1991—1994 年高考英语短文改错统计分析, 结合平时教学情况, 有所侧重地谈谈短文改错中的错词问题:

(1) 单词拼写错误。1991 年至 1994 年短文改错中四个单词拼写错误, 两个属于词中双写辅音字母 (arrived 写成 arived, really 写成 realy), 两个属于音形关系 (一个 dirty 写成 durty, 另一个 popular 写成 populer)。其中一个是 ur 和 ir 都读 [ə:], 另一个是例外, 因按读音规则 ar 读 [ɑ:], 而不读 [ə]。这些例子, 告诉我们记单词要注意词中双写的字母和音形关系。除此之外, 记单词还应注意:

A. 词性变化、拼写异常的词。如: pronounce (v) → pronunciation (n); explain (v) → explanation (n); die → died → dying; dye (染) → dyed → dyeing (高中第一册第九课), 两个词及其词性变化读音相同, 拼写不同; 还有 lie → lay → lain → lying; lay → laid → laid → laying, 词义不同, 词形变化有重叠之处。上述单词拼写, 容易混淆失误。

B. 重读闭音节词性变化时辅音字母双写。如: beginning, swimming, stopping, referring, referred 等词, 拼写也易失误。

C. 一些拼写异常的词。如: until, receive, restaurant, Wednesday, January, February, forty, eighty, occasionally (高中第二册第十课), astronaut (高中第二册第十二课), 及外来名词复数如: photos, pianos, radios 等。如不注意, 也易失误。

(2) 动词的时态和语态 (主要指行为动词) 错误。英语动词时态是一大难点, 因为汉语根本不存在动词本身形式变化表达动作发生的时间和进行的状态问题。本文短文改错统计中, 动词时态和语态的错误四年中共 8 个, 时态错误 6 个, 语态错误 2 个, 都属于一般过去时和现在完成时的范畴。这两个范畴被认为是动词时态最容易搞混的问题。中学英语教学大纲中归纳动

词时态有 8 种,语态有 6 种。短文改错试题,限于题材,只涉及 2 种,但还是抓住了要点。短文改错只要求判别改正,在没有时间状语的情况下,只能靠阅读上下文判断,统计中的例子足以说明。动词时态的一致性,不只在上下文之间,如为并列句或复合句,句子内部也有时态呼应的问题。复合句中如主句时态为现在时,从句中的时态比较灵活;主句中的动词时态为过去时,从句中的动词时态,一般受到限制。不予注意,也容易失误。关于动词语态,有一点须记取:be + 行为动词过去分词结构并不一定都是被动语态,有时它可能是 be + 表语,如: The window glass is broken. It was broken by my brother. 前者是 be + 表语,后者是 be + 过去分词,两者主要区别在于被动结构表示动作,带表语的结构表主语的特点或状态。这些关系到短文改错对错误的判断。

(3)非谓语动词。非谓语动词包括动词不定式、动名词和分词。

在短文改错中,判断非谓语动词的错误,下列几点很重要:

A. 非谓语动词具有动词性质,可有时态和语态,但不能单独作谓语动词用。

B. 现在分词与过去分词在句中作表语的主要区别在于:现在分词作表语表示主语的特征,有主动的意义;过去分词作表语表示主语所处的状态,含有被动意义。如: The news is encouraging. They felt encouraged. 现在分词和过去分词作宾语补足语时的区别在于:现在分词表示动作正在进行,过去分词表示动作已经完成。如: I heard somebody coming upstairs. I heard somebody come upstairs.

C. 现在分词和动名词都以-ing 形式出现,两者的主要区别是:现在分词具有形容词性质,动名词具有名词性质,现在分词可作定语,如: running water(自来水)。作状语表伴随动作,如: She sat there reading. 动名词可作主语和表语,如: Seeing is believing. (眼见为实),作宾语,如: He suggested starting at once. 等。现在分词和动名词作表语的主要区别在于:前者说明主语的特点或性质,后者说明主语是什么。如: The story is moving. Reading is learning. (读书是学习)。

(4). 介词 本文统计表中所反映的短文改错有 2 个错误均属用法错误。一个该用 of,用了 at(见 1991 年试题 101 小题),另一个该用 on,却用了 for。介词是学习英语的一大难点,在短文改错中,有几点意见供参考:

A. 介词的含义很多,可表示时间、地点、方向、方位、状态、方式、方法、手段等等,很多时候,用于成语之中,故改错时应根据句意或上下文检查介词是否用得准确。

B. 介词在句中不能单独起作用,它必须和名词、代名词宾格、动名词(短语),及由连接代词引起的从句或不定式短语连用,才能起状语、定语、表语的作用,有时还可以接形容词,如: It is far from perfect. 但它不能和动词连在一起。

C. 另一点值得提醒的是在不该用介词时用了介词(见前述多词的情况)。

D. 值得单独列作一点的是介词与动词组成的词组要多加注意。关于与动词搭配的小品词,在解题思路与判题技巧中曾经提出,为了加深印象,避免短文改错中失误,再举几例: search(vt)表示“搜查”(搜寻),如与 for 搭配,search(vi) for 意思就变成“寻觅或搜索”了。leave(vt)表示“离开”,leave(vi) for 则表示“往”、“赴”。join(vt)表示“参加”、“加入”,可是 join(vi) in 也译成“参加”、“加入”,用法就很不一样,前者用于加入团体、组织,后者用于参加活动或参与别人做什么。同一介词,与动词搭配,有时作副词用,有时作介词用。Put up your hand please. 中的 up 是副词,He walked up the street. 中的 up 是介词,两者之区别是:在前一句中 up 可移置于 your hand 之后,在后一句中,up 不能移置于 street 之后。如果在 put up 之后再加上介词 with 意义变为“容忍”或“忍耐”。由此可见在短文改错中,对动词与介词搭配要倍加小心,也进一步说明动词介词为什么成为学习英语的难点。

(5)冠词

英语冠词只有 a(an) 和 the 两个,用起来却很复杂。在短文改错中,错误不外乎该用冠词时没有用,不该用时又用了。该用 an 用了 a,该用 a(an)却用了 the。检查短文改错关于冠词的使用,最基本的要点有:

A. 单数可数名词表一类事物,在它的前面要用 a(an) 或 the。

B. 名词前使用冠词最主要的一条决定于名词是泛指还是特指,如果是泛指,单数可数名词前要加 a(an),如是特指,名词前要加 the。

C. 物质名词、抽象名词表示一般概念时通常不加冠词。专有名词前,除了一些特殊情况,一般不加冠词。

(6) 主谓一致

主谓一致是个较复杂的问题,在短文改错中也常可能出现,故应提请注意。一般而言,有几点意见可参考:

A. 语法一致原则(grammatical concord),通常遵循的规则较简单,单数主语用单数动词,复数主语用复数动词。行为动词在过去时中一般不存在主谓一致的问题。如:My child(children) watched TV after supper.

B. 概念一致原则(notional concord),即动词用单数或复数不按主语的数,而按其所包含的概念,如:The team have arrived.(指球队全体成员)。其它单数集体名词也一样,如:The family are happy.(指所有成员) The family is happy.(作为一个整体看待)

C. 接近原则(proximity),接近原则指动词与紧靠在前面的名词短语一致,如:Either you or he is wrong. 等等。

(6) 易混词或词组 在短文改错中,常见的错误有:

A. 把名词用作动词,如 advice(n)代替 advise(v),practice(n)代替 practise(v)(两个词读音相同)等。

B. 下列一些词和词组在短文改错中经常出现,宜加注意。如:词性相同,词义相近,用法不一样的 much(adv),very(adv);high(adv),highly(adv);hard(adv),hardly(adv);wide(adv),widely(adv);good(a),well(a);besides(preposition),except(preposition)。还有些形相似,意不同的词和词组,如:already,all ready;altogether,all together;every day,everyday 等。另有些动词形相似,但是及物还是不及物,易产生混淆,如:rise,raise;lie,lay 等。动词词组中动词后接用的词也值得注意,如 finish,consider 等后只能接动名词,其他如 devoted to,pay attention to 中的 to 是介词,后面只能接名词或动名词,等。

关于短文改错中的常见错误,谈了不少,概括得并不全面,望在短文改错练习和考试中,有所帮助。

2

短文改错典型题精解

【典型题 1】

I am able to swim since I was six but I never was used to like swimming in the swimming bath(池). I preferred the river although my mother didn't like me going there along. She was afraid I would(might) go too far to the bank(河岸)and then get into difficulty. I knew I should not to go there with my parents but one day I decided not to pay attention to their rules. I had been out with my older sister who dare me to swim all the way across the river. I jumped into the water and was swimming as hardly as I could when I heard my sister cry from the bank. "Mummy's coming!" I couldn't decide what to do—swim forward to the other bank or go back and then I realized I was carried downstream(顺流地) toward some large rocks in the middle of the river. I began screaming. Mother quickly jumped into the water and soon managed to push me out. She spoke very crossly(执拗地) to me and to my sister. "You could have drowned!" She said to me and "You should have known better!" to my sister.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____
- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (10) _____
- (11) _____
- (12) _____
- (13) _____
- (14) _____
- (15) _____

【答案与提示】

- (1) am able→have been able 一般情况下,since 和现在完成时(或过去完成时)连用。在 It is (+时间词语) since...结构中,since 可以和现在时连用。如:It's a long time since the last meeting. (or It's been...)自从上次会议以来,已经过了好久了。
- (2) was used→used to be used to doing sth 表示习惯做什么,used to do sth 表示过去常做什么。从上下文看,本行需用后者,即表示我过去从不喜欢在游泳池游泳。
- (3) preferred→preferred 谓语动词 prefer 的过去时拼写时要把 r 双写,因为-fer 是重读闭音节。
- (4) along→alone along 意思是“沿着……”,alone 的意思是“单独地”。从上下文看出,此行需要的是副词 alone。
- (5) to the→from the 从上下文看出本行需要的介词不是 to 而是 from,因为作者要表示的是“怕从下水的河岸游得太远”,而不是游至对岸。
- (6) should not→ought not 从 not 后面的 to go,可以看出不能用 should 而要是用 ought,因只有 ought not 后接用 to go.should not 与 ought not 的含义大致相同,细微区别在于前者讲主观看法,后者反映客观情况,句意要用后者。

- (7) ✓ 此行正确。
- (8) dare→dared 本行中的 dare 作实义动词,从主句中的动词过去完成时看,从句中的谓语 dare 要用过去式。
- (9) ✓ 此行正确。
- (10) hardly→hard hardly 副词,表示“几乎不”,hard 副词,表“努力地”,从整句意义看出此行要用后者。
- (11) swim→to swim 从句子结构看出要用 swim 的动词不定式才能作 decide 的宾语,即 I couldn't decide to swim forward to the other bank or...。
- (12) go→to go 此行用 to go 和 to swim 并列作 decide 的宾语。
- (13) carried→being carried 从上下文看,realized 后所接的宾语从句中的动词 carry 要用过去进行的被动语态形式。
- (14) ✓ 此行正确。
- (15) push→pull 从描写的语言环境分析,本行末的 push 一词要改为 pull。表示拉出水外,而不是推出水外。

【典型题 2】

One of the most interested tourist(旅游者) attractions(吸引物) (1) _____
 in Winchester, the Saxon capital of England during a time, (2) _____
 is King Arthur's Round Table. It is made from wood and (3) _____
 has place for the king himself and twenty-four of his (4) _____
 knights. Now experts (专家) have shown that the table does not (5) _____
 belong to Arthur, if King Arthur, the hero of romantic(传奇的) (6) _____
 legends (神话), never existed. What is interesting about (7) _____
 this is that two complete different methods were used to (8) _____
 prove that the table made about 1330. X-ray suggested (9) _____
 that it was 600 years, and so did a method measuring the (10) _____
 tree rings(轮). The reason for the table was made (11) _____
 was probably that King Edward III was very like of the (12) _____
 stories about King Arthur and it was made for him. The (13) _____
 results of the investigation(调查) has pleased the (14) _____
 experts. But what terrible disappointment for (15) _____
 romantics(浪漫派作家)!

【答案与提示】

- (1) interested→interesting 形容词 interested 表示人或动物对某人或事感兴趣,其表达法为 be interested in sth (sb). 形容词 interesting 表示某事物使人(或动物)感兴趣,如 interesting stories 等。从短文开始,可以看出要用 interesting 表示“……英格兰撒克逊首都 Winchester 这地方最吸引游人的事物是……”。
- (2) during→at 此处 a time 表示一时(次),与其搭配的介词是 at,不是 during。
- (3) made from→made of 一般而言,把(原料)做成(东西),做成的(东西)仍可看出(原料),则表示(原料)的词前用 of,否则用 from,从上下文看出亚瑟王的圆桌是木头做的,故用 of。

- (4) place→places 从上下文看出,本行中 place 一词要用复数,因圆桌供人坐的位置(座位),不止国王一人,还有他的二十四个 knights(骑士)。
- (5) does→did 从上下文看出,表否定的助动词要用过去时,因所谈到的圆桌是古时候的。
- (6) ✓ 此句正确。
- (7) never→ever 从上下文看,此处不能用 never,要用 ever,never existed 表示从未存在,ever existed 才表示曾经存在。
- (8) complete→completely 句中 different 是形容词,要用副词 completely 来修饰。
- (9) made→was made 从上下文看,动词 make 要用其过去时的被动词态,因为桌子不能自己做成。
- (10) 600 years→600 years old 从上下文看出,此处 X 光显示圆桌有 600 年的历史。表示岁数,既用了 years,就不能省去 old 一词。
- (11) for→why reason 后面是个定语从句,只能用关系副词引导,why 在口语中可以省略。reason 后如用 for,其后通常用名词或名词性词组如 the reason for doing it。
- (12) like→fond like 作介词不表示喜欢,表示喜欢的固定词组为 be fond of。
- (13) ✓ 此句正确。
- (14) has→have 这句的主语为复数名词 results,故应用 have。
- (15) terrible→a terrible what 开始的感叹句,其后的单数名词前要加不定冠词。

【典型题 3】

- Mrs Jackson is an old woman she has a small room in an old house. She has lived there from 1974. That was the year as her husband died. She had been ill for many years. After his death Mrs Jackson had not money at all. She found work in a factory. Her job was clean the offices. She must get up at 5 o'clock in the morning. Last year she was ill and her doctor said: "Don't work such hard." Now Mrs Jackson sells newspapers out of a big shop in the middle of town. Although she doesn't have much money but she is happier now. Her health is improving. She doesn't fall ill as often as she used. When she catches cold she gets well soon after she has taken some medicine. She needn't get up so early in the morning. She can choose the best time to sell her newspapers. Her newspapers sell well, for she is very friendly to one who buys her newspapers.
- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____
- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (10) _____
- (11) _____
- (12) _____
- (13) _____
- (14) _____
- (15) _____

【答案与提示】

- (1) she→who woman 后是定语从句,修饰 woman。必须用关系代词 who 作定语从句的主语。
- (2) from→since 表示什么时候开始到什么时候结束,用介词结构 from...to...或者 from...till/until,如 We have classes from eight to twelve...。表示持续到说话时刻的动作或情况开始于什么时候,要用 since,不能用 from。句中 since 1974 的 since 是介词,since 作连接词用,后接表示时间的从句,如 He has taught English since he graduated from uni-