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中学英语短文改错 100 篇

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前 言

国家教委考试中心规定，凡是实行高中会考制度的省、市、自治区，高考英语试题增加“短文改错”内容。1991年湖南、海南、云南三省的高考英语试题中已出现这种新题型。这种题型考查的知识面宽，要求高，难度大，学生还不适应。根据广大师生的要求，我们从大量的材料中精选出题材广泛、体裁多样、内容丰富、趣味性浓、知识性强、适合中学生进行改错训练的短文100篇，并模拟高考英语试题的要求，在每篇文章中设计20个判断改错题，供同学们练习、自测用。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，错漏之处在所难免，敬请赐教。

编者 1992年2月

做题要求

短文改错要求先对短文的每一行作出对或错的判断。如果是对的，在该行右边的横线上划一个 (✓)；如果有错误（每行不会多于一个错误），则按不同的错误情况用下列方法加以改正：

此行多一词：把多余的词用斜线 (/) 划掉，在该行右边横线上写上该词，并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一词：在缺词处加一个漏字符 (Λ)，在该行右边横线上写上该加的词。

此行错一词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

例：The State is to raise the price	(1) ✓
paid Λ farmers from the beginning of	(2) <u>to</u>
the April. Farmers contracted (订合同) to	(3) <u>the</u>
sell grain to the State will get several <u>billions</u>	(4) <u>billion</u>
yuan more, thanks to the price increase.	(5) ✓

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Passage 1

Secret messages are funs to write (1)____
and fun to accept. One of the (2)____
easiest way of writing secret messages (3)____
is to used lemon juice (柠檬汁). Write (4)____
the message at a piece of paper, (5)____
use lemon juice instead of ink. (6)____
After the lemon juice has dried (7)____
the writing can be seen. (8)____

To make the writer show, (9)____
just hold the piece of paper on heat. (10)____
A lighted lamp bulb(通电的灯泡) will (11)____
give off enough heats to bring out (12)____
the message. Another way to send a (13)____
secret message to make a code. (14)____

A simple code can be made giving each (15)____
letter of the alphabet the number. To make (16)____
these kind of code, write down the whole (17)____
alphabet. Then put a number over each letter as this: (18)____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	G	K	L	M
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

For an example, if you used this code to write(19) _____
the word "help", it would look like this, 8,5,12,16.
To write "save me", you would put down 19,1,22,5-13,5.
By changing the number that stand for the (20) _____
letters of alphabet, you can make many different codes.

Passage 2

Many people go to the church on Sunday, (1) _____
but others don't. Many sleep lately on Sunday (2) _____
morning, and others don't. Some people work (3) _____
on Sunday, but most doesn't. However, (4) _____
almost everyone read the Sunday newspaper. (5) _____
Often the paper is waiting out the door (6) _____
when the family get up. The newspaper's boy (7) _____
has delivered (投递). The Sunday paper is as usually (8) _____
very thick. It has many advertisements (广告) and (9) _____
many difference parts. The grown-ups in the family(10) _____
look like the front page, the editorial(社论的)page, (11) _____
the world news part. Many men also read the (12) _____
sport pages and the financial(金融的)pages. (13) _____
Most men don't read the women pages, (14) _____
but the mother of the family usually does. (15) _____
The women's pages has news about parties and (16) _____
marriages, and advice about food, healthy and clothes. (17) _____

Most Sunday papers have comic (滑稽新闻),
that children enjoy. Older people read the death(18) _____
notices, which tells about people who have died(19) _____
during the week.

There is something for everyone on the Sunday paper.(20) _____

Passage 3

The world is filled many interesting sounds. (1) _____
Some are very pleasant to hearing; others are (2) _____
inpleasant to our ears. In a single day you (3) _____
probably hear hundreds of different sounds. (4) _____

All sounds are different. Some may be softly; (5) _____
others may be loud. Some sounds are high; other (6) _____
are low.

Some sounds are useful. Without being sound we can't (7) _____
talk or listen one another. The ringing alarm (8) _____
clock wakes people up. The hooting of a horn (喇叭的鸣声) (9) _____
on the road warning careless people of (10) _____
danger. We make sounds with making things (11) _____
to move to-and-fro. This to-and-fro movements (12) _____
is been called vibration (振动). It means (13) _____
moving up and down and forward and backward (14) _____
very fastly. This makes sound waves. We can (15) _____
make sounds among many ways, e.g. by (16) _____

shouting, clapping our hands and knocking at the (17) _____
table. We can make sounds only by with (18) _____
making things vibrate. We can talk for we (19) _____
can make our vocal cords (声带) vibrate. (20) _____

Passage 4

Have you ever seen the man in moon? (1) _____
If you look closely on the moon on some nights, (2) _____
You can see the face of the man from the (3) _____
moon. Some people say that they can see (4) _____
an old man carries sticks. Others say a girl (5) _____
reading a book. These pictures being made by (6) _____
mountains and plains of the moon. Long ago, (7) _____
people in England used to telling their children (8) _____
that the moon was made of cheese (乳酪). (9) _____
Everyone knows that it is not truly. The (10) _____
moon is large round rock. It is (11) _____
complete bare. There are no living things. (12) _____
it doesn't never rains on the moon, and (13) _____
everything is full of dry, white dusts. (14) _____
Not even a sound can being heard on the moon. (15) _____
Where does the sun shines on it, the moon (16) _____
is very hot. In the shade, however, it is so (17) _____
cold as ice. The moon is very smaller than (18) _____

the earth. If you went to the moon, you (19) _____
would weigh six time less than you do now. (20) _____

Passage 5

About 65% of Australia is used for farming. (1) _____
Most of this land are grassland and semi-desert. (2) _____
Only 9% of the land is good enough for crop's (3) _____
farming. The chief grain crop is wheat. In a (4) _____
good year Australia can harvest more than 16 millions(5) _____
tons. Three million tons are need by the Australian(6) _____
people. All rest can be exported (III □). (7) _____

Australia produce a lot of fruit. In the (8) _____
past nearly all australia's exports were agriculture(9) _____
products. Before World War II , Australia doesn't have(10) _____
much industries. Wool, meat, fruit and other products. (11) _____
and also some mineral were exported. But during(12) _____
World War II , more and much factories were built(13) _____
to make the things people were needed. (14) _____

The Sydney area is the biggest industrial (15) _____
area. All kinds of industry found here. The (16) _____
other big cities are also importance industrial (17) _____
centres.

In March 1982 there were 138 million sheeps(18) _____
in australis. This was 14% all the sheep in the (19) _____

world. One sheep gives seven kg of wools in the world.(20) _____

Passage 6

The police received a report six men (1) _____
had stopped a truck. The truck was carried (2) _____
factory's wages and the men had attacked the driver.(3) _____
They had tied him up and had stolen one of the bag.(4) _____
After searching in three hours, the police found the(5) _____
truck near the river. The driver was sitting over (6) _____
a bag in the truck and his hands tied behind his (7) _____
back. The police climbed into the back in the (8) _____
truck and freed the driver. Then they asked him (9) _____
what happened. "I was stopped soon after I (10) _____
left the bank," the driver explained to. "Six men stopped (11) _____
my truck and made me driving to the river. (12) _____
When I got the river, they tied me up, Then (13) _____
they threw me into the behind of the truck. (14) _____
There were two bags in the back and the thieves (15) _____
took one of them." "How many money had the (16) _____
thieves taken away? " a police officer asked. (17) _____
"They hadn't taken away money at all," the (18) _____
driver said with smile. The bag they stole (19) _____
was filled with letters. All the money were (20) _____
in this bag.

Passage 7

What is the sky? How long is it? (1) _____
Where is it? What lie above the sky? I (2) _____
am sure of that you have asked these questions. (3) _____
They are very difficult answer, aren't they? (4) _____
If someone asked you: "What colour the sky?" (5) _____
I expect that you would answer: "Blue." I am (6) _____
afraid that you would done wrong. The sky(7) _____
has no colour. When we see blue, they are (8) _____
looking at blue sunlight. The sunlight is shining in(9) _____
bits of dust on the air. Is the sky full (10) _____
of air? I am sure that you had asked (11) _____
this question, also. We know that there is (12) _____
air all around the world. We could not breath (13) _____
without air. Planes can't fly without air. They (14) _____
need air lift their wings. Planes can't fly very high(15) _____
because as they go high, the air gets thinner. (16) _____
If we go far enough away the earth, we find (17) _____
there are no air. Perhaps we can answer (18) _____
some of our questions now. What is the sky? None.(19) _____
Where is it? It is all the world. (20) _____

Passage 8

Do you live in a city? Do you know how (1) _____
cities begin? Long, long ago, the world had (2) _____
only a little thousand people. These people moved (3) _____
from place to place. They moved over the land, hunted (4) _____
animals for food. No one knows how or when (5) _____
these people learned about grow crops. But when (6) _____
they do, their lives changed. They did not (7) _____
have to look food any more. They could stay (8) _____
in one place and grow them. People began to (9) _____
live near one another. And so the firstly villages (10) _____
grew. Many people came to work in the villages. This (11) _____
villages grew very big. When machines were appeared, (12) _____
life in the villages changed again. Factories were (13) _____
built. More and more people live near the factories. (14) _____
And then, cities were began and they (15) _____
grew bigger and big later. Today, some (16) _____
people are returning back to small towns. (17) _____
Can you say why? This is because there (18) _____
is a few noise and the streets are not (19) _____
crowding in small towns. (20) _____

Passage 9

The Antarctic is actual a desert. (1) _____
It is the only one continent on the earth (2) _____
without any river or a lake. The (3) _____
Antarctic is all ice all year round. The (4) _____
warmer temperature ever recorded there (5) _____
is zero, at the South Pole. Scientists used (6) _____
to thought that a place so cold would have (7) _____
a heavy snowfall. But less ten inches of (8) _____
snow fall each year, that is, less than (9) _____
half an inch of water. Ten times that much rain (10) _____
falls in parts of the African desert. The little (11) _____
snow falls never turns into water. It continues (12) _____
to pile deeper and deeper year after year and (13) _____
century another century. When the snow gets (14) _____
to be eighty feet deeply it is turned (15) _____
into ice by the heavy weighs of the snow (16) _____
above it. The Antarctic is such cold a (17) _____
place that the snow must always be turned (18) _____
into ice. Few animals and plants can't (19) _____
live there. Neither do the human beings. (20) _____