

迎考热身系列丛书

高考英语

短文改错指导与练习

(第二版)

陈锡麟 高炎 魏孟勋

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清华大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是针对高考英语 NMET 试卷“短文改错”项提供的复习指导与练习,共含短文改错 100 篇。练习题前的“常见错误例解”是编者对中学生英语学习易犯错误的精辟概括,对考生辨错改错有重要的指导意义。100 篇短文本身选材新颖,熔知识性、科学性、趣味性于一炉。本书编者系教学、测试、编著经验丰富的英语特级、高级教师,练习设计符合高考试题命题原则。

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致 读 者

迎考热身系列丛书是为参加各类重大考试的读者设计的,试图协助应试者对考试指定范围内的知识作临考前的迅速而高度概括的回顾,针对要点和难点做适量旨在加强这部分知识综合运用能力的练习,以加深对整个科目的理解和掌握,达到考试的最终目的。

本系列丛书的编著者均系多年从事相应课程教学的教师,他们勤于教学方法的探索,并取得了显著成效;他们富有指导重大考试的经验,对应试者的心态和容易出现的失误了如指掌,有引导应试者摆脱干扰的一套办法,但愿这套系列丛书对读者的“迎考热身运动”能大有裨益。

“短文改错”是实行会考制考生使用的高考英语试卷(NMET)采用的题型,是对考生在用词、搭配、拼写、词法、句法及语篇行文逻辑等诸方面水平的考查,也是对考生语言知识掌握牢固性和灵活性的考验。因而,这个项目在考场上也是让众多考生驻笔苦思,犹豫难决的考题。其实,命题者并非凭空编造一些绝难想到的错误,而是根据汉英两种语言差异下我国中学生易犯的错误来命题的。

有鉴于此,出版者认为由教学、测试、编著以及与外界交流等方面阅历丰富的老师来指导考生做短文改错练习会事半功倍。英语特级教师陈锡麟先生和他的合作者高级教师高炎、魏孟勋老师正是出版者向读者推荐的。

本书第二版给出的 100 篇短文改错附全部参考答案。限于篇幅,答案中不再全文刊出原题,而只列出有错误处及其上下文,以箭头示出更正后的结果。例如: see them→see to them, 表示缺词 to, 左边漏字符号“^”未加; The industry→Industry, 表示多词 the, 左边销字符号“/”未加; in→on, 表示用词错误, 改 in 为 on, in 下的标示横线未加; 其余与高考试卷表示方法相同。使用时, 请读者与前面的原题对照。

本书有如不当或错讹之处, 敬请读者指正。

清华大学出版社外语编辑室

1996 年 6 月于清华园

新版说明

短文改错这一题型在全国统一高考英语卷中已经使用了好几年。它综合地反映出学生对英语理解、表达及判断能力的高低,实践证明是一种有效的测试形式。

《高考英语短文改错指导与练习》一书于 1994 年问世以来,受到广大读者的欢迎,几经重印而常供不应求。为了使这本参考书更好地帮助学生备考,我们结合近两年的命题趋势,对原书内容作了较大幅度的调整和补充。新版保留了原书第一部分“常见错误例解”,第二部分“短文改错练习”由原来的 80 篇增至 100 篇,其中 40 篇根据全新的短文设计。

但愿新版能不孚众望,同时也衷心希望读者不断给本书提出批评和建议,以利今后改进和提高。

编者

1996 年 4 月

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谈谈短文改错

短文改错(proof reading)是近年来全国统一高考英语卷(会考后高考试卷)的一个部分。这是一项测试考生英语综合运用能力的试题,要求考生通读短文时发现、判断并纠正短文中的错误,从而测定其实际运用英语的水平。

短文改错一般是一篇 150 词左右的短文,分成 15 行,每一行设一小题,要求考生判断每一行中是否有误。如果无误,则打上√,如果有错误,就要在错误处打上相应的符号,并在行末空格中填写出改正后的形式。错误可以是缺词、多词或错词。

总的来说,要求改正的错误常为: 1. 词形错误,如拼写错误及词形变化的错误; 2. 语法错误; 3. 用词错误; 4. 逻辑上的错误。

下面请看一段短文,改正的答案已填入空格。

Ronald Reagan was an only actor to become President of the the (1)
United States, but other films stars have also become film (2)
successful in public office. One of them is Shirley successful (3)
Temple, who is remembered throughout the world as a is (4)
little girl who sing and danced in many films. sang (5)
Shirley Temple began to make films in the age of five, at (6)
and she was only nine when she played the part of ✓ (7)

Heidi. In almost every part of the world that films where (8)
 are seen on television, children and his parents their (9)
 still enjoy Heidi and other films from Shirley Temple. of (10)
 Although she has \wedge appeared in a film for over not (11)
 thirty years, but her name is still dear to people but (12)
 everywhere.

She was later out of the film circle, but other others (13)
 knew her like an excellent woman with knowledge of world as (14)
 problems. In 1969, President Nixon sent her working in
to work (15)
 the United Nations, where her abilities were greatly
 recognized.

词形错误有一处,即第3行 sucesful,应改为 successful。

语法错误较多: 第一行 only actor 前必须有定冠词 the;
 第2行 film 用来修饰 stars, 作“电影明星”解,不能用 films;
 第4行的 who remembered 应该改为被动式 who is remem-
bered; 第5行的 sing 与 danced 并列,应该用过去式 sang; 第
 6行和第10行各有一处介词错误,应该改成为 at the age of
five 及 other films of Shirley Temple; 第8行的 that 应改为
 关系副词 where, 从 where 开始是定语从句; 第12行的 but
 不能与上一行的 Although 合用,必须删去才对; 第13行的
other 显然指“其他的人”,应该用 others; 第15行的 working
 应该改成 to work, “派某人去工作”应该是 send a person to
work, 不说 send a person working。

用词的错误出现在第14行, like 不能作“作为”解,应该
 改为 as。

本文中有两处逻辑上的错误。第 9 行中的 children and his parents 就是一例。如果把句子理解为“儿童们以及他的父母”，从语法上看也并无错误，但从上下文的推理中可见，必定是 children and their parents 才算合理。另外，第 11 行用了 Although，表示前后要有转折，所以应该把 has appeared 改为 has not appeared，这样从逻辑上看就通顺了。当然该句用了 for over thirty years，不宜和表示短暂动作的 appear 合用，那是语法问题了，不过反过来也就说明不宜用肯定式。这里需要从几个方面来判断，做出合情合理的改正。

另外，第 7 行并无错误，所以应该打✓。

由此可见，为了做好短文改错，除了对整篇文章要理解外，必须在语法和词语方面有扎实的基础，要有迅速判断正误及改正错误的能力。为此，我们在本书的第一部分梳理了学生在中学阶段英语学习中易犯的错误，编排了常见错误例解，分别用正误对比的例句来帮助读者加深对各类基本语言知识的掌握。第二部分则提供了 100 篇短文改错的练习，让读者从练习中熟悉并掌握这方面的题型与技巧，以提高英语实用能力。

第一部分 常见错误例解

I. 拼写错误

A. 词形变化的错误

1. How many radioes did they buy? (×)
How many radios did they buy?
2. They eat lots of potatos and tomatos. (×)
They eat lots of potatoes and tomatoes.
3. All the sheeps were found soon. (×)
All the sheep were found soon.
4. Those killed in the battle were regarded as heros. (×)
Those killed in the battle were regarded as heroes.
5. Is she the only children in the family? (×)
Is she the only child in the family?
6. Smoking is not permitted here. (×)
Smoking is not permitted here.
7. She said that she prefered to stay at home. (×)
She said that she preferred to stay at home.
8. Everything is going on as planed. (×)
Everything is going on as planned.
9. You are always forgeting things. (×)
You are always forgetting things.

10. She wrote a letter to me at the begining of this term.

(×)

She wrote a letter to me at the beginning of this term.

11. I'm afraid you have choosed a wrong subject. (×)

I'm afraid you have chosen a wrong subject.

12. She teared the letter to pieces in anger. (×)

She tore the letter to pieces in anger.

13. She weeped a lot as she was reading the letter. (×)

She wept a lot as she was reading the letter.

14. Young pioneers welcame the foreign guests at the airport. (×)

Young pioneers welcomed the foreign guests at the airport.

15. Last year the river flew over its banks. (×)

Last year the river flowed over its banks.

16. The big dictionary costed me 50 yuan. (×)

The big dictionary cost me 50 yuan.

17. His left leg was hurted in the accident. (×)

His left leg was hurt in the accident.

18. The news was spreaded here and there. (×)

The news was spread here and there.

19. His words have casted new light on the problem. (×)

His words have cast new light on the problem.

20. Hearing the news, she bursted into tears. (×)

Hearing the news, she burst into tears.

21. She became thinner after her illness. (×)

She became thinner after her illness.

22. I'm sure Mary is honest than Dick. (×)

I'm sure Mary is more honest than Dick.

23. She is friendlier today. (×)

She is more friendly today.

B. 添加词缀的错误

24. I'm afraid your answer is uncorrect. (×)

I'm afraid your answer is incorrect.

25. In that hotel the food is unexpensive. (×)

In that hotel the food is inexpensive.

26. This is really out of my expection. (×)

This is really out of my expectation.

27. Thank you very much for your invition. (×)

Thank you very much for your invitation.

28. The step-mother was diskind to the children. (×)

The step-mother was unkind to the children.

29. His skill is yet inperfect. (×)

His skill is yet imperfect.

30. They drew the conclusion that the theory was wrong.

(×)

They drew the conclusion that the theory was wrong.

C. 词形混淆的错误

31. The young scientist made great acheivements in physics. (×)

The young scientist made great achievements in physics.

32. Did you recieve their letter?(×)

Did you receive their letter?

33. Did he fight in that campeign?(×)

Did he fight in that campaign?

34. I could not perswade him to change his mind. (×)

I could not persuade him to change his mind.

35. This medicine will be good for your stomach. (×)

This medicine will be good for your stomach.

36. Our city will further develope. (×)

Our city will further develop.

37. Her English is splended. (×)

Her English is splendid.

38. The two brothers live in seperate houses. (×)

The two brothers live in separate houses.

39. Knowladge is strength. (×)

Knowledge is strength.

40. The young man is hansome and smart. (×)

The young man is handsome and smart.

41. About fourty students went to climb the hill. (×)

About forty students went to climb the hill.

42. Who is the moniter of your class?(×)

Who is the monitor of your class?

43. I like to live in a quite place. (×)

I like to live in a quiet place.

44. Please stick the stamp on the envelop. (×)
Please stick the stamp on the envelope.
45. Ninty percent of the students are from the country. (×)
Ninety percent of the students are from the country.
46. Do you keep a dairy?(×)
Do you keep a diary?
47. Shall I take a massege for you?(×)
Shall I take a message for you?
48. He was born on the nineth of October. (×)
He was born on the ninth of October.
49. That was the best restaurent in the area. (×)
That was the best restaurant in the area.
50. Mr Smith was given a medel for his good work. (×)
Mr Smith was given a medal for his good work.

II. 语法错误

A. 名词的数和主谓一致

1. fun 是不可数名词
We had great funs at the party. (×)
We had great fun at the party.
2. work, homework, housework 等是不可数名词
Do you do any houseworks in your spare time?(×)
Do you do any housework in your spare time?
3. trousers 或 a pair of trousers 才表示“裤子”
The trouser I bought was too long for me. (×)

The trousers I bought were too long for me.

The pair of trousers I bought was too long for me.

4. ash 要以复数形式 ashes 出现

The cigarette ash could be seen everywhere on the floor. (×)

The cigarette ashes could be seen everywhere on the floor.

5. thank 作名词常用复数形式 thanks

I can't find words to express my thank to her. (×)

I can't find words to express my thanks to her.

6. congratulation 和 congratulations

Please accept my congratulation on your success. (×)

Please accept my congratulations on your success.

"It's my birthday today." "Congratulations!"

I sent her a letter of congratulation.

7. police 作复数名词看待

The police was right after the robbers. (×)

The police were right after the robbers.

The policemen were right after the robbers.

8. people 作复数; person 是单数形式, persons 是复数形式

There was not a single people in that room. (×)

There was not a single person in that room.

9. as well as 引出的部分不作主语的一部分

The mother as well as her two daughters are in the kitchen. (×)

The mother as well as her two daughters is in the

kitchen.

10. together with 引出的部分不作主语的一部分

The teacher together with her students have arrived.

(×)

The teacher together with her students has arrived.

11. neither ... nor 连接的主语与邻近的谓语一致

Neither he nor you is right. (×)

Neither he nor you are right.

12. either ... or 连接的主语与邻近的谓语一致

Either the children or their mother are coming for the books. (×)

Either the children or their mother is coming for the book.

13. both ... and 连接的主语作复数形式看待

Both the children and their mother is here. (×)

Both the children and their mother are here.

14. all 指物一般作单数看待

All they need are here. (×)

All they need is here.

15. 由表语提示可知 all 是单数或复数

All I have is these books. (×)

All I have are these books.

16. 一段时间作单数看待

Ten years are a long time in one's life. (×)

Ten years is a long time in one's life.

17. 一笔钱作单数看待