



考点透视系列

SUPERB

PROOFREADING AND CORRECTING FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

短文改错

新大纲 ★ 新思路 ★ 新理念

大百科全书英语辞书·助学读物审定委员会
龚亚夫 郑天生 王蔷 审定

高考英语





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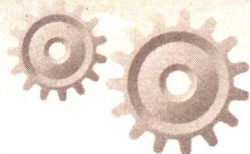
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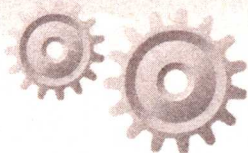
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第1章

考题与技巧

1 题型特点

短文改错题是集多项语法规则和语言技能于一体的综合性试题,也是高考英语中区分度和难度较高的题型之一。这一题型主要通过考查词法、句法、惯用法和行文逻辑等方面的内容,其目的是测试考生观察、发现、判断和纠正语篇错误的能力,进而考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语知识的能力。

该题型所选文章多为记叙文,偶尔也有说明文和应用文,长度在100词左右。试题共分10小题,每小题1分,共10分。要求考生对短文的每一行进行观察、发现、并作出判断。判断的情况常分为以下四种形式:(1)多词;(2)少词;(3)错词;(4)没错。以近几年的高考试题来看,短文在内容和文字上都比较简单,但都是中学生常犯和易犯的错误,因而短文改错一般得分率最低,这就要求同学们在平时学习的过程中注意词的用法,搭配和词法分析能力的培养,并有针对性地多进行短文改错专项的训练。

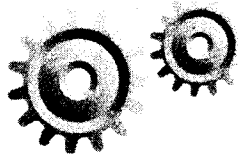
2 答题要求

短文改错题的答题要求是严格的,答题时一定要讲究规范化和准确性,正确使用答题符号。根据此题的判断结果:多词、少词、错词、没错,各有不同的解题符号。考生务必要看清题目要求,使用规范的符号,把答案写在指定位置,避免因符号使用不当而丢分。各种解题符号如下:

1. 多词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,也用斜线划掉。如: ...my first time visit... time
 2. 少词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该词。如: ...we play for the team instead Λ ourselves. of
 3. 错词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。如: ...I live in Beijing, where is the capital... which
 4. 没错:若无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√)。如: ...we must keep in mind that we play... √
- 对于上述四种解题符号,考生易犯的错误常有以下几种形式:

多词

- ①没有用斜线(\)将短文中的多余的词划掉,而是用下画线()或没有符号。



②直接在短文中将多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,但没有把该词写在该行右边横线上并用斜线(\)划掉。

少词

①没有在短文中缺词处加漏字符号(Λ)。

②在短文中缺词处加上漏字符号(Λ)后,又在该行右边横线上重复加该漏字符号(Λ)。

错词

①用斜线(\)划掉错误的词。

②在该行右边横线上写出错的词并用斜线(\)划掉。

没错

①在该行右边横线上写上“没错”或“正确”。

②没有任何符号。

对于以上种种解题形式错误,希望引起广大考生的关注,一定要在平时训练中养成使用规范符号的习惯,以免造成不必要的失分。

③ 解题技巧

做好短文改错题,首先要有扎实的基础知识,其次还要掌握正确的解题方法。通常可采取以下几个步骤:

1. 通读全文,掌握大意

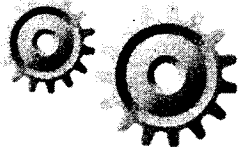
短文改错题主要考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语知识的能力,因此,在开始做题之前,考生首先要以快速阅读的方式把全文通读一遍,掌握短文大意,弄清短文的体裁、人物和主要情节,理清上下文之间的逻辑关系,形成整体印象,为解题做好准备,这是做好短文改错题的前提和条件。千万不可急于动手改错,以避免犯“只见树木不见森林”的错误,更切忌看一句改一句。

2. 整句分析,逐行改错

在掌握全文大意以后,即可根据上下文对短文中的句子进行逐句分析:检查句子的结构是否完整,语气是否连贯,是否有与短文中心意思不相符的现象;特别注意检查动词的时态、语态是否正确,主谓是否一致,代词、关联词的使用是否正确,名词的数及名词前的冠词是否正确,并列连词的使用是否恰当,词语之间的搭配是否合适,表达是否符合惯用法,行文是否符合逻辑等,一行一行地找出并改正存在的错误。

3. 复读全文,验证答案

将初步改错后的短文再次细读,检查并验证所做的答案是否使全文语气贯通流畅,行文逻辑发展是



否合乎情理,全篇结构是否严密完整,语言是否规范,用词搭配是否准确等。复读过程中凡遇到不通之处,须进一步进行细致的分析和推敲,以使答案更有把握。

命题预测

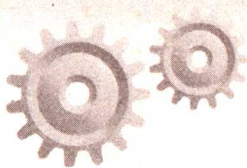
先从改错类型及测试内容两方面对2000年以来高考的改错题进行分析,得出下列两个统计表。

表1——改错类型统计

题 量 年份	类 型	多词	少词	错词	没错
2000		2	1	6	1
2001		1	1	7	1
2002		1	1	7	1
2003		2	1	6	1
2004		2	1	6	1
全国 I		2	2	5	1
全国 III		2	1	6	1
湖北卷		1	1	7	1

表2——测试内容统计

题 量 年份	类 型	谓语 动词	名词	非谓语 动词	形容词 或副词	代词	连词	冠词	介词
2000		2	1		1	1	3	1	
2001		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2002		2	1		1				
2003		3	1	1		2		1	1
2004		1	1		1		3		3
全国 I		4	1			1			1
全国 III		3	2	1	2	1		1	
湖北卷		3	1	2	1		1	1	



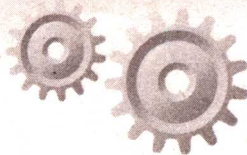
从表1可以看出短文改错的设疑方式是基本固定的,考生可以根据题目所设的错误类型着手,来查找并改正错误,从各种类型的错误所占比例来看:每年都有一处没错,多一词的为1~2处,少一词的为1~2处,错一词的为5~6处。

从表2可以看出短文改错的测试点覆盖面广,测试层次多,综合性强,可涵盖知识、领会、运用、分析、综合及评价各方面。错误包括词法、句法、语篇结构、行文逻辑等,涉及名词、冠词、连词、介词、形容词、副词、代词、动词时态、语态和非谓语动词等。

根据近几年高考试卷的内容,我们推测2006年的试题有以下趋势:

1. 文章仍为记叙文或简单的说明文。难度仍维持在0.45左右。
2. 仍强调对文章内容的理解。
3. 考查的仍是中学生常犯、易犯的错误。
4. 谓语动词仍是考查的重点,其次是非谓语动词、形容词、名词、代词、连词等。
5. 正确的仍为一题。
6. 对习惯用语、句子结构和句型的考查会进一步加强。
7. 错词、多词、少词的比例仍为6:1:2或6:2:1。
8. 尽管考查的语言点千变万化,但考查的错误类型不变。





第2章

分类与解析

1 测试内容分类与解析

1. 考查体现学科特点的语言知识

1) 动词的各种变化形式

谓语动词的时态、语态变化及非谓语动词是历年高考短文改错题的考查重点。动词主要考查主谓是否一致, 时态是否呼应, 是及物动词还是不及物动词, 是延续性动词还是非延续性动词, 是实义动词还是连系动词、情态动词或助动词, 是用主动形式还是被动形式。非谓语动词主要考查哪些动词后面只能接不定式或动名词, 哪些动词后既可接不定式又可接动名词, 它们在什么情况下意义相近或截然不同, 什么情况下用现在分词、过去分词或不定式, 它们有什么区别和联系。如:

- ① Play football not only makes me grow up...
- ② I want to thank you again for have me in your home for the summer holidays.
- ③ I'd like to your pen friend, and get to know more about your country.
- ④ I learn about you from my English teacher, Miss Fang.
- ⑤ It was kind of them to meet me at the railway station and drove me to their home.

Keys

- ① play 改为 playing, playing football 在句中作主语。
- ② have 改为 having, 介词 for 后用 v-ing 形式。
- ③ I'd like to 后加 be 或 become, 此处缺少动词。
- ④ learn 改为 learned, 该段文章是回信了解到的情况。
- ⑤ drove 改为 drive, 该词与 meet 并列。

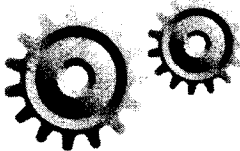
2) 名词的单复数变化

名词主要考查是可数名词还是不可数名词, 是用单数形式还是复数形式, 是物质名词还是抽象名词, 是否存在抽象名词的具体化情况等。如:

- ① We study quite a few subject, such as maths, Chinese, English and physics.
- ② They were eager to know everything about China and asked me lots of question.

Keys

- ① subject 改为 subjects, a few 修饰可数名词的复数。



②question改为questions, question为可数名词,前又有lots of修饰,需用复数形式。

3)形容词和副词的用法

要联想到是用原级、比较级还是最高级,它们是规则变化还是不规则变化,是否要用more和most来构成它们的比较级和最高级。还要联想到它们的同义词和近义词。它们之间在程度、意义、范围等方面存在着哪些区别。有些词既可作形容词又可作副词,这时要注意它们是否存在着不同含义。如果是以-ly结尾的词,则要联想到它们是形容词还是副词,特别是有些词本身可以作副词,但它们又有以-ly结尾的副词形式。如:

①Police cars hurried to the taller building in New York.

②I'm sure we'll have a wonderfully time together.

Key

①taller改为tallest, 此处意为“最高的大楼”,用最高级。

②wonderfully改为wonderful, 修饰名词时应用形容词,在此构成词组“have a wonderful time”。

4)代词的各种形式

是用宾格、主格还是所有格,是用反身代词还是物主代词,是用单数还是用复数等。如:

①The Smiths did his best to make me feel at home.

②And I can't forget the good food you asked for I.

③When we walked to the car, Bill smiled and shook head.

④The game speaks for themselves.

Key

①his改为their, the Smiths指Smith夫妇或一家人。

②第二个I改为me, 作介词的宾语用宾格。

③shook后加his, “shake one's head”是习惯表达法。

④themselves改为itself, 主语是the game, 单数形式。

2. 考查英语惯用法及英汉表达差异

1)介词与动词、形容词等构成搭配,是NMET短文改错的重要内容之一。如:

①It was very kind for them to meet me at the railway station.

②In fact, they are planning to visit China in next year.

③When they came down the police were angry to them.

④When I have free time, I go a long walk.

Key

①for改为of

②去掉第二个in

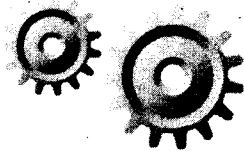
③to改为with

④go后加for

2)冠词的基本用法。

由于汉语中没有与英语冠词相对应的词语,学生往往忽略冠词。如:





① Maybe you could come during a winter holidays.

② There is public library in every town in Britain.

③ Modern people care more about the health.

Key

① a改为the ② is后加a ③ the去掉

3) 英语中的一致性现象。

主谓不一致、代词不一致、时态不一致。如：

① But then there is always more mysteries to look into.

② Anyone may borrow books, and it cost nothing to borrow them.

③ Now someone at home reads instead.

④ The Smiths did his best to make me feel at home.

⑤ I am happy with any programme but the others spent a lot of time.

Key

① is改为are

② cost改为costs

③ someone改为everyone

④ his改为their

⑤ am改为was

4) 英语中的并列现象。

在表达并列现象时，一般要用相同的语法结构。并列结构常用and或or连接。如：

① I told mother, sister, all my friends here what a great time I had.

② If the book you want is out, you may ask for it to be called for you, and whether you pay the cost of sending a postcard, the librarian will write to you.

③ Modern people know more about health, have better food, and to live in cleaner surroundings.

Key

① all前加and

② whether改为if

③ 去掉to

3. 考查学生对常犯错误的修正能力

从近几年的短文改错试题来看，所选短文无论是在形式上还是内容上，都比较简单，似乎出自中学生之手，所设置的错误类型也都是中学生在写作时常犯的。

1) 考查句意的逻辑关系。如：

① First, let me tell you something more about myself.

② Therefore, there are still some countries where people have shorter lives.

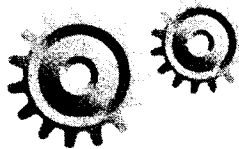
Key

① 去掉more

② Therefore改为However

2) 考查句与句的并列或从属关系等。





①要分析句子成分,弄清是简单句、并列句还是复合句。

- A. 有些简单句中常插入一些独立成分,或者通过把表语、谓语、状语提前到句首等形式使句子复杂化。这时要联想到句子成分是否完整,是否缺少助动词、介词等。
- B. 如果是并列句,则要注意是并列关系、转折关系、选择关系,还是因果关系等。
- C. 若是复合句,则要分清是名词性从句、定语从句还是状语从句。若是名词性从句,要联想到用什么从属连词、连接副词或连接代词;若是定语从句,则要联想到用什么样的关系词,什么时候关系词可以省略;若是状语从句,则要联想到用什么连词。

②要认真分析句子的含义是否与文章的内容一致,要联想到其中的某个成分可能与文章内容相悖,注意陈述句是否要改成否定句等。

如: I never knew about a ride down a river could be so exciting.

Key

about改为that

3)考查近似词语的差异。如:

Most people can quickly get help from a doctor or go to a hospital since they are ill.

Key

since改为when

8

2 错误类型分类与解析

多词

多余的词,往往是结构词,如冠词、介词、代词等。一种是根据涉及的名词、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。

1)多一冠词

①与介词at, in, to连用的名词school, class, town, hospital, church, prison, bed等表示与其有关的活动时,用冠词是多余的。如:

go to the school(上学), be in the prison(坐牢),

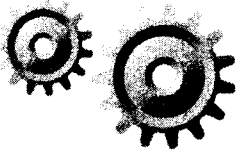
be in the bed(在睡觉)

②与by连用的交通工具名称和air, land, sea等名词前用冠词是多余的。如: by the bike, by the train, by the air

③家庭成员名称前不加冠词。如:

Where is the Father?





Aunt is taking the Sister out for a walk.

④球类、棋类名词前不用冠词。如:

play the volleyball, play the chess, play the table tennis

⑤由“专有名词+普通名词”构成的专有名词前不用冠词。如:

Beijing the Airport, the Hyde Park

⑥most作“非常”解时,前面用the是多余的。如:

It's the most beautiful.

⑦在“名词+as/though...”结构中,名词前不用冠词。如:a child as he is, a fool as he is

⑧固定搭配中:at the first, at the last, at the once

2)多一介词或副词

①有些动词在汉语中是不及物动词,在英语中是及物动词,可能多一个介词。如:follow after him, play with her in a match, marry with her, engage with her, make him as our monitor

②有些动词可作及物动词,也可作不及物动词,但搭配不同,可能混淆而多一个介词。如:join in the game和join in the club; pay for a TV set和pay for three dollars; search for the map和search for the thief for his watch

③有些“动词+介词”形式的动词后面没有宾语时,后面的介词是多余的。如:She sang and he listened to. He looked at but could see nothing. How are you getting on with?

She's lost touch with since then.

④有些动词、名词、形容词后接名词或代词时须加一个介词,但接that从句时,必须去掉介词。如:agree to it和agree to that ...; be sure of it和be sure of that ...; be sorry for it和be sorry for that ...

⑤有些副词或介词词组后加一个介词,组成了复合介词,若后面没有介词宾语时,最后的介词则是多余的。如:He walked in front of

If you won't go, I'll go instead of

He walked out of

⑥有些连词后加of成为复合介词,如果后接从句,of是多余的。如:

Because of he was ill.

⑦地点副词的意义中已经包含to,如果有to则是多余的。如:on my way to there, get to home, go to upstairs, return to home

⑧last year, next month, this week, one day等名词词组直接充当时间状语,前面用介词是多余的。

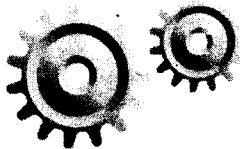
⑨有些动词受汉语影响而多一副词,如:stop down(停下来),raise up(举起),return back(归来,回来),repeat again(重复)

⑩有些动词在一种用法中要加副词,而在另一种用法中加副词则是多余的。如:build up our country和build up railways

3)多一代词

①主语与谓语之间多一关系代词。如:Some people don't like football, but many people who do like it.





②作定语的分词前多一关系代词。如:

I know the boy ~~who~~ standing there.

The man ~~who~~ invited to the ball last night is my friend.

③定语从句中的一个名词,已由关系代词取代,再用一个代词是多余的。如:

She bought the book(~~that~~) she had first asked for ~~it~~.

I have seen the girl(~~whom~~) you are talking of ~~her~~.

④用不定式作定语时,如果其逻辑宾语或介词宾语就是被修饰的名词词组,后面再用代词是多余的。如:

The tea is too hot to drink ~~it~~.

He is a good comrade to work with ~~him~~.

⑤在“形容词+不定式”句型中,如果不定式的逻辑宾语或介词宾语,就是句子的主语,再用代词作宾语或介词宾语是多余的。如:

This question is too difficult to answer ~~it~~.

The house is nice to live in ~~it~~.

⑥在“连词+分词/名词/形容词/副词/介词词组”结构中,加上代词作主语是多余的。如:

He took notes while ~~he~~ reading.

If ~~it~~ heated, ice turns to water.

4)多一连词

①状语从句与主句之间多一并列连词。如:though ... ~~but~~; because ... ~~so~~; the more ... ~~and~~ the more; why ... ~~because~~; once ... ~~and~~

②充当状语的分词与主句之间多一并列连词。如:

Sitting down ~~and~~ he began to work.

He sat at the window ~~and~~ thinking.

Regarded as the best in the class, ~~so~~ he was praised at the meeting.

③从属连词后多一个that。如:

because ~~that~~..., since ~~that~~..., unless ~~that~~...

④间接疑问分句前多一个that。如:

I agree with ~~that~~ what he said.

I don't remember ~~that~~ who did it.

⑤复合宾语前多一个that。如:

I heard ~~that~~ him say it.

I found ~~that~~ her lying on the ground.

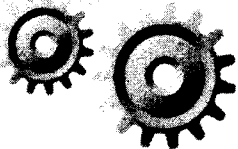
5)多“to”

①在除have to, ought to, used to外的情态动词后to是多余的。如:He can ~~to~~ speak English.

②在had better, would rather, rather than后的不定式前用to是多余的。如:

You had better not ~~to~~ go.

I would rather ~~to~~ stay at home.



I prefer to play basketball rather than watch TV.

- ③在make, let, have, see, feel, watch, notice, observe等动词后充当宾语补足语的不定式前用to是多余的。如:

He made me to do heavy work.

Let me to hear you play.

6)多一助动词

- ①时间、条件从句中用一般现在时表示将来时,用will, would是多余的。如:

If he will try hard, he will succeed.

I'll tell them about it as soon as they will come.

- ②be sure或 make sure+that分句结构中用一般时表示将来时,用will, would是多余的。如:

I make sure that you will come early.

- ③间接疑问句中主语前的助动词是多余的。如:

Would you tell me what do you want?

- ④独立结构中的be(助动词或连系动词)是多余的。如:

The game was over, he went home.

She smiled, tears were still running down her face.

少词

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.

1)少一冠词

- ①在such或so+形容词与单数名词连用时,不可缺a(an)。如:He is such ^ (an) honest boy that all of us like him.

This is so good ^ (a) book that we'll buy it.

- ②表示“有些”时, little, few前面不可缺a。如:

Don't worry. There is ^ (a) little time left.

- ③many前有great, good时,要加a; 若many后接单数名词,中间须有a(an)。如:^ (a) great many people.

Many ^ (a) man has tried it before.

- ④即使是不可数名词,表示“一种”时,也要加a(an)。如:It's ^ (a) famous Chinese tea.

- ⑤用专有名词表示“一个像(叫)……的人”时,用a(an)。如:He wished to be ^ (a) Lei Feng.

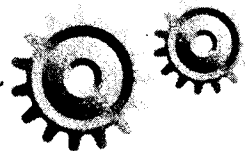
^ (A) Mr. Wang called you up just now.

- ⑥一般不能用“the+复数名词”表示类别,但用“the+复数名词”表示整个民族。如:

^ (The) Chinese people are a brave and hard-working people.

- ⑦“The+复数专有名词”表示某家人。如:





The Smiths often go swimming.

The Lis live upstairs.

- ⑧“形容词比较级+of the two ...”前必须用the。如:

He is \wedge (the) better one of the two.

- 2) 少一介词或副词

- ①有些动词后有时有介词,有时没有介词,可能混淆而缺一介词。如:attend a meeting和attend \wedge (to) the patient; prepare breakfast和prepare \wedge (for) the exam; join us和join \wedge (in) a game

- ②表语形容词通常具有动词意义,很可能误以为是动词而漏掉介词。如:

be afraid \wedge (of) nothing; be present \wedge (at) the meeting; be sure \wedge (about) it

- ③except, instead of, from, since, till, until后面可跟另一介词词组充当介词宾语,可能漏掉第二个介词。如:He came on foot instead of \wedge (by) bike.

A big bear ran out from \wedge (behind) a tree.

- ④hundreds, thousands后面可能漏掉of,类似的还有millions \wedge (of), dozens \wedge (of), scores \wedge (of)

- 3) 少一代词

- ①充当定语从句主语的关系代词不能缺少。如:

The accident \wedge (that) happened yesterday was very serious.

He is a teacher, \wedge (as) is clear from his manner.

- ②英语中用来替代前面的“the+名词”的that(单数)和those(复数),在汉语中往往没有反映,很可能漏掉。如:

The population of China is much larger than \wedge (that) of Japan.

These shirts are expensive, but \wedge (those) which we saw the other day were even more expensive.

- ③than any后往往容易缺other。如:

Li Ping is cleverer than any \wedge (other) student in his class.

- 4) 少一连词

- ①汉语常用意合法,分句与分句之间往往不用连词,但英语里不行。如:It began to rain \wedge (and) they had to stop the match. (如果中间用分号可不用连词)

It was late, \wedge (so) we went home.

You like sports, \wedge (while) I'd rather read.

He looked for the key, \wedge (but) didn't find it.

- ②受汉语影响,并列动词词组之间可能缺一个and。如:

She smiled \wedge (and) said good-bye to her father.

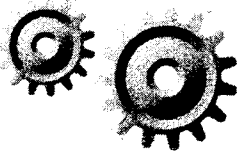
- ③名词性that分句置于句首或作同位语时不可缺少连词。如:

\wedge (That) she is beautiful is known to us all.

We heard the news \wedge (that) our team had won.

- ④even后可能缺少连词if或though。如:

I shan't mind even \wedge (if或though) he doesn't come.



⑤as后可能缺少if或though。如:

He walks as \wedge (if或though) he were drunk.

5)少“to”

①不定式充当各种成分,一般都不能缺少to。如: She went there \wedge (to) see her mother.

I have something important \wedge (to) tell you.

②make, let, have, see, hear, notice, observe, watch等动词变成被动语态时,充当主语补足语的不定式前的to不能缺少。如:

She was made \wedge (to) do heavy work.

The blind man was seen \wedge (to) cross the street.

③为了避免重复前面的动词。如:

— Would you like to come with me?

— I'd love \wedge (to).

We wanted to go, but we weren't able \wedge (to).

6)少一助动词或连系动词be

①表语不是名词时,可能缺少连系动词be,因为汉语在这种情况下不用“是”。如:

He \wedge (is) afraid of his father.

The match \wedge (is) over.

②被动语态中缺少助词be,成了主动语态。如: He has \wedge (been) asked to sing in English.

③完成时中缺少助动词have,成了一般过去时。如:

We realized that we \wedge (had) lost our way.

They \wedge (have) lived here since 1980.

④在倒装结构中缺少助动词或情态动词。如:

Hardly \wedge (had) I reached the bus stop when the bus started.

Seldom \wedge (do) I get invited into the office alone.

Only if this way \wedge (can) you learn English well.

错词

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。

主要包括一致现象弄错(时态一致,主谓一致,称谓一致等);非谓语动词弄错:哪些动词后接不定式,哪些接动名词,有什么不同,什么情况下用现在分词、过去分词或不定式,有什么区别与联系;名词用法上的错误:包括名词的数与格,即该名词是可数的还是不可数的,若是可数的名词是单数还是复数,根据名词在句中的作用确定其普通格还是所有格。同时必须注意名词前各种限定词的正确使用,对冠词的一些习惯用法要熟练掌握。代词用法上的错误:考生必须明白代词在短文中的具体指代对象,选用正确的

