英语短文改错训练

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The books , which is in the form of literary biography , makes a strong representation of Zou Taofen , a literary giant in our modern history , an outstaning newsman , a politician , an eitoran a publisher.It shows the unyielding revolutionary spirt

The poems of Tang Dynasty an the ci poems of song Dynasty are the two everlasting monuments in the history of Chines literature Many well-known writers representative works are collected in these books . Elegantly designed and beautifully bound ,they are the collector's items as well as admirable presents for wedding and birthday .

This is the first mono wang Tong zhao' life stor country. It andlysises

The collection includes the author's short and long poems , treatises of poetry, novels , proses recollections,letters and chronological table of his workks . It is a comprehensive collection of the author's creation.

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前　　言

　　我们编写这套《高中英语总复习分类指导训练丛书》目的是使学生在系统复习英语的基础上,针对自己的实际情况有所侧重地使用这套丛书来克服自己的薄弱环节,以求较扎实地、较快地提高自己的英语水平。

　　这套丛书是根据大纲及高考英语试题的要求分门别类独立成书的。它包括《英语完形填空训练》、《英语阅读理解训练》、《英语书面表达训练》、《英语综合模拟训练》和《英语短文改错训练》,共五种。对每本书中的部分训练题做了必要的讲评和说明;同时对做题的方法与步骤也做了较精炼的阐述,使学生在复习过程中逐步地掌握其解题的规律及方法,克服复习中的盲目性。

　　我们聘请了太原五中等学校有丰富教学经验的教师参加这套丛书的全部编写工作。因此,我们相们这套丛书对学生的英语复习将更有针对性,它必将在各个方面有效地提高学生运用英语的能力。

　　师生在使用这套丛书的过程中,有何意见和建议请直言不讳地提出来;对书中的不足和疏漏之处给予指正。

本　　社

短文改错题的解题方法与步骤

一、短文改错题的特点：

1. 短小精悍，题材丰富，形式多样，逻辑性强。题材涉及科普小品、文学艺术、历史、地理、政治、经济、文娱、体育、生理卫生、名人轶事、风土人情等。体裁有记叙文、说明文、小小说、幽默小品等。

2. 视野开阔，错误类型繁多。题号设处可能有错，也可能没错；可能多词、少词、错词或语序错等。错误类型几乎是中学所学英语知识中全方位的，包括词法、句法、修辞、惯用法、动词、行文逻辑、篇章结构、同义词、同义结构等。

3. 考查方法灵活多样，客观性很强。每篇短文约200词，题号15——20个，每题一分，30分钟内完成。每行中任何一词皆有出错的可能，错误类型五花八门，且答案唯一。考生不能凭偶然性去猜碰答案。所以，它能真实地反映出考生运用语言的实际能力。同时，也避免了在阅卷过程中的主观任意性，故它能对考生的成绩进行客观性评估。

二、解短文改错题的步骤与方法：

1. 纵观全文，粗略领会其内容、人物、事件、时间及地点，做到心中有数。忌拿到题便盲目地从头做起，无的放矢，没头没脑地瞎碰一气。

2. 逐句、逐段地分析文章，找出拼写、词的搭配、句子结构、段与段之间连接上的种种错误及行文逻辑上的毛病。故在做题时，要瞻前顾后，视野要开阔。一个错误往往要从3——4句的上下文、乃至全文中去分析方可发现。忌思路狭窄，角度单调片面。

3. 发现拼写错误，就不必找该行的其他方面的错了，因为每行只有一个错。

4. 观察整篇、上下贯通、认真检查。对不设题号的文字部分也要认真分析。这部分语言材料与设题号的语言材料定会有密切的联系。忌割断上下文，片面地、孤立地分析问题。

5. 在逐句、逐段阅读时，要借助于平日训练出的语感和所学的语言知识，语法知识，句型及大量的惯用语和习惯表现法去认真推敲。忌粗枝大叶和母语干扰。对各种各样的惯用语更要倍加小心。

6. 全篇改完后，要通读改后全文。看其是否通顺流畅，行文是否符合逻辑，因为在考试中常常要考查学生的逻辑思维能力，而这一能力，正是我们学生所欠缺的，故对上下文的逻辑性尤其要注意。动词的时态、语态、主谓语一致关系及连接词的使用也是考生常易出错的地方，对这些双基方面的东西也是忽视不得的。以上诸方面都应认真检查，发现有疏忽或不当之处，再进行修正。

7. 最后检查答案是否符合试题的各项规定，避免技术上的失误。

以上只是编者对解这一题型的意见和建议，供读者参考。要想达到理想的成绩，还需靠平时的努力，尤其要在阅读理解、书面表达的训练上多下功夫。

目　录

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试
英　语　样　题
Natiional Matriculation English Test
（NMET92．SAM）
短　文　改　错

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错,如果是对的,在该行右边的横线上划一个勾(✓);如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按情况改错如下:

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(∧),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。

注意:原行没有错的请不要改。

例:

Different people speak different language,	(1)languages
but sports have a language of its own. Anyone	(2)their
can play. A player's native language is not	(3)✓
importance. A football player from Japan can	(4)important
not play with a player from England. One does	(5)not
not need to understand the language of ∧ other.	(6)the
The game speaks for themselves.	(7)them 或 itself
People ∧ do not know each other often be-	(8)who 或 that
come freinds after play they have played together.	(9)friends
The new boy or girl in school quickly become	(10)becomes
one of the class after ∧ few games. The new per-	(11)a
son on the job feels better after he and she has	(12)or
played tennis with other people in the offise.	(13)office
People in different parts in the world learn to	(14)of
understand one with another through sports.	(15)with

　　Whether in the stadium(体育场)or in the backyard(后院),people will always enjoy sports. They will change the rules,invent new games,and forget some games,but they will never stop playing. Sports make life more interesting.

〔1〕

Grandpa was going to visit a friend.　　　　　　　　〔1〕_____

As he got downstair,he found that 〔2〕_____

he has forgot to bring his pipe with him. 〔3〕_____

He didn't want to go downstairs again, 〔4〕_____

and so he shouted at Tom,telling him 〔5〕_____

to give his pipe downstairs. 〔6〕_____

Tom didn't want to go a long way, 〔7〕_____

too. He took out a handkerchief and 〔8〕_____

began to work immdiately. 〔9〕_____

He tied up a piece of string to each 〔10〕_____

corners of the handkerchief,and tied the 〔11〕_____

pipe for the strings. 〔12〕_____

Then Tom told Grandpa that his pipe is 〔13〕_____

coming. He let go of 〔放开,松手〕the handkerchief 〔14〕_____

and the pipe. They tell down slowly just as a 〔15〕_____

parachute. Tom was enough clever to 〔16〕_____

put into practice which he learned in class. 〔17〕_____

〔答案与说明〕

1. √

2. downstair 拼写错误,应为 downstairs。

3. 主句谓语是过去时态,宾语从句的谓语动词要与主句谓语时态相呼应,一般要用过去时态的各种形式,故 has 改为 had。

4. 从上下文来看用 downstairs 逻辑不通,应为 upstairs。

5. shout at 是冲着……吼叫(嚷嚷)。这里是高声喊叫求援之义应为 shout to sb/sth 朝……大声喊(求援)。

6. 从文中得知老人让 Tom 把烟斗送下来,而 give sth 无此义。send 是派人送(某物),故 give 改为 send。

7. go a long way 是惯用语,义为"走了一大段路"。此处是特指从楼上下来这段路,故应为 go the long way。

8. √

9. immdiately 是拼写错误,应为 immediately。

10. tie sb/sth to sth,故去掉 up 较好。

11. each 修饰可数名词单数,故 corners 应改为 corner。

12. for 改为 with 表示用具体工具。

13. is 改为 was,这是结构时态,理由见 3。

14. 从上下文看 coming 后应加 down 表明动作的具体去向。

15. as 改为 like。是介词误用。like 像什么人或物;而 as 作从属连词或关系代词连接从句时才有"像……"之义,故此处是词性的误用。

16. 此处 enough 是副词修饰 clever,应将 clever 放在 enough 之前,这是由于对词性分辩

不清易导致词序错误。

17. which 应改为 what. what 在名词性从句中表示"……的"而 which 无此用法,此句 what 是作宾语。

〔2〕

I Yearn(想念,渴望)for You,Sanmao

In the authors(作家)I know,I worship(崇拜) 〔1〕_____

Sanmao the best. With her particular(个人的) style 〔2〕_____

she wrote uncommon experiences,that speak 〔3〕_____

volumes of (充分说明) her characters and

outlooks. I think it is why her novels are 〔4〕_____

so warmly welcome by readers. 〔5〕_____

  When Sanmao was at school,she was 〔6〕_____

not so good in her study. She was poor 〔7〕_____

at maths just like me. But later 〔8〕_____

she studied very hard and finally suc-

ceeded. I regard her for my example,but 〔9〕_____

she passed off. 〔10〕_____

  Now,when thinking of her,feeling of 〔11〕_____

sadness (悲痛)full in my heart. I was so 〔12〕_____

sorry at losing such a good friend. I yearn for you,Sunmao! 〔13〕_____

〔答案与说明〕

1. In 应改为 Among. 在数个中间往往用 among。

2. best 在此句中修辞 worship 为副级最高级,故应去掉 the。

3. that 改为 which. that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

4. it 应改为 that。这是句型 That is why 这就是……理由(原因)所要求。

5. welcome 应改为 welcomed,此句是被动语态句。

6. ✓

7. ✓

8. ✓因为 be poor at/in 皆可。

9. for 改为 as。regard sb/sth as sb/sth 是短语动词,固定搭配。

10. pass off 与 pass away 都是"结束、消失"之义,但此处是说"三毛与世长辞了"。而
  pass off 无此义。用 pass away(死亡,逝世)才对。故 off 改为 away。

11. feeling 前加 a,表示一种具体情感,felling 在此是可数名词。

12. full 是形容词,不能单独作谓语,故改为 filled(一般过去时)。

13. at 改为 for。be sorry for sth or doing sth(因做……而难过)。

Do Fish Ever Catch Cold?

Do fish ever catch cold?

That sounds impossible. But actualy   〔1〕_____

they do. When they've catched cold, they   〔2〕_____

become less active. They stay deeply in   〔3〕_____

the water, eat a little and move   〔4〕_____

little until the worst of the illness is up.   〔5〕_____

Here are some more stranger facts   〔6〕_____

about fish.

Fish have any eyelids(眼睑)and,   〔7〕_____

therefore, can't close his eyes. But they   〔8〕_____

sleep anyway——with their eyes opening.   〔9〕_____

In Australia, there is the most unusual   〔10〕_____

kind of fish, the walk fish. Its fins   〔11〕_____

(鳍)are such hard and strong that they can   〔12〕_____

support the weigh of the body. The fish   〔13〕_____

often take a walk right out of the water.   〔14〕_____

Sometimes it even climbs into the lower branches   〔15〕_____

of nearby trees and stay there for hours,   〔16〕_____

catched insects（昆虫）and gobbling（吞食）   〔17〕_____

up them.   〔18〕_____

〔答案与说明〕

1. actualy 拼写错误,应为 actually。

2. catched 拼写错误应为 caught。

3. deeply 与 deep 修饰具体动作都作副词时,可以通用,但用 deep 用得更多;在形容静止状态时只能用 deep;在修饰形容词和过去分词时只能用 deeply,这里修饰 stay（状态）,应将 deeply 改为 deep。

4. 根据上下文,全句是否定结构,故将 a little 改为 little。

5. 从上下文看是痊愈才……,所以 up 应改为 over(结束)。

6. 此句 more strange 是复合式比较级,故 stranger 应改为 strange。

7. 从上下文可以得知鱼无眼睑,故 any 应改为 no。

8. 从上下文得知,文章一开始是以鱼的群体来阐述的,所以 fish 在文章中代表复数,故 his 应改为 their。

9. 此句是讲鱼睡眠之状态,opening 表示动作,故应将分词 opening 改为形容词 open,做 eyes 的补足语。

10. 上下文中并无比较含义,这里 most 是"非常"之义,故 the 应改为 a,来限定 kind,表示种类。

11. 这里是说这种不寻常 fish 的特性,所以要用具有形容词性质的 walking 现在分词作定语,才准确地表述"能行走的鱼"。

12. such……that 与 so……that 搭配都对,但 such＋n＋that;so＋adj/adv＋that,此句是强调 hard 和 strong 形容词的,故 such 应改为 so。

13. weigh 是动词,此句主语应用名词 weight,况且前面有定冠词 the。

14. 这句话是专指"会行走的鱼"故是单数,谓语应用单数,take 应改为 takes。

15. into 是"到……里",onto 是"到……上"。此句是跳到树枝上,故 into 改为 onto。

16. stay 与 climbs 是并列谓语,故 stay 应为 stays。

17. catched 是拼写错误,但不可改为 caught,因为这里表示这种鱼自身行为的目的,故应改为 catching,表示主动。

18. gobble up 是及物动词,up 是副词,故 them 应放在 up 前面。

〔4〕

The King and the Magician

Once upon a time there live a famous　　　　〔1〕_____

magician(魔术师),in a certian kingdom.　　　　〔2〕_____

One day this magician had the bad luck　　　　〔3〕_____

to foretell(预测)the death of a man who

was best friend of the king. It happened　　　　〔4〕_____

that the man died the day foretold.　　　　〔5〕_____

　　The king was very angry when he heard of　　〔6〕_____

that his friend had died. He said it was the

magician's fault(过错)and send for him.　　　　〔7〕_____

　　When the magician came in,the king

said"Your were able to foretell the death　　　　〔8〕_____

of my friend. Can you foretell the date

of you own death?"　　　　〔9〕_____

　　When the poor man heard this he was

very frightening. He thought the king　　　　〔10〕_____

meant to have him kill. For a few moments　　〔11〕_____

he did answer. He was wandering what　　　　〔12〕_____

he could say to save himself. Then he had

an idea.

"Your Majesty!"he said with his head

down. "I cannot foretell the exact date of

my death,but also I can foretell that 〔13〕_____
I shall die one day before your Majesty."
Now it was the king was afraid. He said 〔14〕_____
that the best doctors must look for the 〔15〕_____
magician,and that everything must be done
making him live as long as possible. 〔16〕_____

〔答案与说明〕

1. once upon a time 是一个表示过去的时间状语,故动作 live 换 lived。

2. 拼写错误 certian 换为 certain。

3. √

4. 形容词最高级前要用定冠词 the,故而 best 换为 the best。

5. 表示在哪一天怎样,则说 on the day。

6. "听说了……"和"听说过……"是两个概念,根据本文,则 heard of 改为 hear。

7. 时态搭配,主句为一般过去时,从句则也为一般过去时,故 send 改为 sent。

8. √

9. "某某的……"表示所属概念,故 you 换为 your。

10. 表示"某人很惊恐、害怕",使用 be frightened 故而 frightening 改为 frightened。

11. "请/让某人做某事"用短语 have sth done 结构,故 kill 换为 killed. 即由别人来执行 kill 动作。

12. 拼写错误 wandering 改为 wondering。

13. 根据上下文,此为并列句表转折关系,故 but also 应改为 but。

14. 在 king 后加关系代词 who,who 在定语从句中做主语,故而不能省略。

15. "照顾"一词应用 look after 来表示,而 look for 则为寻找之意。

16. 此句目的状语用动词不定式来表示,故 making 改为 to make。

〔5〕

Mr Price,the owner of a jewellery store,lived
alone in a small apartment(房间)above his
store. He was always afraid that at one night 〔1〕_____
somebody may break into his store. 〔2〕_____

One Friday night,he counted his money 〔3〕_____
after closing up,he found that he had taken
into nearly a thousand dollars that 〔4〕_____
day. So,he thought of keeping such much 〔5〕_____
money in the store make him very nervous. 〔6〕_____

He took the money with him to the bedroom,
put them in the pocket of his overcoat and 〔7〕_____

went to bed with his coat. He was awakened 〔8〕_____

by the loud ringing of the doorbell at the midnight. 〔9〕_____

    He got out of bed and called out with 〔10〕_____

a shaky〔发抖的〕voice,"What do you want?"

Through the street light was a policeman. 〔11〕_____

"Sorry to disturb〔打扰〕you,"the policeman

said,"but all the lights are off in your store," 〔12〕_____

I think you just forgot turning them off when 〔13〕_____

you closed. 〔14〕_____

〔答案与说明〕

1．one night 无须加冠词,故去掉 at。

2．主句谓语为过去时态,宾语从句谓语动词要与之相呼应,故 may 应改为 might。

3．这里主句是 he found,前面部分是说明 found 发生的具体时间,所以在 he counted 前面要加 when 构成时间状语从句。

4．此句是说他发现这天他卖了(收进)近千元的货。take in 有此义,故将 into 改为 in。

5．such 改为 so。在 much,many,little 和 few 前不用 such 而用 so,这是惯用法。

6．keeping 是从句中的主语,从句的谓语应为 made 才与主句谓语呼应。

7．这里是说不可数名词 money,故 them 应改为 it 才与 money 对应。

8．此句是说他穿着外衣就上床睡觉去了,但 with his coat 并不能表示穿着,故缺宾补,加上 on 副词才表示"穿着",with his coat on。

9．at midnight 是惯用语,故应去掉 the。

10．介词误用。with 应改为 in,才能与 voice 搭配 in……voice。

11．从上下文看是在马路路灯下,有位警察,故 through 应改为 under。

12．这里并无语法错误,是行文逻辑错误,警察看到深更半夜唯有这家店铺灯火通明,才去按门铃欲问询情况,所以 off 应改为 on。

13．由上下文推知警察认为他忘关灯,想去提醒。忘记去干什么,应为 forget to do sth,而 forget doing sth 是"干了某事,但却忘记了",所以应将 turning 改为 to turn。

14．close 后应加 up,因为 close up 才有"关闭店门,停止营业"之义。

〔6〕

Karl Marx was one of the uncommon man who could be 〔1〕_____

leaders for science and public life at the same time. 〔2〕_____

These two things were too closely united in him that 〔3〕_____

one can understand him only by considered him both 〔4〕_____

like a scholar and socialist fighter. "Science must 〔5〕_____

not be a selfish pleasure."He used to saying. "Those 〔6〕_____

who have new ideas should give their lives to scientific

research and must be the first to use their knowledge
to serve man. "One of his famous saying: "Work for the   〔7〕_____
world. "Marx did not limit his revolutionary activity   〔8〕_____
to the country he was born in. He took active part in   〔9〕_____
the revolutionary movements where developed in France,   〔10〕_____
Belgium and English.   〔11〕_____

    Marx could read all that the leading European   〔12〕_____
languages and write with three: German, French and English.   〔13〕_____
He liked to be repeat the saying: "A foreign language   〔14〕_____
is a weapon in the struggle of life. "He took on the   〔15〕_____
study of Russian as he was already **50** years old,   〔16〕_____
and in six months he knew well enough to get   〔17〕_____
pleasure from read Russian books.   〔18〕_____

〔答案与说明〕

1. one of the 后名词应用复数,改 man 为 men。

2. in 表示在……方面。改 for 为 in。

3. so+adv+that+从句,固定句型改 too 为 so。

4. by 为介词,后要求动名词,改 consider 为 considering。

5. consider……as 短语动词,改 like 为 as。

6. used to do sth,短语动词后用不定式,改 saying 为 say。

7. 本句是一个句子缺谓语。在 saying 后加 was。

8. activity 指各方面的活动应用复数,改 activity 为 activities。

9. take an active part in 短语动词,应加 an。

10. 先行词在定语从句中作主语,引导定语从句的关系代词应用 which。改 where 为 which。

11. 指国家应用 England 改 English 为 England。

12. all the+名词复数或 all+名词复数,that 应去掉。

13. 用……语言,介词应用 in。

14. like to do sth 短语动词去掉 be。

15. talk up(从事于)短语动词改 on 为 up。

16. when 引出时间从句指一段时间。改 as 为 when。

17. know sth well 短语动词应在 know 后加 it。

18. from 为介词,后用动名词,改 read 为 reading。

〔7〕

Ready Money

    A young man went a car showroom(出售   〔1〕_____

汽车的商店). He was having rubber boots 〔2〕_____

and dirty jackets. He needed a hair-cut bad. 〔3〕_____

The young man examined a expensive car care- 〔4〕_____

fully and then turned to the saleman. 〔5〕_____

"How does the car cost?"he asked. 〔6〕_____

"One thousand two hundreds and eighteen 〔7〕_____

pounds,"the salesman said.

　　"I'll buy sixteen of them,"the young man said.

　　The salesman smiled. He found hard to 〔8〕_____

be polite. "You are joking,of course,"he

said. "I'm afraid of we can't"help you 〔9〕_____

This car is not sale. 〔10〕_____

　　The salesman showed him the door and

the young man left the shop without word. 〔11〕_____

He went to the showroom on the other side of

the street and asked for sixteen cars. The

second salesman was polite and helpfull. 〔12〕_____

The young man paid the car in cash 〔13〕____.

(用现金支付). He explained that the

cars were for himself and his fifteen

close friend. He said that he and his 〔14〕_____

friends worked on a fishing-boat. "We 〔15〕_____

have all earned a lot of money this season,"

the young man said,"and we want to buy cars."

Naturally the second salesman is delighted. 〔16〕_____

〔答案与说明〕

1."去某地",应为 go to someplace,故而 went 改为 went to。

2."穿着……戴着……"应为 wear,故 having 换为 wearing。

3.副词修饰动词,故形容词 bad 改为 badly。

4. expensive 为元音读音开头的词,如修饰单数词,则应使用不定冠词 an,故 a 改为 an。

5.拼写错误,saleman 改为 salesman。

6.表示"……值多少",应用"how much"提问,故"How"改为"How much"。

7.表示具体数字,用单数,故 hundreds 改为 hundred。

8. find 一词在这要求带复合宾语,宾语过长,故而放在了宾语补足语的后面,而其原来的位置应用 it 来做为形式宾语。

9."be afraid＋从句",故而 of 去掉。

10.表示"某物出售",应该使用短语 for/on sale,故而加 for 或 on。

11. "一句话也没说，就……"应用短语 without a word 加冠词"a"。

12. 拼写错误，helpfull 改为 helpful。

13. "为……而付款"，应用 pay for。

14. "十五位朋友"应为复数概念，故 friend 改为 friends。

15. √

16. 根据上下文，时态改为一般过去时，故 is 改为 was。

〔8〕

When friends come to visit us in the evening,they
spend their time tell us they are in a hurry and   〔1〕_____
looking for their watches. It isn't that our friends   〔2〕_____
are all very busy,it is just that we have got a   〔3〕_____
television. People thinks that we are strange. "But   〔4〕_____
what do you do in the evening?"They are seldom   〔5〕_____
asking. The answer is simple. Either my wife and I   〔6〕_____
have hobbies. We certain don't spend our evenings   〔7〕_____
looking at the wall. My wife enjoys cooking and   〔8〕_____
often attending evening classes in foreign languages.   〔9〕_____
This is using as we always go abroad for holidays.   〔10〕_____
I collect stamps and I'm always busy by my collection.   〔11〕_____
Both of us enjoy listening music and playing chess   〔12〕_____
together.

Sometimes there are power cuts and we have not   〔13〕_____
electricity in the house. This does not worried us   〔14〕_____
as we just light candles and carry out with what   〔15〕_____
we were done before. Our friends are lost---no   〔16〕_____
television! ---So they don't know how to do. On   〔17〕_____
such evenings our house is very filled as they all   〔18〕_____
come to us. They all have a good time. Instead sitting   〔19〕_____
in silence in front of the television,all talks and   〔20〕_____
plays games. Yes,life is possible without television.

〔答案与说明〕

1. spend……in doing sth. 短语动词。改 tell 为 telling。

2. look at（看） look for（寻找）改 for 为 at。

3. have get 应用否定式。改为 haven't got。

4. 主语 people 为复数，谓语也用复数，改 thinks 为 think。

5. seldom 表示否定义的副词，应用 always。

6. Both……and……固定搭配,改 Either 为 Both。

7. certain（adj）certainly（adv）修饰动词应用副词。

8. 此句 wall 应用复数.改 wall 为 walls。

9. My wife 有两个并列的谓语 enjoys,attends,改 attending 为 attends。

10. useful（adj）作表语,改 using 为 useful。

11. be busy with……短语动词,改 by 为 with。

12. listen to 为短语动词. listening 后加 to。

13. no 修饰名词 not 修饰动词,改 not 为 no。

14. does not do 要求动词用原形,改 worried 为 worry。

15. carry no（继续开展,进行下去）carry out（执行）改 out 为 on。

16. be＋doing 为进行时态,be done 为被动语态,改 done 为 doing。

17. what to do,how to do sth,改 how 为 what。

18. be full of,be filled with,短语动词改 filled 为 full。

19. instend of 为固定词组故在 instend 后加 of。

20. all（指人）作主语谓语应用复数,改 all 为 everybody。

〔9〕

Noise Pollution

The people lived in Rome **2000** years   〔1〕_____

ago was already complaining（抱怨）about   〔2〕_____

the noise in their citys. They couldn't   〔3〕_____

sleep,they said,by all that traffic（交通）   〔4〕_____

in the street. For them,noise was only

unpleasant;for we it has become a real   〔5〕_____

danger. In the United States,one person

out of twenty has his hearing harm by   〔6〕_____

loud noise. Many young people in Ame-

rica could hear no good than **65**-year-old   〔7〕_____

people.

It is known that a continueus noise of   〔8〕_____

over **85** decibels（分贝）can make people deaf

（聋）. Noise of small than **85** decibels can   〔9〕_____

let people tired and anxious. We all know   〔10〕_____

that too many noise makes life difficult and   〔11〕_____

unpleasant. It can harm health and prevent

people from work well.   〔12〕_____

　　Scientists say that after twenty years   〔13〕_____