

英语短文改错训练

主编 郭文焕 王其正
审订 杨邦顺

四川人民出版社

英语短文改错训练

主编 郭文焕 王其正
审订 杨邦顺

四川人民出版社
一九九二年·成都

川新登001号

责任编辑：陈宗华

封面设计：曹辉禄

英语短文改错训练

主 编 郭文焕 王其正

审 订 杨邦顺

四川人民出版社出版发行（成都盐道街3号）

云南新华印刷厂印刷

开本 850×1168mm 1/32 印张 4.75 字数 130千

1992年1月第1版 1992年1月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-220-01568-2/G·243 印数：1—20,000

定价：2.20 元

前 言

鉴于1991年高考试题改革中新出现的“短文改错”题型，为帮助考生加强这个项目的训练以提高应试能力，特编写《英语短文改错训练》一书。

本书由云南省教育科学研究所和云南省外语学会师资培训部组织部分师专、教育学院和省属重点中学的骨干教师编写。全书分高一篇、高二篇和高三篇三部分共60篇。均按 NMET 91年短文改错题的体例和要求设计并附有答案和简要注释。本书特点：文章知识面广，趣味性强，难易程度适中，紧扣大纲，突出各册教材的语言点。既可供高一、高二学生平时训练，又可供高三学生作考前复习练习。

本书特聘云南大学外语系杨邦顺教授审订。编委有闵诚友、杨桂康、杨瑞麟、朱兴伟、魏劲松、袁达康、张国波、李国。参加编写的还有陈光先、王华、宋导先、刘启云、王钦安、张惠萍、李红光、施耀美、张德兴、刘洪英、张景峰等同志。

本书在编写过程中，得到云南省和一些兄弟省市许多英语教师的积极支持，并提出了不少建设性意见。在发行过程中，昆明亚热带作物科研所提供了方便。在此，我们谨表示衷心感谢。

由于时间紧迫且编者水平有限，难免有错误、疏漏和不当之处，望祈批评指正。

编 者

1991.10.于昆明

如何做短文改错题

英语短文改错是近年来出现的新题型，该题型旨在考核学生阅读和书面表达能力，有一定的难度。这主要是由于我国的外语教学从总体上来讲，还不属于高层次，特别是中学外语教学，因为多方面的原因，学生缺乏语感，平时口笔头表达错误较多，现在反过来要改他人的错误，必然会感到困难较大，无从下手。

由于英语短文改错题的要求是英语知识的综合运用，是读写能力的全面考核，所以要做好这类试题，首先要求我们在平时学习过程中要注意培养语感，重视读写能力的全面发展。

短文改错不同于传统改错题，如TOFEL、EPT等试题和上海高考英语试题的单句改错，它不但要求辨认错误，而且还要求改正错误，错误类型不但有语法、词汇错误，还有上下文一致和篇章结构等方面错误。为此，除了必要的语法知识，如主谓一致、代词一致、时态、语态、语气、非谓语动词、冠词、介词和关连词等，及惯用法、近义词和易混词的辨析等方面的知识，都有助于我们去发现错误，还需要具有掌握文章或段落的大意和主旨的阅读理解能力以及必要的语篇知识。其次还要有较强的动手能力，换言之，不但要找得出错，而且还要改得对。

众所周知，能力的培养不可能一蹴而就，不像知识的识记可以靠考前临时突击，因此，我们平时有针对性地做些短文改错题是有必要的。这不但有益于辨错、改错技能的提高，也能促进我们阅读和书面表达能力的发展，并且在应用的过程中，还能促进语法、词汇知识的学习和巩固。

此外，掌握一定的做短文改错题的技巧，也是必要的。下面我们谈谈如何做短文改错题：

(1) 阅读全文，掌握主旨和大意。虽然短文中有不少错误，但是我们仍可以做到这点。我们平时用汉语交谈，都可能有不规范处，但这并不影响我们交际。现在有些畅销书，印刷质量较差，有不少错别字，然而大家仍看得津津有味。先读全文，掌握了大意和主旨后，顺理成章，我们的改错速度可以大大提高，并且我们还可以找出那些无法靠语法、词汇知识找出的逻辑错误和有关篇章结构的连词错误。

(2) 句为单位，确定每行是否有错。短文改错题，虽然表面上错误是以行为单位，但是除了明显的拼写错误外，某行的错误往往要纵观全句，综合考虑，才能确定，才能正确改正，有时还有赖于上下文。切忌固定在某一行中苦苦寻找错误，以致只见树木不见森林，事倍功半。

(3) 利用最多一错原则，化难为易，化繁为简。例如，在某一行中，只要发现一个明显的错误，该行其它部分，即使把握不大，仍可确定都是正确，不必再多花时间在这部分上面。反过来，某行某部分明显无错，我们则把目标集中在该行其它部分。如果一句上下占二行，且该句上一行部分无错，则可以把精力集中在下一行该句的剩余部分。如果无错，则重点放在另一句在这行的部分单词上。这样逐步缩小，目标集中，容易判别正误。切忌眉毛胡子一把抓。我们还可以利用最多一错的原则来确定一个上下占几行的句子的错误的正确改法。如果采用某种方法改动后，还会引起其它行要有二处或二处以上的改动，这种改法不可取，需要马上改变方法，另辟蹊径。至于为了改错须在同一行改动二处或二处以上，那更不要说了。

(4) 一般说来，每行的开始和结尾不会有缺词错误。因为如果某一行开始缺词，我们完全可以认为是上一行末尾缺词，同

样，某一行末尾缺词，我们也可以认为下一行开始缺词。这样某一行既可以有错，又可以无错，这显然违反不矛盾律。一般正规的短文改错题决不会有这种荒谬的错误设计的。对短文第一行和最后一行而言，则是缺词分别不可能出现在末尾和开始。不过需注意，如果某行以标点符号结尾，此时句尾可以有缺词错误。自然，如果缺词，一定缺在句末最后一个单词和标点符号之间。

(5) 不必考虑一句的开始有缺词错误。如果我们在某句首加一词，则需要把原来句首的单词由大写改成小写，这就违反至多一错原则。仅在句首单词为小写时，或者是一个必须大写的单词时，考虑是否有缺词错误。

(6) 不必考虑语序颠倒错误。英语短文改错题的语序错误往往局限于倒装语序是否漏助动词、系动词或情态动词。语序颠倒牵涉到错二词或二词以上，这不符合某行有错不是多一词，或者缺一词，就是错一词的题目要求。

(7) 一个多次重复出现的单词，拼写形式一般不会错误。此时只要注意一下它的前缀、后缀是否需要变化就可以了。

(8) 注释单词不要轻易改动。由于注释单词均为超纲或超教材词汇，一般不在考核范围内，不要轻易改动而放过真正的错误，或者把正确的句子改错。

(9) 如果找不出错，不要乱改，在这种情况下，打勾为上策。由于每一行一般单词有四五个，甚至更多，乱猜乱改，自然无的放矢，此外，正确的句子进行改动，哪怕改动是正确的，仍不能得分，此时打勾为上策，且命中率较高。

(10) 不留空白，不会做的或来不及做的，宜打勾处理。短文改错题虽然属于主观试题，但是从打勾这个角度考虑，仍带有一定的客观试题形式，有一定的机会分。例如一窍不通，全部打勾，一般可得二三分，有时更多。当然我们不提倡猜题押宝，但是必要的应试技巧，使大家在机会分前人人平等。

诸如此类的解题技巧，也有利于我们快速找错、改错，提高得分率，为此，值得我们在平时进行短文改错训练时，给予一定的注意。

严格地讲，英语短文改错题的错误类型还应该包括大小写错误和标点符号错误等。但是前者过于简单，后者貌似简单实质相当复杂，本书的短文改错题也类似 PMET91.SAM和NMET91的短文改错题，均未设计这方面的错误类型。然而我们丝毫没有把大小写和标点符号错误以及斜体、黑体的错误运用等排除在英语短文改错题的错误之外的意思，在此，我们也予以声明，以免读者产生误解。

最后值得一提的是，有不少英语用法的是与非，在英语国家还有争议，因此，对这些用法，我们不能以某家之言轻率地断言它们是错误的。但是我们根据中学英语教学大纲和高考考纲的要求，仍对一些被传统语法认为是“不规范”的用法作为“错误”处理，并给出被认为是“规范”用法的“正确”答案。另外，本书少数改正错误的方法，从更高层次的英语水平来讲，还可有其它的答案。由于这些答案超出大纲要求，本书均不予列出。

说 明

短文改错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：

A farmer ∧ his son were at work near a river
when (1) and
they heard a cry coming from it. They all ran (2) both
toward the river. As soon as they reached the bank (3) ✓
and they saw a girl struggling in the water. (4) and

本书所有短文改错题要求同上，为节省篇幅，书中不再一一指出。

目 录

一、前言

二、如何做短文改错题..... (1)

三、说明..... (5)

四、正文

1) 高一篇..... (1—14)

2) 高二篇..... (15—34)

3) 高三篇..... (35—64)

五、答案和注释

1) 高一篇..... (65—81)

2) 高二篇..... (82—102)

3) 高三篇..... (103—132)

六、附录

1) 云南省1991年高中毕业班复习统一测验英语

试题短文改错题..... (133)

(附答案和注释)..... (134)

2) 1991年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语

样题 (PMET91.SAM) 短文改错题..... (136)

(附答案和注释)..... (137)

3) 1991年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语

试题 (NMET91) 短文改错题..... (139)

(附答案和注释)..... (140)

高 一 篇

SI Unit 1

Most Americans eat breakfast or lunch quickly until it is a business luncheon (午餐) or family party. And the favourite fast food in the United States is the hamburger (夹心面包). It seemed impossible

but 34,000,000,000 hamburgers are eaten in a year. This is enough to making a line of hamburgers around the world forth times.

Fast-food restaurants are very populer as the service is fast and the food is cheap. For many people, this is very important than the quantity of the food. These restaurants are common because the food is always same. People know that if they eat a certain company's (公司的)

restaurant in the north or south of the city, the food

will be the same, if they eat in ~~the~~ New York or San Francisco, it will still be the same ~~thing~~.

Fast servise and low cost are important in the United States. One reason is that 50 percent of marrying women with children work outside the home.

- (1) and
- (2) unless
- (3) ✓
- (4) seems
- (5) in
- (6) make
- (7) four
- (8) popular
- (9) because
- (10) more
- (11) quality
- (12) the
- (13) ✓
- (14) ✓
- (15) the
- (16) thing
- (17) service
- (18) that
- (19) married

They are too busy and too tired ~~to~~ cook meals at home.

(20) to

S I Unit 2

Two young ladies, one of them thought she could speak English quite good, went to a restaurant. A waiter came and asked, "What are you like?" "An omelette (炒蛋), please." "What model of it?" asked the waiter. The lady turned to her friend and talked with her with their native language. Then she said, "We want to washrooms." The waiter must thought they needed to use the washroom, so he said, "Right this way." All of the ladies were surprised when they followed the waiter. But the lady who said "washroom" (厕所) instead from "mushroom"

(蘑菇)

thought the waiter asked them for select the mushrooms by themselves. When they opened the door, they got angry. The lady who did the talk asked, "Where are the washrooms?" The waiter suddenly realized they wanted. "Mushrooms, not washrooms! How silley I am!" he said. "No, no," said the lady who was also seen her mistaken. "It's me!" The three all laughed.

- (1) when
- (2) well
- (3) she ^{would}
- (4) by
- (5) kind
- (6) in
- (7) to
- (8) have
- (9) at
- (10) both
- (11) had
- (12) of
- (13) to
- (14) by
- (15) talked
- (16) what
- (17) what
- (18) silly
- (19) had
- (20) mistaken

SI Unit 3

From his boytime Newton had been interested (1) boyhood
in astronomy(天文学). While at Cambridge

Univercity (2) Univer
he ~~was~~ used to sit up at night to watch stars.

But (3) was
he was not pleased (4) with
because they did not show him clean pictures of (5) clear
things. At first he thought there must be

something (6) ✓
wrong about the lens(透镜). But no matter how (7) with
hardly he tried to improve the lens, the trouble (8) hard
was already there. That set him thinking and he (9) still
began to study the nature of lights and colours. (10) light
In the end he found that the sunlight, and white (11) or
light, is actually made of a row of colours. He

found (12) up
there were seven colours at all. This was, of (13) in
course,
a great discover. But Newton's mind was busy (14) discov
with v.

the another idea. At that time, scientists knew (15) the
the earth was not the centre of universe and that (16) the
the earth and the other planet moved round the (17) plan
sun. But they could not explain why it was so. It (18) ✓
spent Newton many years to get the answer. Now (19) took
he is praising as the greatest scientist at his time. (20) praise

SI Unit 4

When you were a child, did you once wonder (1) ever
 how did your mother often knew when you were (2) did
 doing something, even if she couldn't possibly (3) can
 see and hear you? If you asked her, she probably (4) or
 told you that it was her mother intuition (直觉). (5) mother's
 It is said that there is a woman her intuition (6) whose
 prevented each of her five children in danger. (7) from
 Once she woke up in the middle of night and (8) she
 felt the need to check on her son, Paul, a boy in (9) at
 the age of three. He wasn't in his bed, so she (10) ✓
 rushed outwards. She found him at outside, (11) outside at
sleepwalked straight to a big pool. Then again, (12) sleepwalking
 when one of her daughters fell off a horse and (13) ✓
 broke her leg, the mother, felt that something was (14) feeling
 wrong, came out from the house. She found her (15) of
 daughter on a field just minutes after the (16) in
 accident. How did she know? "Just/feeling." (17) a
 she said. People think that there may be other (18) another
 sense beyond sight, sound, smell, taiste and (19) taste
 touch, and call it as intuition, or the 6th sense. (20) as

SI Unit 5

While walk along the road the other day, I (1) walking
 happened to notice a purse(钱包) lying on the (2) to
 ground. I picked up and opened it to see if (3) it

I could find out the owner name. There was
 nothing inside it but some small changes and
 an old photo of a woman and a 12-years-old
 girl. I took the purse to the police station
 and handed it out. That evening I went to have
 supper with my uncle and aunt. They also ~~invited~~
 a young lady, who face was familiar (熟悉的)
 I couldn't remember see it. I was quite sure
~~about~~ that we hadn't met before. When she
 talked about me, however, she told me that
 she had lost her purse that afternoon. I at once
 remembered where I had seen her face. She
 was the girl in the photo, though she is now much
 old. I told her about the purse I had picked up.
 When I took her ^{带到} towards the police station to
 get back ~~for~~ the purse, the policeman said that I
 had found not only the losing purse but its owner.

- (4) owner's
 (5) change
 (6) year-
 (7) ✓
 (8) in
 (9) had
 (10) whose
 (11) seeing
 (12) about
 (13) to
 (14) ✓
 (15) ✓
 (16) was
 (17) ✓
 (18) to
 (19) for
 (20) lost

S I Unit 6

Walter has a broken nose. He gets it
 when he jumped off the top of a high building.
 He thought he could fly. He really beleived
 he would fly. "For a second and two I was
flown. But then the wings broke," he said.
 He was luck to get away with only a
 broken nose. Walter, however, is going to
 try fly again. He said, "I'll need an even

- (1) had got
 (2) talk
 (3) believed
 (4) or
 (5) flying
 (6) luckily
 (7) ✓
 (8) to

longer wing. A 10-foot wing is too short."

He is a big, strong man. One a 252-pound man jumped onto his chest from six foot away. But he did not hurt. He tells people how he first found out what strong he was. "I was walking along on the street when I saw a car was going to knock down ~~to~~ a child. I jumped to the car and lifted it."

Other time 15 men sat on his back. He was asked if he had any advices for other people. He said, "If you don't know how ~~put~~ your head through a brick wall, don't try."

(9) was

(10) once

(11) feet

(12) was

(13) how

(14) ✓

(15) to

(16) ✓

(17) Another

(18) advice

(19) to

(20) ✓

SI Unit 7

Old Mr Black was fond in shooting bears, but his eye-sight was poor. Several time he mostly shot people instead of bears, so his friends were always very careful that they went hunting with him. One day a friend of Mr Black was going to laugh ~~his~~ his poor eye-sight. He got a very big pieese of white paper and wrote in it in very big letters— "I AM NOT A BEAR." Then he put the paper on ~~down~~ back and went off. When people saw it ~~and~~ they laughed a lot. But it did not save him. After a little while, Mr Black shot to him and made his hat flying off his head. The friend was terrified

(1) of

(2) times

(3) almost

(4) when

(5) Black's

(6) at

(7) piece

(8) on

(9) his

(10) and

(11) ✓

(12) at

(13) his

at this and got very angry. "Don't you see this paper?" He shouted to Mr Black, ~~was~~ pointing to the paper on his back angrily. "Yes, of course," said Mr Black. Then he went up his friend nearer, looked carefully at the paper and said, "Oh, I am terribly sorrow. I didn't see the word of 'NOT' right now."

- (14) Did
(15) at
(16) ~~was~~
(17) ✓
(18) to
(19) sorry
(20) just

SI Unit 8

Once upon a time there lived in Greece a girl with the name of Arachne. She was very good in weaving. She used to sit for hours wove very beautiful cloth. She was praised for the best weaver in the world. Hearing this, the goddess (女神) Athena dressed her like an old woman and went into Arachne house. She asked the girl that if it was true which she thought she was the best weaver in the world. The girl said, "So I do." The goddess got angrily and said, "I'm Athena. Let's weave anything and see which is the best weaver." But the cloth Athena woven was less beautiful as Arachne's. The goddess tore the cloth and threw it to the girl, and touched her with the magic stick (魔杖). Poor Arachne grew smaller and smaller. At least she became a spider (蜘蛛). Ever after the

- (1) a
(2) ✓
(3) at
(4) weave
(5) as
(6) herse
(7) ✓
(8) that
(9) that
(10) ✓
(11) angry
(12) something
(13) had
(14) than
(15) it
(16) ✓
(17) last
(18) Since