**大纲：**

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3. 动词错
   * + 1. 谓语动词错—时态、语态
       2. 非谓语动词错
       3. 主谓一致
4. 名词错
5. 代词错
6. 冠词错
7. 形容词、副词错
8. 介词错
9. 连词错
10. 综合训练—真题演练

**一、题型概览**

**选题来源：**记叙文和说明文为主，110词左右，10-12句，基本无生僻词汇。

**设题目的：**针对高中生平时做题过程中，尤其是**写作中常犯的错误**而设计，所以写作中常出现的错误就是短文改错的考查重点。

**设题特点：**考点涵盖**动名形副介代冠连**；

三种错误类型—**错词，多词，缺词**。

1. **单句练习**

1．动词错

a谓语动词错—时态、语态

* He is a very energetic teacher who is calling Mr. Wu.
* The dam which built on the river provides a large amount of power.
* My sister saw a lovely cup when we are shopping the other day.
* One day he was having a yard sale and the old man living next door come by to help.
* They have fallen in love for three years.

解析：

* He is a very energetic teacher who is called Mr. Wu.

（call与He之间为被动关系，所以用called而非calling）

* The dam which is built on the river provides a large amount of power.
* （build与dam之间为被动关系，而非主动，所以用be built的形式）
* My sister saw a lovely cup when we were shopping the other day.

（从saw可以看出事情发生在过去，所以be动词为were，要保持时态的一致）

* One day he was having a yard sale and the old man living next door came by to help.

（从was可以看出事情发生在过去，所以come要变为过去式came，保持时态一致）

* They have been in love for three years.

（fall是非持续的点动词，在这种情况下不能与for three year这样表示一段时间的短语连用，应用be in love）

b非谓语动词错

* The teacher stayed up late into the night, prepared his lessons.
* The way she thought of get money was to sell her hair.
* The children surrounded the old man were listening to him telling the old stories.
* With the population increased rapidly, the problem with pollution is becoming more serious.
* The professor stood on the platform, was ready to give a lecture.

解析：

* The teacher stayed up late into the night, preparing his lessons.

（句中已有谓语，prepare与teacher为主动关系，应用现在分词形式）

* The way she thought of getting money was to sell her hair.

（of介词后加doing形式，此处get应变为getting形式）

* The children surrounding the old man were listening to him telling the old stories.

（句中已有谓语，surround与children为主动关系，应用现在分词形式）

* With the population increasing rapidly, the problem with pollution is becoming more serious.

（句中已有谓语，increase与population为主动关系，应用现在分词形式）

* The professor stood on the platform, being ready to give a lecture.

（句中已有谓语，be与professor为主动关系，应用现在分词形式）

c主谓一致

* Our headmaster and secretary are Comrade Lao Li.
* Quantities of water in China has been polluted.
* What he chiefly wished for were a chance to explain.
* Everybody but you know what was happening.
* Mary is the only one of the girls who were invited to the party last Sunday.

解析：

* Our headmaster and secretary is Comrade Lao Li.

（headmaster和secretary都是同一个人，be动词用第三人称单数形式）

* Quantities of water in China have been polluted.

（quantity这个词比较特殊，谓语动词与quantity自身的单复数形式相对应）

* What he chiefly wished for is a chance to explain.

（what引导的从句作整个句子的主语，be动词用三单形式对应）

* Everybody but you knows what was happening.

（everybody强调每一个，谓语动词用单数）

* Mary is the only one of the girls who was invited to the party last Sunday.

（这里被动词对应的是the only one，即众多女孩当中唯一的那一个，所以be动词用三单形式对应）

2. 名词错

* We stopped to rest for a while and to drink some waters from a stream.
* We climb everywhere, not only in America. We have been to Europe many time.
* There are branch library in many villages.
* They were eager to know everything about China and asked me lots of question.
* We study quite a few subject, such as math, Chinese, English and physics.

解析：

* We stopped to rest for a while and to drink some water from a stream.

（此处的“水”为不可数名词，所以应用单数形式water）

* We climb everywhere, not only in America. We have been to Europe many times.

（这里表示“去过欧洲很多次”，这里的time应用复数形式的times）

* There are branch libraries in many villages.

（are对应复数形式，所以应该用libraries）

* They were eager to know everything about China and asked me lots of questions.

（question这里是可数名词，应该用复数形式与“lots of”对应）

* We study quite a few subjects, such as math, Chinese, English and physics.

（a few后接可数名词复数形式，所以应用subjects）

3. 代词错

* And I can’t forget the good food you cooked for I.
* I hope that all of you two could come and visit us.
* And they must not break the rules too often if we want to win the game.

解析：

* And I can’t forget the good food you cooked for me.

（介词for后应接宾格，所以应用me）

* I hope that both of you two could come and visit us.

（这里指代两个人，所以应用both）

* And they must not break the rules too often if they want to win the game.

（根据句意可以得知，这里的代词应为“他们”，所以应用they）

4. 冠词错

* My grandma was a best cooker in the world and could make the most delicious dishes.
* Suddenly, I caught a sight of my English teacher in the crowd.
* One day Li Ping was riding in the street when the old man came across the street without noticing her.
* In the word, he is a good student and all of us like him.
* People made the fun of her because she wore such strange clothes.

解析：

* My grandma was the best cooker in the world but could make the most delicious dishes.

（最高级前用定冠词the）

* Suddenly, I caught ~~a~~ sight of my English teacher in the crowd.

（catch sight of为固定搭配，中间无需使用冠词）

* One day Li Ping was riding in the street when a old man came across the street without noticing her.

（这里的old为元音音素开头，所以冠词要用an）

* In a word, he is a good student and all of us like him.

（in a word是固定搭配）

* People made ~~the~~ fun of her because she wore such strange clothes.

（make fun of是固定搭配，中间无需冠词）

5. 形容词、副词错

* As a result, people in the modern world generally live much more longer than people in the past.
* I used to play ping pong a lot in my spare time, but now I am interesting in football.
* Also, the sport teaches us the important of obedience.
* Unfortunate, there are too many people in my family.
* I think I liked those classes because I felt that they helped me understand what the world works.

解析：

* As a result, people in the modern world generally live much ~~more~~ longer than people in the past.

（这里long无需在前面加more，longer本身就表示了比较；但如interesting这样的多音节词变比较级就要在前面加more）

* I used to play ping pong a lot in my spare time, but now I am interested in football.

（be interested in sth为固定搭配，表示对某事感兴趣）

* Also, the sport teaches us the importance of obedience.

（这里表示“服从或遵守规则的重要性”，所以应用important的名词形式importance）

* Unfortunately, there are too many people in my family.

（这里表示“不幸地”，所以要用副词形式unfortunately）

* I think I liked those classes because I felt that they helped me understand how the world works.

（这里表示“理解世界是如何运作的”而非“世界运作了什么”，所以应用how而非what）

6. 介词错

* Suddenly we caught sight at a car and some men.
* In fact, they are planning to visit China in next year.
* Thanks very much on inviting me to your birthday party on Sunday.
* When they came down the police were angry to them.
* When I have free time I go a long walk.

解析：

* Suddenly we caught sight of a car and some men.

（catch sight of为固定搭配，表示瞥见）

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

（像next year，one day之类表示时间的状语前无需加介词）

* Thanks very much for inviting me to your birthday party on Sunday.

（thanks … for … 未固定搭配）

* When they came down the police were angry with them.

（be angry with是固定搭配）

* When I have free time I go for a long walk.

（go for a walk为固定搭配）

7. 连词错

* Only in this way can we have enough energy to study but live better.
* A passenger realized he couldn’t find his ticket but become quite upset.
* However, there are still some countries there people have shorter lives.
* I also enjoyed the evenings when we spent together.
* I felt so nervous as I shook like a leaf.

解析:

* Only in this way can we have enough energy to study and live better.

（study和live better之间是并列关系，而非转折关系，所以应用and）

* A passenger realized he couldn’t find his ticket and become quite upset.

（这里的and有递进的意思，表示“发现找不到票后进而变得非常生气”，所以不用but）

* However, there are still some countries where people have shorter lives.

（这里是定语从句中先行词后的连接词，表示people have shorter lives in some countries；所以不用there）

* I also enjoyed the evenings which we spent together.

（这里考察定语从句的连接词，这里表示we spent the evenings together，用which表示the evenings）

* I felt so nervous that I shook like a leaf.

（so … that … 为固定搭配，表示“太……以致于……”）

1. **综合训练—真题演练**

1. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文．文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处．每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改．

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词．

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉．

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词．

注意：1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2．只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分．

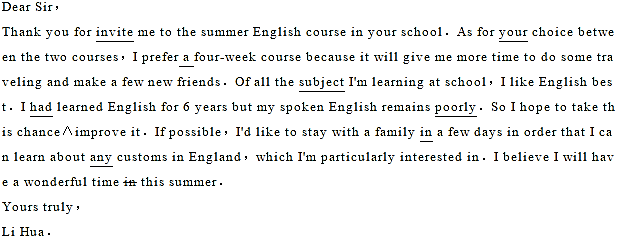
Dear Sir，

Thank you for invite me to the summer English course in your school．As for your choice between the two courses，I prefer a four-week course because it will give me more time to do some traveling and make a few new friends．Of all the subject I'm learning at school，I like English best．I had learned English for 6years but my spoken English remains poorly．So I hope to take this chance improve it．If possible，I'd like to stay with a family in a few days in order that I can learn about any customs in England，which I'm particularly interested in．I believe I will have a wonderful time in this summer．

Yours truly，

Li Hua．

解答：



详解：  
1．invite改为inviting 考查动名词．介词of后面接动词时用动名词形式．  
2．your改为my 考查代词．根据下文I prefer the four-week course for 60 hours of study．可知，应是我的选择，用代词my．  
3．a 改为the 考查冠词．前文已提到the two courses，此处指其中一个，用定冠词the表示特指．  
4．subject改为subjects 考查名词．subject是可数名词，和all搭配用复数．  
5．had改为have 考查动词时态．根据句意：我学习英语6年了．这里用现在完成时．  
6．poorly改为poor 考查形容词．remain是系动词，意为"仍然"，后面应该跟形容词作表语，副词poorly的形容词是poor．  
7．加to 考查动词不定式．根据句意：我真的希望有机会提高它．chance后面加to，不定式做定语修饰the chance．  
8．in改为for 考查介词．表示某个动词或状态延续了多久，用"for+时间段"．  
9．any改为some 考查形容词．any用于否定句或疑问句，some用于肯定句，此处是肯定句，用some．  
10．去掉in 考查词语用法．this summer作时间状语时其前不加介词．

2. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文．文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改．

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词．

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉．

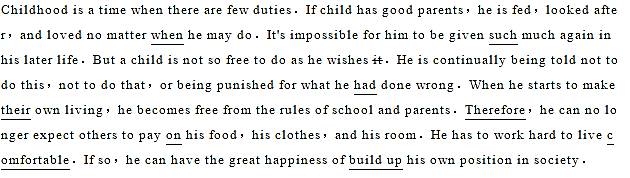
修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词．

注意：（1）每处错误及其修改均限一词．

（2）只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分．

Childhood is a time when there are few duties．If child has good parents，he is fed，looked after，and loved no matter when he may do．It's impossible for him to be given such much again in his later life．But a child is not so free to do as he wishes it．He is continually being told not to do this，not to do that，or being punished for what he had done wrong．When he starts to make their own living，he becomes free from the rules of school and parents．Therefore，he can no longer expect others to pay on his food，his clothes，and his room．He has to work hard to live comfortable．If so，he can have the great happiness of build up his own position in society．

解答：



详解：  
1．when改为what；考查句子成分，此处用疑问代词what做动词do的宾语．  
2．such改为so；考查副词，此处用副词so作状语修饰much，意为"这么多"．  
3．去掉it；考查代词，本句中as he wishes 意为"如他希望的那样"，it是多余成分，故去掉．  
4．had改为has；考查动词的时态，本文通篇用了一般现在时陈述一个事实情况，所以此处也要用现在的某种事态，故把had改为has．  
5．their改为his；考查形容词性物主代词，分析句意可知此处的物主代词要与主语he保持一致，故用his．  
6．Therefore改为However；考查连词，结合上下文分析前后句意为转折关系，故用However表示"然而"．  
7．on改为for；考查固定搭配，pay for sth pay for sth是固定短语，意外"是指为什么买单"．  
8．comfortable改为comfortably；考查副词，此处用副词作状语修饰动词live．  
9．build改为building；考查非谓语动词，介词of后面要给动名词形式．

3. 请修改以下作文，短文共10处错误，每句最多有两处错误．错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改．

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出改加的词．

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉．

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词．

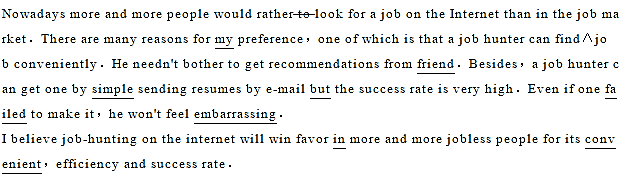
注意：1．每处错误及其修改均限一词．

2．只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分．

Nowadays more and more people would rather to look for a job on the Internet than in the job market．There are many reasons for my preference，one of which is that a job hunter can find job conveniently．He needn't bother to get recommendations from friend．Besides，a job hunter can get one by simple sending resumes by e-mail but the success rate is very high．Even if one failed to make it，he won't feel embarrassing．

I believe job-hunting on the internet will win favor in more and more jobless people for its convenient，efficiency and success rate．

解答：



详解：  
1．去掉to 考查词语用法．would rather意为"宁愿，宁可"，后接动词原形，to是多余的，要去掉．  
2．my改为their 考查代词．their指代上文中的more and more people．  
3．find后加a/his 考查冠词．job是可数名词，其前加不定冠词a表示泛指；或加形容词性物主代词his作定语．  
4．friend改为friends 考查名词．friend是可数名词，表示不止一个朋友，用复数形式．  
5．simple改为simply 考查副词．send是动词，要用副词修饰，形容词simple的副词是simply．  
6．but改为and 考查连词．前后两个单句表示并列关系，而非转折关系，用连词and．  
7．failed改为fails 考查动词时态．全文讲述的是一般事实，用一般现在时态，且主语one是单数三人称形式，谓语动词也应用单数三人称形式．  
8．embarrassing改为embarrassed 考查过去分词．过去分词作表语，多半用来表示人物所处的心理状态或情感变化，其主语多半是人．  
9．in改为with/among 考查介词．根据句意：我认为网上找工作会在越来越多的没工作人中获得喜爱．用介词among，意为"系…中的一员"，in则不表达此意．  
10．convenient改为convenience 考查名词．for是介词，后接名词作宾语，c形容词onvenient的名词是convenience．

4. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文．文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处．每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改．

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词．

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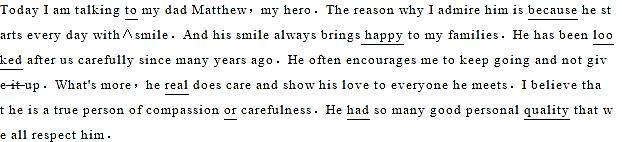
修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词．

注意：1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

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Today I am talking to my dad Matthew，my hero．The reason why I admire him is because he starts every day with smile．And his smile always brings happy to my families．He has been looked after us carefully since many years ago．He often encourages me to keep going and not give it up．What's more，he real does care and show his love to everyone he meets．I believe that he is a true person of compassion or carefulness．He had so many good personal quality that we all respect him．

解答：



详解：  
1．to改为about 考查介词．talk to意为"和…说话"，talk about意为"谈论"，此处表示：谈谈我的父亲Matthew．  
2．because改为that 考查连词．reason后接句子完整的表语从句时用that引导，reason不与because连用．  
3．加a 考查冠词．with a smile意为"带着微笑"，是固定搭配．  
4．happy改为happiness 考查名词．bring是及物动词，后接名词作其宾语，形容词happy的名词是happiness．  
5．looked改为looking 考查动词时态．根据句意：自从许多前以来他一直细心地照看我们．要用现在完成进行时态．  
6．去掉it 考查词语用法．it在此处没有指代对象，是多余的，要去掉．  
7．real改为really 考查副词．care和show是动词，要用副词修饰，形容词real的副词是really．  
8．or改为and 考查连词．compassion和arefulness是并列关系，而非选择关系，用连词and．  
9．had改为has 考查动词时态．全文讲述的是现在的事情，用一般现在时态，因主语he是单数三人称，谓语动词也应用单数三人称形式．  
10．quality改为qualities 考查名词．quality是可数名词，其前有many修饰时用复数形式．

5. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文．文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处．每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改．

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词．

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉．

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词．

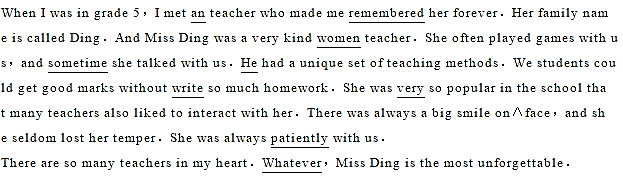
注意：1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2．只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分．

When I was in grade 5，I met an teacher who made me remembered her forever．Her family name is called Ding．And Miss Ding was a very kind women teacher．She often played games with us，and sometime she talked with us．He had a unique set of teaching methods．We students could get good marks without write so much homework．She was very so popular in the school that many teachers also liked to interact with her．There was always a big smile on face，and she seldom lost her temper．She was always patiently with us．

There are so many teachers in my heart．Whatever，Miss Ding is the most unforgettable．

解答：



详解：

1．an改为a 考查冠词．teacher是可数名词，单数形式前加不定冠词表示泛指，因其读音是以发辅音开头的，用不定冠词a．

2．remembered改为remember 考查动词不定式．make后接不带to的动词不定式，即remember用动词原形，其前省略了to．

3．women 改为 woman 考查名词．此处指我的教师，表示单数概念，用woman．

4．sometime改为sometimes 考查副词．sometime意为"某个时候"，sometimes意为"有时，间或"，此处应是：有时，间或．

5．He改为She 考查代词．本文讲述的我的老师是女的，用she代替．

6．write 改为writing 考查动名词．without是介词，后接动名词形式．

7．去掉very 考查副词．very和so都是修饰词，只能用一个，而且此处是so…that句型，故去掉very．

8．加her 考查代词．此处是指她的脸上，加一个her．

9．patiently改为patient 考查形容词．be动词后用形容词作表语．副词patiently的形容词是patient．

10．Whatever改为However 考查副词．however表示转折，尤其用于谈及一个既成事实时，表示转折，其意为"可是""仍然"等．可放在句首、句中或句末，通常用逗号与句子其他成分隔开．