

专题 18 短文改错

全国各地历年高考真题全收录

2022 年全国甲卷

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。

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My father often took me to his hospital when I was off my school. He showed me how his medical instruments was used. I felt so closely to him. However, after I went to high school, somehow I become distant from him. I was unwilling talk with him and often disobeyed his rule of not stay out with my friends too late. The disagreement was too sharp that neither he nor I knew what to settle it. One day, he talked with me or hoped to mend our relations. With the efforts made by all sides, we began to understand each other better.

【答案】1.去掉 my

2.was→were

3.closely→close

4.become→became

5.talk 前面加 to

6.stay→staying

7.too→so

8.what→how

9.or→and

10.all→both

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，介绍了作者在成长过程中和父亲之间关系的变化及处理分歧的过程。

- 【详解】1.考查短语。句意：当我不上学时，我的爸爸经常带我去他的医院。¹ off school 为固定短语，表示“不在上学时”，school 前面不加任何限定词。故将 my 去掉。
- 2.考查主谓一致。句意：他向我展示他的医疗器械是如何使用的。主语 instruments 为复数形式，全文为一般过去时，be 动词用复数形式 were。故将 was 改为 were。
- 3.考查形容词。句意：我对他感觉如此亲近。felt 为系动词，后面用形容词作表语，表示“亲近的”，closely 为副词，此处用 close。故将 closely 改为 close。
- 4.考查动词时态。句意：然而，在我上了高中之后，不知怎么的，我开始疏远他。全文用一般过去时，动词 become 应改为过去式 became。故将 become 改为 became。
- 5.考查短语。句意：我不愿意和他交谈，经常违反他让我不要在外面待到很晚的规定。be willing to do 意思为：愿意做，为固定短语。故在 talk 前面加 to。
- 6.考查非谓语动词。句意同上。of 为介词，后面的动词 stay 用动名词形式 staying 作宾语。故将 stay 改为 staying。
- 7.考查状语从句。句意：这分歧如此尖锐，以至于他和我都不知道如何解决它。固定句型“so...that...”译为“如此……以至于……”引导结果状语从句。故将 too 改为 so。
- 8.考查副词。句意同上。此处为“疑问副词+不定式”结构来做动词 knew 的宾语。结合句意，此处表达“如何解决它”，settle it 为动宾关系，此处缺少方式状语，用 how。故将 what 改为 how。
- 9.考查并列连词。句意：一天，他和我交谈，并且希望修补我们的关系。根据语境，“talked with me”与“hoped to mend our relations”为顺承、递进关系，用 and 连接。故将 or 改为 and。
- 10.考查限定词。句意：在两方的努力下，我们开始更好地理解对方。结合语境可知，此处表示作者和父亲双方，用 both 修饰 sides，表示两方，all 用于三者及以上。故将 all 改为 both。

2022 年全国乙卷

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We all know that cycling is a greatly exercise. A doctor tells me people who lives the longest are dancers and

cyclists. Maybe it is because the combination of fresh air, smooth movement and exercise. Whether you ride a bicycle, you don't use petrol. So they are not producing carbon dioxide and not cause air pollution. Just see how cars have been taken over our cities. They often run at high speeds, what may put our lives in danger. And there were traffic jams, too. Our cities will be better places if we replace cars with bicycle.

【答案】1. greatly → great

2. lives → live

3. 在 because 后加 of

4. Whether → If 或 Whether → When

5. they → you

6. cause → causing

7. 去掉 have 后的 been

8. what → which

9. were → are

10. bicycle → bicycles

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。作者表述了骑自行车这项运动可以带来的好处。

【详解】1.考查形容词。句意：我们都知道骑自行车是一项很好的运动。需用形容词作定语修饰名词 exercise。故将 greatly 改为 great。

2.考查主谓一致。句意：医生告诉我，寿命最长的人是舞蹈家和骑自行车的人。people 是集合名词，谓语动词用复数。故将 lives 改为 live。

3.考查介词。句意：也许是因为新鲜空气、流畅的运动和锻炼的结合。because 表示“因为”，后面接从句，短语 because of 表示“因为”，后面接名词、代词、动名词等作宾语，the combination of fresh air, smooth movement and exercise 是名词短语。故在 because 后加 of。

4.考查状语从句连接词。句意：当你骑自行车的时候你是不用汽油的。由句意可知，该句阐述的是一个事实，需用 if 或 when 引导；位于句首，注意首字母大写。故将 Whether 改为 If 或改为 When。

5.考查代词。句意：所以你不会制造出二氧化碳，也不会造成空气污染。根据前一句中的人称 you 可知，这里假设“你”骑自行车，前后人称应保持一致。故将 they 改为 you。

6.考查非谓语动词。句意：所以你不会制造出二氧化碳，也不会造成空气污染。本句时态为现在进行时，连词 and 连接两个并列的现在分词，构成进行时。故将 cause 改为 causing。

7.考查语态。句意：看看汽车是如何占领我们的城市的。主语 cars 与动词 take over 之间是主谓关系，应用主动语态。故去掉 have 后的 been。

8.考查定语从句关系词。句意：它们经常高速行驶，这可能会危及我们的生命。分析句子结构可知，逗号后是非限制性定语从句，先行词为前面的一句话，在从句中做主语，应用 which 引导。故将 what 改为 which。

9.考查时态。句意：还有交通堵塞。根据上下文时态可知，本句应用一般现在时。故将 were 改为 are。

10.考查名词。句意：如果用自行车代替汽车，我们的城市将变得更好。bicycle 为可数名词，由句中的 cars 和句意可知，此处应用复数形式。故将 bicycle 改为 bicycles。

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Last week our teacher asked us to fill in a questionnaire. One of the questions are: Who will you go in times of trouble? Here are the results. Many students say they will talk to their friend or classmates because they're of the same age and can understand each other. Some will turn out to their parents or teachers for help. Only a little choose to deal with the problems on our own. Their answers also show that they dislike talk to others. They kept very much to themselves. In my opinion, where in trouble, we should seek help from those we trust mostly.

【答案】1.are→is

2.go 后加 to

3.friend→friends

4.删除 turn 后的 out

5.little→few

6.our→their

7.talk→talking

8.kept→keep

9.where→when/whenever

10.mostly→most

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了关于学生在碰到问题后的解决方式的问卷调查结果。

1.考查主谓一致。句意：其中的一个问题是：你遇到麻烦时会去找谁？one of the +名词复数，意为“……之一”，为单数含义，所以其后的系动词应用单数。结合句意，此处指问卷调查中的一个问题，所以为客观事实，时态用一般现在时。故 are 改为 is。

2.考查固定结构。句意同上。短语 go to sb.“求助于某人”相当于短语 turn to sb. for help。故 go 后加 to。

3.考查名词复数。句意：许多同学说他们会和他们的朋友说或同学讲，因为他们是同龄人，能彼此理解。friend“朋友”为可数名词，结合句中 their，所以此处要用复数。故 friend 改为 friends。

4.考查固定短语。句意：一些说他们会向他们的父母或老师求助。固定短语 turn to sb. for help，意为“向某人求助”，所以此处删除介词 out。故删除 turn 后的 out。

5.考查代词。句意：只有一些人选择自己解决问题。结合上文“Many students say...”及“Some will turn...”可知，此处指一些学生。student 为可数名词，应用 a few 代指。a little 通常代指不可数名词。故 little 改为 few。

6.考查代词。句意同上。短语 on one's own，意为“独自”，结合句意可知，此处指学生们独自完成，所以要用代词 their。故 our 改为 their。

7.考查非谓语动词。句意：他们的答案也表明他们不喜欢和其他人说。固定短语 dislike doing sth.，意为“不喜欢做某事”，doing 为动名词作宾语。故 talk 改为 talking。

8.考查时态。句意：他们很自闭。结合前文可知，文章的时态用一般现在时。所以此处的 kept 改为 keep。故 kept 改为 keep。

9.考查连词。句意：在我看来，当我们有麻烦时（无论什么时候我们有麻烦时），我们应该从我们最相信的人们那里寻求帮助。分析可知，本句为含有状语从句的复合句。主句为 we should seek help...，从句表示的含义为无论什么时候我们有麻烦或者当我们有麻烦时，所以应用 when/whenever 引导。故 where 改为 when/whenever。

10.考查副词。句意同上。副词 mostly，意为“大多数”；most 意为“最”，此处指最相信的人，指程度。故 mostly 改为 most。

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I love doing housework. I always assist my parents in doing the dish after meals. I also water the flowers in the yard and tidying up my own bedroom whatever necessary. In my opinion, students can benefit a lot doing some housework. Firstly, doing housework was helpful for us to be a responsible person. Also, it gives our parents more time to do what they are like and it improves the family relationship. What's most, doing housework can be a form of mentally relaxation from study. That's our view on housework. And hopes this can inspire more thinking on the topic!

【答案】1. dish→dishes

2. tidying→tidy

3. whatever→whenever

4. doing 前加 from

5. was→is

6. 去掉 are

7. most→more

8. mentally→mental

9. our→my

10. hopes→hope

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者对于做家务这件事的看法以及做家务会带来的好处。

1. 考查名词单复数。句意：饭后我总是帮助父母洗碗。固定短语“do the dishes”译为“洗餐具”。故将 dish 改为 dishes。

2. 考查动词。句意：我也给院子里的花浇水，必要时打扫我自己的卧室。分析句子结构以及并列连词 and 可知，此处 tidy up 是并列谓语。根据上文的“water the flowers”可知，句子要使用一般现在时。主语第一

人称 I，谓语动词用原型。故将 **tidying** 改为 **tidy**。

3. 考查连词。句意：我也给院子里的花浇水，必要时打扫我自己的卧室。根据句意可知，此处表达“有必要时我也会打扫自己的卧室”，所以用 **whenever**(无论何时)引导让步状语从句。故将 **whatever** 改为 **whenever**。

4. 考查介词。句意：在我看来，学生可以从做家务中受益很多。固定短语“**benefit.....from.....**”译为“从.....中获益”。故在 **doing** 前加 **from**。

5. 考查时态。句意：首先，做家务有助于我们成为一个负责任的人。根据全文时态可知，本文陈述客观事实需要用一般现在时。主语 **doing housework** 为单数，谓语也用单数。故将 **was** 改为 **is**。

6. 考查动词。句意：同时，这也给了我们的父母更多的时间去做他们喜欢的事情，改善了家庭关系。根据句意可知，此处表达“去做他们喜欢的事情”，动词 **like** 译为“喜欢”满足句意；所以动词 **like** 前的系动词 **are** 多余。故删去 **are**。

7. 考查固定搭配。句意：此外，做家务可以是一种从学习中获得精神放松的方式。固定短语“**what's more**”译为“此外”。故将 **most** 改为 **more**。

8. 考查形容词。句意：同时，这也给了我们的父母更多的时间去做他们喜欢的事情，改善了家庭关系。修饰名词 **relaxation**(放松)需要用形容词。故将 **mentally** 改为 **mental**。

9. 考查人称代词。句意：这是我对家务的看法。根据全文内容以及句意可知，此处表达“这是我对家务的看法”。故将 **our** 改为 **my**。

10. 考查祈使句。句意：希望这能激发更多关于这个话题的思考！分析句子结构可知，此处为祈使句，所以动词 **hope** 需要用动词原形。故将 **hopes** 改为 **hope**。

2020·新课标I

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Today I tried cooking a simply dish myself. I like eating frying tomatoes with eggs, and I thought it must to be

easy to cook. My mom told me how to preparing it. First I cut the tomatoes into pieces but put them aside. Next I broke the eggs into a bowl and beat them quickly with chopstick. After that I poured oil into a pan and turned off the stove, I waited patiently unless the oil was hot. Then I put the tomatoes and the beaten eggs into pan together. "Not that way," my mom tried to stop us but failed. She was right. It didn't turn out as I had wished.

【答案】

Today I tried cooking a simply simple dish myself. I like eating frying fried tomatoes with eggs, and I thought it must ~~to~~ be easy to cook. My mom told me how to preparing prepare it. First I cut the tomatoes into but and pieces and put them aside. Next I broke the eggs into a bowl and beat them quickly with chopstick chopsticks. After that I poured oil into a pan and turned off on the stove, I waited patiently unless until/till the oil was hot. Then I put the tomatoes and the beaten eggs into the [^] the pan together. "Not us me that way," my mom tried to stop me but failed. She was right. It didn't turn out as I had wished.

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者做西红柿炒鸡蛋的过程。

1.考查形容词。句意：今天我自己尝试做一道简单的菜。根据名词 dish 可知，此处应用形容词作定语，故将 simply 改为 simple。

2.考查非谓语动词。句意：我喜欢吃西红柿炒鸡蛋。动词 fry 与 tomatoes 之间是动宾关系，所以此处应用过去分词作定语，故将 frying 改为 fried。

3.考查情态动词用法。句意：并且我认为它一定很简单。must 是情态动词，后接动词原形，to 多余，故将 to 去掉。

4.考查非谓语动词。句意：我妈妈告诉我如何准备这道菜。分析句子可知，“how+不定式”作 told 的宾语，to 是不定式符号，后应接动词原形，故将 preparing 改为 prepare。

5.考查连词。句意：首先我把西红柿切成块，并把它们放在一边。I cut the tomatoes into pieces 与 put them aside 之间是并列关系，应使用 and 连接，故将 but 改为 and。

6.考查名词复数。句意：下一步我把鸡蛋打到一个碗里，然后用筷子快速搅拌。chopstick 是可数名词，意为“筷子”，通常以复数形式出现，故将 chopstick 改为 chopsticks。

7.考查介词。句意：之后我把油倒进一个平底锅，然后开火。根据 I poured oil into a pan 及常识可知，

把油倒进锅里后应是打开炉子，所以此处应使用短语 **turn on**，故将 **off** 改为 **on**。

8.考查连词。句意：我耐心等待，直到油烧热。此处是指“直到”油烧热，应使用 **until/till** 引导时间状语从句，故将 **unless** 改为 **until/till**。

9.考查冠词。句意：然后我把西红柿和打好的鸡蛋一起放进平底锅。此处特指上文提到的 **pan**，所以其前应加定冠词 **the**，故在 **pan** 前 **the**。

10.考查代词。句意：“不是那样。”我的妈妈尽力阻止我，但是失败了。根据上文可知，是作者一个人做菜，此处指妈妈尽力阻止“我”，应使用第一人称单数的宾格，故将 **us** 改为 **me**。

2020·新课标II

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Thank you for your letter, what really made me happy. I'm glad to know that you've come China to learn kung fu in a school in my hometown. I'm surely you'll have a good time. Actually, I start to learn kung fu when I was seven years old, for I have long been out of practice. Luckily, I will go home in two weeks for summer vacations. Then I can spare some time to learn it again, such that we can practice together on every day. Best of luck with yours learning kung fu in China. See you sooner.

【答案】1.what→which

2.come 后加 to

3.surely→sure

4.start→started

5.for→but / yet

6.vacations→vacation

7.such→so

8.去掉 on

9.yours→your / you

10. sooner→soon

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章作者给他的朋友回信。很高兴听说他的朋友在学功夫，也很期待能和他一起学习中国功夫。1.考查非限制性定语从句。句意：谢谢你的来信，你的信真正让我开心。分析句子，逗号后的从句为非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 **your letter**，关系词在从句中作主语，指物，**that** 不能引导非限制性定语从句。故将 **what** 改为 **which**。

2. 考查固定搭配。句意：我很高兴知道你来中国在我家乡的一所学校学习功夫。分析句子，此处 **come** 为不及物动词，后接宾语是需加相应介词。**come to** 译为“来到”是固定短语。故在 **come** 和 **China** 之间加 **to**。

3. 考查形容词。句意：我相信你会玩得很开心的。分析句子，此处 **be** 动词 **am** 后面需用形容词作表语。故将 **surely** 改为 **sure**。

4.考查时态。句意：事实上，我七岁时就开始学功夫了。分析句子，此处动词 **start** 讲述的是 7 岁的时候，动词应该用过去时。故将 **start** 改为 **started**。

5.考查连词。句意：但我早就不练习了。分析句子，此处前句提到“我 7 岁开始学功夫”，后句提到“很久没有练习了”。此处前后应是转折关系。故将 **for** 改为 **but / yet**。

6.考查不可数名词。句意：幸运的是，两周后我就要回家过暑假。分析句子，**vacation** 译为“假期”是个不可数名词，后面不可加 **s** 表示复数。**Summer vacation** 译为“暑期”是固定搭配。故将 **vacations** 改为 **vacation**。

7.考查副词。句意：然后我就可以抽出时间重新学习它，这样我们就可以每天一起练习。分析句子，此处应表示“以便；所以”。故将 **such** 改为 **so**。

8.考查介词。句意：我们就可以每天一起练习。介词 **on** 后接的是具体时间。**every day** 译为“每一天”，前不能用有任何介词修饰。故 **on** 多余，应去掉。

9.考查代词。句意：祝你在中国学习功夫好运。分析句子，**best luck of you** 译为“祝你好运”是固定短语。故将 **your** 改为 **you**。/句中的 **yours** 为名词性物主代词，不可修饰后面的动名词。故将 **yours** 改为 **your**。

10.考查固定短语。句意：希望尽快见到你。**See you soon** 译为“希望尽快见到你”，是固定短语。此处不需用比较级。故将 **sooner** 改为 **soon**。

2020·新课标III

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。

My mom is really concerning with the health of everyone in our families. In order to make surely all of us are in good health, and she makes specific plans for us. For example, every morning, my dad has to have the bowl of egg soup while I had to eat an apple. My dad don't like the soup and I don't enjoy apples. I tell my mom that if we're forced eat things, we may become ill.

But he insists on us eating healthy food. Understanding her good intentions, I eat all the food what is provided by Mom with appreciation.

【答案】

My mom is really concerning concerned with the health of everyone in our families family. In order to make surely sure all of us are in good health, ~~and~~ she makes specific plans for us. For example, every morning my dad has to have the a bowl of egg soup while I had have to eat an apple. My dad don't doesn't like the soup and I don't enjoy apples. I tell my mom that if we're forced to [^] eat things, we may become ill. he what But she insists on us eating healthy food. Understanding her good intentions, I eat all the food that is provided by Mom with appreciation.

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲了作者的妈妈坚持让全家人吃健康食物,确保每个人身体好。一开始,家人有些排斥。在母亲的坚持下,我充满感激地接受了母亲的好意。第一处:考查固定短语。句意:我的妈妈真的关心我们家庭里每个人的健康。be concerned with 关心,该短语是固定短语,所以 concerning 改成 concerned。

第二处:考查名词单复数。句意同上。family 当“家庭”讲时,是集合名词,这里表示“我们一个家庭”,所以用单数, families 改成 family。

第三处:考查固定短语。句意:为了确保我们所有人身体好,她为我们制定了特殊的计划。make sure 确保,该短语是固定短语,所以 surely 改成 sure。

第四处:考查简单句。句意同上。这是一个简单句,前面 in order to...作目的状语,不用连词 and,所以去掉 and。

第五处：考查冠词。句意：例如：每天早晨，我的父亲不得不喝一碗鸡蛋汤，然而，我不得不吃一个苹果。泛指“一碗鸡蛋汤”，bowl 以辅音音素开头，用不定冠词 a，所以 the 改成 a。

第六处：考查时态。根据时间状语 every morning，可知这里表示经常或反复发生的事情，用一般现在时，主语为 I，谓语动词要用原形。所以 had 改成 have。

第七处：考查主谓一致。句意：我爸爸不喜欢汤，我也不喜欢苹果。表示经常或反复发生的事情，用一般现在时。主语 my dad 是第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数，所以 don't 改成 doesn't。

第八处：考查固定句型。句意：我告诉我妈妈，如果我们被迫吃东西，我们可能会生病。be forced to do sth.被迫做某事，所以 forced 后面加 to。

第九处：考查代词。句意：但是她坚持让我们吃健康的食物。文中指“我的妈妈”，是女性，所以 he 改成 she。

第十处：考查定语从句。句意：出于对妈妈好意的理解，我满怀感激地吃着妈妈提供的所有食物。这里含有一个定语从句，先行词是 all the food，关系词在从句中作主语，指物，可用 that 或 which，先行词被 all 所修饰，只能使用 that，不能使用 which，且 what 不能引导定语从句，所以 what 改成 that。

2019·全国卷 I

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。

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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。

I became interesting in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon where I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly football fell just in front of me but almost hit me. I stopped the ball and kicked it hardly back to the playground. To everyone's surprising, the ball went into the net. All the football player on the playground cheered loudly, say that I had a talent for football. From now on, I started to play my football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

【答案】

I became interesting interested in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon where when I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly a football fell just in front of me but and almost hit me.

I stopped the ball and kicked it hardly hard back to the playground. To everyone's surprising surprise, the ball went into the net. All the football player players on the playground cheered loudly, say saying that I had a talent for football. From now then on, I started to play ~~my~~ football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了由于一次偶然的经历，自己喜欢上了踢足球。从此成了一名优秀球员。

第一处：【解析】考查形容词用法。“interest（使感兴趣；使关注）”的形容词有 interesting（使人感兴趣的）常修饰物；与 interested（表现出兴趣的）常修饰人。本句的意思为：多亏一个偶然的事件，我对踢足球产生了兴趣。主语是 I，故将 interesting 改为 interested。

第二处：【解析】考查定语从句。先行词 one afternoon 表示时间在定语从句中作状语，所以关系词使用 when。故将 where 改为 when。

第三处：【解析】考查冠词。名词 football 为可数名词，前边需要有限定词。这里 football 第一次出现，故在 football 前加 a。

第四处：【解析】考查连词。句意：突然一个足球落在我前边并且差点打到我。“足球落下来”与“打到我”两个动作是顺承关系，不是转折关系。故将 but 改为 and。

第五处：【解析】考查副词。“hard（努力地；费力地）”与“hardly（几乎不；几乎没有）”都为副词，但是词义不同。本句意思为：我挡住足球，并使劲地将它踢回操场。故将 hardly 改为 hard。

第六处：【解析】考查固定搭配。“to one's + 名词”在句中表示结果，“to one's surprise”意思为“使某人惊讶的是...”。故将 surprising 改为 surprise。

第七处：【解析】考查名词的数。“player（运动员）”为可数名词，所以 all（所有的）后需要用 player 的复数形式。故将 player 改为 players。

第八处：【解析】考查现在分词。本句句意：操场上所有的足球运动员大声欢呼，说我有足球天赋。句中谓语动词为 cheered，say 在这里作伴随状语。与主语 players 是主动关系，故将 say 改为 saying。

第九处：【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：从那时开始，我放学后跟同学一起踢足球。且“from now on（从

现在开始)”后边句子应该表示从现在开始所发生的动作或存在的情况，不能用一般过去时。此处后面是一般过去时，表示“从那时起”是 **from then on**，故将 **now** 改为 **then**。

第十处：【解析】考查固定搭配。“踢足球”的英语表达为“**play football**”，中间不能加冠词或者代词。故将 **my** 去掉。

2019·全国卷 II

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。

Since I was a kid, I've considered different job I would like to do. First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so coolly. Then, when I was in the five grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher too much. When I studied chemistry high school, I reconsidered mg goal or decided to be a doctor. They were two reasons for the decision. One was that I was amazing at the fact that a sick person could feel much more better after seeing a doctor. And the other is that I wanted to help people in need.

【答案】

Since I was a kid, I've considered different $\frac{\text{job}}{\text{jobs}}$ I would like to do. First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so $\frac{\text{coolly}}{\text{cool}}$. Then, when I was in the $\frac{\text{five}}{\text{fifth}}$ grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher $\frac{\text{too}}{\text{very/so}}$ much. When I studied chemistry $\frac{\wedge}{\text{in/at}}$ high school, I reconsidered my goal $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{and}}$ decided to be a doctor. $\frac{\text{They}}{\text{There}}$ were two reasons for the decision. One was that I was $\frac{\text{amazing}}{\text{amazed}}$ at the fact that a sick person could feel much ~~more~~ better after seeing a doctor. And the other $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{was}}$ that I wanted to help people in need.

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了从小到大自己的职业梦想随着求学经历不断改变的过程。

第一处：【解析】考查名词的数。“job（工作；职业）”为可数名词，用 different（不同的）修饰时意思为不同种类的工作，应该用名词的复数形式。故将 job 改为 jobs。

第二处：【解析】考查形容词的用法。句中的“looked（看起来...样）”为系动词，系动词后需用形容词作表语。故将 coolly 改为 cool。

第三处：【解析】考查序数词。年级、班级是按数字顺序排列的，所以“在几年级”中的数词需要用序数词。故将 five 改为 fifth。

第四处：【解析】考查副词。句意：在五年级的时候，因为我非常喜欢我的英语老师，所以我想变成一名老师。“so much”在句中一般表达肯定意思，可与 that 连用表示“如此...以至于”。而“too much”表太多，一般与 to 搭配，表达否定意思“太...以至于不能...”。本句话表达肯定意思，非常 so much 或 very much，故将 too 改为 very/so。

第五处：【解析】考查介词。“在高中”需要用介词 in 或者 at，故在 high school 前加 in/at。

第六处：【解析】考查连词。句意：在高中化学的时候，我重新考虑了自己的目标并决定变成一名医生。“重新考虑”与“决定变成一名医生”之间是顺承关系，不是选择关系。故将 or 改为 and。

第七处：【解析】考查 there be 句型。句意：有两个原因可以解释这个决定。句中的 they 在前边句中找不到指代关系，且后边句子中的 one 与 the other 是对这两个原因的解释。故将 they 改为 there。

第八处：【解析】考查形容词用法。“amaze（使惊奇；使惊愕）”形容词形式有 amazed（大为惊奇）与 amazing（令人大为惊奇的）。本句话中主语为 I，句意：病人看完医生就会感觉好很多，对此我感到惊奇，而不是我令别人惊奇。故将 amazing 改为 amazed。

第九处：【解析】考查形容词比较级。句中 better 为 well（健康；身体好）的比较级形式，多音节的形容词或副词构成比较级用 more 加形容词或副词，即 more 不能与 better 连用。故将 more 去掉。

第十处：【解析】考查一般过去时。本篇文章使用的全是一般过去时，且与最后一句并列的“one was that...”用的也是一般过去时，所以最后一句话时态应为一般过去时。讲述当时做决定时的原因。故将 is 改为 was。

2019·全国卷 III

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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。

I've had many dreams since I was a child. Now my dream is to opens a cafe. Though it may appear simple, it required a lot of ideas and efforts. What I want is not just an ordinarily cafe but a very special one. I want my cafe have a special theme such as like "Tang Dynasty". In the cafe, customers will enjoy yourselves in the historical environment what is created for them. If I succeed in manage one, I will open more. I wish to have a chain of cafes in many different city. Each of my cafes will have a different theme and an unique style.

【答案】

I've had many dreams since I was a child. Now my dream is to opens
open a cafe. Though it may appear simple, i
required
t requires a lot of ideas and efforts. What I want is not just an ordinarily
ordinary cafe but a very special one. I want my
^
cafe to have a special theme such as ~~like~~ "Tang Dynasty". In the cafe, customers will enjoy yourselves
themselves in the
historical environment what
that / which is created for them. If I succeed in manage
managing one, I will open more. I wish
to have a chain of cafes in many different city
cities . Each of my cafes will have a different theme and an
a unique style.

【详解】

第一处：【解析】考查不定式的用法。不定式做表语，to 后用动词原形。故把 opens 改为 open。

第二处：【解析】考查动词的时态。短文的主体时态都是现代时。故把 required 改为 requires。

第三处：【解析】考查形容词的用法。修饰名词 cafe，应用形容词。ordinarily 是副词。故把 ordinarily 改为 ordinary。

第四处：【解析】考查动词的固定搭配。want sb to do sth“ 想要某人做某事”。故在 have 前加 to。

第五处：【解析】考查介词的用法。such as 和 like 都是用来举例子，重复了。故把 like 删除。

第六处：【解析】考查代词的用法。customers 是句子的主语，故把 yourselves 改为 themselves。

第七处：【解析】考查定语从句。先行词 environment 在从句中做主语，指物，关系代词用 that/which。
故 把 what 改为 that/which。

第八处：【解析】考查动词的固定搭配。succeed in doing something“成功的做了某事”。故把 manage 改为 managing。

第九处：【解析】考查名词的用法。many different 后跟可数名词的复数形式。故把 city 改为 cities。

第十处：【解析】考查冠词的用法。an 用在元音音素前，a 用在辅音因素前。unique 是以辅音音素开头的单词，前用 a。故把 an 改为 a。

2018·全国卷 I

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。

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2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I find a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and another animals. Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of chicken. They also had a small pond which they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by sell the fish. I felt happily that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return for every two years, but he agreed.

【答案】

During my last winter holiday, I went to [^]the countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I ~~find~~ found a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and ~~another~~ other animals. Last winter when I went ~~here~~ there again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of ~~chicken~~ chickens. They also had a small pond [^]in ~~or~~ which they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by ~~sell~~ selling the fish. I felt ~~happily~~ happy that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return ~~for~~ every two years, ~~but~~ and he agreed.

【文章大意】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在去年寒假期间和父亲去乡下拜访爷爷奶奶过程中的所见所闻，由此讲述了乡下的巨大变化。

第一处：countryside 前加 the 考查冠词。去年寒假，我和父亲去乡下拜访爷爷奶奶。此处特指去的是乡下，故加定冠词 the。

第二处：find 改成 found 考查动词时态。根据文章中的 During my last winter holiday 可知，事件发生在过去，故用一个过去时。故将 find 改成 found。

第三处：another 改成 other 考查形容词的用法。他们住在一个小房子里，院子里有狗、鸭子和其他牲畜。根据句意可知，将 another 改成 other。

第四处：here 改成 there 考查副词及语意理解。去年冬天我又一次去了那里。故将 here 改成 there。

第五处：chicken 改成 chickens 考查名词复数。他们拥有一个大的独立住宅，还养了许多只鸡。根据前文的 dozens of 可知，其后用名词复数形式。

第六处：which 改成 in which 或 where 考查定语从句的关系词。他们还有一个小池塘，里面养着鱼。此处 a small pond 是先行词，其在后面的定语从句中作地点状语，故用 in which 或 where。

第七处：sell 改成 selling 考查动名词。去年夏天他们通过卖鱼挣了一大笔钱。此处介词 by 后用动名词，故用 selling。

第八处：happily 改成 happy 考查形容词作表语。他们的生活有了很大提高，我感到很高兴。此处形容词作表语，故将 happily 改成 happy。

第九处：删除 for 考查介词的用法。时间名词有 every, each, last 等词修饰时，其前不用介词。故删除 for。

第十处：but 改成 and 考查并列连词的用法。我计划每两年回来一次，他同意了。此处是并列关系，故将 but 改成 and。

2018·全国卷 II

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、删改或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ)，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 little, Friday's night was our family game night. After supper, we would play card games of all sort in the sitting room. As the kid, I loved to watch cartoons, but no matter how many times I asked to watching them, my parents would not to let me. They would say to us that playing card games would help my brain. Still I unwilling to play the games for them sometimes. I didn't realize how right my parents are until I entered high school. The games my parents taught me where I was a child turned out to be very useful later in my life.

【答案】

When I was little, $\frac{\text{Friday's}}{\text{Friday}}$ night was our family game night. After supper, we would play card games of all $\frac{\text{sort}}{\text{sorts}}$ in the sitting room. As $\frac{\text{the}}{\text{a}}$ kid, I loved to watch cartoons, but no matter how many times I asked to $\frac{\text{watching}}{\text{watch}}$ them, my parents would not ~~to~~ let me. They would say to $\frac{\text{us}}{\text{me}}$ that playing card games would help my brain. Still I $\frac{\text{^}}{\text{was}}$ unwilling to play the games $\frac{\text{for}}{\text{with}}$ them sometimes. I didn't realize how right my parents $\frac{\text{are}}{\text{were}}$ until I entered high school. The games my parents taught me $\frac{\text{where}}{\text{when}}$ I was a child turned out to be very useful later in my life.

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者的个人经历。小时候周五夜晚家长不允许作者看卡通片，而是让他和他们一块儿玩扑克牌游戏。长大后作者才明白，这些纸牌游戏在后来的生活中很有用。

第一处：考查名词。名词作定语，往往表明被修饰名词的时间、地点、类别、目的或用途、材料或来源等。名词所有格作定语则强调与被修饰的词的所有关系或表示逻辑上的谓语关系。此处表示“星期五晚上”，并不是所有关系，故把 Friday's 改为 Friday。

第二处：考查名词单复数。all 表示三者或三者以上，后用名词复数。故把 sort 改为 sorts。

第三处：考查冠词。这里表示“作为一个孩子”，a 用在表示泛指的单数名词前，the 表示特指。故把 the 改为 a。

第四处：考查动词不定式。句意：无论我要求多少次要去看（卡通片）。用不定式表示目的。故把 watching 改为 watch。

第五处：考查情态动词。would 后跟动词原形，故把 to 删除。

第六处：考查代词。句意：他们会对我说玩纸牌有助于大脑。偷换人称代词，是对“我”说，前面提到的 I，而不是 we。故把 us 改为 me。

第七处：考查固定搭配。be unwilling to do sth.意为“不愿意做某事，不情愿做某事”。本文介绍的是过去的情况，故用过去时。所以在 unwilling 前加 was。

第八处：考查介词。play the games with sb.表示“和某人一块玩游戏”，故把 for 改为 with。

第九处：考查时态。根据上下文语境可知此处要用一般过去时。故把 are 改为 were。

第十处：考查宾语从句的连接词。句意：当我是个孩子的时候我父母教给我的纸牌游戏在我日后的生活中证明非常有用。宾语从句连接词并不是表示地点状语，而是时间状语。故把 where 改为 when。

2018·全国卷 III

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、删改或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（Λ），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。

It was Monday morning, and the writing class had just begin. Everyone was silent, wait to see who would be called upon to read his and her paragraph aloud. Some of us were confident and eager take part in the class activity, others were nervous and anxious. I had done myself homework but I was shy. I was afraid that to speak in front of a larger group of people. At that moment, I remembered that my father once said, "The classroom is a place for learning and that include leaning from textbooks, and mistake as well." Immediate, I raised my hand.

【答案】

It was Monday morning, and the writing class had just $\frac{\text{begin}}{\text{begun}}$. Everyone was silent, $\frac{\text{wait}}{\text{waiting}}$ to see who would be called upon to read his $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ her paragraph aloud. Some of us were confident and eager $\frac{\text{^}}{\text{to}}$ take part in the class activity, others were nervous and anxious. I had done $\frac{\text{myself}}{\text{my / the}}$ homework but I was shy. I was afraid ~~that~~ to speak in front of a $\frac{\text{larger}}{\text{large}}$ group of people. At that moment, I remembered that my father once said, "The classroom is a place for learning and that $\frac{\text{include}}{\text{includes}}$ leaning from textbooks, and $\frac{\text{mistake}}{\text{mistakes}}$ as well."

Immediate
Immediately, I raised my hand.

【文章大意】本文为记叙文。文章主要介绍了写作课上作者克服恐惧心理主动回答问题的故事。

第一处：考查时态构成。根据语境可知，句子用过去完成时，过去完成时的构成是 **had done**，所以 **begin** 要改为 **begun**。

第二处：考查非谓语动词。根据句子成分分析，本句有谓语为 **was**，而且没有连词，与主语是主动关系，所以 **wait** 要用非谓语 **waiting**，表伴随。

第三处：考查连词。句意：每个人都沉默了，等着看谁会被要求朗读他或她的段落。一次只能叫一个人，男女两者是选择关系，故把 **and** 改为 **or**。

第四处：考查固定搭配。**be eager to do sth** 渴望做某事，故 **eager** 后加 **to**。

第五处：考查代词。句意：我已经完成了自己的作业。表示“我的”用 **my** 不用 **myself**，或改为定冠词 **the** 也可以。

第六处：考查固定结构。**be afraid to do** 害怕做某事，所以 **that** 为多余，删掉。

第七处：考查比较级。句意：我不敢在一大群人面前说话。这里没有比较的意思，故把 **larger** 改为 **large**。

第八处：考查主谓一致。**that** 作主语，谓语动词用第三人称单数 **includes**。

第九处：考查名词单复数。错误不是一个，所以要用复数。

第十处：考查副词。此处要用副词在句中做状语修饰整个句子，故把 **immediate** 改为 **immediately**。

