



精锐教育学科教师辅导教案

学员编号:	年 级:	课 时 数:
学员姓名:	辅导科目: 英语	学科教师:
授课类型	T	C 高三短文改错专题
教学目标	归纳总结短文改错中的错误类型, 并进行相应的练习实践, 达到提高改错水平的目的	
星级	★★★	
授课日期及时段		

教学内容

专题-短文改错



一、芝麻开门

(建议 2 分钟)

同学们, 综观近几年浙江高考短文改错题, 我们发现难度都不大, 错误都是平常常见的一些情况, 我们归纳出常见的改错十大思路是: 一致关系、连接手段、平行结构、非谓语动词形式、删除冗言、冠词使用, 名词数与格, 词语搭配, 词性分辨, 行文逻辑等, 接下来就结合高考试题对这十大思路分析。



二、夺宝奇兵

(建议 30 分钟)



一.一致关系

短文改错中所涉及到的一致关系包括主谓一致、时态一致和代词指代一致。谓语动词的单、复数形式要与句子的主语在人称和数上保持一致, 动词的时态要与时间状语或上下文的时态保持一致, 代词所指的内容与其先行词在词性和数方面以及与其自身的指代, 要在意义上保持一致。例如:



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一、动词形

主要包括两类错误：动词的时态和语态错误，以及主、谓不一致的错误

2007 四川卷：

When he gets home, he saw the animal waiting at the door, still wearing his jacket with the wallet in the pocket.

2007 天津卷：

In Grade Eight I took physics. In one test I get only 36 percent of the answers correct.

2006 安徽卷：

Anyone can borrow books if he or she wish.

[练习]

1. After they had chose the books they wished to read, the instructor told them the principal points he wanted them to note.
2. Not only the students but also the teacher like the film.
3. I will like to know where you were born.
4. I would like you read it again.
5. My father mustn' t have said such a thing.
6. When our six children were young , suppertime is always being interrupted .
7. Growing up is not easy. Sometimes all that is need is someone to rely on .
8. The bike outside my house is belonged to Tom.



二、名词数



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指名词单、复数形式的用法错误。



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2007 陕西卷: Personally, I found most lesson rather uninteresting.

2008 浙江卷: A nearby company was looking for students with good handwriting to write addresses on envelope .The pay was 10 cents per envelope.

2006 福建卷: If you have interests in it, reply to me soon.

2006 陕西卷: They have all sorts of course. I' m sure you will find one you like it.

2006 重庆卷: In summer, the sea under the blue skies is even more beautiful.

注意常见的不可数名词如: furniture, fun, homework, paper, news, progress, trouble, work (工作), advice 等

[练习]

- 1.The book will give you all the informations you need.
2. He is on good term with me.
3. He is a generous fellow, and will soon make friend with you again. They did not want me to do any work at family
4. He sent his daughter to a girl' s high school.
5. Give me three spoonful of sugar.
6. Aunt Mary returned home after ten year' s absence.
- 7.He had no ideas that the kitchen was not for guests .

此类题的错误设置一般包括以下几个方面:

- (1) 可名词与不可数名词的混用.
- (2) 用于固定词组中的一些名词的 用法 .
- (3) 同义词或反义词的混用 .

【 解决办法】



1. 理清可数与不可数名词之间的区别与联系 .
2. 记清一些用于固定词组中名词的特殊用法 .
3. 结合语境认真分辨同义名词或近义名词 .



三、注意形和副

1. 修饰名词, be 动词, 系动词要用形容词
2. 修饰动词, 形容词, 整个句子用副词
3. 比较级和最高级的使用

2007 浙江卷: I got to the finishing line first. I won the race. I felt very proudly of myself.

2006 福建卷: We can hear birds singing happy all around.

2008 全国卷 II: I will learn more about the history of the Olympics as good as the 2008 Olympic games.

2006 辽宁卷: She was usual patient with her students and never made them disappointed.

[练习]

1. Unfortunate, there are too many people in my family.
2. You should be respectable towards your teachers.
3. I am absolutely incapable to tell a lie.
4. You must make your parents happily.
5. He looked differently after his return from Europe.
6. The number of girls is very few.
7. They came back lately and had some tea .



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8. The two men threw all their equipment into the water to make the balloon light.



9. The new person on the job feels more better after he or she has played tennis with other people in the office.

考点剖析：

- (1) 形容词和副词的混用，是短文改错中常见的考点之一。
- (2) 比较级和最高级的混用或误用。
- (3) 比较级和最高级修饰语的误用以及近义词的误用。

【解决方案】

- (1) 熟知形容词和副词的句法功能。
- (2) 理清短文中形容词和副词比较等级的关系。
- (3) 结合短文内容，准确使用形容词和副词。



四、代词格，细领悟

单数 复数

形容词性物主代词 my your his her its our your their

名词性物主代词 mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs

[考点剖析]

此类题的错误设置一般包括以下几个方面：

- 1) 代词指代的人或事物前后不一致的错误。
- 2) “it” 一词的不当使用(包括用于从句中或作形式主语或宾语)。
- 3) 不定代词或反身代词的误用。

【解决方案】

- (1) 顺藤摸瓜，理清短文中代词的指代关系，注意联系上下文。



(2) 系统掌握 it 的各种用法 .



(3) 准确把握不定代词在文中的正确使用。

2007 全国 I: I was only about six when he held his hand out to me. I took it in me and we walked.

2008 全国 II: I should be able to tell visitors about our history and culture and show them their great achievement.

2007 陕西: Just at that time I woke up and found me still in bed!

[练习]

1. Knowledge is there for whomever will seek it.
2. Whom do you think is the writer of this book?
3. His brother's case is quite different from me.
4. People find increasingly difficult to make their living.
5. He is taller than any one in his class.
6. I spoke a man who I thought to be my cousin.
7. I read your e-mail to my parents and showed them the photo you sent it to me .
8. I hope that both you two could come and visit us some time soon .
9. Those fresh men finally learned to solve the problems by them.



五、习惯用法要记住

主要考查习惯搭配方面的基础知识，其错误表现形式主要有三种：多词、少词和搭配错误。

考点剖析：

- (1) 在一些固定短语中，介词的误用 是很常见的题型 .
- (2) 介词与连词或副词的混用.



(3) 及物动词之后介词的多用或不及物动词之后介词的漏用.

【解析方案】

- (1) 平时的学习中注意积累语言知识，特别是一些固定搭配的记忆 .
- (2) 强化语法训练，分清连词，副词和介词之间的区别和句法功能 .
- (3) 语法知识的记忆和语感的培养结合起来 .

如下面的一些错误

catch a sight of	lose my heart
in hurry	in Sunday afternoon
such many people	in a short

[练习]

1. Don' t approach to a work of art in such a spirit.
2. The boy was absorbed building a dam in the brook.
3. I was impressed at the zeal with which he spoke of the plan.
4. The gentleman insisted at my receiving the money.
5. At last we reached to the village at the foot of the hill
6. Because the help you gave me that summer , my life changed.
7. When a young man starts to earn his own living , he can no longer expect others to pay his food .
8. I imagine you' ll be at vacation yourself by that time.



六、句子成分多分析



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不同的句子成分要用不同的词类；不同的语境要选择不同的词语。只有对句子结构和成分作细致的分析，才能找出用词不当的错误。

2008 年安徽卷：She looked at me and started to laugh. “How are you laughing?” I asked.

2007 天津卷：I was lucky enough to have a teacher which didn't take my bad grades as a judgment of my abilities, but ...

[练习]

1. My roommate lives in a small town in central Missouri, a quiet town which I would like to live myself.
2. The United States is composed of fifty states, two of those are separated from the others by land or water.
3. These photos will show you how our village looks like .
4. I cannot make sense of that he said at the meeting.



二、连接手段

连接不当会造成上下文不衔接，英语中句与句连接一般使用并列连词或从属连词。或若并列句，要判断句与句之间是并列、转折、选择、递进关系，还是让步关系。、从而选择恰当的连词，若为复合句，首先应判断内含何种从句，然后根据主、从句之间的关系判断连接词的使用是否正确，是否有遗漏或多余现象，要注意句子结构的完整性。例如：

1. (01 春季) I think I like those classes because I felt that they helped me understand what the world works.
2. (01 春季) In one class, I learned it rained.
3. (02 春季) For example, when he bought a chocolate cake he put in a secret place where I couldn't find.
4. (NMET 02) It was about noon we arrived at the foot of the mountain.
5. I came into the living room and saw one of them just go through the kitchen door but turn on



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the light.



6. He will stay there one and two days.
7. There may not be much choice between this one or that.

考点剖析:

- (1) 并列连 but ,and ,or, so 等词的混用, 常常出现在改错题中。
- (2) 并列连词和从属连词的混用。
- (3) 平行结构方面的错误。



三、平行结构

平行结构是指两个或更多的具有相似或相同的句法功能的词、词组或从句并列在一起的结构, 在表达相互平行的概念时, 要使用相同的语法结构, 即动词与动词并列, 形容词与形容词并列, 不定式与不定式并列, 短语与短语并列。平行结构常使用等立连词and, but, or或连词词组not only...but also..., not.. but, either...or..., neither...nor..., as well as 等。例如:

- 1、(NMET2002)As we climbed the mountain, we fed monkeys, visiting temples and told stories.
- 2、(NMET2003) I followed her advice and should put down 100 words or so each day.
- 3、(NMET2003) She liked it very much and reads it to the class.



四、非谓语动词形式

主要考查不定式符号 to 的多余或遗漏, to 是介词还是不定式符号, 现在分词与过去分词、动名词等。

考点剖析: 此类题的错误设置一般包括以下几个方面:

- (1) 谓语动词与非谓语动词的混用.
- (2) 非谓语动词之间的混用.



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