# 高一英语短文改错技巧精选5篇(高一英语短文改错 技巧精选5篇翻译)

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## 范文网,为你加油喝彩!

短文改错是集语法知识与语言技能为一体的综合性英语试题 ,旨在考查学生对语言的评价与校正的能力以及对词汇、语法和语篇三要素的把握能力。下面是小编精心为大家整理的5篇《高一英语短文改错技巧》 ,希望能够对困扰您的问题有一定的启迪作用。

高一英语短文改错技巧 篇一

短文改错解题思路以及检查原则

- 1、 句中各部分结构是否完整,特别每个句子要有动词;
- 2、 谓语动词时态和语态;
- 3、非谓语动词用法;
- 4、名词单复数,格使用是否对;
- 5、定冠词和不定冠词是否对;
- 6、代词格和性使用是否对;
- 7、定语从句中关系代词、关系副词是否准确;
- 8、并列句中并列连词、主从复合句中从属连词是否得当。

短文改错解题四大原则

改动要以最少为原则;

虚词要以添加或删除为原则;

实词要以改变词形为原则:

要以保持句子原意为原则。

#### 解题注意要点以及能力培养

- 1、核对错项的时候若的确有一时难以改出地方可参考所改动项是否基本符合"1:1:8"比例。即多一词1个缺词1个错词8个。
- 2、 核对改正语法项目是否重复。因短文改错往往覆盖面广因此一般不会出现重复考查某个语法点现象。
- 3、 核对答题符号是否规范,位置是否准确,看有无遗漏符号以及忽略字母大小写和拼写问题。

#### 解题思路(三步解题法)

第一步:快速浏览全文并把握文章主要时态、人称及文章主旨大意,顺便标记一眼能看出的错误 。

第二步:细读文章找出错误并改正。一般结合文章上下文以及出题规律做题。

第三步:代入正确答案通读全文看是否通顺。

高一英语短文改错知识点 篇二

错词的情况最为复杂,大致可分为虚词选择错误、实词词形错误、同(近)义、形似词选择错误等。

#### 虚词选择错误

介词或副词选择错误:这种情况极为复杂,各种情况都有可能。这里只提供几组作为参考:b efore / ago, among / between, after / in, below / under, on / above / over, across / through, except / besides, with / in (用), to / for (对于), like / as 等。

连词选择错误或连词与介词混淆。如:because / for(since, as) , if / whether, if / unless, so as / so that, hardly ... when / no sooner... than, while / when, till / until等。

感叹句用词选择错误:how/what。

冠词选择错误:a/an,a(an)/the。

#### 实词词形错误

名词词形错误:名词的单复数形式,特别注意不规则名词的复数形式;名词的所有格,特别注意不规则复数名词的所有格,如:the children's;名词所有格的绝对形式。如:My son is older than my elder brother's.

动词词形错误:不规则动词的过去式、过去分词形式错误,特别注意几组易于混淆的词,如

:lie(躺) / lie(说谎) / lay;hang(挂) / hang(绞死);find / found(建立);fall / fell(砍倒);bear(忍受) / bear(生育)等的过去式与过去分词。非谓语动词用法的选择,特别是充当状语、表语、定语或宾语补足语时是用过去分词还是现在分词(取决于主语、名词中心词与宾语的关系);在 to 后是用不定式还是动名词(取决于to是介词还是小品词);以及在并列结构中后面动词的形式,必须与第 1

个动词保持一致。谓语动词时态形式的选择,是现在时还是过去时还是其他时态;情态动词和will(would), shall (should)等助动词后面的动词形式的选择(只能用原形)。

形容词与副词词形错误:是用原级、比较级还是级 , 是加 more, most 还是加 -er, -est 构成比较级和级。

词性选择错误:不同的词性充当不同的句子成分,要注意实词的词性是否适合其功能,不符合则应换用适当的派生词。其中特别要注意:连系动词后常用形容词充当表语,而不用副词。如:He feels cold. 作状语用副词,而不用形容词。如:He works well.

同义词、近义词、形似词选择错误

### 这里举一些常见的例子:

accept / receive, alive, living / lively, allow / let, alone / lonely, aloud / loudly, already / yet / still, also / too / either, number / amount / quantity, answer / reply, asleep / sleepy / sleeping, bring / take / fetch / carry, clothes / clothing, deep / deeply, cost / spend / take / pay, hard / hardly, high / highly, job / work, late / lately, lend / borrow, raise / rise, say / speak / tell / talk, sit / seat, sound / noise / voice

#### 高一英语短文改错技巧 篇三

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。

二。名词数

指名词单、复数形式的用法错误。常表现为将名词复数写成单数。

三。区分形和副

及区分形容词和副词在句子中的作用和具体用法。这也是高考短文改错的常考点。

四。非谓动词细辨别

这是考查最多的错误形式之一。主要有分词和动名词类错误,也包括不定式类错误。

五。 习惯用法要记住

主要考查习惯搭配方面的基础知识。这也是历年高考的`常考点,其错误表现形式主要有三种: 多词、少词和搭配错误。 例如: It was very kind for them to meet me at the railway station and... (of)

We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead ourselves. (of)

#### 六。句子成分多分析

不同的句子成分要用不同的词类;不同的语景要选择不同的词语。这些都有待我们对句子结构和句子成分作细致的分析,才能找出用词不当的错误。

#### 七。逻辑错误须关注

与句子的上、下文不一致,甚至相矛盾,属于逻辑性错误。如称谓上的张冠李戴,人名、地名、 时间、方位等方面的错误,常是这类错误的考查对象。

#### 高一英语短文改错知识点 篇四

#### 缺一介词

有些动词后有时有介词,有时没有介词,可能混淆而缺一介词。如:attend a meeting, 但 attend (to) the patient; prepare breakfast, 但 prepare (for) the exam; join us, 但 join (in) a game.

表语形容词通常具有动词意义,很可能误以为是动词而漏掉介词。如:be afraid (of) nothing, be present (at) the meeting, be sure (about) it。

except, instead of, from, since, till, until 后面可跟另一介词词组充当介词宾语,可能会漏掉第 2 个介词。如:He came on foot instead of (by) bike. big bear ran out from (behind) a tree.

hundreds, thousands 等后面可能漏掉 of。类似的还有millions (of), dozens (of), scores (of)

#### 缺一连词

汉语常用意合法,分句与分句之间往往不用连词,但英语里不行。如:

It began to rain, (and) they had to stop the match. (如果中间用分号可不用连词)

It was late, (so) we went home.

You like sports, (while) I 'd rather read.

He looked for the key, (but) didn 't find it.

受汉语影响,并列动词词组之间可能缺一个and。如:

She smiled (and) said good-bye to her father.

名词性从句 that分句置于句首或作同位语时不可缺少连词。如:

(That) she is beautiful is known to us all.

We heard the news (that) our team had won.

even 后可能缺少 if 或 though。如:

He walks as (if 或 though) he were drunk.

缺一代词

充当定语从句主语的关系代词不能缺少。如:

The accident (that) happened yesterday was very serious.

英语中用来替代前面的"the + 名词"的that (单数)和those (复数),在汉语中往往很可能漏掉。如:

The population of China is much larger than (that) of Japan.

These shirts are expensive, but (those) which we saw the other day were even more expensive.

缺一助动词或连系动词 be

表语不是名词时,可能缺少连系动词 be,因为汉语在这种情况下不用"是"。如:

He (is) afraid of his father.

The match (is) over.

被动语态中缺少助动词 be , 成了主动语态。如:

He has (been) asked to sing in English.

完成体中缺少助动词 have,成了一般过去时。如:

We realized that we (had) lost our way.

They (have) lived here since 1980.

在倒装句中缺少助动词或情态动词。如:

Hardly (had) I reached the bus stop when the bus started.

Seldom (do) I get invited into the office alone.

Only in this way (can) you learn English well.

缺一冠词

在 such 或 so + 形容词与单数可数名词连用时,不可缺 a (an)。如:

He is such (an) honest boy that all of us like him.

This is so good (a) book that I read it again.

表示"有些"时, little, few前面不可缺少a。如:

Don't hurry. There is (a) little time left.

many 前有 great, good 时,要加 a。如: (a) great many people.若 many 后接单数名词,中间须有 a (an)。如:Many (a) man has tried it before.

一些不可数名词前,有形容词修饰表示"一种(场)等"时,要加a(an)。如:

It 's (a) famous Chinese tea.

There was (a) heavy rain last night.

用专有名词表示"一个像(叫).....的人"时,用a(an),如:

He wished to be (a) Lei Feng.

(A) Mr Wang called you up just now.

" 形容词比较级 + of the two... " 前必须用 the。如:

He is (the) better one of the two.

缺小品词 to

不定式充当各种成分,一般都不能缺少 to。如:

She went there (to) see her mother.

He asked me not (to) go there.

I have something important (to) tell you.

make, let, have, see, hear, notice, observe, watch 等动词变成被动语态时,充当主语补足语的不定式前的 to需还原。如: She was made (to) do heavy work.

The blind man was seen (to) cross the street.

高一英语短文改错知识点 篇五

高一英语短文改错常考知识点:主谓一致

从广义来说,英语中的一致问题涉及多个方面,如主谓一致、人称的一致、并列结构的前后一致等。由于人称的一致已归入"代词"考点、并列结构的前后一致已分别归入非谓语 < www. > 动词、时态等,所以这里只归纳主谓一致问题。

#### 真题单句归纳:

(1) Bill was standing at the side of the car, talking to two men who was

helping him to repair it. (was 改为were,因先行词 two men 是复数,所以修饰该先行词的定语从句的谓语动词也应用复数)

#### (全国卷)

(2) Playing football not only makes us grow up tall and strong but also give

us a sense of fair play and team spirit.(give 改为 gives,它与makes

为平行结构,构成并列谓语动词)

(3) But then there is always more mysteries to look into. (is 改为 are, 因其后的

mysteries 为复数,故谓语动词要用复数) (北京春季卷)

(4) One evening she told me that something happened when their parents was

out. (was改为were,因为主语their parents是复数,所以不用was要用were)(福建卷)

它山之石可以攻玉,以上就是t7t8美文号为大家整理的5篇《高一英语短文改错技巧》,希望可以 对您的写作有一定的参考作用,更多精彩的范文样本、模板格式尽在t7t8美文号。

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