

《高考英语短文改错真题含答案解析（2022-2024）》

2021年全国乙卷

第一节 短文改错 (共10小题;每小题1分, 满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换作文, 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。

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!

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!

答案及解析:

1. dish → dishes

解析: doing the dish 应改为 doing the dishes, 表示洗碗这一复数概念。

2. tidying → tidy

解析：and 连接两个并列的动名词，所以应将 tidying 改为 tidy，保持动词形式一致。

3. whatever → whenever

解析：根据句意，应该是在必要的时候 tidy up my own bedroom，所以 whatever 应改为 whenever。

4. a lot → a lot from

解析：benefit a lot from 是固定搭配，意为“从...中受益很多”。

5. was → is

解析：全文使用的是一般现在时，所以 was 应改为 is。

6. are like → like

解析：根据句意，应该是指做他们喜欢的事情，而 like 意为“喜欢”时是实义动词，前面无需加 be 动词所以 are like 应改为 like。

7. most → more

解析：因 what's more 为固定搭配，意为“而且；另外”。解析：What's most 应改为 What's more，意为“更重要的是”。

8. mentally → mental

解析：relaxation 是名词，所以前面应该用形容词 mental 修饰。

9. our → my

解析：全文都是使用第一人称单数，因此此处应为“我的(my)”观点。

10. hopes → hope

解析：本句省略了主语 I，故用第一人称。

2021年全国甲卷

第一节 短文改错 (共10小题;每小题1分，满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换作文，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。

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.

答案及解析：

1. are → is

解析：one of the questions后面跟单数动词is，因为one是单数。

2. go → go to

解析：go to是固定搭配，表示“去某个地方”。

3. friend → friends

解析：由Many students及classmates可知，这里要用friend的复数形式。

4. 删掉turn后的out

解析：turn out to是错误搭配，正确的是turn to sb for help是，表示“求助于”。

5. little → few

解析：a little修饰不可数名词，而这里应该修饰可数名词people，所以使用few。

6. our → their

解析：前后都是第三人称，此处也应用第三人称。

7. talk → talking

解析：dislike后面应该跟动名词形式，表示不喜欢做某事。

8. kept → keep

解析：根据上下文，这里应该使用一般现在时，表示通常的做法。

9. where → when

解析：这里表示在遇到麻烦的时候，应该使用when。

10. mostly → most

由上题解析可知，表示“最……”应用most，mostly意为“主要地”。

2022年全国甲卷

第一节短文改错 (共10小题;每小题1分，满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换经改作文。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1处起)不计分。

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.

答案解析：

1. "off my school" 应改为 "off school", "off school" 是固定搭配, 意为 “放学后”。
2. "was" 应改为 "were", 因为 "instruments" 是复数, 所以动词也要用复数形式。
3. "closely" 应改为 "close", "feel close to" 是固定搭配, 意为 “感觉亲近”。
4. "become" 应改为 "became", 因为句子是过去时态。
5. talk 前面加 "to", 构成 "unwilling to talk"。
6. "stay" 应改为 "staying", 因为 "of" 后面应该跟名词或动名词。
7. "too" 应改为 "so", so that 表示 “以便, 使得”。
8. "what" 改为 “how”, how 引导方式状语从句。
9. "or" 改为 “and”, 用 "and" 连接两个动作。
10. "all" 改为 “both”, 这里表示作者和父亲双方, 用 both, all 一般用于三者或三者以上。

2022年全国乙卷

第一节, 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分, 满分10分)

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。

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.

71.greatly → great

解析：这里应该用形容词great修饰名词exercise，表示“很好的锻炼”。

72.lives → live

解析：这里的主语是people，所以谓语动词应该用复数形式live。

73.增加：of

解析：这里应该用介词of来表示“新鲜的空气、流畅的动作和锻炼的结合”。

74.Whether → When

解析：当你骑自行车的时候,你不会使用汽油。此处表示“当”,因此需用When替代Whether。

75.they → you

解析：句子的意思是，所以你没有产生二氧化碳也没有造成空气污染。此处they应该改为you, 因为前文提到you don't use petrol。

76.cause → causing

解析：这里应该用现在分词causing来表示与are not producing并列的动作。

77.去掉been

解析：句子的意思是，看看车子是如何掌控城市的。此处have been taken over为现在完成时的被动语态, 应去掉been, 改为主动语态。

解析：这里应该用现在分词taking来表示正在进行的动作。

78.what → which

解析：这里应该用关系代词which来引导非限制性定语从句。

79.were → are

解析：这里描述的是一般现状，应该用一般现在时态are。

80.bicycle → bicycles

解析：这里应该用复数形式bicycles来表示“自行车们”，与cars相对应。

2023全国甲卷

第一节短文改错(共10小题:每小题1分，满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修以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。

I used to afraid of insects,but last Friday's biology class make a big changein me. In that class, Miss Zhao,our biology teacher, showed we insects on stamps. The bees,butterfly and many other insects looked lovely and beautifully on thestamps. Miss Zhao told us the names of the insects or described their living habits. She even played some recordings of their singing,what was fun.Now,I've cometo love those of small living things. In the evening,when I take the walk in theschool garden,the singing of insects become more meaningful to me.

答案解析：

1. "afraid of " 应改为 “ be afraid of”。 “ be afraid of”是固定搭配，表示“害怕...”，“ used to do ”也是固定搭配，表示“过去常常”，后面通常接动词原形，所以，要用 “ be afraid of”。

2. "make" 应改为 "made", 以与句子的过去时态一致。正确的句子应该是 "last Friday's biology class made a big change in me."
3. "we" 在这里不正确, 因为它是动词 "showed" 的宾语。正确的代词应该是 "us", 所以句子应该读作 "showed us insects on stamps."
4. "butterfly" 应改为 "butterflies", 以匹配名词的复数形式, 因为它是在与其他昆虫如 "bees" 并列使用。
5. "beautifully" 是不正确的, 因为它是副词, 不应该修饰名词 "insects"。应该使用正确的形容词 "beautiful"。
6. "or" 是不正确的, 因为句子描述的是老师做的两个动作, 而不是提供选择。正确的连词应该是 "and"。
7. "what" 是不正确的, 因为它不是引入非限制性定语从句的正确关系代词。正确的词应该是 "which"。
8. "of" 是多余的, 应该删除。正确的短语应该是 "those small living things"。
9. "take" 是不正确的, 因为它缺少了构成正确短语 "take a walk" 的冠词 "a"。句子应该读作 "when I take a walk in the school garden."
10. "become" 是不正确的, 因为它与单数主语 "singing" 不一致。正确的动词应该是 "becomes", 以与单数主语一致。

2023全国乙卷

第四部分写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题:每小题1 分,满分10 分)

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。

Last Friday my mom decided to color his hair. She studied with all the hair products at the drugstore. The color she choose came in a box which had a picture of a woman that hair color looked just perfect. Mom was sure same color would look great on her. She put the new color on her hair or sat sill for 30 minutes , just as the directions saying ,.However , instead of the brownish red hair she had hoped for, she final got purple hair. She went right in-to the shower to washing it, but it was no use. At least one thing proved truth: the color wouldn t wash out.

答案及解析：

1. his → her

指代错误，应该用女性第三人称单数

2. 删除with

study是及物动词，后面直接接宾语，介词with多余。故删除with。

3. choose → chose

时态错误，应该用过去式

4. that → whose

关系代词错误，应该用表示所有关系的whose

5. same前面加the

same前常加定冠词。

6. or → and

逻辑关系错误，应该用and表示并列

7. saying → said

动词形式错误，应该用过去分词表示被动

8. final → finally

副词使用错误，应该用finally表示最终

9. washing → wash

动词形式错误，应该用动词原形表示目的

10. truth → true

prove为系动词,表示“证明是”,后接形容词。

2024年全国甲卷

第四部分写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

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;

2.只允许修改 10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Last week, I saw a program about Chongqing hotpot on TV. I was curious but planned a special one-day trip there with a friend of me. Our fast train was packing with passengers. A attendant gave us some travel brochures about Chongqing. When we arrived, we went straight a famous restaurant and ordered dishes, which tasted greatly. The atmosphere here made the meal all the more enjoyed. Hotpot is meant for families and friends to sit together, dip everything they like this in one pot, and shared friendship and love.

答案解析:

1.but改为and或so, but表示转折,但根据句意“我很好奇,因此计划了一次特别的一日游”,可知前后句为因果关系,故应将but改为and或so。

2."ame" 改为 "mine", 因为 "of" 后面应该用名词性物主代词 "mine"。

3. "packing" 应改为 "packed", 因为这里需要用过去分词表示被动语态。
4. "A" 应改为 "An", 因为 "attendant" 以元音音素开头, 前面要用不定冠词 "an"。
5. "straight a" 应改为 "straight to a", 因为 "go straight to" 是固定搭配, 表示直接去某地。
6. "greatly" 改为 "great", 因为 "taste" 是感官动词, 不用副词修饰, 而应该用形容词。
7. here 改为 there, 句子 The atmosphere here made the meal all the more enjoyed 中指的是到达餐馆后的气氛, 应该用 there 那里。
8. "enjoyed" 应改为 "enjoyable", 因为这里需要用形容词来修饰 "meal"。
9. "this" 删除, 此处 dip everything they like 后面省略了 that 的定语从句, 先行词是 everything, 而这里 this 是多余的, 应去掉。
10. "shared" 应改为 "share", 因为这里应该用一般现在时态来描述 hotpot 的意义。