

最新

BUILDING SKILLS FOR NMET

英语高考应试技巧

- 怎样做阅读题
- 怎样做完形填空题
- 怎样做短文改错题

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内容提要

本书专为高中学生适应新的英语高考要求而编著。重点放在培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力上。

本书从讲解英语阅读理解出发，分别介绍做阅读题的方法和技巧（如：寻找主题思想题、是非题、细节询问题、释义题、词汇题、判断题等）；做完形填空题的方法和技巧（如：了解文章文体和段落发展方式、抓住中心思想和重要细节、以及干扰项的各种形式和排除的方法等）；做短文改错题的方法和技巧（如：识别在拼写、词法、句法、动词、语言结构、行文逻辑等方面的错误及改正的方法等）。

每章后配有练习，让学生有机会运用刚学到的方法和技巧。书后有综合练习（十五篇阅读题，十五篇完形填空题，十五篇短文改错题）供学生检查自己综合应用英语的能力。本书经过多次实践，证明能够在极短的时间内有效地提高考生的得分率。是一本极有价值的高考指导书。

编者前言

本书按照《中学英语教学大纲》和最新高考《考试说明》的要求，将阅读理解题、完形填空题、短文改错题这三类与阅读理解密切相关的题汇集一册，从阅读理解出发，分别讲解做阅读题、做完形填空题、做短文改错题的应试技巧。本书专门为中学生适应新的英语高考而设计编著。从内容到体例均属首创。

本书以中学生为对象，重点放在培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力上。

本书讲解的方法有：区分英语文章主旨和细节的方法；寻找文章逻辑关系（以时间为序、以空间位置为序、举例、分类、比较、对比、因果、定义解释、引证、反证等），并作出正确推论和判断的方法；找出文章深层含义，作者态度和意图的方法；根据文章提供的语法和语义线索猜出生词含义的方法；做各种形式阅读题的方法（如：寻找主题思想题、是非题、细节询问题、释义题、词汇题、判断题等）；做完形填空题的方法（如：了解文章文体和段落发展方式、抓住中心思想和重要细节、以及干扰项的各种形式和排除的方法等）；做短文改错题的方法（如：识别在拼写、词法、句法、动词、语言结构、行文逻辑等方面的错误及改正的方法等）。

每章后配有练习，让学生有机会运用刚学到的方法和技巧。书后有综合练习（十五篇阅读题，十五篇完形填空题，十五篇短文改错题）供学生检查自己综合应用的能力。该书材料最新，语言可靠。短文内容有趣，题材多样，语言生动活泼。材料安排从短到长，从易到难，有提示和答案，可供学生自学。

本书可供中学高中二、三年级学生和英语教师使用。本书经过多次实践，证明能够在极短的时间内有效地提高学生的得分率。

英语文章中处处有线索帮助我们抓住主题和重要细节，本书的宗旨是引导读者去发现这些线索。我们建议读者使用这本书的时候，要从头至尾地读三遍。第一遍，不查字典，只是利用该章讲述的阅读方法去捕捉文章中的主要信息。在做第二遍的时候，也不使用字典，应运用本书介绍的所有阅读方法和应试技巧来阅读书中的文章，做一次综合应用练习，您一定会有许多新的发现。只有在做第三遍的时候才使用字典查出一些关键词语的含义，检查自己前两次的猜测是否正确。请用不同的符号标明文章的结构、主题句和接续词等，使文章的发展方式一目了然。我们相信通过大量的练习，您的阅读技能和应试技巧会有长足的进步。

要想在高考中取得理想的成绩，除学好基础知识外，还必须掌握科学的学习方法，方法好，才能在学习中取得事半功倍的效果。而较高的应试技巧，可以帮助学生在很短的时间内有效地提高得分率，其作用很象化学实验中的催化剂。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免存在一些不足之处，欢迎读者批评指正。

1993年12月

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第一章 英语段落的结构

在高考英语试卷中，阅读题和完形填空题都是一些 100—300 字的短文。这些短文语言简炼，层次分明，逻辑性强，其结构与英语段落十分相似。英语段落通常由三部分组成：主题句、正文和结尾句。而一篇英语文章是用一个段落来介绍主题和结尾的。为了讲解方便，我们以英语段落为例解释阅读方法。读者可举一反三，用同样的方法来阅读一篇英语文章。

主题句是段落中陈述中心思想的那一句话，段落以此为核心展开。在大多数情况下主题句还表明段落发展的方式。因此，找到主题句是读懂段落的关键。主题句经常出现在段落的开头，直截了当地点出段落的要旨。有时候主题句是段落的最后一句话，起到归纳总结的作用，此时，主题句和结尾句融为一体。当主题句在段落中间出现时，它前面的句子只是引出主题，并不能提纲挈领地概括出全段的内容。它们通常提出一个问题，由后面的主题句来回答，然后再进行解释。记住这个特征就不难辨认出段落中间的主题句。

下面这个例子说的是物价变化会引起生产(production)和消费(consumption)发生变化。请找出主题句，再分析主题句在段首、段中和段末的时候与段落中其他句子之间的关系有什么不同。(请根据构词法猜出 producer 和 consumer 两个单词的含义。)

Changes in the prices of goods can cause changes in production and consumption . Production increases when the prices are high. As the prices of goods go up, producers make more goods because they can make more money when they sell the goods. On the other hand, consumption increases when the prices are low. As the prices of goods go down, consumers buy more goods because of the low prices. (BR)

主题句是第一个句子，它概括了物价、生产和消费三者之间的关系。段中的其他句子从两个方面来说明这个主题。从主题句我们还可以看出段落的发展方式是分析物价和生产消费之间的因果关系。

Producers make more goods when prices are high, and consumers buy more goods when prices are low. As prices go up, producers make more goods because they can make more money for their goods. As prices go down, consumers buy more goods because of the low prices. This shows us how changes in the prices of goods can cause changes in production and consumption .

主题句出现在段落的末尾，是前面句子的总结。

When prices are high, producers can get more money for their goods. When prices are low, consumers can get more goods for their money. These changes in the prices of goods can cause changes in production and consumption . As the prices of goods go up, producers will make more goods in order to make more money. As the prices go down, consumers will buy more goods because of the low prices.

主题句是第三个句子。第一句和第二句只分别说了问题的一个方面，不能概括全段的

内容，其作用是引出主题。段中的第四、五两句进一步说明主题。

阅读的时候要注意段落中的设问句。设问句是不要求回答的问句，在文中起修辞作用，介绍一个新的内容等，以引起读者的注意。作者往往用设问句作主题句。

Everyone wants a friend. But *what is a good friend?* A good friend is one who encourages the best in you. He can be depended on to give his support, and he will criticize (v.t.批评) you, too. Of course, he will criticize himself when needed.

Kindness is important to him. He wants to understand what you are feeling and respects those feelings. In short, a good friend helps to improve you. (ST)

这一段是给“朋友”下一个定义，主题句是“什么是好朋友?”。

有时候在段落中没有陈述主题的句子，读者必须根据全段的内容自己拟出一个主题句。方法是：首先找出全段的中心词，再看文中的细节集中地说明中心词的哪一方面，综合这两点就可以拟出段落的中心思想。

A bus driver must answer questions while guiding a bus through heavy traffic. All day long the driver answers the same questions without becoming angry. Every few minutes a bus driver has to ask passengers to step to the back of the bus. In spite of traffic jams and thoughtless passengers who cause delays, a bus driver is expected to cover his or her route on time. (FP)

这个段落的中心词是 bus driver，段中所有的句子都是平行的，讲的是公共汽车司机工作时要做的事情。这些细节集中说明 *Driving a bus is hard work*. 请注意段中的细节是按困难的程度排列的，最难的排在最后面。

结尾句重述段落的中心思想，读者可以用它来检查自己找到的主题句是否正确。

Smoking is dangerous. It causes lung cancer(癌). Lung cancer is the number one cancer among men. Heavy smokers have a greater chances of getting mouth and throat cancer than nonsmokers. They have twice as much heart disease (illness). *Researches have proved that smoking harms the health of smokers and people around them*. (CC)

段中的最后一句是结尾句。它与主题句（段落的第一个句子）相呼应，进一步说明吸烟是危险的。

正文是段落的主体，由一些细节构成，其作用是帮助建立段落的中心思想。这些细节可能是一些事实和例子，用来证明段落的中心思想。段落中的细节也可能对因果关系进行分析或者采用比较和对比等方法来说明中心思想。在阅读的时候要注意区分主题句和细节：主题句概括全段的内容，而一个细节只说明主题的某一个方面。

Libraries can be divided into two major groups: public libraries and academic libraries (学术图书馆). Public libraries are state and city libraries. A public library provides (supply) library services for all of the people who live in this place. An academic library, on the other hand, is generally a university library. It provides services for students and professors. Because they are for all of the people, public libraries are a good source of books and magazines for entertainment (娱乐). Most of the books and magazines in an academic library, however, are for research. (BR)

这一段的发展方式是分类和对比，把图书馆分为公共图书馆和学术图书馆两类，比较

它们的不同之处。

You can find ways to reduce the amount of rubbish that you throw away. For example, you can buy soda (汽水) in glass bottles and return these bottles to the store. You can also use both sides of a piece of paper when doing homework. You can collect cans and other metal containers and take them to recycling (回收) centers. Finally, you can use real dishes instead of paper plates and throwaway (一次性的) plastic knives, forks, and spoons. (EC)

主题句是第一句，段落中的细节是一些例子，说明减少垃圾的一些方法。

There were several reasons why I decided to attend Bingston University. First of all, the tuition (学费) was reasonable. Second, the university had a special payment plan; this made payment much easier for my parents. Another reason was the fact that Bingston hired only the finest teachers. My chief reason, however, was Bingston's work-study program in agriculture: the university requires all agriculture students to gain practical experience by working on farms in the area while they are still going to school; I knew that this would provide valuable experience and prepare me to use the skills I had learned in the classroom. (TTW)

主题句是第一句：他选择上宾斯顿大学有几个原因。细节是按原因的重要性排列的，最重要的在最后。

There were several reasons why I decided to attend Bingston University. My chief reason for choosing that university was its wonderful work-study program in agriculture. The university requires all its agriculture students to gain practical experience by working on farms in the area while they are still going to school; I knew that this would provide valuable experience and prepare me to use the skills I had learned in the classroom. Second, Bingston hires only the finest teachers. Then, too, there was Bingston's special payment plan; this made it much easier for my parents to pay the tuition. A final reason was the reasonable tuition.

最重要的原因排在最前面。

In 1956, a young Swedish (瑞典的) sailor on a ship at sea became bored. He wrote a message and put it in a bottle. The message gave his name and address and asked any pretty girl who found it to write to him. Two years later, an Italian fisherman found the bottle and showed the message to his daughter. Just for a joke, she wrote to the sailor. He replied, and soon they started writing to each other regularly. Then they decided to meet. Shortly after their first meeting, the sailor and the fisherman's daughter got married. (IC)

这个段落记叙一个故事。记叙文中的细节按时间顺序排列，可以顺叙，按照事情发生的先后叙述，也可以倒叙，先说事情的结局，再按时间的顺序叙述事情的发展过程。

While standing in front of the information desk in the library, I saw some students using dictionaries in the reference room (参考书室) on my right. About fifteen feet away on my left, an old lady wearing a large red hat put on her glasses. She was reading a magazine. Much closer to me, two students were quietly but seriously talking about a book. The libra-

ry is a place all people like. (FP)

这是一个以描写为主的段落，主题句是最后一个句子：图书馆是人人都喜欢的地方。英语的描写文是指那些描述人和事物空间位置的文章。在这个段落中叙述人站在图书馆询问台前，他右边有几个学生在查字典，左边有一位老妇人在看杂志。不远的地方有两个学生在谈论一本书。

从上面的例子可以看出：

1. 在阅读的时候，我们要认真分析每一个句子在段落中的作用，分清主次，找出能够概括全段内容的主题句。
2. 要特别注意段落的第一个句子和最后一个句子，因为它们常常是主题句。
3. 尽量从主题句猜出段落发展的方式。常见的方式有：举例、比较、对比、分类、定义和分析因果关系等。
4. 认真分析段落中细节排列的逻辑顺序。

练习一

一、阅读下面的段落：

- 1) 找出它们的主题句。
- 2) 如果没有主题句，请拟出一个。
- 3) 有的段落有结尾句，请指出来。

1. When a grain is processed (加工), it loses vitamins (维生素). For example, there is a big difference between brown and white rice. When rice is processed, the brown outside is lost. The brown outside of rice has an important B vitamin which white rice doesn't have. In short, brown rice has more B vitamins than processed rice. (SD)

2. Because lunch comes in the middle of the day, it gives me a welcome break from studying. At school, lunch means thirty minutes out of class and a chance to rest after the morning's work. While eating, I can plan what I'm going to do in the afternoon. And besides offering a pleasant break in the day, lunch is always a good meal. In fact, eating lunch is one of my favorite pastimes (娱乐或休息的方式). (FP)

3. There are many ways to improve your vocabulary in English. One way is to read *fiction* (novel and stories) in English. Novels and stories often contain new words. It is not difficult to understand these new words because you can usually guess their meanings. The other words in the sentences will help you, and the story will also help you. An interesting story will help you understand the new words because the meanings of the new words are part of the meaning of the story. (BR)

提示：fiction 后面的括号起什么作用？

4. Most children are excellent language learners. They can learn a second language quickly and easily. Most adults, on the other hand, find learning a second language difficult. They must study hard, and it usually takes them a long time to master the language. Adults usually try to learn a second language the same way they learn mathematics, science, history, or other subjects; but children learn a second language the same way they learn their first language. The child language learner has all the necessary skills to learn another language, but the adult language learner often has to relearn these skills in order to learn a second language. (BR)

提示：这个段落把儿童和什么人作比较？

5. My parents have gone out for the evening. Just as I settle down to read or watch television, my little brother demands that I play with him. If I get a telephone call, he shouts *in the background* or knocks something over. I always have to hang up to find out what's wrong with him. Baby-sitting (看小孩) with my brother is hard. He refuses to let me eat a *snack* in peace. Usually he wants half of whatever I have to eat. Then, when he finally grows tired, it takes about an hour for him to fall asleep. (FP)

提示：遇到生词时应尽量从上下文中猜出它的含义。如果这个词不影响对全文的理解，可以跳过去，或者只猜出它的大概含义就行了。例如，在这一段中，只需猜出 *in the background* 是某一个地方，*snack* 是某种食物就能够看懂全文。

6. Where and when you study is almost as important as how you study. Choose a quiet place with as few distractions (分散注意力的事物) as possible. Turning off the radio and TV will help you to keep your mind on what you are trying to learn. Study when you are still feeling fresh — not tired late at night — and don't wait until the last minute to study for an exam. If you take time to follow these four study suggestions, you will make rapid progress in your studies. (EC)

7. People who live in cities today think that meat is something that comes wrapped *in cellophane* from the supermarket, potatoes come by the pound *in plastic or paper bags*, and feathers grow *in hats*. The city people's views are quite different from the views of their ancestors (祖先), who knew that meat is hunted down in the forest, potatoes are planted, and only birds can produce feathers. Yet, whether people today know it or not, they still depend as much on animals and plants for their *existence* as their ancestors did. (FP)

提示：

1). 这个句子中三个动词都带有相同的介词短语 *in...*, *cellophane* 这个词的大概意思是什么？

2). *existence* 是什么词类？在这个词中你能认出一个你学过的词吗？

8. Both spelling and pronunciation change. Generally, the spelling of words changes more slowly than their pronunciation. As a result, * the oral and written forms of some words are quite different from each other. The word *knock* has a "silent" *k*. Today, people do not pronounce the *k* in this word but years ago they did. While the spelling of this word did not change, the pronunciation did. The words *meat* and *meet* are spelled differently but they are pronounced the same. In the past, they were pronounced differently, too. Sometimes, the spelling of a word has changed while its pronunciation stayed the same. A spelling change often makes a word simpler. For instance, a few years ago, the word *coordinate* was written with a hyphen, *co-ordinate*. * But sometimes a spelling change makes a word more complex. For example, years ago, the word *rhyme* was spelled *rime*. (SD)

提示:

1).oral and written forms 是第一个句子中的两个名词的另外一种说法。为了避免重复, 作者常用同义语来代替文章前面已经使用过的词语。

2).注意 But 在文中的作用: 文中最后四句话说明两个问题, 有两个例子, But 表明后面一个问题与前面一个正好相反, 即 simpler 与 complex 意思相反。

二、阅读下面的段落, 找出它们的主题句, 指出它们的发展方式。

Passage 1

In a story, a writer has many different ways to show what a character is like. Certain hand movements, ways of speaking, or style of dress tell some things about a character. Other characters may talk about the character, or the *author* may even tell his reader directly what he thinks about the character. How a character reacts (反应, 对待) to something done to him or her is also important. But the most information comes from what a character says and from what a character does. (FP)

提示: author 是前面哪一个词的同义词?

Passage 2

Detective

A detective is a policeman, but he does not wear *uniform*. He works in his ordinary clothes. If he wears uniform, robbers will know that he is a policeman. Then they will avoid him.

To "detect" means "to find out". A detective finds out who does bad things. He can sit in a coffee-shop and listen to people talking. Some thieves may want to rob a shop. If they talk, a detective may hear them. Then policemen will hide in the shop. When the thieves come, the policemen will catch them.

A detective can go to a football match. He can watch for *pickpockets* and catch them. Pickpockets are people who steal things from people's pockets.

A detective must be clever, honest and brave. He works hard and helps to protect us. (TI)

提示:

- 1).从第一段的最后两句话可以猜出 uniform 的含义。
- 2).第三段最后一句话是 pickpocket 的英语定义。

Passage 3

I had a terrible morning today. I slept so late that I did not have time to eat any breakfast. I jumped a fence on my way to my biology class and tore my raincoat. In the middle of my physics class, I discovered I had left my homework at home. At the end of class, the professor would not let me go to lunch on time. I had not handed in my homework, and he wanted to talk over this problem with me. (FP)

Passage 4

John and Marsha live in a solar (太阳能的) house. There are fifteen windows on the south wall of the house, and there are four solar collectors (太阳能接受器) on the roof. Two of the solar collectors heat water for washing, and two collectors help to heat the house. In the winter, John and Marsha open the windows on the south side of the house every morning, and they close them every evening. The sun rays heat the house during the day, and the windows hold the heat in the house during the night. In the hot summer season, John and Marsha close the windows during the day, and they turn off two of their solar collectors. In their solar house, it is warm in winter and cool in summer. (BR)

Passage 5

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, may have received a message about his own death in a dream. One night in 1865, he had a strange dream. He dreamed he was inside the White House. A group of people were standing around a coffin in the East Room of the White House. Many of them were crying. "Who is dead?" he asked. "The president," someone answered. "He was killed." A few days after this, on April 14th, Lincoln was shot and killed while he was watching a play at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. (IC)

提示: coffin 是名词, 如果 dead 和 crying 不能帮助你猜到它的意思, 只要知道它是一种东西就行了。

Passage 6

Luis and Mario are different in three ways. Luis studies a lot. He wants to get all A's. Mario seldom studies. He doesn't care about what he gets in exams. Luis never has time for sports. He doesn't have time to play. He sometimes watches a game. Mario spends most of his time playing football or basketball. Luis doesn't like parties. They usually last until two. He needs lots of sleep. Mario loves parties. He gets to bed very late. He doesn't seem to need as much sleep as Luis does. In spite of their differences, Luis and Mario are good

friends. (FP)

Passage 7

Japanese *inns* are different from hotels in other countries. These inns have always been popular with the Japanese, and now foreign tourists (旅游者) like to stay in them. They are comfortable and are usually in the beautiful countryside. Also, the inns are small and friendly places: Guests are greeted at the entry way, shown to a room, and immediately given a warm cup of tea or a soft drink. Rooms do not include bathrooms; however, guests are invited to bathe together in two baths — one for women only and the other just for men. In the evening, an excellent meal (included in the price of the room) is served in the guest's room. After dinner, the *hotel* will send people to take away the dishes and lay *futons* on the floor for sleeping. A whole family can stay together in one room. (IC)

提示:

1). *inn* 是这段的中心词, 从全段的内容你可以猜出它的含义。注意倒数第二个句子中有一个词是它的同义词。

2). 如果你知道日本人的生活习惯就不难猜出 *futons* 的意思。至少你应该知道它是睡觉时用的一种东西。阅读时要运用你的知识和生活经验帮助理解文章的内容。

Passage 8

Savita likes living in a private (私人的) house better than in a dorm at her university for a number of reasons. First, it costs less. For example, she paid \$ 120 a month to live in a dorm, but it costs her only \$ 90 to live in a private home. Second, she has a room all to herself in a home. But in a dorm, she shared a room with another girl. Third, it is easier to study in a private home. A dorm is often too noisy, but a home rarely is. Finally, she can keep her car at a house. At dorms there are no parking lots for student cars. For these reasons, Savita likes to live off campus. (FP)

练习一答案

一、

1. 首句、结尾句; 2. 末句; 3. 第二句; 4. 无主题句; Children are better language learners than adults. 5. 段中 Baby-sitting with my brother is hard. 6. 首句、结尾句; 7. 末句; 8. 首句;

二、

1. 首句、举例 (最重要的在最后); 2. 首句、定义; 3. 首句、时间顺序; 4. 首句、结尾句、空间位置; 5. 首句、时间顺序; 6. 首句、对比; 7. 第二句、因果; 8. 首句、结尾句、因果。

第二章 段落中句子的接续方式

逻辑性强是英语段落的特点之一。段落中的句子是按一定逻辑关系排列的，由一些词和短语把它们连接起来。这类词和短语叫做接续词和接续短语。接续词在段落中有四个作用：

1. 连接句子中的各种成分并显示它们之间的关系；
2. 连接段落中的句子并显示句子之间的关系；
3. 连接段落并显示段落之间的关系；
4. 标明作者逻辑思维的行进方向。

人们常把接续词称为英语段落中的“路标”，因为它们是帮助读者分析段落结构、抓住中心思想和找到段落发展方式的主要线索。接续词还能帮助我们猜出生词的含义。希望读者能够记住下面的接续词。

常见的接续词有以下几种：

1. 时间和顺序接续词：表示时间先后和事物发展顺序。

before	later	first, second, etc.	finally	meanwhile
after	soon	next	now	presently

Dyes are used to color cloth. The ancient (adj.古代的) Romans (罗马人) used a purple (紫色) dye which came from a snail (a small animal). This dye was difficult and expensive to make. *Soon* only rich people could buy purple clothes. The ordinary people generally wore only gray, brown, or white colors. *Later* only the ruling class wore purple. *Finally* the only person who could wear purple was the Emperor. Even today people consider purple a royal (帝王的) color. (SD)

三个接续词 (soon, later and finally) 把段中的句子连接起来，叙述紫色逐渐成为帝王专用颜色的过程。

2. 空间接续词：表示事物的空间位置。

above	across	behind	in front of	inside	near	here
below	around	beyond	to the right	outside	next to	south

There are thousands of mosques (清真寺) throughout the Moslem world, but the largest one was the Great Mosque (848-852) at Samarra, Iraq. The Great Mosque faced south, in the direction of the holy city of Mecca. In the center of the mosque was an open space surrounded by 464 supports. A wooden roof rested on these supports. On the north

side there was a tower with an unusual staircase winding *around it*. The stairs led *to a platform from which* the Moslems were called to prayer (祷告) . (SD)

In the center of... 和 On the north side 两个短语在段落中起到连接句子的作用, from which 连接句子的前后两个部分。

3. 举例接续词

for example	that is	like
for instance	in other words	such as

Many American towns, *for instance*, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, etc., have many Spanish-speaking people.

Several important natural resources, *like* oil, gold and uranium, are in short supply.

在下面的例句中有两个生词 *ceremony* 和 *sedentary*, 接续词 *for example* 和 *like* 后面的例子可以帮助你猜出它们的意思。

People wear black clothes at some serious ceremonies, *for example* at funerals (葬礼) and graduations.

Doctors say that everyone should exercise every day, particularly those who spend many hours doing sedentary activities *like* reading, typing, or sewing.

4. 比较接续词

like	similarly	in the same way	both
likewise	too	equally important	the same as

Your body is *like* a bank in which you deposit (put in) good food, good exercise, rest and sleep, good thinking, and good work. If these deposits are made, you will be able to withdraw (take out) more than enough energy for work and play. (EC)

5. 对比和转折接续词

unlike	but	in contrast	instead	different from
however	yet	even if	otherwise	on the contrary
nevertheless	on the other hand		although	

Some people can learn languages more quickly than others, *yet* they do not seem to be cleverer than others.

Some families have long histories *while* others know very little about their ancestors (祖先) . (PF)

Canada is fortunate to have enough oil for its own use. *Unlike* Canada, the United

States depends on other countries for most of its energy. (RS)

6.原因、结果和目的接续词

as	because	for	since	for this reason
consequently	therefore	hence	thus	as a result

Successful language learning is active learning. *Therefore*, successful language learners always look for chances to use the language.

Successful language learners want to learn with the new language; *thus*, they find it easy to practice using the language often.

Researchers do not know why people think some colors are warm and other colors are cool. *However*, almost everyone agrees that red, orange, and yellow are warm and that green, blue, and violet are cool. *Perhaps* warm colors remind (v.t. 使想起) people of warm days and the cool colors remind them of cool days. *Because* in the north the sun is low during the winter, the sunlight appears quite blue. *Because* the sun is higher during summer, the hot summer sunlight appears yellow. (SD)

主题句是第二个句子(*However...*), 表示结果。第三个句子(*Perhaps...*)介绍原因(无接续词)。由 *because* 引导的两个句子进一步解释原因。

7.总结接续词

to sum up in summary in short in conclusion

Country inns (旅店) have become very popular in the United States and Canada in the last few years. Most are found in beautiful countryside and are often old houses or farmhouses with no more than five to fifteen rooms. No two inns are alike, and no two rooms are alike in most inns. In many inns, the rooms do not have bathrooms. Instead, there is a bathroom on each floor for guests to use. Only a few inns have televisions or telephones in the rooms. Most inns include breakfast with the cost of a room, but other meals are not included. *In short*, they are as comfortable as home and offer the traveler a different travel experience. (IC)

8.指代词作接续词

指代词是一些用来代替其他词的代词和名词。为了避免重复,作者常常用指代词作接续词连接段落中的句子。读者一定要在它们的前面和后面去寻找它们代替的词。

In this chapter (章), we will discuss some of the ways in which people form family groups. *It* will also include some information on the ways in which *they* have changed over the years. (BR)

It 代替 this chapter, they 代替 family groups.

Some students read slowly and understand what they are reading; others read slowly