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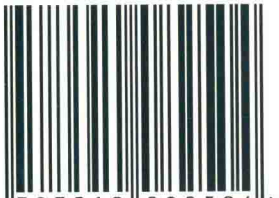
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ISBN 978-7-5100-8250-4



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第一部分 知识运用

第一章 题型与命题特点

第一节 命题指导思想及考查趋势

英语知识运用出现在考研英语试题的第一部分,因此,能否顺利解答这一部分试题对考生整场考试都起着至关重要的作用。对考生而言,要想在知识运用题型中取得开门红,首先要清楚这一类型试题的命题原理,明白其命制的理论依据及考查重点,在此基础上才能有的放矢地进一步寻求解题方法与技巧。

《英语(一)考试大纲》中明确说明“通过完形填空的形式不仅考查考生对于不同语境中规范的语言要素(包括词汇、表达方式和结构)的运用能力,而且还考查考生对语段特征(如连贯性和一致性等)的辨识能力”。对语法和词汇知识的考查常采用辨认句子结构和辨认词义等方式;对语段特征的考查主要体现在辨认短文主题并根据主题及文章逻辑结构(主题展开方式)判断句间关系和选择恰当词汇等。由此,知识运用的测试要点包括了词汇知识、语法知识和篇章结构知识,是对考生综合运用英语知识能力的考查。

2002年“完形填空”更名为“知识运用”,正是体现了其“综合考查英语知识能力”的目的。同时,为了更好地达成这种目的,该部分的试题也由过去注重对单句语言点的考查转向对单句语言点及语篇能力(discourse competence)二者并重的考查。

这样的命题指导思想反映在最近几年试题命制上,呈现出如下特点:1)文章的语言难度显然低于阅读题,甚至低于大纲样题;2)干扰项也多是常用词汇,设置时考虑了内容和结构两方面的完整性与合理性;3)命题大大弱化了对词汇及语法的单纯考查,而加重了对语段特征的辨识能力的考查,即加大了测试语篇水平理解题、特别是上下文衔接题的比例。

下面以2005—2015年真题为例,说明这种命题的趋势。

年份	考查词语所在单句的语义	加强考查上下文语义和文章主旨	句间或句内逻辑关系词基本必考	词语细微辨析、固定短语减少
2005	4,12,13,15,19题	3,17,18题	1,2,5,6,9,16,20题	7,8,10,11,14题
2006	2,3,4,9,13题	5,10,17,20题	1,7,11,14,18题	6,8,12,15,16,19题
2007	3,4,5,7,10,11,13,14,16题	2,8,17,18,20题	6,9,12题	1,15,19题
2008	3,6,7,10,11,12,13,16,19题	1,17,20题	4,5,14题	2,8,9,15,18题
2009	1,6,7,10,13,16,17题	2,3,4,5,8,9,11,19题	14,15,18,20题	12题

年份	考查词语所在单句的语义	加强考查上下文语义和文章主旨	句间或句内逻辑关系词基本必考	词语细微辨析、固定短语减少
2010	1,2,5,11,20 题	3,6,8,9,13,14,16,17,19 题	7,12,15,18 题	4,10 题
2011	5,7,16,17,19 题	2,3,4,8,9,10,14,18 题	1,6,11,13,20 题	12,15 题
2012	10,12,13,15,17 题	1,3,4,5,6,8,9,14,16,18 题	2,11,20 题	7,19 题
2013	1,5,10,12,13,16,19,20 题	2,3,8,9,11,18 题	4,7,15,17 题	6,14 题
2014	1,5,9,15,17,18,20 题	2,4,7,8,10,12,13,14 题	3,11 题	6,16,19 题
2015	1,2,3,4,7,8,12,20 题	5,6,14,15,16,17,18,19 题	9,10,13 题	11 题

在这样的命题环境下,考生不仅要掌握词汇、语法等基本语言知识,而且要能够对不同语境中语言使用的规范性、得体性和篇章特征有较强的辨识能力。实际上,尽管近几年选项词汇的整体难度有所下降,考生的实际得分并没有上升(平均分维持在 3.5 左右),这反映出考生综合篇章理解能力和语言知识来解题的能力还有待提高。因此,我们解题的过程中要时刻具备“语篇意识”,注意选项在上下文语境中是否通顺、连贯、合理。这其中会涉及到一些宏观技巧和微观技巧,我们将在随后的章节中通过对历年真题的分析详细介绍。

第二节 短文材料分析

1. 题材、体裁、考点分布

硕士研究生考试全国统考英语(一)至今已有 30 年(1986—2015)历史。而近 10 年知识运用试题的选材特点已日趋稳定,考查形式也发展完善。特点归纳如下:

体裁偏向	题材偏向	结构特点	考点分布
论说文为主,说明性文章为辅	话题涉及法律、心理学、经济学、社会学等各领域,并犹以科学报告类文章出现最多;不出现过分专业或一般性常识的内容;短文具时代感、现实性及科学性	篇幅固定(240—280 词),结构紧凑,长句居多	20 处空格,均匀分布;侧重考察语篇理解能力

2. 篇章结构

了解知识运用短文的篇章结构特点,有利于考生从整体上快速把握文章大意、理清文章思路,从而为解题铺平道路。

近几年知识运用部分的选材多为论说文,文章主题单一明确,逻辑性强,并多以总——分或总——分——总的形式出现,组织结构严密。具体说来,这些短文通常包含三部分基本结构:主题呈现——主题展开——(作结)。(结合真题的具体说明见“解题思路及技巧”部分)

●主题呈现

主题是文章的灵魂,对整篇文章的理解及解题都至关重要。常见的引入主题的方式有两种:一、文首直接点题(包括 2015,2012,2005,2003,2001,2000 年真题);二、用引子(如与主题相关的背景,与论点相似或相对立的观点等)引出主题,主题句在文中或文末出现(包括 2014,2013,2011,2010,2009,2008,2007,2006,2002 年真题)。

●主题展开

提出问题或表述观点后,要对其进行分析、论证,即展开主题。主题的展开方式,主要体现在短文段落的划分(论述的层次)及各段主题的安排(分论点)上。

●作结

考研知识运用的材料篇幅短小,往往是整篇文章的节选。有些文章有作结部分,常为尾句或文末几句。具体说来,作结可以是:下结论(conclusion),提建议(suggestion),概括、总结全文(summary)、描述事件发展的结果、影响(result;influence)等。

3. 句式特点

知识运用考查的基本单位是句子,我们首先要判断的是选项代入句中是否句意通顺、结构正确。也正因此,我们有必要对短文的句式结构特点有所了解。下表中给出了2005—2015年知识运用短文材料的句子数量及结构统计,我们从中可以得出一些规律。

年份	短文词数	句子总数	简单句		并列句		复合句	
			基本简单句	包含复杂修饰成分、多个并列结构等	基本并列句	分句中包含多层嵌套、复杂修饰成分等	双层结构	多层嵌套结构
2015	281	13	1	1	1	1	6	3
2014	266	13	1	3	—	—	6	3
2013	285	12	2	2	—	2	2	4
2012	266	15	2	3	—	—	9	1
2011	289	14	3	3	—	—	4	4
2010	278	16	3	3	—	1	7	2
2009	275	17	3	2	—	1	9	2
2008	273	15	4	3	—	—	6	2
2007	268	13	4	4	1	—	3	1
2006	248	14	3	2	—	—	7	2
2005	238	13	1	—	1	2	7	2

我们从上表可以看出,知识运用短文的句式特点包括:句子平均长度在20词左右,长度较长;复杂句式居多,少有结构简单的句式,这具体体现在:简单句不“简单”,并列句可包含多层从句,复合句中必现多层嵌套句式。因此,在一个句子中出现多处空格,这已经是近年考题中的常见情形。这就需要考生有扎实的语言基础,能够理顺句子结构,并根据上下文对空格各个击破。

第二章 解题思路及技巧

知识运用试题也有自身的规律,因此运用恰当的技巧可以提高解题的效率,做到事半功倍。在这里,我们总结了解题的“三大步骤”和“八大技巧”希望考生能细心领会,融汇贯通。但是值得注意的是,技巧一定是建立在扎实的知识储备基础之上的,完全依赖技巧做题的人是无法成功的。

第一步:从语篇入手,首先“俯瞰”全文,初步把握文章主题及思路

200多词的知识运用短文通常主题明确单一,而正确理解主题对正确理解其他扩展句和选择词汇起着关键作用。第一遍通读的目的是初步把握:篇章主题、文章基调与作者观点、态度,以及文章的脉络结构(段落划分、段落主题、行文逻辑)。



技巧1 读首尾两句可大致把握文章主题

一定不要忽视短文的第一句。这一句是特意留出的完整句子,它常点出本段、甚至是全文的主题,是理解短文的重要线索;即使不是主题句,也与主题密切相关,为引入主题作铺垫。对于包含“作结”部分的短文,末句通常是文章观点的总结和强化,使文章结构完整、首尾呼应。这样一来,文章保持了一致和连贯,同时也为解题提供了依据。

下表列出了近十年知识运用短文首(尾)句与主题的关系。

年份	主题	首句	末句
2015	朋友间有相似基因	Though not biologically related, friends are as “related” as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. (引出话题:朋友之间尽管没有血缘关系,但却“亲”如第四代表亲,同有约1%的基因)	—
2014	大脑训练改善大脑功能	As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. (引出话题:随着年龄的增长,人们的记忆力和大脑清晰度都会减退)	—
2013	人们在作出决定时不擅长参考背景信息可能使人产生偏见	People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. (引出话题:人们在作出个人决定时不擅长参考背景信息)	This might sound small, but to <u>19</u> the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been <u>20</u> . (描述影响:可能对面试者的分数产生影响)
2012	最高法院法官参与政治活动损害法院本身的合法性	The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. (引出话题:最高法院法官的职业道德判断已引起争议)	That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, <u>20</u> , convincing as law. (总结:这样才能使判决与政治分离,并更有说服力)
2011	笑能改善心情	Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” (引出话题:笑对身体的影响)	Similarly, the physical act of laughter could improve mood. (总结:笑这一身体行为能够改善心情。)
2010	“霍桑效应”遭到质疑	In 1924 America’s National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone — parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. (“霍桑效应”产生的背景)	This suggests that the alleged “Hawthorne effect” is hard to pin down. (总结论点:“霍桑效应”遭到质疑)

年份	主题	首句	末句
2009	从动物智商研究中得到的有关人类智力的启示	Research on animal intelligence always makes us wonder just how smart humans are. (引入主题关键词:“动物智力研究”和“人类智力”)	—
2008	高智商与遗传疾病密切相关	The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. (背景:一个无人敢公开承认的假设理论)	His argument is that the unusual history of these people has <u>19</u> them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this <u>20</u> state of affairs. (下结论:高智商者承受了独特的进化压力)
2007	西班牙和葡萄牙前殖民地独立后面临的问题	By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. (背景:前殖民地成为独立的国家)	—
2006	美国无家可归者的问题需要通过全面规划来解决	The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. (提出问题)	As Edward Blotkowsk... puts it, "There has to be <u>20</u> of programs. What we need is a package deal." (提出解决办法)
2005	人类的嗅觉被低估了	The human nose is an underrated tool. (点明主题)	—

技巧2 利用首段和其他各段首句以及逻辑关系词快速把握文章脉络结构

首段通常点明主题或为引入主题作铺垫;其余各段首句多为段落主旨句,是论证主题的分论点;语段间、意群间往往会借助逻辑关系词或词组来表示行文逻辑。

例 1:2009 年短文中末段的首句(Research on animal intelligence **also** makes us wonder what experiments animals would perform on humans if they had the chance.)与首段首句结构类似,also 的使用清楚地表明短文内有两个并列的层次,共同论述主题:从动物智商研究中得到的有关人类智力的启示。

例 2:2006 年短文的第一段点题:无家可归者问题已十分严重,需要地方政府与联邦政府携手合作。第二段首句说明该段围绕“无家可归者的数量”进一步分析问题的严重性(5 everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless.)。第三段首句点出段落主题:试图提出解决问题的方法(Finding ways to assist this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult.)。

第二步:解题时,可在把握文章思路的前提下,按照“逐层递进,先易后难,先整体再细节”的顺序进行

知识运用的 20 个题目,考查点不一致,难易程度也相异,因此完全可以分层次解题。先解答较容易、有把握的题目,以提高效率,节约时间;先从整体着手,再根据不断增多的文章信息推断细节。



技巧3 利用主题和行文逻辑解题

例 1: Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step further and developed the first “brain training program” designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental 14. (2014)

[A] sharpness [B] stability [C] framework [D] flexibility

[解题] 2014 年短文是介绍有关改进大脑功能、防止大脑退化的问题。上文两段指出随着年龄的增长,人们的记忆力和大脑清晰度都会减退,而大脑锻炼却可以改善这种状况。本句由此介绍了一项专门的“大脑训练程序”,那么这项程序的功用就是“帮助人们改善和恢复思维灵敏度”的,[A]sharpness 正确。

例 2: Research on animal intelligence always makes us wonder just how smart humans are. Consider the fruit-fly experiments described by Carl Zimmer in the *Science Times*. Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly tended to live shorter lives. This suggests that 3 bulbs burn longer, that there is a(n) 4 in not being too bright. (2009)

3. [A] thinner [B] stabler [C] lighter [D] dimmer

4. [A] tendency [B] advantage [C] inclination [D] priority

[解题] 2009 年短文的主题是对人类智力进行反思,论说智力是代价高昂的选择,并质疑人类智力的功用。其中第 3、4 题均与文章主旨直接相关。我们不难推断出,dimmer bulbs burn longer, there is an advantage in not being too bright 均为文章主旨的近义表述。

例 3: The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is prepared to say it anyway. He is that rare bird, a scientist who works independently of any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not previously thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the thought of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which... (2008)

[A] Only [B] So [C] Even [D] Hence

[解题] 2008 年第 5 题在短文第二段段首,填入一个表示逻辑关系的连接词,将第二段与首段衔接起来,并且过渡到第二段的介绍。我们通读全文后,发现第一段是引子部分,以一位特立独行的科学家及其惊世骇俗的观点作引,引出下文对其新观点的介绍。由引子到主题,段间存在递进关系,even 符合文意。



技巧4 利用上下文语义及逻辑关系解题

知识运用试题的测试重点已经从过去考查孤立的语言知识点转向从语篇的角度综合测试考生对文章的理解能力。因此解题时要做到“瞻前顾后”,既回顾上文,又兼顾下文,这一技巧在解题中尤为重要。

●有些题目,可根据就近上下文(如单句内或紧邻的句子)的提示进行判断。

例 1: In fact, **instead of** straining muscles to build them, **as exercise does**, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. (2011)

[A] opposite [B] impossible [C] average [D] expected

[解题] 本句将运动和笑对肌肉的效果进行比较。由“instead of ... as exercise does”可知,两者效果相反,因此空格处填入 opposite“相反的,迥然不同的”。

●尤其要注意的是存在于较远下文的提示。由于考生常倾向于按顺序阅读和解题,因此在遇到线索隐含于较远下文中的情况时,往往会感觉无从推断。这时应采取的措施是:寻找后文提示,即带着问

题往下推进,在后文中遇到线索时,再回读解题。

例 2: Boston Globe reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address **the many needs** of the homeless. As Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, puts it, “There has to be coordination of programs. What’s needed is a **package deal**.” (2006)

[A] complex [B] **comprehensive** [C] complementary [D] compensating

[解题] 2006 年试题文末这两句就如何解决无家可归者的问题提出建议。空格处的形容词与 programs 搭配,表示“……的规划”。下文 that 引导的定语从句说明了该规划的特点是:解决无家可归者的各种需求;而文末处的 a package deal(一揽子计划)也说明这个规划应该是“全面的,能覆盖各种需求的”,所以空格处填入 comprehensive“详尽的,综合性的”。

●当多个选项在语法或内容上似乎都符合所在句子要求时,就要联系上下文意解题。

例 3: Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court’s decisions will be accepted as impartial judgments. ...

This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a line between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law as having authority apart from politics. ... Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely tied. (2012)

[A] evade [B] **raise** [C] deny [D] settle

[解题] 空格处填入的动词接 the question 作宾语,主语是 this and other similar cases。选项中的四个动词代入原句都可说通。但还原句子主语, this 指代上文提到的“一位法官出现在政治事件中”的例子;而下文又援引《宪法》,指出宪法在最初制定时,就是有意要与政治分离。因此可以判定,本句是就上文法官的不当行为提出质疑,并引出下文法律要与政治分离的论证。因此应选择 raise。

●现在命题的一大趋势是越来越注重考查考生对意群间、语段间、句间、句内逻辑关系的把握。常用逻辑词,包括连词、副词、介词(短语),是知识运用的必考点,但由于它们数目有限,可以提前作好知识储备,因此将在后文“逻辑连接词专题”另行讲解。

例 4: Instead of casting a wistful glance 10 at all the species we’ve left in the dust I. Q. -wise, it implicitly asks what the real costs of our own intelligence might be. (2009)

[A] upward [B] forward [C] afterward [D] **backward**

[解题] 本题考查句内空间逻辑关系。空格处填入一个副词,说明 cast a glance at... (瞥一眼……) 这个动作的方向。而“瞥”这个动作的对象为 all the species we’ve left in the dust... (被我们人类远远抛在后面的所有物种)。既然是“抛在后面的物种”,则应该是“向后看”,因此 backward 正确。

例 5: He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested. (2008)

[A] subsequently [B] presently [C] **previously** [D] lately

[解题] 本题考查的是句内的时间逻辑关系。空格下文出现了另一个副词 actually“(表示想法与事实不一致因而惊讶)居然,竟然”,因此,空格处填入的时间副词与 actually 相呼应,表明“过去的想法”与“后来的事实”不一致,因此 previously 正确。



技巧5 利用局部语境解题

这一技巧可以看作是“利用上下文语义解题”的延伸或分化。对于有些题目,文意并没有特别明确的指向该如何选择;或者说,单凭文意进行推断会觉线索不够;此时就要借助题目所在的语境来作出推

断。比如在近些年最常考的科学报告类文章中,能够表示规律性、倾向性的 tend to 就是常考点,它在 2010 及 2009 两年的真题中接连作为考点出现。来看 10 年的例题:

例 1: However, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before hitting a plateau and then slackening off. (2010)

[A] attempted [B] **tended** [C] chose [D] intended

[解题] 2010 年短文是在讲对“霍桑效应”的质疑。此处的语境是用客观事实来说明“霍桑试验”原结论的不能成立,而“工人在一周开始时总是努力工作(无论照明改变与否)”就是驳斥原结论的客观事实, tend to 符合这样的语境;其他项都指向工人的主观意愿,不符合此处的语境。

再来看一个例子:

例 2: Most importantly, it 18 modifies and enhances the games you play to build on the strengths you are developing — much like an effective exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use. (2014)

[A] irregularly [B] habitually [C] **constantly** [D] unusually

[解题] 本句是在介绍“网上大脑训练程序”的一个显著特点:能调整训练项目来帮助人改善大脑功能。空格处的副词说明“调整”的方式。此处明显是对“大脑训练程序”的正面介绍,而只有说这一程序能不断地、循序渐进地助人进步才是最合适的评价,因此 constantly 符合语境,为正确项。

当然,本题在上下文中也有一些隐含的提示,如上文的 systematically, keep track of 以及本句中“身体锻炼”的类比。如果再结合这些提示,则解题能更有把握。



技巧6 利用平行句子结构解题

例 1: Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which **not only** 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, **but** explains the process that has brought this about. (2008)

[A] advises [B] **suggests** [C] protests [D] objects

[解题] 空格所在句子部分是 which 引导的定语从句, which not only 7 ... but (also) explains... 做后置定语,修饰先行词 a paper。其中 not only... but (also)... 是并列连词词组,连接并列的谓语动词 7 和 explain。suggest“表明,显示”与 explain“解释”构成语义上的承接:首先“提出”一个观点,然后对其进行“解释”。因此本题选[B]。当然,这里还涉及到 suggest 与 advise 的用法区别,我们也应注意到。

例 2: Many theories **concerning** the causes of juvenile delinquency focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 1 **on** the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior because they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through interaction with others. Theories **focusing on** the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in response to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, or as a rejection of middle-class values. (2004)

[A] acting [B] relying [C] **centering** [D] commenting

[解题] 文章第一段由三个平行结构的长句子构成,其主要结构为 Many theories concerning... focus on...; Theories 1 on the individual suggest that...; Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that... 三个句子的主语都是 theories,并都接有分词作定语。因此空格处填入的分词就和前一句中的 concerning、后一句中的 focusing on 遥相呼应,都表示“围绕……的理论”的含义。符合要求的分词

短语只有 centering on。

技巧7 利用词语复现解题

词语复现包括:原词复现,近义、同义词复现,反义词复现、上下义词复现、相关词的同现等。

例 1: Changes in the social **structure** may indirectly affect juvenile crime rates... Families have also experienced changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; consequently, children are likely to have less supervision at home than was common in the traditional family 16. (2004)

[A] system [B] **structure** [C] concept [D] heritage

[解题] 上文讲社会结构的变化会间接影响青少年犯罪率;本题空格所在部分是讲家庭……的变化。这两个原因间是并列关系, social structure 与 family 16 并列, structure 原词复现,为正确选项。

例 2: **Such bodily reaction** might conceivably help moderate the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback, that improve an individual's emotional state. (2011)

[A] **physical** [B] mental [C] subconscious [D] internal

[解题] 本句 other types of 10 feedback 是相对于上文的 such bodily reaction 来说的,故空格处填入的形容词应与 bodily(人体的;身体的)含义相近,只有 physical 符合文意。

例 3: This may also explain why we are not usually **sensitive to** our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. (2005)

17. [A] sure [B] sick [C] **aware** [D] tired

18. [A] tolerate [B] repel [C] neglect [D] **notice**

[解题] 17 题所在的句子是对上句的举例说明。句中 the usual smell of our own house 对应上文 our own smells, are not 17 of 与上文 are not usually sensitive to 呼应。因此 aware 正确, are not aware of “不注意(自家的气味)”与 are not sensitive to “对(自己的气味)不敏感”近义复现。

再来看 18 题。but 表明句内的转折逻辑关系, 18 与 are not aware of 相对。notice “注意到”与 “不注意”恰好相对,反义复现,因此正确。

例 4: As was discussed before, it was not until the 19th century that the **newspaper** became the dominant pre-electronic 3, following in the wake of the **pamphlet** and the **book** and in the company of the **periodical**. (2002)

[A] means [B] method [C] **medium** [D] measure

[解题] 本句是讲 newspaper(报纸), pamphlet(宣传册), book(书本), periodical(期刊)传播媒介的出现及发展, medium “媒介,媒体”构成这些媒介的概括性上义词,为正确答案。

例 5: Growing bodies need **movement** and 3, but not just in ways that emphasize **competition**. (2003)

[A] care [B] nutrition [C] **exercise** [D] leisure

[解题] 空格处填入的名词与 movement 并列做 need 的宾语,表达身体成长时所需要的(除运动以外的)另一样东西。其次,下文 that 引导的从句对这里所需要的东西进行了限定,即,可以“通过竞赛的方式来实现”,与 competition 属于同一语意范畴。与 movement 和 competition 都相关的词是 exercise(练习,锻炼)。

固定搭配主要指动词与介词、副词的搭配,名词、形容词后接介词的搭配,介词与名词构成的搭配。固定搭配的讲解见“网上增值资料”。非固定搭配主要包括主谓、动宾、修饰语与中心词等的搭配。

例 1: Research on animal intelligence also makes us wonder what **experiments** animals would 13 on humans if they had the chance. (2009)

- [A] deliver [B] carry [C] **perform** [D] apply

[解题] 因为空格所在的部分是 what 引导的 wonder 的宾语从句,连接词 what experiments 提前,因此其正常的语序是 animals would what experiments on humans if they had the chance。理清句子结构后,我们不难看出,空格处填入的动词其宾语为 experiments。而能与 experiments 构成合适的动宾搭配的只有 perform。perform experiments on humans 指“对人类做试验”。

例 2: The defense of the Church became a **rallying** 15 for the conservative forces. (2007)

- [A] support [B] **cry** [C] plea [D] wish

[解题] cry 可用于指“口号”,常用的搭配有 rallying cry(团结众人的战斗口号、信念),battle/ war cry(作战时的呐喊、口号)等,而“保卫教堂”显然是保守势力的战斗口号,如果熟悉此惯用搭配,则本题可轻易作答。当然,对 cry 能表示“口号”的用法的知晓,是解答本题的前提和基础。

第三步:基本完成解题后,需要再读全文,以进行检查。

这次通读,应按照词——句——段——篇的理解顺序,重点查看填入的选项(词/词组)是否能使文章文法正确、文意通顺、前后连贯、逻辑合理、结构完整。

结语:

综上,我们可以看到,解题是一个综合性过程。把握文章思路是原则,同时即要注意上下文语义及各种线索提示,又要对词(词组)能够辨认与辨析。因此,做好英语知识运用题型是建立在能够熟练运用、融会贯通语法、词汇和语篇知识的基础之上的。下面再补充一些有关解题的建议:

1. 不要只读设空的部分,略过所有未设空的句子。这表面上加快了速度,其实降低了效率。没有对整体文章的理解和把握,解题就失去了判断依据。
2. 不要在难题上停留时间过长,可以先解其他题,随着空格的减少,文章内容越来越完整,解题难度自然会下降。
3. 优选法和排除法相结合。优先直接判断最佳答案;当答案一时难以确定时,将选项一一代入,从语法、搭配、逻辑等多方面排除干扰项。
4. 考生应在平时练习时摸索总结有效的技巧和方法,从而提高解题的速度和准确率。

第三章 逻辑连接词

逻辑连接词在文中起着辅助篇章衔接与连贯的重要作用,可以表达文中的因果、转折、让步等各种逻辑关系,是历年真题知识运用的必考点。逻辑连接词通常是连词、连接性副词和词组,也包括一些起连接作用的介词词组或其他结构。下面,我们就结合真题例子介绍常见的逻辑连接词的用法。

一、表示时间关系

从属连词(引导从句,表示句内逻辑): when, while, as(当……时); since/ever since(自从……); till,

until(直到……); whenever/every time(每当……); before(在……前), after(在……后); the day(在……那天); once(一旦……), as soon as, the moment, immediately, the instant, instantly, directly, the minute, the second, no sooner... than, hardly(scarcely)... when(一……就, 刚要……就)等。

副词、介词(短语)及其他: now, nowadays; at present, presently(此刻, 眼下; 马上, 即将), currently, recently, lately(最近, 近来); shortly, soon(不久; 立刻, 马上); from now/then on(从这时/那时起); meantime/in the meantime, meanwhile(同时, 期间); at that time, then; once(曾, 曾经), previously, formerly, in the past, earlier(以前, 曾经), afterward, later, subsequently(后来, 随后); as yet, so far(到目前为止); at once(同时), simultaneously(同时, 同步); as from(自……起), previous to(先于……), following(在……以后)等。

注意: 这里并未另外收入一些由“修饰词+中心词”构成的短语, 如 soon after, long before, until now 等, 考生完全可根据单词词义推测出这些短语的含义。

[真题例句]

1. The interviewers had rated applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale took numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her. (2013)
[A] instead [B] **then** [C] ever [D] rather
2. The court cannot maintain its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. (2012)
[A] **when** [B] lest [C] before [D] unless
3. Above all, they would hope to study a fundamental question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? 20 the results are inconclusive. (2009)
[A] By accident [B] In time [C] **So far** [D] Better still
4. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested. (2008)
[A] subsequently [B] presently [C] **previously** [D] lately
5. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when exposed to it often enough. (2005)
[A] **at first** [B] at all [C] at large [D] at times
6. In a significant tightening of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a draft bill that... will strictly control the amount of publicity that can be given to a case 6 a trial begins. (2001)
[A] since [B] if [C] **before** [D] as
7. 2 industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive by reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming. (1997)
[A] For [B] Because [C] **As** [D] Since

二、表示列举、举例

first, second, third...; firstly, secondly, thirdly... finally; first, next, then..., last; in the first place, in the second place...; for one thing, for another thing... (一方面, 另一方面; 列举理由); to begin/start with, to conclude; last but not the least, finally(最后); and then, next, and equally important(同样重要的是); for example/ for instance/e. g., such as; that is/i. e.; some... others... still others(一些

……另外……还有……); including 等。

ad) [真题例句]

1. It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to misleading interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output duly rose compared with the previous Saturday and continued to rise for the next couple of days. (2010)
[A] In contrast [B] **For example** [C] In consequence [D] As usual
2. Research on animal intelligence also makes us wonder what experiments animals would perform on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, 14, is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. (2009)
[A] by chance [B] in contrast [C] as usual [D] **for instance**
3. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors available for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire. (2005)
[A] similar to [B] **such as** [C] along with [D] aside from
4. **Some** place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. **Others** stress safe work practices by observing rules or regulations. 7 **others** depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. (1999)
[A] Some [B] Many [C] Even [D] **Still**

三、表示并列

并列连词(连接并列成分;可表示句内或句间的逻辑): or, and, not only... but also..., both... and..., either... or(或者,或者), neither... nor...(既不,也不)等。

副词、介词(短语)及其他: also, too, as well (as), once again/once more, vice versa(反之亦然)等。

[真题例句]

1. The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it ineffective to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can create new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. (2005)
[A] still [B] **also** [C] otherwise [D] nevertheless
2. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in response to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, 5 as a rejection of middle-class values. (2004)
[A] **or** [B] but rather [C] but [D] or else
3. They do **not** provide energy, 1 do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for transforming foods into energy and body maintenance. (1996)
[A] either [B] so [C] **nor** [D] never nor

四、表示递进、补充与强调

并列连词: and 等。

副词、介词(短语)及其他: then, also/too, again, anyhow/anyway(无论如何), even, indeed(确实;其实,实际上), further, furthermore, moreover, what's more(此外,而且); besides (that), in addition (to), additionally, best of all(最好的是), worst of all(最糟的是), actually, in fact, in effect, above all(首先,最重要的是), most important, in particular, particularly(尤其,特别), especially, notably(尤其,特别)等。