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# 快捷英语

## 周周练

阅读理解

主编 / 徐西华

高二年级

.....名校名师权威编写 重点中学指定用书



中国电力出版社  
CHINA ELECTRIC POWER PRESS

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## 编者的话

在英语测试中,阅读理解题在卷面考查部分占有很大的比重。因此,一个学生英语考试成绩的高低很大程度上取决于阅读能力的强弱。“阅读理解”与“完形填空”这两种题型已成为英语试卷中分值最高、分量最重、耗时最多的题型。英语课程标准也对中学生的英语阅读能力提出了更高的要求,而学生仅仅依靠阅读教材上的文章是不够的,课外还需要进行适量而有效的阅读训练。为此,我们特邀长期工作在教学一线的知名教师和命题专家精心编写了这套“快捷英语·阅读理解周周练”系列图书。

“快捷英语·阅读理解周周练”系列图书的编写宗旨包括以下方面:

**一、理念科学:**本系列图书继续遵循按周设置任务的学习模式,保证学生每周每天都能进行适量的学习,实现计划性学习。全部阅读理解文章按英语课程标准及中高考常考话题进行分类,题目安排由易到难、循序渐进,使训练过程更加科学化。本系列图书在挑选素材和设置测试点的思路坚持以英语课程标准和考纲为依据,注重语言运用能力的培养和学习策略的提升,辅以适量拔高训练,故可适用于人教版、外研版、北师大版、冀教版以及牛津版等多版本初高中教材。

**二、选材新颖:**书中所选文章均源于最新的英文报刊,语篇原汁原味、新颖时尚、图文并茂,融趣味性、知识性与实用性于一身,内容涉及热点新闻、科普科幻、社会时尚、环保意识等各个方面,不但能够提升学生阅读兴趣,做题的同时还可了解更多的社会、政治、文体、艺术、科技等方面的知识。

**三、难易适中:**图书编写以英语课程标准规定的词汇量与语法为依据,难度与课程同步,语法不超纲、词汇量及生词数适中,符合相应学段学生的阅读能力要求。

**四、答案准确:**答案解析部分先对文章进行简要的概括性说明,然后详细分析每一题的考点及解题思路,点拨简明到位,便于老师讲解与学生自学自测时参考。

**五、名校名师:**本书编者队伍由省市教研员、中高考试题研究专家及具有多年教学经验的名校骨干教师组成,书中所编选内容均为作者常年教学经验与智慧的体现。

**六、方便实用:**图书采用独特的装帧设计形式,可当作活页卷使用,合理的体例安排既适合教师课堂进行统一训练,也便于学生课下自测。

“快捷英语·阅读理解周周练”系列图书在编写过程中得到了北大附中、人大附中、北京四中、景山中学、湖北黄冈中学、苏州中学、天津南开中学、东北师大附中、山东师大附中、河北衡水中学、宁夏一中等重点名校的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢!

我们诚挚邀请全国各地使用本套图书的教师对书中的内容提出宝贵意见和建议,如果您有成熟的稿件或近期有编写计划,欢迎投稿。



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## 第一部分 解题指导

《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准》对高二年级阶段“读”的要求：

1. 能识别不同文体的特征；
2. 能通过分析句子结构理解难句和长句；
3. 能理解阅读材料中不同的观点和态度；
4. 能根据学习任务的需要从多种媒体中获取信息并进行加工处理；
5. 能在教师的帮助下欣赏浅显的英语文学作品；
6. 除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 30 万词以上。

### 阅读理解解题技巧

阅读是学生接触外语信息、参加外语实践的重要途径。大量阅读有助扩大词汇量，丰富语言知识，了解英语国家的社会和文化。结合历年的高考情况来看，阅读理解题的分值比重越来越大，阅读理解能力的高低直接影响学生的英语成绩。因此，对于学生来说了解阅读理解题的命题特点，掌握解题技巧非常重要。

#### 一、细节理解题

##### 1. 设题的主要方式

- Which of the following is true?
- All of the following may be true EXCEPT...?
- Which of the following is NOT the result of...?
- Which of the following maps shows the right way to get to...?
- Choose the right order of the events given in the passage.
- When did Lisa become conscious again?
- Mary did come to the party because \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which of the following statements is WRONG according to the author?

##### 2. 规律方法

(1) 细节理解题的题干和正确答案在含义上相当于原文中某部分的内容，但表达方式通常不同。如：使用不同的句式，或用同义词、反义词等来表达。由于这类题主要是针对文中某一特定的细节或若干细节等来提问的，因此，信息的准确定位是考生面临的最大难点。分析近年来高考常考的细节理解题，我们可归结为：基本细节题、是非判断题、排序题、识图解意题、细节推理题以及数字计算题等。

(2) 细节理解题的基本解题方法是寻读法，即在了解文章主旨大意的基础上，带着问题去相应的段落里找到相关的词语或句子，然后进行分析、对比，从而得出答案。做题时，不能脱离原文想当然地以自己的背景知识去推理，而要根据文章所述内容来理解和判断。

##### 3. 典例

(北京卷)

<p><b>The Basics of Math—Made Clear</b></p> <p>Basic Math introduces students to the basic concepts of mathematics, as well as the fundamentals of more tricky areas. These 30 fantastic lectures are designed to provide students with an understanding of arithmetic and to prepare them for Algebra (代数) and beyond.</p> <p>The lessons in Basic Math cover every basic aspect of</p>	<p>56. What does the course Basic Math mainly cover?</p> <p>A. Algebra.</p> <p>B. College Mathematics.</p> <p>C. Arithmetic.</p> <p>D. Mathematics Education.</p> <p>问题：基础数学课程主要涵盖哪些方面？</p>
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**arithmetic.** They also look into exponents (指数), the order of operations, and square roots. In addition to learning how to perform various mathematical operations, students discover why these operations work, how a particular mathematical topic relates to other branches of mathematics, and how these operations can be used practically.

Basic Math starts from the relatively easier concepts and gradually moves on to the more troublesome ones, so as to allow for steady and sure understanding of the material by students. The lectures offer students the chance to “make sense” of mathematical knowledge that may have seemed so frightening. They also help students prepare for college mathematics and overcome their anxiety about this amazing—and completely understandable—field of study.

By the conclusion of the course, students will have improved their understanding of basic math. **They will be able to clear away the mystery (神秘性) of mathematics and face their studies with more confidence than they ever imagined.** In addition, they will strengthen their ability to accept new and exciting mathematical challenges.

Professor H. Siegel, honored by Kentucky Educational Television as “the best math teacher in America”, is a devoted teacher and has a gift for explaining mathematical concepts in ways that make them seem clear and obvious. From the basic concrete ideas to the more abstract problems, he is master in making math lectures learner-friendlier and less scary.

With a PhD in Mathematics Education from Georgia State University, Dr. Siegel teaches mathematics at Central Arizona College. His courses include various make-up classes and a number of lectures for future primary school teachers.

If the course fails to provide complete satisfaction to you, you can easily exchange it for any other course that we offer. Or you can get your money back.

定位：第二段首句 The lessons in Basic Math cover every basic aspect of arithmetic.

答案：C 细节理解题。题干关键词为 Basic Math 和 cover，定位到第二段首句，即：The lessons in Basic Math cover every basic aspect of arithmetic (基础数学涵盖算数的所有基础方面)，故正确答案为 C。

57. What benefits can students expect from Basic Math?

- A. Stronger imaginative ability.
- B. Additional presentation skills.
- C. More mathematical confidence.
- D. Greater chances of becoming teachers.

问题：通过基础数学的课程，学生可以收获什么？

定位：face their studies with more confidence than they ever imagined.

答案：C 细节理解题。题干关键词为 benefits 和 Basic Math，定位到第四段。然后看四个选项中哪个是对原文的同义改写。A 选项用 ability 到原文中定位，选项说 imaginative ability (想象力)，原文中说 the ability to accept new and exciting mathematical challenges (接受新的和令人激动的数学挑战的能力)，犯了偷梁换柱的错误，故错；B 选项中的 presentation skills (做报告的能力)，D 选项中出现 become teachers (成为老师)此段中没有提到，犯了无中生有的错误；C 选项是更多的数学方面的信心；原文为 face their studies with more confidence than they ever imagined (比想象中更加自信地去面对他们的学习)，这是对原文的同义改写，故正确答案为 C。

## 二、推理判断题

### 1. 设题的主要方式

- We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- From the passage we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.



- The main purpose of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which of the following words best describes the writer's attitude?
- The passage seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the writer's opinion, smoking is \_\_\_\_\_.
- In writing the passage, the writer intends to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The passage implies, but DOESN'T directly states that \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. 规律方法

推理判断题是阅读理解中较难的题型，多属于深层理解题。它要求考生根据上下文的内在联系充分挖掘文章深层的内涵，对暗含在文章中的因果关系、人物的目的动机以及作者未言明的倾向、态度和意图等进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。

(1) 此类试题的干扰项通常具有以下特点：或是自己的某种看法或观点，或是社会的一种普遍性倾向，或是与本文无关或与作者相反的观点或看法等。

(2) 做此类题要注意两点：一要分清考查的题目是问作者的观点还是读者的观点。二要严格依据作者所陈述的细节、事实以及作者的措词、态度和语气，找出能够表达作者思想倾向和感情色彩的词句，然后利用自己已获得的相关知识进行推理判断，从而得出符合逻辑的结论。

## 3. 典例

(辽宁卷)

If Confucius (孔子) were still alive today and could celebrate his September 28 birthday with a big cake, there would be a lot of candles. He'd need a fan or a strong wind to help him put them out.

While many people in China will remember Confucius on his special day, few people in the United States will give him a passing thought. It's nothing personal. Most Americans don't even remember the birthdays of their own national heroes.

But this doesn't mean that Americans don't care about Confucius. In many ways he has become a bridge that foreigners must cross if they want to reach a deeper understanding of China.

In the past two decades, the Chinese studies programs have gained huge popularity in Western universities. More recently, the Chinese government has set up Confucius Institutes in more than 80 countries. These schools teach both Chinese language and culture. The main courses of Chinese culture usually included Chinese art, history and philosophy (哲学). Some social scientists suggest that westerners should take advantages of the ancient Chinese wisdom to make up for the drawbacks of Westerners philosophy. Students in the United States, at the same time, are racing to learn Chinese. So they will be ready for life in a world

64. The opening paragraph is mainly intended to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. provide some key facts about Confucius
- B. attract the readers' interest in the subject
- C. show great respect for the ancient thinker
- D. prove the popularity of modern birthday celebrations

答案：B 推理判断题。第一段说如果孔子仍然活着并能庆祝生日的话，将会有很多的蜡烛，他需要一把扇子或很大的风才能吹灭。读到这里，读者会感到好奇，产生继续读下去的欲望，所以第一段是为了吸引读者的注意力。

65. We can learn from Paragraph 4 that American students \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have a great interest in studying Chinese
- B. take an active part in Chinese competitions
- C. try to get high scores in Chinese exams
- D. fight for a chance to learn Chinese

答案：A 推理判断题。根据第四段第一句和第六句可推断，美国学生对中国文化很感兴趣。

67. The passage is likely to appear in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a biography
- B. a history paper

where China is an equal power with the United States. Businessmen who hope to make money in China are reading books about Confucius to understand their Chinese customers.

So the old thinker's ideas are still alive and well.

Today China attracts the West more than ever, and it will need more teachers to introduce Confucius and Chinese culture to the West.

As for the old thinker, he will not soon be forgotten by people in the West, even if his birthday is.

C. a newspaper

D. a philosophy textbook

答案: C 推理判断题。本文向我们介绍了孔子思想对西方的影响,以及将来可能产生的影响,应该是出自报纸,所以选 C。

### 三、词义猜测题

#### 1. 设题的主要方式

- In Line..., the word "... " probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- In Line..., the phrase "... " could be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- By "... ", the author means \_\_\_\_\_.
- The word/phrase "... " is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The word "... " refers to/probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- The underlined word "... " could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- What do you think the expression "... " stand for?
- By saying "... " we mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which of the following words can take the place of the word "... "?

#### 2. 规律方法

猜词技巧是阅读中一项非常重要和常用的技巧,是猜测生词、确定词汇在具体语境中的确切含义的主要手段。阅读中的生词不是孤立的,它们与上下文中的词、句乃至整个篇章在意义上、结构上和逻辑上存在着各种各样的联系,这些联系是我们推测词义的依据,通常简称为词的上下文线索。具体的解题方法有:

##### (1) 根据定义或上下文解释进行猜测

有时短文中出现一个需要猜测其意义的词或短语,下面接着出现其定义或解释,这就是判断该词或短语意义的主要依据。例如:

Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly.

句子给予 annealing 以明确的定义,即“退火”。

##### (2) 根据同位关系进行猜测

阅读中出现的难词有时后面紧跟一个同位语,对前面的词进行解释,这时可利用同位关系对前面或后面的词义或句意进行猜测。例如:

They traveled a long way, at last got to a castle, a large building in old times.

同位语部分 a large building in old times 给出了 castle 的确切词义,即古时候的“城堡”。

##### (3) 根据构词法(合成、派生、转化等)进行猜测

在英语中,有很多词可以在前面加前缀,在后面加后缀,从而构成一个词,乍看起来,这个词可能是新词,但掌握了一定的构词知识,就不难猜出它的词义。例如:

"Our parties are aimed for children 2 to 10," Anaclerio said, "and they're very interactive and creative in that they built a sense of drama based on a subject."

文中 interactive 是由前缀 inter- (相互的) 和 active (活动的, 活跃的) 而构成的,同时根据上下文





的意思可以判断, 该词的含义应是“互动的”。

#### (4) 根据因果关系进行猜测

在一篇文章中, 根据原因可以预测结果, 根据结果也可以找出原因。例如:

The lack of movement caused the muscles to weaken. Sometimes the weakness was permanent. So the player could never play the sport again.

从后面的结果“永远不能再运动”中, 可以推测 permanent 的意思为“永远的, 永久的”。

#### (5) 根据上下文的指代关系进行猜测

文章中的代词 it, that, this, he, him 或 them 可以指上文提到的人或物, 其中 it 和 that 还可以指一件事。有时代词指代的对象相隔较远, 要认真查找; 有时需要对前面提到的内容进行总结, 才能得出代词所指代的事。例如:

However, the question that “moon people” asked is still an interesting one. A growing number of scientists are seriously thinking about it.

it 指的是月球人 (moon people) 所问的问题 (the question)。

#### (6) 根据同义关系进行猜测

当词或短语之间有并列连词 and 或 or 时, 其连接的两项内容在含义上是接近的或递进的, 由此确定同等关系中的某个生词所属的义域, 由此可推知其大致意思。例如:

Although he often had the opportunity, Mr Tritt was never able to steal money from a customer. This would have endangered his position at the bank, and he did not want to jeopardize his future.

作者为避免重复使用 endanger 一词, 用其同义词 jeopardize 来代替, 由此推知其词义为“使……陷入危险, 危害”。

#### (7) 根据转折或对比关系进行猜测

根据上下句的连接词, 如 but, however, otherwise 等就可以看到前后句在意义上的差别, 从而依据某一句的含义, 来确定另一句的含义。另外, 分号也可以表示转折、对比或相反的意义。例如:

She is usually prompt for all her class, but today she arrived in the middle of her first class.

but 一词表转折, 因此 but 前后的意思正好相反。后半句的意思是她今天“第一节上了一半才来”, 因此反向推理, 可得出她平时一向“准时”的结论。

### 3. 典例

#### (全国卷 I)

Are you looking for some new and exciting places to take your kids (孩子) to? Try some of these places:

Visit art museums. They offer a variety of activities to excite your kids' interest. Many offer workshops for making land-made pieces, traveling exhibits, book signings by children's favorite writer, and even musical performances and other arts.

Head to a natural history museum. This is where kids can discover the past from dinosaur (恐龙) models to rock collections and pictures of stars in the sky. Also, ask what kind of workshops and educational programs are prepared for kids and any special events that are coming up.

Go to a Youth eater. Look for one in your area offering plays for child and family visitors. Pre-show play



shops are conducted by area artists and educators where kids can discover the secret about performing arts. Puppet (木偶) making and stage make-up are just a couple of the special offerings you might find.

Try hands-on science. Visit one of the many hands-on science museums around the country. These science play-lands are great fun for kids and grown-ups alike.

They'll keep your child mentally and physically active the whole day through while pushing buttons, experimenting, and building. When everyone is tired, enjoy a fun family science show, commonly found in these museums.

74. What does "hands-on science" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Science games designed by kids.
- B. Learning science by doing things.
- C. A show of kids' science work.
- D. Reading science books.

答案: B 词义猜测题。根据最后一段第四句可知, 这种博物馆将使孩子们通过按按钮、做实验、建筑等一整天在脑力和体力上保持活跃。由此可知, 这种博物馆是让孩子们通过动手来学习科学, 所以答案为 B。

#### 四、主旨大意题

##### 1. 设题的主要方式

- The main idea of the text is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- What can be the best title of the passage?
- From the passage we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.
- The last paragraph is chiefly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.

##### 2. 规律方法

主旨大意题旨在考查考生的归纳总结能力以及对文章整体上的理解把握能力, 这类题目常就文章的主要内容、主题或标题进行设题。此类题型又可细分为主题型主旨大意题、标题型主旨大意题和目的型主旨大意题。解答此类题时要抓住文章的主题句 (topic sentence)。这种概括文章中心思想的主题句往往分布于文章的各个部分。

(1) 文首呈现主题句。主题句位于段首是作者运用先立论、后摆事实、讲道理的写作手法, 这种段落可称做演绎型段落。这是英语最常见的写作方法。开门见山提出主题, 然后再用细节来解释、支持或发展主题句表达的主题思想。

(2) 文末出现主题句。主题句位于文末是作者采用了先摆事实、后作结论的手法, 这种段落称做归纳型段落。在表达细节后, 归纳要点, 得出结论或概括主题。

(3) 主题句位于段落的中间。主题句偶尔也位于段落的中间。这种段落是从支撑细节开始, 发展到结论。当主题句出现后, 又进一步用细节支持说明, 按其顺序是: 次要——重要——次要。

(4) 主题句隐含在文章中。有些文章没有明显的主题句, 需要考生把文中所有的细节综合起来, 进行逻辑推理, 概括归纳出文章的主题句。

##### 3. 典例

(全国课标卷)

Honey from the African forest is not only a kind of natural sugar, it is also delicious. Most people, and many animals, like eating it. However, the only way for them to get that honey is to find a wild bees' nest and take the honey from it. Often, these nests are high up in trees, and

第一段: 通过叙述引出中心词——a little bird called a honey guide (也就是 Honey-Lover's Helper)。



it is difficult to find them. In parts of Africa, though, people and animals looking for honey have a strange and unexpected helper—a little bird called a honey guide.

The honey guide does not actually like honey, but it does like the wax in the beehives (蜂房). The little bird cannot reach this wax, which is deep inside the bees' nest. So, when it finds a suitable nest, it looks for someone to help it. The honey guide gives a loud cry that attracts the attention of both passing animals and people. Once it has their attention, it flies through the forest, waiting from time to time for the curious animal or person as it leads them to the nest. When they finally arrive at the nest, the follower reaches in to get at the delicious honey as the bird patiently waits and watches. Some of the honey, and the wax, always falls to the ground, and this is when the honey guide takes its share.

Scientists do not know why the honey guide likes eating the wax, but it is very determined in its efforts to get it. The birds seem to be able to smell wax from a long distance away. They will quickly arrive whenever a beekeeper is taking honey from his beehives, and will even enter churches when beeswax candles are being lit.

第二段：叙述 Honey-Lover's Helper 获取蜂蜡的过程。

第三段：科学家们对 Honey-Lover's Helper 的工作原理感到迷惑。

### 63. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Wild Bees
- B. Wax and Honey
- C. Beekeeping in Africa
- D. Honey-Lover's Helper

答案：D 主旨大意题。文章通篇都在叙述有关 Honey-Lover's Helper 的事情，第一段通过叙述引出 Honey-Lover's Helper 中心词；第二段叙述 Honey-Lover's Helper 获取蜂蜡的过程；第三段科学家们对 Honey-Lover's Helper 的工作原理感到迷惑。

## 完形填空解题技巧

完形填空题是历年高考的必考题型，旨在考查英语基础知识在语篇层面上的运用能力，包括阅读理解能力、词汇辨析能力、分析判断能力、逻辑推理能力和跨文化交际能力等，是高考试题中要求较高、难度较大的一种题型。

### 1. 命题原则

以实词为主，虚词为辅，突出词汇语境化。具体来讲有以下几点：

(1) 文章选材贴近学生的认知能力，体裁多样（记叙文、议论文、说明文等），其中记叙文和议论文这两种形式应予以充分关注。

(2) 短文内容逻辑性强，文章结构严谨、层次分明。

(3) 具体语境是判断选择的主要依据，单纯的词义辨析或语法选择填空极少。



(4) 备选的单词多以实词为主, 虚词为辅。动词(包括非谓语动词)约占 40%; 名词约占 15%; 形容词、副词约占 30%; 其他约占 15%。

(5) 旨在全面考查考生英语基础知识和语言综合运用能力, 具有较高的区分度。因此, 完形填空通常在命题上具有一定的难度, 是需要重点训练的内容之一。

## 2. 解题方法

### (1) 利用首句/首段信息解题

命题者往往通过文章的首句或首段揭示文章的主旨大意, 体现文章的题材、体裁, 或提供某些导向性信息。考生可以通过领悟首句或首段, 把握文章的主题和文章的导向性(或作者态度的倾向性), 从而在整体上把握文章内容。

### (2) 运用语境信息解题

近几年高考英语完形填空的特点是重点考查语境。所谓语境, 就是文章的上下文, 包括文章语气的一致性、意思的连贯性、表述的合理性、论证的逻辑性等。另外, 高考完形填空题型中, 选项所给的四个词的词性和意义相同或相近。如果脱离语境或只看句子的一部分, 可能会有两个或两个以上的答案; 若放在整篇文章提供的语境中, 利用上下文提供的各种信息综合分析, 则只有一个最佳答案。这种解题信息分前置信息和后置信息两种。所以在做题时, 一定要从整体上把握文章内容, 区分文章的结构层次和逻辑关系, 同时认真比较所给选项, 从中选出最符合上下文语境的答案。

### (3) 运用生活常识和文化背景知识解题

完形填空题的选文为独立的语篇, 它以自身的内容提供完整的语篇信息, 但有时渗透着文化科学、历史地理、风俗民情等方面的知识。在做题时, 若能积极调动自己的生活常识和文化背景知识, 巧妙地加以运用, 必能轻松解题。

### (4) 运用语法知识解题

在完形空中, 也有个别考查语法知识的试题, 这时要注意词语在句中要符合词法、句法、结构、习惯等要求。这就要求我们要分析句子结构, 明确搭配关系, 从惯用法、固定搭配的知识等方面来考虑进行选择。

### (5) 借助相关信息词解题

高考完形填空绝大多数题目的四个选项的词性和意义相同或相近, 单从本句看可能会有两个甚至更多的答案, 但有时在上下文中会有一些与选项意义紧密相连的同义词、近义词或反义词等, 能为确定正确选项提供依据。在解题过程中, 考生要充分利用这些信息词进行合理的推测判断, 从而选出最佳答案。

### (6) 运用语篇标志语解题

语篇一般指比句子长的语言单位, 如句群、段落、篇章等。语篇与语篇之间往往有表明其内在联系的词语, 这些词语被称为语篇标志语。如表示结构层次的语篇标志语 *firstly, secondly, thirdly, finally* 等; 表示因果关系的 *thus, therefore, so* 等, 表示改变话题的 *by the way*; 表示递进关系的 *besides, what's more, further* 等, 表示时间关系的 *before, so far, meanwhile, later* 等, 表示转折关系的 *but, while, on the other hand* 等。做题时如果能充分利用这些语篇标志语, 就可以迅速理清文章的脉络, 弄清上下文的关系。

## 3. 典例

(辽宁卷)

When Glen Kruger picked a small cat from an animal shelter, he did not expect much. Yet right from the start, eight years ago, there was an uncommon connection between him and the small black cat. He 36 her Inky.

"I grew up on a hundred-acre farm and had only cats 37 playmates," Kruger, the seventy-year-old

