

博硕坊查研英语系列丛书

新编选择搭配

● 总主编 孙启耀

- 应试技巧策略分析
- 7 3 类衔接手段探析
- 7种文章结构剖析
- 60 篇仿真试题解析

哈尔滨工程大学出版社

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• 博硕坊考研英语系列丛书 •

新编选择搭配

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内容简介

本书依据(全国硕士研究生人学考试英语大纲)中对选择搭配题型部分的要求,编写了各种考生必备、实用、有效的复习内容。其中包括选择搭配题型简介、大纲样题解析、应试技巧策略分析以及解题思路和步骤;语法衔接、逻辑连接、词汇衔接等衔接手段;段落的扩展方式;语篇框架结构分析和仿真试题详解,供考生复习使用。

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前言

根据国家教育部刚刚公布的《全国硕士研究生人学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》,2005年硕士研究生人学考试中的英语部分发生三点变化,其中之一就是在阅读理解部分内新设了"选择搭配题"。这种全新题型,从高考英语到 CET 系列考试中都没有出现过,很多考生心里没底,准备起来没有头绪。为了帮助广大考生攻克难关,我们编写了此书,以期助考生朋友们一臂之力。本书具有如下特点:

1.紧扣大纲,分析透彻

本书以考试大纲为依据,以考点为切人点,通过大纲样题分析,详尽地讲解分析了应试 策略、解题技巧、解题思路和解题步骤,以帮助广大考生尽快全面熟悉并掌握选择搭配新题 型,尽早进人最佳备考状态。

2.内容系统详实,使用方便

根据《大纲》对选择搭配题型的要求:主要考察考生对诸如连贯性、一致性、逻辑联系等语篇、语段整体特征的理解,即要求考生在理解全文的基础上弄清文章的整体和微观结构,我们精心归纳总结了解答选择搭配题应该必须掌握的英语语篇知识,如:语法衔接、逻辑连接、词汇衔接等衔接手段;语段一致性和连贯性的特点分析;段落的扩展方式(枚举法、描述法、举例法、比较对照法、因果法、分类法等);语篇的基本结构模式;语篇框架结构分析(描述性结构、记叙性结构、释义性结构、比较性结构、原因性结构、分类性结构、驳论性结构等)。另外,为了使考生对上述语篇理论知识有更好地理解,我们还精选了若干佳文范例加以分析,考生若能对其仔细领会揣摩,不仅有助于选择搭配题型的复习,而且有助于其他阅读理解题型乃至写作的备考复习,并从根本上提高英语的实际应用能力。

3. 仿真试题,实战演练

《大纲》规定选择搭配题部分的内容是一篇五百到六百词的文章,其中有五段的空白,文章后面有六七段的文字,要求考生根据文章的内容选择恰当的文字填入原文,使文章的总体逻辑结构完整。为了方便广大考生进行实战演练,我们紧扣大纲,按照新大纲样板文设计,提供了60套仿真试题。在编写过程中突出了所选材料的针对性、代表性和规范性,选文题材丰富、语言多样,解析包括生词快车、中心思想及解题思路,为考生指点迷津。

本书由席红梅任主编,张慧、梁田、尹楠任副主编。同时,参加本书部分编写工作的还有:魏微、汪莹、孙楠、朱琳、高凡、甄晓非、杜亚茹等,在此表示诚挚的谢意。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,缺点错误在所难免,望各位同行不吝赐教。 预祝大家考研成功!

编者 2005年3月

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第1章 选择搭配题型简介

根据国家教育部刚刚公布的《全国硕士研究生人学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》(以下简称《大纲》),2005年硕士研究生人学考试中的英语部分发生三点变化,其中之一就是阅读理解部分由原来的 A、B(阅读理解与翻译)两部分改成 A、B、C 三部分,新设了"选择搭配题"(5 题 10 分)。这种全新题型,从高考英语到 CET 系列考试中都没有出现过,很多考生心里没底,准备起来没有头绪。其实,这种题型早已存在于 PET - 5(全国公共英语等级考试第 5 级)中,目前在我国其他某些统一考试中也有采用,它是一种对文章总体结构和逻辑脉络把握程度有较高要求的考查题型。

封實金的預報即,在海路臺灣 1.1 测试目的和要求。

根据《大纲》对选择搭配题型的要求,阅读理解 B 节(5 题):主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。本部分的内容是一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章,其中有 5 段空白,文章后有 6~7 段文字,要求考生根据文章内容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。也有人称该部分为"补全短文题"或"完形填句(段)题",本书将该部分称之为"选择搭配题"。

选择搭配题旨在考查应试者把握文章结构、掌握作者思路的能力,分析判断能力和阅读理解能力的综合运用。应试者要能够从宏观的角度把握文章的内容和结构,在具体段落中搞清文章的前后逻辑关系,从语篇的角度搞清文章的篇章结构、内容脉络,吃透文章的中心思想,运用常见的语篇衔接手段和语篇连贯知识补全语句。相对于阅读理解 A 部分四选一型阅读题,选择搭配题更强调考生对通篇文章的透彻理解。文章后的6~7不同选项之间有较强的关联性,某一项选错,可能会导致两项三项甚至全部错误。选择搭配题虽然文章词数500~600,但文章后6~7不同选项的阅读量约为文章的50%,所以 B 部分的阅读总量相当于 A 部分的 对篇文章。

1.2.1 考查考生把握语篇宏观结构的能力,即语篇的整体性

样题中所给文章的特点是,组织结构逻辑性强,段落内部句子之间联系紧密,整篇文章围绕一个中心展开,句子较长且结构复杂,必须对通篇文章有较透彻的理解,把握所读文章的总体结构,理解文章一般结构,例如启、承、转、合,才能从关联性强的不同选项选择正确答案。考生需要认真搞清楚主干内容和结构上的关系和布局,从而分辨出选项部分从结构和

内容上看是属于文章的哪个部分,并可以与空白处的上下文有机地衔接起来。一般情况下, 也并不要求考生过分关注某一具体的细节;而是要着眼于全文,在理解全文内容、文章结构、 逻辑关系等的基础之上方能做出正确选择。

1.2.2 考查考生把握语段内部结构的能力,即语段的一致性

按段落结构的一般规律来说,段落内部的结构一般是主题句、扩展句和结论句。语段的一致性是指段落在意义上是一个独立的整体,同一段落中,所有的句子都与主题紧密相关,并且都围绕着一个主题来展开。一个段落只能表达一个中心主题,并且体现在主题句中。主题句是段落的核心所在,主题句的内容是整个段落的主导思想,它支配着整个段落内容的发展,预示段落展开的方向和方法,所有的扩展句都是为主题句服务的,或陈述原因,或罗列事实、情节和步骤,主题句与扩展句在意义上始终保持一致。英语段落的主题句一般出现在段首,但有时候也出现在段尾或段中,极个别情况不出现,此时需要读者根据上下文和提供的细节线索加以归纳总结。

1.2.3 考查考生把握语段内部的论点和论据之间的逻辑关系的能力,即语段的连贯性

语段的连贯性指的是段落中句子以符合逻辑的方法排列,可以通过以主题为中心,按照合理的次序来排列,如:可按时间的先后次序、动作次序、从总的大概念到具体例子,或从具体细节到一般概念、重要性次序等;也可以通过重复使用某些关键词、词组、对等结构、代词呼应、人称和数的一致或使用表示不同意义的连接词语,如 first of all, but, and, therefore 等,这些都是实现连贯性的重要手段,往往是解题线索所在。

1.2.4 考查考生把握语段与语段之间的衔接关系的能力,即语篇的连贯性

连贯性不仅是段落的特点,也是语篇的特点之一。选择搭配题加进了文章的逻辑框架 题和逻辑结构题,考生必须搞清楚文章各段之间的联系,以及它们各自对文章中心思想的贡献,因而掌握文章的写作方法和上下文的衔接手段,有助于获得语篇的连贯性。

1.3 大纲新样题解析

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions $41 \sim 45$, choose the most suitable one from the list $A \sim C$ to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Long before man lived on the Earth, there were fishes, reptiles, birds, insects, and some mammals. Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now.

41.

Very occasionally the rocks show impression of skin, so that, apart from color, we can build up a reasonably accurate picture of an animal that died millions of years ago. That kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on

it, and even of its climate.			
42			
Nearly all of the fossils that			
these are of animals that lived i			

Nearly all of the fossils that we know were preserved in rocks formed by water action, and most of these are of animals that lived in or near water. Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds, and insects of which we know nothing.

43.

There were also crablike creatures, whose bodies were covered with a horny substance. The body segments each had two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming. The head was a kind of shield with a pair of compound eyes, often with thousands of lenses. They were usually an inch or two long but some were 2 feet.

44._____

Of these, the ammonites are very interesting and important. They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary home of the animal. As the young grew larger it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

45.____

About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carvings.

- [A] The shellfish have a long history in the rock and many different kinds are known.
- [B] Nevertheless, we know a great deal about many of them because their bones and shells have been preserved in the rocks as fossils. From them we can tell their size and shape, how they walked, the kind of food they ate.
- [C] The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago, the amphibians, the animals were able to live both on land and in water appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer, or formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea, and in the air.
- [D] The best index fossils tend to be marine creature. These animals evolved rapidly and spread over large over large areas of the world.
- [E] The earliest animals whose remains have been found were all very simple kinds and lived in the sea. Later forms are more complex, and among these are the sea-lilies, relations of the star-fishes, which had long arms and were attached by a long stalk to the sea bed, or to rocks.
- [F] When an animal dies, the body, its bones, or shell, may often be carried away by streams into lakes or the sea and there get covered up by mud. If the animal lived in the sea its body would probably sink and be covered with mud. More and more mud would fall upon it until the bones or shell become embedded and preserved.
- [G] Many factors can influence how fossils are preserved in rocks. Remains of an organism may be

replaced by minerals, dissolved by an acidic solution to leave only their impression, or simply reduced to a more stable form.

生词快车

1. reptile n. 爬行动物 adj.爬行的

2. mammal n. 哺乳动物

3. descendant n. 子孙,后代,后裔

4. remains n. 残余,遗迹,遗体

5. fossil n.

化石:僵化的事物

6.horny adj. 角状的

7. segment n. 段, 节, 片段

8. ammonite n. [古生]菊石;干肉粉(作肥料用)

9. shellfish n. 贝,甲壳类动物

10.embed v. (使)插入,(使)嵌入

答案及详解

41.答案:B。

文章一开始,作者告诉我们,远在人类出现以前,地球上就有鱼、爬行类动物、鸟、昆虫和一些哺乳动物。现在有些物种的后代依然生存,另外一些则没有留下后裔。而空白处后面文章又说,我们能从动物遗体所保留的岩石上,得到数百万年前就死亡的动物的相当准确的情况。显然,空白处应该是关于岩石与灭绝了的动物之间的关系。阅读各选项,只有 B 项符合此意。此外,空白处前面的"extinct"和"no descendant"表达的是否定意思,而空白处后面"accurate"和"much"则表达的是肯定意义,这意味着空白处的内容应该有一个结构上的转折,七个选项中,只有 B 项符合这一条件,故选 B。

42.答案:F。

本题具有相当的难度。本题空白处后面的内容告诉我们,几乎我们所知道的所有化石都保留在由于水的作用而形成的岩石里,其中大部分动物都生活在水里或水的附近。从中可以看出,此段重心内容应围绕"preserved"的外部条件"water"展开。备选项 F和 G 均有可能。G 项符合"preserved"这一内容,但未涉及"water",而 F 项这两点均能满足,故选 F。

43.答案:E。

空白处下一句的意思是: 也有类螃蟹类动物以及对其特点的描述,特别提及"two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming."可见,这种动物属于两栖类动物。本题选择的线索有两个:一个是"also",显然,空白处应该有关于另一种动物的内容;另一个是,文章开始转向介绍动物,由低级向高级进化。满足这两点的选项只有 E 项, 故选 E。

44.答案:A。

本题比较容易,可以先来解答。空白处下一句中的信号词"of these,"提示我们空白处中的名词是"ammonites"的上义词,并从"They have a shell…"得到又一提示:这类生物应该有壳,因而提及"shellfish"的 A 项是正确选项。

45.答案:C。

• 4 •

中心思想

本篇介绍的是史前类动物,脉络清晰,层次分明。首先介绍了什么是史前动物以及通过 岩石中保留的动物化石,我们可以对其进行研究;然后谈及化石形成的过程;最后作者按照 动物进化的顺序逐一加以介绍。

1.4 2005 年真题解析

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions $41 \sim 45$, choose the most suitable one from the list $A \sim G$ to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Canada's Premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41._____

What to do? Both the Romanow Commission and the Kirby Committee on health care to say nothing of reports from other experts recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42.

But "national" doesn't have to mean that "national" could mean interprovincial provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province or a series of hospitals within a province negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

43.

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included, predictably and regrettably Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere while drug costs keep rising fast.

44.

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs.

"A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

45.

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

- [A] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincial ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!
- [B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report. "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription—drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."
- [C] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.
- [D] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.
- [E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.
- [F]So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug costs.
- [G] Of course the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers, they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

生词快车

1. pharmaceutical a.

药学的,制药的,药品,药剂

2. bureaucracy n.

官僚政治,官僚作风,政府机构

3. jurisdiction n.

司法权,审判权,管区,权限

4. skyrocket n.

猛涨,暴涨;急促一现

5. stark a.

僵硬的,完全的,严格的,明显的

6. lobby v.

游说(使某议案通过)

答案及详解

41.答案:E。

空白处上文告诉我们,健康福利费支出过高,药价高是其中非常重要的一个方面,关键词是"pharmaceutical cost";空白处下文紧接着是"What to do?"。显然,空白处应是与有关药价高的事实解释。备选项中,只有 E 项含有药价复现词语"drug price",并且陈述了药价上涨的事实,即:根据某机构的观点,自 1997 年以来,处方药价格的增长速率是全国健康福利支出增长速度的 2 倍。正好论述了药价高是健康福利费支出过高的一个重要方面这一论点,故选 E。

42.答案:C。

空白处上文提到,建立一个全国性药品代理机构来解决药价高问题,关键词"national";空白处下文是从否定的角度解释"national"这一概念。可以推知:空白处也是有关"national"概念的,并且是从肯定的角度来阐述,这是其后的转折关系连接词"but"所要求的。备选项中,只有 C 项含有"national"这个词,并且"What does 'national' mean?"与空白处下文的"But 'national' doesn't have to mean"相呼应,故选 C。

43.答案:G。

空白处上文提到设立全国性药品代理机构的好处;空白处下文却说"a small step has been taken"为什么却只迈了一小步?显然,存在阻力。备选 G 项的意思是:"当然药厂不会同意,他们喜欢散客买家,那样他们可以暗中运作。"原来阻力首先来自药厂方面,故选 G。

44.答案:F。

空白处上文的两段文字,第一段最后提到魁北克拒绝加入全国性代理机构。而第二段提到,有很多省的政府官员对于这种全国性代理机构持怀疑态度,这些官员只希望首都渥太华出钱,他们自己并不想出钱,这就是为什么到目前为止这个办法还没有向全国推广的一个很重要的原因。可见,阻力一是来自于药厂,二是来自这些省本身。于是,我们可以预测下问会谈到怎么处理这个阻力的问题。考察各选项,F项以"so"开头,表明结果,"所以如果某些省想完成健康福利的任务,他们就必须有完成这个任务的能力",与上文意思连贯,故选 F。

45.答案:B。

本题比较容易,可以先来解答。空白处上两段指出:官员们喜欢有选择地引用 Romanow 关于药品的论述,选项 B 中说:或者他们可以阅读 Mr. Kirby 的报告。两者内容一致、连贯,故选 B。

中心思想

本文一开始就指出,药价高是健康福利费支出过高的一个非常重要方面,接着提出解决办法:建立全国性药品代理机构,然后讨论了建立全国性药品代理机构所遇到的两个阻力,一个来自于药厂,另一个来自于这些省本身,最后探讨了如何解决这些问题。文章脉络清楚,层次分明。

第2章 语篇的衔接手段

语篇主要是凭借各种衔接手段把句子连接起来,从而达到连贯的。衔接既是语法概念,又是语义概念。是一种存在于语篇内部的、能使全文成为语篇的各种意义关系。通常情况下,句子成分衔接可以导致外在的或内在的语义连贯。而内在和外在的交互整合作用是语篇衔接和谐的基础,这对生成语篇的知识推理发挥着重要作用,对读者进行语篇阅读理解也大有裨益。读者在阅读语篇时,必须善于发现衔接,才可以凭较小的认知努力理解语篇的连贯意义。

如何才能知道语篇中的两个不同部分之间在语义上有所联系呢? Halliday 明确指出,当话语中某一成分的解释取决于另一个成分的解释时,便会出现衔接。下面是一个简单的例子:

例 1 Peter had a wife but he couldn't keep her.

在这个句子中,离开了 wife 这个词,就无法对 her 指代谁作出可靠而正确的解释。正是由于 wife 和 her 可以互为解释,前后两个小句便从意义上衔接起来。在这里, wife 和 her 两个成分互相衔接的现象亦被称之为"衔接纽带"(cohesive tie)。

值得注意的是,衔接纽带连接的两个成分可能出现在同一个句子内,如上例中的 wife 和 her,也可能出现在相邻的两个句子中,如例 2 中的 John 和 he;有时还可能隔句隔行,相距甚远,如例 3 中的第一个 tides 和第二个 tides:

例 2 A: Is John going to New York tomorrow?

B: No, he is not.

例 3 Tides are created mainly by the pull of the moon on the earth. The moon's pull causes water in the ocean to be a little deeper at a point closest to the moon and also at a point farthest from the moon, on the opposite side of the earth. These two tidal "waves" follow the apparent movement of the moon around the earth and strike nearly every coast line at intervals of about twelve hours and twenty-five minutes. After reaching a high point, the water level goes down gradually for a little more than six hours and then begins to rise toward a new high point. Hence, most coastlines have two tides a day and the tides occur fifty minutes later each day.

衔接可以通过语法手段、词汇手段或其他手段来体现。

2.1 语法衔接

语法衔接包括照应、替代和省略等手段。

2.1.1 照应

照应是一种语义关系,它是语篇中某一成分和另一成分之间在指称意义上的相互解释关系。更确切地说,是语篇中的指代成分与所指对象之间的相互解释关系。

例 4 The next morning after breakfast I went down to look at the little house in Great Britain

Street. It was an unassuming shop, registered under the vague name of Drapery.

例 5 Everyone was incredulous when it was reported that he had a vocation for the priesthood. Nevertheless it was true.

要想对例 4 中的 it 作出合适的语义解释,就必须在语篇上下文中寻找和它们构成照应 关系的词语。从上下文可以看出, it 与 the little house in Great Britain Street 构成照应关系,而 例 5 中的 it 指代的是上文中的分句 he had a vocation for the priesthood。

照应的词语主要有三类:

- 1. 第三人称代词: he, she, it they him, her, them 等;
- 2. 指出代词: this, that, the, these, here, then 等;
- 3. 比较词语: more, other, similar, different, the same as 等。

照应在语篇中发挥着重要的作用。首先,它可以使发话者运用简短的指代形式来表达上下文中已经或即将提到的内容,从而使语篇在修辞上具有言简意赅的效果。更为重要的是,照应可以使语篇在结构上更加紧凑,从而使语篇成为前后衔接的整体。我们说,只有当具有照应作用的语言表达形式与它们所指称的、在语篇上下文提到的事物发生联系时,才能起到语篇的衔接作用。这是因为,在语篇层面上照应成分预设了照应对象的存在,而照应成分的本身的具体意义只有以照应对象为参照才能得到解释,这种识别照应对象的过程贯穿于语篇的生成和理解之中,从而使语篇前后承接。

2.1.2 替代

替代和照应分别属于两种不同的语法衔接手段。照应是一种语义关系,而替代是一种词汇语法关系。也就是说,在语言系统中,替代是建立在词汇语法层上的,它是为了避免重复而用某一语言成分来替代另一语言成分。在照应关系中,指代成分和所指对象之间存在着语义上的一致性或认同关系,即受话者可以从上下文中寻找指代成分的所指意义。但在替代现象中,替代成分与被替代成分之间不存在指称意义上的认同关系。

§96 She wore the pale blue summer blouse which her home as a present on Saturday. It had cost him ten and eleven pence.

例 7 A: Can I have a cup of black coffee with sugar, please?

B: Give me the same, please.

在例 6 中, it 指代上文中的 the pale blue summer blouse, 二者之间构成认同的一致关系。在例 7 中, the same 替代上文的 a cup of black coffee with sugar, 二者之间只是一种形式上的替代关系。应该指出的是, 替代虽然是一种词汇语法关系, 但替代关系的识别和理解并不能脱离意义。替代作为一种常见的语言现象既发生在句子的层面上也发生在语篇的层面上。在句子层面上, 替代的主要作用在于避免重复并发挥句内衔接功能。在语篇的层面上, 替代可以通过替代成分与替代对象之间的索引关系使语篇中的句子紧密地连接在一起, 从而起到语篇衔接的作用。在语篇层面上, 替代成分的出现预设了被替代成分的存在, 因此替代成分的出现必然会使受话者从语篇上文去寻找被替代的语言成分。

例 8 From time to time the doctor came to the door for a little air and rest his eyes, which were almost smoked out of his head; and whenever he did so, he had a word for me.

在例 8 中, did so 替代上文的 come to the door for a little air and rest his eyes。读者在理解 did so 的确切含义时,必须将 did so 与它所替代的语言成分联系起来,这样就使语篇前后承

接,紧密地衔接在一起。此外,替代还可以传达对比信息,从而使新信息更加突出,并以此加强语篇的衔接关系。常用的表示替代的词语有:one,ones,do,so,the same,not 等。

2.1.3 省略

省略是把语言结构中的某个成分省去不提。它是为了避免重复,使表达简练、紧凑、清晰的一种修辞方式。如下例所示。

9 Joan brought some carnations, and Catherine some sweet peas.

上例中的 Catherine some sweet peas 在结构上是不完整的,它省略了谓语动词成分 brought。省略是语言使用中比较常见的现象,因为它符合语言使用的经济原则(Economy Principle)。而经济原则被看作是语篇修辞的重要组成部分,它要求人们在不引起歧义的情况下尽量使用简约的表达方式。在句子层面上,省略使句子成分之间的关系更加紧凑。

例 10 Love is ever the beginning of knowledge as fire is of light.

在语篇层面上,由于被省略成分存在于语篇上下文中,因此省略是语篇中句子之间的纽带。省略的语篇衔接功能体现在省略结构与被省略成分之间的预设关系上。

2.2 逻辑连接

连接指用连词、副词或词组(短语)等把两个命题联系起来的手段。语篇中的连接成分本身就是具有明确含义的词语,通过这类连接性词语,人们可以了解句子之间的语义联系,甚至可以经前句从逻辑上预见后续句的语义(胡壮麟,1994)。连接性词语在解答选择搭配题型中,起着举足轻重的作用。为了更好地认识连接性词语,本书从三个方面对其进行分类。

2.2.1 从逻辑语义角度进行分类

Halliday 曾以逻辑语义关系为切入点从详述、延伸和增强三个方面,对连接性词语进行分类,现介绍如下。

1.详述

属详述关系的有两种不同的范畴,即同位与阐明。

(1)同位

同位关系又包含换言与举例两个小类。所谓换言,是指语篇中某一成分被用含义相同但措辞不同的另一说法重新表述;而举例,顾名思义,是指采用具体的例子形象地说明问题。

隶属换言连接关系的常见连接成分包括: in other words, that is (to say), I mean (to say); 隶属举例连接关系的常见连接成分包括: for example, for instance, thus, to illustrate。

(2)阐明

阐明连接关系涵盖了若干亚类。它们对于语篇中某一成分或是加以修复,或是进行归纳,或是以某种方式使意义更加明了。

- ①隶属矫正连接关系的常见连接成分包括: or rather, be more precise;
- ②隶属题外连接关系的常见连接成分包括: by the way, incidentally;
- ③隶属毋论连接关系的常见连接成分包括: in any case, anyway, leaving that aside;
- ④隶属列举连接关系的常见连接成分包括:in particular, more especially;

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