



中考完形填空做题技巧之句子逻辑

完形填空是英语考试中基本的题型之一,既考查对语法、词汇、习语、句型、搭配等基础知识的综合运用能力,又考查对短文的阅读理解能力,甚至有时还考查对时事政治等的关注。本专题以句子逻辑连词练习为主,选材主要为中考题。

命题特点:从近几年中考完形填空题看,纯语法知识几乎不考,主要考查考生灵活运用所学词汇的能力,尤其是以考查实词或信息词为主,着重考查考生对文章的内在逻辑和

整体把握能力。因此,把握句间和段落之间的内在逻辑关系,通过上下文暗示,对篇章、段落或句意的整体把握;再则,干扰项的设置与语法结构无甚关系,重在文意干扰。因此,把握文意和具体语境,通过对词义的辨析,是解答完形填空题的最好手段。逻辑关系既存在于句子内部,也存在于上下句之间,甚至段落之间。中考除了考查连词的意义和用法,也考查学生对句子、段落、篇章的逻辑关系把握,遇到此类题目需仔细分析词与词、短语与短语、并列句、从属句、上下文、段落之间的逻辑

关系,同时结合语境做出判断。初中阶段要求掌握的主要是并列、转折、因果、让步、条件、结果关系等。逻辑关系连词处处可见,掌握好了对于单选、阅读、写作都有一定帮助。

解题技巧:巧解完形填空题,考生必须进行通篇考虑,掌握大意,综合所学词法、句法和常识进行分析判断。在解答有关逻辑语气题时,必须要符合原文的意思,要瞻前顾后,审慎分析,细心推断,密切注意相关连词的连用,注意语气的变化,应从细节着手。

一、连词的分类

1.并列连词: and, both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, as well as等。

2.表转折的并列连词: but, however, while (而), only (只不过)。

3.表选择的并列连词: or, or else, otherwise...

4.表因果的连词: for, so, therefore (因此), then等。

5.从属连词: that, if, whether (初中主要用来连接宾语从句,其次用来连接状语从句)。

6.时间状语从句,常用的连接词有: when, while, as, since, before, after, once, as soon as, until, till等。

7.连接条件状语的连词有: if, unless, as long as 等。

8.而原因状语的连接词有 because, since, as, now that (既然)。

9.目的、结果、方式、比较、地点等状语从句的连接词有: so that, so...that, such...that, as...as, than, where...

它们在句子与文章中几乎无处不见。我们通过一些例句来分析一下连词的功用。

【经典例题】

1. _____ she was not well, I decided to go without her.

- A. Though B. As
C. When D. Because of

【答案】B

【解析】 as这里应译为“由于”。全句意为:由于她不舒服,我决定不带她去了。而because of 其后不能接从句只能接宾语。如: Because of the heavy rain, we decided not to go.

2. Take this dictionary with you _____ you may use it in class.

- A. otherwise B. in order to
C. or D. so that

【答案】D

【解析】应译为“为的是”。本句句意为:带上字典,为的是在上课时可能有用。而in order to 其后应接动词不定式,

如: Take this dictionary with you in order to use it in class.

3. —I don't know _____ I should do with so many eggs. —You can sell them.

- A. how B. why
C. what D. when

【答案】A

【解析】 can表示能,可以,你可以卖掉他们,如果我们对“卖掉”进行提问的话,是什么? 是方式,所以用how。

4. The most basic aim of playing sports is that you can improve your health even if you are not very good at sports. _____, you can get to know a circle of people at your age while playing sports. Tiffany used to be a very quiet girl. Since she joined the sports club, she has opened up herself and now she has become very active and enjoys meeting and talking with others.

- A. So far B. In addition
C. Once again D. After all

【答案】B

【解析】考察逻辑关系词的辨析及上下文逻辑关系的理解。A. So far目前为止; B. In addition此外; C. Once again再来一次; D. After all之后。句意:此外,你可以在运动的过程中认识一群和你年龄相仿的人。上一句说到playing sports可以 improve your health是其中一个好处,另一个好处是you can get to know a circle of people at your age,因此填B最适合上下文的逻辑关系。

5. In Germany, _____ last year teleshopping was only possible on one channel for one hour every day. Then the government allowed more teleshopping.

- A. after B. until
C. unless D. till

【答案】B

【解析】该句子表示“在德国,每天电视购物仅在一个频道播放一个小时,这种情况一直持续到去年”,表示某状态一直持续到某个节点,应用“until +节点”。

二、重点连词辨析

1. because、as、since、for的用法:

because表示原因的语气最强,常表示必然的因果关系,从句一般放在主句后面;另外,回答why的问句只能用because。

as表示一般的因果关系,语气比because弱,说明比较明显的原因,它引导的从句可以放在句首,也可以放在句尾。

since(既然)表示对方已经知道、无需加以说明的原因或事实。

for(因为)是并列连词,语气较弱,用来补充说明理由或提供一种解释。

如: He is not at school today because he is seriously ill./ As all of you have got here, now, let's go to the zoo./ I will ask Lin Tao to go with me since you are very busy. / We must be off now for the match starts at 7: 00.

2. if、whether的区别:

表示“是否”时,if和whether同义,引导宾语从句,另外,whether还可以引导主语从句、表语从句(以及同位语从句)等名词性从句或者让步状语从句;而if还可以表示“如果”,引导条件状语从句(主句与从句遵循主将从现的原则)。

如: I don't know if/whether he will arrive on time. (我不知道他是不是会按时到达。)/ I will ring you up if he arrives on time. (如果他按时到达我会给你打电话的。)

下列情况只能用whether不能用if: 引导主语从句, 如: Whether it is a fine day next Sunday is still a question.

引导从句作介词宾语
引导不定式短语, / Please ask him whether to go there with a raincoat or not. (作动词的宾语) /

引导让步状语从句, Hainan is the

place to be, whether it's summer or winter. (引导让步状语从句)/

在动词discuss之后

在wonder / not sure之后

【Tips】给学生讲的时候,如果学生记不住这些情况,可以简单告诉学生,能用whether就用whether, if和whether在一起,都表示“是否”的时候,用whether肯定没错,因为whether更“专业”。

3. while、when、as的用法区别:

1) while常表示一个较长的动作,它引导的从句动作与主句的动作是同时发生的、是平行的。

Please do not trouble me while I am writing my homework.

2) when可以表示较短的动作,也可以表示较长的动作。主句和从句的动作可以同时发生,也可以先后发生。

I'll go home when I have finished my job. / They were running quickly across the road when they heard the sound of a truck coming.

3) as与上面两词同义,可替换while和when,表示主句和从句的动作同时发生,常译为“一边……一边……”。

As we walked in the dark street, we sang songs and talked loudly.

4. till/until与not...till/until的区别:

1) 前者表示一个延续性的动作,后者表示一个才开始的动作。

如: I will stay here and watch the baby until you return. (stay这个动作一直进行到你return)

2) They won't go on working until they get what they think is reasonable.

另外till与until基本可以互换,但是在句首时只能用until,不能用till。

如: Until the last minute of the match we kept playing.

Not until he had finished his work did he go home. (倒装句)

(海风教育曾海阳供稿)