

篇章结构中运用语法知识的能力培养

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笔者认为,考生在高考语法填空中获得高分的关键要素有两个:其一,考生要准确地掌握语法基础知识,例如冠词、代词、介词、形容词和副词的比较等级、动词时态、被动语态、非谓语动词、各种从句、虚拟语气、倒装结构、强调句型、词类转换等都是必须要熟练掌握的。其二,考生能在篇章中准确地分析出句子结构,从语法的角度,填入合适的词,使上下文连贯,行文流畅。

那么,考生怎样才能具备这两种能力呢?我们主要抓了以下几个环节,取得了很好的成效。

首先,要夯实语法基础知识。

考生一进入高三,就要着手系统地梳理各项语法知识,充分理解并扎扎实实地掌握这些语法知识。只有这样,解题时才会胸有成竹,有的放矢。

我们在平时的学习和练习中,有意识地记录一些结构相似的语法易错题,有助于提高我们辨别易混知识点的的能力,提高解题的准确率。如:

1. Is this school _____ you visited the other day? (the one)
Is this school _____ you visited your uncle the other day? (where)
Is this the school _____ you visited the other day? (which/that)
 2. It is a store _____ sells science books. (which/that)
It is the very store _____ sells science books. (that)
It is the store _____ science books are sold. (where)
It is in the store _____ science books are sold. (that)
 3. I have some doubt _____ he will succeed. (whether)
I have no doubt _____ he will succeed. (that)
- 要做好语法填空题,就必须仔细研究各项语法细节,打下坚实的基本功。

其次,掌握常用词语的习惯搭配。

我们不但要掌握常用的重点词语的词性和意义,还必须熟练掌握他们的用法特点,特别是习惯搭配,这对我们快速准确地解答某些语法填空题非常管用。如:

Medical scientists have expressed _____ concern about the effect of smoking _____ the health not only of those who are smoking but also of those who live in the air _____ (pollute) by tobacco smoke. And studies show that non-smokers suffer more than the smoker themselves.

第一空应填 their, 因为用语言或行动表达感情、意见等时, express 后习惯上用形容词性物主代词,如 express one's thanks (表示谢意), express one's love (表示爱), express one's concern (表达关切)等。

第二空应填介词 on, 因为这是习惯搭配, 在表示“效果、后果、影响”的名词 effect 后要用介词 on, 表示对某人或某事物的影响。

第三空应填非谓语动词 polluted, 因为句中已有谓语动词 live, 所以 pollute 应是非谓语动词, 修饰名词 air; 又基于 air 与 pollute 之间在逻辑上是被动关系, 且有 by 的提示, 故答案该用过去分词 polluted, 过去分

词短语 polluted by tobacco smoke 作定语, 修饰 air。

由此观之, 准确地分析句子结构和牢固地掌握常用词的习惯搭配是获取语法填空高分的有效途径。

第三, 提高在语篇中运用语法知识的能力。

在掌握了相应的语法知识和词汇知识之后, 我们还要学会在篇章结构中正确理解句与句之间、段与段之间的逻辑关系。如:

The plans for building the underground met with several problems and delays, _____ 1 _____ the first track was finally opened in January. _____ 2 _____, the smoke from the engine soon filled the air in the tunnels with ash and soot, as well as chemical gases, damaging the passengers' health. _____ 3 _____, fans were used to keep the air clean enough for people to breathe.

在这段文字中作者叙述了建设地铁所遇到的困难和延期, 后面又说最终还是开通了, 可以判断是转折关系, 第 1 题应填 but。

再看下去, 作者又指出地铁是完工了, 隧道里的空气因为发动机排出的烟灰而质量太差, 所以这两句话之间仍然是转折关系, 因第 2 题空格前后都有标点, 故填 However。

因此, 得出的结论是需要使用电扇来净化隧道里的空气。这样第 3 个空就应该是 therefore。

我们对句子之间的逻辑关系理解好了, 对文章的整体结构就有了很清晰的脉络。

最后, 抓住课堂上的阅读课。

广泛的阅读是我们摄入语言知识的最好途径, 它可以让我们沉浸在英语语言的环境之中, 去感受语言的魅力。在阅读中有意识地做到以下几点:

1. 锻炼理解上下文的逻辑关系的能力;
2. 积累有用词组和比较好的句型结构;
3. 养成用英语解释某些词语和句型的习惯。

如, 文章原句是: People traveling long distances frequently have to decide whether they would prefer to go by land, sea, or air.

我们可以改写为:

- (1) People who like traveling often have to decide on what transportation will be better for them.
- (2) People interested in traveling will often be confronted with the choice of the means of transportation.
- (3) As far as travelers are concerned, choices of how they would like to travel will frequently face them.
- (4) People traveling to faraway places will frequently be faced with the choices of the means of transportation: by land, sea or air.

在篇章中运用语法知识的能力培养不是一朝一夕的事, 而提高则更是一个漫长的逐步积累的过程, 从基础语法知识的学习到辨析复杂的句子结构, 都需要下苦功。

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