

高考已经落下帷幕,我带着神圣和崇拜的心情把英语试题做了一遍,感觉竟是非常的好!大部分篇章的话题和考生的学习与生活非常贴近,语气是这般的调皮,感觉就像是一名高中生在倾诉。首当其冲的一道题是完形填空,运用我们《广东教育(高中)》里一直所倡导的重现策略、同现策略和逻辑推断三大策略解题,竟是如此的顺手,可谓旗开得胜。

2012 年广东高考完形填空题:

We all know that some things are obviously right. For example, it is right to be 1 to other people. It is also right to look after the environment. Some things are 2 wrong, too. For instance, we should not hurt or bully (欺负) others, nor should we litter. Rules often tell us what is right or wrong.

Rules can help the public make the right 3, and remain safe. Car drivers have to obey traffic regulations that tell them the right things to do on the road to avoid crashes. Cyclists who give signals before turning or stopping help prevent 4.

If people follow rules without taking other matters into consideration, it will be 5 for them to form what is sometimes called a “black and white” view. For example, they may believe that people should always tell the truth, and that lying is 6 acceptable. Such people always stick to their views, even if it means that they may get into 7.

Sometimes it may not be so easy to know 8 what is right or wrong. Some people choose not to eat meat because they believe that it is 9 to eat animals, but others argue that they can eat meat and 10 be kind to animals; some insist that stealing is always wrong, but others think that one does not need to feel so 11 when stealing some food to eat, if he lives in a really poor area and he is 12.

Rules help us live together in harmony, because they show us the right way to 13 others. However, some people argue that rules may be 14, having observed that rules change all the time, and that some schools have some regulations and others have different

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. kind | B. sensitive | C. fair | D. generous |
| 2. A. equally | B. slightly | C. clearly | D. increasingly |
| 3. A. suggestions | B. conclusions | C. turns | D. choices |
| 4. A. accidents | B. mistakes | C. falls | D. deaths |
| 5. A. interesting | B. vital | C. easy | D. valuable |
| 6. A. seldom | B. rarely | C. merely | D. never |
| 7. A. trouble | B. power | C. prison | D. control |
| 8. A. roughly | B. eventually | C. deliberately | D. exactly |
| 9. A. awful | B. cruel | C. unhealthy | D. unnecessary |
| 10. A. still | B. even | C. later | D. somehow |
| 11. A. nervous | B. anxious | C. afraid | D. guilty |
| 12. A. begging | B. starving | C. growing | D. wandering |
| 13. A. follow | B. instruct | C. treat | D. protect |
| 14. A. disgusting | B. confusing | C. unsafe | D. unimportant |

三大策略真是妙

——2012 年广东卷完形填空题分析

■ 黄 丽

15. A. predict B. explain C. decide D. consider
ones — so who is to 15 what is right?

解题思路分析:

1. A 首段前 3 句讲的是做 right 的事情,正确的事应当是“be kind to other people (对别人友好)”,right 与 kind 属词语同现。此题也可从下文中“should not hurt or bully others(不伤害或欺负别人)”得到启示,两者属于反义重现。

2. C 有明显正确的事情 (obviously right), 也有明显错误的事情 (clearly wrong)。其中 clearly 与 obviously 属同义重现。

3. D 因 Rules 帮助公众做出正确的选择 the right (choices), 即: Car drivers 知道 obey traffic regulations 及 Cyclists 能够及时 give signals, 属于上下文重现。

4. A 因 prevent (accidents) 对应上一句的 avoid crashes。两者属于同义重现。

5. C 如果人们完全遵守规定,而不考虑其他因素,那么形成所谓“黑与白(对与错)”的观点将会是非常容易的(easy)。下文第 8 空所在的句子意思与此相反:有时要知道什么是对,什么是错,好像又不是那么容易。很明显 3,4 两段的首句属于反义重现(easy 与 not so easy)。

6. D 因 lying is (never) acceptable 对应上半句 always tell the truth, 同义重现。

7. A 即使惹上麻烦 (trouble) 也要坚持自己的观点。逻辑推断。

8. D 照应第 5 空,准确地(exactly)知道对与错不容易。

9. B 有人认为吃动物是很残酷 (cruel) 的事情,与下半句 others 的观点 be kind to animals 属于反义同现。

10. A 有些人却认为一方面可以吃动物,另一方面仍然 (still) 可以对动物友好。逻辑关系。

11. D 因 does not need to feel (guilty) 对应上半句有些人的看法,认为 stealing is wrong, 属反义重现。

12. B 因挨饿 (starving), 所以 stealing some food to eat。逻辑推断。

13. C 因“和谐相处”与“学会如何正确对待 (treat) 别人”是同义重现。

14. B 因规章总是变来变去,各个学校的规章又各不相同,所以有人认为规章是“令人迷惑的”。逻辑推断。

15. C 既然规章是“令人迷惑的”,“那么,谁是谁非又将由谁来裁决(decide)呢?”逻辑推断。

从以上分析不难看出,重现、同现和逻辑推断是解答完形填空的三大策略,特别是重现策略!

同学们谨记:做完形填空时,你的选项来源于文中何处?时刻清晰做题的思路与依据,利用重现、同现和逻辑推断这三大策略解题,一定会让你非常自信且准确地做出判断!

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