

完形填空技巧点拨

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完形填空是高考中一个非常重要的题型，重点考查动词、名词、形容词、副词等实词在语篇中的运用。它要求考生通过对文章的阅读，结合所学的语言知识，特别是词法、句法、习惯用法以及背景常识等进行逻辑推理，推断出空格所缺词汇。因此，理解语篇意义，注意前后语境，瞻前顾后，找判断依据，以及根据背景知识进行逻辑推理在正确解答完形填空中则显得十分重要。笔者认为考生在解题时应注意以下几点：

一、重视首句

完形填空首句通常不设空，有利于考生准确地预测和推断短文的主旨，弄清文章的大意。我们对全文的第一句话和最后一句话以及每个段落的首尾句应给予充分的关注。如：

I climbed the stairs slowly, carrying a big suitcase, my father following with two more. By the time I got to the third floor, I was _____ and at the same time feeling lonely.

A. helpless B. lazy C. anxious D. tired

解析：要选准该题答案，应对第一句话的信息进行分析 climb slowly, carry a big case, got to the third floor, 同时我们从下文可知“I”是初入大学的女生，可知合理答案为D。

二、关注整体

考生在做题前，一定要通读短文，从整体上理解大意，弄清文章结构，了解各段之间的关系。因为任何局部都是为主题思想服务的，理解了各句意思之后，答案常常就一目了然了。因此，考生在答题时首先要注意将所选的答案填入空白处后，整个句子的语法结构(词性、语态、语气、时态、搭配习惯)是否合理；上下文的意思是否连贯、呼应。如果几个选项填入空白处，结构和语义没有问题，那么就要在逻辑上看哪个选项填入最为合理。

三、理顺逻辑

完形填空是人为地切断短文的思路，再让考生依据自己对文章的理解恢复短文原貌的题型。这就要求考生能抓住结构、语义及逻辑三条线索，进行正确的推断和判断选项。而如何进行推理和判断呢？其实在文章中总是会有些线索的，这就要求考生能迅速地找到那些线索去理顺他们的逻辑关系，从而作出正确的选择。下面简单介绍几个运用线索去解题的方法。

1. 借助转折词语

有些句子含有表示转折或对比的连词、副词或副词短语，如 but, though, although, instead, however, on the contrary, otherwise 等，我们可利用这些暗示来解决问题。如：

Sometimes it may not be so easy to know exactly what

is right or wrong. Some people choose not to eat meat because they believe that it is _____ to eat animals, but others argue that they can eat meat and still be kind to animals;

A. awful B. cruel
C. unhealthy D. unnecessary

解析：由后面的 but 可知，应选与下文 kind 相对的 cruel，故选 B。

2. 根据因果推断

即根据上下文的因果关系进行推断，从而得出所需答案。如：

It was a strange noise that made the man stop his car soon after he left a village for London. He got out of his car and repaired the wheels (车轮) carefully, but as he found nothing _____ he continued his way.

A. wrong B. danger
C. interesting D. matter

解析：句中 as 表示原因，句意为“因为他没有发现毛病，所以他继续赶路”，故选 A。

3. 运用所举实例

即根据文章中所提供的具体实例进行分析，将与具体示例有关的信息进行优选，将与具体示例无关的信息进行排除，从而得出正确答案。如：

Every student must wear their _____ when they are at school. There are many items of uniforms: suits, dresses, shorts, skirts and T-shirts.

A. long hair B. thick glasses
C. sports shoes D. school uniforms

解析：由下文中的 many items of uniforms 以及所列具体事例 suits, dresses, shorts, skirts and T-shirts 等可知，学生在校必须穿校服，而不是穿运动鞋、蓄长发、戴墨镜等，故选 D。

4. 巧用逻辑顺序

即根据文章所提供的內容，结合常识，按照一定的逻辑顺序推断所缺內容。如：

I went to Wasley College with Winnic today. Wasley is a large, old school. It has three branch campuses (分校): Clunes, Glen Waverly and Elasterwick. It has a primary school, a _____ school and a senior school. So there are twelve grades of students studying there.

A. night B. junior
C. high D. spare-time

解析：根据常识，介于 primary 和 senior 之间的学校当然属于 junior，选 B，这就是根据顺序推测出来的。

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