

上相关的词汇出现在同一语篇中,构成以某一话题为中心的词汇链,因其有共同出现的倾向性,叫词汇同现。如:

(2014 年全国 I 卷) Your children need to be deeply curious. 37 Ask kids, “What ingredients (配料) can we add to make these pancakes even better next time?” And then try them out. Did those ingredients make the pancakes better? What could we try next time?

A. Encourage kids to cook with you.

B. And we can't forget science education.

C. We can give kids chances to think about materials in new ways.

解析: 根据该空后的 What ingredients (配料) can we add to make these pancakes even better next time (下次我们可以添加什么配料来让这些薄煎饼更好吃呢) 可知, ingredients (配料) 和 pancakes 与 cook 有关, 故选 A (鼓励孩子跟你一起烹饪)。

4. 根据词语复现解题。

词语复现是保证前后衔接的一种重要手段, 词汇复现可以是原词复现, 也可能是近义复现或同根词复现。而前后语义衔接正是七选五阅读的重要考点之一。因此, 可利用词语复现来解题。如:

(2018 年全国 I 卷) Medium color choices are generally furniture pieces such as sofas, dinner tables or bookshelves. 39. They require a bigger commitment than smaller ones, and they have a more powerful effect on the feeling of a space.

E. It's not really a good idea to use too many small color pieces

F. So it pays to be sure, because you want to get it right the first time

G. Color choices in this range are a step up from the small ones in two major ways

解析: 在 E, F 和 G 三项中, G 项里跟空后句都有 small ones, 原词复现, 很可能就是答案, 将其代入空格, “在这个范围里选择颜色, 已在 the small ones 的基础上提高了” “它们要求比 small ones 有更大的投入, 它们对空间的感觉有更大的影响”, 前后语义衔接, 故选 G 项。“更大投入” “更大影响” 与选项 G 的 two major ways 也相吻合。

5. 根据关联词解题

通常, 英语的句段之间经常会运用关联词表示过渡和衔接, 让文章的条理更清楚、逻辑更连贯, 因此文章中和选项中表示各种逻辑关系的路标性信号词在选择答案时都是很重要的线索。以下三类为常用的关联词, 请大家一定要背熟:

(1) 并列与递进: and, or, also, neither...nor, either...or, likewise, similarly, equally, in the same way, that is to say, as well as, the same... as, besides, additionally, furthermore, moreover, in addition to, what is more 等, 以及表示列举的 one...the other, first...second...third, for one thing...and for another, on the one hand...on the other hand 等。如:

(2013 全国课标卷) Planning in business management has

three main aspects. One is the establishment (制定) of broad basic policies with respect to production; sales; the purchase of equipment, materials and supplies; and accounting. 74 The third relates to the establishment of standards of work in all departments. B. In this connection there is the difference between top management and operative management.

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E. The second aspect relates to the application of these policies by departments.

F. In the theory of business management, organization has two main aspects.

解析: 由前后的 one...the third 可知, 空白处应是 the second, 故选 E 项。

(2) 表示因果: because, for, since, as, thus, hence, therefore, so, so that, consequently, accordingly, due to, thanks to, as a result, because of, in that, for this reason 等。如:

(2013 全国课标卷) If you find a public speaking course that looks as though it's going to give you lots of dos and don'ts, walk away! Your brain is so full of what you're going to be talking about. 54. As far as we're concerned, there are basically no hard and fast rules about public speaking. Your audience can be your friends.

D. Check the rules about dos and don'ts

F. The one thing you don't want is for them to fall asleep

G. So trying to force a whole set of rules into it will just make things worse

解析: 空白前句 “你的头脑里已经充满了你要讲话的内容” 与选项 G “所以再往头脑里塞进一套规则, 那就更加糟糕了” 是因果关系, 故选 G 项。

(3) 转折让步: but, however, yet, on the contrary, by contrast, on the other hand, unfortunately, while, whereas, unlike, rather than, instead of, it is true that, although, though, even though, even if, nevertheless, despite, in spite of 等。如:

(2017 年全国 I 卷) If anyone had told me three years ago that I would be spending most of my weekends camping, I would have laughed heartily. Campers, in my eyes, were people who enjoyed insect bites, ill-cooked meals, and uncomfortable sleeping bags. They had nothing in common with me. 36.

B. Things are going to be improved.

C. The trip they took me on was a rough one.

D. I was to learn a lot about camping since then, however.

解析: 本段第一句是 “启”, 第二三句是 “承”, 这里应是 “转”, 故选 D, “然后, 自那之后我却对野营了解了许多”, 这也与后文所述内容相符。

以上列举了五个微技能, 事实上, 还有一些微技能, 根据空白处的位置不同也会有不同的解题方法, 这些都需同学们在平时的解题过程中不断总结。

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