

英语四级完形填空冲刺满分要诀(上) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/121/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E5_9B_9B_E7_c83_121458.htm 今天先来讲一讲完形填空。完形填空最早是由英国学者泰勒(Taylor)根据格式塔心理学的原理所设计的。格式塔心理学家认为，人们观察物体形状时，往往会无意识地把物体看成是完整的，即使形状中有空缺也会填补上去。人在阅读过程中将空缺的词语填补上去，也是同样的道理。我们在做完形填空的时候就要特别注意，文章是一个有机的整体我们千万不能割裂上下文的联系啊。

一、具体方法如下

- 1) 先通读一遍全文，抓住文章的大意(main idea)或称中心思想(controlling idea)这一思想一般包含在由段首主题句、段尾结束语以及各种重复出现的词语交织而成的信息网之中。对于与上下文关系很小的句内题，如大多数语法和一些词汇搭配题，可边读边填。
- 2) 对于需要推敲的选择项，一定要紧密联系上下文，从多方面仔细推敲，尤其是大多数词汇辨析考题，在分析词汇间差别的时候，还应该充分考虑上下文构造的语境。
- 3) 完成填空后，应再读一遍文章，检查还原的文章是否完整、合理、流畅。

二、心得体会：

- 1) 考试中对几遍来做并无严格限定，实际上是变速跑，有的地方快，有的地方慢一切尽在掌握之中。大家对时间应非常敏感，实际上在考前这个时间表大家就该琢磨多遍了。总时间一般建议连填涂答题卡在12-13分钟，为阅读省下2-3分钟左右为宜。词汇再为阅读省下4-5分钟，这样阅读就肯定能保证40分钟(注意各题目交接有时间损耗)，就比较理想了。
- 2) 文章中间的中心思想一旦抓住，大家肯定有势如破竹的感

觉。因为连贯(coherence)是无处不在的我们现在说的coherence通常包括cohesion(词汇意义上的连结)和狭义的coherence(意义层面上的连贯)。所以有许多词直接奉送给大家就不足为奇了(但有的离得很远喔)，还有的虽没有原词奉送，却是反义词或近义词或相关词汇的情形，就举不胜举了。三、绝技传授：许多专业英语的完形测试是没有选项的，难度很高这给我们的启示很大。完形的难度低于阅读，与语法、词汇、阅读和写作都有千丝万缕的联系。我们可以先想一个词填在空中，然后再看选项比对，若有当然毫不犹豫地拿下；如无，取同义词或近义词即可。不要直接看选项即使我们想不到一个好词，大多数情况下也可构拟出汉语意思。长此以往，对个人语感的培养有大的好处。大家不妨一试。

英语四级完形填空冲刺满分要诀(下) 发布日期：2006-06-14

发表评论 信息来源：英语资源网 四、实例讲解 Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student. _ 71 _ a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the _ 72 _ in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. The _ 73 _ student is considered to be _ 74 _ who is motivated (激发). to learn for the sake of _ 75 _, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned _ 76 _ brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the students is _ 77 _ for learning the material assigned. When research is _ 78 _, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with _ 79 _ guidance. It is the _ 80 _ responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain _ 81 _ a university

library works. they expect students, _ 82 _ graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference _ 83 _ in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but _ 84 _ that their students not be _ 85 _ dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties _ 86 _ teaching, such as administrative or research work. _ 87 _ the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is _ 88 _. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student. should either _ 89 _ a professor during office hours _ 90 _ make an appointment.

71. A) If B) Although C) Because D) Before
72. A) suggestion B) context C) abstract D) information
73. A) poor B) ideal C) average D) disappointed
74. A) such B) one C) any D) some
75. A) fun B) work C) learning D) prize
76. A) by B) in C) for D) with
77. A) criticized B) innocent C) responsible D) dismissed
78. A) collected B) distributed C) assigned D) finished
79. A) maximum B) minimum C) possible D) practical
80. A) student ' s B) professor ' s C) assistant ' s D) librarian ' s
81. A) when B) what C) why D) how
82. A) particularly B) essentially C) obviously D) rarely
83. A) 0selections B) collections C) sources D) origins
84. A) hate B) dislike C) like D) prefer
85. A) too B) such C) much D) more
86. A) but B) except C) with D) besides
87. A) However B) Therefore C) Furthermore D) Nevertheless
88. A) plentiful B) limited C) irregular D) flexible
89. A) greet B) annoy C) approach D) attach
90. A) or B) and C) to D) but

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