

PETS完型填空解题技巧 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议  
阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/172/2021\\_2022\\_PETS\\_E5\\_AE\\_8C\\_E5\\_9E\\_8B\\_c88\\_172022.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/172/2021_2022_PETS_E5_AE_8C_E5_9E_8B_c88_172022.htm) 完型填空的基本解题原则是从

已知信息中寻找定位出所有与未知填空相关联的信息线索，通过综合分析这些线索推测未知填空的答案。因此，我们在这里总结一些具有普遍性的寻找定位相关已知线索的方法和规律。些方法更多地适用于动词、名词、形容词和副词等实词。

- 1.根据文章的中心主线，采用无关字排除法。完型文章一般都有非常明确的中心主线，且整个文章很紧凑，就是紧紧围绕着中心主线展开。因此，理论上正确的选项一定是紧扣文章的主题和中心主线的。故而，一些看上去明显和文章主题和中心主线毫无关系的选项基本上可以排除在正确答案之外。
- 2.依据文章的导向，采用同现做题法。同现是一种词汇的衔接手段。完型文章由于常常有明确的中心主线，所以作者往往会使用一些重点词汇围绕着中心主线贯穿全文。同现实际上就是一组具有相同倾向性的词语，这些词语所表现的倾向性往往与中心主线中的导向一致，或者说这些同现词语的任务就是对文章的导向进行展开支持。因此，文章的整体导向这个已知线索可以成为解出这些同现词语的关键信息。
- 3.查找形成复现概念的已知词。复现是完型文章中词汇的另一种衔接手段，即表达相同意思的词汇在文章的不同地方出现。复现可以是相同的词重复出现，也可以是用不同的词表达相同的意思。复现的解题意义在于：如果判断出一个未知填空与上下文的那些已知词汇有复现关系，只要从选项中选出与那些词汇意义相同的就是正确答案。
- 4.利用关联成分

。关联是完型文章中经常出现的一种结构，即将两个或两个以上的同类别词语，比如两个动词、两个形容词以连续排比的结构出现。在这种情况下，两个关联词汇在句子中的语法地位一样，且常常起一样的语法作用，之间又明显具有某种逻辑关系。关联的解题意义在于：出题人一般会将一个关联词语设置成已知信息，另一个是未知的，这样那个已知的词语便成为破解未知词语的关键线索。

5.总分结构对照法。由于总分之间的基本关系是互相支持，互相印证的对照关系，而且总述是对分述的总结和概括，而分述是对总述的展开。当一些未知填空出现在总述句时，解出这些填空的相关联已知线索往往可以在与其对应的分述部分找到。

6.时间线索。完型文章中出现的时间信息一般都是非常有用的线索，因为只要通过分析这些时间线索就可以很快把握与这些时间线索联系在一起的信息之间的关系。考生可以参照一下几个编者精解的典型例题，反复揣摩上述命题思路和解题技巧。

经典例题 Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much has happened 21. As was discussed before, it was not 22 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 23, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 24 of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution 25 up, beginning with transport, the railways and leading 26 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio and motion pictures 27 the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane. Not everyone sees that process in 28. It is important to do so. It is generally recognized, 29, that the

introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 30 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 31 its impact on the media was not immediately 32. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became personal too, as well as 33 , with display becoming sharper and storage 34 increasing. They were thought of, like people, 35 generations, with the distance between generations much 36. It was within the computer age that the term information society began to be widely used to describe the 37 within which we now live. The communications revolution has 38 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been 39 views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. Benefits have been weighed 40 harmful outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult. 21. [ A ] between [ B ] before [ C ] since [ D ] later 22. [ A ] after [ B ] by [ C ] during [ D ] until 23. [ A ] means [ B ] method [ C ] medium [ D ] measure 24. [ A ] process [ B ] company [ C ] light [ D ] form 25. [ A ] gathered [ B ] speeded [ C ] worked [ D ] picked 26. [ A ] on [ B ] out [ C ] over [ D ] off 27. [ A ] of [ B ] for [ C ] beyond [ D ] into 28. [ A ] concept [ B ] dimension [ C ] effect [ D ] perspective 29. [ A ] indeed [ B ] hence [ C ] however [ D ] therefore 30. [ A ] brought [ B ] followed [ C ] stimulated [ D ] characterized 31. [ A ] unless [ B ] since [ C ] lest [ D ] although 32. [ A ] apparent [ B ] desirable [ C ] negative [ D ] plausible 33. [ A ] institutional [ B ] universal [ C ] fundamental [ D ] instrumental 34. [ A ] ability [ B ]

] capability [ C ] capacity [ D ] faculty 35. [ A ] by means of [ B ] in terms of [ C ] with regard to [ D ] in line with 36. [ A ] deeper [ B ] fewer [ C ] nearer [ D ] smaller 37. [ A ] context [ B ] range [ C ] scope [ D ] territory 38. [ A ] regarded [ B ] impressed [ C ] influenced [ D ] effected 39. [ A ] competitive [ B ] controversial [ C ] distracting [ D ] irrational 40. [ A ] above [ B ] upon [ C ] against [ D ] with

名师精解 文章前几句的大概内容是说，人们总是把20世纪电视的发展与15世纪和16世纪印刷术的传播相比较。然而其间有很多的事情发生。直到19世纪，伴随着小册子、书籍以及期刊的兴起，报纸才成为前电子时代主要的媒体。

21. [ A ] 根据句子前后逻辑关系和前一句时间状语的提示。between这里意思指20世纪与15世纪和16世纪之间。 [ B ] before、 [ C ] since和 [ D ] later三项显然都不能全面表达这个意思。

22. [ D ] 根据是词组固定搭配。It was not until...直到.....才..... It is I that have lunch with my wife. It is lunch that I have with my wife. It is with my wife that I have lunch. 强调句型常和until混在一起 直到早上九点商店才开门。The shop is not open until 9 o'clock. It is until 9 o'clock that the shop is not open. It is not until 9 o'clock that the shop is open.

23. [ C ] medium 媒体media 媒体的总称

24. [ B ] 根据词义和搭配。in the company of伴随着，和.....一起。 [ A ] process过程，进程，后面搭配多是表示行动的词。 [ C ] light用在短语in a new light以新的见解，come to light出现，显露。 [ D ] form形式，形状。

25. [ B ] gather up 聚集 work up 逐步建立 pick up 接某人，捡..... speed up 加速

25题以后是分述，采用的是分词形式。

26. [ A ] 根据句子意思和词语搭

配。on这里表示持续性，这句话意思是交通和通讯技术革命一直占据领先地位。27. [ D ] 根据句子意思和词语用法。into表示时间进入20世纪28. [ D ] 根据词语搭配和句子意思。perspective观点，看法，固定短语in perspective观察合理地，看法适当地。例子：Judge sb.s role in perspective合理地评价某人的作用。[ A ] concept观念，概念。[ B ] dimension尺度，维度。[ C ] effect结果，效果。29. [ C ] 根据句子意思和词语用法。however插入在句子中间，用逗号与句子前后隔开，表示转折，然而，可是。[ A ] indeed表示让步，当然，确实。[ B ] hence要与句子连用，不隔开，因此，从此。[ D ] therefore用在句子开头，It is generally recognized 公认的是。30题所在的句子为插入成分29题所在的句子为一标准的判断句；而29题所在的地方为转折。30. [ B ] 根据句子意思。followed伴随，随后。[ A ] brought、[ C ] stimulated和[ D ] characterize不符合句子意思。integrated circuit 集成电路 根据时间线索也只能为B。31. [ D ] 根据句子逻辑关系。选项连接的两个句子表示让步关系。although(尽管，虽然)引导的从句中出现的否定词not可以看作是提示线索的标志词。[ A ] unless除非，表示条件。[ B ] since因为，既然，表示原因。[ C ] lest惟恐，以免，引导虚拟语气从句。32. [ A ] 根据句子意思。apparent明显的。[ B ] desirable想要的，值得的。[ C ] negative消极的，否定的。[ D ] plausible似是而非的，似乎合理的。33. [ A ] 根据句子逻辑关系和词义。institutional制度上的，与句子中personal相对。这里处在一种排比结构当中。修饰计算机的三个词是：smaller powerful personal [ B ] universal普遍的，通用的。[ C ] fundamental基

础的，基本的。 [ D ] instrumental工具性的。 34. [ C ] 根据是词语用法和搭配。 storage capacity容量。 [ A ] ability能力，才干。 [ B ] cap实际能力，性能。 [ D ] faculty才能，本领。 with display becoming sharper 是独立主格结构 分词结构：是跟在一句话之后的由分词开头的结构，它的左右是对前面的句子进行补充修饰说明。这个结构的特点是它一定有逻辑主语而且这个主语一定是前面句子的主语。 独立主格结构：跟在一个句子之后，对前面的句子进行补充修饰说明，其与分词结构的观点不同点在于，它有自己的主语而分词结构没有自己的主语。 35. [ B ] 根据句子意思和惯用法。 in terms of就...而言，从.....方面说。 [ A ] by means of通过.....方法(手段)。 [ C ] with regard to关于。 [ D ] in line with与.....一致，符合.....。 36. [ D ] 根据句子意思和词语修饰关系。 smaller 在句子中修饰distance。这里也是一个独立主格结构。主语是the distance [ A ] deeper、 [ B ] fewer和 [ C ] nearer都不能和distance构成修饰关系。 37. [ A ] 根据是句子意思和词义。前后夹击的结构，这两个词都表示范围，但是都只是表示平面的范围context 语境社会大环境。 [ B ] range范围，领域。 [ C ] scope活动范围，机会，余地。 [ D ] territory 表示一个疆域 38. [ C ] 根据句子意思和词语搭配。 influenced和主语revolution以及后面的三个宾语搭配，意思通顺。其他三项都不能兼顾这些修饰关系。 [ A ] regarded当作，看作，重视。 [ B ] impressed留下印象。 [ D ] effected招致，实行，达到。 effected 没有这个affect 影响（负面的影响）influenced 中性的影响 39. [ B ] 根据句子意思和词语用法。文章在这里进入了一个新的意群。这是个转折句，controversial views有争议的

观点，不相同的看法。 [ A ] competitive竞争的。 competing互相竞争 [ C ] distracting分配的。 [ D ] irrational无理性的，失去理性的。 40. [ C ] 根据句子意思和词语搭配。 weighed在句子的意思是权衡，比较。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)