完形填空之逻辑推理法

Lecture 2

CONTENTS

Part One　Introduction

逻辑推理法

　　"逻辑推理法"指的是通过分析句子与句子之间的逻辑关系，推断出正确选项的方法。这种方法可应用于两类题目。一类是挖空处需填逻辑词，要求根据句际间的逻辑关系，选出正确的逻辑词；另一类是句中已有逻辑词作为提示，而在其他地方设空，要求选择正确答案，以符合句子所表达的逻辑关系。

　　常见的逻辑关系包括：因果、并列、转折、让步、解释、顺序、递进、条件、目的等。

Part Two　　Example

Example 1：因果关系

(　　) Alice is a 14-year-old girl. One day her parents went out for work, so she had to stay at home alone. At first she thought she would be happy _____ her parents were not in.

A. so　　　　　　B. because　　　　C. but　　　　　　D. until

Example 2：并列关系

(　　) He only had two suits at one time, _____ they were both blue.

A. so　　　　　　B. and　　　　　　C. if　　　　　　　D. but

Example 3：转折关系

(　　) Stone is usually very _____, but it can also be soft. Stones have many uses.

A. cheap　　　　B. hard　　　　　C. heavy　　　　　D. big

Example 4: 让步关系

(　　) _____ it took many years, she finally found the key to happiness — learn to forget.

　　A. Although　　　　B. Therefore　　　　C. Because　　　　D. But

Example 5: 解释关系

(　　) Perhaps the first thing you need to know about English is that it is made up of several other languages _____ French, German, Latin, Greek and Anglo-Saxon (央格鲁-撒克逊).

　　A. such as　　　　B. the same as　　　　C. so as　　　　D. for example

Note: for example 和 such as 的区别在于，前者连接句子，且用逗号隔开，后者连接词或短语。

Example 6: 顺序关系

(　　) Students sometimes use computers to do their homework. First, they open a new document. Next, they do their homework in the document. After that, they save the document. _____, they print it out. Many students are good at it.

　　A. Next　　　　B. Second　　　　C. Finally　　　　D. Then

Example 7: 递进关系

(　　) I realized that not only is my friend an amazing person, but that _____ of those people are amazing. That's what made me join the Youth Group.

　　A. all　　　　B. part　　　　C. one　　　　D. neither

Example 8： 条件关系

(　　) Many of you are studying English and you may be wondering why it is so difficult to learn. It's actually not too difficult to learn _____ you know some information about the language and culture that it reflect (反映).
A. but　　　　　　　B. and　　　　　　　C. if　　　　　　　D. unless

Example 9：目的关系

(　　) A rich father took his son on a trip to a village. He wanted to show his son what are the differences between their life and the villagers' _____ his son could cherish (珍爱) what he had.
A. though　　　　　B. since　　　　　　C. so that　　　　　D. but

Summary　I

完型中常见的逻辑关系及其表达如下：

因果	because (of); thus; therefore; due to; since; for; as; so; as a result
并列	and; or(或者); both…and…; either…or…; neither…nor…; as well as
转折	but; however; yet; while
让步	although; though; despite; in spite of
解释	for example (instance); such as; like; in other words; namely; that is to say; generally speaking; in fact
顺序	firstly; (and) then; finally; before; after; later
递进	also; not only…but (also)…; besides
条件	if; unless; in case; so (as) long as; or(否则); otherwise
目的	so that; in order that; so as to; in order to

Part Three Practice

Practice 1

( ) Lang Lang is a world-class young pianist who grew up in Shenyang. He went to a piano school in Beijing when he was just eight, "You need fortune." His father said. "But _____ you work hard, no fortune will come."

A. if   B. unless   C. when   D. since

Practice 2

( ) Today you have different kinds of stress. Problems like endless homework or troubles with your family are the kinds of things you can't fight against _____ run away from.

A. or   B. but   C. with   D. so

Practice 3

( ) One day Eric was traveling on horseback. At noon, he tied his horse to a tree. A few minutes later, Paul came along and tied his horse to the same tree. "My horse is wild," said Eric. "Please tie your horse to another tree, _____ my horse will kill yours."

A. so   B. but   C. or   D. and

Note: or 既可表并列，又可表条件。表并列关系时，意为"或者"；表条件关系时，意为"否则；要不然"。

Practice 4

( ) These days, more and more Chinese teenagers find it more difficult to live without their parents. They don't know how to do _____ because their parents do almost everything for them at home. This is a big problem.

A. their homework   B. some shopping   C. the business   D. housework

(   ) She also likes _____, so she is more athletic (爱运动的).

      A. sports   B. books   C. movies   D. subjects

Practice 6

(   ) I knew very well what my family was like. My mum had been ill in bed for 2 years. We lived a hard life and I couldn't continue my schooling. I felt so upset but I could say _____ to my parents. I decided to help my father support my family.
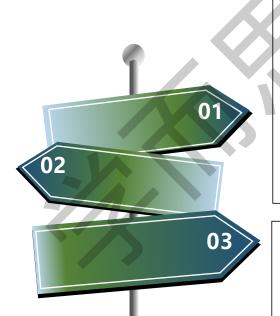
      A. nothing   B. something   C. anything   D. everything

Summary II

01
02
03

题型 1：选项为逻辑词

Step1: 浏览选项，判定题型。

Step2: 分析空格前后句意，判定逻辑关系。

Step3: 找出表示该逻辑关系的表达，锁定正确答案。

题型 2：空格前后有逻辑词

Step1: 扫描空格前后，发现逻辑词。

Step2: 根据逻辑词提示，确定该关系中一方的信息。

Step3: 顺藤摸瓜，判断另一方的信息，锁定正确答案。

Part Four　Exercise

Exercise 1

Glad to meet you in Shanghai!

Shanghai, a beautiful city during the day, becomes even more wonderful at night.

At the end of the day, both the older part of the city around the Bund ___1___ the modern buildings in Pudong are full of colorful bright lights. If you look at the Huangpu River, you can see the brilliant Oriental Pearl TV Tower and the Jinmao Tower. It is wonderful to take a boat along the river and to see the amazing nightlife on the Bund. There are more than 30 tour boats, including dragon boats in the Ming and Qing styles and boats made in the Shikumen (石库门) style.

___2___ you are in Shanghai for the first time, make sure you also visit Xintiandi, one of the most attractive places. There you can see buildings in Western and Chinese style side by side. Xintiandi is a great place for young people, ___3___ it may be a little noisy for older visitors! A quieter place is Park 97, where you can find international restaurants there.

( ) **1.** A. or　　　　　B. so　　　　　C. and　　　　　D. but
( ) **2.** A. However　　B. If　　　　　C. Although　　D. In case
( ) **3.** A. so　　　　　B. but　　　　　C. therefore　　D. otherwise

Exercise 2

It began a year ago, around Christmas. Every time I drove down our street, I noticed an old man sitting in his front yard. He was usually smoking or drinking, and looking rather unhappy.

One day, while I was driving past him with my daughter, I decided to wave at him with a lot of excitement. ___1___ when he noticed me waving at him, he looked a bit shocked. Then, I saw his hand go up and he waved back.

"Why did you wave at him?" my daughter asked.

I told her it's just an act of kindness that doesn't cost anything. It gives both him and me a feeling of joy. My daughter replied that she felt a bit uncomfortable to wave to a stranger, but next time she would try it as well.

We lived close to the old man, ___2___ we saw him rather often. Whenever we

drove by, both of us would start waving at him and, pretty soon, the old man started waving at everyone who passed by his house.

One time, my daughter's friend came to visit and she told my daughter that she saw this strange old man near our home wave at her very excitedly. She mentioned that she waved back, __3__ she didn't know him, and it felt really good.

As soon as my daughter heard this, she told her friend the story of how all the waving began. Her friend answered: "Tell your mom that's really cool!" Other friends gave similar opinions. This taught my daughter that an act of kindness can be natural and __4__, if you really want to do it. It showed us how giving happiness can do good to both the giver and the receiver. Moved by the old man's actions, we're planning to give our waving neighbor a thank-you card to express our thanks for his exciting waves. We are really thankful for him sharing his simple joy with all who pass by his house.

(   ) **1.**   A. Just now   B. On time   C. In the end   D. At the beginning
(   ) **2.**   A. or   B. but   C. so   D. yet
(   ) **3.**   A. although   B. but   C. so   D. until
(   ) **4.**   A. easy   B. funny   C. usual   D. special

Exercise 3

What will the future world be like? Many people are glad to give their opinions．Here are two imaginations about the world of tomorrow. When people talk about the future, we like to think that we'll have our own personal flying car. We would fly at 480 kilometres per hour, avoiding traffic lights, busy roads and speeding tickets. __1__, some people point to the disadvantages of flying cars. One big problem is: what will happen if the flying cars break down? Then there will be problems with traffic control. __2__, if they become popular, there will surely be too much air traffic. __3__ it seems that flying cars will face more than a few problems if they are to get off the ground! Imagine you have your own Ironman suit. Several companies are trying to build a practical robot "exoskeleton". This is a suit of robot arms and legs which follows your movement. It will allow the wearer to lift heavy objects, walk a long way and even punch through walls! It is useful in many ways, especially for people with disabilities. This suit might help people to walk again after disease or injury (受伤). But the disadvantage at the moment is the price. Even a simple suit can cost hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Another problem is battery life. A suit like this needs a lot of power and batteries only last about 15 minutes at the moment. One other problem is that a badly programmed robot suit could hurt the wearer. You wouldn't want your robot leg or arm bending (弯曲) the wrong way. So in the future, __4__ we might be

able to fly to work and lift a car above our heads, there are plenty of problems to solve before this will be possible.

(   )   **1.**   A. Moreover   B. Instead   C. In fact   D. However
(   )   **2.**   A. But   B. Also   C. While   D. Despite
(   )   **3.**   A. And   B. But   C. So   D. Or
(   )   **4.**   A. whether   B. unless   C. although   D. until

Exercise 4

Some boys join the navy (海军) when they are young. They are then given a course of training as sailors. It is a long course (课程), both on land and at sea. During it, the boys study things like mathematics and science ___1___ learning to tie the knots (打结), fire guns and to do other practical things.

One of the important things they are taught is how to swim. In the old days, many sailors were unable to swim, ___2___ nowadays it is hard to find one that cannot.

At one school for sailors, the swimming instructor (教练) was excellent. He had never met a boy whom he had failed to teach to swim by the time the course ended. One year, however, there was one particular (特别的) boy on the training course who seemed quite ___3___ to learn to swim. The instructor tried giving him extra (额外的) lessons, ___4___ he had no success at all, whatever he did. In the end, as the time drew near for the training to end, he had to admit (承认) failure. One day, he asked the boy to meet him after the swimming lesson and said to him, "John, I have tried very hard to teach you to swim, but I have failed for the first time in my life. Now I want to give you a piece of advice. Listen carefully."

"Yes, sir," answered the boy.

"Well," the instructor went on, "___5___ you are ever in a ship and it will sink (沉没), just jump over the side into the sea, go right down to the bottom and run to the shore (海岸) as quickly as you can. That is the only way you will save your life.

(   )   **1.**   A. as well as   B. as far as   C. as long as   D. as good as
(   )   **2.**   A. since   B. but   C. when   D. because
(   )   **3.**   A. able   B. unable   C. happy   D. unhappy
(   )   **4.**   A. as   B. but   C. however   D. so
(   )   **5.**   A. Because   B. Unless   C. If   D. Or

逻辑推理法		
常见的逻辑关系及其表达	**因果：**	because (of); thus; therefore; due to; since; for; as; so; as a result
	并列：	and, or (或者); both…and…; either…or…; neither…nor…; as well as
	转折：	but; however; yet; while
	让步：	although; though; despite; in spite of
	解释：	for example (instance); such as; like; in other words; namely; that is to say; generally speaking; in fact
	顺序：	firstly; (and) then; finally; before; after; later
	递进：	also; not only...but (also)...; besides
	条件：	if; unless; in case; so (as) long as; or(否则); otherwise
	目的：	so that; in order that; so as to; in order to
解题步骤	**题型 1：选项为逻辑词**	**题型 2：空格前后有逻辑词**
	Step1：浏览选项，判定题型；	Step1：扫描空格前后，发现逻辑词；
	Step2：分析空格前后句意，判定逻辑关系；	Step2：根据逻辑词提示，确定该关系中一方的信息；
	Step3：找出表示该逻辑关系的表达，锁定正确答案。	Step3：顺藤摸瓜，判断另一方的信息，锁定正确答案。