“七招五式”

——谈七选五解题技巧和备考策略

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溯恩教育
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浙江新高考英语卷“七选五”阅读理解试题

阅读理解“七选五”题型主要考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握。

该阅读题型的实质是句子填空，让学生将句子空白补充完整，使语篇内容合情，逻辑合理，行文合法，既考查考生对文章整体内容的理解能力，又考查考生对语篇结构的分析能力以及通过上下文的表述来进行逻辑思考和推理的能力。

浙江新高考“七选五”试题特征统计表

时间	2016.10	2017.06	2017.11	2018.06	2018.11	2019.06	2020.01
主题	人与自我：度过青少年时光	人与社会：如何街头随机采访	人与自我：怎样记住阅读内容	人与社会：怎样赢得邻里关系	人与社会：信息时代怎样社交	人与社会：披头士乐队	人与自然：世界水日
体裁	说明文	说明文	说明文	说明文	议论文	说明文	说明文
总字数	315	342	354	317	347	278	374
篇章结构	问题解决模式	问题解决模式	问题解决模式	问题解决模式	问题解决模式	概括具体模式	概括具体模式
主旨句	31、34	34	32	31、34、35	32		31、34
过渡或细节注释句	32、33、35	31、32、33、35	31、33、34、35	32、33	31、33、34、35	31、32、33、34、35	32、33、35

文章的选材涉及贴近学生生活的、较为新颖和与时俱进的话题。文章多为说明文，结构严谨，层次分明，行文逻辑性强，注重内容的统一性、段落的连贯性以及段内句子之间的关联性。文章和选项总词数约为300词。

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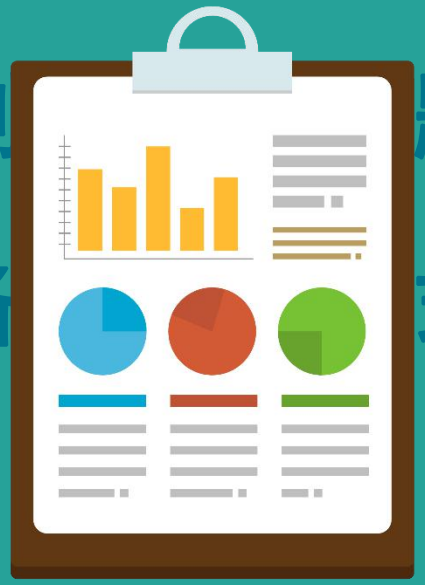
浙江高考分析

解题技巧七招

例题

备式



1. 立足语篇篇章模式，结构要清晰
2. 运用衔接连贯理论，逻辑要严谨
3. 掌握主位推进理念，文脉要畅通
4. 熟悉空格功能位置，语境要合理
5. 寻找句际逻辑关系，信息要匹配
6. 解读选项句式特征，衔接要无缝
7. 理解路标词汇内涵，方向要明确

1. 立足语篇篇章模式，结构要清晰

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篇章模式（textual pattern）指某一语篇所具备的特殊的结构，由篇章类型所决定。掌握篇章模式有助于学生把握语篇之骨架和精要。“七选五”要求学生具备解构语篇的能力，运用语篇分析手段，从语境、信息、结构等层面分析文本，理清文本内在的错综复杂的关系。该题型常考的语篇模式主要有两种，概括具体模式和问题解决模式：

概括具体模式(General—Specific Pattern)

1. 概括陈述 (general statement)
2. 具体陈述/具体细节或举例 (details/examples)
3. 总结陈述/评价 (conclusion/comment)

问题解决模式(Problem—Solution Pattern)

1. 情境 (situation)
2. 问题 (problem)
3. 反应/解决 (response/solution)
4. 评价/结果 (evaluation/result)

1. 立足语篇篇章模式，结构要清晰

2018年6月浙江卷

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Moving into a new home in a new neighborhood is an exciting experience. Of course, you want to make sure that you become an accepted and valuable part of your new neighborhood. The easiest way to accomplish this is to make sure you conduct yourself as a good neighbor should. ____31____ **G.Here are a few tips to help you win over everyone in the neighborhood quickly.**

Perhaps one of the most important things you can do as a good neighbor is to keep your property(房产)neat, clean, and in good repair. ____32____ By choosing to keep the outside of the home in great shape, you will help to improve the look and feel of the area.

Second, take the overall appearance of the neighborhood seriously. When going for a walk, take along a small garbage bag. ____33____ This small act will let your neighbors know that you care about the area.

____34____ If a neighbor is going to be out of the town, offer to collect mail and newspapers. If a neighbor suffers an illness, offer to do the grocery shopping. Let them know that you are there to help in any way that is acceptable, while still respecting the privacy of your neighbor.

____35____ By following the basic rules of respecting others, taking care of what belongs to

以问题“a few tips to help you win over everyone in the neighborhood quickly”为中心，积极探讨不同的方法和策略，是一个典型的“问题解决模式”。把握了篇章类型与模式，我们就能较快锁定文章主旨，厘清文章脉络，根据观点和结构一致的原则，预测判断34和35题的内容。

立足篇章的结构分析，将提升我们的语篇意识，帮助厘清结构，抓住核心，提炼主旨，快速答题。

2. 运用衔接连贯理论，逻辑要严谨

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连贯(coherence)是围绕一个共同的话题来链接与连贯全文，指的是篇章的语义关联，是篇章的无形网络，存在于篇章的底层；衔接是篇章的一种语言显性特征，是篇章的有形网络。语篇衔接的实现主要依赖两种手段：

衔接手段

- **语法衔接 grammatical cohesion：照应、替代、省略和连接**
- **词汇衔接 lexical cohesion：语篇中使用一些相互之间存在意义联系的词语，从而建立一个贯穿语篇的语义链条，保证语篇的连贯性。**
  - **词汇复现和词汇同现：重复、同义/反义、上下义/局部—整体关系和搭配**

2. 运用衔接连贯理论，逻辑要严谨

- He led me to the crowded **shop** and to a bench with a large professional **karaoke box** on it. He placed his large hand lovingly on his **treasure** and said, "I have 800 **karaoke songs** in here. You can take your pick and I'll **record** them for you. That should get you started."

- Focusing on the **positive** has been shown to have **benefits** to one's health and well-being, jusst as focusing on the **negative** has been proven to have a **harmful effect**.

- Many teenagers don't know about **tattoo inks** well and think **tattoo inks** are safe to use. **Tattoo inks** are made to be injected into the skin.

- Everything **faded** into mist. The past was **erased**, the erasure was **forgotten**, the lie became truth.

- As the sun was rapidly sinking, everything changed **colors**. The white clouds had turned **red**, the hills were **violet**, the woods **purple**, the valleys **black**.

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2. 运用衔接连贯理论，逻辑要严谨

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The man-on-the-street interview is an interview in which a reporter hits the streets with a cameraman to interview people on the sport.

____31____ But with these tips, your first man-on-the-street interview experience can be easy.

D. For new reporters, this can seem like a challenging task.

解此题可运用词汇衔接的反义词复现法。本段用来引入本文的话题。空白处的后一句话中有一个形容词"easy"，且该句是由But引导的，说明该句话与空白处在意义上是相反的。因此，在选项中找出" easy "的反义词" challenging "，将答案锁定为D项。

2. 运用衔接连贯理论，逻辑要严谨

溯恩教育 www.suned.com

Perhaps one of the most important things you can do as a good neighbor is to keep your property (房产) neat, clean, and in good repair. ___32___ By choosing to keep the outside of the home in great shape, you will help to improve the look and feel of the area.

F.People tend to take pride in keeping everything in their street fresh and inviting.

32题中“fresh and inviting”与“neat, clean, and in good repair”和“in great shape”是同义复现，而三个“keep”是同词复现，用同一词汇搭配或者同一领域的词汇在文章中共同出现，达到语义衔接的目的。

3. 掌握主位推进理念，文脉要畅通

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语言学家普遍认为，一个句子可以划分为“主位(Theme)”和“述位(Rheme)”两大部分。**主位**是讲话的起点，通常是语法上的主语，一般表示已知信息。**述位**是围绕主位展开的部分，是对主位的叙述、描写和说明，一般表示引发的新信息。语篇的基本主位推进模式主要有四种：主位同一型、述位同一型、延续型和交叉型。

在语篇中，作者的行文思路就是如何向读者一步步传递重点信息，前后句子的主位和述位按照一定的内在语言规律不断地发生联系和变化，具体表现在句子的相互衔接和信息的演化推进，已知信息引发新信息，新信息又不断地成为已知信息，并以此为出发点再触发另一个新信息，也就是通常说的“**前言搭后语**”。随着各句主位的向前推进，整个语篇逐渐铺开，从而文章脉络畅通。

分析已知信息和新信息是如何衔接和挂钩，可帮助学生准确地把握语篇的内部逻辑关系和作者原始的思路轨迹，有利于锁定新的信息。

3. 掌握主位推进理念，文脉要畅通

2019年6月浙江高考卷

溯恩教育 www.sunedu.com

___33___ They were not sure how the Americans would react to the new type of music. Beatlemania hit New York on February 7, 1964. Hundreds of fans jammed the airport to greet them. ___34___ The concert was broadcast live and attracted the largest one night audience in the history of television up to that time. The Beatles were described as a British invasion (入侵) by local and nationwide newspapers at that time. Their victory in America was still remembered as a major turning point in the history of rock and roll. Thanks to the Beatles, a lot of opportunities were opened up to new faces on the market. ___35___

A. They decided on a tour to the United States in 1964.

E. Many rock bands were able to follow in the footsteps of the Beatles.

G. They performed their first concert in America at CBS television’s 53rd street studio.

本段设了三空，这种情况较少见，但如果我们运用主位推进模式观察分析信息交互传递，这三空的信息还原就迎刃而解。

本段的叙述起点第33题我们不知道，但相对于第二句“They were not sure how the Americans would react to the new type of music”，我们推断作为第二句的已知信息Americans是第一句的述位（新信息），因此锁定A答案的“the United States”是主位同一型的推进模式。

3. 掌握主位推进理念，文脉要畅通

2019年6月浙江高考卷

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E. Many rock bands were able to follow in the footsteps of the Beatles.

G. They performed their first concert in America at CBS television's 53rd street studio.

通过第34题的前一句“greet them”和后一句的“The concert”，我们可以推断34题里有可以作为上句新信息的“they”和下句旧信息的“concert”，因此根据延续型的推进模式，我们很快锁定G答案。

3. 掌握主位推进理念，文脉要畅通

2019年6月浙江高考卷

溯恩教育 www.sunedu.com

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A. They decided on a tour to the United States in 1964.

E. Many rock bands were able to follow in the footsteps of the Beatles.

G. They performed their first concert in America at CBS television’s 53rd street studio.

第35题的上句的述位是“new faces”，根据延续型的推进模式，行文思路很自然地演进到E选项，“Many rock bands”主位（旧信息）与“new faces”是逻辑吻合的。

4. 熟悉空格功能位置，语境要合理

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“七选五”阅读文章内设空的位置有三种：段首、段中和段尾，我们可以根据答案所在的位置和功能分别确定解题技巧。

出现位置	句子功能	解题方法
段首	在标题类文章中，该空一般为段落主旨句。在非标题类文章中，该空可能是主旨句或承上启下的过渡句。	通读空格后整段的内容，查找同义词或其他相关的词，确定本段主旨，推断出主题句，选择正确的答案。
段尾	总结概括，或承上启下。	在选项中查找表示总结的信号词或发现前文的同义词句。
段中	一般为过渡功能，起到承上启下的作用。也有可能是细节注释。	浏览空前及空后的句子来确定句间逻辑关系。也可从主题词语的同词或同义复现进行判断。

4. 熟悉空格功能位置，语境要合理

2018年11月浙江高考卷

湖恩教育 www.sunedu.com

Some people are so rude. Who sends an e-mail or a text message that just says "Thank you”？ Who leaves a voice mail message rather than texts you? Who asks for a fact easily found on the Internet? ___31___

D.Don't these people realize that they're wasting your time?

How to handle these differing standards? Easy: Consider your audience. Some people, especially older ones ,appreciate a thank-you message. ___35___ In traditional societies, the young learn from the old.But in modern societies, the old can also learn from the young...

B.Others,like me,want no reply.

31小题为段尾句，分析D选项中“these people”与前面的排比句属于上下义关系，故选D项。

35小题为段中句，分析空前句子来确定句间逻辑关系，“some people”可与“others”形成句式搭配，故选B项。

5. 寻找句际逻辑关系，信息要匹配

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句子和句子之间的逻辑关系常见的有**指代关系、转折关系、因果关系、解释关系、并列关系、递进关系**等，而且这些关系一般有明显的关联词。在解题过程中，我们要善于发现文段中存在的逻辑关系，明晰表示句际逻辑关系的关联词，帮助自己定位和匹配选项。

表示指代关系的代词

如 it, they, he, she, one, some 等；

表示转折关系的关联词

如 however, but, although, though, while, instead, nevertheless, still, yet, in spite of, on the contrary, in contrast, by contrast, in comparison, by comparison, otherwise 等；

5. 寻找句际逻辑关系，信息要匹配

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表示因果关系的关联词

如 so, therefore, hence, consequently, then, thus, for that reason, as a result 等;

表示解释关系的关联词

如 in other words，in fact, as a matter of fact , for example, for instance, actually ,that is to say 等;

表示并列或递进关系的关联词

如 also, besides, in addition to, apart from, what is more, in addition, and, besides, also, furthermore, too 等。

表示比较关系的关联词

如 similarly, like, likewise（同样地）, in the same way/manner, equally 等。

5. 寻找句际逻辑关系，信息要匹配

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2019年6月浙江卷（下划线部分为答案）：

By mid-1963, the Beatles had been extremely popular in England. Even their hairstyles became major trends at that time. **（even表递进关系）**

2017年11月浙江卷（下划线部分为答案）：

With some books, you may feel a connection right away. But other books require a bit more work on your part. **（but表转折关系）**

2016年10月浙江卷（下划线部分为答案）：

Find chances to do volunteer work that interests you. For example, if you love animals, volunteer at an animal shelter. If you love helping the environment, plant trees or pick up litter. **（For example表解释关系）**

6. 解读选项句式特征，衔接要无缝

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解读各备选项的句式特征，明确各备选项的含义，**根据文章整体结构与具体内容**，抓住其**关键词**，**对照关键内容与上下文语义关系**做出选择。将选项填入文中，填入时要尤为注意**各选项中出现的句子的衔接方式**及**句中的衔接标志词**。

同时，我们还应注意对**相近选项的对比和分析**，由于个别干扰项与某个正确选项的内容相近，具有很强的干扰性，这时就需要我们认真分析，仔细甄别，排除干扰，从而得出正确答案。

2018年11月浙江高考卷的选项：

A. Then there is voice mail.
B. Others,like me,want no reply.
C. But people still ask these things.
D. Don't these people realize that they're wasting your time?
E. Won't new technology bring about changes in our daily life?
F. Face-to-face communication makes comprehension much easier.
G. When the telephone was invented,people didn't know how to greet a caller.

7. 理解路标词汇内涵，方向要明确

湖恩教育 www.suneedu.com

在阅读理解中一些**表示作者思路的过渡词**很重要，它们在阅读行进过程中起“**路标**”**的指示作用**，**表明作者态度**，**填补逻辑鸿沟**。特别注意**but** 后的内容才是作者真正的观点，常见的还有以下几个连接标志：**to be honest, to tell the truth, in fact, as a matter of fact, actually**等。

例如2018年11月浙江卷: In the age of the smart phone, there is no reason to ask once-acceptable questions about: the weather forecast, a business's phone number, or directions to a house, a restaurant, or an office, which can be easily found on a digital map. __34__ And when you answer, they respond with a thank-you e-mail.

C. But people still ask these things.

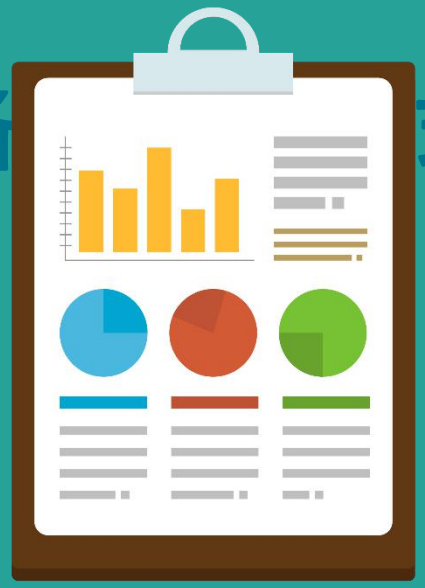
在智能手机的时代，人们没有理由问一些曾经可以接受的问题, 如...。但是人们仍然会问这些问题。当你回信时，他们会回复一封感谢信。此处C选项，but表明作者的态度观点，认为这是浪费时间，是不要的礼节。

浙江高考分析

解题技巧七招

例析高考真题

备式



以2020年1月浙江高考真题为例

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Let’s take a minute to think about the water we use. The human body is 60% water and we need to drink lots of water to be healthy. When we are thirsty we just go to the kitchen and fill a glass with clean water.

__31__ For example, farmers, who produce the food we eat, use water to make the plants grow. When we turn on a light or switch on a TV or a computer we use energy and we need water to produce this energy.

The truth is that we are lucky enough to have clean water whenever we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world. __32__ That’s around one in 10 people in the world. If we drink dirty water, we can catch diseases from the bacteria and become ill. Every year over 500,000 children die from diarrhoea (腹泻) from dirty water. That’s around 1,400 children every day! Also, in some countries children walk many kilometres every day to get water. __33__ Therefore, they don’t have time to learn how to read or write and don’t get an education.

__34__ On this day every year, countries around the world hold events to educate people about the problems of dirty water and that clean water is something that everyone should have around the world. At one school in the UK, children between the ages of 10 and 15 walk 6km with six litres of water. __35__ People give them money to do this and all the money helps get clean water to as many people as possible around the world.

A. We use water indirectly too.
B. Every system in our body depends on water to function.
C. It is to inspire people to learn more about water-related problems.
D. If children walk many hours a day to get water, they can’t go to school.
E. Did you know that around 750 million people do not have clean water to drink?
F. In 1993 the United Nations decided that March 22nd is the World Day for Water.
G. In this way, they know how it feels to walk a long distance carrying heavy bottles.

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提出重要性

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分析不足

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one school in the UK, children between the ages of 10 and 15 walk 6km with six litres
People give them money to do this and all the money helps get clean water to as man
around the world.

解决方法

本文是一篇说明文，第一二段提出话题“水对人的直接和间接作用”， 第三段提出问题“缺乏清洁饮用水及其危害”，第四段提出“世界水日”，唤醒公众节水意识。

语篇篇章模式是：提出重要性→分析不足→解决方法，文章层层深入，脉络清晰。

立足语篇篇章模式

湖图教育 www.sanedu.com

Let’s take a minute to think about the water we use. The human body is 60% water and we need to drink lots of water to be healthy. When we are thirsty we just go to the kitchen and fill a glass with clean water.

__31__ For example, farmers, who produce the food we eat, use water to make the plants grow. When we turn on a light or switch on a TV or a computer we use energy and we need water to produce this energy.

A. We use water indirectly too.

31. 根据空格功能位置，此句为段首句，从后面的例证for example入手，按逻辑关系反推出前面主旨句的内容，因此本句既起承上启下又统领整段的作用，承接第一段人直接用水，引出第二段人间接用水，两段一起说明了水的重要性。故选A。

熟悉空格功能位置

www.sunedu.com

The truth is that we are lucky enough to have clean water whenever we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world. 32 That's around one in 10 people in the world. If we drink dirty water, we can catch diseases from the bacteria and become ill. Every year over 500,000 children die from diarrhoea (腹泻) from dirty water. That's around 1,400 children every day! Also, in some countries children walk many kilometres every day to get water. 33 Therefore, they don't have time to learn how to read or write and don't get an education.

E. Did you know that around 750 million people do not have clean water to drink?

32. 根据空格上句的述位新信息"many people don't have clean water"和空格下句的主位旧信息"that人口数"，我们利用"主位推进模式"进行推断，此选项应该涉及"没有清洁饮用水的人口数量"。故选E。

掌握主位推进理念

www.sunedu.com

The truth is that we are lucky enough to have clean water whenever we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world. __32__ That's around one in 10 people in the world. If we drink dirty water, we can catch diseases from the bacteria and become ill. Every year over 500,000 children die from diarrhoea (腹泻) from dirty water. That's around 1,400 children every day! Also, in some countries children walk many kilometres every day to get water. __33__ Therefore, they don't have time to learn how to read or write and don't get an education.

D. If children walk many hours a day to get water, they can't go to school.

33. 寻找句际逻辑关系，“Therefore”表因果关系，匹配表原因的信息；再借助代词线索，“they don't have time to”中的they指代children，故答案锁定为D。

寻找句际逻辑关系

浙思教育 www.sunedu.com

___34___ On this day every year, countries around the world hold events to educate people about the problems of dirty water and that clean water is something that everyone should have around the world. At one school in the UK, children between the ages of 10 and 15 walk 6km with six litres of water. ___35___ People give them money to do this and all the money helps get clean water to as many people as possible around the world.

F. In 1993 the United Nations decided that March 22nd is the World Day for Water.

34. 运用衔接连贯理论，根据空后的this day，this指代the World Day for Water，为语法衔接中的“替代”。故选F。

浙思教育 www.sunedu.com

___34___ On this day every year, countries around the world hold events to educate people about the problems of dirty water and that clean water is something that everyone should have around the world. At one school in the UK, children between the ages of 10 and 15 walk 6km with six litres of water. ___35___ People give them money to do this and all the money helps get clean water to as many people as possible around the world.

G. In this way, they know how it feels to walk a long distance carrying heavy bottles.

35. 运用衔接连贯，解读句式特征，选项G “In this way”，与空格前的“children between the ages of 10 and 15 walk 6km with six litres of water.”语义连贯合理。上下句的they 与them 是同词或同源词的重复，故选G。

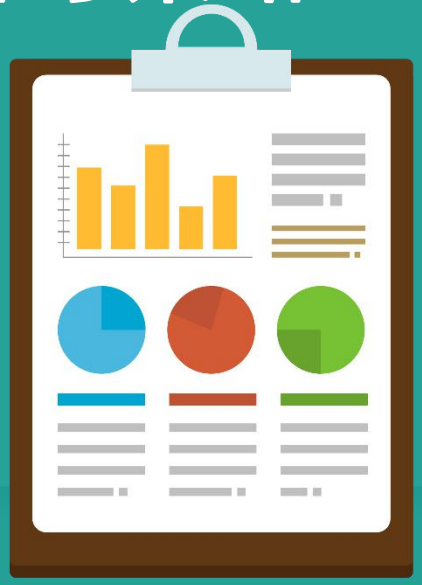
解读选项句式特征

浙江高考分析

解题技巧七招

例析高考真题

备考策略五式



1. 训练科学的解题步骤
2. 养成良好的解题习惯
3. 学会逆向的出题意识
4. 组织互助的训练方法
5. 提升综合的阅读素养

1. 训练科学的解题步骤

溯恩教育
www.sunedu.com

科学的解题步骤事半功倍，在考试的时候可以按照以下顺序来答题：

1. 通读全文，可以先认真阅读首尾段，以及每一段的首句，了解文章的篇章结构和主旨大意。

2. 仔细阅读七个选项，并用笔标注关键词，比如指示代词，关系连词，以及和所在空格前后句意义相关的实词（名词、动词和形容词）或短语。

3. 细读每个空格的前一句和后一句，根据前后句的逻辑关系确定答案。

4. 带进答案再读全文，确保补全后的短文意思通顺，前后连贯，结构完整。

5. 将剩余两个干扰项带入原文，看是否符合语境，确定排除，从而确定所选答案准确无误。

2. 养成良好的解题习惯

溯恩教育
www.sunedu.com

在做题的过程中培养分析篇章结构的能力、概括文章及段落主旨的能力，形成抓关键信息词的意识，养成勾画出文章和选项中关键信息词的习惯。

注意命题陷阱，切忌当同样的词在文中或节选段落中出现，就认为它们是正确的选项，我们所选的选项一定要符合上下文逻辑，确保文章内容严谨。

此外，熟悉该题型的命题特征，掌握解题方法，灵活运用答题技巧，也能为准确理解文章，提高答题技能和得分率起到一定作用。

3. 学会逆向的出题意识

溯恩教育
www.sunedu.com

在外刊外网上找类似高考的文本材料，以命题者的角度改编“七选五”试题，在改编时注重逻辑推理、语篇连贯、上下文衔接思维品质的训练，留空时加强对空格的逻辑分析。(见导学案第Ⅱ题)

在命题过程中学会对篇章结构的把握、对语篇的评价和欣赏能力，调整自己的思维偏差，识破出题陷阱，总结出题规律。

3. 学会逆向的出题意识

溯思教育 www.sunedu.com

The old saying still rings true: "Guests, like fish, begin to smell after three days." Though having friends and family at your house may be fun at first, it can quickly sour once they've worn out their welcome. __31__ So how do you cast off this uncomfortable situation without coming off as a rude host?

Ideally, fix the details before — not during — the visit. Having a houseguest can be a positive experience for all involved, but both are considerate. __32__ That means, hopefully, you and your houseguests will agree upon the dates and duration of their visit and other pertinent details prior to their arrival.

If it's too late for that, start giving hints now. Start dropping some subtle hints that the visit is coming to an end. __33__ For example, say, "It has been so lovely having you stay with us." If your guests don't seem to be getting the message, a little white lie may be necessary.

Next time, set clearer arrangements from the start. Make it clear that you need advanced notice, too — no last-minute surprise visits. __34__ During a visit, encourage houseguests to do some stuff on their own. Let them know they're welcome to grab a snack when they're hungry, make themselves a cup of coffee or leave the house when they please. It enables them to be self-sufficient. __35__ The more you enable them to feel enabled, the happier you both will be and the greater your friendship fully intact.

A. You get a relief, too.

B. Hopefully your guests will understand.

C. The details are established right up front.

D. Direct conversations like these can be a bit awkward.

E. And if the dates they suggest don't work for you, say so.

F. Don't let family and friends take advantage of your hospitality.

G. Your desire to have your own living space again is perfectly reasonable.

3. 学会逆向的出题意识

溯恩教育 www.sunedu.com

主题语境：人与社会——良好的人际关系与社会交往。
语篇类型：说明文——问题解决模式。

【文章大意】老话说得好："客人像鱼，三天后发臭。"你如何摆脱朋友长时间呆在你家而引起的尴尬，又让对方觉得你是识大体的主人呢？本文关于西方礼仪内容值得我们了解和学习。

31. G 空格前"虽然一开始，朋友和家人在你家里会谈笑风生，一旦他们不受待见时，场面立马令人难堪"，空格后"那你如何摆脱这种尴尬，又让对方觉得你是识大体的主人呢?"显然此空是承上启下的过渡句，选G项"你渴望重回自己的生活空间，回归正常生活，这无可非议"上下文语义连贯。

32. C 根据文中"That means"表逻辑释义，选项" The details are established right up front."与后面的内容"你和客人在来之前，就敲定他们的到访日期、做客时间和其他相关细节"形成进一步解释说明关系。故选C项。

33. B 根据逻辑关系线索，空格前后的"some subtle hints敲边鼓暗示"和"a little white lie善意的谎言"，与" Hopefully your guests will understand希望客人能理解"形成解释关系，故选B项。

34. E 空格前"必须明确告知他们需提前通知你才行——不要搞突然袭击式的拜访"与选项E"And if the dates they suggest don't work for you, say so若他们的预约日期不妥，你就直说"形成递进的逻辑衔接。

35. A "让他们自得其乐，自给自足——你也能喘口气"语义逻辑呈递进关系，故选A项。

4. 组织互助的训练方法

溯恩教育 www.suneedu.com

将学生分成小组合作学习，将高考真题的答案还原之后发给每位组员，每人画文章结构的思维导图，分析句际段际的逻辑关系，玩挖空游戏，给同伴讲解自己挖空的依据，然后对照高考原题，看看所挖空是否正好是高考题的出题点。(见导学案第Ⅲ题)

A. This can affect your work.

B. So how should you motivate yourself?

C. However, this should not discourage you.

D. So why should we try to set specific goals?

E. They can change according to circumstances.

F. Motivation is what you need most to do a good job.

G. Without motivation you can neither set a goal nor reach it

【答案】36. G　37. B　38. A　39. E　40. C

4. 组织互助的训练方法

导学案第Ⅲ题

溯恩教育 www.sunedu.com

Ⅲ 还原高考题的挖空——小组互助训练 (2019 全国卷II)

Imagine a child standing on a diving board four feet high and asking himself the question:"Should I jump? This is what motivation or the lack of it can do. Motivation and goal setting are the two sides of same coin. ___36___Like the child on the diving board, you will stay undecided.

___37___ . More than that, how should you stay motivated to achieve the goal? First, you need to evaluate yourself, your values your strengths, your weaknesses, your achievements, your desires, etc. Only then should your you're your goals

You also need to judge the quality and depth of your motivation. This is quite important, because it is directly related to your commitment. There are times when your heart is not in your work. ___38___ So, slow down and think what you really want to do at that moment. Clarity(清晰)of thoughts can help you move forward.

Another way of setting realistic goals is to analyze your short and long term objectives, keeping in mind your beliefs, values and strengths. Remember that goals are flexible.____39____ They also need to be measurable. You must keep these points in mind while setting your goals.

Your personal circumstances are equally important. For example, you may want to be a Pilot but can't become one because your eyesight is not good enough.____40____You should reassess your goals, and motivate yourself to set a fresh goal.

You will surely need to overcome some difficulties, some planned, but most unplanned. You cannot overcome them without ample motivation. Make sure that you plan for these difficulties at the time of setting your goals.

5. 提升综合的阅读素养

溯恩教育
www.sunedu.com

做好“七选五”，我们要注重培养在阅读过程中整体把握文本大意并探索语篇结构及其意义的意识与能力。

多阅读各种文体的文章可以熟悉各种文体的框架结构、语言特点和逻辑联系。考试过程中自然就会有较好的语感，能够尽早地进入阅读和思维状态、能更好理清文章脉络，从而更好地补入所缺部分，使文章变得完整和统一。

Thank you!