



英语

完形记叙文：情感线索背后的解题密码

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近年来,北京高考完型填空的语篇类型均是记叙文。文章多通过故事展示师生、陌生人及家庭成员等关系中的闪光点。记叙文的特点是故事线索和情感线索并行,故事线索决定情感线索的走向,而情感线索推动故事线索的发展,两条线索不可分割。一般来说,故事线索是外显的情节发展变化,而情感线索则是隐含的人物心理变化,它往往需要我们利用人物的语言、行为等作出推断。对于隐含情感线索的理解可以加深对文章主旨的理解,从而提升做题准确率,因此,理解故事的隐含情感变化是做好完型填空的必备能力之一。

在记叙文完形填空题中,考生可以通过以下方法来推断人物情感及变化。

- 关注上下文同义词
- 观察人物的行为与反应
- 揣摩人物心理活动
- 分析情境与场景描述
- 捕捉上下文逻辑关系

下面通过例题来理解以上 5 种方法在分析和梳理完型填空题中隐含情感线索的具体使用。

关注上下文同义词

【例】(2021 年北京) The woman looked over at the man. He was still staring at her. She looked back at him with fire in her eyes. I was beginning to get 4, too.

- 4.A.nervous B.embarrassed C.angry D.disappointed

句尾的 too 告诉考生,此处作者产生了和女人一样的情绪,由前一句话中的 with fire in her eyes 可知这是一种愤怒的情绪。考生通过观察上下文同义词,可以推断出此处作者的情绪是 C. angry。

观察人物的行为与反应

【例】(2020 年北京) I saw something black sitting there, but it was right next to a woman standing by the fountain, so I could not tell what it was or if it was hers.

“See it, Dad?” Ponder shouted. “Don't get too 14 because that may not be it,” I said.

- 14.A.excited B.puzzled C.relaxed D.amused

这一段中丢失背包的孩子看到远处的黑色东西喊了出来,而“我”冷静地提醒孩子“不要太激动 A.excited,因为那可能不是你的包。”这道题考生可以根据孩子的反应 shouted 来推断此时她情绪激动,所以父亲的提醒应该是 Don't get too excited.

从上述例题可以看出,人物行为和情感是相互映射的。行为反映内心情感,而在某种情感之下,人物会做出相应的行为。在完形填空做题过程中考生要掌握依据一个方面合理推断另一个方面的表达方式。

揣摩人物心理活动

【例】(2024 年北京海淀“一模”) Suddenly a snow-storm came and within minutes I was in a whiteout ... I kept the car running to stay warm and called 911. They told me to sit tight and wait things out for the night.

Those seconds after the call were 3. Breathe, I told myself. Panicking won't help.

- 3.A.painful B.critical C.disappointing D.impressive

这段文字中,作者描述了自己突遇暴风雪困在车中的处境。拨打 911 后作者在内心鼓励自己不要惊恐,从这种心理活动可以推断出作者此时的感受是痛苦的。因此 A. painful 符合语境。

分析情境与场景描述

【例】(2024 年北京丰台“一模”) She was looking at the few blooms(花)left in my yard. I hadn't planted much after losing my job. It had been a difficult year for me. Just when I thought I was done with the bitterness, it would all come rushing back and the 3 thing on my mind was flowers.

- 3.A.last B.same C. only D. right

文段中讲到朋友看着“我”院子里剩下的几朵花。“我”在失业后艰难度过一年,在院子中没种多少东西。就在“我”以为已经摆脱痛苦的时候,一切又涌了回来。作者所处的情境及文段对于院子的场景描写让我们感受到作者无力抗拒的消极情绪,因此在这种情绪下作者脑子里最后一个念头才是花儿,所以这道题选 A.last。这道题的选择与情境和场景分析下的情感推测密切相关。

捕捉上下文逻辑关系

【例】(2020 年北京) “See it, Dad?” Ponder shouted. “Don't get too excited because that may not be it,” I said. But that was it...

I literally 17 when we reached it and it was his! Everyone in our party was blown away by this “miracle(奇迹)”.

- 17.A.panicked B.exploded C.collapsed D.cried

因为还未确定背包是否真的失而复得,作者开始非常冷静。但当他们走近确认之后,作者也难以抑制自己的惊喜之情,这里的 but 一词转折了情节,也改变了人物前后的情绪,基于这样的逻辑理解,这道题选 D.cried,作者告诉我们“我”简直要哭了。

全文实战演练

2023 年北京高考完形语篇为我们讲述了这样的故事:作者转学后,因一次课上聊天被老师罚写五页检讨。作者在写检讨的过程中从起初的拖延逃避,到写作途中灵感迸发,从抱怨任务繁重,到最后意外得到妈妈和老师同学的认可。整个语篇故事线索清晰,情节跌宕起伏,结果出人意料。

下面一起来看如何通过分析语篇中所隐含的情感线索来深入理解文章和解答题目。

I was always timid(羞怯的). Being new to the school made me even 1, so it was surprising I'd 2 to anyone around me. Now I was paying the price—to write a five-page essay on “Why I Should Not Talk in Class”. That would take all night!

After I got home, though, I took my time petting the cat—postponing the pain.

- 1.A.freer B.shyer C.calmer D.happier

- 2.A.nod B.point C. listen D.chat

文章开头给出作者的性格是 timid,考生可以推断出在新学校她会更加害羞,本题通过观察前后句中的同义

词及捕捉逻辑关系词 even 确定此时人物的情绪状态是 B. shyer。这里也启示考生判断人物情感及变化需要仔细观察上下文,综合运用多种方法进行合理推断。

第二句话中已经给出情感词汇 surprising,考生结合第一句话所提到的作者害羞的情绪,反推行为,因此 D. chat 闲聊一词在此处是合理的。

后文的描述中,考生通过 That would take all night! 这一心理活动描写和 I took my time petting the cat 这一动作描写,可以推断出作者的情绪可以用 painful 来形容。

One paragraph down; now what? I chewed on my pencil. Aha! What if talking were the first step towards life as a criminal? Without the education I was throwing away, I'd turn to theft and go to prison. When I got out, people would say, “She used to talk in class.” The pages began 5.

- 5.A.standing out B.flying by
C.breaking up D.checking in

在这段中“Aha!”一词可以提示考生作者在写检讨书的过程中豁然开朗,打开了思路。此处用“纸页飞过 B. flying by”形容思如泉涌,一直不停地写。考生可以通过 Aha 一词后的心理活动推测出作者此时有些小小的兴奋。

But when mum got home from work, I was still 6, “Five pages! That's impossible!” “Well, you'd better get back to work,” she said, “and I want to read it when you're through.”

Soon after dinner, I handed the essay to mum. I half expected a lecture—at least an “I hope you've learned your lesson”. 8, mum laughed and laughed as she read.

- 6.A.celebrating B.longing C.complaining D.warning
8.A.Therefore B.Moreover C.Meanwhile D.Instead

(6)空后面作者说“自己不可能完成五页的检讨书”,选项 C.complaining 抱怨一词在此处符合语境。这样的言语和行为可以让考生体会出作者面对挑战无法应对的心情。

(8)空前一句交代了作者在给妈妈看检讨书前的心理活动,认为妈妈至少会提醒她吸取教训。(8)空后文交代妈妈读检讨书时的反应是边读边笑。“我”的心理预期与妈妈的反应形成了对比,所以(8)空选表明转折关系的连词 D.Instead,表达了作者从忐忑不安到安慰、放松的情绪转变。

The next day, when Ms Black read the essay to the class, everyone laughed. I could tell they weren't making fun of me: they laughed because I had the power to tell a funny story. My 10 still needed some nudging(激发), but I did learn I wasn't shy in print.

- 10.A.patience B.confidence
C.tolerance D.independence

从这段文字中可以看到作者的检讨书得到了同学们的认可,从心理活动描写可以看出作者此时在写作中找到了自信,显然选择 B.confidence 符合语境。

综上所述,这篇完型填空隐含的整体情感线索可以梳理为: shy—painful—a little excited—overwhelmed—un-easy—relieved—confident。

这篇文章虽短小,但其中的情感表达连贯细腻,层次丰富,转折巧妙,对这条隐含情感线索的理解可以令考生在阅读文章过程中感同身受,更加准确地理解故事发展脉络,从而提升预测和选择答案的准确性。