

# 英语单词这样“背”最有效



在 学习英语的时候,很多同学都会烦恼:要怎样才能横渡浩瀚的词海,到达英语呱呱叫的彼岸呢?死记硬背?太痛苦!破罐子破摔?没必要!为了帮助大家更好地解决单词背诵的问题,Mini老师特地为大家精心制作了一碟词汇点心,让你轻松解决英语词汇。

## 自然拼读法

修炼词汇的过程当中,使用的方法需因地制宜,方能取得理想的效果。对于单词的“音”及“形”而言,自然拼读是一种不错的选择。自然拼读是什么呢?度娘给出的解释是:“自然拼读法,又称‘英语自然拼读法’,自然拼读法是目前国际主流的英语教学法,它不仅是英语为母语国家的孩子学习英语发音与拼写,增进阅读能力与理解力的教学法,更是以英语为第二语言的英语初学者学习发音规则与拼读技巧的教学方法”。更加一针见血点,自然拼读就是帮助学习者建立“字母(letter)”与“发音(sound)”的对应关系,使学习者“看词能读,听音能写”的一种词汇拼读法。

传统教学在教大家记忆词汇时,首选的是英语国际音标拼读法。相较于48个长得奇形怪状又让大家背得头晕眼花的英语国际音标,自然拼读的好处就在于无需

再死记音标,只要认识26个英文字母,以及英文字母及其组合的发音就万事OK了。这么简单?没错,就是这么简单!

## 构词法

当然,自然拼读只能解决一部分的问题,即英语单词的发音与拼写两个层次,那单词的意义和使用怎么办呢?理解词义,Mini给大家推荐的,是构词法。

构词法揭示的,是单词的来龙去脉,也就是词形词义的演变过程。通过构词法,不仅能认识一大波兄弟姐妹词汇,三姑六婆的同源关系也可以分得一清二楚。就拿构词法中的词根词缀法举个例子吧。英语单词一般有三个部分:前缀、词根和后缀。词根是英语单词的核心,单词的意思主要由它决定;前缀可以改变词义,而后缀则影响词性。

在这里跟大家分享一个单词,即英女王在某年圣诞致辞上的主题词reflection。通过自然拼

读法,我们可以很轻松地读出这个单词re-flec-tion。那么,这个单词又是什么意思呢?通过词根词缀法,我们可以得知这个单词的结构是前缀re+词根flect+后缀ion。词根flect意为弯曲,前缀re表示返回、重新或者反对,而后缀-ion是名词属性。所以reflection按字面理解就是“弯曲回来”之意。那么请大家开动脑洞:光弯曲回来了,是什么现象?对,就是反射。思想弯曲回来了咋整?没错,就是反思。所以reflection的意思,就是反射、反思。怎么样,英语单词也没你想象的那么难是吧?

通过自然拼读法和构词法的完美结合,我们可以轻轻松松地解决英语词汇的音形义三大层次问题,至于单词的使用,就必须放到语句篇章里面去才能显其神威了。毕竟,我们记单词的目的不是为了记住单词,而是为了在需要的时候调兵遣将,尽其所用。所以大量的语句练习和篇章阅读,是逃不掉的。

(来源:沪江网)



## 高中英语语法 填空题训练

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(不多于3个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop, worried about 1. (be) late for school. There were many people waiting at the bus stop, 2. some of them looked very anxious and 3. (disappoint). When the bus finally came, we all hurried on board. I got a place next 4. the window, so I had a good view of the sidewalk. A boy on a bike 5. (catch) my attention. He was riding beside the bus and waving his arms. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver, but he refused 6. (stop) until we reached the next stop. Still, the boy kept 7. (ride). He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting. Finally, when we came to the next stop, the boy ran up to the door of the bus. I heard an excited conversation. Then the driver stood up and asked, “8. anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?” A woman on the bus shouted, “Oh, dear! It’s 9. (I).” She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase thankfully. Everyone on the bus began talking about what the boy had done, and the crowd of strangers 10. (sudden) became friendly to one another.

【答案】1. Being; 2. And; 3. Disappointed; 4. to next to; 5. Caught; 6. to stop; 7. Riding; Did; 9. me/mine; 10. suddenly

【解析】1. being介词about后使用v.ing形式,因此用being。

2. and根据语境可知上下文之间是顺接关系,故用and连接。

3. disappointed本句的主语是some of them,所以使用形容词作表语。

4. To next to... 在……旁边。

5. caught根据文章第一句“One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop...”可知本文叙述的是一件过去发生的事情,所以使用一般过去时。

6. to stop refuse to do sth拒绝做某事,不定式作动词refuse的宾语。

7. riding keep doing sth不停地做某事。

8. Did本句是直接引语,是一个一般疑问句。因为询问的是过去发生的事情,所以使用助动词did。

9. me/mine此处可以使用名词性物主代词mine,相当于my suitcase。

10. suddenly此处应该使用副词来修饰句子的谓语动词,在句中作状语。

## 关于想家的英文短文

以约120个字讲述一次你的或你朋友的想家经历。

1. 时间、地点和起因
2. 想家给学习和生活带来的影响
3. 你或你的朋友是如何应对的
4. 可以参照阅读材料内容,但不能直接引用原文中的句子

范文:

Last summer holiday, my friend xiao ling went to Hangzhou to his aunt's home. On the first day he went to the qian tang river to watch the tide with his cousin and they

had a good time together. They decided to go to the west lake for sightseeing the next day. However, xiao ling had a high fever that night felt very sick. His aunt took him to hospital but he still felt sick. Xiao ling suddenly felt homesick although his aunt treated him very well. To relieve his homesickness, his aunt asked him to telephone his parents. After he talked with them for a long time, xiao ling felt much better both physically and mentally. He stayed in Hangzhou for four days and visited several places of interest.