

遇到英语生词的猜词技巧

阅读理解经常会遇到生词,这些生词怎么解决呢?小编为同学们支招。

通过因果关系猜词

通过因果关系猜词,首先是找出生词与上下文之间的逻辑关系,然后才能猜词。有时文章借助关联词,如because, as, since, for, so, thus, as a result, of course, therefore等等,表示前因后果。例如:

You shouldn't have blamed him for that, for it wasn't his fault.通过for引出的句子所表示的原因(那不是他的错),可猜出blame的词义是“责备”。

通过同义词和反义词的关系猜词

通过同义词猜词,一是要看由and或or连接的同义词词组,如happy and gay,即使我们不认识gay这个词,也可以知道它是愉快的意思;二是看在进一步解释的过程中使用的同义词,如Man has known something about the planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter with the help of spaceships.

此句中的Venus(金星)、Mars(火星)、Jupiter(木星)均为生词,但只要知道planets就可猜出这几个词都属于“行星”这一义域。通过反义词猜词,一是看表转折关系的连词或副词,如but, while, however等;二是看与not搭配的或表示否定意义的词语,如: He is so homely, not at all as handsome as his brother.根据not at all...handsome我们不难推测出homely的意思,即不英俊、不漂亮的意思。

通过构词法猜词

在阅读文章时,我们总会遇上一些新词汇,有时很难根据上下文来推断其词意,而它们对文章的理解又有着举足轻重的作用,此时,如掌握了一些常用的词根、前缀、后缀等语法知识,如前缀un-表反义词,如happy, unhappy, fair, unfair, important, unimportant等;后缀-ment表名词,如develop, development, state, statement, argue,

argument等;后缀-er, -or或-ist表同源名词,如calculate, calculator, visit, visitor, law, lawyer, wait, waiter, science, scientist, art, artist等,这些问题便不难解决了。

通过定义或释义关系来推测词义

例如: But sometimes, no rain falls for a long, long time. Then there is a dry period, or drought. 从drought所在句子的上文我们得知很久不下雨,于是便有一段干旱的时期,即drought,由此可见drought意思为“久旱”,“旱灾”。而a dry period和drought是同义语。这种同义或释义关系常由is, or, that is, in other words, be called或破折号等来表示。

通过句法功能来推测词义

例如: Bananas, oranges, pineapples, coconuts and some other kind of fruit grow in warm areas.假如pineapples和coconuts是生词,我们可以从这两个词在句中所处的位置来判断它们大致的意思。从句中不难看出pineapples, coconuts和bananas, oranges是同类关系,同属fruit类,因此它们是两样水果,准确地说,是菠萝和椰子。

通过描述猜词

描述即作者为帮助读者更深更感性地了解某人或某物而对该人或该物作出的外在相貌或内在特征的描写。例如: The penguin is a kind of sea bird living in the South Pole. It is fat and walks in a funny way. Although it cannot fly, it can swim in the icy water to catch the fish.从例句的描述中可以得知penguin是一种生活在南极的鸟类,后面更详尽地描述了该鸟类的生活习性。

总而言之,阅读理解靠的是扎实的语言基础,扎实的语言基础来自平时严格的基本功训练和长期的知识积累。只要平时刻苦用功,打下扎实的英语知识基础,又掌握了较科学的解题方法,做“阅读理解”题是不会太难的。

■阅读练习
When you want to go shopping, decide how much money you can spend for new clothes. Think about the kind of clothes you really need. Then look for those clothes on sale(销售).

There are labels(标签)inside all new clothes. The labels tell you how to take care of your clothes. The label for a shirt may tell you to wash it in warm water. A sweater label may tell you to wash by washing in cold water. The label on a coat may say “dry clean only”. Washing may ruin(损坏) this coat. If you do as the directions(说明)say on the label, you can keep your clothes looking their best. Many clothes today must be dry cleaned. Dry cleaning is expensive. When buying new clothes, check(核实)to see if they will need to be dry cleaned. You will save money if you buy clothes that can be washed.

You can save money if you buy clothes that are well made. Well-made clothes last longer. They look good even after they have been washed many times. Clothes that cost more money are not always better made. They do not always fit(合身)better. Sometime less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

- 1.If you want to save money you can buy clothes that _____.
A. don't fit you B. don't last long
C. need to be dry cleaned D. can be washed
- 2.The label inside the clothes tell you _____.
A. how to keep them looking their best
B. how to save money
C. whether they fit you or not
D. where to get them dry cleaned
- 3.The first thing for you to do

- before you buy clothes is _____.
A. to look for well-made clothes
B. to see how much money you can pay
C. to know how to wash them
D. to read the labels inside them
- 4.We learn from the reading that cheaper clothes _____.
A. are always worse made
B. must be dry cleaned
C. can not be washed
D. can sometimes fit you better
- 5.The best title(标题) for the reading should be _____.
A. Buying Less Expensive Clothes
B. Taking Enough Money When Shopping
C. Being a Clever Clothes Shopper
D. Choosing the Labels inside New Clothes

- 分析:
1. 此题为理解题,从第二段Dry cleaning is expensive. You will save money if you buy clothes that can be washed可以看出C答案不对,又可以从第三段很容易判断出A和B不对。
 2. 此题为理解题,第二段的第二句话应该被看作主题句。从此句可以看出该题答案选择A。一般说来,文章的段落常有概括中心思想的主题句,且多位于段首或段末,有时也会夹在中间。对无主题句的篇章,考生应对文章进行分析和归纳,然后概括中心思想。
 3. 此题为直接题,从文章第一段第一句可以看出答案选B。
 4. 此题为推理题,文章中虽然没有直接信息,但从文章第二段及第三段很容易推断出A、B、C答案都是错误的。又从第三段最后一句话可以推断出答案选D。
 5. 此题为概括题,此题考查文章的标题,主要针对文章的主题、中心思想、文章的结构层次(主题句或主题段),要求学生在理解全文后归纳短文要点,概括中心思想。考生归纳各段的主题句不难发现此题答案选择C。

英语电影

- 1.The family is more important than the dream.
家人是比梦想更重要的事情。
- 2.You can not be forgiven, but it should not be forgotten.
可以不需要原谅,但不应该被遗忘。
- 3.Remember me before the memory of

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- love disappears.
在爱的记忆消失以前,请记住我。
- 4.Life is hard, and I have my guitar.
人生再艰难,我还有我的吉他。
- 5.Music is not only my job, but also my life.
音乐不仅是我的工作,也是生活。

- 6.He wanted to sing and want to go to the farther stage, and what I thought was to take root in life. The daughter was more important than music.
他一心想唱歌,想去更远的舞台,而我想的是在生活里好好扎根,女儿是比音乐更重要的事。

