

写作词汇量不足时如何应急 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，
建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/10/2021_2022__E5_86_99_E4_BD_9C_E8_AF_8D_E6_c7_10349.htm 做书面表达时，我们常常会碰到这种情况：一个意思往往因一个单词不会而表达不清；一个好的句子因一个单词想不起来而不能完成。面对这种情况，该如何应对呢？下面介绍三种简便易行的应急措施，希望能对同学们有所帮助。

一、换用笼统词 词大体可分为两类：笼统词和具体词。笼统词的特点在于意义广泛、搭配性强。虽然它们独自不能精确表达一个动作，但在构成词组以后可替代很多具体词。写作中遇到一些具体词写不出来的时候，用笼统词取代，能收到异曲同工之妙。最常用的笼统词有 have, take等。例：迈克经历了一个极其艰苦的时代。 Mike experienced a terrible hard time . 写作时，若忘记了experience可用笼统词have代替，写成Mike had a terrible hard time . 同样能收到预期效果。再看几例：Are you married? = Do you have a wife / husband? Do you understand my meaning? = Do you take my meaning? She will subscribe (订阅) to China Today . = She will take China To- day .

二、换用同义词、反义词 遇到未曾学过的词或一时想不起的词时，可采用发散性思维，发挥想象力，尽可能想出与之有关的同义词、反义词，利用语言的内在联系、多层次、多角度地运用语言，使单词受阻现象得以解决。例：昨晚李雷做了一场恶梦。 Li Lei had a nightmare last night . 因nightmare使用率不高，不易记住。但其同义词bad dream易记。上句可换译为：Li Lei had a bad dream last night . 再如：The food is tasty . = The food is nice

to eat . = The food is delicious . We discontinued the work at nine . = We stopped the work at nine . This woman is talkative . = This woman is never quiet . This car is expensive . = This car is not cheap .

三、换用迂回表达 当一个词或某些信息表达起来有困难时，要充分利用语言本身词汇丰富、句型多变等特点，进行迂回表达。因为任何一种表达形式，只要能达意便可接受。请仔细观察划线部分词语，看看是如何迂回表达的。

例：1 . 我从未见到过这样顽固的人。 I've never seen such a stubborn person . = I've never seen such a person who never listens to others advice .

2 . 如果我们想得到文凭，我们必须首先通过考试。 If we want to obtain a diploma , we must first pass the exams . = If we want to get a graduation paper , we must first pass the exams .

3 . 工厂里的烟囱 (chimney) 拔地而起。 High chimneys have appeared in the factories . = The factories are full of high chimneys . = A lot of high chimneys can be seen in the factories .

4 . 他数学考试取得优异成绩，被大学录取了。 He passed the maths exam / succeeded in the maths exam and became a college student .

5 . 中午我们吃了野餐。 At noon we had a picnic . = At noon we had our lunch in the open air. (kiki33)

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