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建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/171/2021_2022_PETS_E4_BA _8C_E7_BA_A7_c88_171912.htm 推测词义是应用英语的重要 能力,也是考试有的题型。它不但需要准确无误地理解上下 文,而且要有较大的泛读量,掌握或认识较多的课外词汇, 学会顺藤摸瓜,通过构词、语法、定义、同位、对比、因果 常识、上下文等线索确定词义。下面介绍几种猜词的方法: 定义法,即通过文章中对生词的定义确定其词义,如: Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly. 句子给予annealing 以明确的定义,即" 退火"。再如: It will be very hard but also very brittle-that is, it will break easily. 从后面的解释中我们可以了解到brittle 是"脆的、 容易折断的"意思。又如: The herdsman, who looks after sheep, earns about 650 yuan a year. 定语从句中 looks after sheep表明 了herdsman 的词义为"牧羊人"。 同位法,即通过句子中的 同位成分如同位语、同位语从句、破折号后的词组或语句来 确定词义, 如: They traveled a long way, at last got to a castle, a large building in old times. 同位语部分a large building in old times 给出 了 castle 的确切词义,即"城堡"。 We are on the night shift-from midnight to 8 a.m.-this week. 两个破折号之间的短语很清楚地表

明night shift 是"夜班"的意思。 对比法,即通过同义、反义或转折词的关系来确定词义, 如: She is usually prompt for all her class, but today she arrived in the middle of her first class. but一词表转折,因此but 前后的意思正相反。后半句的意思是她今天"第一节上了一半才来",因此反向推理,可得出她平时一向"

准时"的结论。 构词法(前缀、后缀、复合、派生等),即运用词根、词缀的意义判断词义,如: Perhaps, we can see some possibilities for next fifty years. But the next hundred? possibility 是possible 的同根名词,据此可以判断定 possibility 意思是"可能性"。 因果法,即运用因果关系和因果词如so, because, therefore, hence等来判断词义,如: The lack of movement caused the muscles to weaken. Sometimes the weakness was permanent. So the player could never play the sport again. 从后面的结果"永远不能再运动"中,可以推测 permanent 的意思为"永远的,永久的"。100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com