英语讲义(3)学习词汇先认清方向 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/239/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_ E8 AF AD E8 AE B2 E4 c82 239802.htm 词汇是语言学习中 重要的一环。不管学什么语言或写什么文章,丰富的词汇是 不可或缺的要素。然而,许多学习语言的人常常为词汇不足 而大伤脑筋。为什么会这样呢?主要原因是他们没有认清学 习词汇的正确方向。 其中一个不正确的方向是对字义的认识 不够全面。当他们懂得一个生字的其中一个意思时,便高兴 得很,好像是完全掌握了这个字似的。比如知道 " arm " 的意 思是"手臂",就够了吗?那么 和 里的两个意思呢? The soldiers are up in arms. Riot police armed themselves with batons and tear gas. 另一个不正确的方向是对惯用语等闲视之 许多人只知道生字生词而忽略了各种惯用语的构成和特殊 意义,结果对惯用语的应用一知半解或避而远之,这是不对 的。学习词汇的正确方向 现在就谈谈学习词汇的两个正确方 学习单字单词时,要把主要的意思都记起来,并且注 意它们的用法。接着要注意每个字的派生词 (derivative words)的构成及用法,如: friend friendly.unfriendly. unfriendliness secure insecure. insecurity satisfied all his teachers. (b) He has done everything satisfactorily. (c) His work is satisfactory. (d) Has he done everything to the satisfaction of his parents, too? 如果可能的话,可以把意思相近的字集合起 来,通过联想去学习并区别它们在句子中的用法有何不同。 有可能的话,顺便把合成词(compound words)也兼收并蓄 必须在常用惯用语上下功夫。一般人只知生字,不大留

意惯用语的存在,更不去多管惯用语的类别及构成法。比如英语惯用语中最主要的一种是片语动词(phrasal verbs),数量很多,必须尽量学习和运用,会话或写作都适合。例如:

I have to brush up (on) my economics for tomorrows test. (温习) Seeing that there was much work to do, Henry decided to call off his European trip. (取消) Can the government do away with some outdated systems? (废除)除了片语动词之外,其他类型的惯用语也要加强,包括下列 5 种短语: 介词短语,如:in a nutshell. by leaps and bounds. under the weather. for the time being. 动词短语,如:act as a brake on. Keep tabs on. make a clean breast of. get out of the rut. 名词短语,如:childs play. a feather in ones cap. a feast for the eyes. 形容词短语;如:regular as clockwork. palatable to. compatible with. short of. few and far between. 谚语和成语,如:all is well that ends well. give him an inch and he will take an ell. never say die. strike while the iron is hot. the early bird catches the worm. 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