

自考英语(二)应试技巧：词形变化自考 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/540/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E8\\_87\\_AA\\_E8\\_80\\_83\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_c67\\_540641.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/540/2021_2022__E8_87_AA_E8_80_83_E8_8B_B1_E8_c67_540641.htm) 词形变化( Word Form

)应试技巧 1.熟练掌握动词词形变化规律。注意：动词形式既包括谓语的动词的各种形式，如时态、语态及语气(直陈、虚拟)等，虚拟语气为重点，几年来的考题中都有这方面内容；也包括非谓语的动词的各种形式。所以做动词的词形变化时，首先要搞清楚它在句中是谓语的动词还是非谓语的动词，然后再作相应的变化。 2.认真学好并熟悉课文。本题所选用的句子是根据教材中出现的句子编写的，其中多数来自课文，所以熟悉教材十分重要。 3.认真钻研相关的语法讲解。主要指谓语的动词、非谓语的动词、形容词、副词比较等级、情态动词、虚拟语气\形容词比较级、最高级，等部分。 动词：动词是考试的重点。主要包括：动词的时态、语态、语气和非谓语的动词。 1)动词的时态：重点是动词的过去时、完成时。 So far , Irving \_\_\_\_\_(live) in New York City for ten years. has lived Many a writer of newspaper articles \_\_\_\_\_(trun) to writing novels during the past decade. has turned Some people think relations between people \_\_\_\_\_(deteriorate) so much that understanding and friendship are almost impossible . have deteriorated Nearly a week passed before the girl was able to explain what \_\_\_\_\_(happen) to her. had happened In the past two decades , research \_\_\_\_\_(expand) our knowledge about sleep and dreams . has expanded 2)动词的语态：主要掌握各个时态的被动式。 The nations that \_\_\_\_\_actively \_\_\_\_\_(involve) in earthquake

prediction programs include Japan , Russia , and the United States. are involved There \_\_\_\_\_(estimate) to be more than 20 , 000 overseas domestic servants working in Britain in 1995. were estimated

3)动词的语气： A.掌握非真实条件句中，谓语动词在主句和条件句中的虚拟语气形式。 If you had come earlier , you \_\_\_\_\_ (not miss) the first act of the play. would not have missed If it hadnt been for your help , we \_\_\_\_\_(be) in real trouble. would have been B.在表示建议、命令、要求以及表示“重要性”和“紧迫性”等含义的主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句中，谓语动词常用虚拟语气，由“动词原形”或“should 动词原形”构成。 should 常常省略 I would recommend that you \_\_\_\_\_(think) about doing something similar for yourself. (should) think It was imperative that students \_\_\_\_\_(finish) their papers before July 1st. (should) finish C.动词wish、 would rather (sooner)、 if only、 as if 后的虚拟语气。 I would rather he \_\_\_\_\_(buy) the house next year. bought (表示从句中动作尚未发生) She treats me as if I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a stranger. were The manager told us to be friendly to the visitors as if we \_\_\_\_\_( meet) them before. had met If only we \_\_\_\_\_(have) a phone ! Im tired of waiting outside the public phone box. D.in case , for fear that , lest 等词后从句的谓语动词为(should) 原形。 He took his umbrella with him lest it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain.) (should) rain E.在It is (high) time that 从句中谓语动词一般用过去时动词。 Its high time that we \_\_\_\_\_(take) firm measures to protect our environment. took F.时间错综条件句，动词的形式要根据表示的时间调整。 如果我们早动身，现在就不会在雨中走了。 If

we had set out earlier , we wouldnt be walking in the rain. (从句中动作发生在过去 , 主句中动作发生在现在。 ) 4) 动词的非谓语动词形式 : A. 动词不定式 : 主要考查动词不定式作定语、 宾语、 宾语或主语补足语等的用法。 还要注意动词不定式的被动式与完成式。 不定式作定语 : If there is no choice , there is no decision \_\_\_\_\_ (make) to be made 不定式作宾语 : Robots , already taking over human tasks in the automotive field , are beginning \_\_\_\_\_ (see) . to be seen 不定式作宾补 I notice him \_\_\_\_\_ ( leave ) the classroom. leave (可省略to) 不定式作主补 : They were often compelled \_\_\_\_\_ (work) twelve or fourteen hours a day. to work( 不可省略to) We make them (to) work day and night. 不定式作宾语补语 , 在有些动词后可以省略TO They are made to work day and night. 不定式作主语补语时 , 不可省略TO B. 分词 : 主要考查分词作定语、 状语、 宾语补足语的用法。 注意现在分词与过去分词的区别。 另外 , 还有现在分词的被动式与完成式的形式。 分词作定语 : Anyone \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to understand the industry of the future will have to know about robotics. wanting As research techniques become more advanced , the number of animals \_\_\_\_\_ (use) in experiments may decrease. used 分词作状语 : When \_\_\_\_\_ (present) with a common case , sales managers tend to see sales problems and production managers see production problems. presented \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) that some guests were coming , she shopped all morning in the supermarket. Having been told Her body , with hands and feet \_\_\_\_\_ (bind) , was discovered by a traveler early in the morning. bound 分词做宾补 : They may have their passports

\_\_\_\_\_ (remove) , making leaving or “ escaping ” actually impossible. removed 动名词作宾语 : If you cannot understand , ask : “ Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (rephrase) the question , please ? ” rephrasing If we dont start out now , we must risk \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train. missing 形容词副词 : The more time you waste , the \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) it is to continue wasting time. easier As Jane was the \_\_\_\_\_ (old) , she looked after the other children in the family. eldest 词性转换 : The explorers were puzzled over what to do next because they were in a \_\_\_\_\_ (trick) situation . trick是名词或动词 , 应把它变为形容词tricky These electric appliances are all similar in construction but each one is \_\_\_\_\_ (specialize) in its function. specialize 是动词 , 应把它变为形容词 specific或 special

汉译英(Translation from Chinese into English) 应试技巧 1.事先筹划 , 再来做题 在翻译每一个句子时 , 一定要事先筹划 : 先要想好译成什么样的英语句子结构 , 是简单句还是复合句 , 或者是强调句、倒装句。如果选用了复合句 , 那么要明确哪部分是主句 , 从句采用的形式 , 是定语从句、状语从句还是其他的从句。在一个句子内 , 主语是什么 , 谓语用什么时态 , 是主动还是被动 , 要不要虚拟语气 , 这些都要事先筹划好。然后动笔进行翻译。遣词造句过程中 , 要格外注意一些细节问题 : 1)仔细斟酌、选用最能确切表达原文意思的英文单词或词组 ; 2)名词的复数形式 , 动词的不规则变化 , 主谓语的一致性 ; 3)单词的拼写 , 标点符号 , 大小写 , 冠词的使用等。任何一个细节注意不到都可能出错丢分。 2.灵活处理 , 提高把握 在翻译过程中 , 有时可能碰到一些英语单词不会写 , 这时千万不能灰心丧气 , 甚至放弃整个句子。这时可以寻找

意思相近而自己熟悉的词或词组来代替。最好不要把那个词空着，更不要用汉字去替代。对句子的结构同样也可以灵活处理，有些没把握的结构，可以用比较有把握的结构来代替。例如，复合句没有把握，可以用两个简单句来表示；分词做状语没有把握，可以用状语从句来代替等等。比如：这个由10人组成的委员会一致支持这一决定。 The panel/committee/board consisting of / which was composed of which was made up of which consist of 10 members supported the decision with one voice /all supported the decision .

### 3.注意书写和卷面整洁

这个问题本来可以不提，但常常被考生忽略。有的考生在考试中信手写来，一些不良的书写习惯也带了进来，例如“r”“v”，不分，“i”“l”，不分……，有的常常遗忘标点符号，从而造成不必要的丢分。在对此题进行备考复习时，首先对以往做过的“汉译英”作业进行复习，特别是作业中的错误之处，要进行思考，以求提高水平和技巧。其余的，则可和总复习一起进行，如语法复习、课文复习、单词复习等。但在复习过程中，对一些重点句、重点语法现象，除了记忆之外也要往“汉译英这方面想一想，自己给自己提问题：若要考汉译英，这部分可能出什么类型题？这样就会印象更深。从最近几年的考试情况来看，汉译英主要包括定语从句、形容词或副词的比较级、被动语态、虚拟语气、it作形式主语或形式宾语、强调句型等。当然，汉译英的目的是将汉语的句意用规范的英语表达出来，用什么语法结构和词语是手段问题，只要译文的句意与原文一致，不出现重大的语法错误，拼写正确，就符合翻译的要求。百考试题收集整理 更多信息请访问:百考试题自考网，百考试题自考论坛

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