

英语阅读(一)

【 00595 】

考前30分



考点一：单词变形

一、词法知识

(一) 各词性语法功能角度

1. 名词在谓语动词前作主语，在谓语动词或介词后作宾语。

(1) According to Ruth Clark, such _____ (treat) could mean well... (答案: treatment)

(2) The students made the _____ (decide) for themselves whether to discuss their problem with a friend. (答案: decision)

2. 形容词在系动词后时作表语，在名词前时作定语。

(1) The results were a little _____ (surprise). (答案: surprising)

(2) We have also met people who are not so wonderful but have _____ (amaze) jobs. (答案: amazing)

3. 副词作状语修饰动词、形容词及整个句子。

(1) But researchers also tell people not to be _____ (easy) influenced by their dreams. (答案: easily)

(2) We have all met _____ (real) wonderful people cleaning floors. (答案: really)

(二) 构词法角度

1. 前缀

除少数前缀外，前缀一般改变单词的意义，不改变词性；后缀一般改变词性，而不引起词义的变化。

① 表示否定 (dis-, im-, in-, un-, il-, ir-, non-, ab-)

appear 出现 → disappear 消失

correct 正确的 → incorrect 不正确的

② 表示重复 (re-)

repeat 重复

review 回顾

recycle 再生循环

reunion 重聚

③ 表示预先 (pre-)

prepare 准备

preview 预览

previous 之前的

predict 预测

④ 表示推后 (post-)

post-war 战后的

postgraduate 研究生

post-doctoral 博士后的

postpone 推迟

⑤ 表示共同 (com-)

common 共同的

combine 结合

compete 竞争

communicate 沟通

2. 后缀

英语单词不仅可以通过加前缀构成新词，也可加后缀构成新词。后缀通常会改变词性，构成意义相近的其他词性；少数后缀还会改变词义，变为与原来词义相反的新词。

① 构成名词的后缀

-ence, -(e)r/-or(从事某事的人), -ese(某地人), -ess(雌性), -ian(精通……的人), -ist(专业人员), -ment(性质; 状态), -ness(性质; 状态), -tion(动作; 过程), -ancy/-ency, -(t)ion, -(i)ty, -ship 等。例

differ 不同于 → difference 区别

write 写 → writer 作家

Japan 日本 → Japanese 日本人

act 表演 → actress 女演员

② 构成动词的后缀

-(e)n (多用于形容词后), -fy (使……化), -ize (使……成为)。例

wide 宽的 → widen 加宽

fast 快的 → fasten 加快

beauty 美丽 → beautify 美化

satisfactory 满意的 → satisfy 令人满意

③ 构成形容词的后缀

-able (有能力的), -(a)n(某国人的), -en, -less, -al, -ive, -ical, -ous, -ful, -y, -ish 等。

nature 自然 → natural 自然的

reason 道理 → reasonable 有道理的

America 美国 → American 美国的

danger 危险 → dangerous 危险的

④ 构成副词的后缀

-ly (主要用于形容词之后表示方式或程度), -ward(s) (主要用于表示方位的词之后表示方向), -wise (主要用于名词或形容词后表示方向或状态)。例

angry 生气的 → angrily 生气地

real 真的 → really 真地

to 到 → towards 朝……, 向……

east 东方 → eastward 向东

二、时态语态

(一) 时态

1. 一般现在时

(1) 依据: 看前后语境的时态; 依据相关词汇提示: often, usually, sometimes, once a week 等。

(2) 例句: This doesn't mean you have to stay in a job you don't like, but it _____ (help) you develop a more positive attitude. (答案: helps)

2. 一般过去时

(1) 依据: 看前后语境的时态; 依据相关词汇提示: ago, yesterday, last night, in 1980 等。

(2) 例句: When she _____ (sit) in a room with several of us, there was sometimes an uneasy silence ... (sat)

3. 现在进行时

(1) 依据: 空格前有 am/is/are; 所给词为动词; 语境意思; 主语与所给动词之间为主动关系。

(2) 例句: Those who are already _____ (work) have the opportunity to see ... (working)

4. 现在完成时

(1) 依据: 空格前有 have 或 has; 所给词为动词; 语境意思

(2) 例句: We have all _____ (have) experiences where someone ... (had)

(二) 被动语态

(1) 依据: 空前有 be 动词; 空处括号里是动词; 空后有意为“被”的介词 by(不一定都有); 主语与所给动词之间为被动关系

(2) 例句: The students were then _____ (ask) how they would like to be treated by a friend... (asked)

考点二: 选词填空

一、名词

1. 空格处的词在谓语动词之前, 作主语。

Reading books and writing at any age may save memory, a new study finds.

2. 空格处的词在及物动词或介词后, 作动词或介词的宾语。

Problems cause sadness, anger, fear or despair.

It found that six-year-olds understand how to use technology at the same level as 45-year-olds.

3. 空格处的词在系动词之后, 作表语。

There are signs that this number is increasing slightly.

..., even if they are only statues.

二、动词

1. 空格处的词在主语后, 作谓语。

A study found that British people use technology for 20 minutes longer than they spend

2. 空格处的词前有助动词“do/does/did”及其否定形式(选动词原形)。

It doesn't need much effort.

3. 空格处的词前有助动词“be 的相应形式”及其否定形式(若主语与所给动词为主动关系, 选动词的现在分词; 若主语与所给动词为被动关系, 则选动词的过去分词形式)。

A doctor said technology is changing the way people communicate with each other.

4. 空格处的词在不定式符号 to 后。

You then need to analyze what has happened...

三、形容词

1. 空格处的词在名词前, 作名词的定语。

The study looked at technology and different age groups.

2. 空格处的词在系动词后, 作表语。

It may be more pleasant to succeed...

四、副词

1. 空格处的词在主谓之间, 修饰谓语动词或整个句子作状语。

... but you can actually learn more from failing.

2. 空格处的词在谓语动词后，修饰谓语动词作状语。

... to see what they can and cannot do effectively in English in their current job.

3. 空格处的词在形容词前，修饰形容词作状语。

It's rather easy, you can do it.

4. 空格处的词在句首（其后常有逗号与后面的句子隔开），修饰整句作状语。

Instead, things should be done more flexibly.

考点三：英译汉

一、重点分析句子结构

其实，就英语的句子结构而言，是有规律可循的。除去省略句、倒装句、感叹句和一些特殊句子外，英语句子的结构可归纳为三类：

1. to be 句型：主语 + be + 表语

Miss Jones is a manager. 琼斯小姐是位经理。

2. to do 句型：主语 + do + (宾语) + (状语)

He teaches English in this school. 他在这所学校教英语。

3. there be 句型：There be + 主语 + 状语

There are beautiful wildflowers in the hills. 山中有美丽的野花。

二、确定语法现象和惯用结构

英译汉考题中常见的重点语法有：时态、语态、主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句、定语从句、状语从句、动词不定式、动名词、分词、虚拟语气、倒装句、强调句等。考生要非常熟悉这些语法现象，不至于对句子产生误解。例如：

1. 定语从句

Anyone who is interested in it can go with us.

2. 分词

The problem discussed at yesterday's meeting is very important.

3. 从句

You could have done better if you had been more careful.

4. 强调句

It was not until last night that I noticed this matter.

三、熟练掌握过渡连接词

过渡连接词是使上下文的连接自然、紧凑的有效方法，使文章整体具有结构上的粘着性和意义上的连贯性。

1. 表示增补: and, also, besides, what's more, in addition, furthermore ...
2. 表示因果: for this reason, because of, since, as a result, thus, therefore, so, hence ...
3. 表示转折: however, still, but, otherwise, despite, nevertheless, though, in fact ...
4. 表示列举: firstly, secondly, for one thing...for another, to begin with, then, last ...
5. 表示解释: for example, for instance, that is, namely ...
6. 表示总结: in short, to sum up, in conclusion, briefly, on the whole ...