

英语

了解命题规律 分类突破词义猜测题

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在初中学考英语阅读理解题目中,词义猜测题是兼具基础性与技巧性的高频考点,侧重考查考生在语境中推导生词和短语含义的能力。不少考生因缺乏科学的解题方法,在遇到生僻词汇时容易只关注生词本身而陷入解题误区,影响阅读效率与答题正确率。结合近年学考的命题规律,笔者梳理出五类实用的词义猜测题解题策略,辅以典型考法解析,帮助考生掌握解题思路,突破阅读难点。

依托逻辑关系 捕捉词义推导线索

语篇中词句间的逻辑关联是词义猜测题最直接的解题依据。词义猜测题常考的逻辑关系主要有同义近义、反义对比、因果关系三类。找准标志性词汇,考生即可快速推知词义。

1. 同义近义关系:若上下文出现 and, or, also, as ... as, similarly 等信号词,考生可通过前后相近的表达推导出生词含义。如“The young man was very meticulous in his work, and he was also careful about every detail of his daily life.”一句,考生借助 and 与 also 的衔接,可判断 meticulous 与“注意生活细节”表意相近,即“一丝不苟”。

2. 反义对比关系:but, yet, while, rather than, however, in contrast, on the contrary, on the other hand 等转折、对比信号词是反义关系的重要标识。考生可通过已知反义词推知生词含义。

如“As AI becomes more powerful, we need to take increasing care to read our principles (原则) into the record of our actions rather than allowing the two to diverge.”一句中, rather than 后面的内容与前面内容意义相反,也就是说,不是让两者背道而驰,由此可猜测 diverge 意为“分离”。

3. 因果关系:由 because, so, thus, therefore, as a result, consequently, hence 等因果信号词引导的语句,考生可通过“因推果”或“果溯因”的逻辑推导出词义。如“The old bridge was not maintained for decades, consequently it became too decrepit to support any heavy vehicles.”一句中,考生根据“数十年未修缮”这一原因,可推知 decrepit 的意思为“破旧不堪的/年久失修的”。

聚焦解释说明 直接提取词义信息

在撰写语篇时,作者可能会对生僻词汇进行显性解释说明,考生可通过识别下定义、定语从句、同位语、举例、标点符号五类解释形式直接提取词义信息,简化解题过程。

1. 下定义:生词后出现 is, mean, refer to 等词汇或 that is to say, in other words 等解释性短语,其后内容即为词义核心。如“Linguistics means the scientific study of language, including its structure, sounds, and meaning.”一句中,考生可直接定义出 linguistics 的含义为“语言学”。

2. 定语从句:修饰生词的定语从句会限定生词的范畴与特征,考生读懂从句内容即可推导出词义。如“The arboretum, which is a place where a wide variety of trees and shrubs are grown for scientific and educational purposes, attracts many botany students every year.”一句中,考生通过定语从句的描述,可判断 arboretum 的词意为“树木园”。

3. 同位语:生词后由逗号隔开的同位语成分是对生词的直接阐释。如“Entomology, the branch of zoology that focuses on the study of insects, has become increasingly important in agricultural research.”一句中,同位语直接说明了 entomology 为“昆虫学”。

4. 举例说明:such as, for example, for instance 等举例信号词后的内容可作为推导生词的依据。如“Research shows that allowing our curiosity to be piqued can be very good for our mind. For example, when presented with an interesting puzzle that doesn't have a clear answer, your brain is highly activated—it gets ready for learning and becomes more creative in handling related tasks.”两句中,考生由第二句话中举的例子可知,当面对一个没有明确答案的有趣谜题时,你的大脑会高度活跃起来——它为学习做好准备,并且在处理相关任务时会变得更具创造力。大脑高度活跃是被有趣的谜题所“激活”,考生由此可推测, piqued 意为“激起”。

5. 标点提示:冒号、破折号、括号等标点符号后的内容通常是对前文生词的解释说明。如“In his backpack, he carried several essentials: a water bottle, a compass, a first-aid kit, and a flashlight.”一句中,冒号后的必备物品列举提示 essentials 为“必需品”;“The ancient city was protected by a high rampart — a defensive wall built of stone and earth.”一句中,破折号后的内容直接明确 rampart 为“城墙/防御墙”。

运用构词规律 拆解词汇推导含义

学考阅读理解题目中的生僻词汇多由基础词汇通过合成、派生、转化三种构词法构成,考生掌握基础构词规律后,可将生词拆解为已知词汇,从而快速推导出含义。该方法也是应对“熟词生义”的核心技巧。

1. 合成法:由两个或多个基础词汇按逻辑组合成新词,词义多为各组成部分含义的结合。如 self(自我)+respect(尊重)=self-respect(自尊), broad(广阔的)+minded(思想的)=broad-minded(心胸开阔的), peace(和平)+loving(热爱的)=peace-loving(爱好和平的)。

2. 派生法:在词根上添加前缀或后缀构成新词,其中前缀改变词义、不改变词性,后缀改变词性、不改变词义。初中学考

高频前缀有 in/im-(否定,如 impossible)、re-(重新,如 rewrite)、dis-(否定,如 disagree)、mini-(小型的,如 minibus)等;高频后缀有 -er/or(表人,如 teacher、visitor)、-tion/-ment(表名词,如 education、development)、-ous/-ful(表形容词,如 dangerous、helpful)等。

3. 转化法:基础词汇改变词性、词形保持不变,这是学考“熟词生义”的主要考查形式,考生要结合语境判断词性与含义。如名词 shadow(阴影)在“Don't fear failure to shadow your future.”中转化为动词,意为“笼罩、遮蔽”;名词 value(价值)在“We should value every minute.”中转化为动词,意为“珍惜、重视”。

结合常识背景 关联语境验证词义

部分词义猜测题可依托生活常识、中西文化背景等进行初步推导,这类题目中的生词多与日常生产生活、常见社会现象、基础文化常识相关,考生只要将常识判断与语篇语境结合验证,即可确定词义。

如语篇中写道:“In rural areas, many families still rely on animal husbandry as their

main source of income, raising cows, sheep, and chickens for milk, wool, and eggs.”考生结合日常生活常识(养殖牲畜获取奶、毛、蛋等产品),可初步推知该短语意为“畜牧业”,再代入语境验证,即可确认含义。考生要注意,此类方法须以语境为核心,避免仅凭常识主观判断,忽略语篇具体信息。

整合上下文语境 综合推导生词词义

若生词无明显的逻辑信号、解释说明,也无法通过构词法拆解,考生就要通过整合上下文语境,结合语篇主旨、关键词、词句搭配进行综合推导。这是词义猜测题对考生综合解题能力的要求。

解题时,考生要先定位生词在语篇中的具体位置,再研读其前后句甚至相邻段落,梳理核心信息与逻辑关联,最后结合语篇主旨推导出含义。

如在介绍一位企业家的语篇中出现

句子:“The young entrepreneur showed remarkable resilience after his first startup failed. Instead of giving up, he analyzed the mistakes, raised new funds, and launched a second company that eventually became highly successful.”考生结合前文“第一次创业失败后”以及后文“不放弃、分析错误、筹集新资金、最终大获成功”的语境信息,可综合判断 resilience 在此语境中意为“韧性/快速恢复的能力”。

遵循规范解题步骤 提升答题正确率

结合学考命题特点,考生可将词义猜测题的通用解题步骤分为五步,只要遵循步骤解题,就可有效规避解题误区,提升答题效率与正确率。

1. 准确定位:找到需要猜测的单词、短语或句子在语篇中的具体位置,圈画标注,明确解题切入点。

2. 审清题干:明确题干考查对象,区分单词、短语、句子三类不同考查形式,

避免答非所问。

3. 寻找线索:结合上述解题策略,在生词前后寻找逻辑信号、解释说明、构词规律等解题线索。

4. 初步推导:根据找到的线索,结合语境初步推知生词的核心含义。

5. 验证确定:将推导的含义代入原文,结合语篇主旨与语境验证其合理性,再对比选项,确定最终答案。