



2011 年在职攻硕全国联考 ——英语考前辅导

系统精讲班语词讲义（7.23 日）

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语词部分

第一章 总论

1. 语法和词汇对英语学习的重要性
2. 语法和词汇对英语考试的重要性（阅读理解、语词、完形、翻译、写作、口语）

第二章 考试分析

第一节 Part I. 语法部分

【考纲要求】

掌握基本的语法知识，能在阅读等过程中正确运用这些知识，以达到获取有关信息和表达交流思想的目的

- 1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
- 2) 动词基本时态、语态的构成及其用法；
- 3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
- 4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法；
- 5) 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成及其用法；
- 6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
- 7) 各类从句(定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等)的基本用法
- 8) 强调句型的结构；
- 9) 常用倒装句的结构。

【在职联考英语和 GCT 英语考试分析】

在职 联考 英语	非 谓 语 动 词	虚 拟 语 气	主 谓 一 致	时 态	语 态	比 较 / 倍 数	代 词	名 词 所 有 格	倒 装	定 语 从 句	状 语 从 句	名 词 性 从 句	强 调 并 列 句	情 态 动 词	其 它
2002	2	1	1	1	1				1	1			2		
2003	3	2		1			1			1	1		1		
2004	2	2				1			1	2	1	1			
2005	2	1		1		1			1	1	1	1		1	
2006	3			1			1		1	1	1	1	1		
2007	3	1		1			1				1	1	1		1
2008	2	1					1	1	1	1		1			2
2009	3	1		1		1			1	1				1	1
2010	2	1				1	1		1	1	2			1	

GCT 英语语法考试分析

GCT	非	虚	主	时	语	比	代	名	倒	定	状	名	强	情	其
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英语	谓 语 动 词	拟 语 气	谓 一 致	态	态	较 结 构	词	词 所 有 格	装	语 从 句	语 从 句	词 性 从 句	调 并 列 句	态 动 词	它
2003	2	2										1			
2004		1		1		1				1	1				
2005	1			1					1						2
2006	1			1						1		1			1
2007	2	1		1								1			
2008	1			1						1					2
2009	1	1				1									2
2010	1	2	1	1						1					

◎ 通过上表统计分析，我们不难看出：_____、_____、_____、_____、_____、
以及_____是语法考题的重点，其次是_____、_____、_____等。

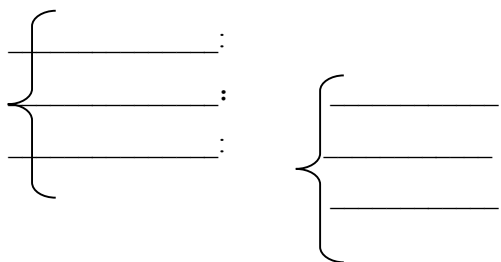
◎ 记住：语法知识的掌握绝对不是仅仅为了对付 10 道语法题，而是服务于整个试卷

第三章 语法备考

【语法体系】***

谓动乃为山中虎，一山只能一谓动；多余动词需处理，并列非谓从句用；
句子如若不正常，比较倒装定用上；时态语态语气来，全在谓语动词上。

【句子结构的分类】



J 请判断下列句子从结构角度讲属于什么句子。

1. I am a student. I like English very much.
2. I am a student and I like English very much.
3. I am a university student but my English is not very good.
4. I think (that) I can learn English very well.
5. I can learn English very well as long as I work hard at it.

6. English was the subject which I liked best in high school.
7. I was late for work because he missed the bus.
8. He came into the classroom carrying a book and some papers.
9. The teacher walked into the office followed by a group of students

【考点精讲精练】

非谓语动词

☺ 非谓语动词的形式*****

	不定式	动名词	现在分词	过去分词
肯定式	To do	Doing	Doing	Done
否定式	Not to do	Not doing	Not doing	Not done
完成式	To have done	Having done	Having done	Done
被动式	To be done	Being done	Being done	Done

☺☺ 特别提示:

不定式一般表示将来的动作;

动名词相当于名词

现在分词表示主动和进行

过去分词表示被动和完成

三种非谓语动词的否定式都是直接在其前加 **not**

【不定式】

[考点 1] 下列动词常接不带 **to** 的不定式*****

一感:

二听:

三让:

五看:

Eg. I see him _____(go) out of the classroom.

I heard him _____(sing) in the next room.

[考点 2] **have sb do sth / have sth done******

get sb to do sth / get sth done

eg. You should have/get you hair cut.

I had my wallet stolen.

You should have somebody repair your TV.

You should get somebody to repair your TV.

【动名词】

[考点 3] 后直能接动名词作宾语的常用动词: *****

喜欢考虑与避免, (enjoy, consider, avoid)
停止放弃太危险, (stop, quit, risk)
承认理解很值得, (admit, understand, be worth)
幻想想象莫推延, (fancy, imagine, delay, postpone)
要求完成时期望, (require, finish, look forward to)
建议继续勤操练, (suggest, keep on, practice)
不禁原谅是坚持, (can't help, excuse, insist on)
继续成功不弃嫌, (go on, succeed in, mind) +deny

◎ 特别提示 _____, _____, _____ 复合结构中有采用不定式的形式

I advise attending the meeting tomorrow.

I advise him to attend the meeting tomorrow.

[考点 4] to + doing ****

[考点 5] 下列特殊句型中要用动名词的形式

It is no use (no good, no point, no sense, a waste of time 等名词) + (in) doing sth.

It is good (nice, interesting, useless 等形容词) +(in) doing sth.;

There is no point (use, sense, good 等名词) + (in) doing sth.

Have difficulty (trouble, problem, pleasure, a difficult time) +(in) doing sth.

Eg. It's no use crying over spilt milk.

It's simply a waste of time and money seeing that movie.

There is no point in my going out to date someone.

I find it no good advising him to go with us.

◎ 但是 **take the trouble to do sth. , have no time to do sth.** 后接不定式。

[考点 6] 介词后接动名词作宾语****

He finally gave up smoking.

He is good at drawing.

[考点 7] 有些动词后加动名词表被动*****

eg. My shirt requires washing.

These language points deserve mentioning.

[考点 8] 动词前有时候可有一个物主代词或名词所有格来表示它们逻辑主语 *****

eg. Thank for your attending my party.

I really appreciate your keeping it a secret.

【分词】

[考点 9] 分词作状语

分词作状语时，分词的逻辑主语与句中的主语一致，即分词语与主语之间为主动关系用现在分词，分词与主语之间被动关系用过去分词

表原因

Being ill, he couldn't go to class.

Seriously injured, Allen was rushed to the hospital.

表伴随****

Singing and laughing, the pupils came into the room.

He sat in an armchair, watching TV.

☺☺☺分词的逻辑主语必须与句子的主语一致*****

a. _____ from a distance, the mountain looked like an elephant. (see)

b. _____ from a distance, we found the mountain looked like an elephant. (see)

A seeing B seen C being seen D see

c. True or False(判断对错)

■Waiting for a bus, a stone hit me.

■While I was waiting for the bus, a stone hit me.

■By swimming an hour every day, Jane's weight was reduced from 120 to 110 pounds.

■By swimming an hour every day, Jane reduced her weight from 120 to 110 pounds.

☺☺固定短语(不与句子的主语一致)

generally (strictly, etc.) speaking

judging from/by

talking of

allowing for /considering

taken as a whole

barring

assuming / supposing

according to

owing to

taking everything into consideration

leaving ... on one side

generally/ frankly /roughly /strictly/ honestly speaking

[考点 11] 独立主格结构*****

形式:

■分词可有起其独立的逻辑主语

■常是名词或代词主格置于分词前

■常作句子状语，置于句首或句尾。

1. The river having risen in the night, the crossing was impossible.
2. Weather permitting, we'll have the match tomorrow.
3. The work done, we went home.

[考点 12] 分词的时态和语态*****

Having finished shopping, she went home.

Not having heard from his parents for a long time, he was worried about them.

Having been given a map, we found our way easily.

[考点 13] 使动意义的动词的现在分词和过去分词的用法***

interest/ surprise/ excite/ disappoint/convince

Eg. This book is very _____ (interest).

I am _____ (interest) in this _____ book (interest).

He is so _____ that we all like him (interest).

A. interesting B. interested C. interest D. interests

【强化练习】

- 1-1. Weather _____, there will be an open air party with live music here this weekend. (2002)
A. permits B. should permit C. will permit D. permitting
- 1-2. _____ in a simple style, the book clearly describes the author's childhood experiences in a small town. (2003)
A. Writing B. To be written C. Being written D. Written
- 1-3. With temperature _____ so rapidly, we could not go on with the experiment. (2003)
A. fell B. fall C. falling D. fallen
- 1-4. The manager promised to keep me _____ of how our business was going on. (2003)
A. informed B. informing C. to be informed D. having informed
- 1-5. If the work _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the company will be heavily fined. (2004)
A. is completed B. to be completed
C. will have been completed D. will be completed
- 1-6. In Australia the Asians have made their influence _____ in businesses, large and small. (2005)
A. feeling B. feel C. felt D. to be felt
- 1-7. Far too many owners of electric appliances have a hard time _____ qualified repairmen to fix their machines. (2006)
A. finding B. to find C. to finding D. having found
- 1-8. A series of attempts _____ made, he came to a successful solution of the problem. (2007)
A. to be B. had been C. were D. having been
- 1-10. The boss realized the importance of qualified staff, and urged all _____ to participate in the training seminar. (2007)

A. concerning B. the concerning C. concerned D. the concerned

1-11. A series of attempts _____ made, he came to a successful solution of the problem. (2007)

A. to be B. had been C. were D. having been

1-12. A new material _____, we have good reason to be optimistic. (2008)

A. developed B. being developed C. was being developed D. was developed

1-13 I'll contact my office in London straight away and _____ to you. (2009)

A. have been faxing the contract B. have the contract fax
C. have faxed the contract D. have the contract faxed

1-14 _____ 40 years ago, the book continues to be marketed, mass-produced, and challenged. (2009)

A. Being written B. As written
C. It was written D. Though written

第四章 词汇备考

第一节 词汇在考试中的重要性

● 口语交际；词汇；阅读理解；完形填空；英译汉；写作；

【小结】考试/技巧要以_____为基础

第二节 词汇备考

● 考纲对词汇的要求

1. 联考英语

- * 领会式掌握 4500 个单词和 500 个短语
- * 复用式掌握 1800 常用单词和 200 个常用词组
- * 常用的词缀，根据构词法和语境识别常见的派生词

2. GCT 英语

- * 领会式掌握 4000 个单词和 500 个短语
- * 复用式掌握 1800 常用单词和 200 个常用词组
- * 常用的词缀，根据构词法和语境识别常见的派生词

● 现状 (*词汇量；*时间；*记忆力)

● “投机取巧”记忆词汇

【“投机”记忆词汇】

1. 分类记忆 (高频词汇约 2000；核心词汇约 1500；一般词汇约 1000)

2. “词汇量”

Observe

- ☺ I observe the new comer up and down.
- ☺ You should observe the school rules as a good student.
- ☺ They decided to hold a party to observe their 30th anniversary of marriage.

Spring

- ☺ If the project is a success, similar projects may spring up elsewhere in the country.
- ☺ In spring , I spring on a spring by a spring .

【**“取巧”记忆词汇】

- ☺ 请问你平时是如何记单词？☺ 你觉得记单词是否有诀窍？☺ 词汇记忆应注意什么？

一拆二想三谐音四重复

构词记忆** 利用构词法，通过分析词根、前缀、后缀、派生和合成等记忆单词。

【前缀改变词义，后缀改变词性】

联想记忆** 记忆单词最好不要孤立地记，尽可能地和有有关的东西联系来记。1) 一词多义； 2)联系短语和搭配以及特殊用法； 3) 同/近义词、反义词、近形词等； 4) 意群记忆

谐音记忆** 根据单词的发音进行谐音记忆，如 curse 诅咒，咒骂 (读音-克死-被克死是受诅咒的结果)

复习记忆** 单词记住了，很快会忘掉，每隔一段时间要进行复习，巩固所学单词，同时要通过大量的读（阅读英语文章，小说等记忆单词，注意选择难度要适宜）、写的实践，从而记住并且会使用单词

构词记忆

- colleague cooperate collect
- final finite infinite define confine
- retain maintain sustain stain entertain contain attain
- Combat compose compress
- international-inter-interrupt – corrupt – erupt - bankrupt

联想记忆

1. construct -construction-constructive – constructor

- ☺ destruct ☺instruct

2. Care –careful - careless- carelessness

- ☺ hope /☺ use

谐音记忆

●Choke pest curse ambition target

●我的一个朋友,名字叫小鹿,我们都是志愿者,我们为了共同的事业,我们喝啤酒干杯

● I assure my wife that I ensure to insure her .

复习记忆

☺ 视读水平

☺ 读真题（词汇题；阅读题）

[附]常见前缀

anti- 反抗, 反对 anti-corruption(反腐败的), anti-war(、反战的)

auto- 自己的, 自动的 automation(自动), autobiography(自传)

bi- 双的 bilateral(双边的), biweekly(双周刊)

counter- 反对, 对应 counterclaim(反诉), counteract(抵消, 中和)

dis- 相反 dislike(不喜欢), disbelief(不相信)

en-, -en 使 dishearten(气馁), enforce(强迫, 执行)

ex- 向外 external(外部的), export(出口)

im- (动词前缀)向内 import(进口), imprison(入狱), implant(灌输)

im-, in=(形容词前缀)不 impersonal(非个人的), immortal(不朽的), immature(不成熟的)

inter- 相互, 在内 interlingual(语际的), intertwine(纠缠, 交织)

mal- 坏, 不良 maltreat(虐待), malnutrition(营养不良)

micro- 微, 微小的 microphone(麦克风), microscope(显微镜)

mini- 小的 minibus(小公巴), minimum(最小)

mis- 错的 mistake(错误), mispronounce(发音错误)

multi- 多的 multinational(多国的), multilingual(多语的)

non- 否定 non-smoking(不抽烟的), nonstop(不断的)

out- 超过, 过度 outgrow(过大而不适于), outweigh(过重), outnumber(人数上超过)

over- 过度, 超 overwork(过劳), overdo(过度, 夸张)

post- 在 ... 后 postwar(战后的), postmodernism(后现代主义)

pre- 在 ... 前 pre-war(战前的), pre-liberation(解放前的)

Re- 再, 重 re-read(再读), re-fill(再装, 再填)

semi- 半 semi-hemisphere(半球), semiconductor(半导体)

sub- 次的, 亚, 低于 substandard(次标准, 亚标准), submarine(潜艇), submerge(下沉, 淹没)

trans- 转换, 横过 transcontinental(横跨大陆的), transform(变化)

tri- 三倍的 triangle(三角形)

un- 否定 unknown(无名的), unstable(不稳固的), unhappy(不高兴的), unrest(不安的)

under- 在下, 不足 underground(底下的), underpay(少付...工资), underdevelop(欠发达),

uni- 单一的 unilateral(单边的), uniform(统一), unique(唯一的, 独特的)

常见后缀

- able, -ible 有能力的 controllable(可控制的), changeable(多变的)
- age 表示状态, 性质 wreckage(灾难), shortage(缺乏, 不足), leakage(泄漏)
- ant, -ent(能动的)人, 物 assistant(助手), agent(代理), accountant(会计)
- arian 表示派别, 主义的人 utilitarian(实用主义), humanitarian(人道主义者)
- dom 性质, 状态, 行为 kingdom(王国), freedom(自由), boredom(厌倦)
- ee 表示动作的接受者 addressee(受话人), refugee(难民), examinee(应试者)
- er, -or 执行动作的人 writer(作家), actor(演员), survivor(生还者)
- ess 表示阴性, 雌性 tigress(母老虎), authoress(女作家), hostess(女主人)
- hood 表示身份, 性质 neighborhood(邻里), manhood(成人)
- ify 使 ... 化 simplify(简化), personify(拟人化), beautify(美化)
- ish 似 ... 的 childish(孩子气的), girlish(姑娘似的), selfish(自私的)
- ism 表示: 主义, 学说 modernism(现代化), tourism(旅游业), fatalism(宿命论)
- ize, -ise, -yze ... 化 modernize(现代化), analyze(分析), realize(实现)
- less 不, 无, 没有 useless(无用), doubtless(无疑), careless(粗心)
- like 有 ... 性质的 dreamlike(做梦似的)
- ogy 学科 biology(生物学), technology(技术)
- ness 表示性质, 状态 friendliness(友好), kindness(仁慈), selfishness(自私)
- ous, -eous, -ious 充满 ... 的 dangerous(危险的), hazardous(危险的), courteous(有礼貌的)
- ward (s) 表示方向 seawards(向海边的), eastward(向东的), nward(向内的)