



英语

# 构词法解析与应用指导

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构词法是九年级英语上学期的重点学习内容之一,对考生理解词汇演化规律、简化词汇学习与记忆具有重要作用。对于考生来说,掌握构词法的不同分类特征,并能够运用这些知识猜测单词的含义,不仅能帮助他们更好地理解文章内容,还能提高答题的准确性。

## 一、合成法

合成法是指将两个或两个以上独立且语义不同的单词合在一起构成新词的方法。它是一种比较灵活的构词方法,可以合成名词、形容词、副词、代词、动词等。

- 合成法口诀:合成词,分别看,组合词义巧判断  
◆ 合成名词: newspaper, sportsman, blackboard,

- grandfather, handwriting, output  
◆ 合成形容词: kind-hearted, middle-aged, hard-working, color-blind (色盲)  
◆ 合成动词: overlook, babysit (当临时保姆), sleepwalk (梦游)  
◆ 合成副词: however, maybe

## 二、派生法

通过在词根前面加前缀或在词根后面加后缀构成一个新词的方法称作派生法。想要通过派生法去理解和记忆单词,考生就需要掌握常见的前缀和后缀及派生规律。

### (一)前缀:构成反义词

1. You fight for your dreams, and you do the impossible to achieve your goals.  
你为自己的梦想而战,而且你会为达成目标完成不可能的事。  
◆ im + possible 有可能的 adj.→impossible 不可能的 adj.  
2. His version of what happened is incorrect.  
他对所发生的事情的说法不准确。  
◆ in + correct 正确的 adj.→incorrect 不正确的 adj.  
3. He was unhappy at being left out of the team.  
他对未能入选该队感到不高兴。  
◆ un + happy 开心的 adj.→unhappy 不开心的 adj.  
4. Even friends disagree sometimes.  
即便是朋友有时也有分歧。  
◆ dis + agree 同意 v.→disagree 不同意 v.  
5. When I see some of her guests smoking in her house, as a non-smoker, I feel unhappy.  
当我看到她的一些客人在她的房子里吸烟时,作为一个不吸烟的人,我感到不高兴。  
◆ non + smoker 吸烟者 n.→non-smoker 不吸烟者 n.

### (二)前缀:改变词性

1. Only teamwork will enable us to get the job done on time.  
只有团结一致使我们能够按时完成工作。  
◆ en + able 有能力的 adj.→enable 使能够 v.  
2. We don't know whether he is alive or dead.  
我们不知道他是死是活。  
◆ a + live 生活 v.→alive 活着的 adj.  
(三)前缀:表特定意思  
1. I said nothing of the kind. She completely misunderstood me.  
我没说过这样的话。她完全误解了我的意思。  
◆ mis 错误地+understand 理解 v.→misunderstand 误解 v.  
2. The headteacher invited students to share their ideas about how to rebuild the school.  
校长邀请学生们分享他们关于如何重建学校的想法。  
◆ re 再,重复 + build 建造,建立 v.→rebuild 重建 v.  
3. There will be a working group on international issues.  
这里会成立一个国际问题工作组。  
◆ inter 相互的+national 国家的 adj.→international 国际的 adj.  
(四)后缀:构成名词  
1. -er, -or (表示人) teacher, worker, reporter,

- visitor, actor, inventor  
2. -ian (表示人) musician, Canadian, historian  
3. -ist (表示人) journalist, artist, scientist, physicist  
4. -ing (表示物) building, painting, shopping  
5. -ment (表示行为、结果) development, government, achievement  
6. -ness (表示性质、状态) happiness, illness, kindness  
7. -th (表示性质、情况) warmth, truth, growth  
8. -tion (表示动作、过程、结果) invitation, competition, information  
9. -ty (表示行为、性质、状态) safety, activity, curiosity  
(五)后缀:构成形容词  
1. -able, -ible (表示“可以……的”) comfortable (舒适的), acceptable (可接受的), eatable (可以吃的), possible (可能的)  
2. -ful (表示“充满……的”) beautiful (美丽的), thankful (感激的), helpful (有帮助的)  
3. -less (表示“没有……的”) hopeless (无望的), careless (粗心的), homeless (无家可归的)  
4. -al (表示“……的”) personal (私人的), environmental (环境的), traditional (传统的)  
5. -ive (表示“有……属性的,有……倾向的”) attractive (吸引人的), active (活跃的), expensive (贵的)  
6. -ly (表示“有……特性的”) friendly (友善的), lovely (可爱的), manly (有男子气概的)  
7. -ous (表示“……的,有……性质的”) dangerous (危险的), famous (著名的)  
(六)后缀:构成数词  
1. -teen (表示“十几”) fourteen, fifteen, eighteen  
2. -ty (表示“几十”) twenty, sixty, ninety  
3. -th (表示“第……”) fifteenth, fifth, seventh  
(七)后缀:构成副词  
1. -ly (表示“状态、程度、性质、方式、……地”) happily (高兴地), really (真正地), badly (严重地), carefully (认真地)  
(八)派生规律

由一个词根加上相应的词缀可以派生出名词、形容词、副词等,掌握派生规律对考生扩充单词词汇量有很大帮助。它不仅能够帮助考生构建起一个系统的词汇网络,还能在一定程度上减轻记忆负担。

excite	excitement	help	helper
	exciting—unexciting		
	unexcitedly		
	excited		
	unexcited	helpful	unhelpful
	excitedly		helpfully
	excitable		helpless—helplessly

## 三、转化法

在英语构词中,把一种词性转换为另一种词性而词形不变的方法叫转化法。

### (一)动词转化为名词

1. My father drives slowly when it snows.  
下雪天我爸爸放慢速度开车。  
My family planned a week-end drive to the countryside to enjoy the beautiful scenery and fresh air.

我们家计划周末去乡下驱车旅行,享受美景和新鲜空气。

2. No one is perfect. So we should try to focus on others' advantages instead of their disadvantages.

没有人是完美的,我们应该多关注别人的优点而不是缺点。

In today's class, the focus will be on how to write a birthday invitation to your friends.

在今天的课上,我们的关注点将是如何给你的朋友写生日邀请函。

### (二)名词转化为动词

1. Age is just a number, so it's never too late to follow your dreams and achieve your goal.

年龄只是一个数字,所以去追逐梦想和实现目标永远不迟。

My dad has aged, yet his smile is still as heart-warming as before.

我父亲变老了,但他的笑容还是如以前一样温暖人心。

2. Learning a new language is a big challenge, but it's also very meaningful.

学习一门新语言是一个很大的挑战,但也很有意义。

I challenge myself to learn twenty words every day, and it really helped improve my vocabulary.

我挑战自己每天学习20个新词,这也确实提高了我的词汇量。

### (三)形容词转化为名词

It was raining and cold outside last night, but I felt warm because my friend Jane sent me home with her umbrella.

昨晚外面下雨很冷,但是我感觉很温暖,因为我的朋友简撑伞把我送回了家。

During the winter, our teacher reminds us to wear enough clothes to protect ourselves from the cold on our way to school.

在冬天,我们的老师提醒我们多穿衣服,以抵抗上学路上的寒冷。

### (四)形容词转化为动词

My brother took a long walk to clear his mind and think about the future.

我哥哥走了很长的路去理清思路、思考未来。

Most of all, they long for an emotional connection.

最重要的是,她们渴望感情上的共鸣。

## 四、考情解读

2024年初中学考C、D篇长难句

1. Short videos have become increasingly popular in recent years. These videos are typically short in length, lasting from a few seconds to a few minutes, and offer a quick supply of entertainment or information.

【句子解析】近年来,短视频越来越受欢迎。这些视频通常较短,时长从几秒钟到几分钟不等,能够快速提供娱乐或信息。

【词汇解析】increasingly: increasing (增长的)+ 副词后缀ly; typically: typical (典型的)+ 副词后缀ly; length: long+ 名词后缀th; last: 形容词转化为动词 (持续); entertainment: entertain (娱乐)+ 名词后缀ment。

2. However, mental toughness—

ness is often misunderstood. It is sometimes related to hiding your feelings, or not acknowledging (承认) your weaknesses, which can harm student well-being, as well as school performance and socializing.

【句子解析】然而,坚强的意志常常被误解。它有时与隐藏自己的感受或不承认自己的弱点有关,这可能会损害学生的健康,也会影响他们在学校的表现和社交。

【词汇解析】toughness: weakness: tough (坚韧的)、weak (虚弱的)+ 名词后缀ness; misunderstand: 否定前缀mis + understood (与前面的be动词连用表被动,被理解); harm: 名词转化为动词 (损害); well-being: 合成词 (健康)。