

公共英语等级考试PETS二级语法资料汇总(九)构词法 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/171/2021_2022__E5_85_AC_E5_85_B1_E8_8B_B1_E8_c88_171943.htm (九) 构词法1 . 概念及种类：英语单词的构成有一定的规律，这些规律叫构词法。主要有四种：合成、转化、派生和缩略。常见的是前三种。见下图。种类构成方法例词合成由两个或两个以上的词合成为一个词Classroom, newspaper, blackboard Schoolmate, newly-born, hard-working转化由一词类转化为另一词类taste, answer, back, hand, empty派生在词根上加前缀或后缀care, careful, carefully carelessness carelessly 2 . 高中阶段主要构词方法归纳：派生法和合成法 (1) 派生法 常用前缀表“否定” un-unfair unable unlikely in-impossible incapable dis-discover disagree dislike dishonest表“重复” re-rewrite retell repeat reconsider 常用后缀 类型加法后缀意义例词名词后缀-er/or-tion-ese-ist-ing-ment-ness-ian “动作的执行者”变成了名词 “...地方的人” “人” 名词化名词化变为名词变为 “...的人” teacher visitor inventor organization congratulation invention Chinese Japanese pianist scientist violinist living greeting wedding movement treatment happiness illness sickness carelessness Australian 动词后缀-ify-ise-en使...变... beautify realise organises sacrifice lengthen strengthen 形容词后缀-able-ful-y-ive-al-an可...的，能...的充满...的带有...的有...特征的属于...的...的 suitable comfortable movable beautiful careful useful sunny, windy, cloudy, snowy, sleepy, salty active, instructive musical medical physical American European Australian-ly 副词后

綴carefully really certainly数词后缀-teen表“十三至十九”
fourteen fifteen nineteen-ty表“二十、三十...七十” forty sixty
eighty-th表“第几” fourth sixtieth ninth (2) 合成法：police
man=policeman play ground=playground birth day=birthday after
noon=afternoon hand bag=handbag every where=everywhere bed
room=bedroom no where=nowhere hand writing=handwriting any
where=anywhere grand parent=grandparent how ever=however
what ever=whatever 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接
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