

# 构词法

## 考点精讲精练

新课标规定的构词法主要有四种：合成法、转化法、派生法、缩写和简写。其中，缩写和简写为2022年版课标新增的内容，仅作参考要求。

## 1. 合成法

由两个或两个以上的单词连在一起合成一个新词，这种构词法被称为合成法。合成的词叫作合成词，也叫复合词。如：**outside, sunrise, blackboard, newspaper, man-made, English-speaking, warm-hearted, everywhere, without**等。

## 2. 转化法

一个单词由一种词性转化为另一种词性，而词形不变，词性转化后的意义往往与之前的意义联系密切。

转化方式	例子
动词↔名词	<b>stop v. 停止↔n.车站; look v. 看↔n.看 have a look;</b> <b>watch v. 观看↔n.手表; hand n. 手↔v.上交; show n</b> <b>. 展示↔v.表演; water n. 水↔v.给……浇水</b>
形容词↔动词	<b>open adj.开着的↔v.打开; clean adj.清洁的↔v.打扫;</b> <b>clear adj.清楚的↔v.清理</b>

### 3. 派生法

派生法是通过在词根上加前缀或者后缀构成一个新词。

#### (1) 前缀

前缀	含义	例子
<b>un-, dis-, in, im-, ir-, mis-, non-</b>	表示否定意义	<b>unhappy, disagree, incorrect, impolite, irregular, misunderstand, non-smoker</b>
<b>re-</b>	再; 又	<b>rethink, retell, recycle</b>
<b>self-</b>	自己; 本身	<b>self-confident, self-control</b>
<b>under-</b>	在……下面	<b>underline, underground</b>
<b>over-</b>	太多; 过分	<b>overwork, oversize</b>

## (2) 后缀

类别	后缀及含义	例子
名词 后缀	<b>-er, -or, -ess(女性) “人”</b>	<b>farmer, teacher, visitor, actor, actress, hostess</b>
	<b>-ese, -ian “某国/大陆的人”</b>	<b>Chinese, Japanese, Asian, Russian</b>
	<b>-ist 从事某种职业的“人”</b>	<b>scientist, tourist, artist, pianist</b>
	<b>-ment “行为或状态”</b>	<b>government, movement, achievement</b>
	<b>-ness “性质; 状态”</b>	<b>illness, sadness, carelessness</b>
	<b>-tion “动作; 过程; 结果”</b>	<b>invention, invitation, translation</b>
	<b>-ance/-ence “行为; 性质; 状态”</b>	<b>importance, appearance, absence</b>

类别	后缀及含义	例子
名词后缀	-th “性质；情况”	depth, warmth, truth
	-dom “处于……状态；性质”	freedom, wisdom
	-age “状态；行为；身份及其结果”	shortage, marriage

形容 词后 缀	<b>-ful</b> “充满……的”	<b>careful, hopeful, successful, peaceful, beautiful</b>
	<b>-less</b> “没有的”	<b>careless, hopeless, homeless, helpless</b>
	<b>-able</b> “能……的”	<b>changeable, comfortable, forgettable, suitable</b>
	<b>-y</b> “有……特性的”	<b>sunny, windy, snowy, healthy, funny, cloudy</b>
	<b>-al</b> “与……有关的”	<b>traditional, international, natural</b>
	<b>-ing</b> “令人……的” , <b>-ed</b> “感到……的”	<b>relaxing, relaxed, interesting, interested</b>
	<b>-ive</b> “具有……性质的”	<b>active, creative, collective</b>
	<b>-ish</b> “带有……特征”	<b>foolish, childish</b>
副词 后缀	<b>-ly</b> “方式; 程度”	<b>freely, truly, angrily, sadly, strongly, busily</b>



## 4.缩写和简写

缩写和简写主要采取“截头”、“去尾”、“截头又去尾”或“首字母缩写”的方法。

<b>截头</b>	telephone→phone, bicycle→cycle
<b>去尾</b>	laboratory→lab, mathematics→math
<b>截头又去尾</b>	refrigerator→fridge
<b>首字母缩写</b>	UN(United Nations)联合国 CPC(Communist Party of China)中国共产党 PRC(People's Republic of China) 中华人民共和国 PLA(People's Liberation Army)中国人民解放军 WHO(World Health Organization)世界卫生组织

## **考点1** 法在语法选择中的应用

近几年广东中考语法选择考查了两次同根词，考生们可利用构词法推测词性和词义，从而选出正确答案。

(2022·广东·语法选择节选)Wang Yiyi passed the test **C** and became a student of that school.

**A. success**

**B. successful**

**C. successfully**

## 点拨

此题所给的三个选项为名词**success**及其不同词性的同根词，只要判断出所填词的词性即可选出正确答案。分析句子结构可知，空格处修饰动词短语**passed the test**，应用副词，故选C。

## 考点1专练

(2023张家界改编)Do you know the Lantern Festival? It is a 1 festival in China. People celebrate it on the 15th day of the first month of the lunar (农历) year.

A school in Changsha held 2 kinds of activities for teenagers. In the morning, the teenagers made *yuanxiao* with their parents.

( **B** )1. A. tradition      B. traditional      C. traditionally

( **A** )2. A. different      B. difference      C. differently

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