

**Module 12**  
**Save our world**

**Unit 3**  
**Language in use**

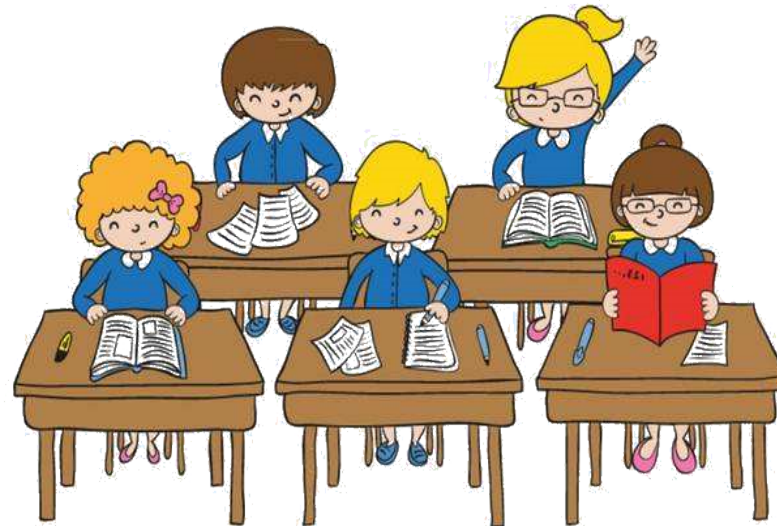
## 01 学习目标

- 能熟悉并能正确运用本模块的单词和短语
- 能正确分析构词法的前缀后缀，并能对其进行归纳和总结
- 能够谈论环保措施，并提出有关环保的建议

# Warming up

## Free talk

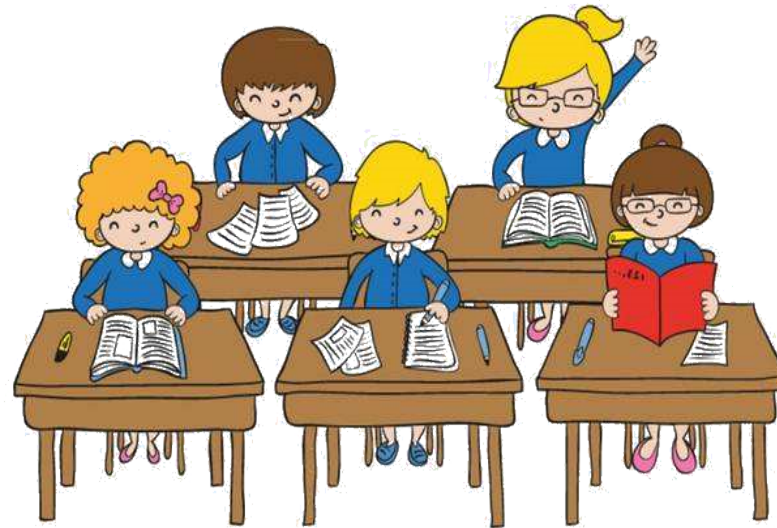
Can you say something about the environmental protection measures taken in daily life?



# Warming up

## Free talk

Please explain the words “reduce”,  
“reuse”, “recycle” in English.



## Presentation

Make new words. Join the parts of words in Box A with the words in Box B. You need to use some of the parts more than once.

**A**

-able

-ful

im-

-less

re-

un-

**B**

care

collect

hope

possible

use

usual

wanted

waste

Now work in groups. Play the guessing game *English for Fun*.

## English for Fun

1 full of care	<u>careful</u>	6 not usual	<u>unusual</u>
2 can be collected	<u>collectable</u>	7 without any use	<u>useless</u>
3 full of hope	<u>hopeful</u>	8 use again	<u>reuse</u>
4 without any hope	<u>hopeless</u>	9 not wanted	<u>unwanted</u>
5 not possible	<u>impossible</u>	10 making a lot of waste	<u>wasteful</u>

## Summarize the rules of prefix and suffix word-formation.

派生法是英语主要的构词法。这方法是借前缀或后缀产生出派生词，主要有名词、形容词和动词三种。前缀以否定前缀un-、in-、im-、il-、ir-、non-、dis-、mis-等为主，使单词延伸出来的派生词变成其反义词。例如：injustice(不公平的)、unhappy(不高兴的)、impossible(不可能的)等。

### (1) 名词派生词

balance(平衡)→imbalance(不平衡); pleasure(高兴)→displeasure(不高兴);  
management(管理)→mismanagement(管理不善);  
efficiency(功效)→inefficiency(无效率)等。

## Summarize the rules of prefix and suffix word-formation.

### (2)形容词派生词

accurate(精准, 正确)→inaccurate(不正确);

patient(能忍耐的)→impatient(无法忍耐的);

regular(有规矩的)→irregular(不规矩的);

legal(合法的)→illegal(违法的)等。

### (3)动词派生词

agree(赞同)→disagree(不赞同); judge(判断)→misjudge(对……判断错误);

treat(款待)→mistreat(虐待)等。



## Summarize the rules of prefix and suffix word-formation.

除了否定前缀之外，其他常用的前缀还有 anti-、auto-、bi-、co-、counter-、de-、ex-、inter-、post-、pre-、pro-、re-、sub-、trans-、tri-、ultra-等。

但要注意：英语中的前缀in-、un-通常表示“不”或“……的相反”的含义，因此由其构成的派生词一般具有否定的意义。然而，有些由这两个前缀构成的派生词并非有否定的意义，而与词根同义或近义。著名学者周海中教授在《in-、un-不一定表示“否定”》一文中就举了若干个例子，如：

coming/incoming(来到); habit/inhabit(居住于); loose/unloose(解开，释放); rip/unrip(撕开)等。这类派生词虽然不多，但值得注意，勿望词生义。

## Practice & Listening

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

hopeful impossible reuse unhealthy wasteful

1. Polluted water is unhealthy.
2. It is wasteful to throw so much food away.
3. If you look after things well, you may reuse some of them later.
4. It is impossible to clean up the whole river in such a short time.
5. If we pay attention to pollution now, the future will be hopeful.

## Complete the table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
use	use	useful/useless	usefully/uselessly
hope	hope	hopeful/hopeless	hopefully/hopelessly
pollution	pollute	polluted/unpolluted	—
water	water	—	—
waste	waste	wasteful/wasted	wastefully
—	—	usual/unusual	usually/unusually

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in Activity 3.**

She was hopeful that her new job would make her more successful.

1. The factory polluted the river, and the fish died.
2. We often walk in the countryside. It is a(n) usual activity for us.
3. Do not use so much water. It is very wasteful.
4. To keep the flowers growing, you need to water them once a day.

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