



Module 12

Unit 3

Language in use.





学习目标

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

Look and say:



a green life

reduce



reuse





recycle



新课讲授

Task 1: Pre-reading

Read the sentences:

- **Reuse** means “use again”.
- Though **pollution** is heavy now, I don't think it's **hopeless**.

Make a 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

collectable, usable

impossible

reuse

careful, hopeful, useful, wasteful

careless, hopeless, useless

unusual, unwanted

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

English for Fun

1. full of care careful
2. can be collected collectable
3. full of hope hopeful
4. without any hope hopeless

5. not possible

impossible

6. not usual

unusual

7. without any use

useless

8. use again

reuse

9. not wanted

unwanted

10. making a lot of waste

wasteful

Task 2: Presentation

Grammar

合成词构词法

合成词构词法就是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。

1. 合成法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。

(1) 合成名词：

sun + light = sunlight (阳光)

black + board = blackboard (黑板)

(2) 合形成形容词：

well + known = well-known (著名的)

hard + working = hard-working (勤奋的)

(3) 合成副词:

up + stair = upstairs(在楼上)

down + stair = downstairs(在楼下)

(4) 合成代词:

some + thing = something(某事)

any + body = anybody(任何人)

(5) 合成动词:

under + stand = understand(理解)

type + write = typewrite(打字)

2. 前缀、后缀构词法

在一个单词前或后加上一个词缀，就可以构成一个新词。

根据词缀的位置，分为前缀和后缀两种。



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