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公众号：溯恩高中英语

Lesson 2

名词复数意识好 词性转换要记牢

语法填空

Rational cloze

词形变换 名词复数 比较等级 词性转换

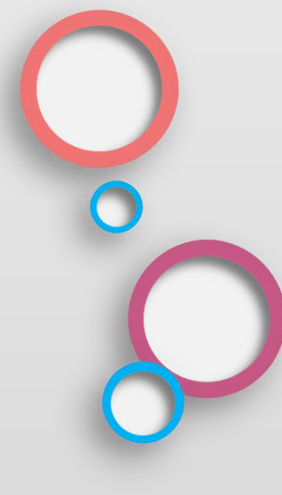
浙江省常山一中 吴俊峰

1

高考真题演练

- ▶ 阅读/理解语篇的能力
- ▶ 分析句子结构的能力
- ▶ 熟练运用语法的能力
- ▶ 单词拼写能力

关注题材的主题意义，话题符合考生的认知水平，贴近考生的日常生活。大部分文章寓意深刻，对考生具有一定的教育意义。





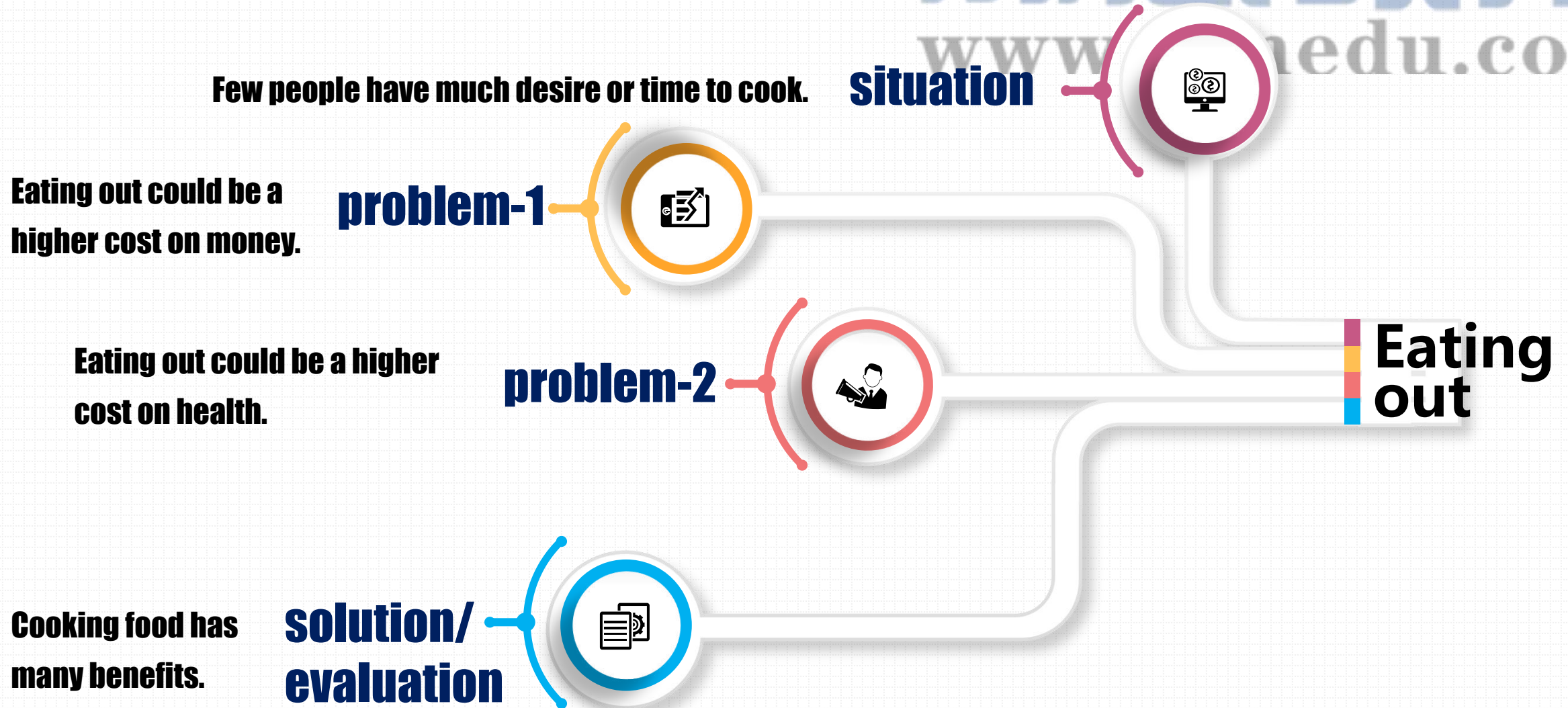
2018年6月浙江卷--语法填空

Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese 56 _____ (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners 57 _____ come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap 58 _____ can be to eat out. I still remember 59 _____ (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I 60 _____ (shock) when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

While regularly eating out seems to 61 _____ (become) common for many young people in recent years, it's not without a cost. The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may be 62 _____ (afford) but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even 63 _____ (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in 64 _____ (weigh) problems.

If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your mum's home 65 _____ dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. Cooking food can be fun. You might also begin to notice the effects not only on your health but in your pocket.

从语法到语篇——问题解决模式(Problem—Solution Pattern)





Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese 56 dishes (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners 57 who/that come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap 58 it can be to eat out. I still remember 59 visiting (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I 60 was shocked (shock) when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

While regularly eating out seems to 61 have become (become) common for many young people in recent years, it's not without a cost. The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may be 62 affordable (afford) but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even 63 higher (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in 64 weight (weigh) problems.

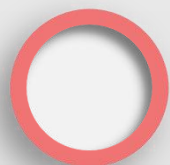
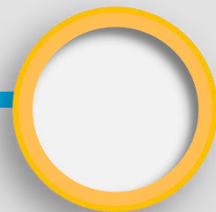
If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your mum's home 65 for dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. Cooking food can be fun. You might also begin to notice the effects not only on your health but in your pocket.

了解中英思维的差异

- ▶ 名词单复数
- ▶ 形副词比较等级
- ▶ 人称代词
- ▶ 基序数词

中文重意合，英文重形合，我们在做题时要知己知彼，将自己的“中式思维”切换到英式思维。

英文重句法规则，注重词性转换，词性变化；中文突出情境，在情境中达到清晰表达的目的。





中英思维差异——词形变换

一本书/ 一瓶水
两本书/ 两瓶水
很多书/ 很多水

名词复数

a book/ a bottle of water
two books/ two bottles of water
many books/ much water

他的英语更好/说得更流畅。
他的英语最好/说得最流畅。

比较等级

His English is better.
/He speaks English more fluently.
His English is best.
/He speaks English most fluently.

他的父亲鼓励他。
他鼓励他自己。

人称代词

His father encouraged him.
He encouraged himself.

这是这三人第三次获得三等奖。

基序数词

It is the third time the three have won the third prize.



2-1. 名词单数变复数的主要规则

写出名词的复数形式:

1. bus; quiz; fox; match; flash; toothbrush
2. candy; fairy; strawberry;
3. tomato; potato; piano; photo

美国黑人和英雄爱吃土豆和西红柿。

- negro-negroes; hero-heroes; potato-potatoes; tomato-tomatoes
- 其余o结尾的词加s, photo-photos; piano-pianos

- 1. 凡是以s、z、x、ch、sh结尾的词，词尾加-es
- 例如：buses; quizes; foxes; matches; flashes; toothbrushes
- 2. 以辅音字母+y结尾的词，将y改变为i，再加-es
- 例如：candies; fairies; strawberries
- 3. 以-o结尾的，如不是外来词或缩写，就加-es，否则加-s
- 例如：tomatoes; potatoes; pianos; photos



2-1. 名词单数变复数的主要规则

写出名词的复数形式：

4. knife life; leaf; scarf; roof; belief

5. child; man; woman; ox; foot; goose; mouse; tooth; analysis;
basis; medium; phenomenon

➤ 4. 以-f或-fe结尾的名词，多为将-f或-fe改变为-ves

➤ 例如：knives; lives; leaves; scarves 但有例外。roofs, beliefs

➤ 5. 少数特殊的复数形式没有任何规律。

➤ 例如：children; men; women; oxen feet; geese; mice; teeth; analyses;
bases; media; phenomena;



巧记 以-f或-fe结尾的名词

妻子持刀去宰狼，小偷吓得发了慌；
躲在架后保己命，半片树叶遮目光。

- 九个以-f(e)结尾的名词。wife (妻子)、knife (刀子)、wolf (狼)、thief (小偷)、shelf (架子)、self (自己)、life (生命)、half (一半)、leaf (树叶)
- 这些名词以-f(e)结尾变复数时，将-f(e)变v再加es。还有以-self结尾的反身代词复数用法也同样，如: myself-ourselves. yourself-yourselves.
- serf (农奴)、chief (首领)、belief (信仰)、safe (保险柜)、gulf (海湾)，**直接加-s变为复数形式。**
- 另外 handkerchief (手帕；头巾) 可用两种复数形式。handkerchiefs 或 handkerchieves.



浙江新高考 7次语法填空真题 —— 名词复数

1. I absent-mindedly turned the 56 **pages** (page) of the phone book and came across a city map. (2016年10月浙江卷)
2. Lena Pahlsson pulled out a handful of small 56 **carrots** (carrot) and was about to throw them away. (2017年6月浙江卷)
3. You wouldn't think that a few 58 **months** (month) of exercise in your teens would be enough for the rest of your life. (2017年11月浙江卷)
4. Making Chinese 56 **dishes** (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. (2018年6月浙江卷)
5. One study showed that 64 **women** (woman) who drank a lot of coffee, like eight or more cups per day. (2018年11月浙江卷)
6. For Japan, the 58 **numbers** (number) are more striking - 22 in 1950, 46 today and 53 in 2050. (2020年1月浙江卷)

- 当所给提示词是名词：①考虑名词复数；②考虑名词所有格；③考虑词性转换。
- 确定名词为复数的情况：①**some, many, all, these, one of...**等复数概念的词所修饰的名词。②**谓语动词是复数，名词作主语时。**③**根据上下文语境。**



2-2.形容词或副词 变 比较级和最高级的主要规则

写出下列形容词或副词比较级和最高级

1. large; nice

2. heavy; easy; happy; healthy

3. big; hot; fat; thin; slim; fit; wet; sad

➤ **1. 以不发音e结尾的单音节词，比较在原级后加-r，最高级在原级后加-st**

➤ 例如: larger-largest; nicer-nicest

➤ **2. 辅音字母+y结尾，把y变i，加er或est**

➤ 例如: heav**i**er-heav**i**est; eas**i**er-eas**i**est; happ**i**er-happ**i**est; health**i**er-health**i**est

➤ **3. 重读闭音节，末尾只有一个辅音字母，双写再加er或est**

➤ 例如: big**g**er-big**g**est; hot**t**er-hot**t**est; fat**t**er-fat**t**est

2-2.形容词或副词 变 比较级和最高级的主要规则

写出下列形容词或副词比较级和最高级

4. slowly; beautiful; different; easily

5. good/ well; bad /ill; old; little; far; many/much;
badly-off/well-off

➤ 4. 部分双音节词和多音节词在原级前加more构成比较级和most构成最高级

➤ 例如: more slowly-most slowly

➤ 5. 有少数形副词的比较级和最高级是不规则的, 必须熟记

➤ 例如: better-best; worse-worst; older/elder-oldest/eldest;
less-least; more-most; further/farther- furthest/farthest;
worse-off /better-off



浙江新高考 7次语法填空真题 —— 比较等级

11. Sixteen years 60 **earlier** (early), Pahlsson had removed the diamond ring to cook a meal. (2017年6月浙江卷)
16. There could be an even 63 **higher** (high) cost on your health. (2018年6月浙江卷)
23. and so, on average, the population becomes 61 **older** (old) than before. (2020年1月浙江卷)

- 根据上下文语境，判断形容词和副词的比较级别。
- **比较级的标志词**：① than表示比较；② 有much, a great deal, a lot, a little, a bit, even修饰形容词或副词比较级，用于加强语气。
- **最高级的标志词**：① the+最高级；② in, of表范围





2-3. 人称代词

主格	宾格	形容词性 物主代词	名词性 物主代词	反身代词
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself yourselves
she	her	her	hers	herself
he	him	his	his	himself
it	it	its	its	itself
they	them	their	theirs	themselves
用作主语	用作宾语	具有形容词属性，后接名词	名词属性，后不再接其他成分，且适用于有上下语境时，不再重复使用名词的情况。	加强语气，“自己或亲自”



浙江新高考 7次语法填空真题 —— 人称代词

10. "She thought I had hurt 59 myself (I)," says Pahlsson. (2017年6月浙江卷)
14. Another nice thing is that you learn both new words and 64 their (they) use unconsciously. (2017年11月浙江卷)
19. One cup of coffee in the late afternoon or evening will cause 61 them (they) to stay awake almost all night. (2018年11月浙江卷)

➤ **代词的转换要根据上下文语境提示、语意或句子成分，注意代词的性别、人称、数和意义的差别。**

➤ **反身代词通常有以下四种用法：**

1、用作主语同位语，放在主语后或句末，但不能直接用作主语。

例：I went to the cinema myself.

2、用作宾语同位语，放在宾语后面。

例：You can go and ask John himself.

3、用作介词的宾语，放在介词后面。

例：by oneself 全靠自己；say to oneself 自言自语

4、用作动词的宾语，放在动词后面。

例：enjoy oneself 玩得高兴，help oneself (to) 随使用...，teach oneself 自学



2-4. 基数词变序数词

基数词	序数词	基数词	序数词	基数词	序数词
one	first	eleven	elevent h	twenty-one	twenty- first
two	second	twelve	twelf th	twenty-two	twenty- second
three	third	thirteen	thirteent h	thirty	thirt i eth
four	four th	fourteen	fourteent h	forty	fort i eth
five	fif th	fifteen	fifteent h	fifty	fift i eth
six	six th	sixteen	sixteent h	sixty	sixt i eth
seven	sevent h	seventeen	seventeent h	seventy	sevent i eth
eight	eigh th	eighteen	eighteent h	eighty	eight i eth
nine	nin th	nineteen	nineteent h	ninety	ninet i eth
ten	tent h	twenty	twent i eth	hundred	hundred th



巧记 基数词变序数词

基数词变序数词口诀：

一、二、三单独记；八去t、九去e；ve要用f替；

整十基数变序数，先把y变成ie；

要是遇到两位数，十位基数个位序，th最后加上去。

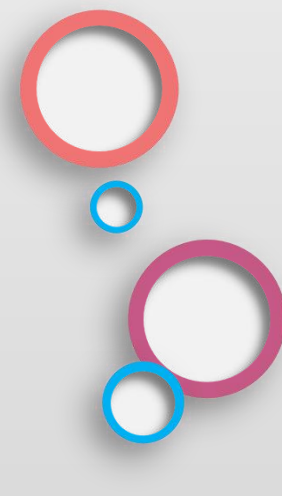
解析：

- one→first、two→second、three→third 这三个词变化特殊，要单独记；
- eight→eighth、nine→ninth，八去t，九去e，后再加-th；
- five→fifth、twelve→twelfth，五、十二把ve换成f再加-th；
- twenty→twentieth、thirty→thirtieth..... 整十先把词尾y改为ie再加-th。
- 两位数时则十位数用基数词，个位数用序数词，例如：twenty-first

词性转换

- ▶ 副词后缀
- ▶ 名词后缀
- ▶ 形容词后缀
- ▶ 动词后缀

英语是一种更为形式化的语言，它注重形式，善变形式，前缀改变词义，后缀改变词性。在近些年高考语篇填空中都有**2-3题**考查加后缀的词性转换。





词性转换

潮恩教育
www.suredu.com

副词后缀

-ly



名词后缀

-tion / -ation; -sion / -mission
-ance / -ence; -ify; -ment;
-al; -age; -ure/-ture/-sure/-ature
-ity / -ty / -y; -th; -ness; -er/-or



形容词后缀

-al / -ial; -ical; -ful
-ible; -y; -ic; -ly
-ous; -ish; -ant/-ent
-able; -ive; -less



动词后缀

-ise, -ize
-fy, -ify
-en





3-1. 形容词变副词

写出下列形容词的副词形式

1. polite; wide; wise; rude; nice

2. simple; terrible; gentle; possible; comfortable; considerable;
probable; incredible

3. true;

➤ 1. 绝大多数辅音字母加e结尾的形容词直接加-ly

➤ 例如: politely; widely; wisely; rudely; nicely

➤ 2. 以辅音字母加le结尾时, 去e加y

➤ 例如: simply; terribly; gently; possibly; comfortably; considerably;
probably; incredibly

➤ 3. truly;



3-1. 形容词变副词

写出下列形容词的副词形式

4. happy; heavy; angry; busy; shy

5. economic; basic; scientific; automatic; energetic; public

6. dull; shrill

➤ 4. 以 “y” 结尾的，且读音为 / i /，先将 “y” 改成 “i”，再加 “ly”

➤ 例如：happily; heavily; angrily; busily

但是如果读音为 / ai /，直接加ly，如：shy---shyly

➤ 5. 以ic 结尾的词，加ally

➤ 例如：economically; basically; scientifically; automatically; energetically;

但是publicly 例外。

➤ 6. 以-ll结尾时，只须加 -y

➤ 例如：dully; shrilly



浙江新高考 7次语法填空真题 —— 副词

7. I **looked** 59 **quickly** (quick) at the clock. (2016年10月浙江卷) 作状语, 修饰动词
13. You need to 61 **really** (real) **read** at least one good book a week, preferably a classic. (2017年11月浙江卷) 作状语, 修饰动词
18. 58 **Recently** (recent), caffeine has found its way into orange, apple, and other flavored drinks. (2018年11月浙江卷) 作状语, 放在句首修饰全句
20. car drivers can 60 **easily** (easy) **see** them. (2019年6月浙江卷) 状语, 修饰动词
24. This is 62 **particularly** (particular) **true** in the US. (2020年1月浙江卷)
作状语, 修饰形容词

副词是指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词, 用以修饰**动词** (包括非谓动词)、**形容词** (通常位于被修饰的形容词**之前**)、**其他副词** (通常位于被修饰的副词之前) 或**全句** (此时副词通常放置在句首)。作状语, 表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。



3-2. 名词后缀: 动词→名词

1. ① pronounce; explain; describe ;acquire; recognize; compete
- ② consider; recommend; expect; relax; invite; prepare;
explore; admire; observe; organize; combine; occupy
- ③ suggest; connect; attract; pollute; educate; contribute;
concentrate; donate; introduce; intend

-tion / -ation 后缀

- ① pronunciation; explanation ; description; acquisition; recognition;
competition
- ② consideration; recommendation; expectation; relaxation; invitation;
preparation; observation; organization; combination; occupation
以元音+辅音+e结尾的动词, 通常是把e变成a再加-tion, 加了一个a后, 词尾的爆破音就可以顺利地 and tion后缀连上了
- ③ suggestion; connection; attraction; pollution; education;
contribution; concentration; donation; introduction; intention
一些以t结尾的动词, 直接在后面加-ion; 而以te和ate结尾的单词, 则需要去掉不发音的字母e再加上-ion

3-2. 名词后缀: 动词→名词

2. ① discuss; express; impress; refuse
② conclude; decide; extend; expand; explode
③ permit; admit; emit; transmit

-sion / -mission 后缀

- ① **discussion; expression; impression; refusion**
一般以ss结尾的动词, 直接在后面加-ion; 而以se结尾的单词, 则需要去掉不发音的字母e再加上-ion
- ② **conclusion; decision; extension** (延伸); **expansion** (膨胀); **explosion** (爆炸)
以de结尾的动词, 通常要去掉de再加-sion
- ③ **permission; admission; emission** (排放物); **transmission** (传送, 传播)
以重读闭音节mit结尾的动词, 去掉t再加-ssion



3-2. 名词后缀: 动词→名词

- 3.① assist; attend; appear; accept; acquaint; perform
② exist; differ; prefer; confer
③ insure; guide; endure
④ relevant; significant; important; ignorant; absent; patient;
fluent; confident; different; independent; convenient

-ance / -ence 后缀

- ① **assistance; attendance** (出席); **appearance; acceptance; acquaintance** (熟人); **performance** 以字母a开头的动词变为名词时通常以-ance结尾
- ② **existence; difference; preference** (偏爱); **conference** (会议)
以字母e开头或以-er结尾的动词变为名词时通常以-ence结尾
- ③ **insurance** (保险); **guidance** (指导); **endurance** (忍耐)
当动词以字母e结尾时,去掉e后再-ance/-ence
- ④ **relevance** (关联); **significance; ignorance; absence; patience; fluency** (流畅度); **confidence** 以-ant/ -ent结尾的形容词转化为-ance/-ancy或ence/-ency的名词

3-2. 名词后缀: 动词→名词

4. qualify; satisfy; clarify; modify; apply
5. achieve; advertise; amaze; amuse; argue; develop; equip;
astonish; disappoint; embarrass
6. survive; arrive; approve

➤ 4. qualifi**cation**; satisfi**cation**; clarifi**cation**; modifi**cation**; applica**tion**

以-ify结尾的动词把结尾的y变成i再加-cation

➤ 5. achiev**ement**; advertis**ement**; amaz**ement**; amus**ement**; argu**ment**;
develop**ment**; equip**ment**; astonish**ment**; disappoint**ment**;
embarrass**ment**

高中阶段-ment后缀的名词中, 只有argument去e再加ment.

➤ 6. surviva**l**; arriva**l**; approva**l**

-al结尾的后缀

3-2. 名词后缀: 动词→名词

7. marry; short;

8. believe; relieve; grieve

9. fail; press; depart; expose; please; mix; sign

➤ 7. marriage; shortage

-age 名词后缀

➤ 8. belief; relief; grief (悲伤)

动词变-ve为-f 成名词

➤ 9. failure; pressure; departure; exposure (暴露); pleasure; mixture;
signature (签名)

动词或形容词加后缀-ure/-ture/-sure/-ature变名词

3-2. 名词后缀: 形容词→名词

10. ① honest; difficult; modest; discover; recover; deliver
② injure; enquire/ inquire; unite
③ real; similar; familiar; popular; equal; personal; national;
punctual

➤ -ity / -ty / -y名词后缀:

➤ ① **honesty**; **difficulty**; **modesty** (谦逊); **discovery**; **recovery**; **delivery**

直接加y变名词

➤ ② **injury**; **enquiry**/ **inquiry** (询问); **unity** (整体)

去掉e再加y变名词

➤ ③ **reality**; **similarity**; **familiarity**; **popularity**; **equality**; **personality**;
nationality (国籍); **punctuality** (准时)

直接加ity变名词



3-2. 名词后缀: 形容词→名词

10. ④ active; creative; diverse; secure; pure
⑤ cruel; safe; certain
⑥ able; possible; responsible; flexible
⑦ anxious; various; curious; generous; necessary

➤ -ity / -ty / -y名词后缀:

➤ ④ **activity**; **creativity**; **diversity**; **security**; **purity**(纯净)

去掉e再加ity变名词

➤ ⑤ **cruelty**; **safety**; **certainty**

直接加ty变名词

➤ ⑥ **ability**; **possibility**; **responsibility**; **flexibility**(灵活性)

把le变成ility变名词

➤ ⑦ **anxiety**; **variety**; **curiosity**; **generosity**; **necessity**

特殊变化的名词, 注意发音变化, 需熟记。



3-2. 名词后缀: 形容词→名词

11. warm; strong; dead; deep; wide; long; true; young; grow

12. wise; free; bore

13. accurate; fluent; frequent

14. aware; cold; weak; bright; kind; empty; happy

15. high; weigh; laugh

- 11. warmth; strength; death; depth; width; length; truth; youth; growth
形容词或动词加-th 后缀的常见名词 (注意发音的变化)
- 12. wisdom; freedom; boredom (厌烦)
形容词加后缀-dom 变成名词
- 13. accuracy (准确性); fluency; frequency
一些 -at(e) 或 -t 结尾的形容词加后缀-cy 变名词。
- 14. awareness; coldness; weakness; brightness; kindness; emptiness; happiness
形容词后加-ness 变成表示“性质或状态”的名词
- 15. height; weight; laughter
记牢几个特殊变化



3-2. 名词后缀: 名词 (人)

16. 加后缀变成“...人”的名词

① engine; employ; interview; wait; law

② beg, lie

③ direct, instructor, conduct, sailor; visit; translate; edit;
operate; invent; govern

➤ 加后缀变成 “...人” 的名词

➤ ① 加-er: engineer; employer(雇主), employee(雇员); interviewer(采访者), interviewee(被访问者); waiter, waitress(女服务员); lawyer

➤ ② 加-ar: beggar(乞丐); liar(说谎者)

➤ ③ 加-or: director, instructor, conductor, sailor; visitor; translator; editor; operator; inventor; governor; actor, actress(女演员)



3-2. 名词后缀: 名词 (人)

16. 加后缀变成“...人”的名词

④ art, novel, special, tour, piano, science, violin

⑤ account, assist, serve; apply

⑥ music; magic; politic; physic

➤ 加后缀变成 “...人” 的名词

➤ ④加-ist: artist, novelist, specialist, tourist, pianist, scientist, violinist

➤ ⑤加-ant: accountant, assistant, servant; applicant(申请人)

➤ ⑥加-cian: musician; magician; politician; physician (内科医生)

8. Magically, that show remains the Great Jason's best 65 performance (perform) to this day. (2016年10月浙江卷)
17. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in 64 weight (weigh) problems. (2018年6月浙江卷)
21. Other American studies showed no 64 connection/connections (connect) between uniforms and school performance. (2019年6月浙江卷)

- (1) 作主语、表语或宾语用 名词 形式。
- (2) 空格前有冠词、形容词、形容词性物主代词、指示代词、不定代词 (some, any, a lot of等)、介词、名词所有格时, 就考虑用 名词 形式。
- (3) 根据上下文语境, 要注意名词的单复数形式。





3-3. 形容词后缀: 名词变形容词

1. culture; nature; center; person; education; profession; tradition; addition; origin; globe; benefit; finance, face
2. economy; electricity; history; chemistry; physics; politics; practice; classic; medicine
3. harm; help; color; doubt; peace; hope; use; power; meaning; respect; stress; success; skill

- 1. **-al / -ial后缀的形容词** cultural; natural; central; personal; educational; professional; traditional; additional; original; global; beneficial; financial; facial
- 2. **-ical后缀的形容词** economical; electrical; historical; chemical; physical; political; practical; classical; medical;
- 3. **-ful后缀的形容词** harmful; helpful; colorful; doubtful; peaceful; hopeful; useful; powerful; meaningful; respectful; stressful; successful; skillful



3-3. 形容词后缀: 名词变形容词

4. access; horror; terror; sense; response
5. dirt; luck; health; wealth; greed; cloud; storm; risk; thirst;
shine; noise; scare; fun; sun; fog; hunger; anger
6. hero; enthusiasm; energy; fantasy; tragedy; science
7. friend; love; week; month; year

- 4. **-ible**后缀的形容词 **accessible; horrible; terrible; sensible**(明智的); **responsible**
- 5. **-y**后缀的形容词 **dirty; lucky; healthy; wealthy; greedy; cloudy;**
stormy; risky; thirsty; shiny/shining; noisy; scary; funny; sunny; foggy;
hungry; angry
- 6. **-ic**后缀的形容词 **heroic; enthusiastic; energetic; fantastic; tragic;**
scientific
- 7. **-ly** 后缀的形容词 **friendly; lovely; weekly; monthly; yearly**



3-3. 形容词后缀: 名词变形容词

8. anxiety; variety; curiosity; ambition; caution; adventure;
continue; danger; fame; humor; poison; mountain; mystery

9. child; fool; self

10. importance; distance; absence; convenience; evidence;
violence; fluency; urgency

- 8. **-ous 后缀的形容词** anx**ious**; vari**ous**; cur**ious**; ambit**ious**; caut**ious**;
adventur**ous**; contin**uous**; danger**ous**; fam**ous**; humor**ous**; poison**ous**;
mountain**ous**; myster**ious**;
- 9. **-ish 后缀的形容词** child**ish**; fool**ish**; self**ish**
- 10. **-ant/-ent 后缀的形容词** import**ant**; dist**ant**; abs**ent**; conven**ient**;
evid**ent**; viol**ent**; fluent; urg**ent**



3-3. 形容词后缀: 动词变形容词

11. avoid; afford; accept; comfort; suit; reason; notice; change;
believe; cure; value; rely

12. act; attract; effect; impress; instruct; expense; sense; create;

13. consider, fortune; passion

- 11. **-able 后缀的形容词** avoidable; affordable (负担得起的); acceptable; comfortable; suitable; reasonable noticeable(显而易见的); changeable(可改变的; 易变的); belie**v**able(可信的) cur**a**ble; valu**u**able; reli**a**ble
- 12. **-ive 后缀的形容词** active; attractive; effective; impressive; instructive; expens**i**ve; sens**i**tive(敏感的); creative
- 13. **-ate 后缀的形容词** considerate, fortun**a**te; passionate



3-3. 形容词后缀: 表示否定意义

14. care; count; end; fear; harm; help; hope; home; meaning; speech

- 14. -less后缀的形容词, 表示否定意义, 这类词通常还可再加“-ness”构成名词或“-ly”构成副词 care**less**; count**less**; end**less**; fear**less**; harm**less**; help**less**; hope**less**; home**less**; meaning**less**; speech**less**



浙江新高考 7次语法填空真题—— 形容词

9. But something made her look closer, and she noticed a 57 shiny/shining (shine) object. (2017年6月浙江卷)
12. One of the 60 effective (effect) ways to build vocabulary is to read good books. (2017年11月浙江卷)
15. The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may be 62 affordable (afford) but doing this most days adds up. (2018年6月浙江卷)
22. School uniforms are 65 traditional (tradition) in Britain. (2019年6月浙江卷)

作定语、表语或补足语用 形容词 形式。



3-4. 动词后缀

1. apology; memory; modern; social; special; popular
2. class; identity; beauty; simple; pure
3. broad; fast; sharp; strength; dark; deep; hard; length; weak; wide; worse

- 1. **-ise, -ize**后缀, “使...变得.../...化” apologize; memorize; modernize; socialize; specialize; popularize
- 2. **-fy, -ify**后缀, “使...变得.../...化” classify; identify; beautify; simplify; purify
- 3. **-en**后缀, 常加在形容词后 “使...变得...” broaden; fasten; sharpen; strengthen; darken; deepen; harden; lengthen; weaken; widen; worsen



浙江新高考 7次语法填空真题——动词

浙江新高考 7次语法填空题没有考查动词后缀的词性转换。

To avoid knee pain, you can run on soft surfaces, do exercises **to** 68 **strengthen** (strength) your leg muscles (肌肉), avoid hills and get good running shoes. Running is cheap, easy and it's always 69 _____ (energy).

(2018 全国 I 卷)

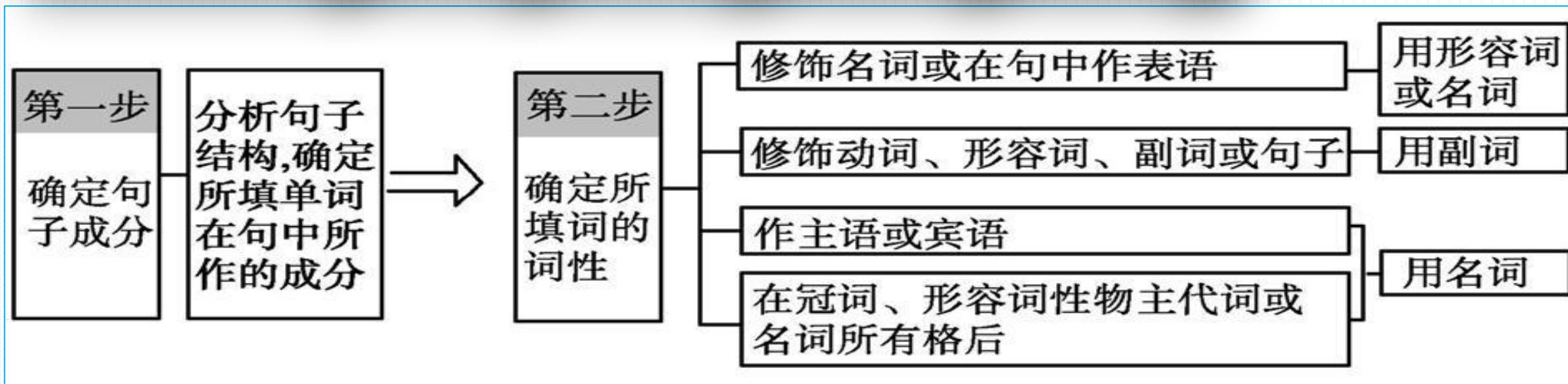
解题方法归纳

副词

名词

形容词

动词



THANKS

欢迎继续学习第三课：

动词五式功夫佳 词语运用巧手搭