

#30 英文

題目：Spelling techniques

當有人問及讀書的目的是甚麼的時候，你可以有很多不同的回應，其中一個較簡單直接的就是「識字」，正所謂「讀書識字」，學習語文更加需要多認識生字詞彙。

其中一個認識英文字的方法就是串字，講到串字技巧，除了背誦外，還有一些方法可以跟從，例如留心以下五種附加喺英文字前後嘅字詞：

1. prefix

指放在詞語前面的字，通常帶有相反的意思。

例如：un-, in-, ir-, im-, il-, dis-

例子：

- Nobody at the party talked to us, they were very **unfriendly**.
- I can't read the letter at all; her handwriting is completely **illegible**.
- I find it very hard to remember the past tense of lots of **irregular** verbs.
- Bob is so **impatient** that he has just not prepared to wait for the right opportunity.
- It says that we lost \$100 last week, but these figures may be **incorrect**.
- His brother steals money and tells lies – he is very **dishonest**.

2. suffix

指放在詞語後面的字，通常將有關詞語變成名詞。

例如：-ion, -ity, -ing, -ment, -ness

例子：

- We had a very heated **discussion** in class today.
- I think **punctuality** is very important.
- He's never been very good at **spelling**.
- Has there been much **improvement** lately?
- This animal only appears during the hours of **darkness**.

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3. Adjective suffix

用來組成形容詞的詞尾。

例如：-able, ible, -ful, -less

例子：

- My bed is very **comfortable**.
- My working hours are very **flexible**.
- A: Did you find the book **useful**?
- B: No, it was completely **useless**.

4. Compound noun

將兩個名詞組合起來就成為複合名詞。

例如：traffic lights, credit card, pedestrian crossing

例子：

- Lots of cars stop in front of the **traffic lights**.
- You can use cash or **credit card** to pay for the bill.
- When you cross the road, you have to use the **pedestrian crossing**.

5. Compound adjective

將兩個或以上形容詞組合起來就成為複合形容詞。

例如：well-behaved, four-month-old, brand-new

例子：

- Sophie is a very **well-behaved** student.
- Jenny has a **four-month-old** baby.
- They have got a **brand-new** car made in Japan.

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