

1AU2 前缀活动设计

一、目标词汇

初中已学词汇	词缀	高中新学词汇	
dishonest	dis- (初中已学)	/	
dislike			
disappear			
impossible	im- (初中已学)	/	
unhappy	un- (初中已学)	unaware	
unhealthy		uncover	
unclear		unfold(1AU2)	
untrue		unexpected	
unusual			
unkind			
uncomfortable			
unbelievable			
review		re- (初中已学)	renew(1BU1)
repeat			remove(1BU2)
rewrite			replace(1BU1)
retell	restore(1BU1)		
return	reappear		
recycle	redecorate		
/	il-		illegal(1BU2)
/	ir-	irrelevant(1AU3)	
		irregular	
transport	trans-	transplant	
translate		transition(1AU4)	
bicycle	bi-	biannual	
		bilingual	
/	multi-	multiculturalism(1AU4)	
		multilingual	
		multiple(1BU3)	
enable	en-	endearing(1BU4)	
encourage		enrich(1AU2)	
enjoy		endangered(1BU2)	

二、词汇衔接活动

1. Warm-up(Board Race)

Step 1: Brainstorm - Ask students to brainstorm some prefixes.

Question: We've already learned about prefix. Can you give us some examples?

Possible Answers: "re-", "un-"

Step 2: Board Race - Divide students into three two groups. Ask students to think of examples with prefix “un-” and “re-” and write them down on your worksheet. Have students come front one by one to write down words with the prefixes “un-” and “re-” on the blackboard. The group comes up with most words wins the game.

Possible Answers: unhappy, unhealthy, unclear, untrue, unusual, uncomfortable, unbelievable, unkind, retell, rewrite, review, repeat, recycle, return

Step 3: Encourage students to think about the meanings of “un-” and “re-”.

Possible Answers: “un-” means “not”, “re-” means “again”

Teacher’s Brief Summary: A prefix is a group of letters added before a root word to change its meaning and create a new word so it is essential for us to know about the meaning of prefixes.

Step 4: Show students some new words with prefixes “un-” and “re-” and let them guess their meanings.

Possible Answers: “unexpected” means “not expecting it”; “unaware” means “not aware of something”; “unfold” means “flat something that has previously been folded”; “uncover” means “remove something that is covering it”; “renew” means “start something again”; “remove” means “take something away from one place”; “replace” means “remove somebody or something and put another person or thing in their place”; “restore” means “bring something back again to a former situation”

2. Identifying prefixes (Ten Strikes and You’re Out)

Step 1: Present two pictures, ask students to figure out the meanings of the prefixes “il-” and “ir-”.

Possible Answers: “il-” and “ir-” means “not”

Step 2: Present two sentences and ask students to figure out the meaning of the prefix “trans-”.

Possible Answers: “trans-” means “change”

Step 3: Encourage students to form new words by adding proper prefixes.

Possible Answers: transplant, transition, irrelevant

Step 4: Show four sentences, ask students to translate them and figure out the meanings of the prefixes “bi-” and “multi-”.

Possible Answers: “bi-” means pictures “two” and “multi-” means “many”

Step 5: Ten Strikes and You’re Out– Ask students to guess the word according to the definition. Every time if they guess a letter incorrectly, they lose one point. Ask them to guess all of the missing letters before they strike out.

Step 6: Present three words students are familiar with, ask them to figure out the meaning of “en-” and make them add words to complete sentences.

3. Using prefixes (Ludo Board Game)

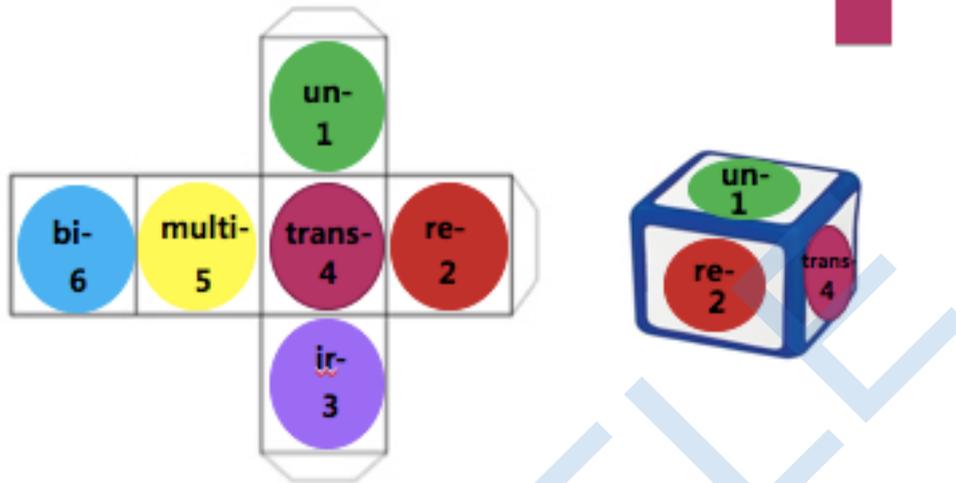
Step 1: Divide students into groups, each of which consists of 4 players. Each player chooses one of the 4 colours (green, yellow, red or blue) and places the one piece of that colour in the corresponding starting space.

Step 2: Players roll the dice and give a word which starts with the prefix on the dice. If a player fails to give an example or repeat the words other players come up with, he couldn't move his piece. Players take turns in a clockwise order.

Object: The first person moves his piece to the home space wins.

Appendix:

The dice



SCREVELL