

字首、字根、字尾

字首、字根、字尾(Cool English)

字首(Prefix)

1. **un-**

- 意思: not, opposite of (不, 相反)
- 例子: unable (無法), uncomfortable (不舒服), unhappy (不快樂), unfriendly (不友善), undo (取消)

2. **re-**

- 意思: again, back (再次, 返回)
- 例子: rebuild (重建), recover (恢復), rewrite (重寫), reconsider (重新考慮), redo (重做), readjust (調整)

3. **non-**

- 意思: no (無)
- 例子: nonstop (不停), nonfiction (非虛構), nonfat (脫脂), non-negotiable (不可協商), non-refundable (不可退款)

4. **dis1-**

- 意思: not, opposite of (不, 相反)
- 例子: disconnect (斷開), disagree (不同意), disappoint (使失望), dislike (不喜歡), disable(d) (使殘廢), dislocate(d) (脫臼), disempower (剝奪權力)

5. **dis2-**

- 意思: reverse action (反向動作)
- 例子: disable(d) (使失效), disbelieve (不相信), disentangle (解開), disassemble (拆卸), disengage (脫離)

6. **dis3-**

- 意思: away, apart (分離, 遠離)
- 例子: distance (距離), dismiss (解僱), distract (分心), distribute (分配), disperse (分散)

7. **pre-**

- 意思: before (之前)
- 例子: preheat (預熱), preview (預覽), prefix (前綴), pre-test (預測試), pre-war (戰前)

8. **post-**

- 意思: after (之後)
- 例子: postdate (填遲日期), postscript (附言), post-war (戰後), postgraduate (研究生), postmortem (驗屍)

9. **counter-**

- 意思: reverse (相反, 對抗)
- 例子: countermeasure (對策), counterattack (反擊), counterbalance (抗衡), counter (反駁)

10. **mis-**

- 意思: wrong, incorrect (錯誤)
- 例子: misunderstand (誤解), misinterpret (誤譯), mispronounce (發音錯誤), misbehave (行為不端), mistake (錯誤), mistreat (虐待), misuse (濫用)

11. **in-/im-/il-/ir-**

- 意思: not, opposite of (不, 相反)
- 例子: inactive (不活躍), incomplete (不完整), inaccurate (不準確), impossible (不可能), immoral (不道德), impatient (不耐煩), imperfect (不完美), inedible (不可食用)

12. **em-, en-**

- 意思: to cause to be (使成為)
- 例子: enable (使能夠), encourage (鼓勵), empower (授權), enlist (徵募), enrich (豐富)

13. **de-**

- 意思: remove, reverse (去除, 反向)
- 例子: defrost (解凍), deactivate (停用), devalue (貶值)

14.ex-

- 意思: out of, former (出於, 前任)
- 例子: exit (出口), ex-president (前總統), ex-boyfriend/girlfriend (前男友/女友), exhale (呼氣)

15.pro-

- 意思: in favor of (向前, 支持)
- 例子: promote (促進), proceed (繼續), profess (聲稱), progress (進步), pro-democracy (親民主)

16.co-

- 意思: with, jointly (共同)
- 例子: cooperate (合作), coexist (共存), coauthor (合著), coordinate (協調), co-worker (同事), collocate (並置)

17.sub-

- 意思: under, below (在...之下)
- 例子: submarine (潛艇), subpar (低於標準), subway (地鐵), sub-section (子部分), substandard (不合格), submerge (淹沒)

18.super-

- 意思: above, beyond (超級, 超越)
- 例子: superstar (超級巨星), supernatural (超自然), superpower (超級大國), superhuman (超人)

19.hyper-

- 意思: above (過度)
- 例子: hyperactive (過度活躍), hypersensitive (過敏), hyperlink (超連結)

20.hypo-

- 意思: below (低於)
- 例子: hypothermia (體溫過低), hypodermic (皮下的)

21.inter-

- 意思: between (之間)
- 例子: interact (互動), interrupt (打斷), interpret (解釋), international

(國際的), interfere (干擾), intercontinental (洲際的)

22.trans-

- 意思: across, beyond (跨越)
- 例子: translate (翻譯), transport (運輸), transgender (跨性別), transatlantic (跨大西洋的), transform (轉變)

23.anti-

- 意思: opposite of (反對)
- 例子: antipathy (反感), antiviral (抗病毒的), antisocial (反社會的), antifreeze (防凍劑), anti-inflammatory (消炎的)

24.tele-

- 意思: distant (遠距離)
- 例子: telephone (電話), television (電視), telescope (望遠鏡)

25.a-

- 意思: not, without (無, 不)
- 例子: amoral (無道德的), atypical (非典型的), asymmetrical (不對稱的), apolitical (不關心政治的), apathy (冷漠)

26.over-

- 意思: too much (過度)
- 例子: overcharge (超收), overeat (暴食), overheat (過熱), overreact (過度反應), override (推翻)

27.out-

- 意思: more than, better than (超過)
- 例子: outperform (勝過), outscore (得分超過), outdo (超越), outclass (遠勝過), outdated (過時的)

28.fore-

- 意思: in advance (預先)
- 例子: foretell (預言), forewarn (預警), foresee (預見), forefront (最前線), forward (向前), forecast (預測), forehead (額頭)

29. **mid-**

- 意思: in the middle (中間)
- 例子: midday (中午), midlife crisis (中年危機), midair (半空中), midway (中途), midwife (助產士)

30. **under-**

- 意思: too little, below (不足)
- 例子: underpay (少付), underestimate (低估), undernourished (營養不良), underwhelmed (未達預期)

31. **auto-**

- 意思: self, own (自動, 自我)
- 例子: automobile (汽車), autobiography (自傳), autograph (親筆簽名), automatic (自動的), automate (自動化)

32. **para-**

- 意思: beside, beyond (旁, 超)
- 例子: parallel (平行), paranormal (超自然的), paralegal (律師助理), parachute (降落傘), parapsychology (超心理學), paralinguistic (副語言學的)

33. **semi-**

- 意思: half (半)
- 例子: semicircle (半圓), semifinal (準決賽), semi-sweet (半甜)

34. **uni-**

- 意思: one (單一)
- 例子: unicorn (獨角獸), uniform (制服), union (工會), unite (聯合)

35. **bi-**

- 意思: two (雙)
- 例子: bicycle (自行車), bicep (二頭肌), bilingual (雙語的), bimonthly (雙月刊)

36. **tri-**

- 意思: three (三)

- 例子: tricycle (三輪車), triple (三倍), triangle (三角形)

37. **multi-**

- 意思: many (多)
- 例子: multiply (乘), multicolored (多色的), multinational (跨國的), multimedia (多媒體), multilingual (多語的), multifunctional (多功能的), multi-racial (多種族的)

38. **up-**

- 意思: upward, improve (向上)
- 例子: upgrade (升級), upload (上傳), uphill (上坡)

39. **down-**

- 意思: downward (向下)
- 例子: download (下載), downtown (市中心), downfall (垮臺)

字根(Root)

1. act

- 意思: to do (做)
- 例子: action (行動), actor (演員), active (活躍的), activity (活動), react (反應), interact (互動), transact (交易)

2. aud

- 意思: to hear (聽)
- 例子: audible (聽得見的), auditorium (禮堂), audience (觀眾), audit (審計), audition (試鏡), audio (音訊)

3. bio

- 意思: life (生命)
- 例子: biology (生物學), biography (傳記), autobiography (自傳), biodegradable (可生物降解的), symbiosis (共生)

4. cent

- 意思: hundred (百)
- 例子: century (世紀), percent (百分比), centimeter (釐米), centennial (百年紀念), centipede (蜈蚣)

5. chron

- 意思: time (時間)
- 例子: chronic (慢性的), synchronize (同步), chronology (年表), anachronism (時代錯誤), chronometer (計時器)

6. cred

- 意思: to believe (相信)
- 例子: credible (可信的), credential (證書), incredible (難以置信的), credulous (輕信的), incredulous (懷疑的), credit (信用)

7. dict

- 意思: to say, to speak (說、講)
- 例子: dictate (口述), dictionary (字典), diction (措辭), dictator (獨裁者), predict (預測), contradict (反駁)

8. **logue**

- 意思: conversation, talk (對話、談話)
- 例子: dialogue (對話), monologue (獨白), ideologue (理論家), colloquium (學術討論會), interlocution (對話), epilogue (尾聲)

9. **fac/fact**

- 意思: to do, to make (做、製造)
- 例子: manufacture (製造), factory (工廠), facilitate (促進), facsimile (傳真/複製品), artifact (人工製品)

10. **graph**

- 意思: to write; stone (寫; 石頭)
- 例子: graphic (圖形的), biography (傳記), geography (地理), graphite (石墨), autograph (簽名), photograph (照片)

11. **ject**

- 意思: to throw (投擲)
- 例子: reject (拒絕), eject (彈出), dejected (沮喪的), projector (投影儀), projectile (拋射物), inject (注射)

12. **jur**

- 意思: to swear (發誓)
- 例子: jury (陪審團), perjury (偽證), juridical (司法的), jurisdiction (管轄權), abjure (發誓放棄)

13. **loc**

- 意思: place (地方)
- 例子: location (位置), local (本地的), locality (所在地), locus (軌跡), allocate (分配), relocate (搬遷)

14. **manu**

- 意思: (to make by) hand (手工)
- 例子: manufacture (製造), manual (手冊), manicure (美甲), manuscript (手稿), manipulate (操縱)

15. **ped**

- 意思: foot; children (足; 兒童)

◦ 例子: pedestrian (行人), pedal (踏板), pediatrician (兒科醫生), pedophile (戀童癖者), tripod (三腳架)

16. port

◦ 意思: to carry (攜帶)
◦ 例子: transport (運輸), portable (便攜的), import (進口), export (出口), deport (驅逐), report (報告)

17. scrib/script

◦ 意思: to write (寫)
◦ 例子: scribe (抄寫員), manuscript (手稿), transcript (轉錄本), transcribe (謄寫), prescription (處方), inscription (銘文)

18. spect

◦ 意思: to look (看)
◦ 例子: inspect (檢查), spectator (觀眾), circumspect (謹慎的), spectacle (景象), retrospect (回顧), prospect (前景)

19. struct

◦ 意思: to build (建造)
◦ 例子: construct (建造), structure (結構), instruct (指導), construction (建築), reconstruct (重建), deconstruct (解構)

20. therm

◦ 意思: heat (熱)
◦ 例子: thermal (熱的), thermometer (溫度計), thermos (保溫瓶), hypothermia (低體溫), thermostat (恆溫器)

21. vis/vid

◦ 意思: to see (看)
◦ 例子: invisible (隱形的), video (視頻), vision (視力), vis-à-vis (面對面), evident (明顯的), provide (提供)

22. mit/miss

◦ 意思: send (送)
◦ 例子: submit (提交), mission (任務), permission (許可), transmit (傳)

輸), dismiss (解雇), missile (導彈)

23. **phon**

- 意思: sound (聲音)
- 例子: telephone (電話), phonics (語音學), microphone (麥克風), symphony (交響樂), cacophony (刺耳的聲音)

24. **path**

- 意思: feeling, disease (感覺、疾病)
- 例子: sympathy (同情), pathology (病理學), pathetic (可憐的), empathy (共情), psychopath (精神病患者)

25. **geo**

- 意思: earth (地球)
- 例子: geography (地理), geology (地質學), geometric (幾何的), geocentric (地球為中心的), geothermal (地熱的)

26. **hydr**

- 意思: water (水)
- 例子: hydrate (水合物), hydraulic (液壓的), dehydrate (脫水), hydroelectric (水力發電的), hydrant (消防栓)

27. **voc/vok**

- 意思: voice, call (聲音、呼叫)
- 例子: vocal (聲音的), vocabulary (詞彙), invoke (調用), revoke (撤銷), advocate (宣導), provoke (激怒)

28. **fract/frag**

- 意思: break (打破)
- 例子: fracture (骨折), fragment (碎片), fragile (易碎的), fraction (分數), refract (折射)

29. **rupt**

- 意思: break (打破)
- 例子: interrupt (打斷), rupture (破裂), bankrupt (破產), corrupt (腐敗的), disrupt (擾亂)

30.tract

- 意思: pull, draw (拉、畫)
- 例子: attract (吸引), tractor (拖拉機), extract (提取), contract (合同), distract (分心)

31.duc/duct

- 意思: lead (引導)
- 例子: conduct (行為), produce (生產), educate (教育), deduce (推斷), induct (引導)

32.mov/mot

- 意思: move (移動)
- 例子: move (移動), motion (運動), remove (移除), motivate (激勵), automobile (汽車)

33.cap/cept

- 意思: take, hold (拿、持有)
- 例子: capture (捕獲), accept (接受), concept (概念), intercept (攔截), except (除了)

34.ten/tend

- 意思: stretch, hold (伸展、持有)
- 例子: extend (延伸), tension (緊張), attention (注意), tendon (肌腱), contend (競爭)

35.vers/vert

- 意思: turn (轉動)
- 例子: reverse (反轉), convert (轉換), vertical (垂直的), diverse (多樣的), adverse (不利的)

36.grad/gress

- 意思: step, go (步伐、前進)
- 例子: graduate (畢業), progress (進步), aggressive (侵略性的), digress (離題), regress (倒退)

字尾(Suffix)

1. -er / -or

- 意思: one who/that does (做某事的人／物)
- 例子(人): teacher (老師), translator (翻譯者), inventor (發明家), operator (操作員), doctor (醫生), actor (演員)
- 例子(物): printer (印表機), air conditioner (空調), cooker(鍋具／電鍋)

2. -ist

- 意思: person who practices (從事某事者)
- 例子: artist (藝術家), biologist (生物學家), pianist (鋼琴家), specialist (專家), scientist (科學家)

3. -able / -ible

- 意思: able to be (能夠被...的)
- 例子: lovable (可愛的), capable (有能力的), edible (可食用的), drinkable (可喝的), palatable (可口的), detestable (可恨的), sensible (明智的), comfortable (舒適的), reliable (可靠的), visible (可見的), flexible (彈性的), responsible (負責任的)

4. -ful

- 意思: full of (充滿...的)
- 例子: beautiful (美麗的), joyful (喜悅的), colorful (繽紛的), awful (可怕的), mindful (留心的), careful (小心的), thoughtful (體貼的), helpful (有幫助的)

5. -less

- 意思: without (沒有...的)
- 例子: hopeless (無望的), tireless (不知疲倦的), friendless (沒朋友的), fearless (無畏的), selfless (無私的), careless (粗心的), countless (數不盡的)

6. -ous

- 意思: full of (充滿...的)
- 例子: famous (著名的), dangerous (危險的), facetious (滑稽的), pernicious (有害的), congruous (一致的), courageous (勇敢的), adventurous (愛冒險的), spacious (寬敞的)

7. -y

- 意思: characterized by (...的特質)
- 例子: happy (快樂的), busy (忙碌的), classy (有品味的), cheesy (俗氣的), mushy (糊狀的), cloudy (多雲的), sunny (晴朗的), noisy (吵鬧的), windy (多風的)

8. -ish

- 意思: somewhat; pertaining to (有點...; 帶有...特質)
- 例子: reddish (微紅的), childish (幼稚的), selfish (自私的), stylish (時髦的), foolish (愚蠢的), yellowish (微黃的), girlish (女孩氣的), thirtyish (約三十歲的)

9. -al (形容詞)

- 意思: relating to (與...有關的)
- 例子: personal (個人的), social (社會的), facial (臉部的), special (特別的), central (中央的), national (國家的), critical (批判的), emotional (情緒化的)

10. -ing / -ed (分詞)

- 意思: present/past participle (現在／過去分詞)
- 例子:
 - -ing: running (正在跑), singing (正在唱), painting (繪畫), interesting (有趣的), exciting (令人興奮的), annoying (令人惱怒的), surprising (令人驚訝的), boring (無聊的)
 - -ed: walked (已走), tired (累的), excited (興奮的), interested (感興趣的), annoyed (惱怒的), surprised (驚訝的), bored (感到無聊的)

11. -ic

- 意思: relating to (與...相關的)
- 例子: pedantic (賣弄學問的), heroic (英勇的), scientific (科學的), realistic (現實的), artistic (藝術的), economic (經濟的), enthusiastic (熱

情的), historic (歷史性的)

12.-ive

- 意思: having the quality of; tending to (具有...特質的; 傾向於...)
- 例子: creative (有創造力的), active (活躍的), sensitive (敏感的), attractive (有吸引力的), effective (有效的), impressive (令人印象深刻的), talkative (健談的), responsive (回應靈敏的)

13.-th

- 意思: quality or extent (程度／性質; 名詞)
- 例子: strength (力量), length (長度), width (寬度), truth (真理), depth (深度), warmth (溫暖)

14.-ward

- 意思: direction (方向)
- 例子: southward (向南), northward (向北), straightforward (直率的／直直向前的), inward (向內的), backward (向後的), forward (向前的), homeward (回家的)

15.-al² (名詞)

- 意思: act/result; process (行為／結果; 過程)
- 例子: arrival (到達), denial (否認), proposal (提案), approval (批准), dismissal (解僱), refusal (拒絕), renewal (更新)

16.-ment

- 意思: action or process (行動或過程)
- 例子: movement (移動), treatment (治療), endorsement (背書), development (發展), agreement (協議), judgment/judgement (判斷), enjoyment (享受)

17.-ness

- 意思: state or quality (狀態或特性)
- 例子: happiness (快樂), kindness (善良), loneliness (孤獨), sadness (悲傷), laziness (懶惰), weakness (虛弱), emptiness (空虛)

18.-tion

- 意思: state or action (狀態或行動)

◦ 例子: communication (溝通), invention (發明), creation (創造), production (生產), information (資訊), education (教育)

19.-sion

◦ 意思: state or action (狀態或行動)
◦ 例子: decision (決定), permission (許可), discussion (討論), impression (印象), tension (緊張), occasion (場合)

20.-ity

◦ 意思: state or quality (狀態或特性)
◦ 例子: humanity (人性), creativity (創造力), sexuality (性特徵), normality (正常), nationality (國籍), civility (禮貌), equality (平等), responsibility (責任), equity (公平), celebrity (名氣/名人), quality (品質), ability (能力)

21.-hood

◦ 意思: state/condition of being (處於某種身分或狀態)
◦ 例子: childhood (童年), motherhood (母職), brotherhood (兄弟情), neighborhood (鄰里), adulthood (成年)

22.-ship

◦ 意思: state or relationship (狀態或關係)
◦ 例子: friendship (友誼), leadership (領導力), citizenship (公民身份), relationship (關係), partnership (合夥關係)

23.-ance / -ence

◦ 意思: action or state (行動或狀態)
◦ 例子:
▪ **-ance**: performance (表現), importance (重要性), assistance (協助), ignorance (無知), reliance (依賴), acceptance (接受)
▪ **-ence**: difference (差異), confidence (信心), presence (在場), experience (經驗), dependence (依賴), existence (存在)

24.-age

◦ 意思: result or collective (結果／集體名詞)
◦ 例子: luggage (行李), suffrage (選舉權), lineage (血統), marriage (婚)

姻), storage (儲存), wreckage (殘骸), courage (勇氣), advantage (優勢)

25. -ism

- 意思: belief, doctrine, practice (主義／信仰／做法)
- 例子: nationalism (民族主義), capitalism (資本主義), socialism (社會主義), patriotism (愛國主義), liberalism (自由主義), optimism (樂觀主義)

26. -let

- 意思: small; diminutive (小型的／小...)
- 例子: booklet (小冊子), piglet (小豬), leaflet (傳單), streamlet (小溪), droplet (小滴), owlet (小貓頭鷹)

27. -ize / -ise

- 意思: to make or become (使成為／使...化)
- 例子:
 - **-ize**: organize (組織), specialize (專門從事), customize (客製化), realize (實現), apologize (道歉), modernize (現代化), categorize (分類), industrialize (工業化)
 - **-ise** (英式拼法): advertise (做廣告), advise (建議), **organise** (= organize)

28. -en

- 意思: to make (使變得...)
- 例子: strengthen (加強), lengthen (延長), widen (加寬), darken (變暗), broaden (拓寬), soften (軟化), sharpen (變尖/加強)

29. -ify

- 意思: to make; cause (使...化; 使成...)
- 例子: simplify (簡化), beautify (美化), amplify (放大), nullify (使無效), solidify (使凝固), terrify (使害怕), clarify (澄清), modify (修改), identify (識別), notify (通知)

30. -ly¹ (副詞)

- 意思: in a ... way (以...方式)
- 例子: quickly (快速地), slowly (緩慢地), happily (快樂地), clearly (清楚地), bravely (勇敢地), carefully (小心地), really (真正地), simply

(簡單地)

31. **-ly**² (名詞→形容詞)

- 意思: **noun** → **adjective** (名詞變形容詞)
- 例子: **monthly** (每月的), **weekly** (每週的), **yearly** (每年的), **daily** (每日的), **friendly** (友善的), **elderly** (年長的), **costly** (昂貴的)

小提醒(教學用易混點)

- **-er/-or** 不只指人, 也常指「做某功能的物件或裝置」; *cook* 才是「廚師」, *cooker* 多指「鍋具／電鍋」等器具。
- **-ish** 表「有點...、帶有...性質」, 如 *greenish*, *childish*, *foolish*; **fetish** 不是這個字尾的典型語義用法, 所以已移除。
- **-ize/-ise**: *advertise*, *advise* 屬動詞(英式可拼 *-ise*), **enterprise** 不是 *-ise* 動詞(它是名詞, 來自 *enter+prise*), 已更正。
- **-al**² (名詞) 通常指行為、狀態或過程的名詞, 如 *arrival*, *refusal*; 像 *personal*, *social* 為形容詞用法, 不列於名詞字尾。
- **-ive** 多為形容詞; 個別字如 *incentive* 雖為名詞, 但仍源自相同字尾路徑。教學上可優先挑選形容詞例子(已改為 *talkative*, *responsive* 等)。