# WORD FORMATION

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A good way to increase your vocabulary is to see if you can find other forms of a word you already know. You need to think of grammatically different words and both positive and negative words. If you look in a dictionary, you can often find these other forms in or near the original word.

If you consider the word imagine, for example, you should also learn:

imaginable imaginary imaginative(ly) imagination

Do any of these words have a negative form? You can check this by looking up the prefixes dis-, il-, im-, in-, non- and un-. By doing this, you should find the words unimaginable and unimaginative.

In Paper 3 you may have to do an exercise in which you complete a sentence with the correct form of the word given, for example:

1. It rained ......all day.

**HEAVY** 

2. One of the ...... was rescued by helicopter.

**SURVIVE** 

3. The man was so ..... to her that she started crying.

**PLEASE** 

In the first sentence the missing word describes how it rained, so you need the adverb heavily.

In the second sentence you need the plural noun survivors.

In the third sentence the missing word describes the man, so you need an adjective. However, from the sentence it is clear that you need the **negative** adjective **unpleasant**.

It is therefore very important to think very carefully about what kind of word you have to put in the sentence and to try and learn **all** the forms of a word.

If you make sentences using the different forms of a word, this will help you to understand and remember them more easily.

## 3.1 Word Formation: Adjectives - 1

Form the adjective and its antonym (opposite) with in- or un-.

		•				·	
		ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE		ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE	
att	ention			health		***************************************	
att	ract	***************************************	*****************	offend			
cor	nfort	***************************************		predict	<i>i</i>	***************************************	
cor	npetence	***************************************	***************************************	reason			
for	mality			rely			
No	w use e	ach negative adj	ective to fill a suitabl	e blank.	`		
1.	My wat	ch is very	so I'm no	ot sure of	the correct time.		
2.	If that c	hair is	try this one	over her	e.		
3.	3. The atmosphere was very and everyone was on first-name terms.						
4.	He was so that he sent everybody the wrong information.						
5.	. Was it of me to expect them to do so much homework?						
6.	. That terrible make-up makes her look most						
7.	7. He was a very pupil and seemed to spend most of the time looking out of the window.						
8.	3. He keeps saying that eating all this fast food is, especially if you don't get much exercise.						
9.	. He's very						
10.	I though	nt it was an	remark	but appa	rently she was de	eply insulted.	
	When you do a word transformation exercise, you will nearly always find some sentences where you need a negative form of the word.						

When you make lists of adjectives, always put the negative form, if there is one.



#### IN- OR UN-?

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Form the antonym of	each of the adjectives in the list below and put them into th	e
appropriate column.	Put the 'root word' in front of each adjective.	

believable	decisive profitable	excusable	expensive considerate	fortunatesuccessful
helpful	promable	3611311146	***************************************	

Think about the 'root word' from which the adjective can be formed. Sometimes this will be a noun, sometimes a verb.

Add more examples. (Look in a dictionary and at the exercise opposite).

IN	<b>1</b> -	U	N-
decide	indecisive	belief/believe	unbelievable
*************************	*********************	***************************************	•
	***************************************	••••••	
•••••	***************************************	•	***************************************
		***************************************	***************************************
***************************************	••••••	***************************************	***************************************
***************************************		***************************************	
***************************************	***************************************	***************************************	
************		***************************************	***************************************
*******	************************	***************************************	***************************************
<	******	***************************************	***************************************
***************************************	***************************************	***************************************	***********************
***************************************	***************************************	***************************************	***************************************
	ring one of the columns. er the words you have se		

## 3.2 Word Formation: Adjectives - 2

As in the previous exercise, you must first form an adjective from the words given. Next, you must form the opposite of the adjective by using dis-, il-, im-, non-, or -less. Finally, you must complete each sentence by using a suitable negative adjective. Use each form once only.

		ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE	-	ADJECTIVE	OPPOSITE	
alc	ohol	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		organise		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
hai	rm			pain		***************************************	
ho	nesty		•••••	patience		***************************************	
log	ic			tact			
obo	<b></b>			violence			
1.	My dog	won't hurt you. I	He's quite	************			
2.	He's so		that he'd even stea	ıl from his	own mother!		
3.	3. The operation will be quite						
4.	4. The show was so that nobody knew who was coming on next.						
5.	We're in favour of some form of protest, such as occupying a building.						
6.	5. That was a rather remark you made about him losing all his hair!						
7.	. I always drink something if I'm driving.						
8.	3. It isn't surprising if some children are in class if there's so little discipline at home.						
9.	His reaso	oning is totally		can't follo	w it at all.	J.	
10.	Don't be	so	! I'm sure they	'll be here	soon!		



## DIS-, IL-, IM-, NON- OR -LESS?

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Put the adjectives from the exercise and the antonyms of the words below into the appropriate column. Add your own examples.
Where possible, write a 'root word' before each adjective.

agreeable careful existent	legal legible loyal	mature probable reputable	satistied thoughtful useful
DI	S-	n	L <u>-</u>
agree	disagreeable	•••••	***************************************
***************************************	••••••	***************************************	
***************************************	***************************************		
••••••			*************************
••••••••	***************************************	I	<b>M</b> -
***************************************	••••••		***************************************
***************************************	•		***************************************
***************************************		•	***************************************
***************************************			***************************************
-LI	ESS		
***************************************	***************************************		***************************************
	***************************************		***************************************
	••••••		*************************
***************************************	***************************************	N	ON-
	••••••		·····
***************************************		••••••	***************************************

## 3.3 Word Formation - Adverbs

It is important to realise what kind of word is needed to complete the sentence in a word-transformation exercise.

In each of the sentences below you need to fill in the blank with an adverb. Sometimes a negative form will be required.

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As you do the exercise, notice how the adverbs are formed and how they are used in a sentence.

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1.	She spoke fast.	(INCREDIBLE)
2.	It rained all night.	(HEAVY)
3.	Could you help me to move these indoors?	(POSSIBLE)
4.	Sales have increased since we started advertising our products on television.	(DRAMA)
5.	She answered him in her quiet little voice, never once looking up at him.	(SHY)
6.	Must you eat so? We're trying to have a conversation	! (NOISY)
7.	I'm afraid she's been detained.	(AVOID)
8.		(NATURE)
9.	He really upset me by speaking so about my idea.	(SARCASM)
10.	Write so that the examiner can read it.	(LEGIBLE)
11.		(FORTUNE)
12.	Flooding is rare in this part of the world.	(COMPARE)
13.		I'm (BASE)
14.	I've been informed that the government intend to raise tax on petrol.	the (RELY)
15.	He was dressed in an old brown overcoat and shoes wholes in them.	

#### **USE OF ADVERBS**

Adverbs are used to modify (add to the meaning of):

- verbs

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They walked slowly down the road.

- adjectives

She felt extremely tired.

- adverbs

He's eating terribly slowly.

- phrases

We met him entirely by accident.

- sentences

Fortunately, we had enough milk left for breakfast.

Look through the sentences on the previous page and decide what the adverb is modifying in each case.

#### FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to the adjective:

careful carefully

extreme extremely

but notice

full

fully

true

truly

There are a few spelling problems. (Add your own examples):

comfortable comfortably -le

possible possibly

-у

easily easy

happy happily

but notice

shyly shy

-ic

dramatic dramatically

systematic systematically

but notice

public publicly

In the examination you will not always be given the adjective as the world to transform. To form truly you may, for example, be given truth.

This means you need to learn all the forms of a word.

## 3.4 Word Formation - Prefixes

Put one of the following prefixes dis, en, mis or un in front of each of the words in the list below to form verbs. Next, use the verbs you have formed to complete the sentences. Use each verb once only in its correct form.

****	appearlocksureapprovelargeiudgeunderstarbehaveloadobeywrap					
1.	I'm afraid you've been	1	. We never give discounts	· S:		
2.	Ву	the photo we were a	ble to read the words on	the note.		
3.	The porter	the door and	d let me in.			
4.	If those children	once n	nore, they'll go straight to	o bed!		
5.	Unfortunately, my fath	her	of my new girlfriend.			
6.	The money can't just l	nave	! Somebody has stole	n it!		
7.	After they'veof tea.	the furniti	are from the lorry, I'll ma	ake them a nice cup		
8.	I spoke very slowly an saying.	d clearly so that nob	ody would	what I was		
9.	The soldier was put in	prison for a week fo	r ord	ers.		
10.	We all gathered round	to watch as she	the parce	1.		
11.	I tì	ne width of the strear	n and fell into the water.			
12.	You must always working on it.	that t	he car's brakes are on pr	operly before you start		



## DIS-, MIS-, EN- or UN-?

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Put the verbs from the exercise into the appropriate list below. Next use the prefixes with the words below and put them into the correct list. Some verbs can have more than one prefix.

able connect	courage credit	interpret lead	pack qualify	screw trust
If you meet any mo	re verbs with these pre	fixes, add them to you	ır lists.	
Г	DIS-		MIS-	
•••••	***************************************	***************************************		
	***************************************		*****	0.08
	••••••	***************************************	*****	
	***************************************	***************************************		••••••
***************************************		***************************************	****	••••••
***************************************	***************************************		*****	
***************************************	•••••••	,	*****	
τ	JN-	EN-		OTHER PREFIXES
***************************************	***************************************		*****	•••••••
***************************************	***************************************		****	••••••
***************************************	•••••••		****	***************************************
***************************************	***************************************		*****	••••••
		*****************	****	***************************************

If there are any verbs you find difficult, write a sentence with them in. If you need help, a good dictionary should contain such sentences.

## 3.5 Word Families - 1

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given of the rend As you do the exercise, think about the kind of word that is needed in the sentence – verb, noun or adjective.

Be careful, because in some cases you will need a negative form.

1.	There was all over the floor after he cut himself shavin	g. BLEED
2.	She became more and more as time went by.	ANXIETY
3.	She looked at him in when he told her the terrible new	s. BELIEVE
4.	We have still received no of our booking.	CONFIRM
5.	He seemed very reluctant to take my	ADVISE
6.	We can only catch criminals if we have the full of the general public.	COOPERATE
7.	She gave me a very look when she saw that I wasn't wearing the correct uniform.	APPROVE
8.	In, I would like to thank everybody who has helped to make the show such a success.	CONCLUDE
9.	She has made an invaluable to our efforts.	CONTRIBUTE
10.	The shop seemed to spend most of the time talking rat than attending to customers.	her ASSIST
11.	They keep making statements so we don't really know what they're going to do.	CONTRADICT
12.	He's normally very so you'll be lucky if you get any information out of him.	OMMUNICATE
13.	He left me with no but to disqualify him.	CHOOSE
14.	With her mind she was able to work out the best way to get everybody to the meeting on time.	ANALYSE

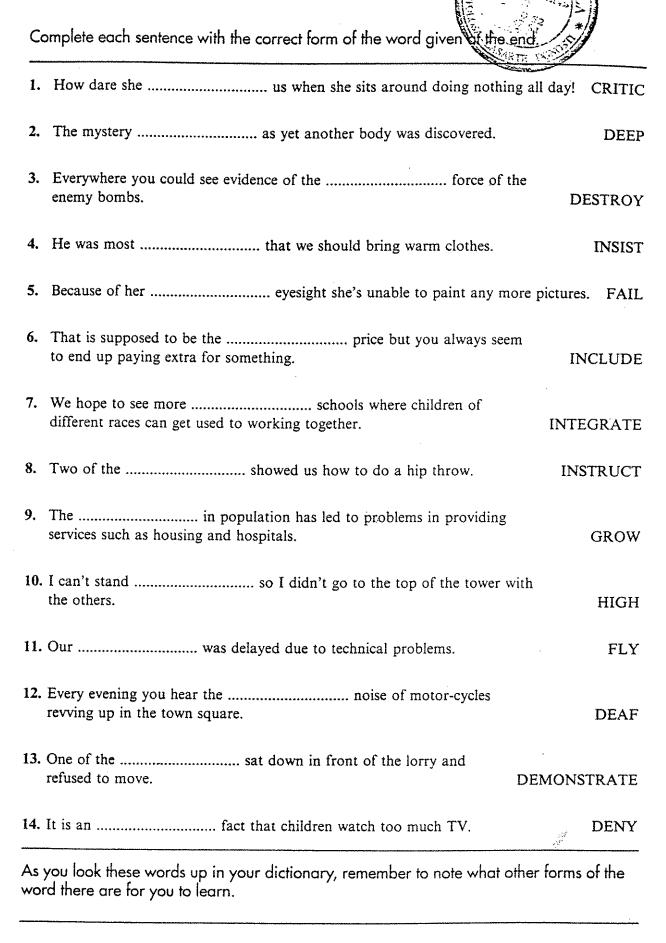
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Below you will see a list of words relating to the exercise you have just done. Fill each blank with the correct form. If no word exists, there is a (—) in the table.

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		·
VERB	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
1	(in)advisable advisory	adviser/advisor
2. analyse		
3. —	anxious	•••••
4. (dis)approve	(dis)	(dis)
5. assist		assistance
6. (dis)believe	(un)	non-believer (dis)
7. bleed		
8	choosy	
9. communicate	(un)communicable	•••••
10. conclude	(in)	•••••
11. confirm	(un)	***************************************
12. contradict	•••••	
13. contribute	••••••	
14. cooperate (co-operate)	(un)	cooperative

#### 3.6 Word Families - 2





Below you will see a list of words relating to the exercise you have just done. Fill each blank with the correct form.

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		3
VERB	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
1. criticise/ize	(un)	critic
2	deaf	deafness
3. demonstrate	demonstrable (un)	
4. deny	(un)	
5		depth
6	indestructible	destruction
7. fail	***************************************	*******
8		flier/flyer
9	growing	grower
10	high	height(s)
11		inclusion
12. insist		
13. integrate	integral	
14. instruct		



# 3.7 Word Families - 3

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given at the en

1.	It was an extremely experience, which I never want to go through again.	PLEASE
2.	The table is two metres in	LONG
3.	The weather is so that I don't know if I should take an umbrella or sun-tan lotion.	PREDICT
4.	What a it is to be able to put your feet up!	RELIEVE
5.	The telephone service was very and we spent hours trying to make a single call.	RELY
6.	The sea defences need to be before the winter to reduce the risk of flooding.	STRONG
7.	There's a of highly-skilled engineers so we might have difficulty getting the work done.	SHORT
8.	She's not really for this job as she hasn't had the right sort of training.	SUIT
9.	As her only relative, he expects to inherit all her money.	SURVIVE
10.	If they the road, that will mean more traffic and maybe more pedestrians being knocked over.	WIDE
11.	His to sponsor the event came as a great shock.	REFUSE
12.	I wish I shared his, but I really don't think this will work.	OPTIMIST
13.	I could only get tickets for the afternoon	PERFORM
14.	They're very about our chances of success.	PESSIMISM

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Below you will see a list of words relating to the exercise you have just done. Fill each blank with the correct form.

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	1	
VERB	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
1	lengthy	length
2. —	•••••	optimist
3	performing	performer
4. —		pessimism
5. (dis)please	(un)	(dis)
6. predict	(un)	(un)predictability
7. refuse		
8	(un)relieved	
9	(un)	(un)reliability reliance
10	short	shortness
11	***************************************	strength
12	(un)	(un)suitability
13. survive	••••••	survival
14		width

## 3.8 Word Families - 4



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Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given at the end

*******	The end.	
1.	Some of the in this dictionary are more difficult to understand than the word they're explaining.	DEFINE
2.	He'll be away for an period.	DEFINE
3.	We have to on electricity so make sure you switch off all the lights when you leave.	ECONOMY
4.	All the leading say that this country is heading for a recession.	ECONOMY
5.	We're twins so people have great difficulty telling us apa	art. IDENTITY
6.	You'll need some form of if you want to draw money or your account.	it of IDENTIFY
7.	This is just an of the kind of thing that could happen if you don't wear a seat belt.	ILLUSTRATE
8.	The judges were especially impressed by the use of light and shade in the painting.	IMAGINE
9.	I was not very by his so-called comedy act.	IMPRESS
10.	She is at a very age so we must make sure that she goes around with the right sort of people.	IMPRESS
11.	It was supposed to be a performance but you could see s was miming.	he LIFE
12.	I consider him to be one of our greatest poets.	LIFE
13.	This is the site of the extension to the motorway.	PROPOSE
	After my holiday I had to get back to the of the daily office routine.	REAL
15.	There are ways of making this soup but I think mine is the	ne best. VARY
16.	I've led a full and life but now I feel it's time to settle do	wn. VARY

Below you will see a list of words relating to the exercise you have just done. Fill each blank with the correct form.

VERB	ADJECTIVE	NOUN
1	(un)defined indefinable definitive (in)	
2	(un) (un)economical	economics
3	(un) (un)identifiable	identity
4. illustrate	illustrative	
5. imagine	(un)imaginable (un)imaginative	
6. impress	(un)impressed (un)	impression .
7. live	live	living livelihood
8. propose	••••••	proposer proposition
9. —	real (un)	realist realism
10	(in)	variation variability

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# 3.9 Word Formation.



form a word to fit in each

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The word in capitals at the end of each sentence can be used blank space. Fill each blank in this way.

EXAMPLE: He drove socarelessly that he had an accident.	CARE
1. The shoes come in a of colours.	CHOOSE
2. Such light clothes are for this cold weather.	SUIT
3. We're going to the first of the two	PERFORM
4. He showed his by refusing to eat his lunch.	APPROVE
5. Many of the had to be cancelled.	FLY
6. Rather, I told her I'd be finished today.	OPTIMISM
7. A few of the sat down in the road.	DEMONSTRATE
8. She looked down on him from a great	HIGH
9. They did some exercises to their leg muscles.	STRONG
10. He was most that we should come tonight.	INSIST
11. Must he enter the room so?	DRAMA
12. He was for arriving late for the race.	QUALIFY
13. I'm only here in an capacity.	ADVICE
14. The should be in the box with the recorder.	INSTRUCT
15. I'm afraid they have my instructions and built it the wrong size.	UNDERSTAND
16. Having a gun pointed at you is extremely	PLEASE
17. What a it was to finally be able to sit down!	RELIEVE
18. I'd love to come but I can't.	FORTUNE
19. We'll be there by six o'clock.	DEFINE
20. Unfortunately, I was in my attempts.	SUCCEED