



Suffixes

2.1 Put *-er* or *-or* onto the endings of these words, as appropriate.

10 marks

Example: read.*er*...

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1 paint..... | 6 work..... |
| 2 doct ... | 7 supervis..... |
| 3 act..... | 8 project..... |
| 4 sail..... | 9 print..... |
| 5 writ | 10 pencil-sharpen..... |

2.2 Make nouns from these verbs using *-tion*, *-ion* or *-sion*.

10 marks

Example: permit: permission

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 pollute | 6 reduce |
| 2 impress | 7 add |
| 3 alter | 8 donate |
| 4 admit | 9 explain |
| 5 complicate | 10 promote |

2.3 What do we call ...?

10 marks

- 1 A person who plays the piano?
- 2 A person who believes in the ideas of Karl Marx?
- 3 The person to whom a letter is addressed?
- 4 A person who types letters and other documents?
- 5 A person who is employed by someone?

2.4 Add the *-ness* suffix to these adjectives.

5 marks

Example: tired: tiredness

- 1 sad
- 2 happy
- 3 crazy
- 4 hopeless
- 5 ready

2.5 Circle the correct suffixed form of these words.

5 marks

Example: beautiful beautyise (beautify) beaumaticate

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 refuse | refusation | refusal | refusity |
| 2 forget | forgetful | forgetty | forgetish |
| 3 commercial | commercify | commerciate | commercialise |
| 4 excite | excital | exciteship | excitement |
| 5 scarce | scarcity | scarcedom | scarcement |



3 Prefixes

3.1 Read horizontally or vertically (not diagonally) to find the meanings of these prefixes in the word-square.
10 marks

Example: bi as in bicycle

- 1 multi as in multi-national
- 2 pre as in pre-war
- 3 anti as in antisocial
- 4 pseudo as in pseudo-scientific
- 5 semi as in semi-circle
- 6 micro as in microscopic
- 7 mono as in monologue
- 8 mis as in misunderstand
- 9 re as in re-read
- 10 sub as in submarine

W	L	I	R	W	T	A	S
B	I	A	D	R	O	D	O
I	N	G	R	O	N	E	B
A	G	A	I	N	S	T	E
N	H	I	A	G	M	O	F
M	A	N	Y	L	A	E	O
T	L	A	D	Y	L	S	R
W	F	O	F	A	L	S	E
O	U	N	D	E	R	O	N

3.2 Add a prefix to a word in the first statement in order to make an opposite word that completes the responses.
10 marks

Example: That man's locking the door. No he isn't. He's unlocking it.

- 1 He's quite mature for his age. I don't agree. I think he's _____.
- 2 I think she's reliable. No she isn't. She's very _____.
- 3 Is she wrapping that parcel? No, she's _____ it.
- 4 Is his handwriting legible? No, I find it quite _____.
- 5 Does her father approve of Jack? No, he _____ of him.
- 6 Do you think he's honest? No, I'm sure he's _____.
- 7 Is it convenient to have a chat? No, sorry, it's a bit _____ now.
- 8 Can I replace the vase I broke? I'm afraid not – it's _____.
- 9 Do you like your boss? No, I _____ him intensely.
- 10 Are these mushrooms edible? No, I'm pretty sure they're _____.

3.3 Use your knowledge of prefixes to write definitions of the underlined words.
10 marks

Although Jim is an ⁽¹⁾ex-soldier, he's only ⁽²⁾semi-literate. When he tries to write a letter, he ⁽³⁾misspells half the words and his wife has to ⁽⁴⁾rewrite it for him. His wife used to work in a ⁽⁵⁾sub-department of the post office where her main job was ⁽⁶⁾redirecting mail. Jim's very ⁽⁷⁾pro-army but he ⁽⁸⁾over-emphasises its good points. His wife, on the other hand, is rather ⁽⁹⁾anti-army and she ⁽¹⁰⁾undervalues its positive aspects.

3.4 Which word is the odd one out in each set?
10 marks

Example: legible, loyal, legal, legitimate loyal – it forms its opposite with dis- whereas the others use the prefix il-

- 1 insert, internal, inedible, income
- 2 disobey, disconnect, dismount, dissimilar
- 3 uncomfortable, unlock, unfold, unzip
- 4 extract, ex-wife, ex-communicate, exhale
- 5 reversible, rational, reasonable, relevant

Your score

/40

4

Roots

4.1 Choose one of the words from the box. Put it in the correct form to complete the sentences. Note that the words in the box are all verbs. Sometimes you have to change the verb into a noun, adjective or adverb.

10 marks

advertise divert ~~express~~ introduce postpone support

Example: Why do you have such a strange **expression** on your face?

- 1 The meeting _____ until 4 p.m.
- 2 If you are looking for a temporary job, read the _____ in the local paper.
- 3 Our neighbours behaved very _____ when my mother was ill.
- 4 Charlie's arrival created a _____ and I managed to leave without being noticed.
- 5 The shop has a very good _____ offer on a new brand of biscuits.

4.2 Complete the box. Use a dictionary if necessary.

16 marks

verb	person noun	adjective	abstract noun
	oppressor		oppression
prospect			
produce			
	composer		
		deported	
convert	convert		

4.3 Match the Latin roots on the left with their meanings on the right.

5 marks

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 duc, duct | a carry, take |
| 2 port | b turn |
| 3 pose, pone | c look, see |
| 4 press | d place, put |
| 5 spect | e lead |
| 6 vert | f press, push |
-

4.4 Find words from one of the roots in 4.3 to fit the definitions.

9 marks

Example: to look up to, admire

respect

- 1 products brought into a country from another country
- 2 a person the police think may have committed a crime
- 3 a person who leads an orchestra
- 4 inward-looking
- 5 to persuade someone to change their beliefs
- 6 the first part of an essay or thesis
- 7 making you feel miserable
- 8 a person who checks that things are done correctly
- 9 to put someone off their throne

Your score

/40

5 Abstract nouns

5.1 Make abstract nouns from the words in the box below. Put them in the correct column.
10 marks

absurd	achieve	adult	combine	complex	deep	excite	free
friend	friendly	generous	imagine	member	mother	owner	
prosperous	recognise	tender	ugly	wide	wise		

-ment	-ion	-ness	-ship	-ity	-dom	-hood	-th
				absurdity			

5.2 Complete the sentences by forming an abstract noun from the word in brackets at the end of the sentence.
10 marks

Example: His face was so red with **anger** that I thought he would have a heart attack there and then. (angry)

- The cat purred with _____ as it drank the cream. (satisfy)
- Rose has a rather difficult _____ with her father. (relate)
- His writing shows a great deal of _____ . (sensitive)
- Sal hasn't ever known true _____ with Bill. (happy)
- Dick hasn't much of a sense of _____ . (humorous)
- Patrick is looking forward to his _____ . (retire)
- Penny always showed great _____ to me. (kind)
- I wonder if women will ever achieve full _____ . (equal)
- I don't think I've ever experienced _____ . (bored)
- This work is spoiled by the student's _____ . (care)

5.3 Put these abstract nouns into the correct column: pleasant or unpleasant.
10 marks

discouragement	improvement	hostility	rage	brotherhood	
companionship	faith	bitterness	luck	calm	fear

pleasant	unpleasant
	discouragement

5.4 Add two extra abstract nouns to each of the columns in 5.1. Write down 4 other abstract nouns which do not use a suffix, e.g. love. Do not write down any of the words already on this page.
10 marks

Your score

/40

6 Compound adjectives

6.1 Fill in the other part of these compound adjectives. Choose from the words in the box.

10 marks

controlled	etched	free	haired	minded
new	pink	proof	top	up
				world

Example: a far- ~~etched~~ excuse

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 a shocking- | blouse | 6 brand- | clothes |
| 2 a remote- | toy | 7 a | -famous star |
| 3 | -secret information | 8 hard- | students |
| 4 an absent- | professor | 9 a bullet- | car |
| 5 a sugar- | diet | 10 curly- | baby |

6.2 Find different ways of completing these compounds. Use words from the box.

10 marks

blonde	blue	class	dark	hand	interest
rate	round	short	straight	sugar	tax

Examples: ~~sugar~~ 2 ~~interest~~ 3 ~~tax~~ 4
 1 ~~interest-free~~ -haired -eyed first-

6.3 Match the adjectives in box A with the nouns they are often used with in box B.

10 marks

Example: hard-working students

A

air-conditioned	long-distance
time-consuming	off-peak
open-necked	built-up
all-out	well-off
cut-price	hard-working
far-fetched	

B

ideas	rooms
areas	work
middle classes	strike
runner	phone calls
goods	shirt
students	

6.4 Put the words in order to make common compound adjective + noun collocations. Then explain the meaning of the compound adjective.

10 marks

Example: laugh / hearted / light **light-hearted laugh:** **light-hearted = carefree**

- headed / big / man
- coat / worn / out
- never / lecture / ending
- witted / mind / quick
- two / behaviour / faced
- shoes / toed / open
- rosy / child / cheeked
- last / decision / minute
- time / part / job
- personality / going / easy

Your score

/40

7 Compound nouns (I) noun + noun

7.1 Find a noun that fits in the brackets to make two compound nouns. Use a dictionary if you need to.
 10 marks

Example: luxury (*goods*) train (*luxury goods* and *goods train* are both compound nouns)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 junk () poisoning | 6 air () lights |
| 2 address () token | 7 junk () order |
| 3 cat () alarm | 8 side () works |
| 4 arms () relations | 9 sea () screen |
| 5 god () tongue | 10 income () inspector |

7.2 Explain what the difference is between:
 10 marks

Example: generation gap and age gap *Generation gap refers to the differences in attitude etc. between different generations. Age gap refers to the difference in ages between, say, a brother and sister, or a husband and wife.*

- 1 blood pressure and blood donor
- 2 kitchen scissors and nail scissors
- 3 sunglasses and wine glasses
- 4 pen-name and pen-knife
- 5 human being and human race

7.3 Pair the words in the box to make ten compound nouns.
 10 marks

baby	birth	contact	effect	grass
greenhouse	holiday	hostel	control	lens
mark	opener	package	roots	sitter
fever	tin	trade	hay	youth

7.4 Complete the blanks to make appropriate compound nouns.
 10 marks

Sam is an elderly business man. He had a heart ⁽¹⁾ last week when he was standing at a bus ⁽²⁾ . He had been upset by a letter telling him that his bank ⁽³⁾ was overdrawn and by newspaper articles which he had read that morning about plans to reinstate the death ⁽⁴⁾ , to abolish the welfare ⁽⁵⁾ and to ignore the abuse of human ⁽⁶⁾ within the labour ⁽⁷⁾ of his own country. The ambulance almost broke the sound ⁽⁸⁾ getting him to hospital and it also almost had an accident as its windscreen ⁽⁹⁾ were not working and it was raining hard. Fortunately, not all the medical staff of the hospital had joined the brain ⁽¹⁰⁾ and he was quickly and effectively treated.

Your score

/40

8 Compound nouns (2) verb + preposition

8.1 Match the compound noun on the left with its meaning on the right.

10 marks

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 breakout | a prospect |
| 2 breakthrough | b reduction |
| 3 check-out | c strike |
| 4 crackdown | d major change |
| 5 cutback | e cash desk |
| 6 drawback | f escape |
| 7 outlook | g money passing through a company |
| 8 shake-up | h disadvantage |
| 9 takeover | i important discovery |
| 10 turnover | j purchase of one company by another one |
| 11 walk-out | k action to prevent something |

8.2 Add prepositions to complete the compound nouns in these sentences.

10 marks

Example: They fixed a pin **up** of 'Boyzone' on the classroom wall.

- At the end of his lecture on the effects of fall _____ the professor gave the students a print _____ with some shocking statistics.
- The _____ come of the strike was a shake _____ of personnel.
- He says he became a drop _____ because of the break _____ of his parents' marriage.
- Rapid staff turn _____ this year has led to a fall in the factory's _____ put.
- We went to a new factory _____ let near the _____ pass.

8.3 Rewrite the sentences using compound nouns based on the phrasal verbs in the first sentence.

20 marks

Example: The boss announced that he was cutting back on our budgets to a massive extent.
The boss announced **massive cutbacks in** our budgets.

- It didn't surprise me when their marriage broke up.
The _____ didn't surprise me.
- Janet works out daily at the gym.
Janet does _____ at the gym.
- A surprising number of people turned out for the lecture.
There was a _____ for the lecture.
- Modern bosses usually ask workers to feed back on new initiatives.
Modern bosses usually ask workers for _____.
- John was there when the war broke out.
John was there at _____.
- Our travel plans were set back by the weather.
Our travel plans suffered _____.
- A tree that fell on the line held up trains all day.
A tree that fell on the line caused a _____ all day.
- The journalist wrote up the incident in an interesting way.
The journalist did _____.
- Our neighbour's house was broken into last night.
There was a _____ last night.
- Their new house is laid out in a very unusual way.
Their new house has _____.

Your score

/40