

Premium B2 lesson 03

Word formation



Suffixes

3 NOUNS – Typical noun suffixes are:

-ation -ion -ness -ship -ity
-ism -ence -ment -al

Make these words into nouns.

a happy	d recommend	g friend
b intelligent	e act	h pay
c approve	f popular	i tour

4 Not all nouns follow the above pattern. Make nouns from these words.

a true	c die
b succeed	d high

5 ADJECTIVES – Typical adjectival suffixes are:

-ible -able -y -al
-ive -ful -less -ous

Make these words into adjectives.

a wind	d danger	g value
b attract	e end	h access
c hope	f accident	

6 ADVERBS – Adverbs are usually formed by adding the suffix -ly to the adjective. Be careful with spelling.

complete – completely	reasonable – reasonably
temporary – temporarily	lucky – luckily
real – really	

And there are some exceptions:

true – truly (NOT ~~true~~ely)

shy – shyly (NOT ~~shy~~ly)

Adjectives ending in -ic usually add -ally: basic – basically.

Make these words into adverbs.

a steady	d annual
b active	e extraordinary
c necessary	f automatic

VERBS – It is less common in Part 3 of Paper 1 to have to form a verb. However, you may be asked to make changes to a verb by using a prefix such as *un-*, *dis-* or *re-*, or to make a noun or an adjective into a verb by using the prefixes *dis-* or *re-*.

Change these words using *un-*, *dis-* or *re-*.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a new | e pay |
| b courage | f approve |
| c do | g lock |
| d build | |

It is more likely that you will need to change a verb into a noun or adjective. Change these verbs to nouns.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| h communicate | l identify |
| i measure | m introduce |
| j satisfy | n criticise |
| k maintain | |

Exam practice RUOE part 3

A DISTINGUISHED MAP-MAKER

Example:

0

P	U	B	L	I	C	A	T	I	O	N				
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In 1538, the **(0)** of a world map showed North and South America as separate continents for the first time. The man who **(1)** this important map was called Gerardus Mercator. Mercator spent his **(2)** in Flanders, where he became known as an **(3)** talented map-maker. Besides teaching mathematics to the students at the University of Louvain, he also earned extra money making **(4)** instruments.

PUBLISH

In 1544, he was briefly imprisoned for his religious beliefs and, fearing for his family's **(5)**, he went to live in the Rhineland, where he remained for the rest of his life.

**PRODUCT
YOUNG
EXTREME**

Mercator's youngest son Rumold became his father's **(6)** after his death in 1594, supervising the **(7)** of the first complete edition of the Mercator world atlas the following year.

SCIENCE

SAFE

**REPRESENT
APPEAR**

Although Mercator constantly updated his maps with new information, some were wrong because the earth is round.

As maps are flat, it is virtually **(8)** to show the right scale, area and direction on one map.

POSSIBLE

Exam practice listening part 2

Meeting the meerkats

Flora explains that the main purpose of her trip was to see (9)

Flora says according to some people, the word 'meerkat' actually means (10)

Flora discovered that meerkats live longer in (11) than elsewhere.

Flora was surprised to be given some (12) during her visit to the meerkats.

The guide, Gavin, had made sure the meerkats were particularly used to his (13), so that they weren't disturbed by visitors.

Flora learnt that meerkats use their tails for (14) as well as for sending out warnings.

Flora says she heard the meerkats (15) when they spotted something unusual.

Flora says each meerkat's (16) are different from those of other meerkats, which helps distinguish between individuals.

Flora was told that meerkats occasionally feed on (17)

Flora decided on some (18) from the hotel shop to take home as a souvenir of the meerkats.

Speaking preparation

doesn't look as	far more	isn't quite as
much later than	nowhere near as	the more annoyed

1. The man in the second photo looks bored **than** the woman in the first picture.
2. The train journey in the first picture looks stressful **as** the road journey in the second picture.
3. The man in the second picture happy **as** the woman in the first picture.
4. **The more** the man sits in traffic, he'll probably get.
5. Travelling by car comfortable **as** travelling by train.
6. The man in the car will probably arrive he wanted to.

Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

1. It *looks / looks as if* the man is about to run into the sea.
2. The hotel *seems / looks* to be in a very peaceful location.
3. The tourists *look like / appear to be* lost.
4. The pool *looks / appears* really inviting. I'd love to dive in!

Write four sentences about the picture using *looks (as if / though)*, *looks like*, *appears* and *seems*.

1.
2.
3.
4.