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ИМЕНИ ЯНКИ КУПАЛЫ»

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## **СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

### **WORD-BUILDING IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Практическое пособие  
по словообразованию в английском языке

для студентов специальностей:

- 1-02 03 06 – Иностранные языки (английский язык);
- 1-02 06 01-01 – Современные иностранные языки (преподавание);
- 1023 01 02-02 – Лингвистическое обеспечение межкультурных коммуникаций (международный туризм)

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Предлагаемое пособие содержит теоретический материал, аналитические и тренировочные упражнения, которые могут обеспечить систематизацию и практическое усвоение материала по теме «Словообразование в английском языке». Рекомендуется в качестве сборника упражнений для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентам специальностей: «Английский язык. Немецкий язык»; «Английский язык. Французский язык»; «Современные иностранные языки (преподавание)»; «Лингвистическое обеспечение межкультурных коммуникаций (международный туризм)».

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное пособие является частью кафедрального учебно-методического комплекса, предназначенного для интенсивного обучения английскому языку студентов специальности «Современные иностранные языки».

Пособие состоит из 6 разделов: «Prefixes», «The Verb», «The Adjective», «The Noun», «The Adverb», «Miscellaneous Practice». В каждом разделе приводятся общие сведения по словообразованию различных частей речи, представленные в виде таблиц. Каждый раздел содержит также упражнения, разнообразные по форме и содержанию, предназначенные для тренировки основных словообразовательных моделей. Выполнение упражнений поможет изучающим английский язык отработать навыки словообразования и употребления нужной словоформы в контексте фразы. Все задания снабжены ключами, приведенными в конце пособия, что позволяет выполнять упражнения как в аудитории, так и самостоятельно.

Языковой материал в правилах, примерах и упражнениях отобран из словарей современного английского языка, современных аутентичных источников, учебных пособий по грамматике зарубежных авторов, со списком которых можно познакомиться на последних страницах пособия.

Пособие рекомендуется в качестве сборника упражнений для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентам специальностей «Иностранные языки (английский язык)», «Современные иностранные языки (преподавание)», «Лингвистическое обеспечение межкультурных коммуникаций (международный туризм)», а также адресуется абитуриентам, учащимся старших классов общеобразовательных школ, лицеев, гимназий.

Авторы выражают глубокую благодарность декану филологического факультета Гродненского государственного университета имени Янки Купалы, кандидату педагогических наук, доценту И.Г. Бурлыко за ценные замечания, направленные на улучшения пособия.

Все замечания и предложения просим направлять на электронный адрес [olprovargo@yandex.ru](mailto:olprovargo@yandex.ru).

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В английском языке различают два способа образования слов:  
1) *словопроизводство* (образование одного слова из другого);  
2) *словосложение*, т.е. образование одного слова путем соединения двух слов.

*Словопроизводство* достигается следующими способами:

a) без всякого изменения произношения и написания слов:

water – to water,

skin – to skin;

b) путем изменения ударения:

present – present,

record – record;

c) посредством чередования звуков:

advise – advice,

prove – proof,

lose – loss,

serve – service;

d) при помощи аффиксов (префиксов и суффиксов):

replace – replacement,

develop – development,

understand – misunderstand,

apply – applicant.

*Словопроизводство* очень удобный и продуктивный способ образовывать новые слова. Но продуктивные аффиксы в английском языке нельзя использовать одинаково для всего класса слов, они используются только в определенной группе из этого класса, например, суффикс *-ment* мы не можем использовать для всех глаголов с целью образовать существительное. Очень важно отметить, что английские аффиксы очень часто меняют грамматическую форму нового, производного слова в отличие от корневого и, следовательно, аффиксы служат больше для идентифицирования родственных слов.

В некоторых языках производная морфология является регулярной и продуктивной. Например, путем добавления одного и того же суффикса к определенной части речи мы получаем всегда какую-то другую определенную часть речи, например: *a* добавим к прилагательному и получим существительное в испанском языке.

Английский язык – совершенно другой в этом отношении. Некоторые производные суффиксы являются продуктивными, а некоторые нет. Мы знаем, что *-ly* – это признак наречия: *slow* –

slowly, tender – tenderly. Это очень продуктивный аффикс. Но даже и он не может быть применен к любому прилагательному: tall – tally, talented – talentedly. И определить, можно или нельзя применить в данной ситуации данный аффикс – представляет определенную проблему.

Рассмотрим примеры использования отрицательных префиксов. Мы говорим: unable, dishonest, intolerable, nonproductive and amoral. Все они отрицают морфемы, следующие за ними. Но они не взаимозаменяемые. И если для одного и того же слова можно использовать несколько префиксов, то производные слова имеют или разное значение, или близкое значение, но ограничения в словосочетаниях, например, word collocations:

amoral – if you describe someone as amoral you do not like the way they behave because they do not seem to care whether what they do is right or wrong –

*I strongly disagree with this amoral approach to politics.*

immoral – if you describe someone or their behaviour immoral, you believe that their behaviour is morally wrong –

*...those who think that birth control and abortion are immoral.*

Вывод: каждое слово нужно образовывать отдельным путем.

Отрицательные префиксы *de-*, *dis-*, *un-* указывают на противоположность действия: connect – disconnect, button – unbutton. Наиболее часто рефикс *dis-* используется с глаголами, начинающимися с *en-* или *in-*, например: disengage, disinfect. Префикс *de-* заменяет в отдельных случаях *dis-* и особенно является продуктивным с глаголами, заканчивающимися на *-ize*, *-ify*, например: declassify, demoralize, denationalize.

Префиксов в английском языке много. Их можно классифицировать по-разному. Одной из более удачных классификаций является классификация по их значению. Все английские префиксы можно подразделить на следующие группы:

- 1) отрицательные;
- 2) выражающие различные отношения (attitude prefixes);
- 3) размер или степень (size or degree);
- 4) обозначающие место (locative prefixes);
- 5) время (temporal prefixes);
- 6) число (number).

## UNIT 1. PREFIXES

*Ex. 1. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the sentence.*

<b>co-</b>	обозначает <i>общность, совместность действий, сотрудничество</i>
<b>ex-</b>	имеет значение <i>бывший, прежний</i> ; слова с этим префиксом пишутся через черточку:
<b>inter-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставкам <i>меж-, между-, пере-, взаимно-</i>

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (**-pilot**) took over the plane's control while the captain had coffee and a sandwich.

2. The US and Russia have the capacity to attack each other with \_\_\_\_\_ (**-continental**) missiles.

3. Germany and France are \_\_\_\_\_ (**-operate**) on the design of a new space rocket.

4. She is divorced but she is on good terms with her \_\_\_\_\_ (**-husband**).

5. Does \_\_\_\_\_ (**national**) sport really improve relations between countries?

6. The local trains are slow but the \_\_\_\_\_ (**-city**) services are excellent.

7. Men who once served in the armed services are called \_\_\_\_\_ (**-servicemen**).

8. Both boys and girls go to that school. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (**-educational**).

9. Graham is an \_\_\_\_\_ (**-soldier**); he left the army six months ago.

10. The two communities enjoyed a period of peaceful \_\_\_\_\_ (**existence**).

*Ex. 2. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the sentence.*

<b>bi-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставкам <i>дву-, двух-</i>
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1. We managed to drive the enemy back, but they \_\_\_\_\_ **(attack)**.

2. The back wheel of a \_\_\_\_\_ **(cycle)** bears more weight than the front wheel.

3. Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago in \_\_\_\_\_ **(historic)** times.

4. The pupils' desks were arranged in a \_\_\_\_\_ **(circle)** round the teacher.

5. His father is Greek and his mother is Italian so he is \_\_\_\_\_ **(lingual)**.

6. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ **(lateral)** agreement, signed by India and Pakistan.

7. Liz is three. She goes to a \_\_\_\_\_ **(school)** playground every morning.

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ **(-espionage)** department has caught three foreign spies.

9. Houses in Britain are often built in pairs. They are called \_\_\_\_\_ **(-detached)**.

10. He was only \_\_\_\_\_ **(-conscious)** when the ambulance arrived and he died in hospital.

*Ex. 3. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the sentence.*

1. Appalling poverty and great wealth \_\_\_\_\_ **(exist)** in the city.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ **(-friend)** rarely meet again or even write.

3. She's the youngest player ever to get through to a \_\_\_\_\_ **(-final)**.

4. Sheila Watson is the \_\_\_\_\_ **(-author)** of this book.

5. The committee has just published its \_\_\_\_\_ **(annual)** report.

6. Jade and turquoise are \_\_\_\_\_ (**-precious**) stones.
7. The government's \_\_\_\_\_ (**measure**) against inflation have been completely ineffective.
8. Girls tend to do better academically in single-sex schools than in \_\_\_\_\_ (**-educational**) ones.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ (**-star**) of 'Casablanca' are Ingrid Bergman and Humphrey Bogart.
10. France and Germany have signed a \_\_\_\_\_ (**lateral**) agreement to help prevent drug smuggling.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ (**school**) is a school for children who are younger than five years old.
12. Dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ (**-exist**) human beings by many millions of years.
13. The Romans always made their arch as a \_\_\_\_\_ (**circle**).
14. We had not expected them to \_\_\_\_\_ (**-attack**) so soon.
15. She works as a \_\_\_\_\_ (**lingual**) secretary for an insurance company.

*Ex. 4. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the sentence.*

<b>post-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставкам <i>после-, по-</i>
<b>mono-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставкам <i>одно-, едино-</i>
<b>anti-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставкам <i>против-, анти-</i>
<b>non-</b>	обозначает <i>отсутствие</i> или <i>отрицание</i>

1. He got his university degree last year. Now he is doing \_\_\_\_\_ (**graduate**) studies.
2. Some flights go from London to the Middle East \_\_\_\_\_ (**-stop**).
3. The words 'fat', 'help' and 'come' are all \_\_\_\_\_ (**syllables**).

4. That is \_\_\_\_\_ (**sense**)! You do not know what you are talking about.

5. The principal \_\_\_\_\_ (**-war**) problem was to rebuild the destroyed cities and industries.

6. Maybe future trains will run on just a single track. The system is called a \_\_\_\_\_ (**rail**).

7. To prevent petrol from freezing, put \_\_\_\_\_ (**freeze**) in the tank.

8. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ (**-marriage**). I think it is a very good custom.

9. I am afraid the club is not open to \_\_\_\_\_ (**-members**).

10. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (**social**). She does not like meeting new people.

*Ex. 5. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the sentence.*

<b>multi-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставкам <i>много-, мульти-</i>
<b>trans-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставкам <i>через-, транс-</i>
<b>super-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставкам <i>над-, сверх-</i>

1. He works in London and New York so he's a regular \_\_\_\_\_ (**atlantic**) passenger.

2. He was so powerful that he sometimes seemed almost \_\_\_\_\_ (**human**).

3. The bedroom walls are white, but the curtains are \_\_\_\_\_ (**coloured**).

4. It is now possible to \_\_\_\_\_ (**plant**) a heart from a dead person to a living one.

5. Britain has people from all over the world. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**racial**) society.

6. He believes in ghosts and magic and other \_\_\_\_\_ (**natural**) things.

7. Concorde is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**sonic**) plane. It flies faster than sound.

8. He is incredibly rich. He's certainly a \_\_\_\_\_ (**-millionaire**).

9. This airline provides \_\_\_\_\_ (**continental**) flights at reasonable prices.

10. Britain is increasingly a \_\_\_\_\_ (**cultural**) society.

*Ex. 6. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the sentence.*

<b>pro-</b>	обозначает <i>быть сторонником</i>
<b>sub-</b>	указывает на положение ниже; имеет значение <i>подчиненный</i>
<b>uni-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставкам <i>одно-, едино-</i>
<b>tri-</b>	соответствует в русском языке приставке <i>трех-</i>

1. That road is very dangerous. Use the \_\_\_\_\_ (**way**) to get across.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (**marine**) approached the warship unseen.

3. They have discovered some \_\_\_\_\_ (**terranean**) caves 2000 feet down.

4. Soldiers, policemen and firemen wear \_\_\_\_\_ (**form**). Teachers do not.

5. Small children ride \_\_\_\_\_ (**cycles**), not bicycles.

6. He likes British people and culture. He is very \_\_\_\_\_ (**British**).

7. A shape with three angles is called a \_\_\_\_\_ (**angle**).

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ (**-war**) party wanted more arms and a big army.

9. Both men and women have their hair cut there. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**sex**) salon.

10. Everyone at the conference in London were \_\_\_\_\_ (**-technology**).

**Ex. 7.** Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the sentence.

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ (**-stick**) frying pan has a special surface which prevents food from sticking to it.
2. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**lingual**) dictionary.
3. Crime is a \_\_\_\_\_ (**dimensional**) problem.
4. Winter weather brought \_\_\_\_\_ (**-zero**) temperatures to much of the country.
5. During the summer the town has a large \_\_\_\_\_ (**-resident**) population of holidaymakers.
6. She had become involved, as a student, in \_\_\_\_\_ (**racist**) movements.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (**-aircraft**) missiles are intended to destroy or defend against enemy aircraft.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (**tropical**) regions are cooler than equatorial regions.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (**sex**) clothes are intended for use by both males and females.
10. It felt like we travelled \_\_\_\_\_ (**-stop**) for the entire week.
11. I am on a slimming diet and drink only \_\_\_\_\_ (**fat**) milk.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ (**continental**) railway goes from New York in the east to San Francisco in the west.
13. She is said to have \_\_\_\_\_ (**natural**) powers and to be able to communicate with the dead.
14. The play is performed on a \_\_\_\_\_ (**angular**) stage.
15. The word '\_\_\_\_\_ (**-standard**)' describes a word or phrase which is not considered correct by educated speakers of the language.

**Ex. 8.** Add correct prefixes to the beginning of the words, make any necessary spelling changes.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (**-government**) protesters marched to parliament.
2. He is taking a \_\_\_\_\_ (**atlantic**) flight from London to New York.
3. When the ambulance came, the man was \_\_\_\_\_ (**conscious**) after being knocked by a car.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (**-president**) of the United States was honoured at a ceremony, five years after he resigned.
5. Increasingly, smoking is regarded as an \_\_\_\_\_ (**social**) habit.

6. People who can only speak their own language are called \_\_\_\_\_ **(lingual)**.
7. Superman is a comic strip character who has \_\_\_\_\_ **(human)** strength.
8. There were violent scenes as \_\_\_\_\_ **(-government)** and anti-government demonstrators fought outside parliament.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ **(racial)** fighting between the two minorities had led to civic war in the country.
10. The two countries \_\_\_\_\_ **(-operated)** to prevent the shipment of drugs from one to the other.
11. Body language is a potent form of \_\_\_\_\_ **(-verbal)** communication.
12. The media gave her so much attention she became a \_\_\_\_\_ **(star)** overnight.
13. He never goes out or talks to people; he is so \_\_\_\_\_ **(social)**.
14. Tom knew the information was somewhere in his \_\_\_\_\_ **(conscious)**, but he could not remember it.
15. The neighbouring tribes found it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ **(exist)** peacefully.
16. We caught the \_\_\_\_\_ **(continental)** train from Paris to Istanbul.
17. As these programmes are \_\_\_\_\_ **(changeable)**, they can be used with any computer system.
18. At the meeting, no one interrupted the prime Minister's \_\_\_\_\_ **(logue)** about education.
19. More and more people are buying \_\_\_\_\_ **(-packed)** food.
20. The \_\_\_\_\_ **(-war)** years were difficult for many people.
21. After getting her degree, Jason decided to take a \_\_\_\_\_ **(graduate)** course.
22. Have you tried this new \_\_\_\_\_ **(bacterial)** washing powder? It kills all germs.
23. The party leader has actually declared her support for \_\_\_\_\_ **(lateral)** nuclear disarmament.
24. Dinosaurs were \_\_\_\_\_ **(historic)** creatures.
25. They arranged the chairs in a \_\_\_\_\_ **(-circle)** for the meeting.
26. The north of the country was hit by \_\_\_\_\_ **(-zero)** temperatures this week.

27. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ **(-stop)** bus service between the two cities.

28. He plays the classic \_\_\_\_\_ **(-hero)** who drops out of society to join a world of impoverished artists and writers.

29. Seven countries are taking part in the \_\_\_\_\_ **(lateral)** talks.

30. Such memories exist only at the \_\_\_\_\_ **(conscious)** level.

31. I could only cross the road by going down a \_\_\_\_\_ **(way)**.

32. Nobody believed what Mary wrote in her \_\_\_\_\_ **(biography)**.

33. Let me introduce you to Janet, my \_\_\_\_\_ **(-wife)**.

34. Unfortunately our football team lost in the \_\_\_\_\_ **(-final)**.

35. This is a good train, it goes to Manchester \_\_\_\_\_ **(-stop)**.

36. Mary is sailing across the Atlantic. She is on a \_\_\_\_\_ **(atlantic)** voyage.

37. Terry has given up smoking. Now she is a \_\_\_\_\_ **(-smoker)**.

38. Dave was in the first \_\_\_\_\_ **(marine)** that sailed under the North Pole.

## UNIT 2. THE VERB

*Ex. 1. Make verbs from the following adjectives and nouns in brackets.*

<b>-en</b>	встречается в глаголах, образованных от именных основ, обозначает процесс перехода или перевода в состояние, выраженное основой ( <i>to blacken</i> ).
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1. Tomorrow will begin dark and cloudy but it will \_\_\_\_\_ later. (**bright**)
2. You can \_\_\_\_\_ the risk of theft by locking your bicycle. (**less**)
3. These apples \_\_\_\_\_ in June. (**ripe**)
4. You should \_\_\_\_\_ this dish by adding sugar. (**sweet**)
5. The hospital phoned to warn that her husband's condition was beginning to \_\_\_\_\_. (**worse**)
6. This road is very narrow but they are planning to \_\_\_\_\_ it. (**wide**)
7. They decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the ship by throwing some machinery into the sea. (**light**)
8. I do not know how that loud music does not \_\_\_\_\_ people. (**deaf**)
9. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ that rough area to make a football pitch. (**flat**)
10. When the evening began to \_\_\_\_\_, we turned on the lights. (**dark**)
11. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ the harbour so that it can take bigger ships. (**deep**)
12. Have you got a knife? I want to \_\_\_\_\_ my pen. (**sharp**)
13. My mum gives me so much food I think she wants to \_\_\_\_\_ me up. (**fat**)
14. Foreign travel will \_\_\_\_\_ your experience. (**broad**)
15. She gave the noisy baby a toy to \_\_\_\_\_ it. (**quiet**)
16. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ that picture on the wall? It is crooked. (**straight**)
17. That screw is loose. \_\_\_\_\_ it with a screwdriver. (**tight**)
18. The boxer began to fight but began to \_\_\_\_\_ in the fifth round. (**weak**)

19. It was hot in the room and the men began to \_\_\_\_\_ their ties. **(loose)**
20. This is music that will make your pulse \_\_\_\_\_. **(quick)**
21. Her health has \_\_\_\_\_ considerably since we last saw her. **(worse)**
22. Fireworks \_\_\_\_\_ cats and dogs. **(fright)**
23. The strong police presence only \_\_\_\_\_ the tension among the crowd. **(high)**
24. The organization's aim is to \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural ties between Britain and Germany. **(strong)**
25. There is a plan to \_\_\_\_\_ the three-year course to four years. **(long)**
26. The hijackers \_\_\_\_\_ to kill one passenger every hour if their demands were not met. **(threat)**

*Ex. 2. In each space below put a verb made from the word in brackets.*

<b>-(i)fy</b>	встречается в глаголах, образованных от основ прилагательных и существительных и имеющих значение производить действие, обозначенное основой ( <i>to beautify</i> )
<b>-ise (-ize)</b>	образует глаголы от основ существительных и прилагательных, имеющих значение a) становиться, приобретать качество или состояние, выраженное основой ( <i>to computerise</i> ); b) подвергать определенному действию или процессу ( <i>to activate</i> ); c) заниматься чем-либо ( <i>to dramatise</i> )

1. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ this book under sociology or politics? **(class)**
2. A lot of companies are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ by not taking on the new staff. **(economy)**
3. The local authorities have promised to \_\_\_\_\_ planning procedures. **(simple)**
4. Her latest novel will be \_\_\_\_\_ for TV. **(drama)**
5. \$40,000 has been spent to \_\_\_\_\_ the station. **(modern)**
6. There is not enough evidence to \_\_\_\_\_ such accusations. **(just)**
7. The presence of the mayor will \_\_\_\_\_ the occasion. **(dignity)**

8. The lighting of the Olympic torch \_\_\_\_\_ peace and friendship among the nations of the world. (**symbol**)

9. This news will \_\_\_\_\_ my parents. (**horror**)

10. I'd just like to \_\_\_\_\_ how important it is for people to learn foreign languages. (**emphatic**)

11. I hope this statement has helped to \_\_\_\_\_ a few points. (**clear**)

12. The proposals were unpopular, so they had to \_\_\_\_\_ them. (**mode**)

13. She has \_\_\_\_\_ all her friends' phone numbers. (**memory**)

14. Even the smallest baby can \_\_\_\_\_ its mother by her voice. (**identity**)

15. He must \_\_\_\_\_ that he has serious problems just now. (**real**)

16. The committee wants to \_\_\_\_\_ their product. (**popular**)

17. The newspaper report did not \_\_\_\_\_ how the men were killed. (**special**)

18. I think I managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the basic aims of the project. (**summary**)

19. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ myself – it should only take a few hours. (**beauty**)

20. Bright colours \_\_\_\_\_ his early paintings. (**character**)

*Ex. 3. Use the word in brackets to form a verb that fits the gap.*

1. I can't really \_\_\_\_\_ taking another day off work. (**just**)

2. I have had to \_\_\_\_\_ my belt since I stopped working full-time. (**tight**)

3. One of the functions of the kidneys is to \_\_\_\_\_ the blood. (**pure**)

4. Instead of simply punishing them, the system encourages offenders to \_\_\_\_\_ their behaviour. (**mode**)

5. The name 'William' is often \_\_\_\_\_ to 'Bill'. (**short**)

6. Why can't they \_\_\_\_\_ the break so that we have time for a coffee? (**long**)

7. The continued supply of arms to the region will only \_\_\_\_\_ the situation. (**worse**)

8. When I was at school, we were required to \_\_\_\_\_ a poem every week. (**memory**)

9. The explosion \_\_\_\_\_ her in her right ear. (**deaf**)

10. They did not \_\_\_\_\_ the danger they were in. (**real**)

11. Biologists \_\_\_\_\_ animals and plants into different groups. (**class**)

12. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the first point please? I do not understand it completely. **(clear)**

13. A healthy diet can \_\_\_\_\_ the risk of heart disease. **(less)**

14. The certificate had clearly been \_\_\_\_\_. **(false)**

15. They plan to \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge by building more stone support. **(strength)**

16. He \_\_\_\_\_ that all the people taking part in the research were volunteers. **(emphatic)**

17. He tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the story for the younger audience. **(simple)**

18. He managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the ropes round his wrists and escape. **(loose)**

19. They have just \_\_\_\_\_ the whole system. **(computer)**

20. I'll just \_\_\_\_\_ the main points of the argument in a few words if I may. **(summary)**

*Ex. 4. In each space below put a verb made from the word in brackets.*

<b>en-</b>	встречается в глаголах, образованных а) от основ существительных со значением включения, заключения, вхождения во что-либо или окружения чего-либо ( <i>to encircle</i> ); б) от основ существительных и прилагательных со значением приведения в какое-либо состояние ( <i>to encourage</i> ); в) от глагольных основ обычно с усилением значения ( <i>to enlighten</i> )
<b>im-</b> <b>(in-)</b>	указывает на движение внутрь чего-либо, во что-то ( <i>to implant</i> )

1. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ the pupils to study. **(courage)**

2. Free education \_\_\_\_\_ ordinary people to reach positions of power. **(able)**

3. The garden is \_\_\_\_\_ by a high wall. **(close)**

4. Travel \_\_\_\_\_ people's lives. **(rich)**

5. They both \_\_\_\_\_ in the army a year before the war broke out. **(list)**

6. The new photocopier will \_\_\_\_\_ documents by up to 100 %. **(large)**

7. They want to \_\_\_\_\_ their children in their local school. **(roll)**

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ a number of difficulties in our first job. **(counter)**

9. We must be careful not to do anything that might \_\_\_\_\_ the economic recovery. **(danger)**

10. The new teacher had failed to \_\_\_\_\_ any sort of discipline. **(force)**

11. He was \_\_\_\_\_ in 1965 for attempted murder. **(prison)**

12. The owner's name and address are stored on a microchip and \_\_\_\_\_ in the dog's body. **(plant)**

13. That look of hatred would be \_\_\_\_\_ on her mind forever. **(print)**

*Ex. 5. In each space below put a verb made from the word in brackets.*

<b>over-</b>	переводится на русский главным образом с помощью приставок <i>сверх-, над-, пере-</i> ; образует глаголы со значением чрезмерности чего-либо ( <i>to overeat</i> )
<b>under-</b>	образует новые глаголы, придавая им значение а) действия производимого под чем-либо ( <i>to underline</i> ); б) недостаточности, неполноты ( <i>to underestimate</i> )
<b>fore-</b>	указывает на предшествование, заблаговременность какого-либо действия ( <i>to foresee</i> )

1. He looks exhausted as he has been \_\_\_\_\_ lately. **(work)**

2. We have \_\_\_\_\_ our budget for decorating the house. **(spend)**

3. Never \_\_\_\_\_ your enemy. **(estimate)**

4. When planning your holiday, make sure not to \_\_\_\_\_ your travel insurance. **(look)**

5. Eventually, she managed to \_\_\_\_\_ her shyness in class. **(come)**

6. There was no seat for me, because the line has been \_\_\_\_\_  
(**book**).

7. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ the washing machine or it will not work properly. (**load**)

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ a funny conversation on the bus this morning. (**hear**)

9. She put the figures up on the board to \_\_\_\_\_ the seriousness of the situation. (**line**)

10. They were forced to admit that they had \_\_\_\_\_ her abilities. (**estimate**)

11. When the meat finally arrived, it was \_\_\_\_\_ and so tough that we could not eat it. (**cook**)

12. I missed the train this morning because I \_\_\_\_\_ again. (**sleep**)

13. The milk \_\_\_\_\_ when I poured it into the jug. (**flow**)

14. I think it is a good thing that we cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the future. (**tell**)

15. They \_\_\_\_\_ a large drop in unemployment over the next few years. (**cast**)

16. It is impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ exactly how our actions will affect the future. (**see**)

*Ex. 6. Use the word given in brackets to form the verb that fits in the sentence.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ for the modern art course. (**roll**)

2. Unable to go out because of the deep snow, she felt \_\_\_\_\_ in her own house. (**prison**)

3. Because of heavy rain, the river may \_\_\_\_\_ its banks. (**flow**)

4. The park that encloses the monument has recently been \_\_\_\_\_ . (**large**)

5. We were \_\_\_\_\_ to learn foreign languages at school. (**courage**)

6. I do not \_\_\_\_\_ any difficulties so long as we keep within budget. (**see**)

7. He would never do anything to \_\_\_\_\_ the lives of his children. (**danger**)

8. Should the function of children's television be to entertain or to \_\_\_\_\_ ? (**lighten**)

9. They both \_\_\_\_\_ in the navy a year before the war broke out. (**list**)

10. The sales assistant made a mistake and \_\_\_\_\_ me by \$2. (**charge**)
11. Fertilizer helps to \_\_\_\_\_ the soil. (**rich**)
12. People can become infected after eating raw or \_\_\_\_\_ meat. (**cook**)
13. City lawyers are grossly \_\_\_\_\_ for what they do. (**pay**)
14. The benefits of nuclear technology, she said, had been grossly \_\_\_\_\_ . (**estimate**)
15. Oil prices are \_\_\_\_\_ to increase by less than 2 % this year. (**cast**)
16. We'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ the pace if we want to keep up with him. (**quick**)
17. The government wants to \_\_\_\_\_ up the existing drug laws. (**tough**)
18. The room was small and dark, without a ray of light to \_\_\_\_\_ the gloom. (**bright**)
19. The chicken was \_\_\_\_\_ and dry. (**cook**)
20. The terrible scenes were \_\_\_\_\_ on his mind. (**print**)

*Ex. 7. In each space below put a verb made from the word in brackets.*

<b>dis-</b>	встречается в глаголах, имеющих значение а) действия, обратного тому, которое выражено значением основы ( <i>to dismount</i> ); б) значение уничтожения, лишения какого-либо качества, свойства ( <i>to disarm</i> )
<b>de-</b>	придает слову противоположный смысл, указывает на лишение, удаление чего-л. ( <i>to deactivate, to defrost</i> )

1. Sometimes we \_\_\_\_\_ on what film to see. (**agree**)
2. The hotel did not \_\_\_\_\_ our expectations. (**appoint**)
3. I strongly \_\_\_\_\_ of advertisements for cigarettes. (**approve**)
4. As a scientist, he \_\_\_\_\_ in things that cannot be explained. (**believe**)
5. Experts successfully managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the bomb. (**arm**)
6. The phone has been \_\_\_\_\_ while the house is empty. (**connect**)

7. I did not dare \_\_\_\_\_ as he looked aggressive. (**obey**)
8. If we have to \_\_\_\_\_ our prices we aren't going to make a profit. (**count**)
9. The covers of the books usually \_\_\_\_\_ from their exposure to the sun. (**colour**)
10. I went to the library but could not \_\_\_\_\_ anything about water rats. (**cover**)
11. The passengers \_\_\_\_\_ from the ferry. (**embark**)
12. Her father said he would \_\_\_\_\_ her if she married Sam. (**inherit**)
13. Both countries have had good reasons to \_\_\_\_\_ each other since the last war. (**like**)
14. They would \_\_\_\_\_ her if she disobeyed the company safety regulations. (**miss**)
15. Why do not you \_\_\_\_\_ your ad on the notice board? (**play**)
16. He has been \_\_\_\_\_ from the championship after positive drug tests. (**qualify**)
17. Keep stirring the water until the powder has \_\_\_\_\_. (**solve**)
18. These economic problems may \_\_\_\_\_ the country's coalition government. (**unite**)
19. He has been \_\_\_\_\_ by the remarks in the paper. (**please**)
20. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ with the service, why do not you complain to the manager? (**satisfy**)
21. The countryside is \_\_\_\_\_ (**forest**) so quickly that soon there will be no trees left at all.
22. Villages are becoming \_\_\_\_\_ (**populate**) as more and more people move to the cities.
23. You should \_\_\_\_\_ (**frost**) your fridge once a fortnight.

**Ex. 8.** In each space below put a verb made from the word in brackets.

<b>mis-</b>	встречается в глаголах со значением а) противоположным значению основы ( <i>to mistrust</i> ); б) неправильности ( <i>to mispronounce</i> )
<b>un-</b>	образует глаголы со значением действия, обратного или противоположного выраженному основой ( <i>to unbend</i> )

1. We had a lot of food left from the party as I had \_\_\_\_\_ how much people would eat. (**calculate**)
2. It will not take long to \_\_\_\_\_ my clothes. (**pack**)
3. He pulled back the sheet to \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful 18<sup>th</sup> century armchair. (**cover**)
4. It appears that your luggage has been \_\_\_\_\_ to a different airport. (**direct**)
5. I am sure I have never said that! You must have \_\_\_\_\_ me! (**hear**)
6. Can someone help me to \_\_\_\_\_ my seat belt? (**do**)
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ the police about his movements on the night of the murder. (**lead**)
8. Tobacco companies often \_\_\_\_\_ smokers about the dangers of smoking. (**inform**)
9. My speech has been \_\_\_\_\_ by the press. (**interpret**)
10. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ this button. (**fasten**)
11. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the kids, Steve? (**dress**)
12. She used to \_\_\_\_\_ her keys so often that I had to carry spare ones for her. (**place**)
13. French learners of English often \_\_\_\_\_ «ch» as «sh». (**pronounce**)
14. He watched her expression as she \_\_\_\_\_ the letter. (**fold**)
15. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ the door for me – my hands are full. (**lock**)
16. I thought he was going to support me, but I \_\_\_\_\_ him. (**judge**)
17. I was given the wrong tablets when the chemist \_\_\_\_\_ my prescription. (**read**)
18. I often \_\_\_\_\_ her for her mother on the phone. (**take**)
19. Could anyone help Joe to \_\_\_\_\_ his shoelaces, please? (**do**)
20. I've always \_\_\_\_\_ politicians. (**trust**)
21. If a plan \_\_\_\_\_, it does not have the result that was intended. (**fire**)

*Ex. 9. In each space below put a verb made from the word in brackets.*

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ them say that they did not really like the meal. (**hear**)
2. She was \_\_\_\_\_ that they hadn't phoned. (**appoint**)
3. He deliberately \_\_\_\_\_ us about the nature of their relationship. (**lead**)

4. Due to the error in our computer records our letters to you have been \_\_\_\_\_. (**address**)
5. How dare you \_\_\_\_\_ my orders! (**obey**)
6. She was \_\_\_\_\_ from the police force for bad conduct. (**charge**)
7. I thought we had enough plates for the party, but perhaps I had \_\_\_\_\_. (**count**)
8. I think there is one key fact that you have \_\_\_\_\_. (**look**)
9. If we \_\_\_\_\_ the table we can fit eight people around it. (**fold**)
10. Never \_\_\_\_\_ your opponent! (**estimate**)
11. I have not even had time to \_\_\_\_\_ my bag. (**pack**)
12. Plastic tends to \_\_\_\_\_ with age. (**colour**)
13. The thought of how much work she had to do \_\_\_\_\_ her. (**courage**)
14. I was told she would be at the meeting, but clearly I was \_\_\_\_\_. (**inform**)
15. With one movement, she \_\_\_\_\_ the man and pinned him against the wall. (**arm**)
16. The hospital has already \_\_\_\_\_ on its drugs budget. (**spend**)
17. I told him I would meet him here, but perhaps he \_\_\_\_\_ and went straight to the pub. (**understand**)
18. The region was \_\_\_\_\_ (**populate**) by war.
19. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ this belt. (**fasten**)
20. I think people who \_\_\_\_\_ their pets should be banned from keeping them. (**treat**)
21. Chris totally \_\_\_\_\_ the situation and behaved quite inappropriately. (**judge**)
22. All the technical words have been \_\_\_\_\_ in red. (**line**)
23. \_\_\_\_\_ two spoons of powder in warm water. (**solve**)
24. When you get a build-up of ice in your freezer, you know it is time to \_\_\_\_\_ (**frost**) it.

*Ex. 10. In each space below put a verb made from the word in brackets.*

<b>re-</b>	<p>образует новые глаголы, придавая им значение</p> <p>a) повторности или совершения действия заново (<i>to re-read</i>);</p> <p>b) возвращения в прежнее состояние (<i>to reanimate</i>)</p>
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1. Ten minutes later she \_\_\_\_\_ from the storeroom holding a picture. (**appear**)
2. Jane is going to be late, so we have to \_\_\_\_\_ the order of speakers. (**arrange**)
3. The meeting was designed to \_\_\_\_\_ parents whose children were taking exams that summer. (**assure**)
4. The cathedral was completely \_\_\_\_\_ in 1625 after it had been destroyed by fire. (**build**)
5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ what happened last night? (**call**)
6. As far as I can \_\_\_\_\_, his name is Edward. (**collect**)
7. The police tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the crime using the statements of the witnesses. (**construct**)
8. It took her a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ from her heart operation. (**cover**)
9. The Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ more than half their waste paper. (**cycle**)
10. The men came to \_\_\_\_\_ the rubbish from outside the house. (**move**)
11. I promised to \_\_\_\_\_ the plate I had dropped. (**place**)
12. The first edition sold out so we are to \_\_\_\_\_ it. (**print**)
13. The news of the accident meant she had to \_\_\_\_\_ her speech. (**write**)
14. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ the tape so we can hear it again? (**wind**)
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ her speech for a younger audience. (**work**)
16. She is trying to be \_\_\_\_\_. (**-elect**)
17. His work was \_\_\_\_\_ on posters, leaflets and magazines. (**produce**)

*Ex. II. In each space below put a verb made from the noun in brackets.*

1. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ my house by building an extra room. (**extent**)
2. The doctor gave her some tablets to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain. (**relief**)
3. You should not \_\_\_\_\_ everything you read in the papers. (**belief**)
4. Just calm down – shouting won't \_\_\_\_\_ anything! (**solution**)

5. How can we \_\_\_\_\_ our homeland if we do not have an army? **(defence)**

6. He did not mean to \_\_\_\_\_ anybody with his joke. **(offence)**

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ a visit from the police. **(reception)**

8. France \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal of wine for export. **(production)**

9. By the time I saw the job advertised it was already too late to \_\_\_\_\_ . **(application)**

10. The doctor may be able to \_\_\_\_\_ you something for your cough. **(prescription)**

11. If the ambulance does not come soon, he will \_\_\_\_\_ to death. **(blood)**

12. Water \_\_\_\_\_ to ice at a temperature of 0°C. **(frost)**

13. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your dog on cakes and biscuits, it is not surprising he is so fat. **(food)**

14. A large house like this must be expensive to \_\_\_\_\_. **(hot)**

15. You need to be pretty tough to \_\_\_\_\_ in the property world. **(success)**

16. He \_\_\_\_\_ himself on his loyalty to his friends. **(proud)**

17. The police cannot \_\_\_\_\_ that he committed the crime. **(proof)**

18. The potatoes will cook more quickly if you \_\_\_\_\_ them before you put them in the oven. **(half)**

19. She said women must \_\_\_\_\_ themselves from male domination. **(liberty)**

20. The smoke was so dense that we could hardly \_\_\_\_\_. **(breath).**

21. People \_\_\_\_\_ that they do not have enough information. **(complaint)**

22. His time for the 100 metres \_\_\_\_\_ the previous world record by one hundredth of a second. **(pass)**

23. Snow-capped mountains \_\_\_\_\_ the city. **(round)**

24. She was assigned a detective who from now on would \_\_\_\_\_ her everywhere. **(company)**

25. Should the opportunity \_\_\_\_\_, I'd love to go to China. **(rise)**

26. Police are still trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect. **(local)**

27. The plan is designed to \_\_\_\_\_ the employees to work more efficiently. **(motive)**

28. The new trade agreement should \_\_\_\_\_ more rapid economic growth. **(facility)**

*Ex. 12. In each space below put a verb made from the word in brackets.*

1. Scientists have \_\_\_\_\_ how to predict an earthquake. **(cover)**

2. Before the election, the party claimed it would \_\_\_\_\_ the country's economy. **(build)**

3. The Sahara Desert \_\_\_\_\_ for miles. **(extent)**

4. More floods can \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of homes. **(danger)**

5. I have two tickets for the theatre on Saturday evening – would you care to \_\_\_\_\_ me? **(company)**

6. This strategy could cause more problems than it \_\_\_\_\_. **(solution)**

7. White blood cells help \_\_\_\_\_ the body against infection. **(defense)**

8. Without a sleeping bag, you would \_\_\_\_\_ to death out there on the mountainside. **(frost)**

9. How can I ever \_\_\_\_\_ you for all your kindness? **(pay)**

10. Members of Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ a 4.2 % pay increase this year. **(reception)**

11. They will be \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't go to their wedding. **(offence)**

12. Computers have been used to \_\_\_\_\_ mathematical theorems. **(proof)**

13. He has been \_\_\_\_\_ from his job for incompetence. **(miss)**

14. The ship was sold, painted and \_\_\_\_\_ the 'Suez Star'. **(name)**

15. Family photographs were \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall. **(play)**

16. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ what happened last night? **(call)**

17. The book's success has \_\_\_\_\_ everyone's expectations. **(pass)**

18. She \_\_\_\_\_ her efforts to escape. **(new)**

19. I have been \_\_\_\_\_ painkillers. **(prescription)**
20. In the past eight years, the elephant population in Africa has been \_\_\_\_\_. **(half)**
21. We have \_\_\_\_\_ to a charitable organization for a grant for the project. **(application)**
22. The police are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the body. **(identity)**
23. It is so airless in here – I can hardly \_\_\_\_\_. **(breath)**.
24. He buys up run-down properties, fixes them up and \_\_\_\_\_ them. **(sell)**
25. She was given a shot of morphine to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain. **(relief)**
26. These new measurements mean that I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ the calculations. **(do)**
27. I wouldn't want to do anything to \_\_\_\_\_ him. **(please)**
28. Mystery still \_\_\_\_\_ the exact circumstances of his death. **(round)**
29. The factory \_\_\_\_\_ most of its workers with robots. **(place)**
30. This detergent will \_\_\_\_\_ even old stains. **(move)**
31. I \_\_\_\_\_ your signature and thought the letter was from someone else. **(take)**
32. It took a long time for the economy to \_\_\_\_\_ after the slump. **(cover)**
33. The museum has \_\_\_\_\_ after nearly two years of reconstruction. **(open)**
34. We \_\_\_\_\_ all his letters to Australia for years after he had emigrated. **(address)**
35. As he watched the TV drama, he suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ that he had seen it before. **(real)**
36. He \_\_\_\_\_ me that my cheque would arrive soon. **(sure)**
37. Lots of people have \_\_\_\_\_ about the noise. **(complaint)**
38. The terrorist group has shown no signs of being willing to \_\_\_\_\_. **(arm)**
39. We have \_\_\_\_\_ your proposals and we have decided to go ahead with the deal. **(consider)**
40. The early settlers \_\_\_\_\_ or killed much of the native population. **(slave)**

*Ex. 13. In each space below put a verb made from the word in brackets.*

1. He should \_\_\_\_\_ for interrupting her. (**apology**)
2. My mother has a special stone to \_\_\_\_\_ kitchen knives.  
(**sharp**)
3. She tried to \_\_\_\_\_ her room with posters and plants.  
(**beauty**)
4. Jane felt \_\_\_\_\_ by the news that she had failed her driving test for the third time. (**courage**)
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ the top and held out the bottle, offering me a drink. (**screw**)
6. With every new day after her husband's death her despair only seemed to \_\_\_\_\_. (**deep**)
7. However much they \_\_\_\_\_, they all felt it was her fault.  
(**sympathy**)
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ about politics, but we are still good friends.  
(**agree**)
9. He reached into the lunch bag and took out the second sandwich and \_\_\_\_\_ it. (**wrap**)
10. You ought to \_\_\_\_\_ the first paragraph to make it a little clearer. (**write**)
11. They must have \_\_\_\_\_ the directions you gave them.  
(**understand**)
12. I hope this statement has helped to \_\_\_\_\_ a few points.  
(**clear**)
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ the padlock and opened the lid. (**lock**)
14. Petrograd was \_\_\_\_\_ Leningrad. (**name**)
15. Kids tend to \_\_\_\_\_ when they are bored or tired.  
(**behave**)
16. The factory workers claimed that they \_\_\_\_\_ and are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**work, pay**)
17. All the mistakes were \_\_\_\_\_ in red ink. (**line**)
18. She laughed and that seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ her voice. (**deep**)
19. Two nurses \_\_\_\_\_ the old man and lifted him on to the bed. (**dress**)
20. Someone had \_\_\_\_\_ some papers from the file. (**move**)

21. The local authorities have promised to \_\_\_\_\_ planning procedures. **(simple)**
22. Let me help you \_\_\_\_\_ the buttons on that jacket. **(do)**
23. He claimed that the large stores had \_\_\_\_\_ themselves at the expense of their customers. **(rich)**
24. It is dangerous to eat \_\_\_\_\_ pork as it may contain bacteria. **(cook)**
25. I was sure I had \_\_\_\_\_ the question. **(hear)**
26. If you cannot get the answer the first time, \_\_\_\_\_ the calculations. **(do)**
27. Much as I \_\_\_\_\_ with you, I do not really see what I can do. **(sympathy)**
28. The book is an attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ the name of one of the worst dictators in the world. **(glory)**
29. That was a terrible meal: the meat was tough and the vegetables were \_\_\_\_\_. **(cook)**
30. Chemical companies are trying to find ways to \_\_\_\_\_ plastic. **(cycle)**
31. You have never \_\_\_\_\_ the slightest interest in what I do. **(play)**
32. These criticisms only \_\_\_\_\_ his determination to carry out his plans. **(strong)**
33. Never \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of public opinion. **(estimate)**
34. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ during the night. **(worse)**
35. It takes a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ from the gripe. **(cover)**
36. \$40,000 has been spent to \_\_\_\_\_ the station. **(modern)**
37. The road \_\_\_\_\_ again when we came out of the tunnel. **(wide)**
38. The company must \_\_\_\_\_ its economic base if it is to survive. **(broad)**
39. He went back inside and \_\_\_\_\_ a few moment later carrying an umbrella. **(appear)**
40. The lacquer dried quickly and \_\_\_\_\_ in an hour. **(hard)**
41. She \_\_\_\_\_ her fruit juice with sugar. **(sweet)**
42. Amy \_\_\_\_\_ her apron and folded it neatly on the chair. **(tie)**

43. The cause of the problem has not been \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
**(identity)**
44. The music actually \_\_\_\_\_ the dramatic effect of the film. **(high)**
45. The pain \_\_\_\_\_ as the drugs took effect. **(less)**
46. I am sure you can \_\_\_\_\_ that suitcase if you only packed what you need. **(light)**
47. She wondered if she could have the sleeves \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(short)**
48. There is not enough evidence to \_\_\_\_\_ such accusations. **(just)**
49. Free education \_\_\_\_\_ ordinary people to reach positions of power. **(able)**
50. Troops \_\_\_\_\_ the city and began firing rockets at the government buildings. **(circle)**
51. My brother and I decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the money we found.  
**(half)**
52. He was \_\_\_\_\_ with dismissal if he continued to turn up late for work. **(threat)**

*Ex. 14. Complete the text by forming verbs using the word at the end of each line.*

<p>Attempts to communicate in a foreign language can easily (1) _____. I'm always (2) _____ by my attempts to speak Greek. The waiter on Mykonos (3) _____ what I wanted and instead of beetroots brought me mushrooms. I (4) _____ mushrooms intensively but when I asked him to (5) _____ them with beetroots he smiled, went into the kitchen and (6) _____ with a plateful of cucumbers. He also (7) _____ my friendly attitude towards everyone I meet and when I complained that they had (8) _____ the meat, he grinned. To cap it all, I (9) _____ the bill and accused the poor man of (10) _____ me!</p>	<p><b>fire</b>  <b>appoint</b>  <b>understand</b></p> <p><b>like</b>  <b>place</b>  <b>turn</b>  <b>take</b></p> <p><b>cook</b>  <b>read</b>  <b>charge</b></p>
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*Ex. 15. Complete the text by forming verbs using the word at the end of each line.*

<p><i>Practical Computer Skills.</i>          As the name makes clear, this course (1) _____ the practical size of things. If you want to          (2) _____ your knowledge and skills, the course will          (3) _____ you to do just that. Experienced teachers will (4) _____ areas that confuse you. There may be some terminology which you have always (5) _____ . This course will          (6) _____ that this is no longer a problem. The teachers will (7) _____ the technical language and explain certain error messages, so that you know what to do if the same problem (8) _____ in the future. Many people are (9) _____ when applying for jobs as their computer skills let them down. So don't be (10) _____ if you're struggling with your computer – (11) _____ on our course.</p>	<p><b>emphasis</b></p> <p><b>broad</b></p> <p><b>able</b></p> <p><b>clear</b></p> <p><b>understand</b></p> <p><b>sure</b></p> <p><b>simple</b></p> <p><b>rise</b></p> <p><b>advantage</b></p> <p><b>courage</b></p> <p><b>roll</b></p>
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### UNIT 3. THE ADJECTIVE

*Ex. 1. Make adjectives ending in -ful from the nouns in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

<b>-ful</b>	встречается в прилагательных, образованных от именных, а также глагольных основ со значением «обладающий качеством, выраженным основой» ( <i>beautiful</i> )
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1. She managed to stay \_\_\_\_\_ even in the midst of disaster. (**cheer**)
2. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ attempt to persuade people that they would make a large profit. (**deceit**)
3. Thank you for a \_\_\_\_\_ evening. (**delight**)
4. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ way of moving. (**grace**)
5. This group of chemicals is known to be \_\_\_\_\_ to people with asthma. (**harm**)
6. He made several \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions. (**help**)
7. They were \_\_\_\_\_ of a successful agreement. (**hope**)
8. After a long illness, her death came as a \_\_\_\_\_ relief. (**mercy**)
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ injury forced her to withdraw from the game. (**pain**)
10. She is the most \_\_\_\_\_ person in the organization. (**power**)
11. I did not think there was anything \_\_\_\_\_ in what I had done. (**shame**)
12. Mentioning his baldness wasn't very \_\_\_\_\_. (**tact**)
13. She was \_\_\_\_\_ to receive a good report. (**thank**)
14. Thank you for offering me a cup of tea – that is very \_\_\_\_\_ of you. (**thought**)
15. At the time I admired his \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiasm. (**youth**)

*Ex. 2. Make adjectives ending in -able from the words in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

<b>-able</b>	<p>a) встречается в прилагательных, образованных от глагольных основ и основ существительных с активным значением характерного признака, соответствия (<i>suitable, knowledgeable</i>);</p> <p>b) образует прилагательные с пассивным значением от глагольных основ (<i>eatable</i>)</p>
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1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to book early, but not essential. (**advise**)
2. English weather is very \_\_\_\_\_. It is often different from day to day. (**change**)
3. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ mistake. I am very sorry. (**regret**)
4. Is 6.30 a.m. a \_\_\_\_\_ time, or is it too early? (**suit**)
5. He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ boy. You can rely on him. (**depend**)
6. Pack the plates carefully. They are \_\_\_\_\_. (**break**)
7. You will like it. It is a very \_\_\_\_\_ book. (**read**)
8. You can raise the microphone or lower it. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**adjust**)
9. Thank you for a very \_\_\_\_\_ evening. We had a lovely time. (**enjoy**)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ means good enough to be eaten. (**eat**)
11. We will meet at 8 p.m. if you are all \_\_\_\_\_. (**agree**)
12. Fortunately the cancer was \_\_\_\_\_ and he is now well again. (**cure**)
13. This kind of attitude to children is absolutely not \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**accept**)
14. The police did an \_\_\_\_\_ job in keeping the fans calm.  
(**admire**)
15. It was a pleasant hotel but it was not \_\_\_\_\_ with the one we had stayed at the Bahamas. (**compare**)
16. The fire caused \_\_\_\_\_ damage to the building.  
(**consider**)
17. Reducing the size of classes in schools is a \_\_\_\_\_ aim.  
(**desire**)
18. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to wear short skirts at the moment.  
(**fashion**)
19. The villagers were very \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone passed through.  
(**host**)
20. «Do not disturb me again!» she said in an \_\_\_\_\_ voice.  
(**irritate**)
21. The work has been divided into smaller, more \_\_\_\_\_ sections. (**manage**)
22. I have not seen much of them since that \_\_\_\_\_ evening at the Ritz. (**memory**)
23. There has been a \_\_\_\_\_ improvement in her cooking.  
(**notice**)
24. If it was \_\_\_\_\_, we could go on a later train. (**prefer**)
25. Over the years it has developed into a highly \_\_\_\_\_ business. (**profit**)

26. I am sure he will understand – he is a \_\_\_\_\_ man.  
(reason)

27. The Eiffel Tower in Paris is an instantly \_\_\_\_\_ landmark.  
(recognize)

28. Meeting you here in Rome is a \_\_\_\_\_ coincidence.  
(remark)

29. You have got to put the facts into a form that is \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone. (understand)

30. The museum's most \_\_\_\_\_ possessions are two pictures by William Hogarth. (value)

*Ex. 3. Make adjectives ending in -ible from the words in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

<b>-ible</b>	встречается в прилагательных, образованных от глагольных основ со значением характерного признака, качества ( <i>visible</i> )
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1. The lecturer spoke so quietly that he was scarcely \_\_\_\_\_ at the back of the hall. (audio)

2. The story of what had happened to her was barely \_\_\_\_\_.  
(credit)

3. Who is responsible for this \_\_\_\_\_ mess? (terror)

4. We need to send that letter off as soon as \_\_\_\_\_.

(possibility)

5. This software may not be \_\_\_\_\_ with older operating systems. (compatibility)

6. The resort is easily \_\_\_\_\_ by road, rail and air. (access)

7. It's written in clear, \_\_\_\_\_ English. (comprehend)

8. Only the leaves of the plant are \_\_\_\_\_. (eat)

9. Rubber is a \_\_\_\_\_ substance. (flexibility)

10. What's that \_\_\_\_\_ smell? (horror)

11. I think the \_\_\_\_\_ thing to do is phone before you go and ask for directions. (sense)

12. The comet should be \_\_\_\_\_ to the naked eye. (vision)

13. I'd like to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ sofa-bed. (convert)

14. Mike is \_\_\_\_\_ for designing the entire project. (respond)

15. Raw meat is perfectly \_\_\_\_\_, although it can be tough.  
(digest)

*Ex. 4. Make adjectives from the nouns in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

1. I think you showed \_\_\_\_\_ self-control in your answer. **(admire)**
2. It would be \_\_\_\_\_ to take an umbrella. **(sense)**
3. Turn that \_\_\_\_\_ wailing music off and put on \_\_\_\_\_ something. **(dread, cheer)**
4. Our prices are \_\_\_\_\_ with those in other shops. **(compare)**
5. He held me personally \_\_\_\_\_ whenever anything went wrong in the project. **(respond)**
6. He was able to provide the police with some \_\_\_\_\_ information. **(value)**
7. Their refusal to cooperate is completely \_\_\_\_\_, considering the circumstances. **(understand)**
8. There are few \_\_\_\_\_ signs of the illness that kept her in hospital for so long. **(vision)**
9. Surely a diplomatic solution is \_\_\_\_\_ to war. **(prefer)**
10. The old photograph brought back \_\_\_\_\_ memories. **(pain)**
11. Machine-\_\_\_\_\_ passports will permit precise identity-checking. **(read)**
12. Is the strap on this helmet \_\_\_\_\_? **(adjust)**
13. Covent Garden has made some attempt to make opera \_\_\_\_\_ to a wider public. **(access)**
14. A certain amount of caution is \_\_\_\_\_ at this point. **(advise)**
15. His moods are very \_\_\_\_\_. **(change)**
16. That was a \_\_\_\_\_ thing to say! **(horror)**
17. The President is more \_\_\_\_\_ than the Prime Minister. **(power)**
18. I need someone \_\_\_\_\_ to look after the children while I am at work. **(depend)**
19. She has very \_\_\_\_\_ skin. **(youth)**
20. My schedule is quite \_\_\_\_\_ – I could arrange to meet with you any day next week. **(flexibility)**
21. Be \_\_\_\_\_ what you say – he is rather \_\_\_\_\_ today. **(care, irritation)**
22. «Will a J50 donation be enough?» «Yes, that would be quite \_\_\_\_\_.» **(accept)**
23. Many illnesses which once killed are today \_\_\_\_\_. **(cure)**
24. Thank you for phoning when I was ill – it was very \_\_\_\_\_ of you. **(think)**

25. Government targets for increased productivity are described as «tough but \_\_\_\_\_». (**manage**)

26. The family kept their \_\_\_\_\_ secret for years. (**shame**)

27. He's very \_\_\_\_\_ about German literature. (**knowledge**)

28. They haven't produced any \_\_\_\_\_ evidence for convicting him. (**credit**)

29. We spent a most \_\_\_\_\_ evening by the river. (**agree**)

30. He is mentally ill and cannot be held \_\_\_\_\_ for his actions. (**respond**)

*Ex. 5. Make adjectives ending in -ive from the words in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

<b>-ive</b>	встречается в прилагательных, образованных от глагольных основ со значением характерного признака, качества ( <i>active, demonstrative</i> )
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1. If I criticize him he gets \_\_\_\_\_ and starts shouting. (**aggression**)

2. The new policy is aimed at developing \_\_\_\_\_ energy sources. (**alter**)

3. She criticized my writing but in a way that was very \_\_\_\_\_. (**construct**)

4. These are purely \_\_\_\_\_ weapons not designed for attack. (**defend**)

5. He told some really \_\_\_\_\_ racist jokes. (**offend**)

6. Modern weapons have an extremely high \_\_\_\_\_ force. (**destroy**)

7. We had a very \_\_\_\_\_ meeting – we sorted out a lot of problems. (**produce**)

8. The firm needs strong \_\_\_\_\_ management if it is to survive the crisis. (**decide**)

9. How will such a small firm survive in the \_\_\_\_\_ world of business? (**compete**)

10. They had very \_\_\_\_\_ children. (**attract**)

11. He was very \_\_\_\_\_ of all I had done for him. (**appreciate**)

12. His appearance is \_\_\_\_\_. He's older than he looks. (**deceive**)

13. His lecture was very \_\_\_\_\_. We learnt a lot. (**inform**)

14. She is very \_\_\_\_\_. She paints, makes sculpture and designs textiles. **(create)**

15. You need to be more \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in your approach. **(flexibility, imagination)**

16. She was very \_\_\_\_\_. She told me all about herself and her family. **(talk)**

17. Firemen wear \_\_\_\_\_ clothing, otherwise they would get burnt. **(protect)**

18. Graduates have to fight for jobs in a highly \_\_\_\_\_ market. **(compete)**

19. \_\_\_\_\_ research has been done into this disease. **(extend)**

*Ex. 6. Make adjectives ending in -ish from the words in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

<b>-ish</b>	<p>a) выделяется в прилагательных, образованных от имен существительных, являющихся названиями страны, расы, национальности (<i>British, Polish</i>);</p> <p>b) образует от основ существительных прилагательные со значением характерного признака, иногда с оттенком отрицательной оценки (<i>bookish, mannish</i>);</p> <p>c) образует прилагательные от основ прилагательных со значением неполной степени качества (<i>reddish</i>);</p> <p>d) образует от основ слов, обозначающих время, прилагательные со значением «около» (<i>eightish</i>)</p>
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1. She had her hair cut in a \_\_\_\_\_ style. **(boy)**

2. He wasn't enjoying the occasion so he thought he would spoil it for everyone else – it was very \_\_\_\_\_ of him. **(child)**

3. She was afraid that she would look \_\_\_\_\_ if she refused. **(fool)**

4. His eyelashes were long and \_\_\_\_\_. **(girl)**

5. His attitude showed a \_\_\_\_\_ disregard for others. **(self)**

6. She gave me a \_\_\_\_\_ smile and apologized. **(sheep)**

7. The leaves vary from \_\_\_\_\_ – green to dark green. **(yellow)**

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ contingent sang loudest at the show. **(Ireland)**

9. «Is she old?» «\_\_\_\_\_ – late sixties maybe.» **(old)**

10. I met some \_\_\_\_\_ people yesterday. **(Spain)**

**Ex. 7.** Make adjectives ending in **-ant/-ent** from the words in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.

<b>-ant/ -ent</b>	встречается в прилагательных, образованных преимущественно от основ имен существительных ( <i>ob-servant, existent</i> )
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1. I found him \_\_\_\_\_ and rude. (**arrogance**)
2. She wrote an \_\_\_\_\_ letter to the paper complaining about the council's action. (**indignation**)
3. She could hear the \_\_\_\_\_ sound of fireworks exploding. (**distance**)
4. To keep the company alive, half the workforce is being made \_\_\_\_\_. (**redundancy**)
5. Unemployment will be a \_\_\_\_\_ issue at the next election. (**dominance**)
6. This type of account offers you \_\_\_\_\_ access to your money. (**instance**)
7. Education should be \_\_\_\_\_ to the child's needs. (**relevance**)
8. Many parents feel \_\_\_\_\_ to talk openly with their children. (**reluctance**)
9. There has been a \_\_\_\_\_ increase in the number of women students in recent years. (**significance**)
10. On the continent people are more \_\_\_\_\_ of children in public places. (**tolerance**)
11. It seemed as though the whole city had turned out for their team's \_\_\_\_\_ homecoming. (**triumph**)
12. The hospital has no \_\_\_\_\_ beds. (**vacancy**)
13. Many teenagers are surprisingly \_\_\_\_\_ about current politics. (**ignorance**)
14. There is \_\_\_\_\_ evidence that cars have a harmful effect on the environment. (**abundance**)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ walkers may see red deer along this stretch of the road. (**observe**)
16. Whether I go to university or not is \_\_\_\_\_ on what exam grades I get. (**depend**)
17. The teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ that the school is not to blame for the situation. (**insist**)

18. Symptoms of the illness include a high temperature and a \_\_\_\_\_ dry cough. **(persist)**
19. Dinner will be ready in half an hour – just be \_\_\_\_\_!  
**(patience)**
20. Students are expected to be quiet and \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom. **(obedience)**

*Ex. 8. Make adjectives from the nouns in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

1. He is currently the best \_\_\_\_\_ player on the team.  
**(defend)**
2. This programme contains language that some viewers might find \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(offend)**
3. The opposition parties have so far failed to set out an \_\_\_\_\_ strategy. **(alter)**
4. Contrary to expectations, the film was an \_\_\_\_\_ success.  
**(instance)**
5. I need someone \_\_\_\_\_ to look after the children while I am at work. **(dependence)**
6. New technology often makes old skills and even whole communities \_\_\_\_\_. **(redundancy)**
7. Acting is very \_\_\_\_\_ – you have got to really push yourself if you want to succeed. **(compete)**
8. At some point in the \_\_\_\_\_ future I would like to have my own house. **(distance)**
9. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of them to pay so much. **(fool)**
10. I am sorry but your personal wishes are not \_\_\_\_\_ in this case. **(relevance)**
11. Even as an old man he retained his \_\_\_\_\_ charm. **(boy)**
12. We had a very \_\_\_\_\_ meeting – I felt we sorted out a lot of problems. **(produce)**
13. I worry about the \_\_\_\_\_ effect that violent films may have on children. **(destruct)**
14. I am very \_\_\_\_\_ of all the support you have given me.  
**(appreciate)**
15. He is \_\_\_\_\_, with fair hair and glasses. **(tall)**
16. Whether I go to university or not is \_\_\_\_\_ on what exam grades I get. **(dependence)**
17. He became very \_\_\_\_\_ when it was suggested he had made a mistake. **(indignation)**

18. She made a \_\_\_\_\_ return to the stage after several years working in television. **(triumph)**

19. This is an interesting and highly \_\_\_\_\_ book. **(information)**

20. The fire caused \_\_\_\_\_ damage. **(extend)**

21. Nicky has got \_\_\_\_\_-blond hair. **(red)**

22. Harry's courage during his illness was \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone. **(evidence)**

23. She persuaded her \_\_\_\_\_ husband to take a trip to Florida with her. **(reluctance)**

24. It is easy to be too \_\_\_\_\_ towards your children. **(protect)**

25. Cheap consumer goods are \_\_\_\_\_ in this part of the world. **(abundance)**

*Ex. 9. In each space below put an adjective ending in -ous made from the noun in brackets.*

<b>-ous</b>	выделяется в прилагательных, имеющих значение обладающий в полной мере качеством, обозначенным основой ( <i>mountainous, dangerous</i> )
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1. a \_\_\_\_\_ plant (*poison*)
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ organisation (*religion*)
3. a \_\_\_\_\_ soldier (*courage*)
4. an \_\_\_\_\_ journey (*adventure*)
5. a \_\_\_\_\_ earthquake (*disaster*)
6. a \_\_\_\_\_ movement (*nerve*)
7. a \_\_\_\_\_ film star (*fame*)
8. a \_\_\_\_\_ country (*mountain*)
9. a \_\_\_\_\_ student (*industry*)
10. a \_\_\_\_\_ story (*humour*)
11. an \_\_\_\_\_ disease (*infection*)
12. a \_\_\_\_\_ escape (*miracle*)
13. a \_\_\_\_\_ disappearance (*mystery*)
14. a \_\_\_\_\_ machine (*danger*)
15. a \_\_\_\_\_ army (*victory*)
16. an \_\_\_\_\_ politician (*ambition*)
17. a \_\_\_\_\_ person (*suspicion*)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ results (*marvel*)

19. a \_\_\_\_\_ driver. (*caution*)
20. a \_\_\_\_\_ sunset (*glory*)
21. an \_\_\_\_\_ friend (*envy*)
22. \_\_\_\_\_ occasions (*number*)
23. a \_\_\_\_\_ hotel (*luxury*)

**Ex. 10.** In each space below put an adjective ending in **-ary** or **-ular** made from the noun in brackets.

<b>-ary</b>	встречаются в относительных прилагательных
<b>-ular</b>	литературно-книжной лексики ( <i>exemplary, fragmentary, molecular</i> )

1. the \_\_\_\_\_ way (*custom*)
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ code (*discipline*)
3. an \_\_\_\_\_ figure (*imagination*)
4. a \_\_\_\_\_ hero (*legend*)
5. a \_\_\_\_\_ session (*parliament*)
6. a \_\_\_\_\_ school (*second*)
7. a \_\_\_\_\_ pension (*supplement*)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ references (*compliment*)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ subscription (*volunteer*)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ structures (*cell*)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ effort (*muscle*)
12. a \_\_\_\_\_ verb (*single*)
13. an \_\_\_\_\_ face (*angle*)
14. a \_\_\_\_\_ hole (*circle*)
15. a \_\_\_\_\_ garden (*rectangle*)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ in shape (*triangle*)
17. a \_\_\_\_\_ view (*spectacle*)
18. a \_\_\_\_\_ level (*molecule*)

**Ex. 11.** Make an adjective from the word in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.

1. I did not find any of the characters in the film \_\_\_\_\_ (**believe**).
2. He has done a \_\_\_\_\_ job of the decorating the hall for the wedding. (**marvel**)

3. Vitamin deficiency results in a defect in \_\_\_\_\_ function.  
**(cell)**

4. We have a strong team and a \_\_\_\_\_ chance of winning the game. **(reason)**

5. The lower tax rate is particularly \_\_\_\_\_ to poorer families.  
**(advantage)**

6. We must find a compromise that is \_\_\_\_\_ to both sides of the party. **(agree)**

7. Have you got anything \_\_\_\_\_ in your bag? **(break)**

8. She has some \_\_\_\_\_ expansion plans for her business.  
**(ambition)**

9. He was shorter and more \_\_\_\_\_ than his father. **(muscle)**

10. I was \_\_\_\_\_ that the meeting didn't last long, because I had a train to catch. **(thank)**

11. Some people are \_\_\_\_\_ about spilling salt on the table.

**(superstition)**

12. I made \_\_\_\_\_ use of my time mixing with a lot of different people and practising my Spanish. **(profit)**

13. I saw my sister's \_\_\_\_\_ face at the window. **(anxiety)**

14. He was \_\_\_\_\_ about the outcome of the meeting. **(hope)**

15. At the \_\_\_\_\_ hour the doctor knocked at my door.

**(custom)**

16. It is very easy to become \_\_\_\_\_ on sleeping pills.

**(depend)**

17. I found him at an \_\_\_\_\_ desk in a room full of busy-looking journalists. **(angle)**

18. He had no \_\_\_\_\_ problems in his class. **(discipline)**

19. There is a \_\_\_\_\_-looking van parked at the end of the road. **(suspicion)**

20. Attendance at the parade was \_\_\_\_\_. **(volunteer)**

21. He saw a large \_\_\_\_\_ pool of very clear water. **(circle)**

22. Everyone was \_\_\_\_\_ about our costumes at the fancy ball. **(compliment)**

23. I was late and he was \_\_\_\_\_ with me. **(fury)**

24. You may be able to get \_\_\_\_\_ benefit while you are looking for work. **(supplement)**

25. We came across a sort of trench, \_\_\_\_\_ in shape.

**(rectangle)**

26. I was \_\_\_\_\_ to know what would happen next. **(curiosity)**

27. He's not afraid to take action. He's very \_\_\_\_\_. **(decide)**

28. Appearances can often be \_\_\_\_\_ and things are not always what they seem to be. (**deceive**)

29. The factory has been more \_\_\_\_\_ since we bought new automatic machines. (**produce**)

*Ex. 12. Make adjectives ending in -less from the nouns in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

<b>-less</b>	a) образует от основ существительных имена прилагательные со значением «не имеющий или лишенный того, что обозначает основа» ( <i>endless, windowless</i> ); b) встречается в именах прилагательных, образованных от глагольных основ, указывает на невозможность совершения действия, обозначенного основой ( <i>cureless, countless</i> )
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1. Couples who are \_\_\_\_\_ can feel excluded from the rest of society. (**child**)

2. When you watch her dance it looks so \_\_\_\_\_. (**effort**)

3. We used to have \_\_\_\_\_ arguments about politics. (**end**)

4. Accommodation needs to be found for thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ families. (**home**)

5. Ozone is fairly \_\_\_\_\_ to people, but it hurts plants. (**harm**)

6. I am \_\_\_\_\_ at cooking. (**hope**)

7. The leaflet was of no use to us as it was full of \_\_\_\_\_ information. (**meaning**)

8. He lay \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground as if he was dead. (**motion**)

9. The journalist insisted that the source of his information should remain \_\_\_\_\_. (**name**)

10. The police seem to be \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent these attacks. (**power**)

11. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ type – he never stays in one place for long. (**rest**)

12. She was \_\_\_\_\_ with indignation. (**speech**)

13. It was rather \_\_\_\_\_ to invite his ex-girlfriend. (**tact**)

14. She is not unkind – she is just a little \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes. (**thought**)

15. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to speculate without more information. (**use**)

**Ex. 13.** Make adjectives ending in **-(l)y** from the nouns in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.

<b>-(l)y</b>	<p>a) образует прилагательные от основ существительных со значением «имеющий качества того, что выражено основой» (<i>dirty, noisy</i>);</p> <p>b) образует прилагательные от глаголов со значением «склонный, расположенный к чему-либо» (<i>shaky</i>)</p>
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1. It has been dry for two weeks, but I think next weekend will be \_\_\_\_\_ . (**rain**)
2. We found a nice \_\_\_\_\_ place by the river for our picnic. (**grass**)
3. Julia will help you. She is a very pleasant, \_\_\_\_\_ girl. (**friend**)
4. The water of the lake was rather \_\_\_\_\_, like sea-water. (**salt**)
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ figure in white suddenly appeared before us. (**ghost**)
6. He makes \_\_\_\_\_ visits to his firm's head office in Paris, usually in April. (**year**)
7. *The Time* is an American \_\_\_\_\_ news magazine. (**week**)
8. He stared at me from under his \_\_\_\_\_ eyebrows. (**bush**)
9. Heaps of \_\_\_\_\_ books lay on the floor. (**dust**)
10. Do not wear these \_\_\_\_\_ boots inside! (**mud**)
11. This caffè is too \_\_\_\_\_ for me – I am starting to have a sore throat. (**smoke**)
12. I feel hot and \_\_\_\_\_ after my game in tennis. (**thirst**)
13. Two points in this report are especially \_\_\_\_\_ of notice. (**worth**)
14. We had a very \_\_\_\_\_ winter last year. (**snow**)
15. It was a rather \_\_\_\_\_ purchase. (**cost**)
16. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ attack on a defenceless man. (**coward**)
17. He gave her a \_\_\_\_\_ kiss on the cheek. (**brother**)
18. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ book containing a serious detailed study of the subject. (**scholar**)

**Ex. 14.** Make adjectives from the words in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.

1. My hotel room was small, \_\_\_\_\_ and uncomfortable. (**air**)

2. It was a long and \_\_\_\_\_ battle and many men were killed.  
**(blood)**

3. The villagers are \_\_\_\_\_ against the armed invaders.  
**(power)**

4. The news left us \_\_\_\_\_. **(speech)**

5. She said that her life seemed \_\_\_\_\_ after her children left home. **(aim)**

6. She led an \_\_\_\_\_ life. **(adventure)**

7. The ending to the film was just so \_\_\_\_\_. **(predict)**

8. We drove along the \_\_\_\_\_ road. **(dust)**

9. She was young and pretty, with a \_\_\_\_\_ reputation. **(spot)**

10. It was \_\_\_\_\_ not to phone and say you'd be late.  
**(thought)**

11. Without fuel, the vehicles will become \_\_\_\_\_ for moving supplies. **(use)**

12. In the next game they will face the \_\_\_\_\_ Redskins.

**(might)**

13. His enormous appetite is \_\_\_\_\_ in the family. **(legend)**

14. He seems to think that I have an \_\_\_\_\_ supply of money.

**(end)**

15. Peter might look a bit fierce, but actually he is fairly \_\_\_\_\_

**(harm).**

16. She spent a \_\_\_\_\_ night, tossing and turning. **(rest)**

17. The sitting-room has been painted in \_\_\_\_\_ browns and greens. **(mud)**

18. You feel so \_\_\_\_\_ because there is nothing you can do to make the child better. **(help)**

19. She was depressed and felt totally \_\_\_\_\_ about the future.

**(hope)**

20. His \_\_\_\_\_ body lay on the floor. **(life)**

21. Every year she makes a large donation to a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.

**(worth)**

22. He has been a \_\_\_\_\_ critic of the president. **(persist)**

23. In my village, it is \_\_\_\_\_ for a girl to take her mother's name. **(custom)**

24. One boy, who will remain \_\_\_\_\_, has been late every day this week. **(name)**

25. You are absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ – can't you even go to the shops without getting lost! **(use)**

**Ex. 15.** In each space below put an adjective ending in **-al** **-ial**/**-ual** made from the noun in brackets after the phrase.

<b>-al/ -ial/ -ual</b>	встречается в относительных прилагательных, образованных от основ существительных ( <i>national, racial, intellectual</i> )
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1. Reports suggest that 11 soldiers were killed by \_\_\_\_\_ fire from their own side. (**accident**)

2. There will be an extra charge for any \_\_\_\_\_ passengers. (**addition**)

3. Reducing the size of classes may improve \_\_\_\_\_ standards. (**education**)

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ area has only private houses, not offices and factories. (**resident**)

5. I play the \_\_\_\_\_ game of football. (**occasion**)

6. People are becoming far more aware of \_\_\_\_\_ issues. (**environment**)

7. I like detective stories and romances – nothing too \_\_\_\_\_. (**intellect**)

8. Some of the more \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese newspapers have given a lot of coverage to the scandal. (**sensation**)

9. This report gives a \_\_\_\_\_ picture of the company's finances. (**globe**)

10. The Swedes regard \_\_\_\_\_ training as a part of a youngster's education. (**vocation**)

**Ex. 16.** In each space below put an adjective ending in **-ic** made from the noun in brackets after the phrase.

<b>-ic</b>	образует от основ существительных прилагательные книжного и терминологического характера, указывающие а) на состав, структуру чего-либо ( <i>alcoholic</i> ); б) на отношение к чему-либо ( <i>artistic</i> )
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1. Whisky of course is an \_\_\_\_\_ drink. (**alcohol**)

2. She paints and draws. She is very \_\_\_\_\_. (**art**)

3. Sweden and Brazil have different weather. They are in different \_\_\_\_\_ zones. (**climate**)
4. They have free elections. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ country. (**democracy**)
5. I feel very fit and \_\_\_\_\_ today. (**energy**)
6. She bought a camera and other \_\_\_\_\_ equipment. (**photography**)
7. She likes Physics, Chemistry and other \_\_\_\_\_ subjects. (**science**)
8. He was very patient and \_\_\_\_\_ when I told him my problem. (**sympathy**)
9. She has a very imaginative, \_\_\_\_\_ style of writing. (**poetry**)
10. The big doors suddenly opened and he entered. It was very \_\_\_\_\_. (**drama**)
11. The country has been in a very poor \_\_\_\_\_ state ever since the decline of its two major industries. (**economy**)
12. In a \_\_\_\_\_ vote, the Church of England decided to allow women to become priests. (**history**)
13. Have you ever read Fielding's \_\_\_\_\_ novel 'Tom Jones'? (**class**)

*Ex. 17. Make adjectives ending in -ical from the following nouns, making any necessary spelling changes.*

<b>-ical</b>	<p>встречается в составе прилагательных, образованных с помощью суффикса – от основ</p> <p>a) существительных на –ic (<i>musical</i>);</p> <p>b) прилагательных, часто с различием в значении (<i>economic – economical</i>)</p>
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1. He speaks Spanish fluently but with some \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes. (**grammar**)
2. The index at the back of a book is in \_\_\_\_\_ order. (**alphabet**)
3. I never go to concerts. I'm not at all \_\_\_\_\_. (**music**)
4. He's very \_\_\_\_\_. He can make and repair almost anything. (**practice**)
5. She could make a lot of money in films, but she is more interested in a \_\_\_\_\_ career. (**theatre**)

6. He's interested in \_\_\_\_\_ affairs. He might enter Parliament. **(politics)**

7. Physically he was unhurt, but he suffered \_\_\_\_\_ damage. **(psychology)**

8. He treated her injury although he had no \_\_\_\_\_ qualifications. **(medicine)**

9. The doctors say her condition is now \_\_\_\_\_. **(crisis)**

10. She wants a \_\_\_\_\_ job. She has always liked office work. **(clerk)**

11. Many important \_\_\_\_\_ documents were destroyed when the library was bombed. **(history)**

12. What's the most \_\_\_\_\_ way of heating this building? **(economy)**

13. Tell me the truth – do I look \_\_\_\_\_ in this hat? **(comic)**

14. In \_\_\_\_\_ Greek theatre, actors wore masks to represent the characters they played. **(classic)**

15. The family all play instruments – they are all very \_\_\_\_\_. **(music)**

*Ex. 18. In each space below put an adjective made from the word in brackets after the phrase.*

1. a \_\_\_\_\_ dress (*fashion*)
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ athlete (*muscle*)
3. a \_\_\_\_\_ army (*triumph*)
4. a \_\_\_\_\_ painting (*value*)
5. a \_\_\_\_\_ room (*space*)
6. a \_\_\_\_\_ worker (*skill*)
7. a \_\_\_\_\_ table (*circle*)
8. a \_\_\_\_\_ attempt (*success*)
9. a \_\_\_\_\_ shape (*triangle*)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ advice (*parent*)
11. a \_\_\_\_\_ place (*peace*)
12. a \_\_\_\_\_ day (*memory*)
13. a \_\_\_\_\_ chair (*comfort*)
14. a \_\_\_\_\_ person (*knowledge*)
15. a \_\_\_\_\_ campaign (*president*)
16. a \_\_\_\_\_ business (*profit*)
17. a \_\_\_\_\_ ancestor (*distance*)
18. an \_\_\_\_\_ car (*economy*)
19. an \_\_\_\_\_ police officer (*observe*)

20. a \_\_\_\_\_ cake (*stick*)
21. an \_\_\_\_\_ dog (*obey*)
22. \_\_\_\_\_ nuclear war (*accident*)
23. an \_\_\_\_\_ film (*educate*)
24. a \_\_\_\_\_ effect (*destroy*)
25. a \_\_\_\_\_ student (*create*)
26. \_\_\_\_\_ explanation (*believe*)
27. a \_\_\_\_\_ smell (*persist*)
28. a \_\_\_\_\_ person (*decide*)
29. \_\_\_\_\_ evidence (*statistics*)
30. \_\_\_\_\_ effects (*benefit*)

**Ex. 19.** Make adjectives from the words in brackets, making any necessary changes in spelling.

1. Parents gave the school \_\_\_\_\_ support in its case for getting its facilities improved. (**value**)

2. Many children develop fears of \_\_\_\_\_ dangers. (**imagine**)

3. He was adopted as a Liberal \_\_\_\_\_ candidate. (**parliament**)

4. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ row last night. (**fury**)

5. The names are published in \_\_\_\_\_ order. (**alphabet**)

6. He has the \_\_\_\_\_ cigar after dinner. (**occasion**)

7. His friends are all \_\_\_\_\_ – they are painters, musicians and writers. (**art**)

8. He filled the \_\_\_\_\_ silences with \_\_\_\_\_ anecdotes. (**frequency, comic**)

9. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of her to challenge the managing director's decision. (**courage**)

10. Babies are \_\_\_\_\_ about everything around them. (**curiosity**)

11. There is increasing demand for cars which are more \_\_\_\_\_ on fuel. (**economy**)

12. The drought has made farmers \_\_\_\_\_ about the harvest. (**anxiety**)

13. Both drivers are in a \_\_\_\_\_ condition after the 120mph crash. (**crisis**)

14. Both exams are taken after five years of \_\_\_\_\_ education. (**second**)

15. He was a truly \_\_\_\_\_ storyteller. (**marvel**)

16. Some parts of the world seem to be experiencing \_\_\_\_\_ changes. **(climate)**

17. He smiled a friendly, slightly \_\_\_\_\_ smile. **(irony)**

18. It was a splendid Victorian building \_\_\_\_\_ in shape. **(rectangle)**

19. The most \_\_\_\_\_ of these extraordinary fossils can be seen in the museum. **(spectacle)**

20. We watched scenes of the \_\_\_\_\_ rescue on the news. **(drama)**

21. She specializes in \_\_\_\_\_ novels set in eighteenth-century England. **(history)**

22. There were some \_\_\_\_\_ characters hanging around outside. **(suspicion)**

23. The plane appeared to have crashed because of a \_\_\_\_\_ problem. **(mechanic)**

24. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ form of 'media'? **(single)**

25. She seems to have spent all her life studying in \_\_\_\_\_ establishments. **(education)**

26. The advantages of this system are too \_\_\_\_\_ to mention. **(number)**

27. The government's \_\_\_\_\_ policies have led us into the worst recession for years. **(economy)**

28. He is a Nobel Prize winner in the field of \_\_\_\_\_ biology. **(molecule)**

29. She is an actress whose inner life has remained \_\_\_\_\_, despite the many interviews she has given. **(mystery)**

30. The story is written in richly \_\_\_\_\_ language. **(poetry)**

*Ex. 20. Make adjectives using the negative prefixes **il-**, **im-**, **ir-**.*

<b>il-</b> , <b>im-</b> , <b>ir-</b>	выделяется в прилагательных, имеет отрицательное значение
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1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car that is not insured. **(legal)**

2. They know nothing and they read nothing – they are completely \_\_\_\_\_. **(literate)**

3. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ statement, because if one part is true, the other must be false. (**logical**)

4. She is rather \_\_\_\_\_ for her age, don't you think? (**mature**)

5. She sat \_\_\_\_\_, wondering what to do next. (**mobile**)

6. He makes these \_\_\_\_\_ statements of his own brilliance. (**modest**)

7. The Greek gods were \_\_\_\_\_ and so couldn't die. (**mortal**)

8. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to cheat someone of their money. (**moral**)

9. By Friday afternoon, I am usually quite \_\_\_\_\_ for the weekend to begin. (**patient**)

10. We are living in an \_\_\_\_\_ world, aren't we? (**perfect**)

11. It is considered \_\_\_\_\_ to ask a person how much they earn. (**polite**)

12. Silk clothes are so \_\_\_\_\_ as you can't put them in the washing machine. (**practical**)

13. These documents are \_\_\_\_\_ to the present investigation. (**relevant**)

14. She gave me one of those \_\_\_\_\_ smiles and I had to agree. (**resistible**)

15. It would be \_\_\_\_\_ to ignore those warnings. (**responsible**)

*Ex. 21. Make adjectives using the negative prefix in-.*

<b>in-</b>	a) выделяется в прилагательных, имеет отрицательное значение ( <i>inaudible</i> ); b) выделяется в прилагательных, обозначает отсутствие какого-либо качества ( <i>incapable</i> )
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1. Your estimate of the cost of the project has turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_. (**accurate**)

2. It is bad for your health to be physically \_\_\_\_\_. (**active**)

3. He has been totally \_\_\_\_\_ to the needs of his own children (**attentive**)

4. The noise of the machinery made her voice \_\_\_\_\_. (**audible**)

5. Brian is far too \_\_\_\_\_ to be put in charge of the factory. (**competent**)

6. Our neighbours are very \_\_\_\_\_ – they are always playing loud music at night. (**considerate**)
7. It is a very \_\_\_\_\_ place to hold a meeting. (**convenient**)
8. This answer is \_\_\_\_\_, which means you lose a point. (**correct**)
9. It seems \_\_\_\_\_ that no-one foresaw the crisis. (**credible**)
10. Parkinson's disease is an \_\_\_\_\_ disease of the nervous system. (**curable**)
11. She said that he had made an \_\_\_\_\_ proposal to her. (**decent**)
12. He is thought to be an \_\_\_\_\_ leader. (**decisive**)
13. The project has been postponed for an \_\_\_\_\_ period of time. (**definite**)
14. They made an \_\_\_\_\_ attempts to get the rules changed. (**effective**)
15. The scheme is popular and \_\_\_\_\_ to administer. (**expensive**)
16. Petrol is a highly \_\_\_\_\_ liquid. (**flammable**)
17. The two groups have agreed to hold an \_\_\_\_\_ meeting. (**formal**)
18. When we were children, Jane and I were \_\_\_\_\_. (**separable**)
19. I find her whole manner totally \_\_\_\_\_. (**sincere**)
20. Most spider weave webs that are almost \_\_\_\_\_. (**visible**)

*Ex. 22. Use the prefixes in each space in the phrases below to make the words sound opposite in meaning.*

1. an \_\_\_ *resistible* temptation
2. an \_\_\_ *possible* plan
3. an \_\_\_ *legal* business deal
4. an \_\_\_ *accurate* calculation
5. an \_\_\_ *mature* young man
6. an \_\_\_ *moral* action
7. an \_\_\_ *convenient* arrangement
8. an \_\_\_ *logical* answer
9. an \_\_\_ *responsible* boy
10. an \_\_\_ *patient* motorist
11. an \_\_\_ *secure* feeling
12. an \_\_\_ *relevant* question
13. an \_\_\_ *polite* letter

14. an \_\_\_ *literate* person
15. \_\_\_ *frequent* buses
16. \_\_\_ *legible* handwriting
17. an \_\_\_ *curable* illness
18. \_\_\_ *regular* train service
19. an \_\_\_ *dependent* country
20. \_\_\_ *formal* clothes
21. an \_\_\_ *replaceable* work of art
22. an \_\_\_ *expensive* present
23. an \_\_\_ *different* person

**Ex. 23.** Make adjectives using the negative prefix **un-**.

1. The unions have described the latest pay offer as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**accept**)
2. He was \_\_\_\_\_ that the police were watching him. (**aware**)
3. It was a very beautiful country but I found the heat \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**bear**)
4. She eats an \_\_\_\_\_ amount of food and yet she is really thin. (**believe**)
5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ whether to go to Australia or not. (**certain**)
6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ what really happened that night. (**clear**)
7. She felt slightly \_\_\_\_\_, meeting him for the first time.  
(**comfortable**)
8. She is a woman of \_\_\_\_\_ kindness and gentleness.  
(**common**)
9. A stone hit him on the head and knocked him \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**conscious**)
10. I will never work with anyone so rude and \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
(**cooperative**)
11. Words like 'electricity', 'milk', 'love' are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**countable**)
12. Until women are paid as much as men they will be competing on \_\_\_\_\_ terms. (**equal**)
13. He was \_\_\_\_\_ enough to get a cold. (**luck**)
14. I feel a bit \_\_\_\_\_ about asking her to do me such a favour. (**easy**)
15. I found a lot of violence in the film totally \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**necessary**)
16. The weather here can be a bit \_\_\_\_\_. (**predict**)

17. Wearing an \_\_\_\_\_ blouse and old-fashioned skirt, Lisa looked older than she was. (**attract**)

18. I knew I was \_\_\_\_\_ to Tom and should apologize. (**fair**)

19. The voice on the phone sounded \_\_\_\_\_. (**familiar**)

20. Do not throw away \_\_\_\_\_ clothes, give them to a charity shop. (**fashion**)

21. I realized how much \_\_\_\_\_ I was when I tried to run up the stairs. (**fit**)

22. I hated the film – the characters were completely \_\_\_\_\_ and the acting was terrible. (**realistic**)

23. The government is more \_\_\_\_\_ now than it has been for years. (**popular**)

24. My old car is getting so \_\_\_\_\_, I think it is time I bought a new one. (**rely**)

25. It was a most \_\_\_\_\_ meeting, not a single decision was made. (**satisfy**)

*Ex. 24. In each space below put an adjective made from the word in brackets.*

1. The organization launched a campaign to stop the \_\_\_\_\_ sale of cigarettes to children under 16. (**legal**)

2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to address people by their first names at these formal events. (**correct**)

3. Their estimate of the cost of the project was extremely \_\_\_\_\_. (**accurate**)

4. The governor has denied making \_\_\_\_\_ use of state money. (**proper**)

5. His casual behaviour was wholly \_\_\_\_\_ for such a formal occasion. (**appropriate**)

6. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ tax, because the poor will pay relatively more. (**moral**)

7. He seems \_\_\_\_\_ of walking past a music shop without going in and buying another CD. (**capable**)

8. People are increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ for change in this country. (**patient**)

9. I explained as well as I was able, given my own \_\_\_\_\_ understanding of the situation. (**perfect**)

10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to point at people. (**polite**)

11. It will be very \_\_\_\_\_ for me to have no car. (**convenient**)

12. He has described the government as corrupt and \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(competent)**
13. The decision was based on \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_  
 information. **(complete, accurate)**
14. I love high heels but they are rather \_\_\_\_\_. **(practical)**
15. It is highly \_\_\_\_\_ that Norris will agree. **(probable)**
16. You know as well as I do that you are being \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(reasonable)**
17. Her films had an \_\_\_\_\_ effect on a generation of  
 Americans. **(measure)**

*Ex. 25. In each space below put an adjective made from the word in brackets.*

1. an \_\_\_\_\_ letter (*affection*)
2. a \_\_\_\_\_ embrace (*passion*)
3. an \_\_\_\_\_ boy (*obstinacy*)
4. a \_\_\_\_\_ state (*socialism*)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ interests (*literature*)
6. an \_\_\_\_\_ neighbour (*quarrel*)
7. a \_\_\_\_\_ child (*trouble*)
8. a \_\_\_\_\_ habit (*tire*)
9. a \_\_\_\_\_ noise (*bother*)
10. a \_\_\_\_\_ friend (*trust*)
11. a \_\_\_\_\_ tone (*business*)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour (*lady*)
13. a \_\_\_\_\_ village (*picture*)
14. a \_\_\_\_\_ statement (*contradict*)
15. an \_\_\_\_\_ course (*introduce*)
16. an \_\_\_\_\_ leaflet (*explain*)
17. a \_\_\_\_\_ fish (*slip*)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ population (*civil*)
19. a \_\_\_\_\_ house (*suburb*)
20. a \_\_\_\_\_ system of government (*republic*)
21. a \_\_\_\_\_ body (*die*)
22. a \_\_\_\_\_ ankle (*swell*)
23. a \_\_\_\_\_ child (*spoil*)
24. \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables (*rot*)
25. \_\_\_\_\_ treasure (*sink*)
26. \_\_\_\_\_ fruit (*forbid*)
27. \_\_\_\_\_ treasure (*hide*)

**Ex. 26.** Complete the conversation using a word ending in **-ing** or **-ed**.

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (**surprise**) how warm it is for March. – Yes, all this sunshine is quite \_\_\_\_\_ (**surprise**).

2. I am not fit. I was pretty \_\_\_\_\_ (**tire**) after climbing the mountains. – Yes. I think everyone felt \_\_\_\_\_ (**tire**).

3. I think I need to relax. – Well, lying by the pool can be \_\_\_\_\_ (**relax**).

4. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (**annoy**) to lose the ticket. – You looked \_\_\_\_\_ (**annoy**) when you had to buy another one.

5. The cabaret was \_\_\_\_\_ (**amuse**). – Claire was certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (**amuse**). She couldn't stop laughing.

6. The museum was quite \_\_\_\_\_ (**interest**), wasn't it? – It was OK. I was quite \_\_\_\_\_ (**interest**) in those old maps.

7. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (**fascinate**) by these old photos. – I always find it \_\_\_\_\_ (**fascinate**) to see what people looked like as children.

8. Was it a big thrill meeting Tom Hanks? – You bet. It was just about the most \_\_\_\_\_ (**thrill**) moment of my life.

9. You look \_\_\_\_\_ (**exhaust**) you should go to bed. – Driving down from Scotland was pretty \_\_\_\_\_ (**exhaust**).

**Ex. 27.** Complete the following sentences with the correct **-ed** or **-ing** adjectives, using the verbs from the list: **interest, relax, surprise, confuse, amuse, embarrass, frighten, depress, irritate**.

1. The instructions in the exam paper were very complicated and left the students feeling totally \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I don't find horror films at all \_\_\_\_\_ – in fact, I find them quite funny.

3. Would you be \_\_\_\_\_ in coming to the theatre this evening? I have a spare ticket.

4. Can't you fix that dripping tap? It is getting on my nerves – it is really \_\_\_\_\_.

5. I did not expect to see Peter at the party. I was really \_\_\_\_\_ to see him there.

6. He has had a lot of bad news recently and is feeling a bit \_\_\_\_\_. Let's go and cheer him up.

7. I find it \_\_\_\_\_ to lie on the sofa and listen to music after a hard day's work.

8. I was told the film was really good but I felt utterly \_\_\_\_\_ by it.
9. I get really \_\_\_\_\_ when people throw rubbish down in the streets. It makes me furious.
10. If I said anything as stupid as he did in front of a thousand people, I'd really be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex. 28.** Use the suffixes in the table below to make adjectives from the noun.

	<b>-ful</b>	<b>-less</b>	<b>-y</b>	<b>-ly</b>	<b>-ish</b>
<i>use</i>					
<i>wonder</i>					
<i>breath</i>					
<i>sleep</i>					
<i>friend</i>					
<i>self</i>					
<i>child</i>					
<i>home</i>					
<i>silk</i>					
<i>brother</i>					

**Ex. 29.** Use the suffixes in the table below to make adjectives from the following words.

	<b>-al</b>	<b>-ant/-ent</b>	<b>-ive</b>
<i>imagination</i>			
<i>profession</i>			
<i>obedience</i>			
<i>education</i>			
<i>ignore</i>			
<i>attend</i>			
<i>attract</i>			
<i>impression</i>			
<i>decision</i>			
<i>drama</i>			

**Ex. 30.** Use the suffixes in the table below to make adjectives from the following words.

	<b>-ous</b>	<b>-able/-ible</b>	<b>-ed/-ing</b>
<i>memory</i>			
<i>ambition</i>			
<i>enjoy</i>			
<i>depend</i>			
<i>bore</i>			
<i>religion</i>			
<i>notice</i>			
<i>mystery</i>			
<i>depress</i>			
<i>annoy</i>			
<i>danger</i>			
<i>humour</i>			
<i>surprise</i>			
<i>embarrass</i>			
<i>glory</i>			

**Ex. 31.** In each space below put an adjective made from the word in brackets.

1. I knew I was \_\_\_\_\_ to him and should apologize. (**fair**)
2. There were some rather \_\_\_\_\_ instructions in Chinese on the inside of the box. (**help**)
3. In many Chinese cities basic foodstuffs are \_\_\_\_\_. (**available**)
4. It was a very attractive plan, but quite \_\_\_\_\_. (**practical**)
5. Lowering interest rates could have \_\_\_\_\_ consequences for the economy. (**disaster**)
6. Some \_\_\_\_\_ things have happened since I last saw him. (**credit**)
7. It was painful when the doctor touched my \_\_\_\_\_ ankle. (**swell**)
8. He was such an \_\_\_\_\_ man, no surprise he died so young. (**health**)

9. Police officers claimed that their actions during the riots were purely \_\_\_\_\_. (**defend**)

10. The police were \_\_\_\_\_ of Simpson because his story did not quite make sense. (**suspect**)

11. The church tower is \_\_\_\_\_ from the next village. (**vision**)

12. You have made a \_\_\_\_\_ recovery since last night! (**miracle**)

13. The carpet didn't fit because they had made \_\_\_\_\_ measurements. (**accurate**)

14. He was \_\_\_\_\_ enough to take some warm clothes on vacation. (**sense**)

15. We were shown a video about the \_\_\_\_\_ effects of pollution on the environment. (**destroy**)

16. He was too \_\_\_\_\_ to contradict his father. (**coward**)

17. John is a lazy and \_\_\_\_\_ child who never listens. (**attentive**)

18. Buying all those clothes was a \_\_\_\_\_ mistake. (**cost**)

19. I cannot eat ice cream because I have \_\_\_\_\_ teeth. (**sense**)

20. She stood \_\_\_\_\_ in the doorway. (**motion**)

21. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ time at the party. (**delight**)

22. The cause of the accident is \_\_\_\_\_. (**certain**)

23. We have discussed these plans on \_\_\_\_\_ occasions. (**number**)

24. John had tried several lawyers, but all seemed to be either corrupt or \_\_\_\_\_. (**competent**)

25. Throughout the football match, a small group of crowd was chanting \_\_\_\_\_ slogans. (**offend**)

26. There is \_\_\_\_\_ evidence of continuing racial prejudice in society. (**abundance**)

27. The view from the top of the tower was \_\_\_\_\_. (**spectacle**)

28. I hate playing tennis with Stephen, as he's so \_\_\_\_\_. (**competete**)

29. We encourage the children to use their \_\_\_\_\_ abilities. (**create**)

30. Some mushrooms contain \_\_\_\_\_ poisons. (**dead**)

31. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ little village. (**peace**)

32. Do not be so \_\_\_\_\_, give me time to think. (**patient**)

33. The voice on the telephone sounded \_\_\_\_\_. (**familiar**)

34. I cannot stand him as he is so \_\_\_\_\_. (**boast**)

35. The things he had heard about her were almost \_\_\_\_\_. (**believe**)

36. I'm sorry but Mr. Smith is \_\_\_\_\_ to see you. **(able)**
37. She greeted me with a \_\_\_\_\_ smile. **(cheer)**
38. He had a \_\_\_\_\_ cough because of smoking. **(persist)**
39. The Coca-Cola is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ design of our century.  
**(class)**
40. The trip had been an \_\_\_\_\_ experience for both of them.  
**(forget)**
41. The government says it will spend more on \_\_\_\_\_ training.  
**(vocation)**
42. We should pay more attention to the needs of \_\_\_\_\_ people. **(old)**
43. She was a \_\_\_\_\_ attractive girl with lots of friends. **(live)**
44. This behaviour is \_\_\_\_\_ and must be stopped immediately.  
**(accept)**
45. He hurt his back and the pain was \_\_\_\_\_. **(bear)**
46. Plastic plates are ideal for children as they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(break)**
47. He demonstrates a talent for quick \_\_\_\_\_ actions.  
**(decide)**
48. There are \_\_\_\_\_ notes with the diagram. **(explain)**
49. Are you insured against \_\_\_\_\_ damage to your property?  
**(accident)**
50. The bridge is closed so we advise you to use an \_\_\_\_\_ route. **(alter)**
51. It was \_\_\_\_\_ trying to make him see the point of view, however hard I tried to persuade him. **(point)**
52. Rub the cream in with a \_\_\_\_\_ motion. **(circle)**
53. We were surprised by her \_\_\_\_\_ refusal to comply with our request. **(obstinate)**
54. She spent a \_\_\_\_\_ night, tossing and turning with worry.  
**(rest)**
55. I'm afraid this ring isn't gold – it's practically \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(worth)**
56. The \_\_\_\_\_ old house made strange noises late at night.  
**(ghost)**
57. Act your age! Such \_\_\_\_\_ behavior won't get you anywhere. **(child)**
58. I was \_\_\_\_\_ after swimming three miles. **(breath)**
59. She had her hair cut in a \_\_\_\_\_ style. **(boy)**
60. Being very \_\_\_\_\_, he graduated with top honours at a very young age. **(ambition)**

*Ex. 32. Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word at the end of each line.*

<p>We had a sports teacher at school who was very (1) _____, and rather (2) _____-looking. He was called Mr. Dempsey. I always looked forward to our (3) _____ lesson. It was the first lesson on a Friday, and because I was still too (4) _____ to study, this was a good way to begin the day. One (5) _____ day, we had to have our lesson in the school gym. Our teacher was in a (6) _____ mood, and he soon had us laughing, even though his jokes were rather (7) _____. I kept falling over, which made me feel (8) _____, but Mr. Dempsey was so encouraging, that I didn't feel too bad, just very (9) _____. I have never forgotten him I was really (10) _____ to have a teacher like him.</p>	<p><b>friend</b> <b>boy</b></p> <p><b>week</b> <b>sleep</b> <b>rain</b></p> <p><b>live</b> <b>child</b></p> <p><b>fool</b> <b>thirst</b> <b>luck</b></p>
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*Ex. 33. Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word at the end of each line.*

<p>The minds of children may be as (1) _____ as those of adults, but they are far more (2) _____. Some children were asked to draw pictures of (3) _____ things, such as a machine to help you go to sleep, as part of a research project. The results were so (4) _____ that he published them in a book. When some adults were asked to do the same, the results were far less (5) _____. Children have very (6) _____ minds to adults, even though the drawings are not very (7) _____. However, they are far more (8) _____, and this gives them an advantage over their parents and teachers, who have become too (9) _____ on what they have learnt in school. So, exercises requiring the use of imagination are very (10) _____ to the child's developing mind, and should be done at school more often.</p>	<p><b>develop</b> <b>imagine</b> <b>vary</b></p> <p><b>origin</b></p> <p><b>impress</b> <b>differ</b> <b>practice</b> <b>create</b></p> <p><b>depend</b> <b>benefit</b></p>
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**Ex. 34.** Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word at the end of each line.

<p>Steven Wiltshire is a very (1) _____ man. When he was young, he appeared to have many problems. He was (2) _____ of other children and would never play with them, and he was not able to speak at all. He seemed (3) _____ of all adults and was not interested in his surroundings. When he was seven, he began to draw (4) _____ pictures. People were (5) _____ by this little boy, who produced such drawings. There was further evidence of his (6) _____ talent: he only needed to look at the subject for a few seconds. After that he drew a perfectly (7) _____ picture without having to look again. When he was 13, the BBC made a (8) _____ programme about him. In 1993, he began to show an equally (9) _____ and brilliant talent for music.</p>	<p><b>usual</b> <b>suspicion</b> <b>nerve</b> <b>remark</b> <b>amaze</b> <b>number</b> <b>accuracy</b> <b>fascinate</b> <b>mystery</b></p>
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**Ex. 35.** Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word in the opposite column.

<p>If you want a truly (1) _____ holiday, book with us now! We can offer you a (2) _____ service that no other company can. Our expert staff will provide you with very (3) _____ information about all the (4) _____ buildings and areas that you can visit. On some excursions, for a small (5) _____ charge, we can provide you with your own individual guide. A trip with us will give you an insight into the (6) _____ life of the region. We will make your trip a (7) _____ one that you will talk for ages. We have something to offer both those looking for a (8) _____ time taking it easy, and more (9) _____ people looking for an (10) _____ holiday of a lifetime.</p>	<p><b>memory</b> <b>person</b> <b>use</b> <b>history</b> <b>add</b> <b>culture</b> <b>marvel</b> <b>peace</b> <b>energy</b> <b>adventure</b></p>
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**Ex. 36.** Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word in the opposite column.

<p><i>Earthquake rocks Afghanistan.</i>          Half a million people have been left (1) _____ after a (2) _____ earthquake destroyed thousands of homes and caused (3) _____ damage to thousands of others in northern Afghanistan yesterday. It was the most (4) _____ earthquake in living memory, leaving (5) _____ damage in its wake.</p>	<p><b>home</b>  <b>power</b>  <b>extend</b></p>
<p><i>Reports slams TV for young.</i>          A new report describes the (6) _____ effect of TV on children's education and (7) _____ development. After (8) _____ periods of watching TV, children tend to become absent-minded and (9) _____. The report also says many TV programmes are (10) _____ for children.</p>	<p><b>destroy</b>  <b>believe</b></p> <p><b>harm</b>  <b>emotion</b>  <b>long</b></p> <p><b>forget</b>  <b>suit</b></p>

**Ex. 37.** Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word in the opposite column.

<p>Choosing a holiday can be an (1) _____ and (2) _____ experience. Imagining all the places you might visit can add a (3) _____ touch to the (4) _____ routine of everyday life. Long sunny beaches and a hotel room with a (5) _____ view is what many of us expect of an (6) _____ holiday. Some people prefer a calm, (7) _____ time, while to others a more active (8) _____ holiday is more appealing. Whatever you choose, if you plan carefully, you're bound to have an (9) _____ time.</p>	<p><b>excite</b>  <b>enjoy</b>  <b>magic</b>  <b>repeat</b>  <b>spectacle</b>  <b>enjoy</b>  <b>relax</b>  <b>adventure</b></p> <p><b>forget</b></p>
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**Ex. 38.** Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word in the opposite column.

<p><i>The Rights of Customers</i></p> <p>Many people are (1) _____ of exactly what their rights are as customers. But many people experience (2) _____ service, receive bills that are totally (3) _____ or are victims of traders who are either simply (4) _____ or engaged in activities that are completely (5) _____. What can you do in this position? Many people feel that they are (6) _____ of doing anything about it, while others don't wish to be (7) _____ when dealing with a shop or other trader and are (8) _____ to make a fuss. But this attitude is surely (9) _____. If you've been the victim of what you believe to be (10) _____ treatment, you should do something about it and in this leaflet we'll explain exactly what.</p>	<p><b>aware</b></p> <p><b>efficient</b></p> <p><b>correct</b></p> <p><b>honest</b></p> <p><b>legal</b></p> <p><b>capable</b></p> <p><b>polite</b></p> <p><b>willing</b></p> <p><b>wise</b></p> <p><b>fair</b></p>
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**Ex. 39.** Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word in the opposite column.

<p><i>The Ross Hotel</i></p> <p>For the most (1) _____ rooms in town, all available at extremely (2) _____ rates, look no further than <i>the Ross Hotel</i>. You will always find a warm welcome here from our highly (3) _____ staff, who are keen to be (4) _____ to guests at all times. We are in the best location in town, and many of our rooms have (5) _____ views of the coast. There are also (6) _____ tourist attractions that are well worth visiting in the (7) _____ area. Our dining room has an excellent reputation, particularly for the (8) _____ dishes of the region. So take advantage of one of our (9) _____ special offers. Phone the number below to find out about our very low (10) _____ rates and our rates per week.</p>	<p><b>comfort</b></p> <p><b>reason</b></p> <p><b>profession</b></p> <p><b>help</b></p> <p><b>except</b></p> <p><b>count</b></p> <p><b>surround</b></p> <p><b>tradition</b></p> <p><b>number</b></p> <p><b>day</b></p>
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**Ex. 40.** Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word in the opposite column.

<p>Working full-time can be a very (1) _____ experience for most people; long hours and the pressure to be (2) _____ in a (3) _____ society both contribute to the build-up of anxiety. If you're feeling (4) _____, there is no better way to relax than to exercise. However, many people return from work too (5) _____ to move. People are criticized for being lazy and (6) _____, and for watching too much television which is not (7) _____ to our health. Taking regular exercise can be both (8) _____ and (9) _____ and people who feel (10) _____ often also feel more (11) _____. You don't need to be especially (12) _____ to take up a sport; simply choose one that is (13) _____ to your character.</p>	<p><b>stress</b> <b>success</b> <b>compete</b> <b>nerve</b> <b>exhaust</b> <b>act</b> <b>benefit</b> <b>relax</b> <b>pleasure</b> <b>health</b> <b>confidence</b> <b>energy</b> <b>suit</b></p>
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**Ex. 41.** Complete the text by forming adjectives using the word in the opposite column.

<p>For an (1) _____ holiday destination, few cities can compare to New York. From (2) _____ Fifth Avenue to the run-down and (3) _____ ghettos of the Bronx, New York is a city of (4) _____ contrasts. However (5) _____ it may seem, it is worthwhile wandering the streets on your own to get a feeling for the (6) _____ areas of the city. Of course it is (7) _____ to use your common sense. You should be (8) _____ when approached by strangers, and always keep in mind that violence is (9) _____ and that acting (10) _____ is the best protection against attack. Keeping this in mind, you can be assured of having a (11) _____ time.</p>	<p><b>excite</b> <b>fashion</b> <b>fright</b> <b>spectacle</b> <b>alarm</b> <b>character</b> <b>advise</b> <b>caution</b> <b>prevail</b> <b>afraid</b> <b>marvel</b></p>
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## UNIT 4. THE NOUN

*Ex. 1. Make nouns from the following words by adding -ion (-tion, -sion) to their end.*

<b>-ion</b> <b>(-tion,</b> <b>-sion)</b>	встречается в существительных, обозначающих a) действие или процесс ( <i>preparation</i> ); b) состояние или качество ( <i>conviction</i> ); c) конкретный результат действия ( <i>translation</i> )
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1. He is a teacher who inspires respect and \_\_\_\_\_ in his pupils. (**devote**)
2. We need to take a lot of factors into account before making a \_\_\_\_\_. (**decide**)
3. When you finish doing the crossword, the \_\_\_\_\_ is on the back page. (**solve**)
4. It took a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to convince the committee of the advantages of the new scheme. (**persuade**)
5. The dispute is based on a widely differing \_\_\_\_\_ of the law. (**interpret**)
6. Her \_\_\_\_\_ to the plan is based on incorrect facts. (**object**)
7. A customer has given the police a very detailed \_\_\_\_\_ of the men who robbed the post office. (**describe**)
8. She did no \_\_\_\_\_ but she still got a very high mark. (**revise**)
9. You will need official \_\_\_\_\_ from the council to extend your garage. (**permit**)
10. I have applied for the \_\_\_\_\_ to my visa. (**extend**)
11. The new drug is only available on \_\_\_\_\_. (**prescribe**)
12. Did you come to any \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting this morning? (**conclude**)
13. So many people nowadays are obsessed with the \_\_\_\_\_ of wealth. (**create**)
14. These are huge price \_\_\_\_\_ in many shops during the summer sales. (**reduce**)
15. The new hospital was ready for the \_\_\_\_\_ of its first patients. (**receive**)
16. He left England with the \_\_\_\_\_ of travelling in Africa. (**intend**)

17. I don't want people coming to see me out of a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ . (**oblige**)
18. After the \_\_\_\_\_ the street was full of people running for cover. (**explode**)

*Ex. 2. Make nouns ending in -cy from the following adjectives.*

<b>-cy</b>	выделяется в образованных от именных основ именах существительных, обозначающих состояние или качество ( <i>fluency</i> ).
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1. Swiss watches are famous for their \_\_\_\_\_. (**accurate**)
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ for an office manager was advertised in the newspaper. (**vacant**)
3. This is a matter of great \_\_\_\_\_. It must be discussed as soon as possible. (**urgent**)
4. Donkeys are known for their \_\_\_\_\_. They will not do what they are told. (**obstinate**)
5. After five years in London he speaks English with great \_\_\_\_\_. (**fluent**)
6. He always did his job well. Everyone appreciated his \_\_\_\_\_. (**efficient**)
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of this bus service is about one every ten minutes. (**frequent**)
8. I do not like to be visited or phoned too much at home. I like my \_\_\_\_\_. (**private**)
9. Far more resources are needed to improve adult \_\_\_\_\_. (**literate**)
10. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of really good books on this subject. (**deficient**)

*Ex. 3. Make nouns from the following words by adding -ment to their end.*

<b>-ment</b>	встречается в существительных, образованных от глагольных основ и обозначающих a) действие или состояние ( <i>amazement, argument</i> ); b) результат действия ( <i>judgement</i> )
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1. It gives you a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ if you actually make it to the end of a very long book. **(achieve)**

2. We sent her a copy of the book in \_\_\_\_\_ of her part in its creation. **(acknowledge)**

3. As the country prepares for war, more and more money is being spent on \_\_\_\_\_. **(arms)**

4. The President made an unexpected \_\_\_\_\_ this morning. **(announce)**

5. He got into an \_\_\_\_\_ with Jeff in the pub last night. **(argue)**

6. She is known for her \_\_\_\_\_ to left-wing politics. **(commit)**

7. How long have you been looking for \_\_\_\_\_? **(employ)**

8. He has been having \_\_\_\_\_ for two months now without any \_\_\_\_\_. **(treat, improve)**

9. The project has demanded considerable \_\_\_\_\_ of time and effort. **(invest)**

10. We'd like you to accept this gift in \_\_\_\_\_ for your kindness. **(pay)**

11. Many people think that the death penalty is too severe a \_\_\_\_\_ for any crime. **(punish)**

12. The agency sent a \_\_\_\_\_ for the secretary who resigned. **(replace)**

13. A good degree is a minimum \_\_\_\_\_ for many jobs. **(require)**

14. It now seems unlikely that it will be possible to reach a peaceful \_\_\_\_\_ of the conflict. **(settle)**

15. The money I get from teaching evening classes provides a \_\_\_\_\_ to my main income. **(supply)**

*Ex. 4. In each space below put a noun made from the word in brackets.*

1. I have come to the \_\_\_\_\_ that he is not the right person for the job. **(conclude)**

2. She dislikes the loss of \_\_\_\_\_ that attends TV celebrities. **(private)**

3. Who took the \_\_\_\_\_ to go ahead with the project? **(decide)**

4. Put an \_\_\_\_\_ in the local paper to sell your car. **(advertise)**

5. The new model will be in \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the year. **(produce)**

6. There has been some \_\_\_\_\_ in unemployment. (**reduce**)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ in French is required for this job. (**fluent**)
8. She did not feel under any \_\_\_\_\_ to tell him the truth.  
(**oblige**)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the verdict was accompanied by shouts and cheers. (**announce**)
10. The company needs a \_\_\_\_\_ of trading standards.  
(**revise**)
11. They questioned the \_\_\_\_\_ of the information in the file.  
(**accurate**)
12. Susan is going to take early \_\_\_\_\_. (**retire**)
13. There is no simple \_\_\_\_\_ to this problem. (**solve**)
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ should fit the crime. (**punish**)
15. I was impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_ with which she handled the crisis. (**efficient**)
16. Antibiotics are not available without a \_\_\_\_\_. (**prescribe**)
17. I have every \_\_\_\_\_ of paying her back what I owe her.  
(**intend**)
18. There were two loud \_\_\_\_\_ and then the building burst into flames. (explode)

*Ex. 5. Make nouns ending in -ence from the following words, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

<b>-ence</b>	встречается в отвлеченных именах существительных, обозначающих «действие, а также состояние или качество» ( <i>existence, defence</i> ).
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1. He could not go to university but continued his education through \_\_\_\_\_ courses. (**correspond**)
2. This monument is in memory of the men and women who died in \_\_\_\_\_ of this country. (**defend**)
3. Police dogs are trained to a high standard of \_\_\_\_\_. (**obey**)
4. Tea or coffee? Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_? (**prefer**)
5. She was not really angry at all. It was just \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**pretend**)
6. Dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases are called \_\_\_\_\_ books. (**refer**)
7. The doctors tried to cure him of his \_\_\_\_\_ on drugs.  
(**depend**)

8. The United Nations came into \_\_\_\_\_ in 1945. **(exist)**
9. Despite his \_\_\_\_\_ that he was innocent, he was arrested. **(insist)**
10. I cannot tell the \_\_\_\_\_ between butter and margarine. **(differ)**
11. I hope she did not take \_\_\_\_\_. I was only joking. **(offend)**
12. I met John on holiday quite by chance. What a \_\_\_\_\_! **(coincide)**
13. She complained of \_\_\_\_\_ by her mother-in-law in her private affairs. **(interfere)**
14. 'Place of \_\_\_\_\_' means the place where you live. **(reside)**
15. I am telling you this in \_\_\_\_\_ – do not tell a soul about it. **(confident)**

*Ex. 6. Make nouns from the following words by adding the suffix -ance and making any other necessary changes in spelling.*

<b>-ance</b>	<p>встречается</p> <p>a) в отвлеченных именах существительных, обозначающих действие, а также состояние или качество (<i>ignorance</i>);</p> <p>b) в некоторых конкретных существительных (<i>entrance</i>)</p>
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1. It was the actor's finest \_\_\_\_\_. **(perform)**
2. The teacher kept a record of every student's \_\_\_\_\_. **(attend)**
3. This signature bears no \_\_\_\_\_ to mine! It is a forgery! **(resemble)**
4. When I received the offer of a job, I immediately wrote a letter of \_\_\_\_\_. **(accept)**
5. The police were called to a \_\_\_\_\_ at a private party last night. **(disturb)**
6. My house \_\_\_\_\_ covers me for fire, flood, theft and damage. **(insure)**
7. When she was very old she could not look after herself without \_\_\_\_\_. **(assist)**

8. When people kept talking during the film, he showed his \_\_\_\_\_ by turning round and looking at them. **(annoy)**
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ to the park is through that gate there. **(enter)**
10. After fierce \_\_\_\_\_ for two days, the soldiers surrendered to the enemy. **(resist)**
11. By continuing his journey alone, on foot, in freezing weather without food for two days he showed remarkable powers of \_\_\_\_\_. **(endure)**
12. The Automobile Association recommends \_\_\_\_\_ of the city centre during the present road repairs. **(avoid)**
13. She has a lot of business \_\_\_\_\_ but very few real friends. **(acquaint)**
14. Residents are fed up with \_\_\_\_\_ caused by the nightclub. **(disturb)**
15. He was famous for his \_\_\_\_\_ and wit. **(elegant)**

*Ex. 7. Make nouns ending in -ence or -ance from the following words.*

1. The police were there to prevent any possible \_\_\_\_\_. **(violent)**
2. There was complete \_\_\_\_\_ except for the sound of the birds. **(silent)**
3. He was very unsure of himself. He did not have much \_\_\_\_\_. **(confident)**
4. She dressed with great \_\_\_\_\_ in clothes of the latest French fashions. **(elegant)**
5. Although he maintained his \_\_\_\_\_ to the end, he was sent to prison. **(innocent)**
6. It does not matter. It is of no \_\_\_\_\_. **(important)**
7. What a silly thing to do! I thought he had more \_\_\_\_\_. **(intelligent)**
8. He thinks he is the only person who is right! What \_\_\_\_\_! **(arrogant)**
9. Zimbabwe gained its \_\_\_\_\_ in 1975. **(independent)**
10. He did not like school, and went every day with great \_\_\_\_\_. **(reluctant)**
11. Please have a little \_\_\_\_\_. We must wait another hour. **(patient)**
12. Please send the goods at your earliest \_\_\_\_\_. **(convenient)**

13. The boss did not believe that her \_\_\_\_\_ was due to illness. **(absent)**

14. People normally stand in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Queen. **(present)**

15. Her \_\_\_\_\_ and enthusiasm have helped the group to achieve good results. **(persist)**

*Ex. 8. Make nouns from the following verbs, making any necessary changes in spelling.*

<b>-al</b>	встречается в существительных, образованных от глагольных основ, со значением «действия или состояния» ( <i>arrival</i> ).
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1. His unpunctuality and bad work soon led to his \_\_\_\_\_ from the firm. **(dismiss)**

2. After the funeral service in the church, we went out to the graveyard for the \_\_\_\_\_. **(bury)**

3. Thousands of people were waiting at the airport for the President's \_\_\_\_\_. **(arrive)**

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ of your season ticket for another six months will cost you \$100. **(renew)**

5. To get married before you are eighteen, you will need your parents' \_\_\_\_\_ and consent. **(approve)**

6. The first performance of the play is tomorrow. The actors are having a final \_\_\_\_\_ tonight. **(rehearse)**

7. At the end of the five-day \_\_\_\_\_, he was found guilty and sent to prison. **(try)**

8. The factory manager wants to use different machines but the workers don't like this \_\_\_\_\_. **(propose)**

9. He made a complete \_\_\_\_\_ of the accusation against him but nobody believed him. **(deny)**

10. I do not understand his \_\_\_\_\_ to help us. He is usually very helpful. **(refuse)**

11. The new republican government demanded the \_\_\_\_\_ of the king's statue from the main square. **(remove)**

12. The commander-in-chief was given 36 hours to secure a \_\_\_\_\_ of his troops from the combat zone. **(withdraw)**

13. It was a very complicated \_\_\_\_\_ and it went for months. **(try)**

14. There has been an angry reaction to the government's \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce unemployment benefit. (**propose**)
15. Hundreds of people gathered to await the boxer's \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport. (**arrive**)

*Ex. 9. Make nouns from the following words by adding the suffix -ness.*

<b>-ness</b>	образует имена существительные от основ прилагательных и глаголов, имеющие общее отвлеченное значение качества и состояния ( <i>sickness, forgiveness</i> )
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1. He is worried about his increasing \_\_\_\_\_. He might get a wig. (**bald**)
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ to leave a baby out in the hot sun! (**foolish**)
3. I have some \_\_\_\_\_ in my left ear. (**deaf**)
4. I like the \_\_\_\_\_ of this street. It is very peaceful. (**quiet**)
5. She does not have to worry about her \_\_\_\_\_ – everyone thinks she is beautiful. (**attract**)
6. Her \_\_\_\_\_ does not stop her from having a full and active life. (**blind**)
7. She has never felt such \_\_\_\_\_ before, it was as if her worries had disappeared. (**calm**)
8. The garden was a \_\_\_\_\_ of weeds and overgrown bushes. (**wild**)
9. Vanity was her greatest \_\_\_\_\_. (**weak**)
10. Drinking unclear water can cause \_\_\_\_\_. (**sick**)
11. It was with great \_\_\_\_\_ that I heard of your uncle's death. (**sad**)
12. She bears a stronger \_\_\_\_\_ to her mother than to her father. (**like**)
13. Public \_\_\_\_\_ of the problem will make politicians take it seriously. (**aware**)
14. Forty years of the totalitarian system have left behind a material and spiritual \_\_\_\_\_. (**empty**)
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ of people around here is wonderful. (**friendly**)
16. We experienced a frightening feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ as we saw her wheeled in to the operating theatre. (**help**)
17. To begin a war would be absolute \_\_\_\_\_. (**mad**)

18. If these discussions are to succeed, we will need \_\_\_\_\_ on both sides. (**open**)

19. She nursed her father with devotion and great \_\_\_\_\_ during his long illness. (**tender**)

20. What struck me about the city was its \_\_\_\_\_. (**ugly**)

**Ex. 10.** Make nouns from the following adjectives by adding the suffix **-(i)ty**.

<b>-(i)ty</b>	встречается в абстрактных именах существительных, образованных обычно от основ прилагательных и обозначающих состояние, положение, иногда качество, свойство ( <i>certainty, curiosity</i> ).
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1. The teacher insisted on \_\_\_\_\_. (**punctual**)

2. Men and women should have \_\_\_\_\_ of pay and opportunity. (**equal**)

3. The international \_\_\_\_\_ of the Beatles was amazing. (**popular**)

4. There is some \_\_\_\_\_ between German and Dutch. (**similar**)

5. I am unable to answer that question with any \_\_\_\_\_. (**certain**)

6. It is a problem of great \_\_\_\_\_. (**complex**)

7. I am burning with \_\_\_\_\_ – you must tell me who has won. (**curious**)

8. There is a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of opinion on this problem. (**diverse**)

9. You will have to sign the visitors' book but it is just a \_\_\_\_\_. (**formal**)

10. Her friends take advantage of her \_\_\_\_\_, and stay in her house for months. (**generous**)

11. They showed open \_\_\_\_\_ to their new neighbours. (**hostile**)

12. I do not mind the weather, but I hate this high \_\_\_\_\_. (**humid**)

13. Hitler was guilty of enormous crimes against \_\_\_\_\_. (**human**)

14. Animals in the zoo have lost the \_\_\_\_\_ of catching food for themselves. (**capable**)

15. The explosion was of such \_\_\_\_\_ that it was heard for miles away. (**intensive**)

16. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the employees have university degrees. (**major**)

17. It is a privileged \_\_\_\_\_ of people who can afford two homes. (**minor**)
18. My top \_\_\_\_\_ is to find somewhere to live. (**prior**)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ in the steel industry improved by 5 percent last year. (**productive**)
20. The farmer was accused of \_\_\_\_\_ to animals. (**cruel**)
21. He demonstrated a worrying \_\_\_\_\_ about political issues. (**naive**)
22. The system has the \_\_\_\_\_ to run more than one program at the same time. (**able**)

*Ex. 11. In each space below put a noun made from the word in brackets.*

1. I can't agree to anything without my partner's \_\_\_\_\_. (**approve**)
2. In America, presidential \_\_\_\_\_ are held every four years. (**elect**)
3. Her novels have gained \_\_\_\_\_ over recent years. (**popular**)
4. Do you notice any family \_\_\_\_\_ between them? (**like**)
5. His \_\_\_\_\_ that the system should be changed was rejected. (**propose**)
6. For the sake of \_\_\_\_\_, let's divide the discussion into two parts. (**simple**)
7. She is awaiting a \_\_\_\_\_ on corruption charges. (**try**)
8. He treated them with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (**generous, thoughtful**)
9. The flowers of the hop plant add \_\_\_\_\_ to the beer. (**bitter**)
10. The silence and \_\_\_\_\_ of the house did not scare her. (**empty**)
11. There has been a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_ surrounding his disappearance. (**public**)
12. He agreed with my \_\_\_\_\_ that we should change the date. (**suggest**)
13. What an unusual \_\_\_\_\_ of flavours! (**combine**)
14. Wage rates depend on levels of \_\_\_\_\_. (**productive**)
15. They carried out \_\_\_\_\_ checks at the airport. (**secure**)
16. He took advantage of my utter \_\_\_\_\_. (**help**)
17. There was a break in \_\_\_\_\_ due to a technical fault. (**transmit**)
18. Our future \_\_\_\_\_ depends on economic growth. (**prosperous**)

19. We apologize for the late \_\_\_\_\_ of the train. **(arrive)**  
 20. That is one the least attractive aspects of her \_\_\_\_\_.

**(personal)**

*Ex. 12. Make nouns from the following words by adding the suffix -age.*

<b>-age</b>	встречается в именах существительных, образованных обычно от основ прилагательных или глаголов и обозначающих а) действие или результат действия ( <i>drainage, leakage</i> ); б) состояния ( <i>bondage</i> ); с) конкретный предмет ( <i>bandage</i> )
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1. Any \_\_\_\_\_ must be paid for. **(break)**  
 2. These books give very good grammar \_\_\_\_\_. **(cover)**  
 3. She has two daughters by her first \_\_\_\_\_. **(marry)**  
 4. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of food and shelter in the refugee camps.

**(short)**

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the car was scattered over the roadside. **(wreck)**  
 6. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a home for children whose parents are dead or unable to care for them. **(orphan)**  
 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ was wrapped in plain brown paper. **(pack)**  
 8. Please enclose J15.99, plus J2 for \_\_\_\_\_. **(post)**  
 9. A narrow \_\_\_\_\_ led directly through the house into the garden. **(pass)**  
 10. She was held \_\_\_\_\_ by the gunmen. **(host)**

*Ex. 13. Make nouns from the following words by adding the proper suffixes.*

<b>-ure</b>	встречается в именах существительных, обозначающих действие, а также его результат ( <i>exposure, signature</i> )
<b>-dom</b>	встречается в именах существительных, образованных обычно от именных основ и обозначающих состояние, положение ( <i>boredom</i> )

1. Our \_\_\_\_\_ was delayed because of bad weather. **(depart)**
2. Blue whales are the largest \_\_\_\_\_ ever to have lived. **(create)**
3. Someone had forged her \_\_\_\_\_ on the cheque. **(sign)**
4. His visits gave his grandparents such \_\_\_\_\_. **(please)**
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the factory is likely to cost 1000 jobs. **(close)**
6. Their attempt to climb Everest ended in \_\_\_\_\_. **(fail)**
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of flour, water and yeast is then left in a warm place for four hours. **(mix)**
8. These plants need a rich soil which retains \_\_\_\_\_. **(moist)**
9. The nurse applied \_\_\_\_\_ to his arm to stop the bleeding. **(press)**
10. They started quarrelling out of sheer \_\_\_\_\_. **(bore)**
11. One certainly hopes to gain a little \_\_\_\_\_ as one grows older. **(wise)**
12. The band rocketed to \_\_\_\_\_ with their first single. **(star)**
13. Children are allowed much more \_\_\_\_\_ these days. **(free)**

*Ex. 14. Make nouns from the following words by adding the proper suffixes.*

<b>-hood</b>	<p>встречается в именах существительных, образованных обычно от именных основ и обозначающих</p> <p>a) состояние, положение (<i>motherhood, childhood</i>);</p> <p>b) качество (<i>manhood</i>);</p> <p>c) группу людей, для которых характерен признак, выраженный основой (<i>brotherhood</i>)</p>
<b>-ship</b>	<p>встречается в именах существительных, образованных обычно от именных основ и обозначающих</p> <p>a) состояние, положение, свойство (<i>friendship, hardship</i>);</p> <p>b) совокупность лиц (<i>membership</i>);</p> <p>c) конкретный предмет (<i>scholarship</i>)</p>

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is not always a happy time. **(child)**
2. The prospect of \_\_\_\_\_ filled her with horror. **(parent)**
3. The ideal of the \_\_\_\_\_ of man is still far from reality. **(brother)**

4. There were lots of kids in my \_\_\_\_\_ when I was growing up. **(neighbour)**
5. A celebration is held for the boy at the age when he is considered to have reached \_\_\_\_\_. **(man)**
6. People in Britain legally reach \_\_\_\_\_ at 18. **(adult)**
7. He was granted Canadian \_\_\_\_\_. **(citizen)**
8. He developed his own program in \_\_\_\_\_ with an American expert. **(partner)**
9. The world \_\_\_\_\_ will be held in Scotland next year. **(champion)**
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of General Franco lasted for nearly 40 years. **(dictator)**
11. Paula went to the Royal College of Music on a \_\_\_\_\_. **(scholar)**
12. Scientists have established the \_\_\_\_\_ between lung cancer and smoking. **(relation)**
13. Do you have any proof of \_\_\_\_\_ of this car? **(owner)**
14. You have to apply for \_\_\_\_\_ of the sports club. **(member)**
15. He lacks \_\_\_\_\_ skills. **(leader)**

*Ex. 15. Make nouns from the following words by adding the suffix -th.*

<b>-th</b>	<p>встречается в именах существительных, образованных обычно от основ глаголов и прилагательных и обозначающих</p> <p>a) действие и результат действия (<i>growth</i>);</p> <p>b) состояние или качество (<i>width, youth</i>)</p>
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1. I've put a T-shirt on under my sweater for extra \_\_\_\_\_. **(warm)**
2. A balanced diet is essential for healthy \_\_\_\_\_. **(grow)**
3. I was a fairly good football player in my \_\_\_\_\_. **(young)**
4. He showed great \_\_\_\_\_ of character when he refused to accept the bribes. **(strong)**
5. The boat is ten metres in \_\_\_\_\_. **(long)**
6. The needle is seven times smaller than the \_\_\_\_\_ of a human hair. **(wide)**
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of her knowledge is amazing. **(broad)**

8. There would seem to be some \_\_\_\_\_ in what she says.  
**(true)**
9. Anne was French by \_\_\_\_\_ but lived most of her life in Italy. **(born)**

*Ex. 16. Put in each space below a noun made from the word in brackets after the sentences.*

1. South Africa has great mineral \_\_\_\_\_. **(wealthy)**
2. I must drink something. I am dying of \_\_\_\_\_. **(thirsty)**
3. To be a soldier you need to be strong and in good \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(healthy)**
4. There was no doubt about his \_\_\_\_\_. He was sent to prison for five years. **(guilty)**
5. To be successful you need abilities and you need \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(lucky)**
6. She felt great \_\_\_\_\_ at being treated so badly. **(angry)**
7. I must eat something. I am dying of \_\_\_\_\_. **(hungry)**
8. I do not know how to express my \_\_\_\_\_ for your help.  
**(grateful)**
9. In past wars soldiers were sometimes shot for \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(cowardly)**
10. If I had the \_\_\_\_\_, I would stop working tomorrow.  
**(choose)**
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the factory will lead to a number of job  
\_\_\_\_\_. **(close, lose)**
12. He left his town to find \_\_\_\_\_ in the big city. **(famous)**
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the world's greatest problems. **(poor)**
14. The tourists were impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the jewellery  
in the museum. **(splendid)**
15. He was filled with \_\_\_\_\_ at the terrible things he saw in  
the war. **(horrible)**
16. His \_\_\_\_\_ was hurt when a younger man was given the  
job above him. **(proud)**
17. The ice quickly melted in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the sun. **(hot)**
18. It will be a clear night with some ground \_\_\_\_\_. **(freeze)**
19. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of that mountain? **(high)**
20. People can be allergic to certain \_\_\_\_\_. **(feed)**
21. The gang admitted they had committed four recent bank  
\_\_\_\_\_. **(rob)**

22. There is a rise in the number of \_\_\_\_\_ committed in the area. **(burgle)**

23. Tell the \_\_\_\_\_. **(true)**

24. He was very bright. He passed the exam with \_\_\_\_\_. **(easy)**

25. It is very late. There is not much \_\_\_\_\_ of his coming now. **(likely)**

26. He escaped to \_\_\_\_\_ by climbing over the prison wall. **(free)**

27. He died to save the lives of others. It was an act of \_\_\_\_\_. **(heroic)**

28. He was a very thoughtful, philosophical person. A man of great \_\_\_\_\_. **(wise)**

29. It was a long, slow film. I nearly died of \_\_\_\_\_. **(boring)**

30. He was delighted by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the welcome he received. **(warm)**

31. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the bridge is about two kilometres. **(long)**

32. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the road is not great enough to take large trucks. **(wide)**

33. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the water here is over three metres. **(deep)**

34. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the president was announced on the radio. **(dead)**

35. I think it shows \_\_\_\_\_ of character to admit you are wrong. **(strong)**

36. In his \_\_\_\_\_ he travelled a lot. Now he is too old. **(young)**

37. The long hot summer has led to serious water \_\_\_\_\_. **(short)**

38. He died a natural \_\_\_\_\_, peacefully at home in the night. **(die)**

39. Add three dollars for \_\_\_\_\_ and packing. **(post)**

*Ex. 17. Use negative suffixes **dis-**, **mis-**, **in-** to make new words.*

1. The fact that he didn't speak a foreign language put him at a distinct \_\_\_\_\_ **advantage**.

2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ **agreement** among archaeologists as to the age of the sculpture.

3. To our great \_\_\_\_\_ **appointment**, it rained every day of the trip.

4. She looked at my dirty clothes with obvious \_\_\_\_\_ **approval**.

5. He stared at me in \_\_\_\_\_ **belief**.

6. John's presence caused her considerable \_\_\_\_\_ **comfort**.

7. Her behaviour has brought \_\_\_\_\_ **grace** on her family.
8. His financial affairs were in complete \_\_\_\_\_ **order**.
9. No \_\_\_\_\_ **respect** intended, sir. It was just a joke.
10. Many people have expressed their \_\_\_\_\_ **satisfaction** with the arrangement.
11. We had the \_\_\_\_\_ **fortune** to run into a violent storm.
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ **print** is a mistake such as a spelling mistake that is made when a book is printed.
13. She has a deep \_\_\_\_\_ **trust** of strangers.
14. All contracts are translated to avoid any \_\_\_\_\_ **understanding** between the companies.
15. Some families go without medical treatment because of their \_\_\_\_\_ **ability** to pay.
16. The article is full of \_\_\_\_\_ **accuracies**.
17. The accident was the result of a moment's \_\_\_\_\_ **attention**.
18. He was dismissed for \_\_\_\_\_ **competence**.
19. We apologize for the delay and regret any \_\_\_\_\_ **convenience** it may have caused.
20. He thought social \_\_\_\_\_ **equality** was all part of the natural order of things.
21. He felt angry at the \_\_\_\_\_ **justice** of the situation.
22. She accused him of \_\_\_\_\_ **sincerity**.
23. She realized that her youth and \_\_\_\_\_ **experience** had been exploited.

*Ex. 18. Make nouns from the following words by adding -ant, -ian to the end.*

1. She is just got a job with a firm of \_\_\_\_\_. (**account**)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is coming to do the rewiring on Tuesday. (**electricity**)
3. How many \_\_\_\_\_ did you have for the job? (**apply**)
4. The bomb killed four soldiers and three \_\_\_\_\_. (**civil**)
5. The girl's parents or \_\_\_\_\_ must give their consent before she has the operation. (**guard**)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the village protested against the new road. (**inhabit**)
7. All \_\_\_\_\_ finishing the race will receive a medal. (**participate**)
8. Merlin was the \_\_\_\_\_ in the stories of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. (**magic**)

9. The concert features dancers, singers and \_\_\_\_\_ of all nationalities. (**music**)

10. In the USA an \_\_\_\_\_ is a person whose job is to sell people glasses and other things to correct eye problems. (**optic**)

11. You had better ask the sales \_\_\_\_\_ where the kitchen ware department is. (**assist**)

12. The number of \_\_\_\_\_ from the UK to other EU countries is set to rise over the next few years. (**emigrate**)

13. She thinks that \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be trusted. (**politics**)

14. A brilliant \_\_\_\_\_, Palmer was probably the most accomplished pianist of his time. (**technique**)

15. I think we need to see a computer \_\_\_\_\_ before we make an expensive mistake. (**consult**)

16. Illegal \_\_\_\_\_ are sent back across the border if they are caught. (**immigrate**)

17. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, far more people had \_\_\_\_\_ than is the case now. (**serve**)

18. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person whose job is to make people laugh by telling jokes. (**comedy**)

19. I am going to talk to a \_\_\_\_\_ to see if he can help with my allergies. (**diet**)

20. He is widely respected as an art \_\_\_\_\_ for his knowledge. (**history**)

*Ex. 19. Make nouns from the following words by adding -ist, -or/ -er or -ee to their end.*

1. Monet is one of my favourite \_\_\_\_\_. (**art**)

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who sells tickets on a bus. (**conduct**)

3. I am pleased to say that I am a proud \_\_\_\_\_ of a driving license. (**possess**)

4. She works as a school \_\_\_\_\_. (**administer**)

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ came to the table to take out order. (**wait**)

6. The number of \_\_\_\_\_ in the company has increased over the past decade. (**employ**)

7. There will be a prize for the \_\_\_\_\_. (**win**)

8. George is a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by trade. (**paint, decorate**)

9. We need a reference from your former \_\_\_\_\_. (**employ**)

10. \_\_\_\_\_ rushed to the scene of the accident to interview the victims. (**report**)

11. He is a famous Hollywood \_\_\_\_\_. (**produce**)
12. The conference was attended by 200 delegates and also by \_\_\_\_\_ from 30 countries. (**observe**)
13. The history department has five \_\_\_\_\_ and one professor. (**lecture**)
14. The stadium was packed with thousands of cheering \_\_\_\_\_. (**spectacle**)
15. My \_\_\_\_\_ wants my essay in by Friday. (**supervise**)
16. He is the party's main economic \_\_\_\_\_. (**advice**)
17. His brother is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the Australian Navy. (**sail**)
18. My uncle is a keen stamp \_\_\_\_\_. (**collect**)
19. After the independence ceremony, the former \_\_\_\_\_ left the colony. (**govern**)
20. Who is the current \_\_\_\_\_ of *The Times*? (**edit**)

**Ex. 20.** In each space below put a noun made from the word in brackets.

1. *The New Evening Post* reported Sherman's \_\_\_\_\_ of the accusation. (**deny**)
2. Twelve employees made a \_\_\_\_\_ of unfair \_\_\_\_\_. (**complain, dismiss**)
3. Your \_\_\_\_\_ is requested at the meeting. (**present**)
4. The man fits our \_\_\_\_\_ of the thief. (**describe**)
5. I went into the exam full of \_\_\_\_\_ but it was more difficult than I had expected. (**confident**)
6. The manager gave me his personal \_\_\_\_\_ that the parts would be here today. (**assure**)
7. There has been a sudden \_\_\_\_\_ of interest in ecology. (**renew**)
8. Her family regarded her marriage to a non-Muslim as a \_\_\_\_\_. (**betray**)
9. There was an unusually low \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting. (**attend**)
10. What started as a controlled \_\_\_\_\_ soon turned into a chaos. (**withdraw**)
11. I am not sure about the outcome of the \_\_\_\_\_. (**try**)
12. The council provides practical \_\_\_\_\_ and support for the students wishing to study abroad. (**guide**)
13. The police did not have any \_\_\_\_\_ to charge anybody with burglary. (**evident**)

14. I was puzzled by Ann's strong \_\_\_\_\_ to Jane. (**resemble**)
15. His presence caused her considerable \_\_\_\_\_. (**comfort**)
16. There were cries of \_\_\_\_\_ when the winners were announced. (**belief**)
17. Do not mention her hairstyle. She will probably take \_\_\_\_\_. (**offend**)
18. To his great \_\_\_\_\_ he failed to get into university. (**appointment**)
19. We could not take her \_\_\_\_\_ for granted. (**innocent**)
20. He made a very positive \_\_\_\_\_ to the project. (**contribute**)
21. My financial affairs are in complete \_\_\_\_\_. (**order**)
22. A dozen officers stood on the porch waiting for \_\_\_\_\_. (**admit**)
23. A good fisherman has to have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_. (**patient**)
24. The whole family suffered the \_\_\_\_\_ of their father imprisonment. (**grace**)
25. Sorry, I cannot be of any \_\_\_\_\_. (**assist**)
26. I came to the \_\_\_\_\_ that he was lying. (**conclude**)
27. His \_\_\_\_\_ to retire surprised us all. (**decide**)
28. Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ between smoking and lung cancer? (**connect**)
29. You should aim for a \_\_\_\_\_ of fat in your diet. (**reduce**)
30. The discussion showed a great \_\_\_\_\_ of opinions. (**diverse**)
31. You can't rely on him as he had a reputation for \_\_\_\_\_. (**honest**)
32. She looked at his long hair with obvious \_\_\_\_\_. (**approval**)
33. I have made up my mind to take out \_\_\_\_\_ against fire and theft. (**insure**)
34. Their father had given them an indication of his deep \_\_\_\_\_ by ordering them to go to their rooms. (**pleasure**)
35. The staff were trained to deal with any \_\_\_\_\_. (**emerge**)
36. It is a problem of increasing \_\_\_\_\_. (**complex**)
37. I can't say with \_\_\_\_\_ where I'll be next week. (**certain**)
38. There were over one hundred \_\_\_\_\_ for the marketing manager post. (**apply**)
39. She became one of the symbols of \_\_\_\_\_ both at home and abroad. (**resist**)

40. The letter was not addressed to me but I opened it out of \_\_\_\_\_ (**curious**)
41. The \_\_\_\_\_ passed after I lay down. (**sick**)
42. I meant no \_\_\_\_\_ by that remark. (**respect**)
43. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are more important than technical skill. (**creative, original**)
44. Some students have an \_\_\_\_\_ from their parents. (**allow**)
45. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who keeps financial accounts. (**count**)
46. While some countries get richer, the \_\_\_\_\_ in others get worse. (**poor**)
47. There has been a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ for her new film. (**public**)
48. The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ occur when people go on holiday. (**major, burglar**)
49. The postman delivered the \_\_\_\_\_ to the house this morning. (**pack**)
50. The book is full of \_\_\_\_\_. (**print**)

*Ex. 21. Complete the text by forming nouns using the word in the opposite column.*

<p><i>Reality TV shows.</i></p> <p>A new kind of television (1) _____ has become a talking point in millions of houses – reality TV shows. These came into (2) _____ a few years ago and have achieved enormous (3) _____. These programmes show the (4) _____ of ordinary members of the public in a (5) _____ of different situations – doing their jobs, trying to win talent (6) _____, being faced with challenges so their (7) _____ can be observed and spending a period of time living in a house with (8) _____. Some of these programmes attract a great deal of (9) _____ in newspapers and magazines and some of the people who appear in them achieve a kind of (10) _____ for life.</p>	<p><b>entertain</b></p> <p><b>exist</b></p> <p><b>popular</b></p> <p><b>behave</b></p> <p><b>various</b></p> <p><b>compete</b></p> <p><b>react</b></p> <p><b>strange</b></p> <p><b>public</b></p> <p><b>star</b></p>
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**Ex. 22.** Complete the text by forming nouns using the word in the opposite column.

<p><i>What Former Pupils are Doing Now.</i>          As the (1) _____ of this magazine, I am always pleased to be able to give information on former pupils in this section. (2) _____ will be interested to see that they include a rising (3) _____, three highly successful (4) _____ and one person who is a well-known (5) _____. In the arts, we have someone who has become the (6) _____ of a popular cartoon series, (7) _____ of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra and a number of professional (8) _____. In sports, one former pupil is now the (9) _____ coach to a major football club and another has become a fitness (10) _____. And we must not forget that one of our former pupils was recently a (11) _____ in the TV show <i>Sing Like the Star</i>.</p>	<p><b>edit</b></p> <p><b>read</b></p> <p><b>politics</b></p> <p><b>law</b></p> <p><b>journal</b></p> <p><b>create</b></p> <p><b>conduct</b></p> <p><b>music</b></p> <p><b>assist</b></p> <p><b>instruct</b></p> <p><b>participate</b></p>
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**Ex. 23.** Complete the text by forming nouns using the word in the opposite column.

<p>To be a good teacher, a teaching (1) _____ is not all you need. Your (2) _____ plays a big role in it, too. The (3) _____ of your work, so it is best to make a thorough (4) _____ of your own character before taking the (5) _____ to take up this challenging occupation. Apart from (6) _____ you also need the (7) _____ to accept other people's ideas and a (8) _____ to learn from your own mistakes. (9) _____ to the needs of your students is also important. (10) _____ is not enough – who you are is much more important.</p>	<p><b>qualify</b></p> <p><b>person</b></p> <p><b>effective</b></p> <p><b>exam</b></p> <p><b>decide</b></p> <p><b>patient</b></p> <p><b>able</b></p> <p><b>willing</b></p> <p><b>sensitive</b></p> <p><b>know</b></p>
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*Ex. 24. Complete the text by forming nouns using the word in the opposite column.*

<p>It is no (1) _____ to say that the world has become a global village. Modern methods of (2) _____ have made the world much smaller and the problems we face such as (3) _____ are not restricted to this country. The (4) _____ of the rainforests in Brazil is everyone's problem and the (5) _____ which is common in many African countries is a challenge for Europe too. The (6) _____ of rare species is a tragedy for the planet as a whole and the (7) _____ of oil supplies will shake the (8) _____ of the world's economy. The (9) _____ of the environment is the responsibility of all nations, rich and poor. However, uncontrolled economic (10) _____ between strong and weak nations leads to the (11) _____ of greater (12) _____ between the rich and poor nations in the world.</p>	<p><b>exaggerate</b> <b>communicate</b></p> <p><b>pollute</b> <b>destroy</b> <b>starve</b></p> <p><b>extinct</b> <b>exhaust</b> <b>found</b> <b>protect</b></p> <p><b>compete</b></p> <p><b>create</b> <b>equal</b></p>
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*Ex. 25. Complete the text by forming nouns using the word in the opposite column.*

<p>Dear Sir or Madam, I read your (1) _____ in International Business magazine and I am writing for more information concerning entry (2) _____ for the course in the English Language (3) _____. Could you tell me what language (4) _____ are required? I do not possess the First Certificate and would like to know if (5) _____ on the course depends on having the FCE? In fact, as I am an (6) _____ for an international (7) _____ company I would be interested in a course which focuses on language (8) _____ for both social and (9) _____ purposes. I would like to know</p>	<p><b>advertise</b></p> <p><b>require</b> <b>improve</b> <b>qualify</b> <b>accept</b></p> <p><b>account</b> <b>invest</b> <b>develop</b> <b>busy</b></p>
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<p>the (10) _____ from the college to London and if (11) _____ at all classes is obligatory, or whether an occasional (12) _____ for purposes of travel be acceptable.</p> <p>I look forward to hearing from you.</p> <p>Yours faithfully, Nelson Fernandez.</p>	<p><b>distant</b> <b>attend</b> <b>absent</b></p>
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*Ex. 26. Complete the text by forming nouns using the word in the opposite column.*

<p><i>How to Learn Vocabulary.</i></p> <p>Students are under enormous (1) _____ to learn huge amounts of vocabulary but they are rarely given the (2) _____ as to how to go about it. They have a (3) _____ to try to learn long lists by heart, but this is hardly the most efficient approach to the problem. The golden rule is to do lots of (4) _____ at regular intervals. Secondly, students should concentrate on words with the highest (5) _____, particularly everyday words which also improve the students' spoken (6) _____ and their overall (7) _____ of the language.</p>	<p><b>press</b> <b>guide</b> <b>tend</b> <b>revise</b> <b>frequent</b> <b>fluent</b> <b>acquire</b></p>
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**Ex. 27.** Complete the text by forming nouns using the word in the opposite column.

<p><i>Training Manager – Restaurant Chain</i></p> <p>This post involves (1) _____ for staff training at our fast-food takeaway restaurants. We stress the (2) _____ of training so that all our staff are able to demonstrate (3) _____ with the state-of-the-art (4) _____ we use and are also fully aware of what is required in their (5) _____ with customers. You will be involved in the (6) _____ of a series of training courses for both managers and (7) _____ and you will also be expected to provide advice and (8) _____ on a variety of staff issues. For this post, we have a (9) _____ for candidates with experience of the fast-food business but our (10) _____ procedure will take other relevant experience into account.</p>	<p><b>responsible</b></p> <p><b>important</b></p> <p><b>expert</b></p> <p><b>equip</b></p> <p><b>deal</b></p> <p><b>prepare</b></p> <p><b>employ</b></p> <p><b>guide</b></p> <p><b>prefer</b></p> <p><b>select</b></p>
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## UNIT 5. THE ADVERB

*Ex. 1. Write the correct adverbs.*

<b>-ly</b>	образует наречия от основ прилагательных ( <i>quickly</i> ).
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+ <i>-ly</i>	<i>-ic</i> + <i>-ally</i>	<i>-le</i> = <i>-ly</i>	<i>consonant+y</i> = <i>-ily</i>
<i>quick</i>	<i>tragic</i>	<i>horrible</i>	<i>cozy</i>
<i>safe</i>	<i>comic</i>	<i>sensible</i>	<i>sleepy</i>
<i>stupid</i>	<i>dramatic</i>	<i>simple</i>	<i>heavy</i>
<i>clever</i>	<i>heroic</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>lucky</i>
<i>cheap</i>	<i>sympathetic</i>	<i>terrible</i>	<i>witty</i>

*Ex. 2. Insert the correct adjective or adverb using the words in brackets.*

1. Gillian behaved very \_\_\_\_\_ at the party last night. (**bad**)
2. You are quite \_\_\_\_\_ at playing the piano, aren't you? (**good**)
3. Think about it \_\_\_\_\_ before you make a decision. (**careful**)
4. I like my bedroom because it is so \_\_\_\_\_. (**cosy**)
5. It makes me \_\_\_\_\_ to think of you living alone. (**sad**)
6. If you cannot talk \_\_\_\_\_, do not talk at all. (**sensible**)
7. Her whole family died in a \_\_\_\_\_ accident. (**tragic**)
8. I was not \_\_\_\_\_ convinced by her reasoning. (**whole**)
9. \_\_\_\_\_, I cannot help you. (**fortunate**)
10. You look \_\_\_\_\_ in your new dress. (**lovely**)
11. The ability to think \_\_\_\_\_ is an important skill. (**logical**)
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ believe this to be the finest novel ever written. (**true**)
13. You had better work \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to keep your job. (**hard**)
14. Please do not drive so \_\_\_\_\_. (**fast**)
15. Linda washes her hair \_\_\_\_\_. (**daily**)
16. That chicken tastes \_\_\_\_\_. (**delicious**)
17. You are bound to make mistakes if you write so \_\_\_\_\_. (**careless**)
18. Your perfume smells \_\_\_\_\_. (**beautiful**)
19. Charles and Camilla have been living together \_\_\_\_\_ for years. (**happy**)

20. Although I had only met him once, he greeted me \_\_\_\_\_.  
(cheerful)

*Ex. 3. Form adverbs from the following adjectives.*

1. dreadful__	6. comfortable__	11. free__	16. possible__
2. easy__	7. delicate__	12. scarce__	17. true__
3. dramatic__	8. rare__	13. logical__	18. full__
4. terrible__	9. rude__	14. historic__	19. automatic__
5. wonderful__	10. fantastic__	15. happy__	20. healthy__

*Ex. 4. Complete each sentence using the words in brackets.*

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ cold today, considering it is still summer. **(usual)**
2. Actually I found Tony's book \_\_\_\_\_ interesting. **(surprise)**
3. \_\_\_\_\_, my father used to go to school with your father.  
**(interest)**
4. The police managed \_\_\_\_\_ to find the missing children.  
**(success)**
5. Jean's compositions are always \_\_\_\_\_ written. **(beautiful)**
6. I am \_\_\_\_\_ ashamed of your behaviour. **(thorough)**
7. This question is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult, isn't it? **(extreme)**
8. Mike tried \_\_\_\_\_ to phone Cathy several times. **(success)**
9. These instructions seem \_\_\_\_\_ complicated. **(necessary)**
10. Someone had \_\_\_\_\_ left the front door open. **(obvious)**

*Ex. 5. Replace the words underlined in each sentence with one word ending in -ly and beginning with the letter specified.*

1. The country imports over ten million tons of rice every year.  
(a \_\_\_\_\_)
2. Harry's work has improved a great deal. (c \_\_\_\_\_)
3. By coincidence, I am driving there myself tomorrow. (c \_\_\_\_\_)
4. I will be with you straight away. (d \_\_\_\_\_)
5. The two sisters were dressed in exactly the same way.  
(i \_\_\_\_\_)
6. I am afraid that Carol's writing is quite illegible. (a \_\_\_\_\_)
7. Tim only understands in a hazy manner what is going on.  
(v \_\_\_\_\_)

8. I think that this plan is downright ridiculous! (t \_\_\_\_\_)
9. Diana just wants to know the truth. (m \_\_\_\_\_)
10. The passengers only just escaped with their lives. (b \_\_\_\_\_)

**Ex. 6.** Complete the text by forming adverbs using the word in the opposite column.

<p>This production was (1) _____ created as a project for schools in the region and is funded (2) _____ by the local authority and some local businesses. It is (3) _____ very ambitious, with over 100 young people playing at various times. (4) _____, on the opening night nothing went wrong and it was a (5) _____ successful event. It was clear that everyone had been (6) _____ rehearsing and the quality of all the performances was (7) _____ high. (8) _____, some of these young people had never performed in public before – they looked confident. The audience was (9) _____ impressed and (10) _____ this will be just the first of many events like this.</p>	<p><b>origin</b></p> <p><b>join</b></p> <p><b>music</b></p> <p><b>fortunate</b></p> <p><b>true</b></p> <p><b>care</b></p> <p><b>remark</b></p> <p><b>surprise</b></p> <p><b>suit</b></p> <p><b>hope</b></p>
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## UNIT 6. MISCELLANEOUS PRACTICE

*Ex. 1. Use the prefixes in each space in the phrases below to make the words sound opposite in meaning.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. a(n) _____ <i>believable</i> story   | 18. a(n) _____ <i>rational</i> fear       |
| 2. a(n) _____ <i>punctual</i> train     | 19. a(n) _____ <i>possible</i> plan       |
| 3. a(n) _____ <i>respectful</i> pupil   | 20. a(n) _____ <i>definite</i> answer     |
| 4. a(n) _____ <i>popular</i> man        | 21. a(n) _____ <i>legal</i> strike        |
| 5. a(n) _____ <i>honest</i> shopkeeper  | 22. _____ <i>accurate</i> information     |
| 6. a(n) _____ <i>lucky</i> accident     | 23. _____ <i>personal</i> force           |
| 7. a(n) _____ <i>familiar</i> city      | 24. a(n) _____ <i>moral</i> action        |
| 8. a(n) _____ <i>satisfied</i> customer | 25. _____ <i>dependent</i> thinking       |
| 9. a(n) _____ <i>grateful</i> child     | 26. _____ <i>capable</i> of telling a lie |
| 10. a(n) _____ <i>united</i> party      | 27. a(n) _____ <i>probable</i> story      |
| 11. a(n) _____ <i>patient</i> driver    | 28. a(n) _____ <i>regular</i> service     |
| 12. a(n) _____ <i>expensive</i> present | 29. a(n) _____ <i>different</i> player    |
| 13. a(n) _____ <i>logical</i> response  | 30. _____ <i>considerate</i> of others    |
| 14. a(n) _____ <i>curable</i> illness   | 31. a(n) _____ <i>polite</i> gesture      |
| 15. a(n) _____ <i>comfortable</i> chair | 32. _____ <i>limited</i> access           |
| 16. _____ <i>correct</i> tuning         | 33. _____ <i>able</i> to move             |
| 17. a(n) _____ <i>responsible</i> man   | 34. _____ <i>sufficient</i> time          |

*Ex. 2. Complete each word with either in-, un-, mis- or dis-.*

1. We were \_\_\_\_\_ **able** to contact him at the time.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **ability** to use a computer is a serious disadvantage when you are applying for jobs.
3. She had the courage and determination to rise above her physical \_\_\_\_\_ **ability**.
4. Most of these tools have been specially adapted for use of the \_\_\_\_\_ **abled** people.
5. She sat down, regarding the plate in front of her with \_\_\_\_\_ **favour**.
6. The documentary presents him in a very \_\_\_\_\_ **favourable** light.
7. The building's \_\_\_\_\_ **stability** makes it extremely dangerous.
8. It is a poor and politically \_\_\_\_\_ **stable** society.

9. Until women are paid as much as men, they will be competing on \_\_\_\_\_ **equal** terms.
10. The law has done little to prevent racial discrimination and \_\_\_\_\_ **equality**.
11. The fans' bad behaviour has resulted in the \_\_\_\_\_ **qualification** of their football team from the championship.
12. An \_\_\_\_\_ **qualified** person lacks the qualifications needed for a particular job.
13. You should see her wardrobe – it is \_\_\_\_\_ **believable** – she is got about fifty pairs of shoes.
14. She shook her head in \_\_\_\_\_ **belief**.
15. These shoes are really \_\_\_\_\_ **comfortable**.
16. You may feel a little \_\_\_\_\_ **comfort** for a few days after the operation.
17. Employees have publicly criticized the company's plans, much to the \_\_\_\_\_ **pleasure** of the management.
18. The minerals in the water made it \_\_\_\_\_ **pleasant** to drink.
19. I mean no \_\_\_\_\_ **respect** to Julie, but this department worked perfectly well before she started here.
20. She has inherited her father's large nose, which is very \_\_\_\_\_ **fortunate**.
21. It is \_\_\_\_\_ **fair** to take advantage of other people's \_\_\_\_\_ **fortunes**.
22. At the moment she is experiencing a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ **satisfaction** with her job.
23. It was a most \_\_\_\_\_ **satisfactory** meeting, not a single decision was made.
24. The sight of people suffering arouses a deep sense of \_\_\_\_\_ **justice** in her.
25. She regretted being \_\_\_\_\_ **just** to him.
26. This ticket is \_\_\_\_\_ **valid**. You haven't stamped it in the machine.
27. Thank you for your help. It was \_\_\_\_\_ **valuable**.
28. His total \_\_\_\_\_ **interest** in money puzzled his family.
29. Used to dealing with international politics, he thinks our local affairs are remarkably \_\_\_\_\_ **interesting**.
30. He was totally \_\_\_\_\_ **interested** in sport.
31. She was \_\_\_\_\_ **experienced** and needed a guiding hand.
32. His mistake was due to youth and \_\_\_\_\_ **experience**.

*Ex. 3. Complete each word with either in-(im-) or un-.*

1. I have eaten so much, I am really quite \_\_\_\_\_ **comfortable**.
2. It will be very \_\_\_\_\_ **convenient** for me to have no car.
3. He seems \_\_\_\_\_ **capable** of walking past a music shop without going in and buying another CD.
4. We were \_\_\_\_\_ **able** to contact him at the time.
5. I have some \_\_\_\_\_ **finished** business with you.
6. The building is still \_\_\_\_\_ **complete**.
7. The tone of his poetry is reshained and \_\_\_\_\_ **emotional**.
8. It is \_\_\_\_\_ **correct** to address people by their first names at these formal events.
9. These accusations are totally \_\_\_\_\_ **true**.
10. He made it \_\_\_\_\_ **possible** for me to say no.
11. Many people have \_\_\_\_\_ **real** expectations of what marriage would be like.
12. They are young \_\_\_\_\_ **experienced** parents and need support.
13. It seems \_\_\_\_\_ **credible** that no one foresaw the crisis.
14. It is \_\_\_\_\_ **believable** that they have permitted this trial to go on.
15. They dismissed this problem as \_\_\_\_\_ **important**.
16. The difference between the two results was \_\_\_\_\_ **significant**.
17. That chair looks a bit \_\_\_\_\_ **stable** to me.
18. The situation is still \_\_\_\_\_ **secure**, with many of the rebels roaming the streets.
19. He is was \_\_\_\_\_ **willing** to take responsibility.
20. It is bad for your health to be physically \_\_\_\_\_ **active**.
21. His letters became \_\_\_\_\_ **frequent**, then stopped completely.
22. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ **common** for people to become ill when they travel.
23. 'Hi' is an \_\_\_\_\_ **formal** way of greeting people.
24. The former president paid an \_\_\_\_\_ **official** visit to China.
25. He was charged with \_\_\_\_\_ **lawful** possession of guns.
26. It is \_\_\_\_\_ **legal** to drive a car that is not insured.
27. It seems \_\_\_\_\_ **reasonable** to expect one person to do both jobs.
28. I think he is largely \_\_\_\_\_ **sensible** to other people's distress.
29. The constant fighting made life at home \_\_\_\_\_ **tolerable**.

30. He was wearing shoes that were totally \_\_\_\_\_ **suitable** for climbing.

31. The disease spread quickly because of \_\_\_\_\_ **adequate** health care.

32. Why are you so \_\_\_\_\_ **sensitive** to other people's problems?

33. The garden is divided into two \_\_\_\_\_ **equal** parts.

34. I think you were \_\_\_\_\_ **justified** in punishing both boys.

35. Quite honestly I find that argument \_\_\_\_\_ **tenable**.

36. The amount of food aid the country has received is quite \_\_\_\_\_ **sufficient**.

37. Her remarks were so rude they were frankly \_\_\_\_\_ **printable**.

38. Suddenly the \_\_\_\_\_ **thinkable** happened and he drew out a gun.

*Ex. 4. Use the prefixes in each space in the phrases below to make the words sound opposite in meaning.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *trust* a politician
2. \_\_\_\_\_ *obey* an order
3. \_\_\_\_\_ *believe* a story
4. \_\_\_\_\_ *agree* with someone
5. \_\_\_\_\_ *load* a ship
6. \_\_\_\_\_ *approve* of someone
7. \_\_\_\_\_ *like* cheese
8. \_\_\_\_\_ *appear* round the corner

9. \_\_\_\_\_ *button* a jacket
10. \_\_\_\_\_ *cover* buried treasure
11. \_\_\_\_\_ *embark* the ship
12. \_\_\_\_\_ *lock* a door
13. \_\_\_\_\_ *lead* the police
14. \_\_\_\_\_ *spell* my name
15. \_\_\_\_\_ *read* the 1 as a 7
16. \_\_\_\_\_ *behave* at school

*Ex. 5. Put one of the prefixes un-, dis- in each space to make the words opposite in meaning.*

1. Her shyness was a \_\_\_\_\_ **advantage** in company.
2. The little dog \_\_\_\_\_ **appeared** down the road.
3. She is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ **commonly** good cook.
4. He spoke slowly and \_\_\_\_\_ **certainly**.
5. The circus \_\_\_\_\_ **appointed** him, for there was no elephant.
6. We mended the road, but a heavy storm \_\_\_\_\_ **did** our work.
7. Buds \_\_\_\_\_ **fold** into flowers.
8. A series of accidents \_\_\_\_\_ **ordered** the shop.
9. Heavy snowstorms \_\_\_\_\_ **organised** the train service.

10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ **usual** for foxes to come so close to the town.  
 11. He is \_\_\_\_\_ **likely** to win the race.  
 12. I am sure he meant no \_\_\_\_\_ **respect** by his remark.  
 13. Science has \_\_\_\_\_ **locked** the mystery of the atom.  
 14. By failing to obey your mother you \_\_\_\_\_ **pleased** her.  
 15. My dream picture \_\_\_\_\_ **solved** when I woke up.  
 16. Size is sometimes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ **questionable** advantage.  
 17. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ **settled**.  
 18. Please do not \_\_\_\_\_ **place** any of my tools.  
 19. The pain from a severe toothache is almost \_\_\_\_\_ **bearable**.  
 20. I was completely \_\_\_\_\_ **interested** in what he had said.

*Ex. 6. Give more examples of the words with the following prefixes:*

**Adjectives**

- un-** unjust, unkind, unsatisfactory, \_\_\_\_\_  
**in-** inappropriate, insincere, \_\_\_\_\_  
**il-** illegible, \_\_\_\_\_  
**ir-** irregular, \_\_\_\_\_  
**im-** immature, improbable, \_\_\_\_\_

**Verbs**

- un-** unscrew, undo, untie, \_\_\_\_\_  
**dis-** disappear, disqualify, \_\_\_\_\_  
**mis-** misunderstand, misread, \_\_\_\_\_  
**re-** rewrite, reappear, \_\_\_\_\_

**Nouns**

- dis-** displeasure, \_\_\_\_\_  
**mis-** misbehaviour, \_\_\_\_\_  
**un-** unreality, \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex. 7. Complete the below sentences borrowed from newspaper articles and reviews, by forming a word from the word as follows*

**delight angry sad embarrass tired amaze pleased amuse  
 fascinate relax excit depress exhausted sad shock disappoint  
 nervous**

1. *Chez Bert* is a \_\_\_\_\_ new restaurant in the city centre.
2. Workers reacted with \_\_\_\_\_ to the news of job losses.
3. Family and friends said that they were \_\_\_\_\_ by his death.
4. This scandal has caused great \_\_\_\_\_ to the government.
5. A report out this week shows that \_\_\_\_\_ is the cause of a great many road accidents.
6. Much to everybody's \_\_\_\_\_, she came back to win the game.
7. These statistics are likely to \_\_\_\_\_ the education authorities.
8. Although \_\_\_\_\_ in parts, this book is unlikely to be a best seller.
9. The coach admitted that his tactics had been an \_\_\_\_\_ failure.
10. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ and highly original new book.
11. His speech caused great \_\_\_\_\_ among the audience.
12. This is just the place for a \_\_\_\_\_ weekend break.
13. If it is \_\_\_\_\_ that you want, this is just the place for you.
14. The report says that the economic outlook is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as some experts have been predicting.
15. A spokesman said she had cancelled the show because she was suffering from \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The terrible news was greeted with \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the country.
17. Nobody had been expecting this \_\_\_\_\_ new development.
18. Fans of her work may find this latest novel rather \_\_\_\_\_.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than sleep, according to a new survey.
20. It was clear that \_\_\_\_\_ affected the performance of both players.

*Ex. 8. Fill each space in the sentence below with the correct form of the given word.*

**1. decide**

- a) We must come to a \_\_\_\_\_ very soon.
- b) We beat them \_\_\_\_\_. We won 7:0.
- c) He can never make up his mind. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. receive**

- a) She works as a \_\_\_\_\_ at a hotel in Scotland.
- b) Ask for a \_\_\_\_\_ when you buy something, in case you need to return it.
- c) I made several suggestions to improve production, but the management was not very \_\_\_\_\_ to my ideas.

### 3. produce

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ of the new sports car has been halted by a strike.
- b) China is one of the world's leading \_\_\_\_\_ of rice.
- c) I am afraid the talks were totally \_\_\_\_\_. We didn't reach agreement on anything.

### 4. explain

- a) An \_\_\_\_\_ leaflet is given to all purchases of the machine.
- b) His disappearance is very strange, in fact quite \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) I think you owe me an \_\_\_\_\_ for your behaviour.

### 5. compare

- a) This is \_\_\_\_\_ better than that. In fact, there is really no \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Scientists have made \_\_\_\_\_ tests on the new drugs.

### 6. advise

- a) Until the situation has settled down, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to travel to that country.
- b) The government set up an \_\_\_\_\_ body on the use of the drugs in sport.
- c) I doubt the \_\_\_\_\_ of drinking alcohol while undergoing that medical treatment.

### 7. admire

- a) She is a pleasant, attractive girl, always surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) I am full of \_\_\_\_\_ for what she has achieved.
- c) I approve of him wholeheartedly. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ person.

### 8. reside

- a) This is the President's official \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) There is no industry or entertainment here. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ district.
- c) All \_\_\_\_\_ of the neighbouring houses were warned of the gas leak.

### 9. comfort

- a) In that tense situation I found the good news very \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) I felt rather \_\_\_\_\_, so I put a soft cushion behind me.
- c) She sat in terrible \_\_\_\_\_ on the hard chair for over an hour.

### 10. pay

- a) To buy this car I made a monthly \_\_\_\_\_ of \$280 for two years.
- b) Please make this cheque \_\_\_\_\_ to John Watson.
- c) The person a cheque is made out to is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

**11. repeat**

- a) He lost his temper and used disgusting, \_\_\_\_\_ language.
- b) In this essay you have said the same thing several times. It is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) I hope there will be no \_\_\_\_\_ of this shocking behaviour.

**12. describe**

- a) The damage caused by the earthquake cannot be imagined. It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The teacher asked them to write a \_\_\_\_\_ passage about their home town.
- c) The witness was able to give a full \_\_\_\_\_ of the wanted man.

**13. defend**

- a) Nobody is doing anything to help these poor \_\_\_\_\_ children.
- b) I just want to ask you a few ordinary questions, so why don't you relax? Why are you so \_\_\_\_\_?
- c) We must do all we can for the \_\_\_\_\_ of this nation against possible attack.

**14. agree**

- a) What an unpleasant, \_\_\_\_\_ old woman she is.
- b) We finally reached \_\_\_\_\_ on the matter at midnight.
- c) I liked the place. I found the people, the weather and the food very \_\_\_\_\_.

**15. possess**

- a) In his will he left all his money and \_\_\_\_\_ to his wife.
- b) She was a very \_\_\_\_\_ mother. She gave her son very little freedom.
- c) The actor playing the main part should be the \_\_\_\_\_ of a very good voice, good looks and a very strong physique.

**16. compel**

- a) Military service is no longer \_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa.
- b) Membership of the Students' Club is entirely voluntary. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ whatsoever.
- c) He is a \_\_\_\_\_ liar – you can't believe a word he says.

**17. create**

- a) Ian Fleming, the \_\_\_\_\_ of James Bond, died in 1964.
- b) Although she is very able technically, she isn't \_\_\_\_\_ enough for this kind of job.
- c) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization took place in 1949.

**18. destroy**

- a) The control centre is deep underground and completely \_\_\_\_\_ except a direct hit from a nuclear missile.
- b) War plans include the immediate \_\_\_\_\_ of all enemy military bases.
- c) His criticism of my work was entirely \_\_\_\_\_. There was nothing usefully constructive in it at all.

**19. manage**

- a) Talks between workers and \_\_\_\_\_ have broken down and a strike now seems unavoidable.
- b) The boy was very violent and his parents found him \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) To improve his qualifications he is taking a course in \_\_\_\_\_ skills.

**20. believe**

- a) It was an incredible story, quite \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) She is a person of very strong religious \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) His explanation was obviously false and the judge made no attempt to hide his \_\_\_\_\_.

*Ex. 9. Fill each space in the sentence below with the correct form of the given word.*

**1. beauty**

- a) She is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) She is training to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ the town with more trees and parks.

**2. hero**

- a) He received a medal for his \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) They fought \_\_\_\_\_ in the war.
- c) She was described as a \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. stable**

- a) To \_\_\_\_\_ the boat in the rough sea, we redistributed the weight.
- b) Between 1860 and 1900 the country had a number of revolutions and uprisings. It was a time of great \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) The exchange rate is going up and down dramatically. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

**4. economy**

- a) We are spending too much. We must \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) This car uses a lot of petrol. It is terribly \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) The Chancellor (Minister of Finance) is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ affairs.

**5. dead**

- a) The increasing number of \_\_\_\_\_ in traffic accidents is alarming.
- b) Be careful! That is a \_\_\_\_\_ poison.
- c) The doctor gave him an injection to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain.

**6. courage**

- a) His friends tried to \_\_\_\_\_ him from attempting the dangerous climb.
- b) She \_\_\_\_\_ stood in the way of escaping robbers.
- c) His parents gave him a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in his studies.

**7. real**

- a) I think it is a bit \_\_\_\_\_ to hope that the world peace can be gained so easily.
- b) He spends all his time in romantic daydreams. He has lost touch with \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Ladies and gentlemen, I am a \_\_\_\_\_ and I think we must face facts.

**8. friend**

- a) The \_\_\_\_\_ between the two soon developed into love.
- b) In London she was \_\_\_\_\_ by a rich woman who looked after her and helped her.
- c) The desert is a dangerous, \_\_\_\_\_ place.

**9. sense**

- a) He felt a vague, painful \_\_\_\_\_ in his back.
- b) Even the most \_\_\_\_\_ person ought to appreciate the beauty of this music.
- c) What an idiotic, \_\_\_\_\_ thing to do!

**10. famous**

- a) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Beatles soon spread outside Britain.
- b) The day of the massacre will go down in history as a terrible, \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- c) It was a day of \_\_\_\_\_.

**11. different**

- a) I am afraid I have to \_\_\_\_\_. I don't agree with you at all.
- b) Politeness is one thing. Real kindness is another. You must learn to \_\_\_\_\_ between the two.
- c) We get along pretty well, although of course we have our \_\_\_\_\_ from time to time.

**12. active**

- a) The strike was organized by a group of \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The fire-prevention system is \_\_\_\_\_ by any small increase in temperature.

c) It is quite safe to go near the volcano. It has been \_\_\_\_\_ for years.

**13. enthusiasm**

- a) They threw themselves \_\_\_\_\_ into the new project.
- b) He is a real golf \_\_\_\_\_. He loves the game.
- c) They don't \_\_\_\_\_ over my ideas. In fact there was some opposition.

**14. necessary**

- a) We regret that the present economic difficulties will \_\_\_\_\_ a reduction of work force.
- b) I sympathise with his point of view, but I don't always \_\_\_\_\_ agree with him.
- c) Many people cannot even afford basic \_\_\_\_\_ such as food and clothing.

**15. false**

- a) She was accused of \_\_\_\_\_ the financial accounts.
- b) It is a \_\_\_\_\_ to say he did it when you know he did not.
- c) The \_\_\_\_\_ of his argument was obvious to everyone.

*Ex. 10. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the sentence.*

- 1) To be 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**success**) in a sport takes ambition and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**dedicate**). Most famous sportspeople begin training during their 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**child**) in order to still be comparatively 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**youth**) when they reach their peak. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**attend**) must be paid to diet – nourishing food is 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**essence**) for such 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**energy**) activity. It is also necessary to have 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**determine**) to succeed so that one can tolerate the 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**courage**) brought on by any 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**fail**) to achieve the best results. Then it's just a matter of 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**patient**) and luck.
- 2) Television has 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**significant**) affected the world of sport in recent decades. It is 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**possible**) to watch sport on television without the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**interrupt**) of constant replays. Any 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**doubt**) decision is shown again and, if we don't see an instant replay, we are left with the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**suspect**) that we have missed something. Television has also made 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**profession**) sportspeople richer. 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**earn**) from

sports such as motor racing can 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**easy**) reach millions for the most 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**success**). Many consider these amounts 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**scandal**), but others argue that TV sport is good because it provides \_\_\_\_\_ (**encourage**) for children to take part in healthy activities.

- 3) Some people consider motorcycles as a 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**danger**) and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**convenient**) form of transport. A motorcycle does not offer the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**protect**) that the structure of a car provides. They are also 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**comfortable**) if you happen to be on one when it begins to rain. While these 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**criticize**) are certainly justified, nothing can compare with the 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**free**) that motorcyclists feel on the open road. Travelling in a car brings with it a sensation of 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**isolate**), whereas motorcycles give one the 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**feel**) of being closer to nature so that you can better appreciate the 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**scene**) around you. Motorcycling is also a 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**marvel**) way of getting some sun, if the weather conditions are 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**favour**) of course.
- 4) Television nowadays is considered a 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**need**) not a luxury. It occupies the kids, provides cheap 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**entertain**) for evenings in, informs and educates – its value seems 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**end**). Yet quietly it is breaking up our society. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**lonely**) is on the increase, but is this 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**surprise**) when we are imprisoned by our television sets, not having the 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**imagine**) or energy to do anything 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**create**) with our free time? 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**advertise**) persuade us to buy certain brands of food or jeans, further limiting our 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**choose**). Furthermore, television 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**threat**) to weaken our morals. We see 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**crime**) portrayed as heroes and become used to 12 \_\_\_\_\_ (**emotion**) impact of violence.
- 5) Is there any 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**science**) evidence that the world will end? Some 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**religion**) groups have made definite 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**predict**) about the year in which the 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**destroy**) of the earth will take place. Scientists

tend to be more 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**caution**) and say that, apart from the possibility of a 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**catastrophe**) accident, the earth's 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**nature**) life span will depend largely on the 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**behave**) of the sun. Some claim that, in about 3.5 billion years, the increased 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**strong**) of the sun's rays will 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**avoidable**) boil away the earth's surface water. But such a 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**tragic**) is still a long way away.

- 6) As the artist and 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**celebrate**) Andy Warhol once said, everybody should be 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**fame**) for fifteen minutes in their lives. But is it 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**necessary**) true that the fame so many people 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**passion**) desire brings 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**happy**) with it? Even a casual 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**observe**) reveals that not everyone finds the 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**consequent**) of becoming prominent easy to adapt to. One 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**avoidable**) result of being 'in the public eye' is that one no longer has much 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**private**). Actions which any of us would perform 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**noticed**) are seized upon by 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**journal**) and reported in the 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**day**) newspapers for everyone to read about and discuss.
- 7) The colours that surround us affect our 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**behave**). It's important to be aware of this fact, because our 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**react**) to colours can be very 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**emotion**). It has been proved by 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**psychology**) that a person sitting in a room with red walls is likely to feel 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**mood**) and aggressive, whereas white walls create an atmosphere that is 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**peace**) and 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**relax**). This information can be of use in everyday life. An 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**adjust**) of the clothes we wear can influence how we feel. It's not 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**advise**) to put on a bright red suit for 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**challenge**) interview – won't help you keep calm and create the right 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**impress**).
- 8) Some people find a normal holiday boring and uninteresting. The 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**think**) of lying on a beach doesn't seem 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**adventure**) at all. By offering experienced travelers the opportunity to visit and explore old 3 \_\_\_\_\_

(**religion**) sites, ancient, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**mystery**) temples and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**picture**) villages in 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**mountain**) regions, many travel companies are now attracting large numbers of tourists. Destinations such as Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, which have been considered places 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**suitable**) for peaceful, 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**enjoy**) family holidays, have now become very popular. Yet for those used to 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**luxury**) and expensive 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**accommodate**), these holidays may turn out to be rather 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**appoint**) as the hotels are simple and the only transportation 12 \_\_\_\_\_ (**avail**) is very basic indeed.

9) To be 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**success**) in today's job market, keeping with the latest 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**technology**) developments and improving one's skills is vital. For anyone wishing to be more than a 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**type**) a reliable 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**secretary**) course is a 'must'. On 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**complete**) of such a course, a person should have gained 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**familiar**) with current word-processing packages, be able to write 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**fault**) letters and take accurate minutes, have a good 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**know**) of shorthand and, last but not least, have a 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**courtesy**) telephone manner. With such thorough 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**prepare**), the newly-trained employees will be an asset to any modern 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**organise**).

10) The 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**impress**) mountains and charming valleys of the Lake District have made the region one of Britain's most 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**crowd**) tourist areas. It is, however, still possible to experience 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**solitary**) walking among the 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**mountain**) landscapes. The 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**east**) hills are more 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**peace**) than their westerly neighbours, and are full of 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**history**) interest. Really 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**observe**) walkers can spot wildlife such as deer and eagles, while everyone can enjoy the beautiful 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**scene**). Other interesting features include 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**peace**) little villages and pubs where the 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (**romance**) poets like Wordsworth and Coleridge used to sit and write their famous poems.

**Ex. 11.** Complete the text by forming new words using the word in the opposite column.

<p><i>Singer Dismissed</i></p> <p>The music business may be highly (1) _____ but for singer Lance Dean, his sacking from the group <i>Top-notch</i> was totally (2) _____. Fellow band members say, however, that it was (3) _____ and they refer to (4) _____ within the group which has been going on for some time. They say that Lance has shown an (5) _____ to put the interests of the group before his own and describe as (6) _____ various recent incidents involving him. Lance is now facing (7) _____ and considers himself extremely (8) _____. He says that the decision to sack him is (9) _____ and that he has always done his best for the group. He thinks that the whole situation is simply a (10) _____ that can easily be resolved.</p>	<p><b>predict</b></p> <p><b>expect</b></p> <p><b>avoid</b></p> <p><b>satisfy</b></p> <p><b>able</b></p> <p><b>accept</b></p> <p><b>employ</b></p> <p><b>luck</b></p> <p><b>believe</b></p> <p><b>understand</b></p>
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**Ex. 12.** Complete the text by forming new words using the word in the opposite column.

<p>Penguins are (1) _____ birds which live south of the Equator. As their legs are short, they usually stand upright and walk when they are on land. When they find it (2) _____ to travel at greater speed, they often drop on to their stomachs and slide along. But it is at sea, (3) _____ when diving, that penguins really move fast, the (4) _____ of their streamlined bodies allowing them to reach a (5) _____ of up to 265 metres in some cases. The sixteen species of penguin tend to look rather (6) _____ with black backs and white fronts. But (7) _____ in size and head patterns allow them to be (8) _____. The fact that a number of species spend their whole life in Antarctica where there is little (9) _____ from the world's least (10) _____ weather conditions, makes their continued (11) _____ one of the wonders of the world.</p>	<p><b>flight</b></p> <p><b>need</b></p> <p><b>special</b></p> <p><b>weigh</b></p> <p><b>deep</b></p> <p><b>like</b></p> <p><b>vary</b></p> <p><b>identity</b></p> <p><b>protect</b></p> <p><b>welcome</b></p> <p><b>survive</b></p>
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*Ex. 13. Complete the text by forming new words using the word in the opposite column.*

<p><i>Happy at Work?</i></p> <p>A survey this week reveals that a (1) _____ number of people are not gaining enough (2) _____ from their work. More than a quarter of those interviewed said that (3) _____ was the biggest factor in why they disliked work, while 10 percent said their initial (4) _____ for their jobs had quickly been replaced by a strong sense of (5) _____. Many people questioned commented on how (6) _____ they found their jobs, with longer hours and more and more pressure resulting in feelings of constant (7) _____. Experts have described the findings of this survey as 'very (8) _____ for all employers'. However they also believe that the (9) _____ could be fairly simple. Employers would see great (10) _____ if they valued their workers more and created a relaxed and happy environment for people to work in.</p>	<p><b>surprise</b> <b>satisfy</b></p> <p><b>bore</b></p> <p><b>enthuse</b> <b>disappoint</b> <b>tire</b></p> <p><b>anxious</b></p> <p><b>worry</b> <b>solve</b> <b>improve</b></p>
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*Ex. 14. Complete the text by forming new words using the word in the opposite column.*

<p>The (1) _____ of the journey was beginning to cause a lot of (2) _____ for everyone involved. Unfortunately, father got the blame, as he had been responsible for the (3) _____ of the trip. (4) _____ had begun to set in when we realized we'd been given the wrong (5) _____ by a well-meaning pedestrian. What is more, father's (6) _____ was not increased by his (7) _____ that we stop every hour or so to observe the scenery. The trip to France, he said, would (8) _____ our horizons and provide us with both (9) _____ and (10) _____. However, in (11) _____, it turned out to be an (12) _____ waste of time and effort. It was then that we made the (13) _____ never to listen to one of father's (14) _____ again.</p>	<p><b>long</b> <b>frustrate</b></p> <p><b>organize</b> <b>impatient</b> <b>direct</b> <b>popular</b> <b>insist</b></p> <p><b>broad</b> <b>amuse</b> <b>educate</b> <b>real</b> <b>bear</b> <b>decide</b> <b>propose</b></p>
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**Ex. 15.** Complete the text by forming new words using the word in the opposite column.

<p><i>Gestures</i>          An ancient Chinese proverb says: 'Be (1) _____ of a man whose stomach does not move when he laughs.'          The (2) _____ we make with our bodies, often quite (3) _____, give us away. For example, fidgeting is a sure sign of (4) _____ in young children. Drumming your fingers on the table tends to indicate (5) _____.          A man who keeps adjusting his tie is betraying his (6) _____. These are obvious gestures, (7) _____ recognized and understood. But the (8) _____ of a gesture can vary in different cultures. The 'thumbs up' sign indicates (9) _____ in some countries, but in others, it is obscene and (10) _____.          Eye contact is another important way in which we signal our (11) _____: but at what point does a look become a stare? And when does staring (12) _____ become gazing in (13) _____? The answer is, as usual, 'It all depends'.</p>	<p><b>suspect</b></p> <p><b>move</b></p> <p><b>conscious</b></p> <p><b>bore</b></p> <p><b>patient</b></p> <p><b>nervous</b></p> <p><b>wide</b></p> <p><b>signify</b></p> <p><b>approve</b></p> <p><b>offend</b></p> <p><b>intend</b></p> <p><b>rude</b></p> <p><b>admire</b></p>
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**Ex. 16.** Complete the text by forming new words using the word in the opposite column.

<p><i>A Young Woman Talks Ambition</i>          Getting to the top doesn't just depend on (1) _____: it also means making a total (2) _____ to your job. I work hard: evenings, weekends, whatever it takes, I think that's why I'm (3) _____. The people I work with are highly (4) _____. I work to weekly targets and achieve them. Now, I'm looking for a major (5) _____. I didn't think I was (6) _____ until I came into this environment. I took a drop in salary when I took this job, but it has (7) _____ been (8) _____. I work hard and have a positive attitude to life. That's (9) _____ why I'm now earning the sort of salary which was once beyond my (10) _____ dreams! As to the (11) _____ of ambitions, well, I would like one day to have my own company. But that's (12) _____ to happen for a long time, if at all.</p>	<p><b>able</b></p> <p><b>commit</b></p> <p><b>succeed</b></p> <p><b>compete</b></p> <p><b>promote</b></p> <p><b>compete</b></p> <p><b>certain</b></p> <p><b>worth</b></p> <p><b>doubt</b></p> <p><b>wild</b></p> <p><b>fulfill</b></p> <p><b>like</b></p>
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*Ex. 17. Complete the text by forming new words using the word in the opposite column.*

*Ex. 18. Complete the text by forming new words using the word in the opposite column.*

<p><i>Fortune Telling.</i>          We live in a (1) _____ age in which everything we do is based on rational (2) _____ and careful investigation of the facts. In other words, we try to act (3) _____ as a result of using our brains. But, if this is so, how can we explain the (4) _____ of horoscopes and similar ways of telling the future? I once learned to read palms, and then tried out my newfound (5) _____ on several friends and (6) _____. They were amazed at the (7) _____ of my reading of their characters and even more by my (8) _____ about their future lives, but of course there was nothing (9) _____ about my palmistry: it was just intelligent guesswork on my part. After all, I knew my ‘victims’ and could (10) _____ assess the (11) _____ that they travel abroad or marry or change jobs in the near future.</p>	<p><b>science</b>  <b>decide</b></p> <p><b>sense</b>  <b>popular</b></p> <p><b>know</b>  <b>acquaint</b>  <b>accurate</b>  <b>predict</b>  <b>mystery</b></p> <p><b>easy</b>  <b>likely</b></p>
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**Ex. 19.**

DANGER, SIGN, LEGAL, ANNUAL, PRESENT

The attraction dolphins hold for humans goes back thousands of years. Sailors have always regarded the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of dolphins as something which (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a smooth voyage. On the other hand, thousands of dolphins are killed (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for their meat. Despite the recent introduction of international laws which make it (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to kill dolphins except in special circumstances, several species of dolphins are still (5) \_\_\_\_\_, and such measures are no more than a small step in the right direction.

**Ex. 20.**

OWN, INTENSE, NUMBER, CHOOSE, SHORT

House (1) \_\_\_\_\_ has been increasing in recent years. The causes of this are (2) \_\_\_\_\_, but no doubt higher earnings is an important factor. Some people have made this (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in order to save money. Others believe they will have more security. A (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of rented accommodation has also tended to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the desire to buy.

**Ex. 21.**

LIKE, ANXIOUS, COURAGE, EXPECT, POWER

School inspectors have found that, contrary to all (1) \_\_\_\_\_ children don't (2) \_\_\_\_\_ homework at all. In fact, many do more than their teachers suggest, either because of (3) \_\_\_\_\_ about their marks or simply for enjoyment. The inspectors' findings add to the evidence of the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ effects of homework on pupils' achievements. The inspectors also (5) \_\_\_\_\_ schools to form links with parents who can check that tasks are properly completed.

**Ex. 22.**

ARRIVE, EFFORT, ANGRY, SCENE, SHORT

Ballet as a form of dance gained popularity at the court of Louis XIV in 1661 where it was called classical ballet. Although the formal

style required rigorous training, it created the appearance of (1)\_\_\_\_\_ grace. What made ballet so different was its combination of dancing, music and (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Simply by using their bodies, dancers expressed emotions like joy, sadness and (3)\_\_\_\_\_. Dresses were worn long until the 1720s when they were (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to reveal ankles. The early 1800s saw the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of now traditional white dress along with the style of dancing on the toes, both characteristics of Romantic ballet.

**Ex. 23.**

SUSPECT, DANGER, SOLVE, HAPPY, THREAT

Every summer many countries around the world are (1)\_\_\_\_\_ with the possibility of suffering forest fires. The fires cause damage to property, and put the lives of the firemen at risk, while they also (2)\_\_\_\_\_ the lives of the public who try to help save their land and houses. The (3)\_\_\_\_\_ and anger people feel after the loss of property and their personal things, means that a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ to the problem must be found. People must be more careful when they are walking in forests, and phone the fire-brigade the moment they see anything (5)\_\_\_\_\_. If we don't care, there will be no forest land left to enjoy.

**Ex. 24.**

FASHION, POSSESS, HOUSE, INTRODUCE, COURAGE, HONOUR

Everyone has an umbrella in their (1)\_\_\_\_\_, but very few of us know that, originally, umbrellas were used by holy men as a means of protection from the sun. Umbrellas started as status symbols for the wealthy and (2)\_\_\_\_\_ members of society. The Ancient Greeks (3)\_\_\_\_\_ their use and then the Romans used umbrellas to protect themselves from the rain. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ of umbrellas into Europe can be traced back thousands of years. For a number of centuries umbrellas became (5)\_\_\_\_\_ until the mid-eighteenth when they came into fashion again and there was one in every (6)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex. 25.**

COURAGE, PAIN, BEHAVE, COMPLAIN, TRUST, OBEY

We are led to believe that teenagers are difficult on the whole, because when they (1)\_\_\_\_\_, teachers usually complain a lot

and inform their parents about it. Another (2)\_\_\_\_\_ is that students at this age seem hard to motivate. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ is yet one more problem, because teenagers are becoming more and more independent all the time. Teenagers are often misunderstood, which explains why they feel (4)\_\_\_\_\_ about school. We should not forget that developing into an adult can be a (5)\_\_\_\_\_ and traumatic experience for most teenagers. Direct confrontation and (6)\_\_\_\_\_ can only make things worse.

***Ex. 26.***

DELIVER, FAITH, BROAD, RELATE, APPOINT, FAIL

Have you ever noticed that with the development of technology, very few people have remained (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the art of writing personal letters to their friends and (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Matthew Dawson is a journalist from London who writes about thirty letters a week. He says that typically, his friends reply by telephone calls, or e-mails. The (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of his friends from all over the world to reply by post is very (4)\_\_\_\_\_ for Matthew. He feels that letter writing can (5)\_\_\_\_\_ our horizons without ever leaving home and he eagerly awaits his mail (6)\_\_\_\_\_ twice a day.

## KEYS TO THE EXERCISES

### UNIT 1. PREFIXES

**Ex. 1.** 1. co-pilot; 2. intercontinental; 3. co-operating; 4. ex-husband; 5. international; 6. inter-city; 7. ex-servicemen; 8. co-educational; 9. ex-soldier; 10. coexistence

**Ex. 2.** 1. counter-attack; 2. bicycle; 3. prehistoric; 4. semicircle; 5. bilingual; 6. bilateral; 7. preschool; 8. counter-espionage; 9. semi-detached; 10. semi-conscious

**Ex. 3.** 1. coexist; 2. ex-friends; 3. semi-final; 4. co-author; 5. biannual; 6. semi-precious; 7. countermeasures; 8. co-educational; 9. co-stars; 10. bilateral; 11. preschool; 12. pre-exist; 13. semicircle; 14. counter-attack; 15. bilingual

**Ex. 4.** 1. postgraduate; 2. non-stop; 3. monosyllables; 4. nonsense; 5. post-war; 6. monorail; 7. antifreeze; 8. anti-marriage; 9. non-members; 10. antisocial.

**Ex. 5.** 1. transatlantic; 2. superhuman; 3. multicoloured; 4. transplant; 5. multiracial; 6. supernatural; 7. supersonic; 8. multimillionaire; 9. transcontinental; 10. multicultural

**Ex. 6.** 1. subway; 2. submarine; 3. subterranean; 4. uniform; 5. tricycle; 6. pro-British; 7. triangle; 8. pro-war; 9. unisex; 10. pro-technology.

**Ex. 7.** 1. anti-stick; 2. bi(mono)lingual; 3. multidimensional; 4. sub-zero; 5. non-resident; 6. anti-racist; 7. anti-aircraft; 8. subtropical; 9. unisex; 10. non-stop; 11. nonfat; 12. transcontinental; 13. supernatural; 14. triangular; 15. non-standard

**Ex. 8.** 1. anti-government; 2. transatlantic; 3. unconscious; 4. ex-president; 5. antisocial; 6. monolingual; 7. superhuman; 8. pro-government; 9. interracial; 10. co-operated; 11. non-verbal; 12. superstar; 13. antisocial; 14. subconscious; 15. coexist; 16. intercontinental; 17. interchangeable; 18. monologue; 19. pre-packed; 20. post-war; 21. postgraduate; 22. antibacterial; 23. bilateral; 24. prehistoric; 25. semicircle; 26. sub-zero; 27. non-stop; 28. anti-hero; 29. multilateral; 30. subconscious;

31. subway; 32. autobiography; 33. ex-wife; 34. semi-final; 35. non-stop; 36. transatlantic; 37. non-smoker; 38. submarine

## UNIT 2. THE VERB

**Ex. 1.** 1. brighten; 2. lessen; 3. ripen; 4. sweeten; 5. worsen; 6. widen; 7. lighten; 8. deafen; 9. flatten; 10. darken; 11. deepen; 12. sharpen; 13. fatten; 14. broaden; 15. quieten; 16. straighten; 17. tighten; 18. weaken; 19. loosen; 20. quicken; 21. worsened; 22. frighten; 23. heighten; 24. strengthen; 25. lengthen; 26. threatened

**Ex. 2.** 1. classify; 2. economise(-ze); 4. simplify; 4. dramatised(-zed); 6. modernise(-ze); 6. justify; 7. dignify; 8. symbolises(-zes); 9. horrify; 10. emphasise(-ze); 11. clarify; 12. modify; 13. memorised(-zed); 14. identify; 15. realize (-ze); 16. popularise(-ze); 17. specify; 18. summarise(-ze); 19. beautify; 20. characterized (-ized);

**Ex. 3.** 1. justify; 2. tighten; 3. purify; 4. modify; 5. shortened; 6. lengthen; 7. worsen; 8. memorise(-ze); 9. deafened; 10. realize(-ze); 11. classify; 12. clarify; 13. lessen; 14. falsified; 15. strengthen; 16. emphasise(-ze); 17. simplify; 18. loosen; 19. computerized(-zed); 20. summarise(-ze)

**Ex. 4.** 1. encourage; 2. enables; 3. enclosed; 4. enriches; 5. enlisted; 6. enlarge; 7. enroll; 8. encountered; 9. endanger; 10. enforce; 11. imprisoned; 12. implanted; 13. imprinted

**Ex. 5.** 1. overworking; 2. overspent; 3. underestimate; 4. overlook; 5. overcome; 6. overbooked; 7. overload; 8. overheard; 9. underline; 10. under(over) estimated; 11. overcooked; 12. overslept; 13. overflowed; 14. foretell; 15. forecast; 16. foresee

**Ex. 6.** 1. enrolled; 2. imprisoned; 3. overflow; 4. enlarged; 5. encouraged; 6. foresee; 7. endanger; 8. enlighten; 9. enlisted; 10. overcharged; 11. enrich; 12. undercooked; 13. overpaid; 14. underestimated; 15. forecast; 16. quicken; 17. toughen; 18. brighten; 19. overcooked; 20. imprinted

**Ex. 7.** 1. disagree; 2. disappoint; 3. disapprove; 4. disbelieves; 5. disarm; 6. disconnected; 7. disobey; 8. discount; 9. discolour; 10. discover; 11. disembarked; 12. disinherit; 13. dislike; 14. dismiss; 15. display; 16. disqualified; 17. dissolved; 18. disunite; 19. displeased; 20. dissatisfied; 21. deforested; 22. depopulated; 23. defrost

**Ex. 8.** 1. miscalculated; 2. unpack; 3. uncover; 4. misdirected; 5. misheard; 6. undo; 7. misled; 8. misinform; 9. misinterpreted; 10. unfasten; 11. undress; 11. misplace; 13. mispronounce; 14. unfolded; 15. unlock; 16. misjudged; 17. misread; 18. mistake, 19. undo; 20. mistrusted; 21. misfires

**Ex. 9.** 1. overheard; 2. disappointed; 3. misled; 4. misaddressed; 5. disobey; 6. discharged; 7. miscounted; 8. overlooked; 9. unfold; 10. underestimate; 11. unpack; 12. discolour; 13. discouraged; 14. misinformed; 15. disarmed; 16. overspent; 17. misunderstood; 18. depopulated; 19. unfasten; 20. mistreat; 21. misjudged; 22. underlined; 23. dissolve; 24. defrost

**Ex. 10.** 1. reappeared; 2. rearrange; 3. reassure; 4. rebuilt; 5. recall; 6. recollect; 7. reconstruct; 8. recover; 9. recycle; 10. remove; 11. replace; 12. reprint; 13. rewrite; 14. rewind; 15. reworked; 16. re-elected; 17. reproduced

**Ex. 11.** 1. extend; 2. relieve; 3. believe; 4. solve; 5. defend; 6. offend; 7. received; 8. produces; 9. apply; 10. prescribe; 11. bleed; 12. freezes; 13. feed; 14. heat; 15. succeed; 16. prides; 17. prove; 18. halve; 19. liberate; 20. breathe; 21. complain; 22. surpasses; 23. surround; 24. accompany; 25. arise; 26. locate; 27. motivate; 28. facilitate

**Ex. 12.** 1. discovered; 2. rebuild; 3. extends; 4. endanger; 5. accompany; 6. solves; 7. defend; 8. freeze; 9. repay; 10. receive; 11. offended; 12. prove; 13. dismissed; 14. renamed; 15. displayed; 16. recall; 17. surpassed; 18. renewed; 19. prescribed; 20. halved; 21. applied; 22. identify; 23. breathe; 24. resells; 25. relieve; 26. redo; 27. displease; 28. surrounds; 29. replaced; 30. remove; 31. mistook; 32. recover; 33. reopened; 34. readdressed; 35. realized(zed); 36. assured; 37. complained; 38. disarm; 39. reconsidered; 40. enslaved

**Ex. 13.** 1. apologise(ze); 2. sharpen; 3. beautify; 4. discouraged; 5. unscrewed; 6. deepen; 7. sympathized; 8. disagree; 9. unwrapped; 10. rewrite; 11. misunderstood; 12. clarify; 13. unlocked; 14. renamed; 15. misbehave; 16. overworked, underpaid; 17. underlined; 18. deepen; 19. undressed; 20. removed; 21. simplify; 22. undo; 23. enriched; 24. undercooked; 25. misheard; 26. redo; 27. sympathise(ze); 28. glorify; 29. overcooked; 30. recycle; 31. displayed; 32. strengthen; 33. underestimate; 34. worsened; 35. recover; 36. modernize; 37. widened; 38. broaden;

39. reappeared; 40. hardened; 41. sweetens; 42. untied; 43. identified; 44. heightens; 45. lessened; 46. lighten; 47. shortened; 48. justify; 49. enables; 50. encircled; 51. halve; 52. threatened

**Ex. 14.** 1. misfire; 2. disappointed; 3. misunderstood; 4. dislike; 5. replace; 6. returned; 7. mistook; 8. overcooked; 9. misread; 10. overcharging.

**Ex. 15.** 1. emphasizes(zes); 2. broaden; 3. enable; 4. clarify; 5. misunderstood; 6. ensure; 7. simplify; 8. arises; 9. disadvantaged; 10. discouraged; 11. enroll.

### UNIT 3. THE ADJECTIVE

**Ex. 1.** 1. cheerful; 2. deceitful; 3. delightful; 4. graceful; 5. harmful; 6. helpful; 7. hopeful; 8. merciful; 9. painful; 10. powerful; 11. shameful; 12. tactful; 13. thankful; 14. thoughtful; 15. youthful.

**Ex. 2.** 1. advisable; 2. changeable; 3. regrettable; 4. suitable; 5. dependable; 6. breakable; 7. readable; 8. adjustable; 9. enjoyable; 10. eatable; 11. agreeable; 12. curable; 13. acceptable; 14. admirable; 15. comparable; 16. considerable; 17. desirable; 18. fashionable; 19. hospitable; 20. irritable; 21. manageable; 22. memorable; 23. noticeable; 24. preferable; 25. profitable; 26. reasonable; 27. recognizable; 28. remarkable; 29. understandable; 30. valuable.

**Ex. 3.** 1. audible; 2. credible; 3. terrible; 4. possible; 5. compatible; 6. accessible; 7. comprehensible; 8. edible; 9. flexible; 10. horrible; 11. sensible; 12. visible; 13. convertible; 14. responsible; 15. digestible

**Ex. 4.** 1. admirable; 2. sensible; 3. dreadful; 4. cheerful; 5. comparable; 6. responsible; 7. valuable; 8. understandable; 9. visible; 10. preferable; 11. painful; 12. readable; 13. adjustable; 14. accessible; 15. advisable; 16. changeable; 17. horrible; 18. powerful; 19. dependable; 20. youthful; 21. flexible; 22. careful; 23. irritable; 24. acceptable; 25. curable; 26. thoughtful; 27. manageable; 28. shameful; 29. knowledgeable; 30. credible; 31. agreeable; 32. responsible

**Ex. 5.** 1. aggressive; 2. alternative; 3. constructive; 4. defensive; 5. offensive; 6. destructive; 7. productive; 8. decisive; 9. competitive; 10. attractive; 11. appreciative; 12. deceptive; 13. informative; 14. creative; 15. flexible, imaginative; 16. talkative; 17. protective; 18. competitive; 19. extensive

**Ex. 6.** 1. boyish; 2. childish; 3. foolish; 4. girlish; 5. selfish; 6. sheepish; 7. yellowish; 8. Irish; 9. oldish; 10. Spanish

**Ex. 7.** 1. arrogant; 2. indignant; 3. distant; 4. redundant; 5. dominant; 6. instant; 7. relevant; 8. reluctant; 9. significant; 10. tolerant; triumphant; 12. vacant; 13. ignorant; 14. abundant; 15. observant; 16. dependent; 17. insistent; 18. persistent; 19. patient; 20. obedient

**Ex. 8.** 1. defensive; 2. offensive; 3. alternative; 4. instant; 5. dependable; 6. redundant; 7. competitive; 8. distant; 9. foolish; 10. relevant; 11. boyish; 12. productive; 13. destructive; 14. appreciative; 15. tallish; 16. dependent; 17. indignant; 18. triumphant; 19. informative; 20. extensive; 21. reddish; 22. evident; 23. reluctant; 24. protective; 25. abundant

**Ex. 9.** 1. poisonous; 2. religious; 3. courageous; 4. adventurous; 5. disastrous; 6. nervous; 7. famous; 8. mountainous; 9. industrious; 10. humorous; 11. infectious; 12. miraculous; 13. mysterious; 14. dangerous; 15. victorious; 16. ambitious; 17. suspicious; 18. marvelous; 19. cautious; 20. glorious; 21. envious; 22. numerous; 23. luxurious

**Ex. 10.** 1. customary; 2. disciplinary; 3. imaginary; 4. legendary; 5. parliamentary; 6. secondary; 7. supplementary; 8. complimentary; 9. voluntary; 10. cellular; 11. muscular; 12. singular; 13. angular; 14. circular; 15. rectangular; 16. triangular; 17. spectacular; 18. molecular

**Ex. 11.** 1. believable; 2. marvelous; 3. cellular; 4. reasonable; 5. advantageous; 6. agreeable; 7. breakable; 8. ambitious; 9. muscular; 10. thankful; 11. superstitious; 12. profitable; 13. anxious; 14. hopeful; 15. customary; 16. dependent; 17. angular; 18. disciplinary; 19. suspicious; 20. voluntary; 21. circular; 22. complimentary; 23. furious; 24. supplementary; 25. rectangular; 26. curious; 27. decisive; 28. deceptive; 29. productive

**Ex. 12.** 1. childless; 2. effortless; 3. endless; 4. homeless; 5. harmless; 6. hopeless; 7. meaningless; 8. motionless; 9. nameless; 10. powerless; 11. restless; 12. speechless; 13. tactless; 14. thoughtless; 15. useless.

**Ex. 13.** 1. rainy; 2. grassy; 3. friendly; 4. salty; 5. ghostly; 6. yearly; 7. weekly; 8. bushy; 9. dusty; 10. muddy; 11. smoky; 12. thirsty; 13. worthy; 14. snowy; 15. costly; 16. cowardly; 17. brotherly; 18. scholarly

**Ex. 14.** 1. airless; 2. bloody; 3. powerless; 4. speechless; 5. aimless; 6. adventurous; 7. predictable; 8. dusty; 9. spotless; 10. thoughtless;

11. useless; 12. mighty; 13. legendary; 14. endless; 15. harmless; 16. restless; 17. muddy; 18. helpless; 19. hopeless; 20. lifeless; 21. worthy; 22. persistent; 23. customary; 24. nameless; 25. useless

**Ex. 15.** 1. accidental; 2. additional; 3. educational; 4. residential; 5. occasional; 6. environmental; 7. intellectual; 8. sensational; 9. global; 10. vocational

**Ex. 16.** 1. alcoholic; 2. artistic; 3. climatic; 4. democratic; 5. energetic; 6. photographic; 7. scientific; 8. sympathetic; 9. poetic; 10. dramatic; 11. economic; 12. historic; 13. classic

**Ex. 17.** 1. grammatical; 2. alphabetical; 3. musical; 4. practical; 5. theatrical; 6. political; 7. psychological; 8. medical; 9. critical; 10. clerical; 11. historical; 12. economical; 13. comical; 14. classical; 15. musical

**Ex. 18.** 1. fashionable; 2. muscular; 3. triumphant; 4. valuable; 5. spacious; 6. skillful; 7. circular; 8. successful; 9. triangular; 10. parental; 11. peaceful; 12. memorable; 13. comfortable; 14. knowledgeable; 15. presidential; 16. profitable; 17. distant; 18. economical; 19. observant; 20. sticky; 21. obedient; 22. accidental; 23. educational; 24. destructive; 25. creative; 26. believable; 27. persistent; 28. decisive; 29. statistical; 30. beneficial

**Ex. 19.** 1. valuable; 2. imaginary; 3. parliamentary; 4. furious; 5. alphabetical; 6. occasional; 7. artistic; 8. frequent, comical; 9. courageous; 10. curious; 11. economical; 12. anxious; 13. critical; 14. secondary; 15. marvelous; 16. climatic; 17. ironical; 18. rectangular; 19. spectacular; 20. dramatic; 21. historical; 22. suspicious; 23. mechanical; 24. singular; 25. educational; 26. numerous; 27. economic; 28. molecular; 29. mysterious; 30. poetic

**Ex. 20.** 1. illegal; 2. illiterate; 3. illogical; 4. immature; 5. immobile; 6. immodest; 7. immortal; 8. immoral; 9. impatient; 10. imperfect; 11. impolite; 12. impractical; 13. irrelevant; 14. irresistible; 15. irresponsible

**Ex. 21.** 1. inaccurate; 2. inactive; 3. inattentive; 4. inaudible; 5. incompetent; 6. inconsiderate; 7. inconvenient; 8. incorrect; 9. incredible; 10. incurable; 11. indecent; 12. indecisive; 13. indefinite; 14. ineffective; 15. inexpensive; 16. inflammable; 17. informal; 18. inseparable; 19. insincere; 20. invisible

**Ex. 22.** 1. irresistible; 2. impossible; 3. illegal; 4. inaccurate; 5. immature; 6. immoral; 7. inconvenient; 8. illogical; 9. irresponsible; 10. impatient; 11. insecure; 12. irrelevant; 13. impolite; 14. illiterate; 15. infrequent; 16. illegible; 17. incurable; 18. irregular; 19. independent; 20. informal; 21. irreplaceable; 22. inexpensive; 23. indifferent

**Ex. 23.** 1. unacceptable; 2. unaware; 3. unbearable; 4. unbelievable; 5. uncertain; 6. unclear; 7. uncomfortable; 8. uncommon; 9. unconscious; 10. uncooperative; 11. uncountable; 12. unequal; 13. unlucky; 14. uneasy; 15. unnecessary; 16. unpredictable; 17. unattractive; 18. unfair; 19. unfamiliar; 20. unfashionable; 21. unfit; 22. unrealistic; 23. unpopular; 24. unreliable; 25. unsatisfactory

**Ex. 24.** 1. illegal; 2. incorrect; 3. inaccurate; 4. improper; 5. inappropriate; 6. immoral; 7. incapable; 8. impatient; 9. imperfect; 10. impolite; 11. inconvenient; 12. incompetent; 13. incomplete, inaccurate; 14. impractical; 15. improbable; 16. unreasonable; 17. immeasurable

**Ex. 25.** 1. affectionate; 2. passionate; 3. obstinate; 4. socialist; 5. literary; 6. quarrelsome; 7. troublesome; 8. tiresome; 9. bothersome; 10. trustworthy; 11. businesslike; 12. ladylike; 13. picturesque; 14. contradictory; 15. introductory; 16. explanatory; 17. slippery; 18. civilian; 19. suburban; 20. republican; 21. dead; 22. swollen; 23. spoilt; 24. rotten; 25. sunken; 26. forbidden; 27. hidden

**Ex. 26.** 1. surprised, surprising; 2. tired; tired; 3. relaxing; 4. annoying, annoyed; 5. amusing; amused; 6. interesting; interested; 7. fascinated, fascinating; 8. thrilling; 9. exhausted, exhausting

**Ex. 27.** 1. confused; 2. frightening; 3. interested; 4. irritating; 5. surprised; 6. depressed; 7. relaxing; 8. amused; 9. irritated; 10. embarrassed

**Ex. 31.** 1. unfair; 2. helpless; 3. unavailable; 4. impractical; 5. disastrous; 6. incredible; 7. swollen; 8. unhealthy; 9. defensive; 10. suspicious; 11. (in)visible; 12. miraculous; 13. inaccurate; 14. sensible; 15. destructive; 16. cowardly; 17. inattentive; 18. costly; 19. sensitive; 20. motionless; 21. delightful; 22. uncertain; 23. numerous; 24. incompetent; 25. offensive; 26. abundant; 27. spectacular; 28. competitive; 29. creative; 30. deadly; 31. peaceful; 32. impatient; 33. unfamiliar; 34. boastful; 35. unbelievable; 36. unable; 37. cheerful; 38. persistent; 39. classical; 40. unforgettable; 41. vocational; 42. elderly; 43. lively; 44. unacceptable; 45. unbearable; 46. unbreakable; 47. decisive; 48. explanatory; 49. accidental; 50. alternative;

51. pointless; 52. circular; 53. obstinate; 54. restless; 55. worthy; 56. ghostly; 57. childish; 58. breathless; 59. boyish; 60. ambitious

**Ex. 32.** 1. friendly; 2. boyish; 3. weekly; 4. sleepy; 5. rainy; 6. lively; 7. childish; 8. foolish; 9. thirsty; 10. lucky

**Ex. 33.** 1. developed; 2. imaginative; 3. various; 4. original; 5. impressive; 6. different; 7. practical; 8. creative; 9. dependent; 10. beneficial

**Ex. 34.** 1. unusual; 2. suspicious; 3. nervous; 4. remarkable; 5. amazed; 6. numerous; 7. accurate; 8. fascinating; 9. mysterious

**Ex. 35.** 1. memorable; 2. personal; 3. useful; 4. historical; 5. additional; 6. cultural; 7. marvelous; 8. peaceful; 9. energetic; 10. adventurous

**Ex. 36.** 1. homeless; 2. powerful; 3. extensive; 4. destructive; 5. unbelievable; 6. harmful; 7. emotional; 8. lengthy; 9. forgetful; 10. unsuitable

**Ex. 37.** 1. exciting; 2. enjoyable; 3. magical; 4. repetitive; 5. spectacular; 6. enjoyable; 7. relaxing; 8. adventurous; 9. unforgettable

**Ex. 38.** 1. unaware; 2. inefficient; 3. incorrect; 4. dishonest; 5. illegal; 6. incapable; 7. impolite; 8. unwilling; 9. unwise; 10. unfair

**Ex. 39.** 1. comfortable; 2. reasonable; 3. professional; 4. helpful; 5. exceptional; 6. countless; 7. surrounding; 8. traditional; 9. numerous; 10. daily

**Ex. 40.** 1. stressful; 2. successful; 3. competitive; 4. nervous; 5. exhausted; 6. inactive; 7. beneficial; 8. relaxing; 9. pleasant; 10. unhealthy; 11. confident; 12. energetic; 13. suitable

**Ex. 41.** 1. exciting; 2. fashionable; 3. frightening; 4. spectacular; 5. alarming; 6. characteristic; 7. advisable; 8. cautious; 9. prevailing; 10. unafraid; 11. marvelous

#### **UNIT 4. THE NOUN**

**Ex. 1.** 1. devotion; 2. decision; 3. solution; 4. persuasion; 5. interpretation; 6. objection; 7. description; 8. revision; 9. permission; 10. extension; 11. prescription; 12. conclusion; 13. creation; 14. reduction; 15. reception; 16. intention; 17. obligation; 18. explosion

**Ex. 2.** 1. accuracy; 2. vacancy; 3. urgency; 4. obstinacy; 5. fluency; 6. efficiency; 7. frequency; 8. privacy; 9. literacy; 10. deficiency

**Ex. 3.** 1. achievement; 2. acknowledgement; 3. armament; 4. announcement; 5. argument; 6. commitment; 7. employment; 8. treatment; improvement; 9. investment; 10. payment; 11. punishment; 12. replacement; 13. requirement; 14. settlement; 15. supplement

**Ex. 4.** 1. conclusion; 2. privacy; 3. decision; 4. advertisement; 5. production; 6. reduction; 7. fluency; 8. obligation; 9. announcement; 10. revision; 11. accuracy; 12. retirement; 13. solution; 14. punishment; 15. efficiency; 16. prescription; 17. intention; 18. explosions

**Ex. 5.** 1. correspondence; 2. defence(-se); 3. obedience; 4. preference; 5. pretence; 6. reference; 7. dependence; 8. existence; 9. insistence; 10. difference; 11. offence; 12. coincidence; 13. interference; 14. residence; 15. confidence.

**Ex. 6.** 1. performance; 2. attendance; 3. resemblance; 4. acceptance; 5. disturbance; 6. insurance; 7. assistance; 8. annoyance; 9. entrance; 10. resistance; 11. endurance; 12. avoidance; 13. acquaintances; 14. disturbance; 15. elegance.

**Ex. 7.** 1. violence; 2. silence; 3. confidence; 4. elegance; 5. innocence; 6. importance; 7. intelligence; 8. arrogance; 9. independence; 10. reluctance; 11. patience; 12. convenience; 13. absence; 14. presence; 15. persistence.

**Ex. 8.** 1. dismissal; 2. burial; 3. arrival; 4. renewal; 5. approval; 6. rehearsal; 7. trial; 8. proposal; 9. denial; 10. refusal; 11. removal; 12. withdrawal; 13. trial; 14. proposal; 15. arrival.

**Ex. 9.** 1. baldness; 2. foolishness; 3. deafness; 4. quietness; 5. attractiveness; 6. blindness; 7. calmness; 8. wilderness; 9. weakness; 10. sickness; 11. sadness; 12. likeness; 13. awareness; 14. emptiness; 15. friendliness; 16. helplessness; 17. madness; 18. openness; 19. tenderness; 20. ugliness

**Ex. 10.** 1. punctuality; 2. equality; 3. popularity; 4. similarity; 5. certainty; 6. complexity; 7. curiosity; 8. diversity; 9. formality; 10. generosity; 11. hostility; 12. humidity; 13. humanity; 14. capability; 15. intensity; 16. majority; 17. minority; 18. priority; 19. productivity; 20. cruelty; 21. naivety; 22. ability

**Ex. 11.** 1. approval; 2. elections; 3. popularity; 4. likeness; 5. proposal; 6. simplicity; 7. trial; 8. generosity; thoughtfulness; 9. bitterness; 10. emptiness; 11. publicity; 12. suggestion; 13. combination; 14. productivity; 15. security; 16. helplessness; 17. transmission; 18. prosperity; 19. arrival; 20. personality

**Ex. 12.** 1. breakage; 2. coverage; 3. marriage; 4. shortage; 5. wreckage; 6. orphanage; 7. package; 8. postage; 9. passage; 10. hostage

**Ex. 13.** 1. departure; 2. creatures; 3. signature; 4. pleasure; 5. closure; 6. failure; 7. mixture; 8. moisture; 9. pressure; 10. boredom; 11. wisdom; 12. stardom; 13. freedom

**Ex. 14.** 1. childhood; 2. parenthood; 3. brotherhood; 4. neighbourhood; 5. manhood; 6. adulthood; 7. citizenship; 8. partnership; 9. championship; 10. dictatorship; 11. scholarship; 12. relationship; 13. ownership; 14. membership; 15. leadership

**Ex. 15.** 1. warmth; 2. growth; 3. youth; 4. strength; 5. length; 6. width; 7. breadth; 8. truth; 9. birth

**Ex. 16.** 1. wealth; 2. thirst; 3. health; 4. guilt; 5. luck; 6. anger; 7. hunger; 8. gratitude; 9. cowardice; 10. choice; 11. closure, losses; 12. fame; 13. poverty; 14. splendor; 15. horror; 16. pride; 17. heat; 18. frost; 19. height; 20. food(s); 21. robberies; 22. burglaries; 23. truth; 24. easiness; 25. likelihood; 26. freedom; 27. heroism; 28. wisdom; 29. boredom; 30. warmth; 31. length; 32. width; 33. depth; 34. death; 35. strength; 36. youth; 37. shortage; 38. death; 39. postage

**Ex. 17.** 1. disadvantage; 2. disagreement; 3. disappointment; 4. disapproval; 5. disbelief; 6. discomfort; 7. disgrace; 8. disorder; 9. disrespect; 10. dissatisfaction; 11. misfortune; 12. misprint; 13. mistrust; 14. misunderstanding; 15. inability; 16. inaccuracies; 17. inattention; 18. incompetence; 19. inconvenience; 20. inequality; 21. injustice; 22. insincerity; 23. inexperience

**Ex. 18.** 1. accountant; 2. electrician; 3. applicants; 4. civilians; 5. guardians; 6. inhabitants; 7. participants; 8. magician; 9. musicians; 10. optician; 11. assistant; 12. emigrants; 13. politicians; 14. technician; 15. consultant; 16. immigrants; 17. servants; 18. comedian; 19. dietician; 20. historian.

**Ex. 19.** 1. artists; 2. conductor; 3. possessor; 4. administrator; 5. waiter; 6. employees; 7. winner; 8. painter, decorator; 9. employer; 10. reporters; 11. producer; 12. observants; 13. lecturers; 14. spectators; 15. supervisor; 16. adviser; 17. sailor; 18. collector; 19. governor; 20. editor.

**Ex. 20.** 1. denial; 2. complaint, dismissal; 3. presence; 4. description; 5. confidence; 6. assurance; 7. renewal; 8. betrayal; 9. attendance; 10. withdrawal; 11. trial; 12. guidance; 13. evidence; 14. resemblance; 15. discomfort; 16. disbelief; 17. offence; 18. disappointment; 19. innocence; 20. contribution; 21. disorder; 22. admission; 23. patience; 24. disgrace; 25. assistance; 26. conclusion; 27. decision; 28. connection; 29. reduction; 30. diversity; 31. dishonesty; 32. disapproval; 33. insurance; 34. displeasure; 35. emergency; 36. complexity; 37. certainty; 38. applicants; 39. resistance; 40. curiosity; 41. sickness, 42. disrespect; 43. creativity, originality; 44. allowance; 45. accountant; 46. poverty; 47. publicity; 48. majority, burglaries; 49. package; 50. misprints.

**Ex. 21.** 1. entertainment; 2. existence; 3. popularity; 4. behaviour(ior), 5. variety, 6. competitions; 7. reaction; 8. strangers; 9. publicity; 10. stardom.

**Ex. 22.** 1. editor; 2. readers; 3. politician; 4. lawyers; 5. journalist; 6. creator; 7. conductor; 8. musicians; 9. assistant; 10. instructor; 11. participant.

**Ex.23.** 1. qualification; 2. personality; 3. effectiveness; 4. examination; 5. decision; 6. patience; 7. ability, 8. willingness; 9. sensitivity; 10. knowledge.

**Ex.24.** 1. exaggeration; 2. communication; 3. pollution; 4. destruction; 5. starvation; 6. extinction; 7. exhaustion; 8. foundation; 9. protection; 10. competition; 11. creation; 12. inequality.

**Ex.25.** 1. advertisement; 2. requirements; 3. improvement; 4. qualifications; 5. acceptance; 6. accountant; 7. investment; 8. development; 9. business; 10. distance; 11. attendance; 12. absence.

**Ex.26.** 1. pressure; 2. guidance; 3. tendency; 4. revision; 5. frequency, 6. fluency; 7. acquisition.

**Ex.27.** 1. responsibility; 2. importance; 3. expertise; 4. equipment; 5. dealings; 6. preparation; 7. employees; 8. guidance; 9. preference; 10. selection.

## UNIT 5. THE ADVERB

**Ex. 2.** 1. badly; 2. well; 3. carefully; 4. cozily; 5. sad; 6. sensibly; 7. tragically; 8. wholly; 9. fortunately; 10. lovely; 11. logically; 12. truly; 13. hard; 14. fast; 15. daily; 16. delicious; 17. carelessly; 18. beautiful; 19. happily; 20. cheerfully

**Ex. 4.** 1. unusually; 2. surprisingly; 3. interestingly; 4. successfully; 5. beautifully; 6. thoroughly; 7. extremely; 8. unsuccessfully; 9. necessarily; 10. obviously

**Ex. 6.** 1. originally; 2. jointly; 3. musically; 4. fortunately; 5. truly; 6. carefully; 7. remarkably; 8. surprisingly; 9. suitably; 10. hopefully

## UNIT 6. MISCELLANEOUS PRACTICE

**Ex. 1.** 1. unbelievable; 2. unpunctual; 3. disrespectful; 4. unpopular; 5. dishonest; 6. unlucky; 7. unfamiliar; 8. dissatisfied; 9. ungrateful; 10. disunited; 11. impatient; 12. inexpensive; 13. illogical; 14. incurable; 15. uncomfortable; 16. incorrect; 17. irresponsible; 18. irrational; 19. impossible; 20. indefinite; 21. illegal; 22. inaccurate; 23. impersonal; 24. immoral; 25. independent; 26. incapable; 27. improbable; 28. irregular; 29. indifferent; 30. inconsiderate; 31. impolite; 32. unlimited; 33. unable; 34. insufficient

**Ex. 2.** 1. unable; 2. inability; 3. disability; 4. disabled; 5. disfavour; 6. unfavourable; 7. instability; 8. unstable; 9. unequal; 10. inequality; 11. disqualification; 12. unqualified; 13. unbelievable; 14. disbelief; 15. uncomfortable; 16. discomfort; 17. displeasure; 18. unpleasant; 19. disrespect; 20. unfortunate; 21. unfair, misfortunes; 22. dissatisfaction; 23. unsatisfactory; 24. injustice; 25. unjust; 26. invalid; 27. invaluable; 28. disinterest; 29. uninteresting; 30. uninterested; 31. inexperienced; 32. inexperience

**Ex. 3.** 1. uncomfortable; 2. inconvenient; 3. incapable; 4. unable; 5. unfinished; 6. incomplete; 7. unemotional; 8. incorrect; 9. untrue; 10. impossible; 11. unreal; 12. inexperienced; 13. incredible; 14. unbelievable; 15. unimportant; 16. insignificant; 17. unstable; 18. insecure; 19. unwilling; 20. inactive; 21. infrequent; 22. uncommon; 23. informal; 24. unofficial; 25. unlawful; 26. illegal; 27. unreasonable; 28. insensible; 29. intolerable; 30. unsuitable; 31. inadequate; 32. insensitive; 33. unequal; 34. unjustified; 35. untenable; 36. insufficient; 37. unprintable; 38. unthinkable

**Ex. 4.** 1. mistrust; 2. disobey; 3. disbelieve; 4. disagree; 5. unload; 6. disapprove; 7. dislike; 8. disappear; 9. unbutton; 10. discover; 11. disembark; 12. unlock; 13. mislead; 14. misspell; 15. misread; 16. misbehave

**Ex. 8.**

1. a) decision, b) decisively, c) indecisive;
2. a) receptionist, b) receipt, c) receptive;
3. a) production, b) producers, c) unproductive;
4. a) explanatory, b) inexplicable, c) explanation;
5. a) comparatively, comparison, b) comparative;
6. a) inadvisable, b) advisory, c) advice;
7. a) admirers, b) admiration, c) admirable;
8. a) residence, b) residential, c) residents;
9. a) comforting, b) uncomfortable, c) discomfort;
10. a) payment, b) payable, c) payee;
11. a) unrepeatable, b) repetitive, c) repetition;
12. a) indescribable, b) descriptive, c) description;
13. a) defence(se)less, b) defensive, c) defence(se);
14. a) disagreeable, b) agreement, c) agreeable;
15. a) possessions, b) possessive, c) possessor;
16. a) compulsory, b) compulsion, c) compulsive;
17. a) creator, b) creative, c) creation;
18. a) indestructible, b) destruction, c) destructive;
19. a) management, b) unmanageable, c) managerial;
20. a) unbelievable, b) belief, c) disbelief.

**Ex. 9.**

1. a) beautiful, b) beautician, c) beautify;
2. a) heroism, b) heroically, c) heroine;
3. a) stabilise(ze), b) instability, c) unstable;
4. a) economise(ze), b) uneconomical, c) economic;
5. a) deaths, b) deadly, c) deaden;
6. a) discourage, b) courageously, c) encouragement;
7. a) unrealistic, b) reality, c) realist;
8. a) friendship, b) befriended, c) unfriendly;
9. a) sensation, b) insensible, c) senseless;
10. a) fame, b) infamous, infamy
11. a) differ, b) differentiate, c) differences;
12. a) activists, b) activated, c) inactive;
13. a) enthusiastically, b) enthusiast, c) enthuse;
14. a) necessitate, b) necessarily, c) necessities;
15. a) falsifying, b) falsehood, c) falsification.

**Ex. 10.**

1) 1. successful; 2. dedication; 3. childhood; 4. young; 5. attention; 6. essential; 7. energetic; 8. determination; 9. discouragement; 10. failure; 11. patience.

2) 1. significantly; 2. impossible; 3. interruption; 4. doubtful; 5. suspicion; 6. professional; 7. earnings; 8. easily; 9. successful; 10. scandalous; 11. encouragement.

3) 1. dangerous; 2. inconvenient; 3. protection; 4. uncomfortable; 5. critics; 6. freedom; 7. isolation; 8. feeling; 9. scenery; 10. marvelous; 11. favourable.

4) 1. necessity; 2. entertainment; 3. endless; 4. loneliness; 5. surprising; 6. imagination; 7. creative; 8. advertisements; 9. choice; 10. threatens; 11. criminals; 12. emotional.

5) 1. scientific; 2. religious; 3. predictions; 4. destruction; 5. cautious; 6. catastrophic; 7. natural; 8. behaviour; 9. strength; 10. unavoidable; 11. tragedy.

6) 1. celebrity; 2. famous; 3. necessarily; 4. passionately; 5. happiness; 6. observer; 7. consequences; 8. unavoidable; 9. privacy; 10. noticeably; 11. journalists; 11. daily.

7) 1. behaviour; 2. reaction; 3. emotional; 4. psychologists; 5. moody; 6. peaceful; 7. relaxing; 8. adjustment; 9. advisable; 10. challenging; 11. impression.

8) 1. thought; 2. adventurous; 3. religious; 4. mysterious; 5. picturesque; 6. mountainous; 7. unsuitable; 8. enjoyable; 9. luxurious; 10. accommodation; 11. disappointing; 12. available.

9) 1. successful; 2. technological; 3. typist; 4. secretarial; 5. completion; 6. familiarity; 7. faultless; 8. knowledge; 9. courteous; 10. preparations; 11. organization.

10) 1. impressive; 2. crowded; 3. solitude; 4. mountainous; 5. eastern; 6. peaceful; 7. historic; 8. observant; 9. scenery; 10. peaceful; 11. romantic.

**Ex.11.** 1. unpredictable; 2. unexpected; 3. unavoidable; 4. dissatisfaction; 5. inability; 6. unacceptable; 7. unemployment; 8. unlucky; 9. unbelievable; 10. misunderstanding.

**Ex. 12.** 1. flightless; 2. necessary; 3. especially; 4. weight; 5. depth; 6. alike; 7. variation(s); 8. identified; 9. protection; 10. welcoming; 11. survival.

**Ex. 13.** 1. surprising; 2. satisfaction; 3. boredom; 4. enthusiasm; 5. disappointment; 6. tiring; 7. anxiety; 8. worrying; 9. solution; 10. improvement.

**Ex. 14.** 1. length; 2. frustration; 3. organization; 4. impatience; 5. direction; 6. popularity; 7. insistence; 8. broaden; 9. amusement; 10. education; 11. reality; 12. unbearable; 13. decision; 14. proposals.

**Ex. 15.** 1. suspicious; 2. movements; 3. unconsciously; 4. boredom; 5. impatience; 6. nervousness; 7. widely; 8. significance; 9. approval; 10. offensive; 11. intention(s); 12. rudely; 13. admiration.

**Ex. 16.** 1. abilities; 2. commitment; 3. successful; 4. competitive; 5. promotion; 6. competitive; 7. certainly; 8. worth; 9. undoubtedly; 10. wildest; 11. fulfillment; 12. unlikely

**Ex. 17.** 1. punctuality; 2. importance; 3. politeness; 4. employers; 5. unpunctual; 6. unsuccessful; 7. chosen; 8. relaxing; 9. stressful; 10. impatient; 11. appointments; 12. reasonable

**Ex. 18.** 1. scientific; 2. decisions; 3. sensibly; 4. popularity; 5. knowledge; 6. acquaintances; 7. accuracy; 8. predictions; 9. mysterious; 10. easily; 11. likelihood

**Ex. 19.** 1. presence; 2. signifies; 3. annually; 4. illegal; 5. endangered

**Ex. 20.** 1. ownership; 2. numerous; 3. choice; 4. shortage; 5. intensify

**Ex. 21.** 1. expectations; 2. dislike; 3. anxiety; 4. powerful; 5. encourage

**Ex. 22.** 1. effortless; 2. scenery; 3. anger; 4. shortened; 5. arrival

**Ex. 23.** 1. threatened; 2. endanger; 3. unhappiness; 4. solution; 5. suspicious

**Ex. 24.** 1. possession; 2. honorable; 3. encouraged; 4. introduction; 5. unfashionable; 6. household

**Ex. 25.** 1. misbehave; 2. complaint; 3. disobedience; 4. discouraged; 5. painful; 6. mistrust

**Ex. 26.** 1. faithful; 2. relatives; 3. failure; 4. disappointing; 5. broaden; 6. delivery

## LIST OF LITERATURE

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