

4. PREFIXES OF ATTITUDE

EXERCISE 28

Which of the following words do not take prefix A-?

Add correct attitude or negative prefixes to the odd words.

connect	dependent	ice	measure
moral	political	sensual	septic
sexual	social	symmetry	tie
typical			

EXERCISE 29

Prefix *ANTI-* can be used with different meanings.

Divide the following words formed with *ANTI-* into two groups:

1) **when it means** *opposed to a particular system or practice or to a particular group of people or their policies, culture, or power;*

2) **when it means** *intended to prevent something from happening or to destroy something harmful.*

anti-abortion	anti-apartheid	antibacterial	anti-British
anti-burglar	anti-cancer	anticommunist	antidemocratic
antifascist	anti-freeze	antifungal	anti-government
anti-infection	anti-marriage	anti-racist	antireligious
anti-rust	anti-seasickness	anti-submarine	anti-tank
anti-war			

EXERCISE 30

Which of the following words do not take prefix *ANTI-*?

Add correct attitude or negative prefixes to the odd words.

abortion	aggression	agree	balance
behaviour	burglar	cancer	capitalist
freeze	fungal	government	happiness
infection	intelligent	nuclear	pollution
practice	trust	usual	

EXERCISE 31

Which of the following words do not take prefix *COUNTER*-?

Add correct attitude or negative prefixes to the odd words.

accusation	argument	attack	balance
belief	comfort	espionage	force
move	plot	reform	stability
symmetry	tidiness	willingness	

EXERCISE 32

Divide the following words into two groups:

1) the ones taking ANTI-,

2) the ones taking COUNTER-.

-abortion	accusation	act	-aggression
-American	-apartheid	argument	attack
balance	bacterial	blow	-burglar
-cancer	claim	communist	espionage
example	-freeze	-government	-infection
measure	-missile	move	nuclear
plot	-pollution	proposal	reaction
-reform	religious	revolution	-
-	-war-		seasickness
submarine			

6. PREFIXES of TIME and ORDER

EXERCISE 51

PRE- can be used with different meanings.

Divide the following words formed with *PRE-* into two groups:

- 1) when it means *before*, e.g. *pre-Christian*,
- 2) when it means *already*, e.g. *prepaid*.

pre-arranged	pre-birth	pre-booked	pre-Christmas
pre-cooked	pre-cut	pre-dawn	pre-delivery
predestination	pre-digested	pre-election	pre-examination
prefabricated	pre-heated	prehuman	pre-independence
pre-industrial	premarital	pre-packed	pre-payment

pre-planned	pre-prepared	pre-recorded	pre-Reformation
pre-retirement	pre-revolution	pre-Roman	pre-school
pre-selection	preset	pre-sixteenth century	prewar
pre-1950			

EXERCISE 52

Which of the following verbs take *FORE-* and which *PRE-*?

cast	-date	decease	determine	judge
see	shadow	tell	view	warn

EXERCISE 53*

FORE- can be used with different meanings.

Divide the following words formed with *FORE-* into two groups:

- 1) when it means *before*, e.g. *foretell*,
- 2) when it means *the front*, e.g. *forearm*.

forearm	forecast	foredoomed	forefathers
forefoot	forehead	foreknowledge	foreleg
forelimb	forepart	foresee	foreshadow
foreshore	foresight	foreskin	forewarn

EXERCISE 54

Not only *PRE-* and *FORE-* but also *ANTE-* have *before* as part of their meaning.

Divide the following words into three groups: those taking *PRE-*, *ANTE-*, or *FORE-*.

Are there any which can take more than one of the prefixes?

-birth	cast-	chamber	-Christian
date	decease	doomed	-examination
fathers	knowledge	marital	natal
room	-school	see	tell
-war	warn	-1900	

EXERCISE 55

Prefix *POST-* can be used with different meanings.

Divide the following words formed with *POST-* into two groups:

- 1) **when it means *after*, e.g. *post-election*,**
- 2) **when it means *connected with postal services*, e.g. *postman*.**

postbag	postbox	postcard	post-ceremony
postcode	post-election	post-examination	post-Shakespearean
post-Impressionism	post-independence	post-liberation	postmark
postmaster	post-medieval	post-modernism	post-natal
postoffice	post-Renaissance	post-1930s	post-eighteenth-century

EXERCISE 56

Divide the following words into three groups:

- 1) **those which can take only *PRE-*,**
- 2) **those which can take only *POST-*,**

3) those which can take both *PRE-* and *POST-*.

-arranged	bag	-booked	code
conception	-cooked	-date	decease
destination	determine	-election	-examination
fabricated	human	-Impressionism	-independence
meditation	-modernism	-natal	-planned
-Reformation	-Renaissance	-retirement	-revolution
-Roman	-school	-Shakespearean	
-sixteenth-century view	-war	-1950s	

EXERCISE 57*

Prefix *RE-* added to a verb indicates that an action is done or happens a second time. In which of the following words *RE-* may have a different meaning?

What is the meaning of the odd word?

reappear	rebuild	reconsider	reconstruct
recover	recreate	redefine	rediscover
redistribute	re-examine	release	remarry
remove	rename	reopen	reprint
re-read	research	reserve	resolve
restart	restrain	reunite	rewrite

7. NUMBER PREFIXES

EXERCISE 58*

BI- can be used with different meanings.

Divide the following words formed with *BI-* into two groups:

- 1) when it means *two*, e.g. *bicycle*,
- 2) when it means *twice*, e.g. *biweekly*.

biannual	bicarbonate	bicentenary	bigamy
bilateral	bilingual	bimonthly	binary
binoculars	bisect		

What *are* the two possible meanings of the following sentence:

"The film festival takes place Blyearly"?

EXERCISE 59*

Words with both *DEMI-* and *SEMI-* have *half as* part of their meaning.

Divide the following into two groups:

- 1) those which take *DEMI-*,
- 2) those which take *SEMI-*.

-annual	circle	-detached	-god
-monde	-tone	-world	

EXERCISE 60*

SEMI- can be used with different meanings.

Divide the following words formed with *SEMI-* into two groups:

- 1) when it means *half*, e.g. *semicircular*,
- 2) when it means *partly*, e.g. *semi-official*.

EXERCISE 61*

Words with both *MULTI-* and *POLY-* have *many* as part of their meaning.

Choose which of the given prefixes *can* be used with the given word or stem:

MULTI / POLY-coloured

MULTI/POLY cultural

MULTI / POLY-dimensional

MULTI/ POLY-flavoured

MULTI / POLYglot

MULTI / POLYgram

MULTI / POLYgraph

MULTI / POLYlateral

MULTI / POLYlingual

MULTI / POLYnational

MULTI / POLYphony

MULTI / POLYracial

MULTI / POLYstorey

MULTI / POLYsyllabic

MULTI / POLYtalented

MULTI / POLYtechnic

MULTI / POLYtheism

EXERCISE 62*

Which of the following can take:

- 1) *POLY-* (meaning *many*),

2) *MONO-* (meaning *one, single*),

3) either prefix?

MONO/POLYculture	MONO/POLYgamy	MONO/POLYglot
		MONO/POLYgram
MONO/POLYgon	MONO/POLYgraph	
		MONO/POLYsyllabic
MONO/POLYphonic	MONO/POLYplane	
		MONO/POLYtone
MONO/POLYtechnic	MONO/POLYtheism	
MONO/POLYxide		

EXERCISE 63

Both *UNI-* and *MONO-* have *one, single* as part of their meaning.

Divide the following into two groups:

1) those which take *UNI-*,

2) those which take *MONO-*.

form	lateral	sex	chrome
culture	syllabic	theism	tone

EXERCISE 64

Give the defined words. If you find this task too difficult, match the definitions with the right words given under the exercise.

Note that sometimes there *are* more words than definitions!

A. Note: words with *OMNI-* have *all* as part of their meaning.

OMNI..... — having complete power to do anything that is desired

OMNI..... — having unlimited knowledge

OMNI..... — present everywhere at the same time

OMNI..... — able to eat all kinds of food

A.

omniscient omnipotent

omnivorous omnipresent

B. Note: words with *UNI-* have *one* or *single* as part of their meaning.

UNI..... — being the only existing *one* of its type

UNI..... — the same, not varying in any way

UNI..... — believing that God is *one* person and rejecting the dogma of the Trinity

UNI..... — to bring together

UNI..... — a horse-like creature with a single horn

UNI..... — involving only one group or country

UNI..... — intended for use by both men and women

B.

unicorn uniform

unify unilateral

unique unisex

Unitarian

C. Note: words with *TRI-* have *three* as part of their meaning.

TRI... — a painting consisting of three parts

TRI... – of which three copies *are* made

TRI.. – lasting for, happening or done every three hundred years

TRI...
– a group of three

TRI...
– three children born at one birth

TRI..
– a series of three books

TRI...
– a geometrical figure with three straight sides

C.	triangle	tricentennial
	triennial	trilogy
	trio	triplet
	triplex	triplicate
	trptych	triumvirate

EXERCISE 65*

Match the number prefixes with their explanations.

Bilateral, Bicentennial = eight

CENTigrade, CENTimetre = five

DECAgon, DECALitre = four

KILOcalorie, KILOwatt = a hundred

MEGAbyte, MEGAhertz = many

OCTAgon, OCTAve = a million

PENTAgon, PENTAmeter = single

POLYtheism,
POLYsyllabism = ten

QUADrangle, = a thousand
 QUADrilateral TRIangle,
 TRIlogy = three

UNIlateral, *UNIsex* = two, twice

EXERCISE 66*

Look at these examples and add more of your own, using the root word;

one of the prefixes in this list. It is often possible to use the same root than once.

You should be able to add 40 words.

<i>BI</i> – binary, ...	<i>DECA</i> - decalitre , decathlon, ...	<i>DECI</i> – deciliter, ...
<i>DEMI</i> – demi-world, ...	<i>DI</i> – diphthong, ...	<i>MILLI</i> - millilitre, ...
<i>MONO</i> – monochrome,...	<i>MULTI</i> – multi-flavoured,	<i>OMNI</i> – omnivorous, ...
<i>POLY</i> – polyglot, ...	<i>SEMI</i> – semi-tone,...	<i>TRI</i> - trilogy, ...
<i>UNI</i> – unique, ...		

-bel	-centennial	-circle	-cycle	-degree
-detached	-devil	-ennial	-gamy	-god
-gon	-lateral	-lingual	-metre	-monthly
-pede	-potent	-present	-second	-sex
-theism	-xide			

GENERAL SUFFIX EXERCISES

EXERCISE 169

Fill in the table as shown in the example.

e. g.

SUBJECT	PERSON	ADJECTIVE
art	artist	artistic

SUBJECT	PERSON,	ADJECTIVE
analysis
...	...	biological
...	economist	
electricity
geography
...	...	grammatical
history	...	
...	...	linguistic
...	...	logical
machine
...	...	physical
<i>science</i>

EXERCISE 170

Complete the given stems with the suffix the meaning of which is given next to it.

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
...	<i>vehicle</i>	air...
...	<i>over of</i>	Anglo...
...	<i>surgical removal</i>	append...
...	<i>device for measuring</i>	baro...
...	<i>fear of</i>	clastro...
...	<i>people</i>	country...
...	<i>speaking, discussion</i>	deca...

...	<i>rule</i>	clem...
...	<i>killing</i>	fungi...
...	<i>inflammation</i>	hepat...
...	<i>resemble</i>	human...
...	<i>study of</i>	method...
...	<i>device for transmitting</i>	micro...
...	<i>sound</i>	octa...
...	<i>angle</i>	olig...
...	<i>rule, government</i>	photo...
...	<i>record, writing</i>	poverty-...
...	<i>affected by</i>	tubercul...
...	<i>illness</i>	

-CIDE	-CRAFT	-ECTOMY	-F
-GRAPH	-IT IS	-LOGUE	-M
-OID	-OLOGY	-OSIS	-F
-PHONE	-		
	STRICKEN		

EXERCISE 171*

Suffixes can help you recognise the word class.

Try to decide which of the following suffixes *are* characteristic of nouns

Give examples.

-ABLE	-AGE	-AL	-AN	-ANCE
-ATION	-EAN	-EE	-EN	-ENCE
-ER	-ESE	-FUL	-HOOD	-IAN
IBLE	-IFY	-ION	-ITION	-ISE
ISH	-ISION	-ISM	-IST	-ITY

IVE *-LESS* *-LY* *-MENT* *-NESS*
-OR *-OUS* *-SHIP* *-WARD* *-WARD(S)*

-Y

EXERCISE 172*

Suffixes can help you recognise the word class.

Try to decide which of the following suffixes are characteristic of adjectives.

Give examples.

-ABLE *-AGE* *-AL* *-AN* *-ANCE*
-ATION *-EAN* *-EE* *-EN* *-ENCE*
-ER *-ESE* *-FUL* *-HOOD* *-IAN*
-IBLE *-IFY* *-ION* *-ITION* *-ISE*
-ISH *-ISION* *-ISM* *-IST* *-ITY*
-IVE *-LESS* *-LY* *-MENT* *-NESS*
-OR *-OUS* *-SHIP* *-WARD* *-WARD(S)*

EXERCISE 173*

Suffixes can help you recognise the word class.

Try to decide which of the following suffixes *are* characteristic of verbs. Give examples.

-ABLE *-AGE* *-AL* *-AN* *-ANCE*
-ATION *-EAN* *-EE* *-EN* *-ENCE*
-ER *-ESE* *-FUL* *-HOOD* *-IAN*

<i>-IBLE</i>	<i>-IFY</i>	<i>-ION</i>	<i>-ITION</i>	<i>-ISE</i>
<i>-ISH</i>	<i>-ISION</i>	<i>-ISM</i>	<i>-IST</i>	<i>-ITY</i>
<i>-IVE</i>	<i>-LESS</i>	<i>-LY</i>	<i>-MENT</i>	<i>-NESS</i>
<i>-OR</i>	<i>-OUS</i>	<i>-SHIP</i>	<i>-WARD</i>	<i>-WARD(S)</i>

EXERCISE 174*

The following suffixes are characteristic of more than one word class.

Decide which classes and give examples.

-AL *-AN* *-EAN* *-ESE* *-FUL* *-IAN* *-IST*

EXERCISE 175*

-EN *-LY* *-*
WARD(S)

EXERCISE 176

Add to the following stems as many of the suffixes above as you can.

act...	arriv...	beaut...	child...	cloud...
delici...	drink...	excite...	flex...	furi...
harm...	hope...	industri...	modern...	mother...
partner...	productiv...	read...	Sail...	scare...
terror...	thirty...	violin...	wash...	

EXERCISE 177

-FUL can be used with different meanings.

Divide the following words formed with *-FUL* into two groups:

- 1) nouns, referring to amounts and measurement, e.g. *teaspoonful*,
- 2) adjectives describing characteristics and qualities, e.g. *beautiful*.

armful cheerful cupful deceitful delightful
dutiful glassful graceful handful hopeful
houseful joyful merciful mouthful painful
peaceful plateful pocketful powerful spoonful
tablespoonful thankful useful youthful

GENERAL PREFIX AND SUFFIX EXERCISES

EXERCISE 178*

Fill in the following table as shown in the examples. In case more than one form exists, explain the difference in meaning — if any — between the forms.

e. g.

ROOT	+ ADJECTIVE(S)	- ADJECTIVES	MEANING
help	1. helpful	1. helpless 2. unhelpful	in need of help not giving help

humour	1. humorous	1. humourless	
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ROOT	+ ADJECTIVE(S)	MEANING	- ADJECTIVE(S)	MEANING
art	1. 2.	1. 2.	1.	
colour	1. 2.	1. 2.	1. 2.	1. 2.
doubt	1.		1. 2.	1. 2.
faith	1.		1. 2.	1. 2.
fault	1.		1.	
fruit	1. 2.		1. 2.	1. 2.
grace	1.		1. 2.	1. 2.
heart	1.		1.	
law	1.		1. 2.	1. 2.
sense	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
sleep	1.		1.	
spot	1. 2.	1. 2.	1.	
taste	1. 2.	1. 2.	1.	
value	1.		1.	

EXERCISE 179

Fill in the blanks with words formed from the given stems.

1. He said "Hallo" in a most... way. FRIEND
2. To be a good novelist you really have to be very IMAGINE
3. I enjoyed the book very much because it was so READ
4. Travelling in an aeroplane for the first time was a ... experience. MEMORY
5. Pete's parents decided that his scorpion was *an* ... pet. SUIT
6. Be careful! The floor has just been washed and is very SLIP
7. His ... knowledge is very poor— he thinks Paris is in Italy. GEOGRAPHY
8. He was turned down for the job because he wasn't QUALIFY
9. The film was well made but not very AMUSE
10. Many ... people sleep on the streets of the capita!. HOME
11. Her hair is ..., not bright red. RED
12. In some places the weather changes so quickly that it's very PREDICT
13. I was ... by my friends to take this exam. COURAGE
14. Alexis is really a very ... kind of person. ART
15. This is the restaurant where most of the town's rich and ... people dine. INFLUENCE

EXERCISE 180*

Fill in the blanks with words formed from the given stems.

1. My little son is always getting into trouble at school. He's not very OBEY
2. Unfortunately, your illness is CURE
3. Steve was bitten by a ... snake. POISON
4. He is completely Not only is he lazy but he is dishonest too. EMPLOY
7. Don't leave any money lying around. He's TRUST

6. There will be no pay rise in the ... future. SEE
7. Please don't tell lies. It is very HONESTY
8. I asked for directions but people were rather... . HELP
9. My dog never does what it is told, it's very OBEY
10. Of course it's a violet! It's colour and shape are MISTAKE
11. The editor said my poems were so bad they were PRINT
12. You won't be paid much as a/an ... worker. SKILL
13. The car in front braked ... and I ran into it. EXPECT
14. "This is not a good essay" said the lecturer, "I find your arguments" CONVINCED
15. The factory was ... so the management tried to cut costs by making some work redundant. COMPETE

EXERCISE 181*

Fill in the blanks with words formed from the given stems.

1. Pushing into a queue is considered extremely POLITE
2. This is good quality leather, but actually very EXPENSE
3. Don't depend on him, he's a very ... person RELY
4. Those shoes are not waterproof. They are ... for the fall. SUIT
5. Her parents ... her to apply for the job. COURAGE
6. Unfortunately Jim's bid for the 100 metre record was SUCCEED
7. Even if you're good at a game, you shouldn't be CONFIDE
8. Water came through our roof but luckily my books were DAM/AGE
9. 8:15 a.m. on Saturday is a rather ... time for an appointment. CONVENIENT
10. The world of computers is extremely COMPETE
11. We feel that the laws against begging should not be FORCE

12. Don't be so ..., we've only been waiting a few minutes. PATIENT
13. Most people who work feel that they are PAY
14. People who suffer from ... should buy a pet. LONELY
15. Barb is a good employee, and is very CONSCIENCE

EXERCISE 182*

Fill in the blanks with words formed from the given stems.

1. My sister never stops talking! She's a very ... person. TALK
2. Please don't be so ..., I can't do all the work by myself. REASON
3. The judge described Smith as a "... criminal" who was a danger to members of the public.
HARD
4. There are always mistakes because the firm is so EFFICIENCY
5. Nobody wears clothes like that any more — they are terribly FASHION
6. I'll always remember that journey — it was an ... experience. FORGET
7. The new professor gave a most ... lecture to the students. IMPRESS
8. When the miners were finally rescued they were EXHAUST
9. Everyone was very ... by the good news. HEART
10. His boss told him off because he had behaved RESPONSE
11. Arnold is very tall and MUSCLE
12. Please make the cheque ... to M. Brown. PAY
13. I couldn't help it, the accident was AVOID
14. This small car is ... for long journeys. SUIT
15. The villages in the mountains are quite ... during winter. ACCESS

COMPOUNDS

1. COMPOUND NOUNS

Note: compound nouns are usually written either as two separate words *or as* one word; *hens are very rarely* used.

There *are* no precise rules as to the spelling of compound nouns, but the following should be remembered:

- 1) when two short nouns are joined together, they form one word without a hyphen, e.g. *a schoolboy*,
- 2) when we form compound nouns with the use of *self-* (*self-education*) *or verb* + particle (*make-up*) we usually use a hyphen;
- 3) when a compound is accepted *as* a single word, it *can* be written either as one word, two separate words or with the hyphen. The tendency, especially after a period of time when the word has been used, is to avoid hyphens where possible.

EXERCISE 183

Combine the words in capital letters with each word of the list below it, putting it either before or after according to the meaning. Explain the compound word you have formed in this way:

e.g. POT tea — teapot = a pot for tea

BED	BOOK	DAY	HEAD	HOUS
bath	address	birth	big	<i>coffee</i>
camp	<i>case</i>	break	dress	boat
oyster	cheque	dream	figure	hold
river	coffee-table	flag	magnetic	keeper
twin	cookery	time	office	lower
water	guest	pay		publishin
				g
wetting	phone			wife
	<i>reference</i>			
	stall			
	talking			
	token			

LAND	MASTER	TABLE	TIME	WORK
father	bedroom	dressing	bomb	day
grazing	head	high	lag	social
mark	list	linen	limit	team
lord	key	manners	machine	permit
promised	school	tennis	table	shop
slide	piece	wine	prime	stone
	plan		question	
	old		zone	

EXERCISE 184

Make as many compound nouns with *HIGH*, *LOW* and *MIDDLE* as you can, using the words below. If you are uncertain what each of the compounds means, check in the dictionary.

HIGH- age	MIDDLE- church	class	LOW- court	finger
heels	jump	light	name	noon
rise	school	season	speed	street
tide	treason	way	weight	

EXERCISE 185*

What do the following compound nouns mean?

A.

short circuit	shortcoming	shortfall
short list	shortbread	shorthand

B.

double bass doubles double bed

double-decker double-glazing

EXERCISE 186*

Which of the following words can be used with both *FIRST* and *SECOND* to make compound nouns? And which form compound nouns only with *FIRST* or *SECOND*? Form all the compounds and explain their meaning.

best	born	childhood	class
coming	cousin	floor	lady
language	light	name	nature
prize	sight	thoughts	wind

EXERCISE 187

Combine the adjectives from list A with nouns from list B to make compound nouns.

A.

compact	fairy	general	high	human
human	instant	long	open	personal
polar	public	safe	short	solar

B.

air	bear	being	circuit	coffee
computer	deposit	disc	jump	public

race school sector system tale

EXERCISE 188

Match the verbal nouns in **-ING** from list **A** with the nouns from list **B** to make compound nouns.

Note: these compounds are usually written as two words, without a hyphen.

A.

adding	baking	cleaning	diving	drawing
		firing		
drinking	driving		freezing	frying
hiding		sewing		
walking	living	working	spending	typing
	washing		wrapping	writing

B.

board	desk	cup	license	machine
machine	machine	money	pan	paper
paper				
powder	party	pin	place	point
	room	squad	stick	woman

EXERCISE 189

Combine the nouns from list **A** and list **B** to make compound nouns.

Note: these compounds *are* usually written as two words, without a hyphen

A.

alarm assembly bank blood burglar

colour	death	film	fire	generation
health	intelligence	labour	railway	recipe
sound	space	tea	television	tennis
tomato				

B.

account	age	alarm	bag	bar
barrier	book	brigade	centre	clock
court				market
penalty	donor	gap	line	station
test	set			
		soup	star	

EXERCISE 190

Expressions like *walking shoes* may mean either:

1) *shoes for walking*, and then we have a compound noun.

In this case we stress the first word only, and sometimes use a hyphen.

2) *shoes which are walking*, and then we have a noun and an adjective.

In this case we stress both words and never use a hyphen.

Decide which of the following are compound nouns.

1. 100 degrees Centigrade is the boiling point
2. Fetch some boiling water for our tea.
3. Could I borrow a frying pan.
4. Yesterday I bought a new pair of *running shoes*.
5. I often fish in that running stream.
6. My English professor is a walking dictionary.
7. After the volcanic eruption everything was covered with boiling lava.
8. I need some writing paper, please.
9. I spent the whole day writing a paper for my history class.

10. Put it away, it is not drinking water.

EXERCISE 191*

Combine the verbs with prepositions to form compound nouns.
The meaning of the needed compound noun is given in brackets.

break... (*failure*)

break-... (*escape*)

break... (*important discovery*)

break-... (*finish*)

check-... (*cash-desk*)

crack-... (*action against*)

cut... (*reduction*)

draw... (*negative aspect*)

drop... (*person who rejects society*)

fall... (*radioactive dust*)

feed... (*comment*)

lay-... (*parking at the side of a road*)

print... (*printed information*)

set-... (*start*)

shake-... (*change*)

take... (*purchase by another firm*)

turn... (*change; money earned and spent*)

walk-... (*strike*)

...-pass (*secondary road*)

... put (*information that is put in*)

...break (*start*)

...come (*conclusion*)

...let (*place to sell*)

...look (*forecast*)

...out (production)

EXERCISE 192

What's the difference in meaning between the following pairs?

break-out *versus* outbreak

lay-out *versus* outlay

let-out *versus* outlet

look-out *versus* outlook

hang-over *versus* overhang

take-over *versus*
overtake

set-up *versus* upset

EXERCISE 193

Combine the words in these two lists to make (primarily) uncountable compound nouns.

A.

air barbed birth blood common

capital central chewing first

cotton data dress income

hay heart hire

junk mail meat

B.

aid conditioning control delivery

food

design	failure	fever	pressure
			sense
gum	heating	order	
processing	punishment	purchase	
tax	wire	wool	

EXERCISE 194

Combine the words in these two lists to make (primarily) uncountable compound nouns.

A.

meat	office	old	pocket
		self	
remote	science	soda	show
		writing	
sign	social		stainless
table	washing		

B.

age	business	control	delivery
		language	
determination	fiction	paper	management
		water	
money	powder		security
steel			
	tennis		

6. The car went out of control and crashed into a lamp-... .

7. I gave my old car *as* part-... for this new mode!, though I didn't get much for it.

8. I've got a painful mosquito-... right on the tip of my nose.
9. If you clean your teeth regularly, this will reduce tooth-... .
10. I gripped the door-... and turned it but the door wouldn't open.
11. Put all the dirty knives and forks in the dish-... .

BITE	CUBES	DECAY	EXCHANGE
HIKING	KNOB	OUT	POST
SIGNAL	TELLING	WASHER	

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

EXERCISE 204

Fill the blanks with the right word to make a compound adjective.

A.

heart-... news

heart-... support

heart-... thinking

BREAKING SEARCHING WARMING

B.

life-... classes

life-... disease

life-... rain

record-... results

BREAKING GIVING SAVING THREATING

C.

self-... accommodation self-... door self-... equipment
self-... explanation self-... organisation self-... regulations
self-... watch

CATERING CLEANING DEFEATING JUSTIFYING
LOCKING REGULATING WINDING

EXERCISE 205*

Which word can come after each of the groups to make compound adjectives?

- A. care, dust- duty- guilt- lead- pollution- rent- tax- F...
traffic-
- B. kind- light- soft- tender- warm- H
...
- C. bomb bullet damp dust fire flame fool sound P...
water
- D. air car home S...
- E. well- plain- out soft- S...

EXERCISE 206*

Join words from list A and B to form compound adjectives.

A.

full heart life long
low second short

B.

affirming	blooded	blown
breaking	class	cut
distance	felt	flavoured
giving	grown	hand
handed	lasting	lived
lost	tempered	paid
preserving	range	rate
saving	searching	sighted
standing	suffering	supporting
threatening	warming	

EXERCISE 207

Fill in the blanks with the right words to form compound adjectives.

If you find the exercise too difficult, look for the right words in the list below.

absent-... professor	<i>air</i> -... apartment	audio-..., aids
bitter-... taste	blood-... monster	brand-... car
breast-... infant	breath... view	bullet-... jacket
clean-... man	cold-... criminal	duty-..., shop
fact-... mission	far-... conclusion	first-... ticket
freeze-... coffee	front-... news	

BLOODED	CLASS	DRIED	CONDITIONED
FED	FETCHED	FINDING	FREE
GOING	MINDED	NEW	PAGE
PROOF	SHAVEN	TAKING	THIRSTY
SWEET	VISUAL		

EXERCISE 208*

Which of the following participles would not combine with *SELF-* to make compound adjectives?

assured	brewed	forsaken	confident	educated
elected	employed	imposed	inflicted	made
opinionate	possessed	satisfied	tanned	taught
d				

EXERCISE 209*

-BOUND can be used to make compound adjectives.

Divide the following adjectives into three groups:

- 1) when they indicate a restriction, e.g. *duty-bound*,
- 2) when they indicate a direction, e.g. *Cracow-bound*,
- 3) when they indicate the kind of book covers, e.g. *paper-bound*.

class-bound	cloth-bound	culture-bound
earthbound		fog-bound
home-bound	eastbound	honour-bound
leather-bound		wheelchair-bound

EXERCISE 210

Are there any nouns in the list below to which we could not add *-FREE* to make compound adjectives?

accident	<i>care</i>	crime	debt	disease
duty	interest	lead	pain	pollution
rent	risk	stress	tax	trouble

EXERCISE 211*

Join words from the list with the colours to form compound colour adjectives.

blood	blue	bottle	brick	coal
-------	------	--------	-------	------

electric	ice	iron	jet	lime
midnight	nut	ocean	off	pea
pearl	royal	sea	sky	snow

Colours:

...-	...-BLUE	...-	...-GREEN
BLACK		BROWN	
	...-RED		
...-GREY		...-WHITE	

EXERCISE 212*

Which word can come before each of the groups to make compound adjectives?

- A. D... fried frozen rooted seated
- B. F... baked chopped cut ironed
- C. F... board circle face grown length scale
- D. G... begotten damned fearing forsaken given inspired like
- E. H... brewed made sick spun
- F. S... dead deaf cold ground washed
- G. S... baked burnt dried lit tanned
- H. W... bred built cut dressed educated meant preserved spoken timed

EXERCISE 213

Fill in the blanks with the right words to form compound adjectives.

If you find the exercise too difficult, look for the right words in the list below.

...-picked berries	..-cold beer	...-haired grandpa
...-made cake	..-abiding citizen	...-handed student
...-hearted mood	..-hearted person	...-minute offer
...-forsaken	..-looking boy	...-laid egg

town		
...-worthy event	..-advised decision	...-minded view
...-warm attitude	..-aged woman	...-watering dessert
...-distance call	..-ending story	

GOD	GOOD	GREY	HAND
HOME	ICE	ILL	KIND
LAST	LAW	LEFT	LIGHT
LONG	LUKE	MIDDLE	MOUTH
NARROW	NEVER	NEW	NOTE

EXERCISE EXERCISE 214

Fill in the blanks with the right words to form compound adjectives.

If you find the exercise too difficult, look for the right words in the list below.

...-made pattern	...-deep beauty	...-fashioned clothes
...-way ticket	...-ended exercise	...-faced liar
...-famous singer	...-blue eyes	...-white shirt
...-heavy structure	...-secret information	...-time job
...-sided view	...-free zone	...-long commitment

OLD	ONE	ONE	OPEN
PART	READY	SKIN	SKY
SNOW	TOP WORLD	TOP	TRAFFIC
TWO		YEAR	

EXERCISE 215*

Some compound adjectives *are* borrowed from foreign languages.

EXERCISE 217

In each of the following sentences there is a blank with a word just before it.

Fill each blank with a word that combines with the one given in a way that fits the sentence.

If you find the exercise too difficult, look for the right words in the list below.

1. He paid a lot of money for his FIRST-... ticket.
2. She hasn't much money to spend because she can find only a PART-... job.
3. She looks rather *severe* but she *is* really a very KIND-... woman.
4. My mother always gives her guests HOME-... cakes for tea.
5. What I'd really like for breakfast is a nice NEW-... egg.
6. We say that the SO-... "leader" of the group is just a petty tyrant.
7. I have never had any painting lessons. I am entirely SELF-....
8. Peter always wears very WELL-... shoes.
9. Our teacher isn't strict at all. She is very EASY-....
10. To be honest, I enjoy eating in HIGH-... restaurants.
11. Please enclose a SELF-... envelope.
12. Everyone began the holiday in a LIGHT-... mood.
13. This particular kind of LONG-... sheep can run quite fast.
14. I think you would be ILL-... to sell the house at the present time.
15. I much prefer having a drink in an OLD-... country club.

ADDRESSED

CALLED

CLASS

GOING

HEARTED

HEARTED

LAID

LEGGED

MADE/BAKED

POLISHED

PRICED

TAUGHT

TIME

ADVISED

FASHIONED

EXERCISE 218

In each of the following sentences there is a blank with a word just before it.

Fill each blank with a word that combines with the one given in a way that fits the sentence.

1. If I were you, I'd spend a bit more and buy the HARD... version.
2. After seven months abroad, Andy was beginning to feel HOME... .
3. The policeman was wearing a BULLET-... vest, which probably saved his life.
4. Our household has a lot of LABOUR-... devices to make housework *easier*, and we usual take advantage of INTEREST-... credit so that we have longer to pay for them.
5. Their first home was a PURPOSE-... flat, and now they're moving to a typical English REC... terraced house.
6. We try to make good use of AUDIO-... aid in this school.
7. I'd rather you didn't make any LONG-... phone calls.
8. She bought a SECOND-... car, and it was converted so that it could run on LEAD-... petrol.
9. People often put on weight when they become MIDDLE-....
10. The market has been flooded with cheap MASS-... toys.
11. He could be briefly and accurately described *as* a TWO-... liar.

AGED

BACK

BRICK

BUILT

DISTANCE FACED

FREE

FREE

PRODUCED

HAND

VISUAL

PROOF

SAVING

SICK

3. COMPOUND VERBS

Note: you cannot always guess the meaning of a compound verb *if you are* not already familiar with it, Always check the meaning of the new compounds in the dictionary.

EXERCISE 219*

Join words from list A and list B to form compound verbs (transitive).

A.

blow	court	cross	cross	cross
double	double	dry	field	force
hand	ill	nick	proof	rubber
sand	ship	spin	spoon	tape
white				

B.

check	clean	cross	cuff	dry
dry	examine	feed	feed	glaze
martial	name	paper	read	record
reference	stamp	test	treat	wash
wreck				

EXERCISE 220*

Join words from list A and list B to form compound verbs (intransitive).

A.

baby	hitch	honey	ice	lip
roller	touch	water	window	

B.

hike moon read shop sit
skate skate ski type

EXERCISE 221*

Join words from list A and list B to form compound verbs (which can be used as both transitive or intransitive).

A.

bottle breast bulk chain criss
deep double double mass short
sight spring stir

B.

buy check circuit clean cross
feed feed fry fry park
produce read smoke

CLIPPING AND BLENDING

1. CLIPPING

Note: clipping means cutting off the beginning or the end of a word, or both, leaving a part to stand for the whole.

The resultant form is called a clipped word. The jargon of the students *is* filled with clipped words:

LAB, DORM, PROF, EXAM GYM, MATH, etc.

As these examples suggest, the clipping of the end of a word is the most common,

and it is mostly nouns that undergo this process.

However, be careful in using them in exams, theses, etc., as some examiner-will not accept them,

and you will lose a mark for their use. As a safe generalisation, use them only in spoken English.

EXERCISE 222*

Give the original words from which these clipped words were formed.

e. g. *ad* — advertisement

bike —

doc —

gent —

bus —

exam —

grannie —

co-ed —

flu—

lab —

coke —

fridge —

maths —

dec

gas

mil

movie —
vet —

phone — photo — plane — Poj
zoo —

EXERCISE 223*

Give clipped forms of the following words.

e.g. cabriolet — cob

brassiere	communist	dormitory
fanatic	graduate (student)	grandmother
memorandum	Metropolitan Opera	pantaloon
perambulator	permanent (hair wave)	periwig
poliomyelitis		professor
promenade dance	preparatory (school)	San Francisco
sergeant	public house	violoncello
	taximeter cab	

EXERCISE 224*

First names are, in spoken language, more often used in their clipped than in their original forms.

Give clipped forms of the following names. In some cases more than one form is possible.

e.g. Elizabeth — Betty

Albert	Alfred	Anthony
Benjamin	Charles, Charlotte	Edmund, Edward, Edwin

Elizabeth	Frederick	Nicholas
Philip	Richard	Samuel
Thomas	William	

EXERCISE 225*

Match the clipped forms in list A with the full names in list B.

A.

Aggie	Andy	Archie	Bella	Bert
Con	Debby	Dora	Gene	Lottie
Lu	Mabel	<i>Mae,</i> <i>May</i>	Net	Nora
Prue	Ray	Tilda	Tina	Tish
Trixy	Vee			

B.

Agnes	Andrew	Archibald	Amabel
Antoinette	Arabella	Beatrice	Charlotte
Christina, Albertina	Constance	Deborah	Eleonora
Eugene	Herbert	Letitia	Luisa
Mary	Mathilda	Prudence	Raymond
Theodora	Veronica		

EXERCISE 226*

Clipped words *are* formed not only from individual words but also from grammatical

units, such as modifier + noun. *Paratrooper*, for example, is a clipped form of *parachutist trooper*.

Give the original of these clipped words.

Aframerican	Amerindian	Australasia
Comintern	Eurasia	<i>maitre a''</i>
medicare	newsboy	paratrooper

2. BLENDING

Note: blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, as in *BRUNCH*, from *BREAKFAST* and *LUNCH*.

The resultant blend *shares* both original meanings. The two *classes*, blends and clipped words *are* not sharply separated, and some words may be put into either class.

EXERCISE 227*

Give the originals of these blends.

e.g. *BRUNCH* = *BReakfast* + *LUNCH*

autobus	Benelux	breathalyser
cablegram	Eurovision	heliport
Interpol	motel	<i>newscast</i>
paratroops	telecast	smog

EXERCISE 228*

Give the blends that result from fusing these words.

If you find the exercise too difficult, match the blends given underneath with the right words.

e. g. *BLOT* = *Blemish* + *spOT*

binary digit	blare or blow + spurt	dumb + confound splash + spatter
motor + pedal(cycle)	transfer + resistor	

BIT BLURT DUMBFFOUND *MOPED* TRANSISTOR *SPLATTER*

ACRONYMS

Note: acronymy is the process whereby a word is formed from the initials or beginning segments of a succession of words.

In some cases the initials are pronounced, as in *MP* [em'pi:] (*military police*, or *Member of Parliament*). In others,

the initials and/or beginning segments are pronounced as the spelled word would be.

For example, *NATO* (*North Atlantic Treaty Organisation*) is pronounced as ['neitou].

EXERCISE 229*

Acronyms which *are* pronounced as sequences of letters are called *alphabetisms*.

Pronounce these acronyms and give their originals.

AA	A-bomb	AC	A level	a.s.a.p.	b & b
BA	BC	CIA	c/o	C.O.D.	DC
DC	DIV	DJ	D. Litt.	DNA	EEC
FAO	FBI	GB	GMT	GP	<i>HM</i> HRH

EXERCISE 230*

**Acronyms which are pronounced as sequences of letters are called *alphabetisms*.
Pronounce these acronyms and give their originals.**

ID	IMF	IOU	IQ	IRA	LA
LP	LSD	MA	MC	MD	
MP	mph	MSc	OED	ono	MIT
POW	PTO	s.a.e.	SF	TB	PO Box
UK	UN	US	VSO	wc	TV
					YMCA

EXERCISE 231*

Some acronyms are of Latin or French origin, but they *are*, very common in English.

Pronounce the following acronyms, give their originals and their English meanings.

AD am CD D.G. e.g. etc.

i.e. NB p.a. RIP RSVP

EXERCISE 232*

Acronyms pronounced as a word *are very* often used without knowing what the letters stand for.

Pronounce the following acronyms and give their originals.

e.g. NATO - ['neitou] - North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

Basic English	GATT	laser	radar
OPEC	SALT	UFO	UNESCO
UNICEF	UNO	WASP	

WORD FAMILIES

Instruction to all exercises in this unit:

Using prefixes and/or suffixes, make words from the given root word to fit the sentences. You may use the same form of the derived word once only. But remember that sometimes words which look identical may belong to different word classes, e.g. ideal can be both a noun and an adjective, and then you can use it in both functions.

Some of you may find exercises in this section too difficult. If this is the case look for prompts below each exercise (words needed to fill the sentences in each of the exercises are given there in alphabetical order) and simply match the right derivation with the right sentence.

Be certain you understand the differences between any of the 'relatives' of the word family. If not, check the difference in a dictionary.

e. g. **ABHOR**

1. The idea of killing animals for their fur is ... to many people.
2. Most people ... cruelty to animals.
3. These new measures *are* regarded with suspicion and ... by the majority of the population.

prompts: ABHOR

ABHORRENCE

ABHORRENT

answer: ABHORRENT

ABHOR

ABHORRENCE

EXERCISE 233

ABSENT

1. I'm responsible for your welfare *in* your parents'
2. Something which *is* still ... from your paper *is* any reference to Prof. Learned's book.
3. During the last week Minnie has ... herself from work three times.
4. Everybody was there, and the only ... was Mr Unreliable.

prompts:

ABSENCE ABSENT ABSENTED ABSENTEE

EXERCISE 234

ABSORB

1. You'll need some ... cloth to clean up this spilt *coffee*.
- Kleenex manufacturers claim that their tissues have ... than the competing brands.
3. Managing his private business ... much of Mr Industrious's energy.
 4. The book I was reading was so ... that I couldn't decide to put it down.
 5. Prof. Monkey's ever growing ... in the study of natural history doesn't leave him any time to spend visiting with his family.

prompts:

ABSORBENCY ABSORBENT ABSORBING ABSORBS ABSORPTION

EXERCISE 235

ABSTAIN

1. Mr Drunkard is trying to give up drinking, and he has managed to remain ... for three weeks now.
2. "I hope you voted against Mr Rude's election?" "No, I voted neither for nor against. Actually, I"

3. More and more children are sexually ... by their parents.
4. She claimed to have been a victim of child
5. Drug ... would often commit crime to get the money needed for drugs.

prompts:

ABUSE ABUSED ABUSERS ABUSIVE

EXERCISE 238

ACADEMY

1. This course is a combination of ... and practical work.
2. The mayor has set up a committee of industrialists and ... to advise him on the city development.
3. Only pupils who were well qualified ... were admitted to this school.
4. General Brave *is* a graduate of the Military ... at West Point.

prompts:

ACADEMIC ACADEMICALLY ACADEMICS ACADEMY

EXERCISE 239

ACCEPT

1. To my relief the professor found my paper
2. The government proposal met with general
3. I am happy because my book has just been ... for publication.
4. If my ideas are ... to you, suggest something else.
5. The term "Amerindians" used to describe the pre-Columbian inhabitants of America seems to have gained ...

of both the academics and the ordinary people.

6. The disparity between what we demand and what we get has become ... high.

7. I am looking for a flat with an ... low rent.

8. The new government's future depends on the ... of their *policies* to the man in the street.

prompts:

ACCEPTABILITY ACCEPTABLE ACCEPTABLY

ACCEPTANCE ACCEPTATION ACCEPTED

UNACCEPTABLY

UNACCEPTABLE

EXERCISE 240

ACCESS

1. The publication of the documents will increase their ... to the public.

2. The only ... to my house is through a forest path.

3. Although the hotel *is* situated high in the mountains it is easily ... thanks to the chair-lift.

4. Queen Elizabeth II's ... to the throne took place in 1952.

5. In my opinion Janáček's operas are completely ... to an ordinary listener.

prompts:

ACCESS ACCESSIBILITY ACCESSIBLE ACCESSION INACCESSIBLE

EXERCISE 241

BACK

1. We are all very enthusiastic about the project, but we will still need a few financial ... if we *are* to succeed.

2. *Save* this old piece of linen cloth, I will use it *as* (a) ... to protect and strengthen these wall maps.

3. If you don't sit at your desk properly, you'll soon get... .
4. For the party she wore a beautiful black ... dress.
5. In case of computer failure, it's advisable to make a ... of all the important data.
6. Can you count ...? Yes, ten, nine, eight... .
7. They sometimes accuse me of ... because I never use any electric equipment.
8. Although Johnny doesn't learn *as* much as most children, he isn't really ... but simply lazy.

prompts:

BACKACHE BACKERS BACKING
 BACKLESS BACKUP BACKWARD
 BACKWARDNESS BACKWARDS

EXERCISE 242

BACTERIA

1. This infection is not viral but
2. Nowadays armies *are* not allowed to use either chemical or ... warfare.
3. He is a ... and he studies bacteria and other very small living organisms.

prompts:

BACTERIAL BACTERIOLOGICAL BACTERIOLOGIST

EXERCISE 243

BEAT

1. Take it! It's an ... price for two weeks in Turkey.
2. Go to bed to get some sleep. You've been working too hard recently and you look de

3. The young woman was ... up yesterday as she was returning home from work.
4. I must buy a new egg-..., as this one is broken.
5. If you continue to misbehave, I'll have to give you a severe
6. I wouldn't praise your team so much if I were you. They've taken four ... only in the last month.

prompts:

BEAT BEATEN BEATER BEATING BEATINGS
UNBEATABLE

EXERCISE 244

BEAUTY

1. Oh, what a ... morning! Oh, what a ... day!
2. Your house is really ... decorated.
3. My ... advised me how to put on make-up to cover the scar on my cheek.
4. ... is only skin deep.
5. Both your daughters are real

prompts:

BEAUTICIAN BEAUTIES BEAUTIFUL BEAUTIFULLY BEAUTY

EXERCISE 245

BELIEF

1. He holds strong ... and is ready to defend them anytime.
2. The way she acted was ... stupid.
3. I don't ... a word she says. She's such a liar.

4. As a physicist, I ... in things that can't be explained.
5. The main weakness of the drama is that the characters are not really
6. I am a great ... in the fundamental goodness of human nature.
7. On \earning about her death, his response was one of complete
8. The explanation of the motives of the crime seemed to me totally
9. Although he is an he is still welcome to attend all the social gatherings at church.

prompts:

BELIEFS	BELIEVABLE	BELIEVE	BELIEVER
DISBELIEF	DISBELIEVE	NON- BELIEVER	UNBELIEVABLE
UNBELIEVABLY			

