



Improving Vocabulary

Levels B2 – C1

Word formation

There are four main kinds of word formation: prefixes, suffixes, conversion and compounds.

Prefixes

We add prefixes before the base or stem of a word.

Examples:

mono- means 'one'	monorail, monolingual
multi- means 'many'	multipurpose, multicultural
post- means 'after'	post-war, postgraduate
un- means 'not' or 'opposite to'	unusual, undemocratic

Suffixes

We add suffixes after the base or stem of a word. The main purpose of a suffix is to show what class of word it is (e.g. noun or adjective).

Examples:

-ism and -dom are used to form nouns	terrorism, sexism
-er and -or are used to form nouns to describe people who do things	employer, actor
-en and -ify are used to form verbs	widen, simplify
reasonable, unprofitable	-able is used to form adjectives
unhappily, naturally	-ly is a common suffix used to form adverbs



Match the words with the parts of speech.

beauty	Adverb
beautiful	Adjective
beautifully	Noun

short	Noun
shorten	Verb
shortage	Adjective

expected	Adjective
expectation	Noun
expectantly	Verb
	Adverb



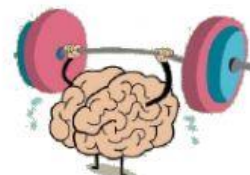
Now, complete the sentences with the words in the box.

enthusiasm	enthusiastically	enthusiastic
strengthen	strong	strengthen

1. We had to pack the parcel twice since the masking tape wasn't enough.
2. The competitors showed a lot of throughout the race.
3. Guillermo is both and responsible in his teaching.
4. One of the reasons why they succeeded is because they worked
5. Every morning I ask God to give me the I need to overcome all obstacles in life.
6. A lot of stones were used in order to the concrete.

How good is your memory?

Read the chart and memorise the words along with their parts of speech.



NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
criticism	criticise	critical
heat	heat	hot
darkness	darken	dark
drama	dramatize	dramatic(al)
variety	vary	various
poverty	impoverish	poor
prevention	prevent	preventive
imagination	imagine	imaginative
threat	threaten	threatening
pay / payment	pay	payable



Now, complete this second chart without looking at the previous one.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
criticism		
.....	heat	
darkness		
.....		dramatic(al)
variety		
.....		poor
prevention		
.....	imagine	
threat		
.....		payable



Exam task

For questions 17 – 24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	P	O	P	U	L	A	R	I	T	Y			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

Peruvian cuisine



Due to the phenomenon of globalisation, Peruvian food's (0) has expanded beyond its frontiers. Nowadays, Peru is said to possess one of the world's best cuisines. In 2019, Peru was (1) as the best culinary destination by the Travel awards, a prestigious European industry. This is quite a great (2) for Peruvians that became a (3) thanks to the contributions of the many different (4) who have made people from many different nationalities fall in love with their food. But great seasoning is not enough to gain a good reputation. Peruvians have had to include marketing strategies to be recognised (5) Gaston Acurio is one of the most famous Peruvian ambassadors. He's taught unknown but talented people how to experiment with their foods in order to innovate and make their talent and business more (6)

Now, Peruvians feel that food is part of their (7) They also feel that they don't really need to be skillfull to make a good "Ceviche" or a good "Lomo saltado", being (8) and enthusiastic also counts when it comes to cooking. Would you believe me if I told you that Peruvians can make you feel you are in heaven when trying their food?

POPULAR

REGARD

ACHIEVE

REAL

COOK

NATION

PROFIT

IDENTIFY

CREATE



Peruvian "Ceviche" and "Lomo saltado"

FLF activity created by Mr. Juan Jorge Valenzuela Valdez.

We prepare for

Cambridge

English Qualifications