

Word formation 1

No.	Từ gốc	Từ loại liên quan	Tiếng Việt/ Tham khảo
1.	Assume (v) <i>Cho rằng, giả sử</i>	– Assumption (n) – Assuming that (conj) – Unassuming (adj) – Assumed (adj)	– Sự giả định – Giả sử rằng – Khiêm tốn – Được cho là đúng
2.	Believe (v) <i>Tin rằng</i>	– Belief (n) – Disbelief (n) – Believer (n) – Unbeliever (n)	– Niềm tin – Sự hoài nghi, sự hoang man – Tín đồ – Người hoài nghi
		– Disbelieve (v) – Disbelieving (adj) – Unbelievably (adv)	– Không tin – Không tin được, lạ kỳ – Khó tin
3.	Brilliant (a) <i>Lỗi lạc, tài giỏi</i>	– Brilliance (n) – Brilliantly (adv)	– Sự tài giỏi, lỗi lạc – Sáng chói, lỗi lạc
4.	Conceive (v) <i>Nhận thức được</i>	– Conceptualize (v) – Concept (n) – Conception (n) – Conceptual (adj) – Inconceivable (adj) – Conceivable (adj)	– Khái niệm hóa – Khái niệm (nguyên tắc) – Ý niệm (của một ai đó) – Thuộc quan niệm, nhận thức – Khó tưởng tượng được – Tưởng tượng được
5.	Confuse (v) <i>Gây bối rối</i>	– Confusion (n) – Confused (a) – Confusing (a) – Confusingly (adv)	– Sự bối rối – Bị bối rối – Bối rối – Một cách bối rối
6.	Convince (v) <i>Thuyết phục</i>	– Conviction (n) – Convinced (a) – Unconvinced (a) – Convincing (a) – Unconvincing (a)	– Sức thuyết phục, sự kết án – Bị thuyết phục – Thiếu thuyết phục – Thuyết phục – Thiếu thuyết phục

7.	Decide (v) <i>Quyết định</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision (n) - Decider (n) - Decisiveness (n) - Deciding (a) - Decisive (a) - Indecisive (a) - Undecided about (a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sự quyết định - Trận đấu/sự việc quyết định - Tính quyết định - Có tác dụng quyết định - Kiên quyết, dứt khoát - Chần chừ, thiếu quả quyết - Lưỡng lự, do dự
8.	Define (v) <i>Định nghĩa</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition (n) - Defined (a) - Definitive (a) - Definite (a) - Indefinite (a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sự định nghĩa - Được định nghĩa/ xác định - Cuối cùng, tốt nhất, dứt khoát - Đã lên lịch, rõ ràng, chắc chắn - Mập mờ/ không rõ ràng
9.	Doubt (v,n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doubter (n) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Người đa nghi/nghi ngờ

	<i>Nghi ngờ</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doubtful (a) - Undoubted (a) - Doubtless (adv) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Đáng nghi - Chân chính, rõ ràng - Không còn nghi ngờ
10.	Explain (v) <i>Giải thích</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explanation (n) - Explanatory (a) - Unexplained (a) - Explicable (a) - Inexplicable (a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sự giải thích - Đưa ra giải thích - Chưa được giải thích - Có thể hiểu được, giải nghĩa được - Lý do, nguyên nhân chưa được biết, chưa được giải thích
11.	Imagine (v) <i>Tưởng tượng</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imagination (n) - Imaginings (n) - Imaginary (a) - Imaginable (a) - Imaginative (a) - Unimaginative (a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sự tưởng tượng - Điều bạn tưởng tượng trong đầu - Tưởng tượng viễn vông - Có thể hình dung được - Tưởng tượng sáng tạo - Không giàu tưởng tượng, có thực

12.	Judge (v) <i>Phán đoán</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Judg(e)ment (n) – Judiciary (adj/noun) – Judiciousness (n) – Judicious (a) – Judicial (a) – Judg(e)mental (a) – Judiciously (adv) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sự phán đoán – Thuộc tòa án/ bộ máy tư pháp – Sự sáng suốt, sự khôn ngoan – Sáng suốt, đúng đắn – Có óc phê phán/ thuộc tòa án – Hay phán xét thiếu căn cứ – Một cách đúng đắn
13.	Logic (n) <i>Lô gic</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Logical (a) – Illogical (a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Logic – Thiếu Logic
14.	Opinion (n) <i>Quan điểm</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Opinionated (a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bảo thủ
15.	Rational (adj) <i>Hợp lý</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rationalize (v) – Rationalization (n) – Rationalist (n) – Rationalism (n) – Rationality (n) – Irrationality (n) – Irrational (a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hợp lý hóa – Sự hợp lý hóa – Người theo chủ nghĩa duy lý – Chủ nghĩa duy lý – Sự hợp lý – Sự không hợp lý, phi lý – Không hợp lý
16.	Reason (n, v) <i>Lý do</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reasoning (n) – Reasonableness (n) – Reasonable (a) – Unreasonable (a) – Reasoned (a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sự lập luận – Tính hợp lý – Hợp lý – Vô lý – Trình bày hợp lý, chặt chẽ
17.	Sane (adj) <i>Tinh táo</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sanity (n) – Insanity (n) – Insane (a) – Insanely (adv) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sự tinh táo, sự minh mẫn – Sự điên, mất trí – Điên mất trí – Một cách điên, mất trí

18.	Sense (n) <i>Giác quan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize (v) - Desensitize (v) - Nonsense (n) - Sensation (n) - Sensitivity (n) - Sensibility (n) - Senseless(ness) (a) - Sensible (a) - Nonsensical (a) - Sensibly (adv) - Sensitive(ly) (a,adv) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Làm cho nhạy, làm cho cảm động - Gây tê - Hành động vô lý - Cảm giác (đối với cơ thể) - Sự nhạy cảm, tính dễ cảm xúc - Tính đa cảm/ tri giác - Bất tỉnh, không có nghĩa - Hợp lý - Vô lý - Hợp lý - Nhạy cảm
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Exercise 1. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals.

- 1 There was quite a bit of because the examiner handed out the wrong exam papers. CONFUSE
- 2 You're acting completely Just calm down and pull yourself together. RATIONAL
- 3 Einstein's went unnoticed at school. BRILLIANT
- 4 This is generally considered to be the guide to Australia. DEFINE
- 5 It's absolutely why the council decided to close down the youth club. EXPLAIN
- 6 I just stood there and listened in as Ben told me the news. BELIEVE
- 7 Greg's to say the least, so I wouldn't ask him to choose a

hotel. DECIDE

8 Many children create friends to talk to. IMAGINE

9 He was found not guilty by reason of and so was sent to a mental institution rather than

prison. SANE

10 Your argument is Just because you want me to be a doctor doesn't mean I want to be one. LOGIC

Exercise 2. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

RHETORIC

The (1) (**CONCEIVE**) of 'rhetoric', or effective public speaking, dates back thousands of

years. The underlying (2) (**ASSUME**) behind rhetoric is that how you present an argument

can greatly influence whether people are persuaded by you or not. There is (3) (**DOUBT**)

plenty of evidence to support this idea - it's practically (4) (**THINK**), for example, for a

successful politician to be a poor communicator - but is it just a question of style winning over substance?

Certainly, it is often said of politicians that they talk complete (5) (**SENSE**) but what they

say they say with such (6) (**CONVINCE**) that we tend to believe them, at least when they're

in opposition. On the other hand, (7) (**WISE**) and knowledge are of little value if you cannot

communicate them effectively to your peers or to the next generation. It is the combination of clear

(8) (**REASON**), sound (9) (**JUDGE**) and effective presentation

and communication skills that defines true rhetoric. A true rhetorician should always come across as

knowledgeable, and never as (10) (**OPINION**) or ignorant.

Exercise 3. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

1. Liskeard and Callington are basically _____ from here, so it'll take about the same time to get to either of them. (DISTANT)
2. The bride was _____ dressed in white. (STYLE)
3. His methodical _____ was a point of divergence from the Impressionists and he devoted many studies to creating the composition. (PAIN)
4. It's _____ when people won't believe things that are obviously true. (FURY)
5. _____ of East and West Germany began in 1900 when the Berlin Wall came down. (UNITY)
6. In Scotland, there is greater emphasis on _____ by individual schools. (VALUE)
7. Eighty percent of people interviewed _____ declared that the use of endangered wild animals such as elephants and tigers as a form of entertainment should be prohibited. (VOICE)
8. Don't believe what they said. I think they are _____ witnesses. (TRUST)
9. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called the hanging an act of _____ which is deeply repugnant to all civilized people. (BARBARIC)
10. The _____ vigor of man-made things, as suggested by these metaphors, is at the same time ungainly and unnatural. (HUMAN)
11. Don't judge the matter by my opponent's _____ statement, but wait till you have heard the other side. (LATERAL)
12. In my opinion, this book is just _____. (INTELLECT)
13. Jim is one of the most _____ members of the committee. (SPEAK)
14. She found the idea deeply _____. (REPEL)
15. He was discovered to have been _____ company funds. (PROPERTY)
16. If you can respond calmly and _____, then I think that would be the best way forward. (AGGRESSIVE)
17. Most of the errors were corrected at the _____ stage before the copies were finally printed. (READ)
18. The other team completely _____ us and we lost 6-0. (PLAY)

19. Some species feed primarily on fruit and so aid in seed _____ . (DISPERSE)

20. Any actor who becomes known for one role is in danger of becoming _____ . (TYPE)

21. If the cabin _____ , oxygen masks will automatically drop down. (PRESS)

22. The museum's collection includes _____ dating back to prehistoric times. (FACT)

23. You won't persuade him to change his mind. His decision is _____ . (REVOKE)

24. They were divorced because there was nothing she could do to make her husband change. He was such a _____ flirt. (RIGHT)

25. The slight _____ in his left hand was corrected by surgery. (FORM)

26. You and he were so close about the project; it was an _____ obsession of his. (PERVADE)

27. The candidate made an _____ speech that incensed all those who heard it. (FLAME)

28. These shoes are very nice, but they are terribly _____. (PRICE)

29. It was _____ of him to leave the children on their own in the pool. (RESPONSE)

30. He refused to say anything on the grounds that he might _____ himself. (CRIME)

31. _____ has left a lot of workers with the risk of losing their jobs, as they were recruited on a temporary basis. (CASUAL)

32. The restaurant's dress code is _____. (CASUAL)

33. The rumours are completely _____ and I would urge everyone not to believe them. (SUBSTANCE)

34. The boats surrounded the whales, drove them into nets, where they became _____ and were rendered helpless by harpoon thrusts. (MESH)

35. There is evidence to indicate that most animals face _____ on a daily basis. (TREAT)

36. I am looking for a flatmate so I am going to put an ad in the _____. (CLASS)

37. New immigrants have been successfully _____ into its community. (SIMILAR)

38. This school was once _____ as a military hospital during the war. (REQUIRE)

39. The church is the site of a number of _____ manifestations.
(NATURE)

40. Steroids often help reduce the _____ and itching in the skin.
(FLAME)

41. _____ value of quinine in treating malaria has been proved by science. (THERAPY)

42. _____ fans crowd near the stage the moment the pop star appears. (AWE)

43. Niagara Falls really is an _____ sight. (AWE)

44. The business is _____ as it can no longer meet the repayments on its debt. (SOLVE)

45. Mohammed Zardah, 26, a slim, _____ man with an academic mien, studied computer engineering in Damascus, he says. (SPECTACLE)

46. She stood there completely _____ so I had no idea at all what she was thinking. (EXPRESS)

47. According to the government figures, the _____ of jobs in the next century will be in service-related fields, such as health and business.
(PONDER)

48. Scientists are convinced that, because crocodiles have such a long _____, they must have a natural ability to combat infection. (LIFE)

49. There are very few _____ places on earth today. Man has been nearly everywhere. (EXPLORE)

50. Do you think these children are _____ ? They look very thin.
(NOURISH)