



Adjectives to nouns



A lot of adjectives can be changed to nouns by the addition of a suffix (e.g., brave - bravery, equal - equality, etc), or by changing other features of the word (e.g., proud - pride, sympathetic - sympathy, etc). Some nouns need a prefix and a suffix, depending on how they are being used (e.g., equal = equality or inequality)

1. Look at these sentences, and decide if the nouns in bold are correct or incorrect (the key adjectives are in brackets at the end of each sentence). Look at the meaning of the whole sentence before you decide, and don't forget to check the spelling.

1. I'm not sure you're old enough to be given such a **responsibility** _____. (responsible)
2. Although there are several **differents** _____ between British and American English, there are also many **similarity** _____. (different / similar)
3. It was a terrible lesson, the **hotness** _____ in the room was unbearable, we were almost falling asleep with **boredom** _____, and our stomachs were rumbling with **hungriness** _____. (hot / bored / hungry)
4. I asked her if she was telling the **trueth** _____. (true)
5. The check-in staff said that the flight was late and apologised for the **convenience** _____, although they didn't show much **sympathetically** _____. (convenient / sympathetic)
6. They almost died of **thirstiness** _____ before they were rescued. (thirsty)
7. Your calculations are wrong; there are several **accuracies** _____. (accurate)
8. We had to measure the **length** _____, the **width** _____ and the **depth** of the swimming pool, and then measure the **hight** _____ of the diving board. (long / wide / deep / high)
9. She experienced a lot of **happiness** _____ and **loneliness** _____ in her lifetime; her parents died when she was still in her **youth** _____, her first husband left her, and her only child ran away from home. (happy / lonely / young)
10. He lacked **confidence** _____ in his **ableness** _____, and seemed unaware of his own **intelligence** _____. (confident / able / intelligent)
11. There's a strong **probableness** _____, perhaps even a **certainty** _____ that he's going to get a grade A in the exam. (probable / certain)

2. Here are some more adjectives which can be made into nouns. How many can you change?

pessimistic _____	• patient _____	• mature _____	• optimistic _____
_____	• honest _____	• brave _____	accurate _____
selfish _____	• possible _____	• inferior _____	• violent _____
_____	• stupid _____	foolish _____	• anxious _____
reliable _____	• loyal _____	• popular _____	• warm _____

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_____ • necessary _____ • safe _____ • realistic _____
 • ill _____ • proud _____ • superior _____ • strong _____



Nouns and verbs to Nouns



Some nouns can be formed by taking another noun or verb and either adding letters, removing letters or a combination of both. This is especially common when we are talking about jobs and occupations (for example: sail - sailor).

There are no rules which tell you how each word changes. You must learn each one individually.

The removal or addition of letters occasionally changes the pronunciation of parts of the original word.

1. Use the instructions on the right to change the words on the left to nouns in order to give the names of the people who do those things. Some of the instructions on the right can be used more than once.

Example: crime : minus 1 letter plus -inal = criminal

minus 1 letter plus -inal • minus 1 letter plus -ent • minus 2 letters • plus -yer • minus 1 letter plus -ian • minus 1 letter plus -ist • plus -or • plus -r • plus -ian • plus -ber • plus -ist • minus 1 letter plus -or • plus -er • minus 2 letters plus -tist

build		advise	
science		labour	
design		chemistry	
study		write	
rob		terror	
law		survive	
crime		library	
manage		direct	
politics		guitar	
own		electric	
collect		teach	
operate		piano	
art			

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Verbs to adjectives



A lot of verbs can be changed to adjectives by the addition of a suffix (e.g., -able, -ous, -ful) to the end of the word. Some verbs can have more than one adjective form (e.g., bore = boring or bored). Sometimes you may need to remove or change a letter at the end of the word before adding a suffix (e.g. vary = variable)

1. Complete the following sentences with an adjective formed from the verb in bold.

1. My grandmother is still very _____ at the age of 88. **act**
2. Her work is entirely _____. **admire**
3. We spent a very _____ weekend by the sea. **agree**
4. She wrote us an _____ letter. **apologise**
5. I don't want to watch that _____ television programme. **bore**
6. I'm _____. Let's go out to the club. **bore**
7. Be _____ not to make any noise, the baby is asleep. **care**
8. Judged by last year's performance, it is a _____ success. **compare**
9. He's very _____ and loves playing sports. **compete**
10. She made some _____ suggestions for improving the shop. **construct**
11. The computer has given us _____ problems since we bought it. **continue**
12. She's been in _____ pain for three days. **continue**
13. He's a _____ child, always full of ideas. **create**
14. He was nervous, but tried to sound _____. **decide**
15. People living in small villages need a _____ bus service. **depend**
16. She had a _____ expression on her face. **doubt**
17. He's a very _____ child and often has headaches. **excite**
18. The news about the house is very _____. **excite**
19. She's _____ at the thought of going on holiday. **excite**
20. We are _____ that the company will accept our offer. **hope**
21. Any exercise is _____ to sitting around doing nothing. **prefer**
22. She was hardly _____ when she came out of prison. **recognise**
23. It was very _____ to see them getting on so well. **satisfy**
24. We became _____ when we found out that she knew about the deal. **suspect**
25. She's a very _____ person to have in the office. **use**



Verbs to nouns



A lot of verbs can be changed to nouns by the addition of a suffix (e.g., perform - performance, arrange - arrangement, fail - failure, etc), or by changing other features of the word (e.g., prove - proof, be born - birth, etc). In many cases, these nouns are abstract. This means that we cannot usually touch, see, feel, hear or smell them.

1. Look at these sentences, and complete the crossword puzzle with a noun form of the verb at the end of each sentence. Make sure that you use the correct suffix or make other necessary changes.

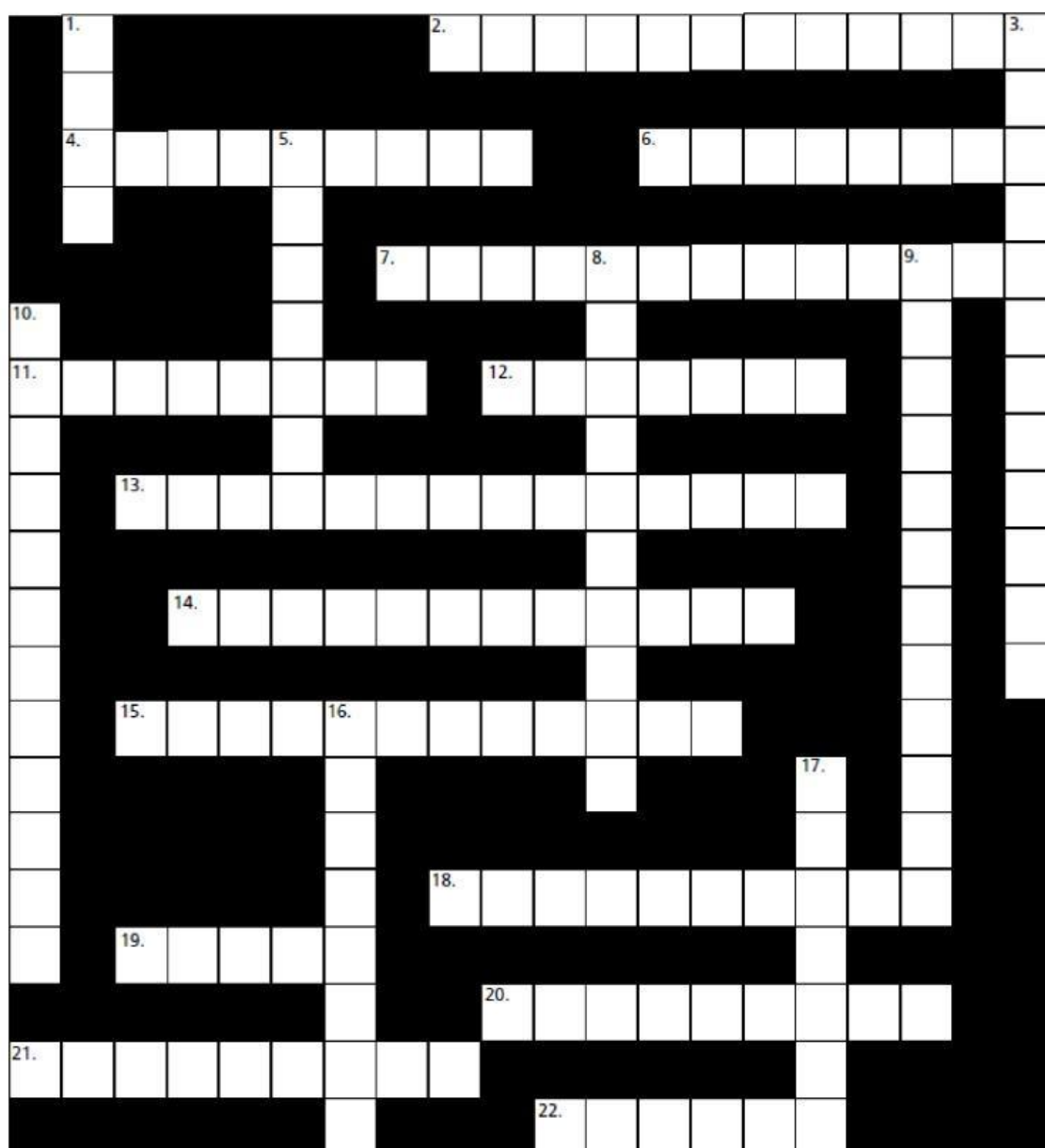
Clues across (→)

2. His parents had great _____ for the future, but were ultimately disappointed. (expect)
4. I need your _____ on this sheet of paper. (sign)
6. We had a terrible _____, but we quickly made it up. (argue)
7. Because of the baggage handlers strike at the airport, there were several flight _____. (cancel)
11. My brother is a _____ expert, and runs courses for people who want to go to remote places like the Sahara Desert. (survive) (not *survivor*)
12. Thanks to you, the party was a complete _____. (succeed)
13. I didn't have the right _____ for the job. (qualify)
14. Listen carefully, everyone. I've got an important _____ to make. (announce)
15. There have been several major _____ in the field of information technology. (develop)
18. I'm afraid I can't give you _____ to leave. (permit)
19. Her sudden _____ shocked everyone. (die)
20. The _____ of the flight was delayed by bad weather. (depart)
21. When he looked at the liquid under a microscope, he made a shocking _____. (discover).
22. It's entirely your _____ whether you come or not. (choose)

Clues down (↓)

1. Non-attendance at lessons will result in the _____ of your student visa. (lose)
3. If the work isn't done to my _____, you'll be fired. (satisfy)
5. His sudden _____ surprised everyone. (arrive)
8. The children were jumping up and down with _____. (excite)
9. The conference was a disaster because of poor _____. (organise)
10. He looked at me in _____. (astonish)
16. The sound of his _____ could be heard on the top floor. (laugh)
17. Our plan was a _____; it just didn't work. (fail)

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Education



1. VERBS: Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. He got a good grade in his maths, but _____ his English exam.
A. passed B. lost C. failed
2. She had to _____ her First Certificate exam three times.
A. study B. take C. make
3. She _____ her driving test first time!
A. passed B. succeeded C. won
4. He is _____ medicine because he wants to become a doctor.
A. studying B. learning C. acquiring
5. He's _____ to speak French at college.
A. studying B. learning C. teaching
6. She's _____ herself to speak Japanese.
A. learning B. studying C. teaching
7. She _____ from Edinburgh University last year.
A. left B. graduated C. passed
8. We need to _____ young people about the dangers of alcohol.
A. educate B. bring up C. raise
9. I'm _____ for my history test tomorrow.
A. learning B. revising C. remembering
10. School _____ next week; I can't wait for the holidays to begin!
A. breaks into B. breaks up C. breaks down
11. In my country, it is _____ to go to school between the ages of 5 and 16.
A. legal B. required C. compulsory
12. My favourite _____ at school was always History.
A. topic B. subject C. object

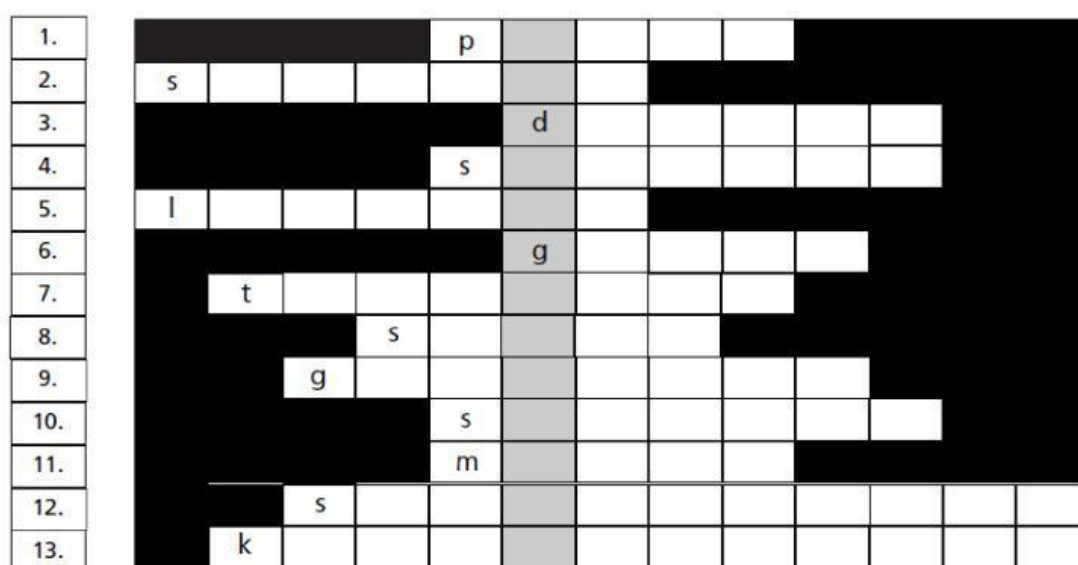
2. NOUNS: A. Look at the definitions below, and write the words they define in the grid on the next page. The first letter of each word has been given to you. If you do it correctly, you will find the name we give to a student at university in the shaded vertical strip. Use your dictionary to help you.

1. A child at school. (e.g., The piano teacher thinks she is her best **p**_____)
2. A person who is studying at a college or university. (e.g., She's a brilliant **s**_____)
3. A diploma from a university. (e.g., She has a **d**_____ in mathematics from Oxford University)
4. A meeting of a small group of university students to discuss a subject with a teacher. (e.g. The French **s**_____ is being held in the conference room)
5. A talk given to a class of students, usually at a university or college (e.g., We are going to a **l**_____ on pollution).
6. A sum of money to help (e.g., Not many students get a full **g**_____)

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7. A teaching session between a tutor and one or more students. (e.g., We had a **t_____** on Russian history)
8. All the people who work in a company, school, college or other organization (e.g., Three members of **s_____** are away sick)
9. A person with a degree from a university. (e.g., He's a **g_____** of London University)
10. An area of knowledge that you are studying. (e.g., Maths is his weakest **s_____**)
11. The points given to a student for a test or a piece of work. (e.g., She got top **m_____** in English)
12. A school that is funded by the state. (e.g., He went to a **s_____**)
13. A school for little children. (e.g., We send our youngest son to the local **k_____**)



3. B. What's the difference? Use your dictionary to help you find the difference between the following pairs of words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a teacher and a profesor | 2. a primary school and a secondary school |
| 3. a fee and a grant | 4. a term and a semester |
| 5. a graduate in Britain and a graduate in the USA | |
| 6. a state school and a public school | |

4. IDIOMS, COLLOQUIALISMS AND OTHER EXPRESSIONS: Look at these sentences and decide which of the idioms and colloquialisms in bold is correct. In each sentence, there are two expressions which we do not use in English.

1. He gets up early to go to college, and comes home late. I keep telling him he shouldn't **buy a dog with two tails** / **burn the candle at both ends** / **try to wear two pairs of trousers**.
2. Sally always does her homework on time and buys the teacher little presents. The other children hate her. She's such a **teacher's toy** / **teacher's jewel** / **teacher's pet**.
3. He'll have to **pull his socks up** / **polish his head** / **empty his washing basket** and work harder or he'll fail his exams.
4. She didn't work hard enough and **flunked** / **splodged** / **squidged** her exams.
5. They didn't go to school, but **chased the tiger** / **emptied their heads** / **played truant** and went fishing instead.
6. He never comes to his English lessons. He's always **smirking** / **skiving** / **shrinking**.

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Learning languages



1. Complete the sentences with a word or words from the box.

challenging • look it up • parrot-fashion • coming along • monolingual • get by • rewarding • mother tongue • pick some up • accent • multi-lingual • communicate • self-access centre • recycle • lingua franca • native • progress • fluent • second language • bi-lingual • pronunciation

1. People speak lots of different languages in my country, but the _____ is English - it is used in business, politics and education as the main language of communication.
2. My school has an excellent _____ where we can listen to tapes, watch videos and use computers to improve our English.
3. I have terrible problems with my English _____. Nobody can understand a word I say.
4. Always carry a good dictionary around with you. If you don't understand a word, you can then _____.
5. When you learn a new word, you should try to _____ it as much as possible in your written and spoken English.
6. I didn't learn Spanish at school, but I managed to _____ when I was travelling around Spain.
7. He has an unusual _____; it's not British, and it's not American. It's something in between.
8. There are two types of dictionary you can use; a _____ one, which gives a translation of the word, and a _____ one, which explains the word in the same language.
9. I think my English is _____ well. Last year I passed my PET exam, this year I passed my FCE, and now I'm studying for the CAE. I can definitely say that I'm making good _____.
10. Of course I speak good English. I've spoken it all my life. It's my _____. I also speak French as a _____.
11. My English, French, Spanish and Portuguese are _____. I speak them perfectly, like a _____ of those countries. I suppose you could say that I'm _____.
12. When I learnt German at school, I learnt it _____; we listened to the teacher and simply repeated what he said. I never learnt to use it properly.
13. My Italian isn't great, but when I go to Italy I can usually _____ in restaurants, shops, bars, etc. Basically, people understand what I'm trying to say.
14. Learning a language can be _____, but it is always _____, especially when you find you can _____ with people in their own country.



Adjectives formed from nouns and verbs



1. Complete each sentence with an appropriate form of the word in bold. There is an example at the beginning (0).

1. Make sure you have something _____ to say before you stand up and speak. **construct**
2. The work of cabin crew on an aircraft is often seen as an _____ job. **attract**
3. A new _____ entre is being built outside the town. **industry**
4. Trees are being cut down to provide _____ parking spaces. **addition**
5. The school is located in a quiet _____ area. **resident**
6. Waddesdon Manor is a _____ example of a nineteenth-century stately home. **beauty**
7. I don't think your demands are very _____. **reason**
8. She was a very _____ woman. **ambition**
9. In the 1920s she became the _____ owner of a large country estate. **wealth**
10. When I first came to England I was very _____. **loner**
11. Exercise can be _____ provided you do not overdo it. **benefit**
12. We had an _____ time at the party. **enjoy**
13. Something _____ happened to me yesterday. **amuse**
14. Swimming is an _____ way of keeping fit. **Effect**
15. For some people, losing weight can develop into a _____ obsession. **danger**
16. Our town library is facing serious _____ problems. **finance**
17. Some people remain _____ well into their eighties. **act**
18. British weather can be very _____. **change**
19. She was very _____ about her bad behaviour. **apology**
20. The police became _____ when he started to tell lies. **suspect**
21. Writing a book can be a very _____ experience. **satisfy**
22. We were so _____ during the lesson. **bore**
23. Last year's show was a disaster, but this year's was a _____ success. **compare**
24. He had lost so much weight he was hardly _____. **recognise**
25. My cousin is very _____ and loves playing sports. **compete**
26. Going on holiday is _____ to staying at home. **prefer**
27. _____ people are often sad and uncommunicative. **create**
28. The management think they will succeed, but I am rather _____. **doubt**
29. People living in small villages need a _____ public transport system. **depend**
30. It was a very _____ film. **disappoint**

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