

Exam folder 2

Remember, the exam folders are designed to familiarize you with a specific portion of the FCE—here word formation, in which you change a word (from noun to verb, verb to adjective, etc.) to fit the context of a sentence/paragraph.

Paper 1 Part 3 Word formation

In this part of the Reading and Use of English paper you are given a short text with eight gaps and an example. At the end of some of the lines there is a word in CAPITALS which you will need to change so that it will make sense when it is put in the gap in the same line. In the example below, you are given the verb 'arrive' and it needs to be changed into the noun 'arrival' in order for the sentence to make sense.

EXAMPLE: Their plane's late was due to a thunderstorm during the flight. **ARRIVE**
ANSWER: Their plane's late ARRIVAL was due to a thunderstorm during the flight.

You need to read the sentence carefully to decide what kind of word is missing – is it a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb? In English we often use prefixes (letter(s) that go in front of a word) and suffixes (letter(s) that go at the end of a word) to change the type of word it is.

Prefixes change meaning (usually from affirmative to negative). Suffixes change the word form. Study these affixes; memorize them.

Prefixes

- 1 The following prefixes all give the meaning of NOT when they come before a word.

il- ir- in- un-
dis- im- mis-

We often, but not always, put *il-* before words beginning with *l*, *ir-* before words beginning with *r*, and *im-* before words beginning with *m* and *p*.

Which prefix do we use to make these words negative?

Which prefix do we use to make these words negative?

a satisfied	h happy
b patient	i responsible
c expensive	j understand
d legal	k appear
e possible	l regular
f comfortable	m moral
g honest	

- 2 What meaning do you think these prefixes give to the word that follows? Can you think of some more examples?

a non-stop	d untie
b retrain	e underline
c subway	

Suffixes

- 3 NOUNS – Typical noun suffixes are:

-ation -ion -ness -ship -ity
-ism -ence -ment -al

Answer the questions in each section orally.

Make these words into nouns.

a happy	d recommend	g friend
b intelligent	e act	h pay
c approve	f popular	i tour

- 4 Not all nouns follow the above pattern. Make nouns from these words.

a true	c die
b succeed	d high

- 5 ADJECTIVES – Typical adjectival suffixes are:

b succeed d high

- 5 ADJECTIVES – Typical adjectival suffixes are:

-ible -able -y -al
-ive -ful -less -ous

Make these words into adjectives.

a wind	d danger	g value
b attract	e end	h access
c hope	f accident	

- 6 ADVERBS – Adverbs are usually formed by adding the suffix *-ly* to the adjective. Be careful with spelling.

complete – completely	reasonable – reasonably
temporary – temporarily	lucky – luckily
real – really	

And there are some exceptions:

true – truly (NOT ~~truely~~)
shy – shyly (NOT ~~shily~~)

Adjectives ending in *-ic* usually add *-ally*: basic – basically.

Note

Make these words into adverbs.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a steady | d annual |
| b active | e extraordinary |
| c necessary | f automatic |

- 7 **VERBS** – It is less common in Part 3 of Paper 1 to have to form a verb. However, you may be asked to make changes to a verb by using a prefix such as *un-*, *dis-* or *re-*, or to make a noun or an adjective into a verb by using the prefixes *dis-* or *re-*.

Note

Change these words using *un-*, *dis-* or *re-*.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a new | e pay |
| b courage | f approve |
| c do | g lock |
| d build | |

It is more likely that you will need to change a verb into a noun or adjective. Change these verbs to nouns.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| h communicate | l identify |
| i measure | m introduce |
| j satisfy | n criticise |
| k maintain | |

EXAM ADVICE

- Read through the text carefully to get an idea of what it is about.
- Decide what kind of word is missing – is it an adjective, verb, noun or adverb?
- Make sure that your choice makes sense in the sentence. Some words may need to have a negative prefix.
EXAMPLE: The waitress took ages to bring us the menu and I found her very rude and , HELP
ANSWER: UNHELPFUL
- Check that you have spelt the words correctly.
- You **MUST** write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

- 8 Read through the text on the right and think about what kind of words you need to make. For example, 0 is a noun (PUBLICATION). List the parts of speech for gaps 1–8 and then complete the task.

- 1 = VERB
2 =
3 =
4 =
5 =
6 =
7 =
8 =

A DISTINGUISHED MAP-MAKER

Example: 0 P U B L I C A T I O N

In 1538, the (0) of a world map showed North and South America as separate continents for the first time. The man who (1) this important map was called Gerardus Mercator. Mercator spent his (2) in Flanders, where he became known as an (3) talented map-maker. Besides teaching mathematics to the students at the University of Louvain, he also earned extra money making (4) instruments.

In 1544, he was briefly imprisoned for his religious beliefs and, fearing for his family's (5) , he went to live in the Rhineland, where he remained for the rest of his life. Mercator's youngest son Rumold became his father's (6) after his death in 1594, supervising the (7) of the first complete edition of the Mercator world atlas the following year.

Although Mercator constantly updated his maps with new information, some were wrong because the earth is round. As maps are flat, it is virtually (8) to show the right scale, area and direction on one map.

PUBLISH

PRODUCT
YOUNG
EXTREME

SCIENCE

SAFE

REPRESENT
APPEAR

POSSIBLE