

## Reading and Use of English | Part 3

### Exam information

In Reading and Use of English Part 3

- you read a text of 150–170 words with eight gaps and one example (0)
- in each gap you write the correct form of the word given in CAPITALS at the end of the line.

This part tests your knowledge of vocabulary and your ability to form words by adding prefixes and suffixes and making other changes.

- 1** Work in small groups. How many words can you form from each of these base words?

govern care critic child break occasion force  
deep fragile friend repair

Example

govern: *government, governmental, governable, ungovernable, ungovernably, governing, governor*

- 2** Look at your answers to Exercise 1. Which of these suffixes did you use?

*-ion, -ment, -less, -ise, -ally, -hood, -able, -ly, -ful, -en, -ity, -ship*

Which of the suffixes above are used to form

1 verbs?    2 nouns?    3 adjectives?    4 adverbs?

- 3** Can you think of other suffixes which are used in each of the categories 1–4 in Exercise 2? For each suffix, write one word as an example, e.g. nouns: *-ness: kindness.*

**Note:** Unlike *but*, *however* cannot be used to link two contrasting clauses in the same sentence.

- *Nevertheless* has the same function but is more formal. It normally goes at the beginning of the sentence:  
*This is an extremely difficult decision. Nevertheless, it is one that we have to make.*

## Word formation

### Adding prefixes

#### Prefixes to give negative meanings

Some words can be given a negative meaning by adding a prefix (e.g. *dis-* + *like* = *dislike*) to the beginning of a word. Here are some common prefixes which can be used to give a negative meaning:

- *dis-*: disrespect
- *in-*: inconvenience
- *un-*: unconventional

Before many (but not all) words beginning with:

- *l* we add the prefix *il-*: *illiterate*
- *m* and *p* we add the prefix *im-*: *imperfect*
- *r* we add the prefix *ir-*: *irrational*

#### Prefixes to say when something happens

- *pre-* means 'before a time or event':  
*premature* (= happening or done too soon, especially before the natural or desired time)
- *post-* means 'after' or 'later than':  
*postgraduate* (= a student who has already obtained one degree and is studying at a university for a more advanced qualification i.e. after graduating)

#### Prefixes to indicate attitude

- *pro-* means 'supporting or approving of something' and with this meaning it is normally used with a hyphen:  
*pro-European*
- *anti-* means 'opposed to' or 'against' and is normally used with a hyphen:  
*anti-social*, *anti-terrorist*

#### Other prefixes and their meanings

- *mis-* usually means 'wrongly' or 'badly':  
*misbehave* (= behave wrongly or badly)
- *re-* usually means 'again' and is often added to verbs:  
*redevelop* (= to change an area of a town by replacing old buildings, roads, etc. with new ones, i.e. to develop again)
- *inter-* means 'between' or 'among':  
*interactive* (= involving communication between people)

- *over-* can mean '(from) above':  
*overview*, *oversee*

It can also mean 'too much' or 'more than usual':  
*overworked*, *overspend*

- *under-* can mean 'below':  
*underground*, *undermine*

It can also mean 'not enough':  
*underpaid*, *undervalue*

### Adding suffixes

Verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs can be formed from other related or base words by adding a suffix to the end of the word (e.g. *appear* + *-ance* = *appearance*). There are no clear rules – each word and the words which can be formed from it must be learned individually.

Some of the most common suffixes and their usual meanings are listed below.

verb → noun

suffix	verb	noun	notes
-ment	<i>recruit</i>	<i>recruitment</i>	used to form nouns which refer to an action or process or its result
-ation, -ition, -tion, -sion	<i>accuse</i> <i>define</i> <i>distract</i> <i>provide</i>	<i>accusation</i> <i>definition</i> <i>distracton</i> <i>provision</i>	added to verbs to form nouns showing action or condition
-er, -or	<i>rule</i> <i>supervise</i>	<i>ruler</i> <i>supervisor</i>	added to some verbs to form nouns which refer to people or things that do that activity
-ance, -ence	<i>acquaint</i> <i>interfere</i>	<i>acquaintance</i> <i>interference</i>	used to form nouns which refer to an action, a series of actions, or a state
-ant	<i>contest</i>	<i>contestant</i>	used to refer to a person or thing performing or causing the action
-al	<i>arrive</i>	<i>arrival</i>	used to add the meaning 'the action of' to a noun
-ee	<i>train</i>	<i>trainee</i>	refers to the person to whom the action of the verb is being done

adjective → noun

suffix	adjective	noun	notes
-ance, -ence	significant convenient	significance convenience	added to adjectives ending in <i>-ant</i> or <i>-ent</i>
-ness	ready	readiness	added to adjectives to form nouns which refer to a quality or a condition
-ity	diverse liable	diversity liability	notice that <i>-able</i> becomes <i>-ability</i>

noun → adjective

suffix	noun	adjective	notes
-y	filth	filthy	added to nouns to form adjectives meaning 'like the stated thing'
-ful	fruit	fruitful	having the stated quality to a high degree, or causing it
-ous	number	numerous	
-less	speech	speechless	used to add the meaning 'without'
-al	nutrition	nutritional	used to add the meaning 'connected with'
-ic	idealist	idealistic	used to form adjectives which say what a person, thing or action is like
-ish	snob	snobbish	

noun → noun

suffix	noun	noun	notes
-ism	material	materialism	used to form nouns which describe social, political or religious beliefs, studies or ways of behaving
-ist	violin therapy	violinist therapist	used to form nouns which describe people with a particular expertise, set of beliefs or way of behaving
-ship	sponsor	sponsorship	having the rank, position, skill or relationship of the stated type

adjective/noun → adjective / noun

suffix	adjective/ noun	verb	notes
-ify	clear	clarify	used to form verbs meaning 'to cause to become or to increase'
-ise, -ize	general	generalise / generalize	added to form verbs meaning 'to cause to become'

verb → adjective

suffix	verb	adjective	notes
-ed	bias	biased	
-ing	grip	gripping	
-able, -ible	sustain neglect	sustainable negligible	added to verbs to form adjectives which mean 'able to receive the action' or 'worth receiving the action'
-ent	persist	persistent	
-ive	exclude	exclusive	added to verbs to form adjectives meaning 'showing the ability to perform the activity'

adjective → adverb

Adverbs are almost always formed by adding *-ly* to the adjective. However, if the adjective ends in *-ic*, change it to an adverb by adding *-ally*. (Exception: *public* → *publicly*)

suffix	adjective	adverb
-ly / -ally	immense heroic	immensely heroically

## Reading and Use of English | Part 3

For questions 1–8, 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).

### Becoming an independent language learner

In an (0) .....*educational*..... context, the term **EDUCATE**  
'learner independence' has gained  
increasing importance in recent years. It is  
of particular (1) ..... to language **RELEVANT**  
learning. While some people seem to  
have an almost (2) ..... flair for **INSTINCT**  
languages, there are in fact strategies that  
everyone can adopt to (3) ..... their **MAXIMUM**  
skills and learn a foreign language more  
(4) .....

The main thing to remember is that  
becoming a truly independent learner  
ultimately depends above all on taking  
(5) ..... for your own learning and **RESPONSIBLE**  
being prepared to take every opportunity  
available to you to learn. You also increase  
your chances of success by learning  
according to your own needs and interests,  
using all available resources.

Research shows that learners who adopt  
this approach will (6) ..... manage **DOUBT**  
to (7) ..... their language abilities **BROAD**  
considerably and as a result are more likely  
to achieve their (8) ..... in the **OBJECT**  
longer term.

# ANSWERS

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### 1 Suggested answers

*care*: carer, caring, uncaring, careful, carefully, careless, carelessly, carefree

*critic*: criticise, criticism, critical, critically, uncritical, uncritically

*child*: children, childhood, childlike, childish, childishly, childishness, childless

*break*: broken, unbroken, breakable, unbreakable, unbreakably, outbreak, breakdown

*occasion*: occasional, occasionally

*force*: forceful, forcefully, forcible, forcibly, enforce, reinforce, reinforcement

*deep*: deepen, depth, deeply, deepening

*fragile*: fragility

*friend*: friendly, friendliness, unfriendly, unfriendliness, friendship, befriend, friendless

*repair*: repairable, irreparable, irreparably

2 1 -ise, -en 2 -ion, -ment, -hood, -ity, -ship 3 -less, -able, -ly, -ful 4 -ally, -ly

### 3 Suggested answers

*Verbs*: -ify (intense – intensify)

*Nouns*: -age (bag – baggage), -al (arrive – arrival), -ant (participate – participant), -ance/-ence (interfere – interference), -dom (free – freedom), -ee (employ – employee), -er/-or (instruct – instructor), -ism (liberal – liberalism), -ist (motor – motorist)

*Adjectives*: -al (logic – logical), -ial (face – facial), -ed (embarrass – embarrassed), -en (wood – wooden), -ese (Japan – Japanese), -ic (base – basic), -ing (embarrass – embarrassing), -ish (child – childish), -ive (act – active), -ian (Mars – Martian), -like (business – businesslike), -ous (mountain – mountainous), -y (snow – snowy)

*Adverbs*: -wards (back – backwards), -wise (clock – anticlockwise)

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1 relevance 2 instinctive 3 maximise 4 effectively  
5 responsibility 6 undoubtedly 7 broaden  
8 objective(s)