

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT Word-building (2)

- 1 Look at the words from Unit 5. Use a dictionary to identify what part of speech each word is.

invitation international forget renewable
criticism really enjoy greatly

- 2 Complete the table for each word with one example of each part of speech. Mark the stressed syllable. Use your dictionary to help. **Read STUDY SKILL**

verb	noun	adjective	adverb
think	thought	thoughtful	thoughtfully
hope	hope	hopeful	hopefully
pain	pain	painful	painfully
please	pleasure	pleasureful	
criticise	criticism	critical	critically

- 3 **Read STUDY SKILL** Match meanings 1–10 with prefixes a–j. Use the example words in *italics* to help.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 b against | a auto- <i>autobiography</i> |
| 2 e wrong; not | b anti- <i>antiseptic</i> |
| 3 d small/tiny | c bi- <i>bilingual</i> |
| 4 g after | d micro- <i>microphone</i> |
| 5 c two/twice | e mis- <i>misprint</i> |
| 6 i under | f multi- <i>multimedia</i> |
| 7 j across; change | g post- <i>postgraduate</i> |
| 8 h again | h re- <i>review</i> |
| 9 a by itself/oneself | i sub- <i>submarine</i> |
| 10 f many | j trans- <i>transform</i> |

- 4 Complete definitions 1–10 with an example word from exercise 3.

- To j is to change something completely.
- A d is a piece of electrical equipment that is used for making sounds and voices louder.
- Someone who is c can speak two languages equally well.
- A liquid or cream which stops a cut becoming infected is called an b.
- A type of ship which can travel underwater is a i.
- To h your work is to look at it again to make sure you understand.
- An a is the story of a person's life written by that person.
- A g is someone doing further studies at a university after his or her first degree.
- f is using sound, pictures, and film as well as text on a screen.
- A e is a mistake in printing or typing.

STUDY SKILL Suffixes

Identify the part of speech of a word (verb, noun, adjective, or adverb) to help you understand the meaning and develop your vocabulary, for example:

inform (v), *information* (n)
informal (adj), *informally* (adv)

Suffixes give you clues to the part of speech, for example:

- *-tion, -ism, -ment, -ity, -ness* are noun suffixes, for example, *invitation*
- *-al, -ful, -able* are adjective suffixes, for example, *international*
- *-ly* is an adverb suffix, for example, *formally*

STUDY SKILL Prefixes

Adding a prefix changes the meaning of a word. Each prefix has a different meaning and can be found as a separate entry in the dictionary. For example:

mis- means *wrong* or *not* e.g. *misunderstand*.
bi- means *two* or *twice*, e.g. *biannual* (twice a year).