

Enhancing your lexical control

- Parts of speech
- Word families
- Word formation

This booklet belongs to

Full name

Class



PARTS OF SPEECH

Definition¹



Match the words (1-9) with the definitions (a-i) below

1. adjectives		a. describe a noun or pronoun e.g. red, expensive, interesting
2. adverbs		b. describe a person, place, thing, event, idea ... e.g. sister, teacher, book, party
3. articles		c. describe everything except nouns and pronouns; they answer questions such as how, when, where, why e.g. quickly, now, yesterday, here, there
4. conjunctions		d. express an action or a state of being e.g. is, can, jump, read
5. interjections	are words which	e. express emotion e.g. hey! wow! ouch!
6. nouns		f. are often used before nouns or pronouns to describe the relation of the latter with other words in the sentence example: in, inside, over, during, after
7. preposition		g. join words, phrases, or sentences together e.g. and, but, so, because, yet
8. pronouns		h. replace a noun e.g. she, her, it, them
9. verbs		i. used to signal the presence of a noun e.g. a, an, the

Write your answers here

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

¹ From <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/parts-of-speech>

Read the quotes by famous people on tolerance and identify what parts of speech the underlined words represent

1.

'We need to promote greater tolerance and understanding among the peoples of the world.

Nothing can be more dangerous to our efforts to build peace and development than a world divided along religious, ethnic or cultural lines. In each nation, and among all nations, we must work to promote unity based on our shared humanity.'

Kofi Annan

tolerance

understanding

divided

among

our

2.

understand

necessarily

'Tolerance is the positive and cordial effort to understand another's beliefs, practices, and habits without necessarily sharing or accepting them.'

Joshua L. Liebman

3.

'Tolerance implies no lack of commitment to one's own beliefs. Rather it condemns the oppression or persecution of others.'

John F. Kennedy

no

condemns

of

4.

tolerant

tolerate

'Don't get so tolerant that you tolerate intolerance.'

Bill Maher

5.

'The greatest problem in the world today is intolerance. Everyone is so intolerant of each other.'

Princess Diana

the

today

everyone

For more information on parts of speech, go to

- <https://englishforeveryone.org/Topics/Parts-of-Speech.html>
- <https://www.ereadingworksheets.com/languageartsworksheets/parts-of-speech-worksheets/>
- <http://www.lessonsips.com/docs/pdf/identifypartspeech.pdf>
- <https://www.superteacherworksheets.com/parts-of-speech.html>

WORD FAMILIES

Word families are sets of words with a common base, in other words, word families consist of basic words plus their derivatives. Basic words that can stand on their own are called root words whereas word parts that cannot stand on their own are called roots.

e.g. lovely consists of the root word love and the suffix -ly
reject consists of the root -ject and the prefix re-

If you know a number of root words and understand the principles of word formation, your vocabulary proficiency is boosted tremendously as you can understand new words without the help of a dictionary and you might even be able to come up with words on your own.

The root word 'act', which means 'do', for instance, is the basis for a word family of more than forty English words (action, actor, react, active, proactive, re-enactment, actively, reactor...).

For more information about the word family based on 'act', go to

<https://membean.com/rootcasts/act-drive>



Family

Like branches on a tree we all grow in different directions, but our roots keep us all together.

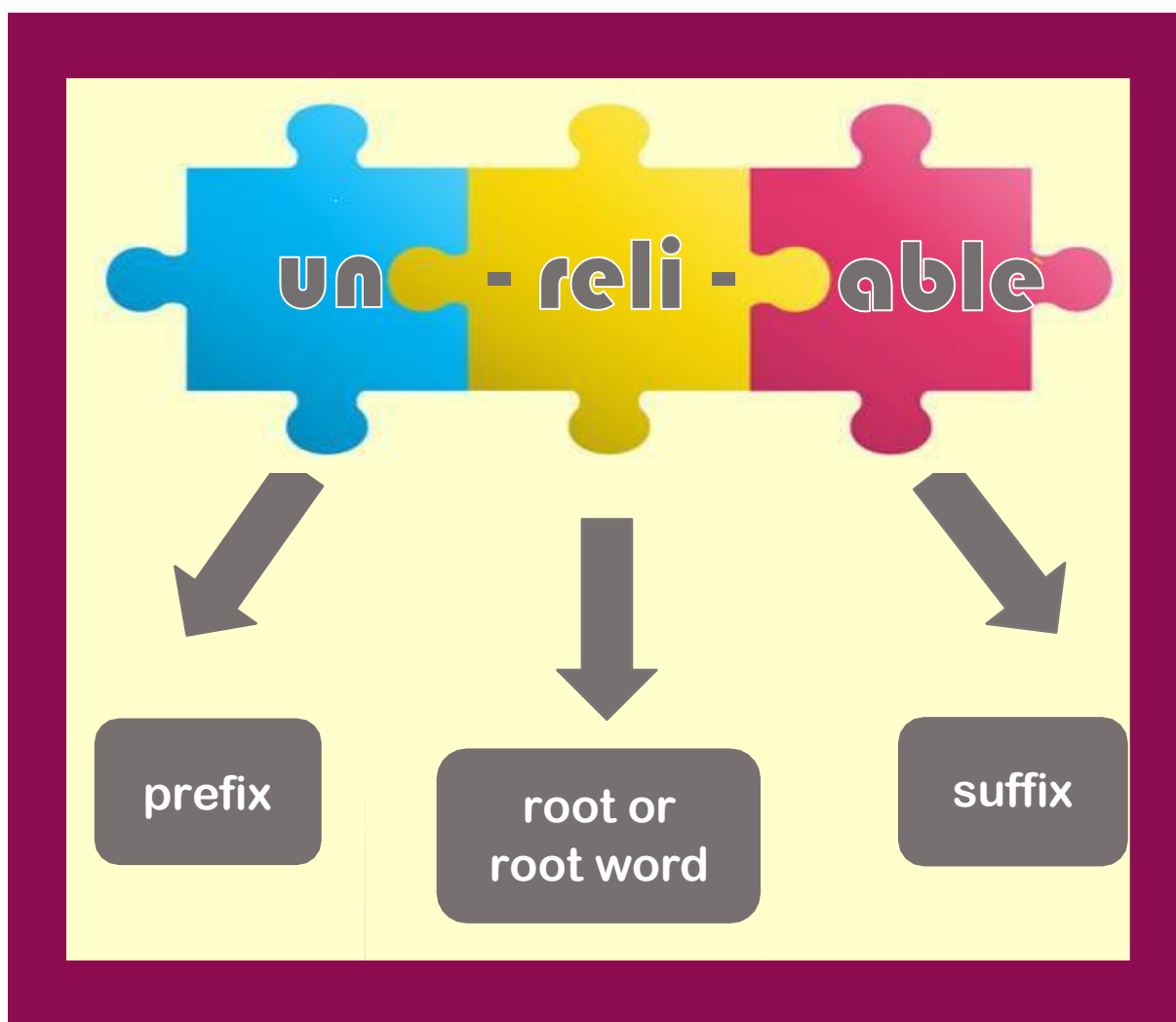
WORD FORMATION

The term **word -formation** refers to the ways in which words are formed in a language on the basis of other words or morphemes (= word parts). Studying the different morphemes of a language and how they combine increases anyone's mastery of vocabulary of that language. The main processes of word-formation in English are

▪ affixation	- adding suffixes	care / -ful	careful
		farm / -er	farmer
	- adding prefixes	un- / happy	unhappy
		multi- / purpose	multipurpose
▪ compounding	- combining two words to form a new one	the car / to park	the car park
		farm / house	farmhouse
▪ conversion	- from noun to verb, from verb to noun, etc.	the text	to text
		to download	the download

There are, of course, other processes of word-formation and there can be combinations of various processes.

Affixation



For online information about word formation as well as exercises, go to

Word formation processes and word families

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/grammar/british-grammar/word-formation_1

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/grammar/british-grammar/word-formation_2

https://english-grammar.at/online_exercises/word-formation/word-formation-index.htm

<http://teach.files.bbc.co.uk/skillswise/en18root-e3-w-using-root-words.pdf>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/skillswise/prefixes-and-suffixes/zkmbt39>

https://www.eltoncourse.com/training/in-service/lexicogrammar/word_formation.html

<https://www.eslbuzz.com/negative-prefixes-dis-im-in-ir-il-non-un/>

<https://www.ruf.rice.edu/~kemmer/Words/affixes.html>

https://www.teach-nology.com/worksheets/language_arts/prefix/

Suffixes

Noun suffixes

Many words in English are formed from the same root or base word. By adding different suffixes, a range of new words can be formed.

Here are some rules as well as some examples

1. The suffix added to the root (word) usually determines what part of speech a word is (e.g. noun or adjective).

2. However, the suffix also determines the meaning of the word created by affixation.

e.g. Root/Base word: employ (verb) suffix: -ment new word: employment (noun)

Root/Base word: employ (verb) suffix: -er new word: employer (noun)

Root/Base word: employ (verb) suffix: -ee new word: employee (noun)

3. Adding a suffix can cause a change in spelling

e.g. Root/Base word: supervise suffix: -or new word: supervisor

Commonly used noun suffixes to create nouns for people as well as examples

Suffix	Example
-ant / -ent	accountant, assistant, president, resident, student
-ar / -er / -or	actor, doctor, employer, interviewer, registrar, trainer
-ee	employee, interviewee, refugee, trainee
-ess	actress, princess, waitress
-ian	mathematician, musician, physician
-ist	journalist, scientist, violinist

Commonly used noun suffixes to create other nouns as well as examples

Suffix	Example
-age	breakage, damage, message wastage
-ery	bravery, gallery, nursery, scenery
-hood	motherhood, neighbourhood
-ism	conservatism, criticism, idealism, journalism, tourism, vegetarianism
-ity	ability, activity, curiosity, nativity, reality, security, similarity, stupidity
-ion / -sion / -tion	action, communication, discussion, information, population, question
-ment	development, employment, environment, government, improvement, punishment
-ness	gentleness, happiness, kindness mindfulness, tenderness
-ship	citizenship, friendship, internship, leadership, membership

Adjective suffixes

Commonly used noun suffixes to create adjectives, their meaning as well as examples

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-able, -ible	able to be done	drinkable, legible, readable, suitable, washable
-al	relating to	criminal, informal, national, political, postal, seasonal,
-ar		cellular, lunar
-en		broken, golden, shaken, wooden
-ful	having the characteristic of	careful, cheerful, hopeful, meaningful, powerful, useful, wonderful
-ic		electric, cubic, fantastic, poetic, photographic, romantic, volcanic
-ish		Childish
-ive	something that is	attractive, defensive, divisive, effective, imaginative, productive, persuasive, repetitive
-less	without	careless, effortless, homeless, helpless, hopeless, meaningless, useless, worthless,
-like	resembling	child-like, business-like, mouse-like
-ous	having the characteristic	curious, dangerous, delicious, enormous, famous, generous
-y / -ty		Guilty

Verb suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ate	to bring about a state	demonstrate, generate, communicate, suffocate, illustrate
-en	to become	shorten, thicken, widen, strengthen
-ify	to make something, to become	clarify, identify, modify, simplify
-ise (U.K) / -ize (U.S)	to do something, to become	criticise, realise, modernise, optimise



Create nouns for people by adding the suffixes from the box to the words below.

-ant / -ent, -ar / -er / -or, -ee, -ian, -ist

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. apply | _____ | 13. occupy | _____ |
| 2. art | _____ | 14. operate | _____ |
| 3. burgle | _____ | 15. own | _____ |
| 4. collect | _____ | 16. psychology | _____ |
| 5. council | _____ | 17. serve | _____ |
| 6. direct | _____ | 18. science | _____ |
| 7. electric | _____ | 19. speak | _____ |
| 8. employ | _____ | 20. survive | _____ |
| 9. farm | _____ | 21. style | _____ |
| 10. interview | _____ | 22. terror | _____ |
| 11. lead | _____ | 23. tour | _____ |
| 12. library | _____ | 24. translate | _____ |

Create nouns by adding the suffixes from the box to the words below.

-ance -ence -ment -ness -th

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. achieve | _____ | 13. inherit | _____ |
| 2. argue | _____ | 14. invest | _____ |
| 3. absent | _____ | 15. innocent | _____ |
| 4. clumsy | _____ | 16. long | _____ |
| 5. convenient | _____ | 17. maintain | _____ |
| 6. deep | _____ | 18. obey | _____ |
| 7. disappoint | _____ | 19. prefer | _____ |
| 8. effective | _____ | 20. punish | _____ |
| 9. excite | _____ | 21. sad | _____ |
| 10. fair | _____ | 22. silent | _____ |
| 11. govern | _____ | 23. strong | _____ |
| 12. grow | _____ | 24. willing | _____ |

Create nouns by adding the suffixes from the box to the words below.

	-hood	-ility	-ion	-ment	-ship
1. able			13. impress		
2. addict			14. improve		
3. adult			15. neighbour		
4. argue			16. obsess		
5. child			17. parent		
6. concentrate			18. possible		
7. corrupt			19. react		
8. develop			20. relation		
9. embarrass			21. replace		
10. expand			22. restrict		
11. friend			23. suggest		
12. kin			24. tense		

Create adjectives by adding the suffixes from the box to the words below.

	-able	-al	-ful	-ive	-less	-ous	-y
1. attract							
2. care							
3. care							
4. create							
5. danger							
6. dirt							
7. drub							
8. economy							
9. enjoy							
10. fame							
11. fog							
12. help							
13. home							
14. ice							
15. industry							
16. music							
17. oil							
18. politics							
19. sun							
20. thought							
21. thought							
22. use							
23. use							
24. wash							

Create adjectives by adding the suffixes from the box to the words below.

-able -ant -en -ent -ible -ical -ive -ful -ous

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1. absence | _____ | 13. gold | _____ |
| 2. access | _____ | 14. history | _____ |
| 3. aggression | _____ | 15. imagination | _____ |
| 4. beauty | _____ | 16. independence | _____ |
| 5. comfort | _____ | 17. mystery | _____ |
| 6. courage | _____ | 18. obey | _____ |
| 7. creation | _____ | 19. possibility | _____ |
| 8. danger | _____ | 20. prestige | _____ |
| 9. duration | _____ | 21. resistance | _____ |
| 10. economy | _____ | 22. terror | _____ |
| 11. enjoy | _____ | 23. wood | _____ |
| 12. fashion | _____ | 24. wonder | _____ |

Create adjectives by adding the suffixes from the box to the words below.

-al -ful -ic -ish -less -ly -ous

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. adventure | _____ | 13. harm | _____ |
| 2. artist | _____ | 14. help | _____ |
| 3. beauty | _____ | 15. help | _____ |
| 4. chemistry | _____ | 16. history | _____ |
| 5. child | _____ | 17. home | _____ |
| 6. danger | _____ | 18. influence | _____ |
| 7. day | _____ | 19. mathematics | _____ |
| 8. drama | _____ | 20. music | _____ |
| 9. end | _____ | 21. poison | _____ |
| 10. fool | _____ | 22. product | _____ |
| 11. function | _____ | 23. terror | _____ |
| 12. harm | _____ | 24. week | _____ |

Particular case 1: adjectives relating to nationalities and languages

Adjectives that describe nationality are usually formed by adding **-ian** to the end of the word for the country (e.g. Austria, Austrian, Russia, Russian).

Other suffixed which are frequently used to form nationality adjectives are **-ese**, **-i**, **-ian / -ean**, **-ic** and **-ish** (e.g. Japan, Japanese, Pakistan, Pakistani, Canada, Canadian, Spain, Spanish). Some countries have irregular forms.

Finally, there are some country words are not changed $\emptyset$ (e.g. Luxembourg).

Create adjectives relating to nationalities and languages by adding the suffixes from the box to the words below.

	-an	-ese	-i	-ian / -ean	-ic	-ish	- $\emptyset$ (no change)
1. Afghanistan (2)							
2. America							
3. Belgium							
4. Britain							
5. Denmark							
6. Dominica							
7. Ethiopia							
8. Eritrea							
9. Finland							
10. France							
11. Germany							
12. Greenland							
13. Iceland							
14. Iraq							
15. Ireland							
16. Italy							
17. Korea							
18. Kuwait							
19. Monaco							
20. Morocco							
21. Netherlands							
22. Norway							
23. Pakistan							
24. Peru							
25. Portugal							
26. Senegal							
27. Switzerland							
28. Syria							
29. Thailand							
30. Ukraine							
31. Taiwan							
32. Yemen							

Note

Adjectives that describe nationality are always written with **CAPITAL LETTERS**.

For a detailed list of countries, languages and adjectives as well as exercises, go to:

<https://agendaweb.org/vocabulary/countries-worksheets-resources.html>

<https://english.lingolia.com/en/vocabulary/countries>

<https://www.easypacelearning.com/all-lessons/english-level-2/1358-countries-nationalities-list-of-nationalities-in-english>

<https://www.linguistics.hk/2008/10/22/so-many-nationality-suffixes/>

Particular case 2: participles used as adjectives

Many adjectives for feelings are based verbs. These adjectives end in either **-ing** and **-ed**.

When **-ing** is added to a verb, the form is called present participle.

When **-ed** is added to the verb, the form is called past participle.

The present and past participle forms of certain verbs can be used as adjectives.

Present participle	Verb -ing	e.g. interesting, tiring
Past participle	Verb -ed	e.g. interested, tired

Past participles describe **how a person feels**.

Present participles describe **the thing or the person that produce the feeling**.

Present participles

This TV programme is boring. Let's stop watching it.

I watched an interesting documentary about Australian animals last night.

Being upgraded to first class is surprising.

The findings of this report are confusing.

Working hard all day is tiring.

Past participles

I'm interested in Modern Arts and Literature.

I'm bored of my job. I want to find another one.

He was surprised to find that he had been upgraded to first class.

I was confused by the findings of the report.

She felt tired after working hard all day.



My holiday was relaxing.
I felt really relaxed.

The following table contains a list of the most frequent adjectives formed from verbs.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
amusing	amused	frightening	frightened
annoying	annoyed	frustrating	frustrated
boring	bored	interesting	interested
confusing	confused	relaxing	relaxed
depressing	depressed	satisfying	satisfied
disappointing	disappointed	scaring	scared
embarrassing	embarrassed	shocking	shocked
exciting	excited	surprising	surprised
exhausting	exhausted	tiring	tired
fascinating	fascinated	worrying	worried

Complete the sentences below ticking the correct adjective (a or b)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. All the people I know are _____by their work. | ☐ a. exhausted |
| | ☐ b. exhausting |
| 2. Pets often feel _____during fireworks. | ☐ a. frightened |
| | ☐ b. frightening |
| 3. The underground can be _____the first time you use it. | ☐ a. confused |
| | ☐ b. confusing |
| 4. The inhabitants of the city were _____by the terrorist attack. | ☐ a. shocking |
| | ☐ b. shocked |
| 5. It was the most _____holiday I have ever had. | ☐ a. exciting |
| | ☐ b. excited |
| 6. Jimmy is _____with doing the same thing every day. | ☐ a. bored |
| | ☐ b. boring |
| 7. The answers given by politicians tend not to be _____. | ☐ a. satisfying |
| | ☐ b. satisfied |
| 8. Young children are often _____in the dark. | ☐ a. scared |
| | ☐ b. scaring |
| 9. I had a _____weekend because of the rain. | ☐ a. boring |
| | ☐ b. bored |
| 10. The meals at the school restaurant are _____. | ☐ a. disappointed |
| | ☐ b. disappointing |
| 11. I am not really _____in sports. | ☐ a. interesting |
| | ☐ b. interested |
| 12. I think that the dark, rainy and cold days in winter are _____. | ☐ a. depressing |
| | ☐ b. depressed |

13. Do you feel _____about the future?
- ☐ a. worrying
☐ b. worried
14. Working late every day is _____.
- ☐ a. tired
☐ b. tiring
15. It's an _____little story. You should read it.
- ☐ a. amusing
☐ b. amused
16. Sarah was _____by the news report.
- ☐ a. disgusted
☐ b. disgusting
17. The instructions were not clear, in fact they were _____.
- ☐ a. confusing
☐ b. confused
18. Mary is a scientist. She studies insects. She thinks they are _____.
- ☐ a. fascinating
☐ b. fascinated
19. In August 2012 Prince Harry was being filmed naked in a Las Vegas hotel. Some people feel he should have felt _____.
- ☐ a. embarrassing
☐ b. embarrassed

Remember

- We use adjectives that end in **-ing** to describe the effect of a noun.
Omar thinks grammar is confusing.
Grammar confuses Omar.
- We use adjectives that end in **-ed** to describe how a person feels.
Omar is confused by grammar.
Omar feels confused when dealing with grammar.

For online exercises and information on participles used as adjectives, go to

<https://continuingstudies.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/490/grammar/participial-adjectives1>
<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1/ed-ing-adjectives-adjectives-verbs/>
<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1-b2/participle-adjectives/>
<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/ing-or-ed-participles-adjectives>
<https://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/participle-adjectives2.html>
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/participle-adjectives.html>

Prefixes



Opposite Adjectives

There are a lot of adjectives in English which have an opposite adjective: *big/small, hot/cold, tall/short, good/bad* etc. The opposites of many adjectives are formed with prefixes. The most common prefixes for forming opposite adjectives are **dis-**, **un-**, **in-**, **il-**, **-im**, and **ir-**. The prefixes **il-**, **im-** and **ir-** are only used before particular letters.

il-

im-

goes before the letter(s)

e.g.

ir-

Complete the table overleaf. Add prefixes to the words from the box to form opposites and add a sentence to illustrate the meaning of the 'opposite adjectives.'

able	happy	organised	sensitive
accurate	illiterate	pleasant	tidy
active	immobile	possible	tolerant
ambitious	impolite	professional	unemployed
competent	indecent	rational	unfriendly
conscious	irrelevant	reliable	unkind
digestible	irresistible	sane	unprepared
dissimilar	legible	satisfied	unusual
expected	moral	secure	visible

Prefix	Adjective	Opposite adjective	Example (with opposite adjective)
dis	honest	dishonest	It's dishonest to lie about something.
	respectful	disrespectful	Never be disrespectful to the elderly, be polite and kind to them.
in	correct	incorrect	It is incorrect to translate 'actually' by the French word 'actuellement', 'actually' means 'really'.
	humane	inhumane	Torture is inhumane.
il	Legal	illegal	It's illegal to bring dope into this country.
	logical	illogical	His thought process was illogical.
im	mature	immature	Some adults behave like children – they are extremely immature.
	patient	impatient	Don't be so impatient – it is your turn next.

ir	responsible	irresponsible	It's irresponsible to leave young children without supervision with animals.
	regular	irregular	The verbs be, do and have are irregular.
un	comfortable	uncomfortable	This mattress is uncomfortable. After sleeping on it, you feel as though your back was broken.
	lucky	unlucky	I am unlucky – I never win at cards.

For practice on making adjectives, go to

<https://english.lingolia.com/en/grammar/adjectives/making-adjectives/exercises>

Change the words using the prefixes in the box so that they have an opposite meaning.

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

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1. agree | _____ | 13. pack | _____ |
| 2. appear | _____ | 14. patient | _____ |
| 3. arm | _____ | 15. polite | _____ |
| 4. correct | _____ | 16. possible | _____ |
| 5. do | _____ | 17. proportionate | _____ |
| 6. employed | _____ | 18. qualify | _____ |
| 7. honest | _____ | 19. rational | _____ |
| 8. friendly | _____ | 20. regular | _____ |
| 9. happy | _____ | 21. respect | _____ |
| 10. legal | _____ | 22. secure | _____ |
| 11. legible | _____ | 23. visible | _____ |
| 12. lock | _____ | 24. welcome | _____ |

Change the words using the prefixes in the box so that they have an opposite meaning.

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1. accurate | _____ | 13. like | _____ |
| 2. acceptable | _____ | 14. limited | _____ |
| 3. adequate | _____ | 15. lock | _____ |
| 4. believable | _____ | 16. obedient | _____ |
| 5. connect | _____ | 17. perfect | _____ |
| 6. correct | _____ | 18. pronounce | _____ |
| 7. discreet | _____ | 19. regular | _____ |
| 8. even | _____ | 20. represent | _____ |
| 9. fortunate | _____ | 21. responsible | _____ |
| 10. guide | _____ | 22. satisfactory | _____ |
| 11. honest | _____ | 23. understand | _____ |
| 12. lead | _____ | 24. voluntary | _____ |

Change the words using the prefixes in the box so that they have an opposite meaning.

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. agreeable | _____ | 13. honour | _____ |
| 2. active | _____ | 14. legal | _____ |
| 3. avoidable | _____ | 15. limited | _____ |
| 4. certain | _____ | 16. logical | _____ |
| 5. competent | _____ | 17. mature | _____ |
| 6. complete | _____ | 18. obedient | _____ |
| 7. conscious | _____ | 19. patient | _____ |
| 8. continue | _____ | 20. personal | _____ |
| 9. cover | _____ | 21. pure | _____ |
| 10. effective | _____ | 22. qualified | _____ |
| 11. fair | _____ | 23. sincere | _____ |
| 12. fashionable | _____ | 24. trust | _____ |

Change the words using the prefixes in the box so that they have a different meaning.

dis-	il-	im	in-	mis-	over-	pre-	un-
------	-----	----	-----	------	-------	------	-----

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. advantage | _____ | 13. historic | _____ |
| 2. approve | _____ | 14. legal | _____ |
| 3. balance | _____ | 15. like | _____ |
| 4. cook | _____ | 16. lock | _____ |
| 5. crowded | _____ | 17. logical | _____ |
| 6. dependent | _____ | 18. mature | _____ |
| 7. direct | _____ | 19. mobile | _____ |
| 8. do | _____ | 20. moral | _____ |
| 9. eat | _____ | 21. polite | _____ |
| 10. estimate | _____ | 22. react | _____ |
| 11. handle | _____ | 23. understand | _____ |
| 12. hear | _____ | 24. zip | _____ |

Add negative prefixes to the adjectives

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1. appropriate | _____ | 11. moral | _____ |
| 2. approve | _____ | 12. necessary | _____ |
| 3. attractive | _____ | 13. paid | _____ |
| 4. comfortable | _____ | 14. patient | _____ |
| 5. connected | _____ | 15. polite | _____ |
| 6. dependent | _____ | 16. qualified | _____ |
| 7. direct | _____ | 17. reasonable | _____ |
| 8. effective | _____ | 18. recognisable | _____ |
| 9. important | _____ | 19. satisfied | _____ |
| 10. legal | _____ | 20. useful | _____ |

Add negative prefixes to the adjectives and complete the sentences

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. accurate | The report in the newspaper was totally _____. They got all the facts wrong. |
| 2. attractive | Carol thinks that boys with long hair are really _____. I disagree! |
| 3. certain | He is very _____ about what he should do next. |
| 4. comfortable | I felt very _____ when I told him what was wrong. |
| 5. correct | The answer is _____. Try again. |
| 6. employed | Some _____ people suffer from the lack of confidence. |
| 7. expensive | _____ clothes wear off faster than pricey ones. |
| 8. formal | When you talk to her you can use _____ language . She likes that. |
| 9. happy | Why are you so _____. You have everything you need. |
| 10. helpful | That shop assistant was so _____ that I went out of the store without buying anything. |
| 11. legal | Did you know that it is _____ for women to wear make up in some countries? |
| 12. likely | Rain is _____ today. the skies are very clear. |
| 13. moral | I think that is a highly _____ thing to do. |
| 14. organic | Rocks and minerals are _____. |
| 15. patient | Don't be so _____. They will surely arrive soon. |
| 16. possible | Did you really think that the exam was so easy? - I thought it was _____. |

It's okay if you have no idea what 'prefix' means.



It's not the end of the word.

Choose the correct prefix (a, b, c or d) in each of the following sentences:

1. Food which cannot be eaten is _____edible.
☐ a. im ☐ b. in ☐ c. ir ☐ d. un
2. Stealing and lying are _____honest things to do.
☐ a. dis ☐ b. im ☐ c. mis ☐ d. un
3. People who can neither read nor write are termed _____literate.
☐ a. dis ☐ b. il ☐ c. mis ☐ d. un
4. The athlete was _____qualified from the race after failing a drugs test.
☐ a. dis ☐ b. mis ☐ c. re ☐ d. un
5. In Japan it's considered very _____polite to blow your nose in public.
☐ a. dis ☐ b. im ☐ c. mis ☐ d. un
6. If we prove that a theory is wrong, we say that we have _____proved it.
☐ a. dis ☐ b. im ☐ c. mis ☐ d. un
7. Drinking while pregnant is _____responsible and puts the child at risk of illness.
☐ a. im ☐ b. ir ☐ c. mis ☐ d. un
8. King Charles III _____veiled a memorial statue to over 55,000 airmen yesterday.
☐ a. dis ☐ b. in ☐ c. re ☐ d. un
9. The electrical appliance should be _____connected from the mains supply before the back is removed.
☐ a. dis ☐ b. in ☐ c. re ☐ d. un
10. Tennis umpires often _____pronounced Novak Djokovic's name during the Wimbledon championships.
☐ a. dis ☐ b. in ☐ c. mis ☐ d. un

Add negative prefixes to the adjectives in the box and complete the sentences!

faithful	honest	legal	patient	pleasant
polite	possible	responsible	sociable	visible

1. My aunt's children are so _____. They never say please and thank you.
2. Tim's really _____. He never tells the truth.
3. I wish I wasn't so _____, but I really don't like going out or talking to new people.
4. Don't be so _____. I'll be ready in 5 minutes.
5. Liz can be really _____ sometimes. She seems like upsetting people.
6. This maths problem is _____. I can't do it.
7. I wouldn't ask Jack to look after my little brother. He's too _____.
8. In Luxembourg, it's _____ to drive a car under the age of 18.
9. Hilary Clinton remained loyal to her _____ husband.
10. As propane gas is _____ a chemical with an unpleasant odour is added to it so that people can smell leaks.

Choose the correct word (a, b, or c) in each of the following sentences

1. Benazir Khan is a big basketball fan. She's a Golden States Warriors ...
☐ a. Resupport ☐ b. supporter ☐ c. supportive
2. She has with Golden States Warriors fans around the world, thanks to the internet.
☐ a. Friends ☐ b. friendables ☐ c. friendships
3. Social media is a ... way of staying in touch with them.
☐ a. Reusable ☐ b. useful ☐ c. useless
4. Her ... watch Golden States Warriors matches on TV with her in Pakistan, but her dream was to watch a match in San Francisco, California, where the team is based.
☐ a. Friends ☐ b. friendships ☐ c. unfriends
5. She saved up, and when she had enough cash, she changed it to dollars before she travelled, but when she arrived in the US, the banknotes were ...
☐ a. Reused ☐ b. useful ☐ c. useless
6. Luckily, her friends were ... and lent her enough money for the holiday.
☐ a. Supportive ☐ b. supportless ☐ c. unsupportive
7. After spending three weeks in hospital with a Covid-19 infection, he looked pale and ...
☐ a. Inshaved ☐ b. unshaved ☐ c. unshaven
8. ... *Proposal* is a famous film by Adrian Lyne starring Robert Redford and Demi Moore.
☐ a. Indecent ☐ b. Indecently ☐ c. Undecent

Change the words below into nouns

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. administer | _____ | 15. hesitate | _____ |
| 2. arrange | _____ | 16. improve | _____ |
| 3. arrive | _____ | 17. independent | _____ |
| 4. attend | _____ | 18. manage | _____ |
| 5. behave | _____ | 19. popular | _____ |
| 6. careless | _____ | 20. private | _____ |
| 7. champion | _____ | 21. punctual | _____ |
| 8. dark | _____ | 22. respond | _____ |
| 9. discuss | _____ | 23.. similar | _____ |
| 10. educate | _____ | 24. spell | _____ |
| 11. elect | _____ | 25. stupid | _____ |
| 12. govern | _____ | 26. televise | _____ |
| 13. freedom | _____ | 27. vary | _____ |
| 14. happy | _____ | 28. weak | _____ |

Complete the sentences by forming words with the prefixes and the words given in the boxes below.
(B1 – from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

	dis-	in-	ir-	mis-	non	re
advantage	agree	correct	dependent	formal		
fiction	honest	like	print	responsible	sense	write

- Whatever you are saying does not make sense, in fact you are talking _____.
- It was very _____ of her to cheat in the test.
- I _____ all kinds of dogs, especially those big ones with sharp teeth.
- The country has been _____ from France since 1963.
- You don't need to wear fashionable clothes. The party is going to be very _____.
- Shops should be open 24/7. - No, I _____ ! - You have to give workers some time off.
- The capital of the USA is not New York. The answer is _____. The capital is Washington.
- It was _____ to go away for the weekend without telling your parents. Don't do that again.
- Not being able to drive is a great _____ in today's world.
- I'm not very satisfied with my essay. I think I'll _____ it.
- There was a _____ in today's newspapers. Instead of "advice" it should have been "advise".
- I am not keen on reading fiction, but I like reading _____.

Complete the sentences with the correct word using a prefix from the box

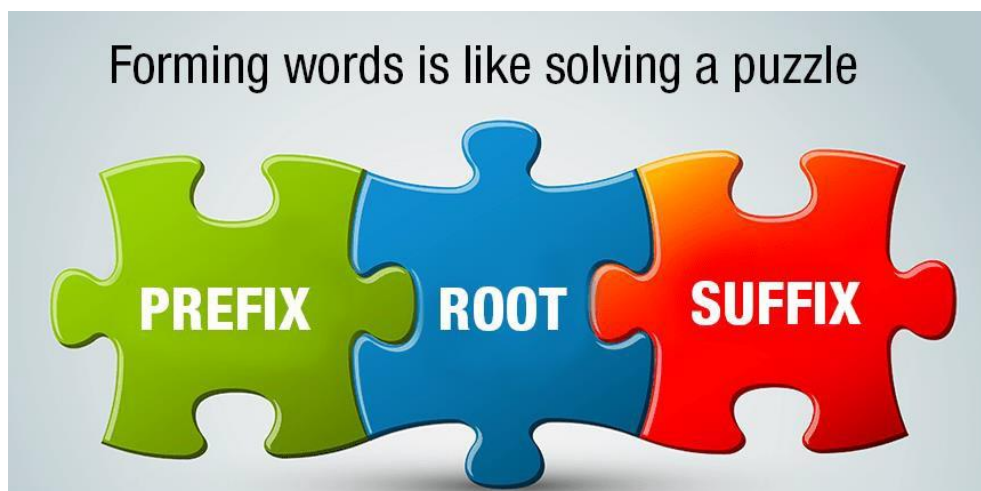
inter- mis- pre- out- re- semi- trans-

1. grow Children _____ their clothes very quickly.
2. consider He decided to _____ the offer I gave him.
3. run My friend wanted to _____ me but I was faster.
4. view Last night on TV there was a _____ of the new shows planned this fall.
5. numbered We were _____, so we had to surrender.
6. judged The government _____ the strength of the hurricane.
7. continental The first _____ railroad was built in the United States in the 1860s.
8. plant His only hope of surviving was a heart _____.
9. finals The football team have been preparing for the _____.
10. historic _____ animals is one of his special fields of interests.
11. think What she said made me _____ my strategy.
12. national O'Hare Airport in Chicago is one of the busiest in the world, handling hundreds of domestic and _____ flights every day.



Prefixes and suffixes

Use a prefix or a suffix to make new words out of the words in brackets. Complete the sentences with them.

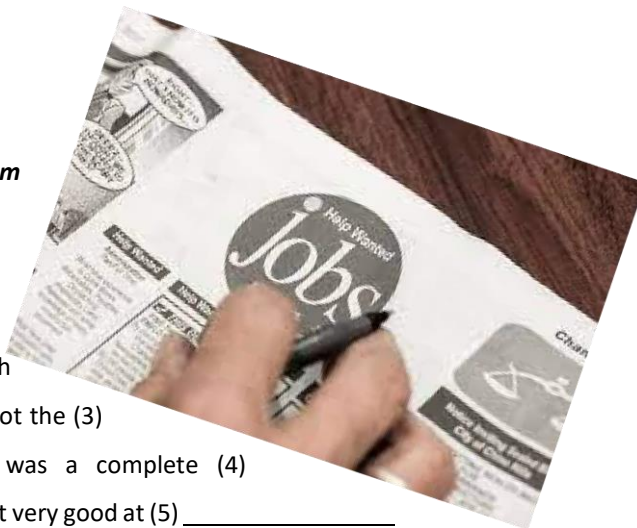


<i>Prefixes</i>	<i>dis- im- re- un-</i>								
<i>Suffixes</i>	<i>-able</i>	<i>-ance</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>-ful</i>	<i>-ly</i>	<i>-ous</i>	

- possible I can't answer this question. It's _____.
- danger Don't stand near the water. It's too _____.
- cook I don't like this fish. It's not very well _____.
- happy Kate started crying because she was so _____.
- appear If you have a haircut, it will change your _____.
- patient Paul never waits in queues. He is too _____.
- Help Thank you for your advice. You have been very _____.
- honest Stealing other people's money is _____.
- teach Our science _____ is very young.
- interest Harry didn't think the book was very _____.
- known A million pounds was given to the hospital by an _____ person
- write When you _____ this paragraph, make it a bit shorter
- usual Mary was wearing a/an _____ hat
- enjoy That was a great film. It was really _____.
- friend I like this town. The people are very _____.
- agree I don't think you're right. I _____ with you completely

MY IDEAL JOB (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about a job. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.



I am quite sure I wouldn't like to have an (1) _____ (OCCUPY) that has anything to do with physics, (2) _____ (CHEMIST) or maths. I am not the (3) _____ (SCIENCE) type at all. In school I was a complete (4) _____ (FAIL) in the mentioned subjects. I am not very good at (5) _____ (DEAL) with people either, nor am I very (6) _____ (AMBITION). Jobs in business, (7) _____ (ADMINISTRATE) and (8) _____ (MANAGE) do not really interest me. In (9) _____ (ADD), I find it rather (10) _____ (IRRITATE) to be surrounded by many people. I would rather see myself in a job involving (11) _____ (CREATE) work or (12) _____ (ART) skills of some sort. I'd like to have the opportunity to work outdoors (13) _____ (OCCASION) and perhaps do some (14) _____ (TRAVEL) too. I am not (15) _____ (PARTICULAR) concerned about becoming (16) _____ (WEALTH) but I would like to have a (17) _____ (REASON) income - enough to live (17) _____ (COMFORT).

JOB SATISFACTION (B1 - <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about job satisfaction. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

One thing that people get from their (1) _____ (OCCUPY) is, of course, money. Most people wouldn't do the job they do if it wasn't for the pay at the end of each day, week or month. However, the (2) _____ (MAJOR) of people want more than just a good salary. There are many other things which add up to job (3) _____ (SATISFY), the feeling of (4) _____ (ENJOY) you get from doing a job that makes you happy. What people in (5) _____ (EMPLOY) want from a job varies (6) _____ (GREAT) from person to person. For some, the chances of (7) _____ (PROMOTE) make a big difference. For others, working in a (8) _____ (CREATE) environment with other people makes them happier than they would be working alone. When planning your career, you should consider all the (9) _____ (ACTIVE) involved in a job and decide how each one suits your (10) _____ (PERSON). If you're considering becoming a (11) _____ (JOURNAL), for example, do you like meeting members of the public? If you're thinking of becoming an (12) _____ (ACCOUNT) do you enjoy detailed work with numbers? Just because one job is better paid than another, it doesn't mean it's the job for you.

THE EASY LIFE OF AN ATHLETE (B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about a computer. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

It is easy to assume that life as a top sports star is both easy and glamorous. But this is to completely (1) _____ (UNDERSTAND) the reality of what goes on behind the scenes. From a very early age athletes must be absolutely (2) _____ (COMMIT) to their sport.

But (3) _____ (DETERMINE) on its own is not enough – they need to be very (4) _____ (AMBITION) in order to succeed and must never allow themselves to be (5) _____ (COURAGE) by setbacks.

(6) _____ (SUCCESS) sports stars can, of course, become very wealthy, in (7) _____ (ADD) to being world-famous, but can be at a severe (8) _____ (ADVANTAGE) in their social development. It is therefore important to (9) _____ (SURE) that they receive a reasonably balanced upbringing and to (10) _____ (BROAD) their experience beyond the daily grind of practice and (11) _____ (COMPETE) in order to (12) _____ (ABLE) them to deal with the constant pressures that success can bring.



WHAT WE GET OUT OF WORK (B1 from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about job satisfaction. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets

Many people, maybe even the (1) _____ (MAJOR) are not particularly happy in their job. They go to work and get paid. (2) _____ (EMPLOY) for them is just a way of paying the bills. This leads to (3) _____ (LAZY) at work and unhappy workers often don't show enough (4) _____ (POLITE) to customers or (5) _____ (KIND) to their fellow workers. Many workers feel that they have no chance of (6) _____ (PROMOTE) and they are unhappy with the (7) _____ (WORK) conditions.

If you want to get (8) _____ (ENJOY) from your work, make sure that involves doing an (9) _____ (ACTIVE) that you like. Ask yourself whether the job will have the same (10) _____ (ATTRACT) after five years. A (11) _____ (CARE) now can save you a lot of (12) _____ (HAPPY) in the future.

JOB INTERVIEWS (B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about job interviews. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

Most people feel rather (1) _____ (NERVE) when they go for an interview for a new job. This is not surprising because it is important to get a job you really want. People being interviewed expect the interviewers to be (2) _____ (OBJECT), matching an applicant against a job (3)° _____ (DESCRIBE). However, what often happens in reality is that the interviewers make (4)° _____ (DECIDE) that are not much more than reactions to the (5) _____ (PERSON) of the applicant. Even skilled interviewers may, without realising it, (6) _____ (CONSCIOUS) favour people who make them feel at (7) _____ (EASY). Thus, if you go for an interview you should try to make a good (8) _____ (IMPRESS) from the start by presenting the interviewers with the very best version of yourself, emphasizing the (9) _____ (VARY) of skills you have. You must appear very positive and as (10) _____ (ENTHUSIASM) as possible. It is for you to convince the interviewers that you are (11) _____ (DEFINITE) the most (12)° _____ (SUIT) person for the job.

APPLICATION EMAIL (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the application emails. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Dear Manager

I have (1) _____ (RECENT) seen an advertisement on your website in which you need an (2) _____ (ASSIST) manager for your hotel. I am attaching the (3) _____ (APPLY) form with this email.

I have been working in the (4) _____ (CATER) business for many years and I am very (5) _____ (PASSION) about good food. I have a few professional (6) _____ (QUALIFY) and I can work together with others. In (7) _____ (ADD), I am (8) _____ (RELY) and hard-working.

Two months ago, I finished a (9) _____ (TRAIN) course in (10) _____ (ADMINISTRATE), because I am keen on having a career in the (11) _____ (TOURST) business. I can give you excellent (12) _____ (REFER) from my former (13) _____ (EMPLOY).

Please consider my email and let me know whenever you have come to a (14) _____ (DECIDE).

MY POOR LANGUAGE (from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about speaking foreign languages. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Attempts to communicate in a foreign language can easily go wrong. I'm always (APPOINT) by my attempts to speak Greek on holidays. The waiter on Samos _____ (UNDERSTAND) what I wanted and instead of beetroots brought me mushrooms. I _____ (LIKE) mushrooms greatly but when I asked him to

_____ (PLACE) them with beetroots he smiled, went into the kitchen and _____ (TURN) with a plateful of aubergines. He also _____ (TAKE) my friendly attitude towards everyone I meet and when I complained that they had _____ (COOK) the meat, Manuel (that was his name if I am not _____ (TAKE) grinned and spun his moustache. To top it all, I _____ (READ) the bill and accused the poor waiter of _____ (CHARGE) me. Everything was my fault. It was my poor Greek again.

WHAT IT TAKES TO BE HAPPY (B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about happiness. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

According to experts, the way you spend your free time is vital to your general (1) _____ (HAPPY), and (2) _____ (GET) the right balance is very important. It goes without saying that physical (3) _____ (FIT) is the key, so everyone's leisure time should include some form of exercise, (4) _____ (IDEAL) something that you find (5) _____ (ENJOY).

Most people also gain (6) _____ (SATISFY) from doing something (7) _____ (CREATE), such as painting, cooking or gardening. However, not all your free time (8) _____ (ACTIVE) should be solitary or you may end up feeling lonely. (9) _____ (COMPANION) is also important to most people's sense of well-being. But you must find the right kind of social (10) _____ (INTERACT). (11) _____ (MEMBER) in some groups, such as (12) _____ (POLITICS) parties can simply lead to stress and (13) _____ (FRUSTRATE). Joining a (14) _____ (SOCIETY) group like a choir or dance classes likely to be much more (15) _____ (BENEFIT).

MAKING MONEY FROM BEING ON TV (B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about how to make money from being on TV. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits into each blank.

You can make a career from being on (1) _____ (REAL) TV. Some of these television programmes will pay you to appear in their shows, others will reward the (2) _____ (WIN) in some other way. How (3) _____ (SUCCEED) you are, depends on how good your (4) _____ (PERFORM) is because, after all, these shows are all about (5) _____ (ENTERTAIN). Other opportunities include being asked to make an (6) _____ (APPEAR) on other television programmes. The disadvantages are, (7) _____ (FIRST), that you have to beat all the other (8) _____ (COMPETE) and in programmes like Big Brother the (9) _____ (PRODUCE) will be filming you 24 hours a day. At some stage of the programme, you are bound to say or do something you may not be (10) _____ (PARTICULAR) proud of when you later come out of that (11) _____ (USUAL) situation. No one, other than the other (12) _____ (CONTEST) will know how extreme the situation was and may not empathize with you. If you are (13) _____ (FORTUNE) you may achieve celebrity status, but it may not be the kind that you desire.

ADULT AND TEENAGE BEHAVIOUR (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about adult and teenage behaviour. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Adults often (1) _____ (APPROVE) of the way teenagers behave, but this is (2) _____ (LOGICAL) because many of their rules don't make any sense. It's (3) _____ (RESPONSIBLE) for adults to behave badly but tell children to behave well. If adults are (4) _____ (HONEST) and don't obey their own rules, then teenagers will (5) _____ (OBEY) rules too. We may also (6) _____ (AGREE) about what is acceptable behaviour. Why is it _____ (LEGAL) for 17-year-olds to buy cigarettes, when it's OK for 18-year-olds.

MY NEW COMPUTER (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about a computer. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

I was (1) _____ (LAZY) browsing through the small ads in a local newspaper when I (2) _____ (SUDDEN) saw an (3) _____ (ADVERTISE) for a second-hand word (4) _____ (PROCESS), so I decided to give them a ring to get more (5) _____ (INFORM). I have a computer, but it doesn't (6) _____ (REAL) have a (7) _____ (POWER) enough memory for the project I'm working on at the moment. In most (8) _____ (OCCUPY) nowadays, it is becoming useful to be 'computer literate' but in my (8) _____ (PROFESS) it has become an absolute (9) _____ (NECESSARY). I must admit I do not get much (10) _____ (PLEASE) out of sitting in front of a computer screen for hours, but I don't stand much chance of (11) _____ (PROMOTE) without computer skills. So, I made an (12) _____ (APPOINT) to see my bargain computer the next day.

TESTING STUDENTS (B1 - <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about taking a gap year. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

All students throughout the world sit for (1) _____ (EXAMINE) at some point in their lives. If students are (2) _____ (SUCCESS) they get a formal (3) _____ (QUALIFY) that enables them to get a job or continue with further (4) _____ (EDUCATE). Most formal testing involves a (5) _____ (MIX) of techniques but the most common from requires students to show that they have a detailed (6) _____ (KNOW) of the subject area. Students, who do not pass are not considered as (7) _____ (FAIL), they simply need more time to study. Some of them are simply (8) _____ (LUCK). The who pass do so because they have made a good (9) _____ (IMPRESS) on the examiner and have also succeeded in showing their (10) _____ (INTELLIGENT).

TEENAGERS OF THE WORLD UNITED (B1 - <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about taking a gap year. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

While the population of Europe and America is growing older, those in (1) _____ (DEVELOP) countries are becoming younger. In the non-Western world, (2) _____ (PARTICULAR) India, China and Brazil there is a new generation of teenagers (3) _____ (GROW) up. These young people's tastes are influencing (4) _____ (CONSUME) habits in our world today.

In terms of language, English is dominant throughout the world. It is a way with which teenagers across the world can communicate with each other and share a common culture. The (6) _____ (EXIST) of graffiti written in English in so many countries is one example of this.

The (7) _____ (STRONG) force in international youth culture today is pop music. It has a (8) _____ (UNIVERSE) appeal and is driven by pop music stations like MTV and others. They broadcast pop music to every corner of our planet, and while most of the music is English, kids from all over the world learn to sing English too.

Youngsters these days can communicate online with friends in (9) _____ (DISTANCE) places. In fact, a teenager in India may feel they have more in common with an Internet friend in Brazil than with other young people in their (10) _____ (NEIGHBOUR). Young people around the globe are beginning to hang around together on the Internet as they used to on the street.

There may be a greater (11) _____ (READY) to learn a foreign language on the streets of cyberspace than in a normal classroom. More and more people are learning English from their friends on the Internet, and it is not always the same as the English they learn in school.

Tim Berners Lee, the British (12) _____ (INVENT) of the World Wide Web, imagines the effect of the Internet on a teenage boy: Google shows him a random (13) _____ (SELECT) of the hundreds of thousands of people around the world whose (14) _____ (PREFER), for example, in reading are similar to his own. He may live in a small town in the Netherlands, but he is right in the centre of a major trend. He feels he is (15) _____ (EXACT) in tune with all of his (16) _____ (SEEN) friends.

Many companies say they are trying to create a youth agenda to unite teenagers around the world. Such an agenda includes an (17) _____ (AWARE) of the global environment and human rights. Benetton, for example, says teenagers do not always conform to the same style. Thus, those who wear the "united colours of Benetton" are encouraged to celebrate together their individual and (18) _____ (CULTURE) difference.

HOW TO REWARD CHILDREN

(B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about rewarding children. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.



Giving children money is a common form of

(1) _____ (MOTIVATE) used by parents with high (2) _____ (EXPECT) to make their children work harder for exams. Some youngsters receive (3) _____ (PAY) as high as €100 for each A grade they get at their final exams. But should such rewards be based on exam (4) _____ (PERFORM), or should they, as many parents and teachers feel, be offered in (5) _____ (RECOGNIZE) of a child's efforts, (6) _____ (REGARD) of the results?

The latter approach would solve the problem of how parents reward their children with different levels of (7) _____ (ABLE). Imagine, for example, a family with one child who is (8) _____ (ACADEMIC) gifted and another who has learning (9) _____ (DIFFICULT). The dangers of result-related rewards for the second child are clear; with little chance of obtaining higher grades, the withholding of promised (10) _____ (FINANCE) rewards would only (11) _____ (STRONG) the child's feeling of (12) _____ (FAIL).

However, some leading educational (13) _____ (PSYCHOLOGY) believe that parents should rely on their own (14) _____ (JUDGE) in such matters. They say that if parents feel that money will motivate their child, then they should not be condemned for operating a system of cash pay-outs

GAP YEAR (B1 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about taking a gap year. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

Many students in Britain take a gap year from full-time (1) _____ (EDUCATE) between leaving school and going to a university. Some take on jobs in shops, hotels or restaurants for a few months, in order to earn enough for an (2) _____ (EXTEND) holiday. Backpacking is a very popular and (3) _____ (ADVENTURE) but also cheap option because many students can only afford to travel on local buses and trains and stay in hostels. Australia and New Zealand, as well as India and Thailand, are (4) _____ (FAVOUR) backpacking destinations.

Unpaid work on educational or (5) _____ (ENVIRONMENT) projects is another option. Opportunities range from (6) _____ (HELP) out in school classrooms to working in hospitals far away from home. There are (7) _____ (NUMBER) organisations that make (8) _____ (ARRANGE) for those who are interested, both at home and overseas.

However, while universities view a gap year as an (9) _____ (NECESSARY) break from study, other people feel that it provides students with (10) _____ (VALUE) skills. To potential (11) _____ (EMPLOY) a gap year can look good on a CV. They can see that you have spent time on

(12) _____ (BROAD) your horizon and that your experiences have increased your (13) _____ (CONFIDENT) in working with people and that you are ready to take on (14) _____ (RESPONSIBLE).

The (15) _____ (POSSIBLE) of taking some time off, however, has also become popular with people between 25 and 35, who decide that they need a break from their career, travel the world, or do further studies in another (16) _____ (PROFESSION) field.

KEEPING CHILDREN AT SCHOOL (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about keeping children at school. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

People are (1) _____ (CRITIC) of parents who can't control their children, but according to statistics, (2) _____ (OBEY) among teenagers is increasing. It is (3) _____ (LEGAL) for children to miss school but many do play truant.

Experts say that the younger the parents, the (4) _____ (BIG) the danger that their (5) _____ (EXPERIENCE) as adults will affect their children's schooling.

Children must be (6) _____ (COURAGE) not to think of school as an (7) _____ (RELEVANT) part of life. This will create a transformation from positive to negative feelings. We must remember that only a few children (8) _____ (APPEAR) from school each year and schools now offer many (9) _____ (ADDITION) activities. The days of children (10) _____ (HAPPY) enjoying education are not yet over.

Giving children money is a common form of (11) _____ (MOTIVATE) used by parents with high (12) _____ (EXPECT) to make their children work harder for exams. Some youngsters receive (13) _____ (PAY) as high as €100 for each A grade they get at their final exams. But should such rewards be based on exam (14) _____ (PERFORM), or should they, as many parents and teachers feel, be offered in (15) _____ (RECOGNIZE) of a child's efforts, (16) _____ (REGARD) of the results?

The latter approach would solve the problem of how parents reward their children with different levels of (17) _____ (ABLE). Imagine, for example, a family with one child who is (18) _____ (ACADEMIC) gifted and another who has learning (19) _____ (DIFFICULT). The dangers of result-related rewards for the second child are clear; with little chance of obtaining higher grades, the withholding of promised (20) _____ (FINANCE) rewards would only (21) _____ (STRONG) the child's feeling of (22) _____ (FAIL).

However, some leading educational (23) _____ (PSYCHOLOGY) believe that parents should rely on their own (24) _____ (JUDGE) in such matters. They say that if parents feel that money will motivate their child, then they should not be condemned for operating a system of cash pay-outs.

TAKING PART IN POLITICS (B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about political participation. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Most people's political (1) _____ (ACTIVE) is limited to voting in an (2) _____ (ELECT) every few years. Other, more (3) _____ (COMMIT) people regularly attend (4) _____ (DEMONSTRATE) about particular political issues. Then, there are those who enter into (5) _____ (CORRESPOND) with the (6) _____ (POLITICS) who represent them. They may write with (7) _____ (REFER) to some national law which concerns them, with a (8) _____ (PROPOSE) for change in party policy, or something concerned (9) _____ (PURE) with local (10) _____ (GOVERN) - anything, in fact, which they feel deserves the (11) _____ (ATTEND) of their Member of Parliament. However, waiting for a reply requires a lot of (12) _____ (PATIENT) and only few people would expect a profound and lengthy (13) _____ (ANALYSE) of their original letter.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about Amnesty International. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

All over the world people are (1) _____ (PRISON) just because they want to exercise their right to freedom of (2) _____ (EXPRESS). For over 50 years, Amnesty International (AI) has been fighting for thousands of prisoners of conscience – people who are arrested and thrown into prison for many reasons: political (3) _____ (OPPOSE) to a ruling party, religious beliefs, ethnic origin, (4) _____ (SEX) orientation and others. Amnesty International works constantly for the (5) _____ (SPEED) release of such prisoners. The organization was (6) _____ (FIND) by British lawyer Peter Benenson, who represented political prisoners in South Africa, Hungary and Spain. Together with other colleagues he sought to establish an organization to defend and protect freedom of opinion and religion. In 1977 Amnesty International was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. AI is (7) _____ (LARGE) made up of volunteers, although there are some paid workers. The organization maintains national sections in many countries. (8) _____ (FUND) comes mainly from (9) _____ (DONATE) and member fees. The human rights organization supports people who speak up and express their opinion openly around the world, (10) _____ (ESPECIAL) in countries where freedom of (11) _____ (SPEAK) is not taken for granted. Journalists who expose human rights (12) _____ (VIOLATE), trade unionists fighting for workers' rights or (13) _____ (ENVIRONMENT) who fight for the rights of indigenous people are among groups who seek help from Amnesty International. AI researches cases of (14) _____ (USE) and presents results in newsletters and other publications. Some members travel to problem spots and try to pressure authorities to release prisoners by organizing (15) _____ (DEMONSTRATE) and writing letters and emails. (16) _____ (CURRENT), Amnesty International, based in London, has more than a million members in 140 countries (17) _____ (THROUGH) the world.

THE EUROPEAN UNION

(B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about the European Union. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

After World War II, The European Coal and Steel Community began to unite European countries (1) _____ (ECONOMY) and politically in

order to secure (2) _____ (LAST) peace. In 1957, the six (3) _____ (FOUND) countries created the European Community. As time went on, more and more countries joined the union. In 1991, the Treaty of Maastricht (4) _____ (FORMAL) established the EU as a (5) _____ (SUCCESS) to the EC. It introduced the (6) _____ (DEVELOP) of a common foreign and (7) _____ (SECURE) policy. For the first time, it allowed citizens to move (8) _____ (FREE) within the union. In 2002, the (9) _____ (NATION) currencies were (10) _____ (PLACE) with a single currency, the Euro. In the 21st century them (11) _____ (ENLARGE) of the EU eastward welcomed 10 former Communist countries.

The EU describes (12) _____ (IT) as a family of democratic European countries, (13) _____ (COMMIT) to working together for peace and (14) _____ (PROSPER). It promotes the integration of Europe through:

- a common currency,
- the freedom of (15) _____ (MOVE) between member states,
- trading markets (16) _____ (WITH) borders,
- a common foreign policy.

The institutions of the EU form the framework of (17) _____ (COOPERATE) between the 28 member states. The European Commission engages in the day-to-day work of (18) _____ (RUN) the EU. It is the (19) _____ (LEGISLATION) body of the union. Its commissioners are appointed by the Council of Ministers, in (20) _____ (AGREE) with the member states and are then approved by the European Parliament.

The European Council, also known as the Council of Ministers, is the main (21) _____ (DECIDE)-making body of the EU. It represents the interests of the member states, with each member (22) _____ (BE) represented by its own ministers.

The members of the European Parliament are elected every 5 years in a Europe-wide (23) _____ (ELECT). In (24) _____ (ADD) to considering the Commission's (25) _____ (PROPOSE) it oversees the (26) _____ (IMPLEMENT) of the EU budget.



AFRICA RISING (B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about Africa rising. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Africa Rising is a (1) _____ (SHOCK) documentary of the problems of people in the (2) _____ (DEVELOP) countries of the Africa. It shows how a large rural area in Ethiopia takes matters into its own hands to fight (3) _____ (POOR).

Ethiopia is a potentially (4) _____ (WEALTH) country with enormous resources. However, the (5) _____ (FAIL) of Western policies towards Africa has been causing famine and (6) _____ (STARVE) in eastern Africa. The film shows that the West must rethink its role in helping the continent.

In the Sodo region of Ethiopia schools have been abandoned; in other areas there is no health care and people must travel for hours to reach the (7) _____ (NEAR) doctor or hospital. The whole region is dominated by vast areas of dry and (8) _____ (PRODUCE) land where the soil has been washed away.

Western governments and aid (9) _____ (AGENT) thought they had the (10) _____ (SOLVE) to the problem: pouring billions and billions of dollars in aid into the region with (11) _____ (PRACTICAL) no (12) _____ (LAST) results. Much of the money ends up in the pockets of foreign aid workers or in accounts of banks far away from the region.

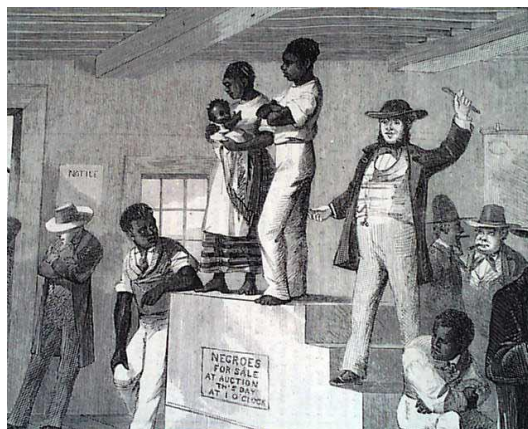
The documentary shows how the (13) _____ (RESIDE) of Sodo started helping themselves. Twenty men and women were taught new skills, like dam (14) _____ (CONSTRUCT), bricklaying, micro banking, raising livestock and planting new crops. Each of these people passed on their (15) _____ (KNOW) to twenty others - and those to twenty more. Within a short period of time, thousands were growing cash crops for the first time, or digging (16) _____ (IRRIGATE) systems to stop erosion and the washing away of soil after floods.

In short, the documentary shows the (17) _____ (SUCCEED) story of one of the most (18) _____ (ADVANTAGE) regions of the world.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA

(B1 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about slavery in America. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.



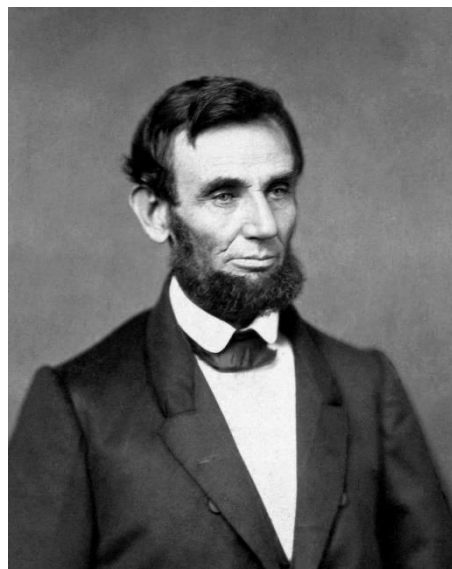
European (1) _____ (TRADE) brought the first slaves from Africa to the new colonies in the 1600s. After (2) _____ (ARRIVE) in the New World, they were bought by white masters and had to work on large cotton and tobacco farms in the South. They didn't get any money for their work and (3) _____ (LIFE) conditions were very bad. The economy of the South was (4) _____ (DEPEND) on slaves. Slave work was very difficult. Most women cooked, cleaned the house and raised the children of their white masters. Men were trained to be carpenters or masons. Most of them, however, were farm (5) _____ (LABOUR) who planted and harvested crops. Not all Blacks in America were slaves. "Free Blacks" lived and worked in big American cities, but they had very few rights. Expressing (6) _____ (POLITICS) views, carrying guns and (7) _____ (MEET) with white people was forbidden. Americans in the northern states thought that (8) _____ (SLAVE) shouldn't be allowed in a free country. As time went on more and more people joined in the fight to liberate slaves. These (9) _____ (ABOLISH) helped slaves escape to the North through secret routes. This system was called the Underground Railway. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln won the (10) _____ (ELECT) and became President of the United States. He was (11) _____ (STRONG) against slavery. Many southern states withdrew from the union and formed their own country – the Confederate States of America. It was the beginning of the Civil War, which lasted until 1865. In 1863 Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the Emancipation Proclamation. The northern states won the Civil War and American slaves were free.

AFRICAN AMERICANS

(B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about African Americans. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

There are about 40 million African Americans in the USA, roughly 13 per cent of the population. The majority are (1) _____ (DESCEND) of slaves "imported" from Africa to work on the plantations in the south of the USA. President Lincoln abolished (2) _____ (SLAVE) in 1865 after the Civil War. Many former slaves moved north, east and west to the big cities in search of work, becoming the first blacks to live in urban ghettos. Although government efforts to fight



(3)_____ (SEGREGATE) and prevent (4)_____ (DISCRIMINATE) against blacks were at a standstill for decades, some progress was made in certain areas. It was not until the 1950s and 1960s however, that black leaders like Martin Luther King were able to mobilise large sections of both the black and white population and launch the Civil Rights (5)_____ (MOVE). Thanks to public sympathy for blacks and to non-violent marches and (6)_____ (DEMONSTRATE), laws became necessary. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed, which aimed at (7)_____ (RACE) desegregation by granting blacks (8) _____ (EQUAL) in all political and social fields.

Positive changes of the past decades:

- Race is no longer the issue it was before and during the 1950s and 60s.
- Interracial (9)_____ (MARRY) has gained widespread (10)_____ (ACCEPT).
- A black middle class has emerged, and black millionaires or politicians are no longer (11)_____ (COMMON). In 2008 Barack Obama became the first African American president in America's 200-year history.
- Racism is on the decline. The racial strife of the 60s on one hand and white supremacist groups like the Ku Klux Klan on the other are elements of the past.
- Besides continuing to play a major role in the (12)_____ (ENTERTAIN) sector, African Americans have also come to dominate certain areas of sport, e.g. boxing, basketball, track and field etc...
- As a result of the integration of an (13)_____ (INCREASE) number of middle-class blacks into formerly white (14)_____ (RESIDE) areas, there are now many racially mixed suburban communities. Abraham Lincoln – 16th President of the United States of America
- Segregation no longer exists in public schools and has also (15)_____ (APPEAR) from playgrounds, restaurants and hotels. Blacks enjoy greater racial equality and are confronted with fewer racial barriers than in the past.

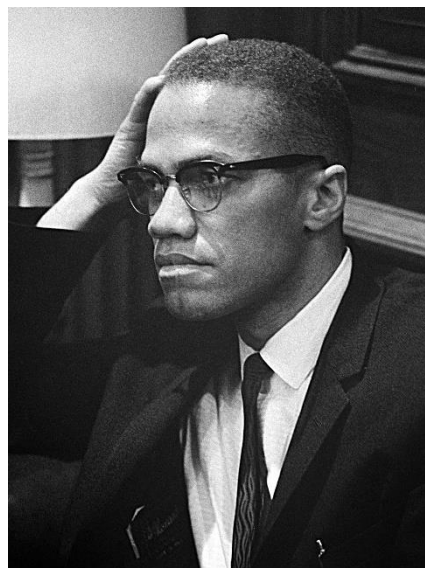
Problems still facing African Americans:

- (16)_____ (HIDE) discrimination of blacks still exists in some fields like housing or law.
- Black and white colleagues who treat each other in a friendly way at work sometimes lead separate social lives at home.
- Despite (17)_____ (IMPROVE) in politics, blacks still remain underrepresented in Congress.
- The most urgent problem is the black underclass. There is now a great (18)_____ (PARITY) in income and social standing between successful middle-class blacks and the underclass. Most of them live in inner-city ghettos, the centres of drug-trafficking and the scene of gang-warfare between rival black or Hispanic groups. Nearly half of these people live below the (19)_____ (POOR) line and are (20)_____ (DEPEND) on welfare, food stamps and Medicaid benefits.
- The (21)_____ (EMPLOY) rate of blacks is above average. About one third of black teenagers drop out of high school. The infant (22)_____ (MORTAL) rate among blacks is double that of whites. Remedies are needed if the underclass is not to become alienated from the rest of American society.

MALCOLM X (B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about Malcolm X.

Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.



Malcolm X was one of the most (1) _____

(INFLUENCE) African American leaders of the civil rights era. He transformed himself from a minor (2) _____ (CRIME) into a powerful defender of the rights of blacks.

Malcolm X was born as Malcolm Little in Omaha, Nebraska. His father was the follower of a black leader who had political and (3) _____ (ECONOMY) ties to Africa. In 1931, Malcolm's father was found dead after being run over by a streetcar. Malcolm

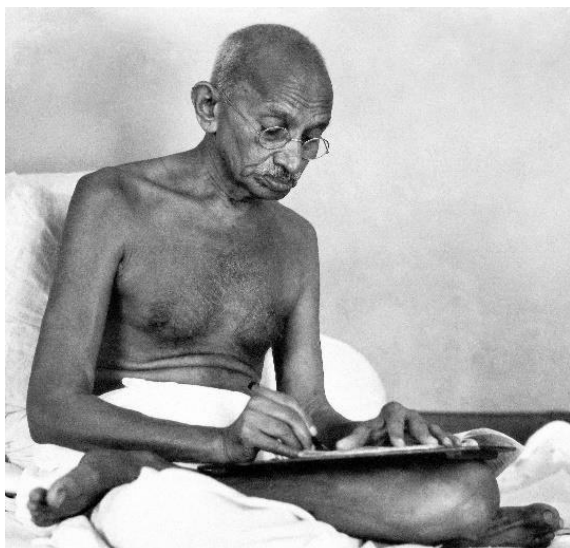
believed white (4) _____ (RACE) were responsible for his father's death. At the age of 12 his mother was transferred to a mental hospital and Malcolm had to spend the rest of his (5) _____ (CHILD) in foster homes. During this period of his youth he became discouraged by racial prejudice (6) _____ (SURROUND) him.

In 1941, Malcolm moved to Boston where he became involved in criminal (7) _____ (ACT). In 1946, he was arrested for (8) _____ (BURGLAR) and sent to prison. There he joined the Nation of Islam, or Black Muslims, an organisation that regarded white people as devils. After being released from prison in 1952, Malcolm adopted X as his last name. The letter stood for the (9) _____ (KNOW) African name of slave ancestors.

Malcolm X quickly became the Nation of Islam's most (10) _____ (EFFECT) speaker. He urged blacks to live separately from whites and to win their (11) _____ (FREE) "by any means necessary." However, as time went on, he became (12) _____ (SATISFY) with the Nation of Islam, in part because the group avoided political activity.

In 1964, Malcolm X broke with the organisation. A short time later, he travelled to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, where he met Muslims of (13) _____ (VARY) ethnic backgrounds. He changed his name once again and came back to the United States to found a new group, the Organization of Afro-American Unity. In the final years of his life Malcolm X took a more moderate view of civil rights issues. He sought (14) _____ (COOPERATE) with Martin Luther King, Jr., and other civil rights activists who favoured non-violent protests. But by this time, some Black Muslims had condemned Malcolm X as a hypocrite and traitor because of his (15) _____ (CRITICIZE) of the group's leader, Elijah Muhammad.

On February 21, 1965, Malcolm X was (16) _____ (FATAL) shot while giving a speech in New York City. Three members of the Nation of Islam were convicted of the crime. Malcolm's views reached many people after his death through the (17) _____ (PUBLISH) of his autobiography.



MAHATMA GANDHI - THE GREAT SOUL

(B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about Mahatma Gandhi. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, known as "Mahatma" (Great Soul), was the leader of the Indian nationalist (1) _____ (MOVE) against British rule. He is regarded as the father of the Indian nation. Gandhi is well-known for his doctrine of nonviolent (2) _____ (RESIST) and civil

(3) _____ (OBEDIENT) in order to reach political and social progress.

Loved and respected by the whole world as one of the great human rights (4) _____ (ACTIVE), he did not really match the hero cliché, because he was thin and poor-looking in his simple white robes. But Gandhi proved that fine clothing and status symbols were not important if you wanted to achieve your goals.

After growing up in western India, 13-year-old Mohandas was married to a 14-year-old girl, Kasturbai Makhanji, in an (5) _____ (ARRANGE) child marriage. This was the tradition that almost all Indian families followed.

After university, he went to London to train as a barrister. In 1893, he accepted a job at an Indian law firm in Durban, South Africa, where he stayed for 20 years. Gandhi was shocked by the (6) _____ (TREAT) of Indian immigrants there. He joined the struggle for basic rights and was (7) _____ (PRISON) several times. In 1906, Gandhi developed his famous philosophy of satyagraha ("devotion to truth"), a new nonviolent way of protesting.

After his return to India in 1915, he became an (8) _____ (INFLUENCE) figure in Indian politics. His program of peaceful non-cooperation with the British included boycotts of British goods and institutions, (9) _____ (LEAD) to the arrests of himself and thousands of co-protesters.

In 1930, Gandhi announced a new campaign of civil disobedience protesting against a government tax on salt. On a "Salt March" to the sea he led thousands of Indians to symbolically make their own salt from seawater. In 1931, Gandhi attended the Round Table Conference in London, as the only (10) _____ (REPRESENT) of the Indian National Congress.

However, in 1934, he resigned from the party and was (11) _____ (SUCCEED) by Jawaharlal Nehru. In 1945, the British government began negotiations that culminated in the Partition Plan of June 1947. Riots and violence evolved in the months before and after (13) _____ (DEPEND). Gandhi was opposed to Partition and did not join the (14) _____ (CELEBRATE). Instead, he fasted in Calcutta and Delhi in an attempt to cool down people's heated emotions. On 30 January 1948, a Hindu fanatic who opposed his program of (15) _____ (TOLERANT) assassinated Gandhi in Delhi.

AUSTRALIA'S STOLEN GENERATION

(B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about the fate of Australia's aboriginal children in the past. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.



Between 1910 and 1970 the Australian (1) _____ (GOVERN) took 100,000 Aboriginal children away from their homes. These children, known as the Stolen Generation, were often under five years of age. They were taken away from their families because Australian authorities did not believe in the future of the native (2) _____ (INHABIT). They thought it would be better to bring them to white families.

Many methods were used to separate Aboriginal babies and children from their families. Government (3) _____ (OFFICE) made mothers sign documents stating that their children were taking part in a (4) _____ (VACCINATE) programme set up by the state.

Others were brought to hospitals and never seen by their families again. In most cases (5) _____ (WEALTH) white families were given (6) _____ (ADD) money to bring them up. Some went to orphanages or church missions.

In 1995 an (7) _____ (INVESTIGATE) was started to bring more (8) _____ (TRUE) to the controversial issue. The government however did not apologize to the victims. Prime Minister Kevin Rudd was the first Australian (9) _____ (POLITICS) to make a formal (10) _____ (APOLOGIZE) to the Aborigines in 2008. However, he also said that the government would not give any money to the victims. He claimed that it was in the interests of the Australian government to raise the children in the best way possible.

Up to now only one member of Australia's Stolen Generation has received money from the government. Bruce Trevorrow was taken to hospital on Christmas Day in 1957. His father never saw him again and the government sent him to a white foster family. He came back to his mother when he was ten years old. In his later life he suffered from depression and alcohol (11) _____ (USE). In 1998 he went to court and was (12) _____ (SUCCEED) in getting about 500,000 dollars from the Australian government as a form of (13) _____ (COMPENSATE).

There are many others in Australia who have suffered the same fate. Organizations are being set up to work for the rights of the Aborigines and to (14) _____ (SURE) that nothing like this ever happens again.



TURKEY ALLOWS SCHOOLS TO TEACH KURDISH

(B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about the Kurdish language. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

Turkey's government is letting some schools teach Kurdish. Only two decades ago speaking Kurdish in public was a crime, but now the government is easing its (1) _____ (RESTRICT) on the language of the Kurds. The Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan has stated that this is a (2) _____ (HISTORY) step for Turkey's largest minority group. The Kurds form about 20% of the country's population, mainly in the south-eastern part of the country. But many have gone to Istanbul and other cities in search of (3)° _____ (EMPLOY) and a better life.

Kurds have been fighting for more rights and a certain degree of autonomy in Turkey. In the last decades thousands of people have been killed in (4)° _____ (HOSTILE) between the Turkish government and the Kurdish rebel group PKK.

For a long time Turkey has outlawed Kurdish because government (5) _____ (OFFICE) are afraid that it would separate the country and (6) _____ (STRONG) the PKK. In the latest statement Erdogan said that if a school has enough students who want to take Kurdish as an (7)° _____ (ELECT) subject a school is allowed to offer lessons. The Turkish government has found out that a (8) _____ (SOLVE) to the Kurdish problem cannot be achieved through violence alone. Kurdish language and culture is spreading (9) _____ (INCREASE) in Turkey, Iraq and Syria.

For Kurdish (10) _____ (ACTIVE) the proposed measures do not go far enough. They demand the right to educate students in Kurdish in all subjects. The European Union has (11)° _____ (REPEAT) put (12) _____ (PRESS) on Turkey to pass better laws for Kurdish citizens. It says that if Turkey wants to become a full member of the EU minority rights must be granted.

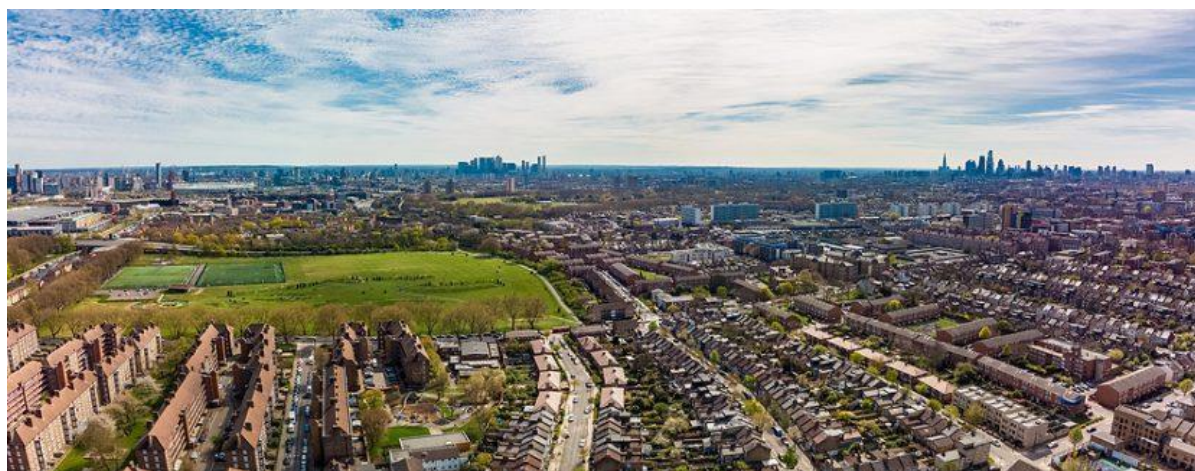


LIVING IN THE SUBURBS OF LONDON

(B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about life in the suburbs. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

We live in a new (1) _____ (RESIDENT) area in the suburbs of London. It is a quiet (2) _____ (NEIGHBOUR), which is a great change after living in one of the (3) _____ (NOISE) parts of London for years. The house is set in beautiful (4) _____ (SURROUND), but there is one major (5) _____ (ENVIRONMENT) problem: a chemical factory a few miles away in the (6) _____ (INDUSTRY) zone. (7) _____ (FORTUNATE), the waste from the factory has been causing serious (8) _____ (POLLUTE) of the atmosphere and the Thames River. Another (9) _____ (ADVANTAGE) is the night life, which doesn't exist. If you want any (10) _____ (ENTERTAIN) you have to drive into (11) _____ (CENTRE) London, where you have the (12) _____ (DIFFICULT) of finding a (13) _____ (SUIT) parking space. (14) _____ (LUCK), it is only a five-minute walk to the nearest (15) _____ (GROUND) station, which then takes me directly to Oxford Circus.



MODERN MEDICINE (B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about modern medicine. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Thanks to modern medicine there are many new (1) _____ (TREAT) for diseases which, in the past, were (2) _____ (CURE). Many childhood (3) _____ (ILL), for example, have disappeared. This is due to the use of vaccinations. (4) _____ (MEDICINE) advances have also changed the way surgical operations are performed. These are less (5) _____ (PAIN) for the patient than they used to be. But (6) _____ (FORTUNATE), in Third World countries, a high number of (8) _____ (INFECTION) diseases are still common because of overpopulation and poor (9) _____ (LIFE) conditions. Malnutrition, which is caused by (10) _____ (SUFFICIENT) food, is one of the many problems which can (11) _____ (THREAT) children's lives in these countries. With today's technology, there is no reason that a (12) _____ (SOLVE) to these problems should be beyond our (13) _____ (CAPABLE).

OUR CHANGING WAY OF LIFE (B1 -from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about changing lifestyles. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Change happens (1) _____ (CONSTANT) as the last 50 years have proved. Some changes, such as air travel, the Internet and mobile phones, provide ease and (2) _____ (CONVENIENT). Others, like access to education, have had a deeper impact.

Nothing has had a bigger influence on our lives than recent changes in education. Fifty years ago, education was considered by some an (3) _____ (NECESSARY) luxury. Nowadays, however, education isn't just a privilege for the (4) _____ (CHOOSE) few. Young men and women from all areas of life are becoming (5) _____ (PROFESSION) and improving their quality of life. This will be (6) _____ (BENEFIT) to future generations because a better-educated society is a fairer and more skilled one.

(7) _____ (IRONY), however, the change from rural to urban living that drove people to cities in search of better opportunities has led to several modern-day problems. City dwellers have become less (8) _____ (HEALTH). They no longer eat fresh farm food, and instead, prefer ready meals and fast food. Urban (9) _____ (RESIDE) no longer exercise by working the land. They use their cars instead of walking. Even though we are so (10) _____ (TECHNOLOGY) advanced, we are also (11) _____ (FOOL). We destroy our forests, build more cars and roads, and eat rubbish. (12) _____ (ENVIRONMENT) will all tell you that the future looks bleak. More change is on the way and, unless we change the way we think, the next fifty years will be very difficult.

FACIAL EXPRESSIONS (B2 from

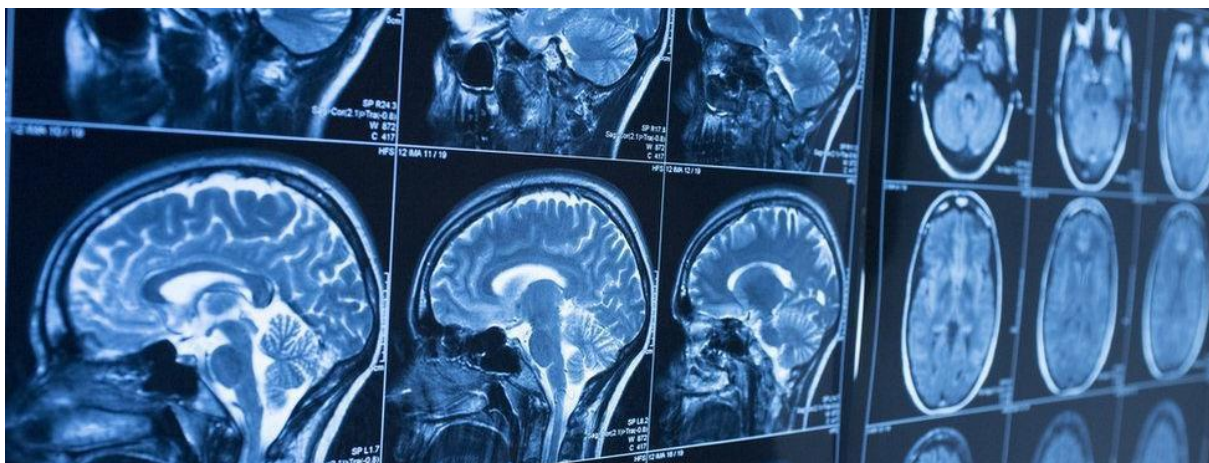
<https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about facial expressions. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Body language is a very (1) _____ (EFFECT) form of communication. Some (2) _____ (FACE) expressions, in particular, can be understood all

around the world. If we find something (3) _____ (DISGUST), for example, we wrinkle up our noses. Anyone watching (4) _____ (IMMEDIATE) knows how we feel. All people smile, and a smile is likely to get a positive (5) _____ (REACT). It can, however, be obvious when you don't mean it. When you (6) _____ (GENUINE) smile, muscles around your eyes automatically contract, but these muscles are difficult to control (7) _____ (CONCIOUS). An authentic smile fades quickly, too, while an artificial smile will (8) _____ (USUAL) last longer. The (9) _____ (EXPRESS) we make when we are angry, sad and scared are also common to most cultures. Despite all the (10) _____ (DIFFER) languages spoken in the world, we can still communicate using this (11) _____ (UNIVERSE) language of facial expressions. However, you sometimes need to be (12) _____ (CARE). Certain gestures can vary, even within a single country. For example, (13) _____ (SOUTH) Italians gesturing "yes" tilt their heads forward, never back, whereas people in the north nod by (14) _____ (TILT) the head backwards and forwards. Sometimes, this can be very (15) _____ (CONFUSE).





BRAIN DISORDERS (B2 - from www.english-practice.at)

Read the text about brain disorders. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Injuries, (1) _____ (ILL) and diseases that you may inherit from your parents or grandparents can damage your brain. Disorders that destroy brain cells are very serious because the body cannot (2)° _____ (PLACE) lost cells.

A stroke occurs when the brain cells do not get enough oxygen, which is transported throughout your body by blood. If this happens the brain can no longer work in the (3)° _____ (DAMAGE) area. Many stroke victims are not able to use a certain side of their body and, very often, they lose the (4) _____ (ABLE) to speak (5) _____ (CLEAR). Strokes are often caused by high blood pressure or when arteries become harder. Some stroke victims die, others recover (6) _____ (PART).

Brain tumours are caused by the rapid (7) _____ (GROW) of cells. Such fast-growing cells destroy healthy ones. As they grow, they create pressure and may damage other areas of the brain. Sometimes tumours can be (8) _____ (MOVE) by operations or with drugs.

Many diseases that are caused by bacteria or viruses can also do damage to the human brain. One of the most common illnesses is meningitis, a disease that affects the membranes that cover the brain and the (9)° _____ (SPINE) cord.

Sometimes the brain of an (10) _____ (BORN) baby does not develop the way it should. In Down's syndrome there is an extra chromosome that causes mental disorder. In other cases, (11) _____ (GENE) errors cause brain damage in later life. Huntington's disease, for example, occurs mostly during middle age. It leads to jerky (12) _____ (MOVE) of the body.

Alzheimer's disease often occurs after the age of 60. Many victims suffer from a (13) _____ (LOSE) of memory and they often cannot care for themselves.

Today, modern medicine has ways and methods of looking into the human brain. The EEG (electroencephalogram) records the (14) _____ (ACT) in the brain. Computed tomography makes pictures by sending many X-rays through the brain. (15)° _____ (MAGNET) resonance imaging (MRI) uses (16) _____ (POWER) magnets to show how atoms in your brain change.

STAYING HEALTHY (B1 - from <http://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about staying healthy. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

In today's hectic world people are always searching for more ways of keeping fit and (1) _____ (HEALTH).

Running is an excellent exercise for achieving this goal. Before you start, however, you should warm up and concentrate on slow (2) _____ (MOVE) that make all your muscles work. But be careful! If you stretch when your muscles are cold, you might actually risk an (3) _____ (INJURE).

Always wear (4) _____ (COMFORT) clothing and make sure your (5) _____ (TRAIN) are in good shape. Wear good shoes that will put less

(6) _____ (PRESS) on your knees.

Staying healthy also requires enough sleep. It's (7) _____ (OCCASION) OK to go to bed late, but if you cut down on your sleep (8) _____ (REGULAR) it will have a bad effect on your overall health. It will also affect your (9) _____ (APPEAR). Lack of sleep can cause acne or dry skin. Stay active during the day. If you don't get enough exercise during the day, you may end up (10) _____ (SLEEP) all night.

Standing, sitting and walking badly can make you look (11) _____ (HEAVY) than you really are. Stand in front of the mirror with your feet apart. (12) _____ (STRAIGHT) out your legs and pull in your stomach. Check that your ears, shoulders, hips and knees are in line with each other. You should be feeling and looking better already!

Most of us live in cities with a high (13) _____ (POLLUTE) level. If we got more fresh air, we would look healthier and more (14) _____ (ATTRACT). A quick walk is one of the best things you can do for your (15) _____ (CIRCULATE) and looks. Walking slowly is

(16) _____ (USE) but a quick pace gets more oxygen into your lungs. So don't just go for a pleasant walk, try and find a green area and get (17) _____ (MOVE).

Many young people feel (18) _____ (GUILT) about eating too many chocolates and sweets, and some even admit an (19) _____ (ADDICT) to it. However, there is no

(20) _____ (PROVE) to support this. But chocolate does contain a lot of fat, and addicts would do better to eat less. If your diet is balanced, you need not feel guilty: eating chocolate (21) _____ (MODERATE) is fine but don't eat it instead of a proper meal.



CAFFEINE - GOOD OR BAD (B2 from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

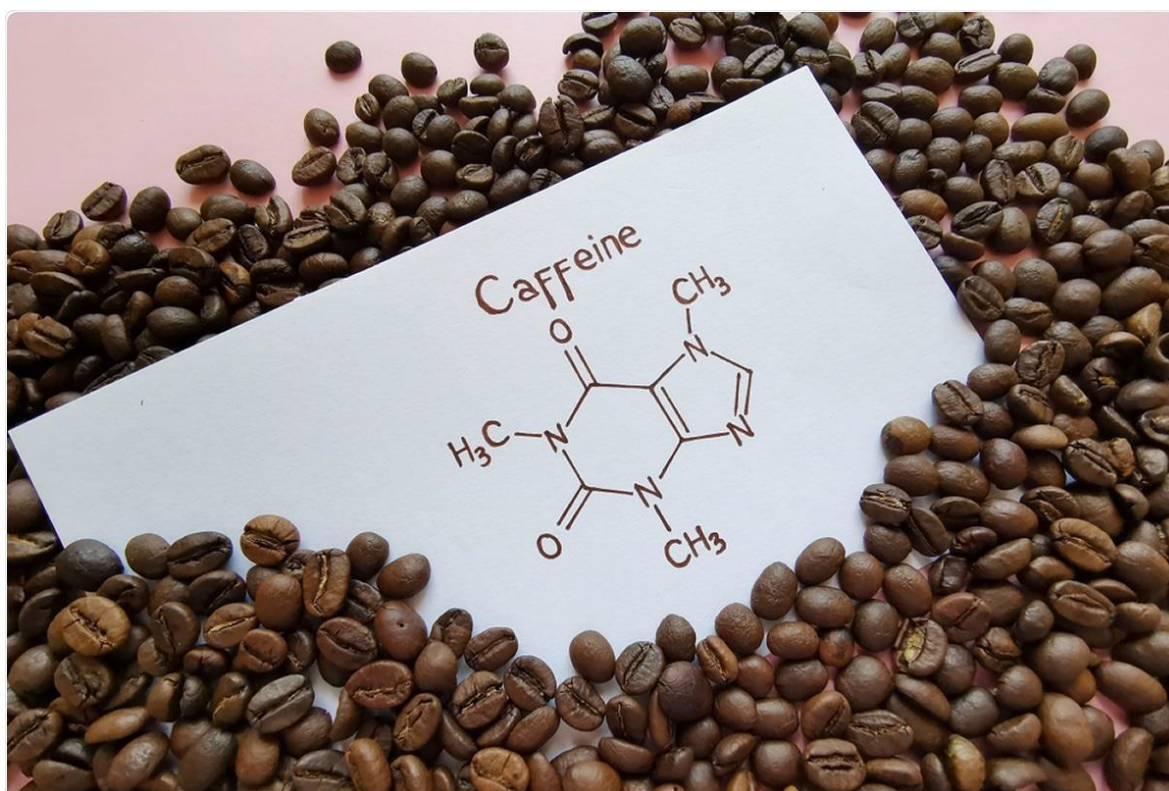
Read the text about caffeine. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Three or four cups of coffee a day may not sound (1) _____ (EXCESS) , yet some of the minor symptoms many of us experience (like headaches , indigestion or high blood (2) _____ (PRESS) may be related to caffeine (3) _____ (TAKE)). A cup of real coffee contains about 100 mg of caffeine. It stimulates the (4) _____ (NERVE) system, heart and kidneys. Heavy coffee (5) _____ (CONSUME) is likely to produce a general (6) _____ (FEEL) of anxiety.

The effects that caffeine has on the human body depends to some extent on personality and (7) _____ (PSYCHOLOGY) factors. People, for example, who take tranquillizers are often (8) _____ (SENSE) to caffeine. Drinking more coffee only makes their symptoms worse.

The long-term dangers of caffeine - such as cancer and heart disease - have been the subject of much debate , but a recent study has found no significant association between coffee consumption and any major cause of (9) _____ (DEAD).

However, it might be worthwhile, trying to find out if caffeine is responsible for minor (10) _____ (ILL) by gradually (11) _____ (REDUCE) the coffee intake. Switching to tea does not help much because tea also contains caffeine. The same applies to cocoa and cola drinks. (12) _____ (CAFFEIN) coffee is not the answer either because it tends to have a greater effect on your stomach, causing (14) _____ (DIGEST) and diarrhoea. (15) _____ (HERB) teas, which contain low levels of caffeine, fruit juices and plenty of water are the best substitutes. Also watch out for caffeine in painkillers and in cold remedies; you could end up ingesting several hundred milligrams of caffeine a day without even (16) _____ (REALISE) it.



AN UNUSUAL PARK (B2 from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about an unusual park. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Parks in large cities are (1) _____ (USUAL) thought of as refuges, as islands of green in the middle of a concrete desert. But High Line Park in the (2) _____ (NEIGHBOUR) of Chelsea in New York looks on first (3) _____ (SEE) like something that city parks were created to get away from. It's an (4) _____ (ATTRACT) steel structure supporting an (5) _____ (ELEVATE) rail line that once brought freight cars into the city's factories.

Now the structure has been turned into an (6) _____ (INNOVATE) and inviting public park. Walking on the High Line is (7) _____ (LIKE) any other experience in New York. You can sit surrounded by (8) _____ (CARE) tended plants taking (9) _____ (ENJOY) from the views, or you can walk the line as it crosses between old buildings and past (10) _____ (STRIKE) new ones. I have walked the High Line many times and the (11) _____ (REMARK) thing is that every time you walk you experience new and (12) _____ (DIFFER) things.



KEEP DUBURN CLEAN (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about keeping Duburn clean. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

The local (1) _____ (RESIDE) of the rural village of Dunburn which has a (2) _____ (POPULATE) of just 1,500 people, are protesting against a plan to turn this (3) _____ (BEAUTY) location into an (4) _____ (INDUSTRY) zone. The local council recently made an (5) _____ (ANNOUNCE) saying that an area outside the village had been sold and that in the near future the (6) _____ (CONSTRUCT) of new factories would start. The villagers are very (7) _____ (WORRY) that these factories will spoil the scenery. They are also concerned that they will threaten the local animal life. They say it was (8) _____ (RESPONSIBLE) of the council to make this (9) _____ (DECIDE) without asking the local people for their opinion.

SAVING THE WORLD

(B2 from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about saving the world. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.



It is no (1) _____ (EXAGGERATE) to say that the world has become a global village. Modern methods of (2) _____ (COMMUNICATE) have made the world much smaller and the problems we face, such as (3) _____ (POLLUTE) are not restricted to one country. The (4) _____ (DESTROY) of the rainforests in Brazil is everyone's problem and the (5) _____ (STARVE) which is common in many African countries is a challenge for Europe too. The (6) _____ (EXTINCT) of rare species is a tragedy for the planet as a whole and the (7) _____ (EXHAUST) of oil supplies will shake the (8) _____ (FOUND) of the world's economy. WHAT

The (9) _____ (PROTECT) of the environment is the (10) _____ (RESPONSIBLE) of all nations, rich and poor. However, uncontrolled economic (11) _____ (COMPETE) between strong and weak nations leads to the (12) _____ (CREATE) of greater (13) _____ (EQUAL) between the rich and poor nations of the world.

GOING GREEN (B2 - from <http://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about going green. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

There is an (1) _____ (ARGUE) that (2) _____ (RECYCLE) may have some unforeseen negative effects. Of course, it would be a major (3) _____ (ACHIEVE) if we were able to increase (4) _____ (AWARE) to the threat of the environment caused by (5) _____ (POLLUTE) and the (6) _____ (BURN) of fossil fuels. However, if the public's only (7) _____ (INVOLVE) in ecological issues is taking their newspapers and bottles to a recycling point, we may only be creating the (8) _____ (APPEAR) of (9) _____ (IMPROVE).

If they have to drive any (10) _____ (DISTANT) to the recycling point, for example, it might mean the (11) _____ (CONSUME) of more energy than is saved. In addition, if people feel that they are making their (12) _____ (CONTRIBUTE) to the environment, they might not put so much (13) _____ (PRESS) on large _____ (ORGANISE) to encourage the (14) _____ (DEVELOP) of safer, less damaging forms of (15) _____ (PRODUCE).

SHOULD WE STOP FLYING ON HOLIDAY? (B1 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about flying. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

One of the problems with comparing the (1) _____ (CONTRIBUTE) of different forms of transport is that they all take different routes. We looked at a hypothetical journey from London to Naples in Italy and calculated the carbon (2) _____ (EMIT) released into the atmosphere by making the journey by air, land and sea. We also considered some more (3) _____ (USUAL) options. Would travelling by horse actually be carbon neutral, for example? A horse emits about 18 kg of methane a year. This is equivalent to 378 carbon units because methane is 21 times more (4) _____ (POWER) a greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. We can calculate the total contribution by (5) _____ (WORK) out the number of days it would take to make this journey and (6) _____ (MULTIPLY) this by the methane emitted each day. Going on holiday by horse may appeal to cowboys, but our trip to Italy would take two months each way. (7) _____ (SURPRISE), the car is the next best (8) _____ (CHOOSE), assuming there are three people (9) _____ (SHARE) it. But for a single trip the train would be the (10) _____ (GREEN) option.

WORLD'S CORAL REEFS IN DANGER (B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about coral reefs. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

A recent study shows that the world's coral reefs have been showing signs of strong bleaching due to global (1) _____ (WARM). In the 1980s bleaching was a rare (2) _____ (OCCUR) which came about every 25 years. Now the rate has risen to about once every five years. (3) _____ (ENVIRONMENT) predict that by 2050 bleaching will happen every year or two. Bleaching is caused when warm water breaks down the algae inside the reefs. They provide food for the corals and keep them (4) _____ (HEALTH). When algae fall off, corals suffer a (5) _____ (LOSE) of colour and can die within a short period of time. Even if the water (6) _____ (SURROUND) the reefs gets colder again it may take years for the damaged reefs to recover (7) _____ (COMPLETE). While bleaching is especially a problem in the waters of the Caribbean Sea and Western Atlantic, reefs around Australia and South Africa have hardly been hit. In (8) _____ (ADD) to the warming temperatures of the oceans, coral reefs are also (9) _____ (DANGER) by (10) _____ (POLLUTE) and overfishing. Coral reefs are an important ecosystem. They are home to 25% of all marine species and provide a habitat for (11) _____ (COUNT) types of fish. Reefs protect (12) _____ (COAST) regions from flooding and tidal waves. Coral reefs are also tourist (13) _____ (ATTRACT) that lure millions of people every year. The tourist industry around the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, for example, is worth about 5 billion dollars a year.

IVORY (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about ivory. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Ivory is a smooth material that can be found in the tusks of mammals. Elephants, walruses, hippos and whales are the primary sources of ivory. Because it is so (1) _____(VALUE) and expensive, ivory has been traded around the world for centuries.

Egyptian sculptors carved ivory objects for their pharaoh. Ancient Greeks and Romans used ivory to create art, (2) _____(RELIGION) objects and (3) _____(JEWEL). Even large statues were made of ivory. The ancient Chinese got ivory from (4) _____(TRADE) who brought it from India and Southeast Asia. For many centuries it was used as a currency.

At first, people used ivory from Asian elephants but then saw that the ivory of African elephants could be carved more (5) _____(EASY). Merchants started moving in on Africa and the ivory trade started to boom. Before the (6) _____(INVENT) of plastic, ivory was used to make objects of everyday life, like knife handles, piano keys, combs and billiard balls.

The best-known form of ivory is in an elephant's tusks. Such a tusk can grow to a (7) _____(LONG) of over 3 metres and weigh up to a hundred kilograms. The outside of a tusk is often dark, whereas the inside is white or cream-coloured. Ivory is a hard material that can be formed into (8) _____(VARY) shapes. In many countries, handicrafts and souvenirs are made from ivory.

Ivory is also preserved in the tundra of Siberia, northern Canada and other (9) _____(POLE) regions where prehistoric mammoths roamed the land thousands of years ago. Some of the tusks are larger than the tusks of mammals that exist today. However, such fossil ivory is harder to carve.

Today, trading ivory from elephants and other (10) _____(DANGER) animals is (11) _____(LEGAL). During the 20th century, large parts of the elephant population were reduced because of the ivory trade. The poached ivory is smuggled out of the country and (12) _____(SELL) at a very high price.

Since the end of the 20th century (13) _____(GOVERN) of African and Asian countries have focused on (14) _____(CAPTURE) poachers and clamping down on criminal trading rings. Tons of ivory are seized by authorities every year. In the last few years, these actions have (15) _____(STABLE) the elephant population. Some countries have put elephants into reserves, where they can be (16) _____(CLOSE) monitored.



HAWAII AND THE NIGHT SKY (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

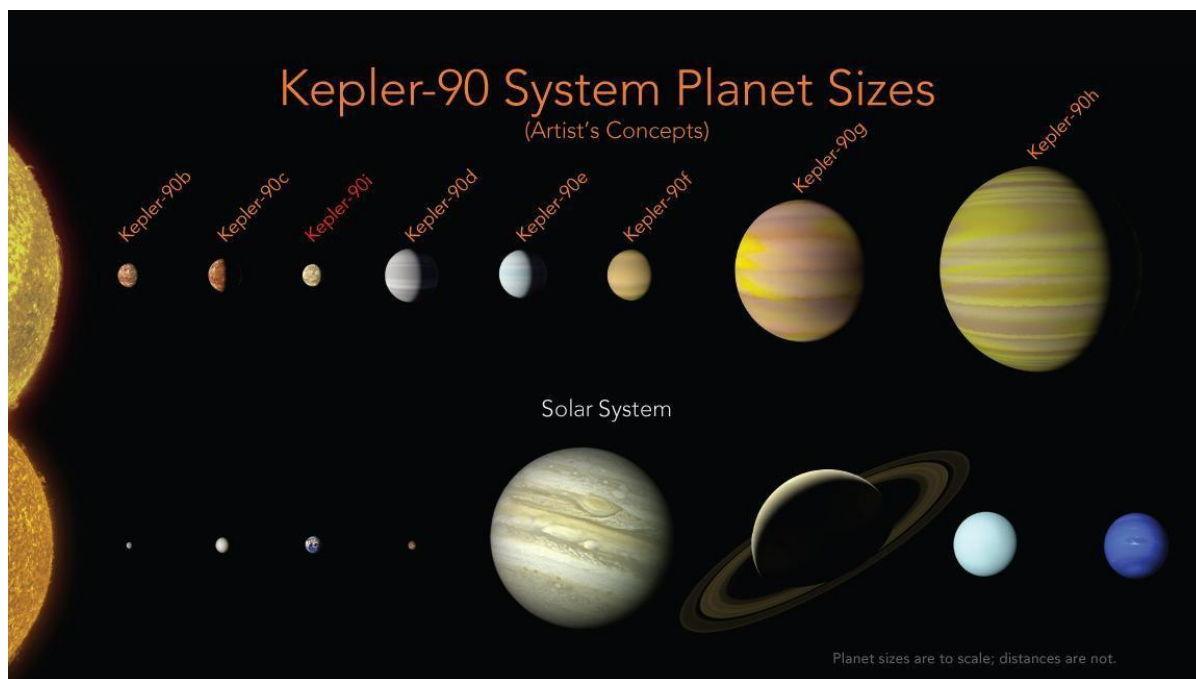
Read the text about astronomy in Hawaii. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.

Hawaii is one of the most (1) _____ (FASCINATE) places in the world to get a clear view of the night sky. This is because of the island's (2) _____ (GEOGRAPHY) setting. Because it is a (3) _____ (MOUNTAIN) area in the middle of the ocean, Hawaii is much less affected by light (4) _____ (POLLUTE) than other parts of the world. (5) _____ (FORTUNE), tourists are allowed to go to the top of the volcano, known as Mauna Kea, where the view is even more (6) _____ (IMPRESS). The volcano rises to a (7) _____ (HIGH) of over 4000 metres and gives visitors an (8) _____ (INTERRUPT) view of the night sky. It is also the (9) _____ (LOCATE) for the world's most (10) _____ (POWER) telescopes. The telescopes at WM Keck Observatory have been credited with the (11) _____ (DISCOVER) of about 40 new planets beyond our solar system. By proving the (12) _____ (EXIST) of these planets, (13) _____ (ASTRONOMY) have increased the (14) _____ (PROBABLE) that some day an inhabited world like our own may be found.

VOYAGER 2 LEAVES THE SOLAR SYSTEM (B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about Voyager 2 leaving the solar system. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Voyager 2 has become the second man-made object to pass the boundary of the solar system and enter interstellar space. It is (1) _____ (CURRENT) 18 billion km from earth. Its sister ship, Voyager 1 reached the edge of our (2) _____ (PLANET) system in 2012. According to NASA (3) _____ (SCIENCE), the probe is (4) _____ (OPERATION) for five to ten more years. It is so far away from earth that commands take about 16 hours to reach it. Voyager 2 has entered the heliopause, an area where hot solar winds are not (5) _____ (EXIST) anymore and the sun's (6) _____ (MAGNET) field ends. Interstellar space is the vast (7) _____ (EMPTY) between star systems. The spacecraft has better (8) _____ (EQUIP) on board than its predecessor, Voyager 1. It has instruments to measure speed, (9) _____ (DENSE) and temperature of solar winds. Voyager 1 stopped sending back this data decades ago. Voyager 2 also sends other (10) _____ (USE) information back to (11) _____ (RESEARCH) on earth. The Voyager missions, which were launched in the 1970s, have become a great (12) _____ (SUCCEED) for NASA. Both craft have travelled well beyond their (13) _____ (PROJECT) destinations. The two spacecraft were (14) _____ (ORIGIN) created to study Jupiter and Saturn more closely. Later, it turned out that Uranus and Neptune could also be explored before the probes left the solar system. Even though their power sources will (15) _____ (EVENTUAL) stop, the Voyager probes will continue to move on to places no man-made object have gone before.



NASA DISCOVERS NEW STAR SYSTEM (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about the discovery of a star system. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

NASA has announced the (1) _____ (DISCOVER) of the eighth planet of a star system, similar to our solar system. The star, Kepler-90 is over 2,500 light years away and larger and hotter than our sun. It is the first star (2) _____ (KNOW) to have as many planets as our solar system.

The Kepler-90 star system is much more compact than our solar system. The outermost planet orbits the star at about the same (3) _____ (DISTANT) as the earth orbits the sun. Its inner planets are small and (4) _____ (ROCK) while the outer ones are larger and made up of gas.

The (5) _____ (NEW) discovered planet, Kepler-90i, is the third celestial object in the star system. It is probably similar to our earth, but because of its (6) _____ (CLOSE) to its home star has an average surface temperature of about 400° C. It moves around the star once every 14.4 days.

The findings were made (7) _____ (BASE) on data provided by the Kepler Space Telescope. Launched in March 2009, the telescope has (8) _____ (CONSTANT) been scanning certain sections of the universe in search of new stars and (9) _____ (PLANET) systems. Up to now, over 2,000 new worlds have been discovered.

To help analyse the data, NASA has been relying on artificial (10) _____ (INTELLIGENT) software supplied by Google. This software examines weak signals of light when objects pass in front of a star. (11) _____ (EXPECT) at NASA are up as this new method of (12) _____ (EXAMINE) data is expected to reveal even more new planets in the future.

THE RISE OF CARS (B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about the rise of cars. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

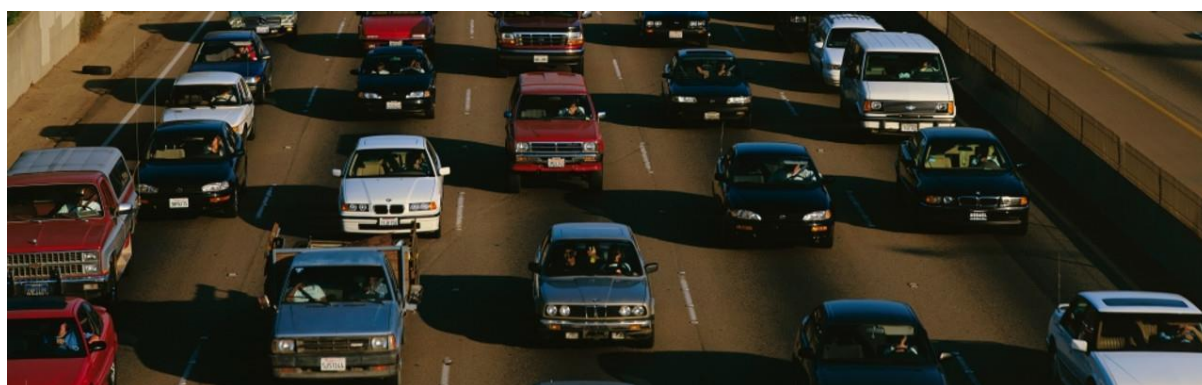
Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, (1) _____ (EVER) we want to go. They have also brought us (2) _____ (DEPEND). We don't have to make compromises or take into (3) _____ (CONSIDER) where other people want to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised transport (4) _____ (SOLVE) that's always available. But they have also changed the world we live in (5) _____ (DRAMATIC).

If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, you would probably think of traffic jams and the (6) _____ (DIFFICULT) of getting around in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think about (7) _____ (POLLUTE) and how (8) _____ (POISON) fumes destroy buildings and roads. But you might not think about any of these things at all.

People buy more and more cars while roads keep getting (9) _____ (WIDE) to cope with the (10) _____ (INCREASE) amount of traffic. Cars are everywhere. They invade (11) _____ (FORMER) green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds or trees that used to line the roads. (12) _____ (PAVE) and streets become thin strips along the front of buildings, further narrowed by (13) _____ (PARK) cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space.

We all enjoy the facilities that shopping malls and (14) _____ (ENTERTAIN) complexes bring us, because we can use our cars to get there. They are efficient, (15) _____ (CONVENIENCE) and fast. At the same time, we are (16) _____ (SAD) by the (17) _____ (LOSE) of our local grocery stores, as well as beautiful houses and community centres. What we must realise is that these changes go hand in hand, and we are to blame.

Preferring our (18) _____ (FREE) to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, do our shopping, or to go out to the theatre. Many people would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive, we have to park too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars (19) _____ (WAIT) for hours for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast (20) _____ (GRASS) meadow now becomes a small muddy field, crisscrossed by tire tracks of several vehicles. Cars are changing the (21) _____ (SCAPE). It will never be like it used to be again.



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS (B1 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about consumer rights. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

If you are a regular (1) _____ (SHOP), you ought to make sure you know your (2) _____ (CONSUME) rights. For example, did you know that TV, radio and newspaper (3) _____ (ADVERTISE) have to tell the truth? If they say something about a (4) _____ (PRODUCE) that isn't true, they can be taken to court. Also, if you order something and you are promised (5) _____ (DELIVER) before a certain date, you should get some money back if it doesn't arrive in time. The general rule is: don't be afraid to make a (6) _____ (COMPLAIN). And if a shop (7) _____ (ASSIST) is (8) _____ (HELPFUL) or rude, always insist on speaking to the (9) _____ (MANAGE). The shop certainly doesn't want to lose one of its (10) _____ (CUSTOM). Now that more and more people are buying things online, shops have to do more for the (11) _____ (HAPPY) of the buyers.

WHEN SHOPPING GETS TOO EXPENSIVE (B2 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about shopaholism. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Shopping is one of the most popular spare time (1) _____ (ACTIVE). Magazines are full of pictures of celebrities (2) _____ (LEAVE) exclusive boutiques, with armfuls of bags bearing distinctive designer logos. Millions of us head off at the weekend to shopping malls near city centres. For the (3) _____ (MAJOR) of shoppers, the biggest problems are finding somewhere to park or getting information from (4) _____ (HELP) shop assistants.

But for some, the love of shopping can lead to more serious problems. An estimated one in every five people is (5) _____ (ABLE) to keep their spending habits under control. Teenagers are twice as likely as adults to become compulsive shoppers.

Experts who specialize in peoples' shopping habits view it as an (6) _____ (ADDICT). However, they point out two important differences between shopaholism and other types of addictive (7) _____ (BEHAVE). Firstly, it is not taken (8) _____ (SERIOUS) by society, even though it can happen to anyone from any social background. Increasing numbers of men are seen going on uncontrollable shopping sprees, although, when asked, they refer to themselves as "collectors" rather than shopaholics. The second is that, unlike drugs, alcohol or gambling, shopping is socially (9) _____ (ACCEPT) and therefore easily available. We are constantly bombarded with advertisements (10) _____ (PERSUADE) us to buy items we really don't need.

Doctors in the United States have prescribed anti-depressants to shopaholics who cannot stop themselves spending, despite already having enormous debts. In the UK (11) _____ (MEDICINE) experts prefer to send such people to places where they are taught money (12) _____ (MANAGE).

However, there is one glimmer of light on the horizon: doctors believe that while Internet shopping is on the rise, it won't make the problem worse. Shopping addicts need the buzz of the shopping centre to satisfy their wishes. That may explain why we never see pictures of celebrities logging onto Amazon or eBay.

SIMILAR SISTERS (B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about three sisters. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Although my two sisters have a (1) _____ (DIFFER) mother, we are definitely (2) _____ (LIKE). This is not just a matter of (3) _____ (APPEAR) though we are small with curly hair and a (4) _____ (TEND) to overeat and put on weight. The (5) _____ (RESEMBLE) goes much further than that. Throughout our (6) _____ (CHILD) we were brought up to be very adaptable and our (7) _____ (ABLE) to accept change is another characteristic we share. Another would be (8) _____ (SHY). We all hate parties where you have to walk into a (9) _____ (ROOM) of strange faces. We are all interested in wearing (10) _____ (FASHION) clothes and we often share our clothes. (11) _____ (FORTUNE), this causes arguments. We really should come to some (12) _____ (AGREE) about who can borrow what from whom.

SAFE CAMPING (B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about safe camping. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Use the words in brackets to form a new word that fits into each space.

Camping has become an (1) _____ (INCREASE) popular outdoor activity. However, there are some (2) _____ (SAFE) precautions you must take when camping outdoors.

A campfire is one of the many (3) _____ (ENJOY) parts of a camping experience, but you should do it right. Never leave your fire (4) _____ (ATTEND). Make sure that you always have water nearby so that you can put out the fire if it gets out of control.

Safe drinking water is also essential when staying outdoors. Public campgrounds usually provide good water but if you camp in the (5) _____ (WILD) make sure you have fresh and clean water supplies with you. You can also buy tablets that (6) _____ (PURE) water.

If you go hiking on your camping trip be aware of other dangers. Don't touch (7) _____ (DEAD) plants like poison oak or poison ivy.

If you get caught in a (8) _____ (THUNDER) look for shelter. If you can't find a house or another building sit under trees in a forest. Avoid tall trees that stand alone in open areas. Get out of the water if you are swimming.

Before your (9) _____ (DEPART) tell someone where you are going and when you will probably be back. If you have never been to a place before don't go there alone. Stay calm and remain in one place in case you lose your (10) _____ (DIRECT) and wait until help arrives. Carry matches with you to light a fire and keep warm. Cell phones are not (11) _____ (RELY) in remote areas. Chances are that you won't have a good (12) _____ (RECEIVE).

Clean up your campsite when you leave. Fill all the holes that you have dug. Save your waste until you can put it in waste bins.

THE EIFFEL TOWER (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about the Eiffel Tower. Fill the gaps with nouns you form by adding suffixes to the words in brackets.



One of the most famous (1) _____ (CONSTRUCT) in the world must be the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It was built between 1887 and 1889 by Gustav Eiffel, whose design was the (2) _____ (WIN) entry in a (3) _____ (COMPETE) for a new monument for the Paris (4) _____ (EXHIBIT) held in 1889. The huge iron tower was an (5) _____ (AMBITION) idea for its time and it was the (6) _____ (TALL) building in the world until the 1930s. It is (7) _____ (CENTRAL) situated in an area called Champs-de-Mars, and you get an amazing view of the (8) _____ (SURROUND) city from the top. (9) _____ (SURPRISE), not everyone is impressed by the Eiffel Tower, and it has received a lot of (10) _____ (CRITIC) from many Parisians who think it is ugly and (11) _____ (ATTRACT). But for the thousands of tourists who visit Paris every year, its (12) _____ (POPULAR) will always remain assured.

PYTHAGORAS (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about Pythagoras. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.



Pythagoras was a (1) _____ (PHILOSOPHY) born on the Aegean island of Samos. He is known as a great (2) _____ (MATHEMATICS) who has received (3) _____ (ADMIRE) for over 2000 years. As a young man he travelled a lot and was (4) _____ (GREAT) influenced by some (5) _____ (REMARK) ideas he came across in Egypt and Babylon. Over time, he made (6) _____ (EXTEND) mathematical (7) _____ (INVESTIGATE), which included "Pythagoras' Theorem", a great (8) _____ (DISCOVER) stating that the square of the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares. In (9) _____ (ADD), Pythagoras was one of the earliest (10) _____ (SCIENCE) to suggest that the earth was a sphere (11) _____ (REVOLVE) around a central fire. Without doubt, his (12) _____ (CONTRIBUTE) to the scientific world will always be acknowledged.

ART FORGERY ON THE RISE (B1 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about art forgery. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets

Forged pieces of art or fake (1) _____(PAINT) are becoming an increasing problem for museums and art galleries around the world.

Many of them found their way into (2) _____(EXHIBIT) and art (3) _____(COLLECT) in the course of the 20th century. In the past it was difficult for curators and art experts to recognize forged works because they did not have the technology that they do today.



For gallery (4) _____(OWN) it is embarrassing to find out that one of the masterpieces on display is a fake. Such (5) _____(AWARE) can be expensive as well. A British museum, for example, paid £440,000 (about \$700,000) for a forged Egyptian statue in 2003.

Why do (6) _____(PROFESSION) forgers do it? Some just do it for profit, but many don't. Some of the best fakers tried to create great pieces of art themselves and failed, so they take another painting and copy it. Most forgers are (7) _____(ART) themselves but others are art conservators. They are very (8) _____(SKILL) and know the technology that is used to identify works of art. They sometimes produce documents that go with famous paintings or sculptures. Thus, forgeries may not be identified for years, or even decades.

Police admit, that, although they are looking into cases of art forgery more often, it is still very hard to tell if the numbers are rising or not. Art has become a kind of (9) _____(INVEST) so the market for forgeries and fake works is becoming larger.

Forgers use the internet to help them sell phony works of art. On the other side, since it is easiest to fake lost or missing works of art, the internet can provide fast information on whether a painting or sculpture has (10) _____(APPEAR) or not. Some forgers are even brave enough to copy works of

(11) _____(LIVE) artists.

In one of the biggest forgery cases in history, Scotland Yard arrested Shaun Greenhalg, who created over 120 paintings and sculptures worth millions over the past 20 years. But many forgers may still be at large. Art experts say that, because there is such a demand in art, up to half of the art that is in (12) _____(CIRCULATE) may be a forgery. Most of it is sold at auctions in London.

John Myatt was one of the biggest art forgers of the 20th century. He was (13) _____(PRISON) for creating fake Picassos and Renoirs. After he was released in 2000, he has started to create his own art, which now sells at a rather high price.

SPECIAL EFFECTS IN MOVIES (B1 - from <https://www.english-practice.at/>)

Read the text about the special effects in movies. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

George Lucas's Star Wars transformed 20th century (1) _____ (ENTERTAIN) and raised audience (2) _____ (EXPECT) to alarming heights for film producers. Since Star Wars was made in 1977 special effects have become (3) _____ (INCREASING) important in selling a film. The script of Jurassic Park, for example, was rather (4) _____ (DISAPPOINT) but the film was a box office success because the dinosaurs were (5) _____ (AMAZING) realistic. However, special effects do not always guarantee (6) _____ (SUCCEED). (7) _____ (INTERESTING), when Lost World came out the technology was far superior, but people had become tired of dinosaurs and were simply not (8) _____ (MOTIVATE) enough to want to go and see them anymore. The film was not (9) _____ as successful as its predecessor. But who is not impressed when they see Jar Jar Binks in The Phantom Menace, the first ever 3D interactive (10) _____ (DIGIT) character seen on film? Computer-generated (11) _____ (ACT) are certainly the way ahead, but you may be (12) _____ (SURPRISE) to discover that the most expensive special effect was filmed in 1956. The (13) _____ (PART) of the Red Sea in Cecil DeMille's The Ten Commandments cost an (14) _____ (ASTONISH) £ 2 million. But what does the future hold? It is (15) _____ (FASCINATE) to think that with computer-generated (16) _____ (IMAGE) filmmakers may be able to (17) _____ (CREATE).

STEREOTYPING IN MOVIES (B2 - from <https://www.english-grammar.at/>)

Read the text about stereotyping in movies. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Stereotypes are simple, one-dimensional (1) _____ (PORTRAY) of people - usually based on sex, race, profession or age. Most of us stereotype people to some extent as we try to understand the world. Filmmakers relied (2) _____ (HEAVY) on stereotypes in the past because they were a quick and easy way to create a movie character's (3) _____ (PERSON): for example, blonde women were dumb, foreigners were villains, Mexicans were lazy, and blacks were great (4) _____ (ATHLETIC). Teenagers tended to be thrown into two categories, popular kids or geeks. The film industry today has become more (5) _____ (SENSE) to issues of culture and gender than it was in the old days of Hollywood. Many movies, however, still (6) _____ (COURAGE) common concepts about groups of people. The way Native Americans are shown in westerns is a good example of how negative stereotyping can distort the history and (7) _____ (UNDERSTAND) of another culture. Such oversimplified and (8) _____ (ACCURATE) characterizations can (9) _____ (DEEP) influence how we relate to one another. Because children have a (10) _____ (LIMIT) experience of the world, they're particularly vulnerable to being influenced by media stereotypes, even in (11) _____ (ANIMATE) movies. The kindly grandfather in Pinocchio, the wicked stepmother in Cinderella, even the (12) _____ (HERO) male lion in the Lion King are all stereotypes known and understood by children.

Compounding

A compound word or compound is made from a series of two or more words that collectively form a single new word.

▪ one word	e.g.	world	+ wide	=>	worldwide (adjective)
		high	+ light	=>	highlight (verb)
		baby	+ sit	=>	babysit (verb)
		foot	+ ball	=>	football (noun)
		football	+ stadium	=>	football stadium (noun)
▪ two separate words	e.g.	take	+ away	=>	take away (noun)
		web	+ page	=>	web page (noun)
		cell	+ phone	=>	cell phone (noun)
		mother	+ in + law	=>	mother-in-law (noun)
▪ two hyphenated words	e.g.	editor	+ in + chief	=>	editor-in-chief (noun)
		five	+ week + old	=>	five-week-old (adjective)
		up	+ to + date	=>	up-to-date (adjective)

What are the animals in the column on the right called? Create compounds based on the pictures



For more information and exercises on compounding, go to

<https://eslforums.com/compound-words/>

[Compound Words | Types and List of 1000+ Compound Words in English - ESL Forums](#)

https://www.teach-nology.com/worksheets/language_arts/compoundwords/

Particular case 1: indefinite pronouns

Read through this dialogue between Peter and the florist at a flower shop. Fill the gaps with 'some' or 'any'.

When do we use 'some'? When do we use 'any'?

some	Any



Florist: How can I help you?

Peter: I am looking for (1) _____ very special flowers. It is our 25th wedding anniversary.

Florist: Oh, in that case, I'd suggest (2) _____ long stem red roses.

Peter: Certainly not, my wife and I are getting divorced and I want to show her how much I hate and despise her. I do not want (3) _____ roses which symbolize passion or love – on the contrary... I saw (4) _____ pictures of 'white blood roses'. Do you have (5) _____ of those?



Florist: I'm afraid, no. The pictures you saw are probably hoax. What is more the roses you saw do not grow naturally. They are white roses covered in red ink. I guess black roses would be suitable in your case.

Read the following story and complete the table.

What does the word part '-body' refer to?

What do you think the other word parts refer to?

-body	refers to	_____
-one	refers to	_____
-thing	refers to	_____
-where	refers to	_____

Note

- Somebody / anybody, someone / anyone, something / anything, somewhere / anywhere are used according to the same rules as some and any.
- The word parts '-body', '-one', '-thing' and '-where' can also be added to 'every-'.

THAT'S NOT MY JOB!

This is a story about four people named: **Everybody**, **Somebody**, **Anybody** and **Nobody**. There was an important job to be done and **Everybody** was sure that **Somebody** would do it. **Anybody** could have done it, but **Nobody** did it. **Somebody** got angry about that, because it was **Everybody's** job. **Everybody** thought **Anybody** could do it, but **Nobody** realised that **Everybody** wouldn't do it. It ended up that **Everybody** blamed **Somebody** when **Nobody** did what **Anybody** could have done.



Play the game on the following website to learn how 'somebody', 'anybody' and 'nobody' are used.

<https://wordwall.net/resource/809881/somebody-anybody-nobody>

Particular case 2: reflexive pronouns

Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves



For more information and exercises on reflexive pronouns, go to

https://agendaweb.org/grammar/reflexive_reciprocal_pronouns-exercises.html

<https://english.lingolia.com/en/grammar/adjectives/making-adjectives/exercises>

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/english-grammar-reference/reflexive-pronouns>

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1/reflexive-pronouns-myself-yourself/>

<https://www.english-4u.de/en/grammar/reflexive-pronouns.htm>

Particular case 3: phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs

Compounds which are verbs are either phrasal or prepositional verbs.

A **phrasal verb** consists of a verb and an adverb (or in the case of 3-word phrasal verbs, an adverb and a preposition). When phrasal verbs have an object, the latter can go either between the verb and the particle or after them:

e.g. She let her friends down.

or

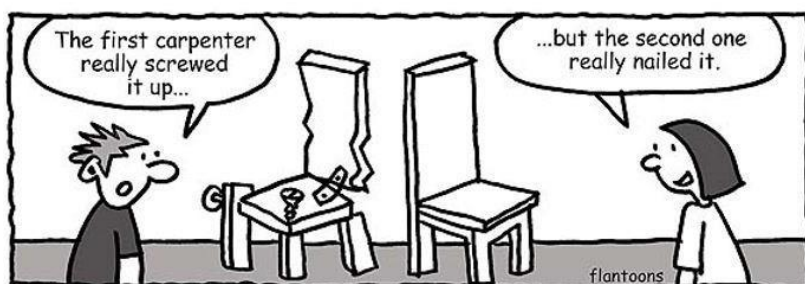
She let down her friends.

Some phrasal verbs can also stand alone as intransitive verbs:

I enjoy chilling out with my friends.

A **prepositional verb** consists of a verb and a preposition. They cannot be split up and must always have an object:

e.g. I have to look after my little brother today.



For more information on phrasal verbs and online exercises, go to

[https://7esl.com/phrasal-verbs/1000+ Phrasal Verbs List in English from A-Z • 7ESL](https://7esl.com/phrasal-verbs/1000+PhrasalVerbsListinEnglishfromA-Z•7ESL)

https://agendaweb.org/verbs/phrasal_verbs2-exercises.html

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/b1-b2-grammar/phrasal-verbs>

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1/b1-phrasal-verbs-1-exercises-explanation/>

https://www.english-grammar.at/online_exercises/phrasal_verbs/phrasal_verbs_index.htm

APPENDIX I – LIST OF COMMON WORD PARTS

Common Greek roots

Greek Root	Definition	Examples
anthropo	man; human; humanity	anthropologist, philanthropy
auto	self	autobiography, automobile
bio	life	biology, biography
chron	time	chronological, chronic
dyna	power	dynamic, dynamite
dys	bad; hard; unlucky	dysfunctional, dyslexic
gram	thing written	epigram, telegram
graph	writing	graphic, phonograph
hetero	different	heteronym, heterogeneous
homo	same	homonym, homogenous
hydr	water	hydration, dehydrate
hypo	below; beneath	hypothermia, hypothetical
logy	study of	biology, psychology
meter/met	measure	thermometer, perimeter
micro	small	microbe, microscope
mis/miso	hate	misanthrope, misogyny
mono	one	monologue, monotonous
morph	form; shape	morphology, morphing
nym	name	antonym, synonym
phil	love	philanthropist, philosophy
phobia	fear	claustrophobia, phobic
phon	sound	phone, symphony
photo/phos	light	photograph, phosphorous
pseudo	false	pseudonym, pseudoscience
psycho	soul; spirit	psychology, psychic
scope	viewing instrument	microscope, telescope
techno	art; science; skill	technique, technological
tele	far off	television, telephone
therm	heat	thermal, thermometer

Common Latin roots

Latin Root	Definition	Examples
ambi	both	ambiguous, ambidextrous
aqua	water	aquarium, aquamarine
aud	to hear	audience, audition
bene	good	benefactor, benevolent
cent	one hundred	century, percent

circum	around	circumference, circumstance
contra/counter	against	contradict, encounter
dict	to say	dictation, dictator
duc/duct	to lead	conduct, induce
fac	to do; to make	factory, manufacture
form	shape	conform, reform
fort	strength	fortitude, fortress
fract	to break	fracture, fraction
ject	throw	projection, rejection
jud	judge	judicial, prejudice
mal	bad	malevolent, malefactor
mater	mother	material, maternity
mit	to send	transmit, admit
mort	death	mortal, mortician
multi	many	multimedia, multiple
pater	father	paternal, paternity
port	to carry	portable, transportation
rupt	to break	bankrupt, disruption
scrib/scribe	to write	inscription, prescribe
sect/sec	to cut	bisect, section
sent	to feel; to send	consent, resent
spect	to look	inspection, spectator
struct	to build	destruction, restructure
vid/vis	to see	video, televise
voc	voice; to call	vocalize, advocate

Common prefixes

Prefix	Definition	Examples
anti-	against	anti climax
de-	opposite	devalue
dis-	not; opposite of	discover
en-, em-	cause to	enact, empower
fore-	before; front of	foreshadow, forearm
in-, im-	in	income, impulse
in-, im-, il-, ir-	not	indirect, immoral, illiterate, irreverent
inter-	between; among	interrupt
mid-	middle	midfield

mis-	wrongly	misspell
non-	not	nonviolent
over-	over; too much	overeat
pre-	before	preview
re-	again	rewrite
semi-	half; partly; not fully	semifinal
sub-	under	subway
super-	above; beyond	superhuman
trans-	across	transmit
un-	not; opposite of	unusual
under-	under; too little	underestimate

Common suffixes

Suffix	Definition	Examples
-able, -ible	is; can be	affordable, sensible
-al, -ial	having characteristics of	universal, facial
-ed	past participles	the dog walked, the walked dog
-en	made of	golden
-er, -or	one who; person connected with	teacher, professor
-er	more	taller
-est	the most	tallest
-ful	full of	helpful
-ic	having characteristics of	poetic
-ing	present participles	sleeping
-ion, -tion, -ation,	act; process	submission, motion, relation, edition
-ity, -ty	state of	activity, society
-ive, -ative, -itive	adjective form of noun	active, comparative, sensitive
-less	without	hopeless
-ly	how something is	lovely
-ment	state of being; act of	contentment
-ness	state of; condition of	openness
-ous, -eous, -ious	having qualities of	riotous, courageous, gracious
-s, -es	more than one	trains, trenches
-y	characterized by	gloomy

APPENDIX II: EXTENSIVE LIST OF GREEK AND LATIN WORDPARTS

Root	Definition	Examples	Origin
People			
ego	I	alter ego, egocentric, egoism, egomaniac, egotist, egotistical	G/L
demo	people	democracy, undemocratic, democratize, demography	Greek
pop	people	popular, populist, populate, population, popularize, populous	Latin
ethno	race/ culture	ethnic group, ethnocentrism, ethnography, ethnologist	Greek
anthropo	man	anthropology, misanthrope	Greek
andro	man	androgynous, android, androphobia, polyandry	Greek
gyn	woman	androgynous, gynaecologist, gynophobia, misogynist, polygyny	Greek
paed	child	orthopaedist, paediatrician, paediatrics, pedagogue	Greek
matri	mother	matriarch, matricide, matrilineal, matrimony, matron	Latin
pater	father	expatriate, paternalistic, paternity, patriarch, patronize	G/L
soror	sister	sororal, sororicide, sorority	Latin
frat	brother	fraternal, fraternity, fraternize, fratricide	Latin
xeno	stranger	xenon, xenophobia	Greek
monger	seller	fishmonger, warmonger	Latin
ist	one who	artist, anthropologist, atheist, centrist, sophist	Greek
ician	specialist	beautician, clinician, musician, physician, statistician, technician	Latin
agog	leader	demagogue, pedagogue, pedagogy, synagogue	Greek
Body			
corp	body	corporal, corporeal, corporation, corpse, corpulent	Latin
derm	skin	dermatitis, dermatologist, pachyderm, hypodermic	Greek
hist	tissue	histogenesis, histology, histopathology	Greek
cyt	cell	erythrocyte, leucocyte, cytology, cytoplasm, melanocyte	Greek
cranio	skull	craniology, intracranial, craniotomy, cranium	Greek
cephalon	head	cephalic, cephalopod, cephalothorax, microcephalic, encephalitis	Greek
capit	head	decapitate, capital, recapitulate, capitulation, capitulum	Latin
oss	bone	ossify, ossuary, ossification	Latin
haema	blood	haematology, hematoma	Greek
hemo	blood	haemoglobin, haemorrhage, haemophilia	Greek
sangu	blood	consanguinity, sangfroid, sanguinary, sanguine, sangria	Latin
emia	blood	anaemia, hypoglycaemia	Greek

osteo	bone	osteoblast, osteocyte, osteology, osteopath, osteopathy, osteotomy	Greek
dors	back	dorsal, dorsal fin, dorsoventral	Latin
arthro	joint	arthralgia, arthritis, arthropod, arthroscopic	Greek
brachio	arm	brachiopod	Greek
man	hand	manacle, manicure, manipulate, manual	Latin
chiro	hand	chiropractor, chiropody	Greek
digit	finger	digital, digitation	Latin
dactyl	finger	dactylic, dactylography, dactylogy	Greek
ped	foot	centipede, expedition, pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, pedicure	Latin
pod	foot	podiatrist	Greek
neuro	nerve	neuralgia, neurology, neuron, neurosurgeon, neurotomy	Greek
cardio	heart	cardiac, cardiology, cardiovascular, electrocardiogram	Greek
cor	heart	core, concord, cordial, courageous, discord, misericord	Latin
pneumo	lung	pneumo bacillus, pneumogastric, pneumonectomy, pneumonia	Greek
gastro	stomach	gastric, gastroenteritis, gastronomy, gastroscope	Greek
ophthal	eye	ophthalmologist	Greek
ocul	eye	binocular, monocular, ocular, oculist, oculomotor nerve	Latin
lingu	tongue	bilingual, language, lingua franca, linguini, linguist	Latin
glott	tongue	epiglottis, glottal, monoglot, polyglot, glossectomy	Greek
voc	voice	convocation, invocation, vocabulary, vocal, vociferously	Latin
tox	poison	antitoxin, detoxification, nontoxic, phytotoxins, toxin, toxicity	Greek
troph	nourish- ment	atrophy, autotroph, dystrophy, trophism	Greek
val	worth	ambivalent, covalent, devalue, equivalent, evaluate, valiant, valid	Latin
vol	will	benevolent, malevolent, involuntary, volition, volunteer	Latin

Sciences

log	word/ reason	illogical, logic, logician, monologue, neologism, philologist	Greek
logy	science	anthropology, biology, geology, mythology, philology	Greek
soph	wisdom	philosophy, sophist, sophisticated, sophomore	Greek
psych	soul	parapsychology, psychic, psychology, psychopathic, psychosis	Greek
bio	life	biochemistry, biogenesis, biography, biology	Greek
spor	seed	macrospore, sporogenesis,	Greek
phyt	plant	Phytochrome, phytotoxin	Greek
phyll	leaf	chlorophyll, monophyllous, phyllophagous,	Greek
foli	leaf	bifoliolate, defoliate, folio, foliation, folium, portfolio	Latin
dendr	tree	dendrite, rhododendron	Greek

rhiz	root	rhizome, rhizophagous	Greek
glyc	sweet	glucose, glycemia, glycerine, glycerol, glycogen, hypoglycaemia	Greek
ose	sugar	dextroglucose, dextrose fructose, glucose, lactose, sucrose	Greek
ium	'element'	einsteinium, germanium, iridium, radium, sodium, uranium	Latin
lite	mineral/ fossil	anthracite, cryolite, halite, stalactite	Greek
zym	ferment	enzyme	Greek
blasto	embryo	blastocyst, blastogenetic, erythroblast	Greek
gon	angle	decagon, diagonal, hexagonal, orthogonal, pentagon, tetragon	Greek
lin	line	delineate, lineage, lineal, linear, lineation, rectilinear	Latin
ortho	straight	orthodontist, orthodox, orthogonal, orthography, orthopaedics	Greek
lat	side	bilateral, collateral, unilateral	Latin
hedron	sided object	heptahedron, octahedron, polyhedron, tetrahedron	Greek
nuc	center	nucleoplasm, nucleotide, nucleus	Latin
orb	circle	exorbitant, orbicular, orbit, orbital decay, orbital	Latin
plasm	form	cytoplasm, ectoplasm, endoplasm, plasma, plasmodium	Greek
morph	shape	amorphous, morphology, polymorphous	Greek
phasia	speech	aphasia, dysphasia	Greek
phen	appearance	fancy, fantasy, phenomenon, phenotype	Greek
tang	touch	intangible, tangent, tangible, tangibility	Latin

Illness

algia	pain	analgesic, neuralgia	Greek
ase	enzyme	proteinase	Greek
itis	inflamma- tion	appendicitis, arthritis, gastroenteritis, tonsillitis	Greek
lepsy	attack	epilepsy, narcolepsy	Greek
mania	madness	egomania, kleptomania, megalomania, pyromania	Greek
oma	tumour	carcinoma, glaucoma, hematoma, melanoma	Greek
patho	disease	pathogenic, pathological, psychopath, sociopath	Greek
phobia	fear	agoraphobia, claustrophobia, hydrophobia, xenophobia	Greek
tomy	cut	anatomy, appendectomy, lobotomy, tonsillectomy	Greek

Numbers, quantities, measures

numer	number	enumerate, numeral, numerous, supernumeraries, numerology	Latin
mono	one	monotonous, monocular, monogamous, monolithic, monotone	Greek
uni	one	unicorn, unicycle, uniform, union, unique, unison, united, universe	Latin
bi	two	bicycle, bilateral, bimonthly, binary, binocular, biped, bipolar	Latin

di	two	dilemma, dioxide, diphthong, disyllabic	Greek
tri	three	triad, trialogue, triangle, triceps, tricycle, trivia	G/L
tetra	four	Tetracycline, tetragon, tetrahedron, tetrameter, tetroxide	Greek
quadr	four	quadrant quadratic, quadrilateral, quadruped, quadruplet	Latin
quin	five	quintessence, quintet, quintuplet, quintuplet	Latin
penta	five	pentagon, pentagram, pentahedron	Greek
hexa	six	hexagon, hexagram, hexahedron, hexameter, hexapod	Greek
sept	seven	September, septuagenarian	Latin
hept	seven	heptagon	Greek
octo	eight	octagon, octopus	G/L
dec	ten	decade, decimal, decagon, decathlon, decimate, dodecahedron	G/L
cent	one hundred	bicentennial, centimetre, centipede, centurion, century	Latin
kilo	thousand	kilogram, kilometre, kiloton, kilowatt	Greek
prim	first	prima donna, primary, primate, prime, primo, primogeniture	Latin
omni	all	omnipotent, omnivorous, omniscient, omnibus, omnipresent	Latin
multi	many	multifarious, multitudinous, multilateral, multiped, multiply	Latin
poly	many	polyphony, polygyny, polygamy, polyvalent	Greek
plu	more	plural, plurality, plus, pluralize, pluralism	Latin
proto	first	prototype, proton	Greek
ultima	last	ultimate, ultimatum, penultimate, ultimogeniture	Latin
milli	thousandth	millimetre, millipede, milligram, millilitre, million, millimicron	Greek
nano	billionth	Nanogram, nanoplankton, nanosecond, nanosomia	Celtic
pico	trillionth	picofarad, picogram, picosecond	Celtic
demi	half	demigod, demimonde, demirep	Latin
semi	half	semi-annual, semi-weekly, semiaquatic, semicircle, semiformal	Latin
hemi	half	hemisphere, hemiplegia	Greek
holo	whole	Holistic, holocaust, hologram, holograph,	Greek
meter	measure	hydrometer, millimetre, octameter, odometer, thermometer	Greek
pond	weight	imponderable, preponderant, ponder, ponderous, pound	Latin
miri(ad)	countless	miriad	Greek
All kinds of things			
aer	air	aerial, aerobic, aerodynamics, aerosol, malaria	G/L
amat	love	amateur, amiable, amigo, amorous	Latin
phile	love	audiophile, bibliophile, philanthropy, philosopher	Greek
anim	mind	animal, animated, animosity, magnanimous	Latin

aqua	water	aquaplane, aquarium, aquatic, aqueduct	Latin
atmo	vapor	atmosphere, atmospheric	Greek
hydro	water	dehydrate, hydrant, hydrogen, hydrophobia, hydroplane	Greek
astr	star	asterisk, asteroid, astrology, astronomy, astrophysics, disaster	Greek
stell	star	interstellar, stelliform, stellar, constellation, stellate	Latin
aur	gold	aureus, auriferous	Latin
austro	south	austral, Australia, Australopithecus	Latin
baro	pressure	barogram, barograph, barometer, barometric, barometry	Greek
biblio	book	bible, bibliography, bibliomania, bibliophile, bibliophobia	Greek
calor	heat	Caloric, calorie, calorific, calorimeter	Latin
thermo	heat	thermos, thermonuclear, thermostat,	Greek
carn	flesh	carnage, carnation, carnival, carnivorous, incarnate, reincarnated	Latin
chrom	color	chromatic, chrome, chromosome, monochrome, polychrome	Greek
coron	crown	corona, coronary, coronation, coroner	Latin
cosm	world/ universe	cosmology, cosmonaut, cosmopolitan, cosmos, microcosm	Greek
mund	world	intermundane, mundane, mundanity, transmundane	Latin
cyclo	circle	bicycle, cyclical, cyclone, cyclotron, encyclopaedia, recycle	Greek
dorm	sleep	dormant, dormitory	Latin
narco	sleep	narcolepsy, narcotic, narcotism	Greek
somn	sleep	insomnia, somnambulate, somniferous, somniloquy, somnolent	Latin
dox	opinion	heterodox, orthodox, paradox, paradoxical	Greek
dyna	power	dynamic, dynamite, dynamo, dynamometer, dynasty	Greek
eco	house	ecologist, ecology, economist, economy, ecosystem, ecotone	Greek
erg	work	energy, ergonomics, synergy	Greek
ferro	iron	ferric, ferrite, ferro concrete, ferronickel, ferromagnetic	Latin
fid	faith	bona fide, confidence, diffident, fidelity, fiduciary, perfidy	Latin
fil	thread	filament, filiform, filigree	Latin
fin	end	define, fin de siècle, final, infinite, infinitive	Latin
form	shape	formation, formative, formula, oviform, uniform, reform	Latin
gamy	marriage	bigamy, exogamy, monogamy, polygamy	Greek
gen	origin	engender, gene, genetics, hydrogen, indigenous, ingenuous	G/L
geo	earth	geography, geology, geophysics, geometry, geothermal	Greek
hum	earth	exhume, human, humble, humiliate, humus, posthumous	Latin
gram	writing	grammar, hexagram, hologram, pentagram	Greek
helio	sun	helios, heliocentric	Greek
sol	sun	solar, solar plexus, solarium, solstice	Latin

hippo	horse	hippopotamus, hippodrome	Greek
ign	fire	ignite, ignition, reignite,	Latin
pyro	fire	pyre, pyromania, pyrometer, pyrophobia, pyrotechnic	Greek
kin	motion	hyperkinetic, hypokinesia, kinescope, kinetic, telekinesis	Greek
labor	work	collaborate, elaborate, labor, laboratory, labored, laborious	Latin
luc	light	lucent, lucid, lucidity, lucifer, elucidate, translucent	Latin
lum	light	illuminate, luminary, luminous	Latin
photo	light	photogenic, photograph, photometer, photon, photosynthesis	Greek
luna	moon	lunar, lunatic, sublunar	Latin
liter	letter	illiterate, literati, literature, preliterate	Latin
lith	rock	Lithium, lithograph, megalith, monolith, neolithic, palaeolithic	Greek
mar	sea	marina, marinate, marine, mariner, maritime, submarine	Latin
mel	song	melodrama, melodious, melody	Greek
meta	change	metabolism, metamorphosis, metaphor, metaphysics	Greek
mir	wonder	admire, mirabilia, miracle, mirage, mirror	Latin
mont	mountain	Montana, montane, Montevideo, piedmont	Latin
mort	death	mortal, immortality, mortified, mortuary	Latin
necro	death	necrophobia, necrobiosis, necropolis, necrotic,	Greek
nav	ship	circumnavigate, naval, navigate, navy, unnavigable	Latin
nesia	island	Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia,	Greek
nym	name	acronym, anonymous, homonym, pseudonym, synonym	Greek
opia	sight	biopsy, hyperopia, myopia, synopsis	Greek
ornith	bird	ornithologist, ornithology	Greek
oo	egg	oophyte, oocyte, oology, oogenesis, oophorectomy, oospore	Greek
ovi	egg	oval, ovary, oviducts, oviform, oviparous, ovoviviparous	Latin
path	feeling	sympathy, pathetic, pathos, telepathy, empathy, apathy, idiopathy	Greek
petr	rock	petrify, petrochemical, petroglyph, petroleum, petrology	Greek
phon	sound	cacophony, phonetic, phonograph, symphony, telephone	Greek
punct	point	acupuncture, contrapuntal, punctual, punctuate, puncture	Latin
son	sound	sonar, dissonance, sonnet, resonant, sonorous, supersonic	Latin
potent	power	omnipotent, plenipotentiary, potentate, potential	Latin
punct	point	acupuncture, contrapuntal, punctuate, punctual, puncture	Latin
radi	ray	Irradiate, radial, radian, radiance, radiation	Latin
saur	lizard	dinosaur, saurian, plesiosaur, stegosaurus, tyrannosaurus	Greek
strat	layer	strata, stratified, stratosphere, substratum	Latin
struct	build	construct, destruct, infrastructure, instruction, structure	Latin

terr	land	extra-terrestrial, Mediterranean, subterranean, terrain	Latin
theo	god	apotheosis, atheism, monotheism, pantheism, theology	Greek
und	wave	inundate, undulate, undulation, undulatory	Latin
vermi	worm	vermicelli, vermicide, vermin, vermivorous	Latin
vest	clothes	divest, divestiture, investiture, vestibule, vest	Latin
via	road	deviate, obviate, obvious, trivia, via, viaduct	Latin
vita	life	viable, vital, vitality, revitalize, vitamin	Latin
viv	life	convivial, bon vivant, vivacious, vivid, viviparous, vivisection	Latin
be	life	anaerobe, aerobe, microbe	Greek
zo	animal	protozoa, zodiac, zoo, zoophagous, zooplankton	Greek

Politics

archy	government	anarchy, hierarchy, matriarchal, monarchy, oligarchy, patriarch	Greek
bell	war	casus belli, bellicose, belligerent, rebel, rebellion	Latin
cracy	government	aristocracy, autocracy, democracy, meritocracy, plutocracy	Greek
dom	rule	domain, dominate, domineering, predominant	Latin
ism	doctrine	capitalism, cubism, Marxism, nihilism, pluralism, tribalism	Greek
jus	law	justice, judiciary, justify, unjust	Latin
nomy	law	astronomy, economy, taxonomy	Greek
pac	peace	pax Romana, pacification, pacific, pacifier, pacifism, pacifist, pacify	Latin
socio	society	dissociate, sociable, socialism, sociology, sociopath	Latin

Words describing what things are like

acro	high	acrobat, acronym, acrophobia, acropolis	Greek
meteor	high	meteoric, meteorite, meteorology	Greek
anglo	English	Anglican, anglicism, Anglo-Saxon anglophile, Anglophobe	Latin
apt	fit	adapt, adaptation, aptitude, aptly, aptness, maladapted	Greek
bene	good	benediction, benefactor, beneficial, benefit, benevolent, benign	Latin
bon	good	bon vivant, bona fide, bonanza, bonus	Latin
eu	good	eucharist, euphemism, eulogy, eugenics	Greek
brev	short	abbreviation, breve, breviary, brevity, brief	Latin
calli	beautiful	calisthenics, calligraphy	Greek
cle	small	corpuscle, follicle, minuscule, molecule, particle, ventricle, vesicle	Latin
let	little	booklet, hamlet, omelette, piglet	Latin
micro	small	Microcosm, micron, microphone, microscope, microwave	Greek
macro	large	macrobiotic, macrocephalic, macrocosm, macron, macroscopic	Greek
mega	large	megalith, megalomania, megalopolis, megaphone	Greek

magn	great	magna carta, magnanimous, magnate, magnificent, magnum opus	Latin
crypt	hidden	crypt, cryptic, cryptologist, cryptogram, encrypt	Greek
cumu	heaped	accumulate, cumulative, cumulus	Latin
dign	worthy	dignify, dignitary, dignity, indignation, undignified,	Latin
fore	front	foreboding, forecast, forefront, forehead, foresail, forethought	Germ anic
fort	strong	comfort, fort, forte, fortification, fortify, fortitude, pianoforte	Latin
germ	vital	germ, germinate, germicide	Latin
grat	pleasing	grateful, gratifying, gratitude, ingratiate	Latin
grav	heavy	aggravate, gravity	Latin
gymno	naked	gymnasium, gymnastics	Greek
ideo	idea	idée fixe, idealism, ideologue, ideology	Greek
idio	peculiar	idiom, idiot, idiosyncrasy	Greek
liber	free	liberal, liberate, liberation, libertarian, libertine, liberty	Latin
moll	soft	mollify, mollusc	Latin
nat	born	natal, nation, native, nativity, natural, perinatal, prenatal	Latin
nov	new	Innovate, innovation, novel, novice, novitiate, renovate	Latin
paleo	old	palaeography palaeolithic, palaeontologist	Greek
plasto	molded	plaster, plastic, plasticity, rhinoplasty	Greek
pseudo	false	pseudonym, pseudoscience, pseudo event	Greek
quasi	somewhat	quasi-judicial, quasi-military, quasi-official, quasi-stellar	Latin
rect	right	correct, direct, erect, rectangle, rectify, rectilinear, rectitude, rector	Latin
sacro	holy	consecrate, sacrament, sacred, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacrosanct	Latin
sanct	holy	sanctify, sanctity, sanctuary, sacrosanct, unsanctioned	Latin
sat	enough	dissatisfaction, insatiable, sate, satisfy, saturate	Latin
sen	old	senator, senile, senior, seniority	Latin
sol	alone	Desolate, soliloquy, solitary, solitude, solo	Latin
tachy	quick	tachycardia, tachygraphy, tachometer	Greek
vac	empty	evacuate, vacant, vacation, vacuole, vacuum	Latin
ver	true	veracity, verdict, verify, verisimilitude, veritable	Latin

Colours

alb	white	albumen, alba, album, albino, albinism	Latin
leuko	white	leukocyte, leukaemia, leucoplast	Greek
mela	black	melanin, melancholy, melanoma	Greek
rub	red	rubric, ruby, rubescent, rubella	Latin
cyan	blue	cyanide, cyan, cyanosis	Greek

Actions			
act	do	action, activate, counteract, interact, react	Latin
ag	do	agency, agent, agile, agility, agitate, agitation	Latin
ambul	walk	ambulance, ambulatory, somnambulism	Latin
ate	cause	create, domesticate, dominate, insinuate, placate, procreate	Latin
audi	hear	audience, audiophile, audit, audition, auditory	Latin
cad	fall	cascade, cadaver, cadence, cadenza, cadaverous, decadent	Latin
cant	sing	recant, cantata, incantation, descant, canticle, canto	Latin
cap	take	capsule, caption, captivate, captive, captivity, capture	Latin
caust	burn	caustic, holocaust, cauterize, caustically, causticity	Greek
cede	go	recede, precede, antecedent, proceed, concede, intercede, succeed	Latin
cide	kill	herbicide, homicide, matricide, suicide, regicide, genocide, fratricide	Latin
cise	cut	excise, incisors, incision, circumcise, precise, concise, decision	Latin
sect	cut	dissect, intersection, vivisection, bisect, section, sectarian, sector	Latin
clam	cry out	clamorous, exclamation, clamour, exclamatory, clamant, declaim	Latin
dict	say	dictionary, predict, malediction, dictation, addict, contradict	Latin
loqu	talk	loquacious, circumlocution, eloquent, soliloquy, somniloquy	Latin
nounce	tell	denounce, pronounce, announce, renounce, enunciate	Latin
parl	speak	parliament, parley, parlour, parlance, parlando	Latin
clud	close	exclude, include, preclude, exclusive, occlude, conclude, cloister	Latin
cogn	know	recognize, cognizant, incognito, cognoscenti, precognition	Latin
gno	know	agnostic, prognosis, gnostic, Gnosticism, diagnosis	G/L
sci	know	science, conscience, prescience, omniscience, scientism	Latin
cred	believe	credit, incredible, credible, incredulous, discredited, credibility, credo	Latin
culp	blame	culprit, culpable, exculpate, inculpate, exculpatory	Latin
cur	care for	cure, curator, curative, cure-all, sinecure, secure, curate	Latin
curr	run	current, undercurrent, currently, recurrent, currency, incur	Latin
curs	run	cursive, discursive, incursion, precursor, cursory, cursorial, cursor	Latin
duct	lead	conduct, ductile, induct, product, reduction, deduction, reproduction	Latin
err	wander	error, erratic, knight-errant, erroneous, erratum	Latin
fiss	split	fission, fissure	Latin
flect	bend	reflect, inflection, genuflect, deflect, reflection	Latin
flu	flow	confluence, fluid, influence, fluent, superfluous, effluent, fluvial	Latin
fract	break	fracture, infraction, fraction, refraction, refractory, fractious	Latin
rupt	break	erupt, disrupt, rupture, corrupt, abrupt, incorruptible	Latin
fug	flee	centrifuge, fugitive, tempus fugit, subterfuge, refugee, fugue	Latin
fus	pour	transfusion, infusion, refuse, fusillade, fusion, infuse, confusion	Latin

gest	carry	gestation, digest, ingest, congestion, gesticulate, gesture	Latin
fer	carry	transfer, infer, refer, defer, lucifer, aquifer	Latin
port	carry	transport, import, report, porter, deport, important	Latin
vect	carry	convection, vector, invective, vectorial	Latin
graph	write	bibliography, photograph, autograph, polygraph, stenography	Greek
scrib	write	scribble, inscribe, scribe, describe, conscription, transcribe, ascribe	Greek
gyro	turn	gyration, gyroscope, gyre, gyrate	Greek
here	stick	adhere, adhesive, coherence, incoherent, inherent	Latin
ject	throw	conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, projection, reject, subject	Latin
junct	join	Adjunct, conjunction, disjunct, injunction, junction, juncture	Latin
jur	swear	abjure, adjure, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, jurist, jury, perjure	Latin
leg	read	illegible, illegibility, legend, legendary, legible, legibility,	Latin
lys	break down	analysis, dialysis, electrolysis, electrolyte, haemolysis	Greek
mem	remember	commemorate, memo, memorandum, memorial, memory	Latin
migr	wander	emigrant, immigrant, migrant, migrate, migratory, transmigration	Latin
miss	send	admission, dismiss, emission, missile, missionary, promissory	Latin
mob	move	demobilize, immobile, mobile, mobility, mobilize	Latin
mot	move	commotion, emotion, motion, motivation, motor, promote	Latin
muta	change	Immutable, mutable, mutant, mutation, transmutation	Latin
pend	hang	depend, impending, pendant, pending, pendulum, suspend	Latin
phag	eat	Bacteriophage, phagocyte, sarcophagus	Greek
pos	put	depose, deposit, imposition, position, superimpose, transpose	Latin
pot	drink	potable, potion, symposium	G/L
pulse	drive	impulse, impulsive, pulsate, repulse	Latin
rat	think	irrational, ratio, rational, rationalize	Latin
reg	rule	regal, regent, regicide, regime, regiment, regulate	Latin
rid	laugh	deride, derision, ridicule, ridiculous	Latin
rogat	ask	abrogate, derogatory, interrogation	Latin
schizo	divide	schism, schizoid, schizophrenia	Greek
scope	look	horoscope, microscope, periscope, telescope	Greek
spec	look	spectacles, specious, spectrum, respect, inspect, prospectus	Latin
vid	look	evidence, Montevideo, provide, video	Latin
sed	sit	assiduous, insidious, sedate, sedative, sedentary, sediment	Latin
sens	feel	sense, sensitive, sensation, sensory, extrasensory	Latin
sess	sit	obsessed, sessile, sessility, session	Latin
solv	loosen	absolve, dissolve, insolvency, resolve, solvent	Latin

spir	breathe	aspire, conspire, expire, inspire, perspiration, respiration, spirit	Latin
sta	stop	Static, station, stationary, status quo	G/L
string	bind	astrigent, stringent, string, stringy	Latin
surg	rise	insurgence, resurgence, surge, surgent	Latin
tact	touch	contact, intact, tactful, tactile	Latin
tort	twist	contorted, distort, retort, tort, tortilla, tortuous, torture	Latin
tract	pull	attractive, contract, traction, tractor	Latin
trib	pay	attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution, tribute, tributary	Latin
ven	come	absolve, dissolve, insolvency, resolve, solvent	Latin
vert	turn	convert, divert, extrovert, introvert, inverted, revert	Latin
volv	roll	convoluted, involved, revolution, revolve	Latin

Prefixes and suffixes

a	plural	bacteria, data, phenomena, trivia	G/L
i	plural	alumni, bacilli, fungi, Gemini, homunculi, literati, magi, nuclei, octopi	Latin
a	not	achromatic, amoral, apathy, aphasia, apolitical, atheist	Greek
il	not	illegal, illegible, illicit, illiberal, illiterate, illogical	Latin
im	not	immobile, impassable, imperfect, impossible, improbable	Latin
in	not	insane, indefinite, incorrigible, infidel, insomnia	Latin
un	not	Unconventional, undone, unearned, unequal, unequivocal, unfit	Germanic
non	not	non-conformity, non-profit, nonstop	Latin
ab	away	abduct, abdicate, abjure, abnormal, abrogate, abrupt, absent	Latin
apo	away/up	apology, apotheosis	Greek
dis	away	disperse, disprove, dispute, distort, distract, dissonant, dissuade	Latin
ad	to	addendum, addition, adherent, adhesive, addict, advent, advocate	Latin
alter	other	alter ego, alternative, alternator, altruism	Latin
amphi	both	amphibian, amphibious, amphitheatre	Greek
an-	without	anaemia, anaerobic, anarchy, anorexia	Greek
-less	without	careless, fruitless, hopeless, motherless, pointless	Germanic
anti	against	anti-climax, anti-aircraft, antibody, anticline, antithesis, antitoxin	Greek
ar	relating to	circular, columnar, linear, lunar, secular, solar, stellar,	Latin
auto	self	autobiography, autograph, automatic, automaton, automobile	Greek
caco	bad	cacophony	Greek
dys	bad	dyscalculia, dysfunction, dyslexia	Greek
mal	bad	malapropism, malcontent, malevolent, malicious, malign	Latin
mis	bad	misdeed, misfire, misfit, misfortune, misguided, mistake	OE

cata	down	cataclysm, catacombs, catapult, cataract, catastrophe	Greek
de	down	decrepit, deduct, demolish, denounce, deposit, despicable	Latin
co	together	co-author, cooperate, coordinating	Latin
con	together	confederate, confidence, confine, conjunction, contact, contract	Latin
com	together	combination, combo, comfort, commensurate, common, complete	Latin
contra	against	contradict, contrapuntal, contrary, contrast, contravene	Latin
counter	against	counteract, counterinsurgency, counterpoint, counterproductive	Latin
dia	across	diagonal, dialect, dialectic, dialogue, diameter	Greek
equi	equal	equation, equilateral, equilibrium, equinox, equitable, equivocate	Latin
iso	equal	isomer, isometric, isosceles, isothermal, isotope	Greek
par	equal	compare, disparity, incomparable, par, parity	Latin
ef	out	effeminate, efficacy, efflux, effulgent, effusive	Latin
ex	out	elucidate, enumerate, except, excise, exculpate, exit, exorbitant	Latin
exo	out	exodus, exorcism, exotic	Greek
ess	female	baroness, empress, governess, lioness, princess, seamstress	G/L
extra	beyond	extra-terrestrial, extramural, extraordinary, extravagant, extrovert	Latin
ultra	beyond	ultraconservative, ultramarine, ultramundane, ultraviolet	Latin
endo	within	endocrine, endogamous, endoskeleton, endothermic	Greek
intra	within	intracellular, intracranial, intravenous	Latin
epi	on	epicentre, epidemic, epidermis, epitaph	Greek
ise (UK)/ ize (US)	make	fossilize, harmonize, mobilize, polarize, temporize, victimize	Greek
fic	make	deification, fortification, horrific, pacification, prolific, soporific	Latin
fy	make	fortify, horrify, pacify, rectify, sanctify, solidify	Latin
gress	step	aggression, congress, digress, progress, regress	Latin
homo	same	homogenize, homologous, homonym, homophone	Greek
hetero	different	heterogeneous, heteronym, heterosexual	Greek
hyper	over	hyperactive, hyperbole, hypertension, hyperventilate	Greek
super	over	superb, superfluous, superior, supernatural, supervise	Latin
sur	over	surcharge, surface, surmount, surname, surpass, surplus, surtax	Latin
hypo	under	hypocrite, hypodermic, hypotenuse, hypothermia, hypothesis	Greek
sub	under	submarine, subordinate, substantial, subterranean, subtract	Latin
ics	art	aesthetics, calisthenics, economics, ethics, graphics, politics	Greek
ine	nature of	bovine, canine, crystalline, porcine, saturnine, vulpine	G/L
infra	beneath	infraorbital, infrared, infrasonic	Latin
inter	between	interdepartmental, interject, interlude, international, interstellar	Latin
intro	into	introduce, introspective, introvert	Latin

medi	middle	median, in medias res, mediate, mediocre, medium, Mediterranean	Latin
meso	middle	Meso-America, Mesopotamia	Greek
mony	condition	acrimony, ceremony, harmony, matrimony, parsimony	Latin
neo	new	neoclassic, neolithic, neologism, neon, neonatal, neophyte	Greek
ness	quality	darkness, kindness, politeness, redness, softness, vagueness	Germanic
osis	condition	meiosis, neurosis, psychosis, thrombosis	Greek
pan	all	Pan-American, pandemic, panorama, pantheism, pantheon	Greek
para	near/ beside	parable, paradigm, paradox, paraphrase, parapsychology	Greek
peri	near/ around	perimeter, periodical, periphery	Greek
per	through	perception, perforation	Latin
pro	forward	prognosis, prognosticate, program, pronounce, prospect, provide	G/L
re	again	regenerate, regurgitate, retail, retouch, return, review, revive	Latin
retro	backward	retroactive, retrofire, retrogress, retrospection, retrofit, retrorse	Latin
sis	condition	arteriosclerosis, catharsis, osmosis, symbiosis	Greek
tele	far	telekinesis, telepathy, telephone, telescope	Greek
tion	act/state	completion, creation, devastation, production, reaction, transition	Latin
trans	across	transfer, transfusion, translate, translucent, transmit, transcend	Latin
tude	state of	aptitude, multitude, similitude, solitude	Latin
vice	in place of	vice versa, vice president	Latin

For more information on Greek and Latin roots, go to:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Greek_and_Latin_roots_in_English

<https://english-at-home.com/lessons/vocabulary-exercise-word-building/>

<https://utnenglish.files.wordpress.com/2013/09/nous-verbs-adjectives-adverbs.pdf>

https://www.elbase.com/quiz/008_05.htm

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<https://www.merriam-webster.com/games/greek-latin-roots>