

Practice Paper Unit ( 2 )

Derivation

Grade ( 10 )

Name Date: / /2023

Objectives :To review how verbs ,nouns , adjectives and adverbs are derived.

To review the meanings of the prefixes.

To practise deriving nouns, verbs ,adjectives and adverbs.

Adding suffixes :-

A- **Nouns** are derived from verbs or adjectives by adding suffixes (ment ,ance.ence, ity ,y,ssion,sions,ing , al ,ness , er ,or……)

The following is a list of the most common suffix changes to form nouns:

**1. Add –ness to form nouns from adjectives**

The suffix –ness forms nouns from adjectives. Not all adjectives can have –ness added to them, but it is a common form – especially with adjectives ending in y (though note the spelling change, to –iness), hard consonant sounds like d, and many adjectives ending in ful. Common examples are:

**Adj + ness = noun**

**ready – They questioned her readiness for the test.**

**happy – It is important to create happiness for everyone.**

**weak – Eating too much cake was a major weakness of his.**

**sad – The closure of the post office brought sadness to the community.**

**mad – The decision to drive in the snow was pure** madness**.**

**forgetful** – **Forgetfulness comes with old age**.

**2. Add –ity to form nouns from adjectives**

The suffix ­–ity forms nouns from adjectives. Again, this is only for certain adjectives, though it is common adjectives ending in –ble or with soft ­–s sounds. To form nouns with –ity, changes in spelling often occur, such as replacing the last few letters of the adjective. Common examples are:

**Adj + ity = noun**

**responsible – Your children are not my responsibility.**

**possible – Nuclear war seemed like a real possibility.**

**scarce – The scarcity of drinks became problematic during the**

**party.**

**hilarious – They reacted to the joke with much hilarity.**

**probable – It’s hard to guess the probability** **of her passing the**

**test .**

**3. Add –ance or –ence to form nouns from adjectives or verbs**

The suffix –ance (or –ence) can be added to either adjectives or verbs to form nouns. This is particularly used for adjectives ending in –ent or –ant (where the spelling changes to replace t with -ce) and various verbs. Common examples include:

**Adj +ance /ence =noun**

**independent – Having a car has improved my independence.**

**important – Never underestimate the importance of studying.**

**silent – Enjoy the silence while the children are away.**

**appear – The appearance of a second singer improved the concert.**

**resist – The home team put up a strong resistance against their opponents**

**4. Add –ment to form nouns from adjectives or verbs**

The suffix –ment can be added to either adjectives or verbs to form nouns. It is mostly used with verbs, of many kinds, but occasionally also with adjectives with soft endings (such as y endings). This suffix normally does not change the spelling of the core word (though y may change to i). Common examples include:

**Adj/verb + ment = noun .**

**appoint – I need to make an appointment with my doctor.**

**assign – The final essay was a very big assignment.**

**enjoy – Don’t let the rain affect your enjoyment of this walk.**

**merry – The children found a lot of merriment in the clown’s**

**antics .**

**replace -Our replacement teacher was much better than the first**

**one .**

**5. Add –tion or –sion to form nouns from verbs**

The suffix –tion (or –sion) can be added to verbs to form nouns. They follow many different verb forms, and often change spellings to fit comfortably (for example adding an additional vowel or changing a consonant to sound more natural).

**Verb+ tion /sion =noun .**

**inform – There is not enough information about foxes in our area.**

**decide – The committee will make a formal decision this Friday.**

**describe – The police have a good description of the thief.**

**multiply – I like addition and subtraction but multiplication is**

**difficult.**

**admit – The criminal’s admission of guilt got him in trouble.**

**6. Use –ship or –hood to form nouns from other nouns**

The suffixes –ship and –hood can be used to create nouns from other nouns. Nouns with –ship added to the end create an abstract noun that shows a relationship (relationship itself is an example!).

**Noun +ship = noun**

**friend – Our friendship is very strong.**

**partner – We are in partnership with a major organisation.**

**Noun+ hood= noun**

**Nouns with –hood added to the end are abstract nouns to show groupings, which can refer to grouped people, areas or, more abstractly, periods of time:**

**priest – Entering the priesthood is a very serious commitment.**

**neighbour – Our neighbourhood is thankfully very quiet.**

**child – My childhood was a fun and productive time**

**7-Nouns ending in -er, -or**

**Nouns ending in -er**

This ending is the most common. It's usually added to verbs to make nouns with the meaning ‘a person or thing that does something’, for example: builder, farmer, sprinkler, or beeper.

**The -er ending can also be used to form nouns meaning:**

1-‘a person or thing that has a particular quality or form’, for example:double-decker, two-wheeler, skyscraper

2-‘a person belonging to a particular place or group’, e.g. foreigner, prisoner

3-‘a person concerned with a particular thing', e.g. jeweller, lawyer, treasurer, mariner

**Nouns ending in -or**

Like -er, the ending -or is added to verbs to make nouns meaning ‘a person or thing that does something’, e.g. investigator, decorator, escalator, ventilator.

There are no hard and fast rules as to when these nouns have an -or ending and when they are written -er, but what we can say is that there are fewer such words ending in -or! Here's a list of some of the most important:

**Accelerator**

**councillor**

**investigator**

**projector**

**actor**

**counsellor**

**investor**

**survivor**

**conqueror**

**governor**

Nouns are used :-

1-After adjectives.

Agriculural **development** is the responsibility of the farmers. **(develop**)

2- At the beginning of the sentence as a subject .

**Beauty** is in the eyes of the beholder. (**beautiful )**

3-After preposition.

Our country needs a lot of **investments. (invest )**

4- After possessive adjectives.

His **production** of vegetables is expected to be better. (**produce )**

5-After apostrophe (s).

Jack's **invention** was great .(**invent )**

B- **Adjectives** are derived from verbs or nouns by adding suffixes (ful, less, ic ,tive ,ive ,al,ing,ed, cl,ial, y ,ary……)

Some adjectives can be identified by their endings. Typical adjective endings include:

**-able/-ible: understandable, capable, readable, incredible**

**-al: mathematical, functional, influential, chemical**

**-ful: beautiful, bashful, helpful, harmful**

**-ic: artistic, manic, rustic, terrific**

**-ive: submissive, intuitive, inventive, attractive**

**-less: sleeveless, hopeless, groundless, restless**

**-ous: gorgeous, dangerous, adventurous, fabulous**

Forming adjectives from nouns and verbs

Adjectives can be formed from different words. They can be formed **from nouns:**

**Noun Adjective**

accident accidental

danger dangerous

length long

star starry

wind windy

**From verbs:**

**Verb Adjective**

enjoy enjoyable

help helpful

obey obedient

play playful

talk talkative

**Or even from other adjectives:**

Adjective Adjective

comic comical

correct corrective

elder elderly

red reddish

Adjectives are used :-

1- Before ( enough).

He is **helpless** enough that he can't carry anything. **(help )**

2- After (too, very, so and such ).

He faced a very **dangerous** animal . (**danger )**

It was such a **wonderful** day. (**wonder )**

3- After some verbs such as (verb to be ,get , feel, smell, taste,become, find ,appear, sound and grow ) .

This meal tasted **delicious.**

4- Before adjectives ,the first may represent an opinion and the second may represent a fact.

I met many **wonderful** young ladies.

5- Before nouns.

**Careful** drivers don't make accidents.(**care )**

6- Between: as……as /so…….as.

Scorpions are as **dangerous** as snakes. (**danger )**

**C-Adverbs** are derived from adjectives by adding the suffix (ly)

Adverbs are used :-

1- At the beginning of the sentence followed by a comma.

**Hopefully**, everything will be fine **.(hopeful)**

2- At the end of the sentence and directly after the verb.

He speaks **quickly**. **(quick )**

3- Between: as….as /so……..as to describe verbs.

He learns English as **easy** as she does**. (easy )**

4- Before verbs.

He **secretly** decided to leave the town. (**secret** )

5- Between verb to be and adjectives.

I am **absolutely** upset. **(absolute** )

6-After imperative verbs.

Walk **steadily**. (**steady )**

D- Verbs.

Verbs are used :-

1- After to.

He works hard **to improve** his income.

2-After model auxiliaries.

He will graduate next month.

3- After verb to be in the passive and it should be in the past participle form.

The city was **damaged** by the earthquake.

4- In conditional sentences.

If you **help** me ,I will be happy.

5- After verb to do and it should be base verb.

What does he **suggest** ?

6-After verb to have (past participle )

I have **won** the match.

7- At the beginning of the sentence as an imperative verb.

**Calculate** all the numbers.

**Prefixes:-** Their function is to change the meaning of the word.

Prefix Meaning Example.

dis not disagree

ill not illegal

im not,without impossible

in not invisible

mis wrong mistake

pre before prehistory

re again rebuild

un opposite unusual

non not nonfiction

bi two bilingual

anti against antibiotic

inter between interact

semi half semicircle

**Put the words between brackets in their correct form.**

1- This man is very---------------about the future**.(pessimism)**

2- She is speaking French, and I need a…………….**(translate)**

3- He is an-------------person, he is always in a hurry. **(patient)**

4-Seahorses are the most………..fish in the aquarium, it is not normal. **( danger )**

5- Good travel ………..is important **.(arrange)**

6- The monster made a…………….noise. (**terror)**

7-The amount of pollution has increased……….. this year.(**dramatic)**

8-Many refugees have made dangerous journeys to find………..and freedom. **(safe)**

9- What is the------------of this building ? **(long )**

10-His…………….is to own a new car**.(ambitious )**

11- They started to walk more ………..when it started to rain**.(rapid)**

12- She has---------------the exam.(**success)**

13- Mai wants to ……………the task**.(performance)**

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