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**СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ  
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

**Учебно-практическое пособие**

Челябинск  
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Учебно-практическое пособие имеет целью формирование навыков словообразования у студентов младших курсов факультета иностранных языков, а также у студентов неязыковых факультетов. Оно может быть использовано для самостоятельной работы студентов и в рамках учебного процесса на уроках английского языка в школе для подготовки к ЕГЭ.

Пособие представляет собой краткое изложение правил, комплекс заданий, направленных на усвоение словообразовательных моделей английского языка, тестовые материалы и ключи к ним.

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## Введение

Настоящее учебно-практическое пособие направлено на развитие словообразовательного кругозора студентов младших курсов и учащихся старших классов средней школы. Оно может быть использовано на практических занятиях по английскому языку в вузе, в процессе самостоятельной работы студентов, а также в целях подготовки к ЕГЭ.

В пособии приводится справочный материал об основных словообразовательных (аффиксальных) моделях в английском языке, показаны способы образования различных частей речи с помощью приставок и суффиксов. В нем также представлен комплекс типовых заданий, в том числе тестового характера, на формирование словообразовательных умений и навыков.

Упражнения из всех разделов пособия сопровождаются ключами для проверки правильности выполнения заданий.

## СУФФИКСЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

**Суффикс** – это значимая часть слова, которая находится после корня и служит обычно для образования новых слов.

### ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ С ПОМОЩЬЮ СУФФИКСОВ

Суффиксы **-er, -or, -ar** указывают на исполнителя действия, профессию или инструмент: to act – играть, **actor** – актер.

Суффикс **-ess** указывает на женский род существительного и присоединяется к глаголам и существительным: поэт – поэт, **poetess** – поэтесса.

Образуйте существительные от глаголов по представленной модели:

а) act – **actor**, do – **doer**, beg – **beggar**: *avenge, teach, learn, play, make, work, drive, create, narrate, sail, lie, burgle*;

б) act – **actress**, god – **goddess**, wait – **waitress**: *steward, lion, prince, host, fort, count, baron, tiger*.

Суффикс **-ee** обозначает того, на кого направлено действие: to train – тренировать, trainer – тренер, **trainee** – тот, кого тренируют.

Образуйте существительные от следующих слов при помощи суффикса -ee:

*address, interview, pay, devote, divorce.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп

СЛОВ:

*employ – employee – employable – employed – employer;*

*use – useful- user- usable – used – useless –useless!;*

*invent – inventful – inventive – inventor – invented – inventively;*

*nominate – nominator – nominee – nominative;*

*sculpt – sculptor - sculptural – sculpturally – sculptress;*

*enchancing – enchanted – enchanter – enchantress.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках, при помощи нужного суффикса:

1. Jim was a quick \_\_\_\_\_. (learn)

2. Kate is the hardest \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever seen. (work)

3. One \_\_\_\_\_ alone can't make a change happen. (lead)

4. Do you act for living? You are an \_\_\_\_\_. (act)

5. My father is a regional bank \_\_\_\_\_. (manage)

6. – Have you already prepared a list of questions for the interview?

– Yes, I have. I am a bit excited because I'll be an \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time.(interview)

– I understand. By the way, what's the name of your \_\_\_\_\_? He's a famous actor. Right? (interview)

7. I've been working in this place as \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 years. (wait)

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ didn't get the delivery last week, because the postman had lost it. (address)

9. No smoking here, all \_\_\_\_\_ will be fined 10 dollars. (offend)

10. Rebeccaisan \_\_\_\_\_ of a huge fortune. (heir)

Суффиксы **-an**, **-ian** указывают на национальность человека, его специальность, национальность, вероисповедание: Russia – Россия, Russian – русский; music – музыка, musician – музыкант.

Образуйте существительные от следующих слов при помощи суффиксов

**-an, -ian:**

*magic, America, optic, electric, civil, academic, Africa.*

Суффикс **-ist** используется для выражения принадлежности к определенной профессии, сфере труда, направлению науки, политики, искусства: commune – община, коммуна, communist – коммунист.

Образуйте существительные от следующих слов при помощи суффикса **-ist**: *humor, terror, art, social, piano, solo, science, type, psychology, capital.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп слов:

*specialize – special – specially – specialist;*

*historic – historically – historical – historian;*

*humanistic – humanist – humanify.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках, при помощи суффиксов **-an**, **-ian** или **-ist**:

1. My boyfriend plays guitar in a band. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ . (guitar)

2. He studied philology at university. He is a certified \_\_\_\_\_ . (philology)

3. Mrs. Smith has been working as school \_\_\_\_\_ for more than 20 years. (library)

4. You seem to have some mental problems; I recommend you to visit a \_\_\_\_\_. (therapy)

5. This well-known \_\_\_\_\_ is going to deliver his speech at the meeting. (politic)

6. Every man has his own \_\_\_\_\_ angel. (guard)

7. My new pen-friend is an \_\_\_\_\_. (Australia)

8. A person involved in economic issues of different kind is called an \_\_\_\_\_. (economy)

Суффиксы **-ant**, **-ent** указывают на определенное лицо, род деятельности, вещество: *serve* – служить, *servant* – слуга.

Образуйте существительные от следующих слов по приведенному в правиле образцу:

*descend, account, defend, emigrate, immigrate, contest.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп СЛОВ:

*attend – attending – attendant – attended;*

*defend – defensive – defendant – defending – defended;*

*occupy – occupational – occupied – occupant.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках, при помощи нужного суффикса:

1. We need a \_\_\_\_\_ on anti-corruption policy. (consult)

2. This is Helen, my new \_\_\_\_\_. (assist)

3. All \_\_\_\_\_ were given memorable awards. (participate)

4. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in large cities. (inhabit)

Суффикс **-ment** обозначает действие или результат действия.



Образуйте существительные от следующих слов по образцу: retire – уходить в отставку, retirement – отставка:

*improve, agree, enjoy, disappoint, settle, amaze, announce, adjust, entertain.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп слов:

*punish – punishment – punishable – punished – punishing;*

*advertise – advertised – advertisement;*

*treat – treatable – treated – treatment;*

*attached – attach – attachable – attachment.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. Today's weather is an \_\_\_\_\_ to yesterday's.  
(improve)

2. He felt no \_\_\_\_\_ over the promise of a better life in the country. (excite)

3. His report was about free \_\_\_\_\_ of capital, goods and technology. (move)

4. The new governmental program includes citizens' active \_\_\_\_\_ in decision-making. (involve)

5. We cannot accept this \_\_\_\_\_. It is groundless. (state)

Суффиксы **-ion, -tion, -sion, (-cion)** указывают на состояние, действие или какое-то абстрактное понятие. Суффикс **-tion** прибавляется к словам, которые оканчиваются на **-t, -ate, -tain** и согласные, кроме **-l, -n, -r**. Суффикс **-sion** присоединяется к словам, оканчивающимся на **-de, -d, -se, -ss, -mit** и после согласных **-l, -n, -r**.

Образуйте существительные от представленных ниже слов по образцу: elect – выбирать, election — выборы;

conclude – прийти к заключению, выводу, conclusion– заклю-  
чение, вывод; suspect– подозревать, suspicion – подозрение:

*educate, revise, confuse, express, edit, invent, vacate, divide,*  
*permit.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп  
слов:

*addictive – addicted – addiction;*

*introduce – introduction – introducing – introductive – in-*  
*troductory;*

*attractive – attract – attracted – attractable – attraction;*

*tense – tensely – tenseless – tension – tensional.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными  
от слов, данных в скобках, при помощи нужного суффикса:

1. I think I'll get a \_\_\_\_\_ soon. (promote)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the global problems nowa-  
days. (pollute)

3. This actress has achieved world-wide  
\_\_\_\_\_. (recognize)

4. I think we need to accept his \_\_\_\_\_ as evi-  
dence. (confess)

5. I'll have to make a \_\_\_\_\_ sooner or later.  
(decide)

Суффикс **-ing** используется для образования существи-  
тельных от глаголов обозначает действие, процесс, материал,  
продукт или результат.

Образуйте существительные от представленных ниже-  
слов в соответствии с образцом: spell– писать по буквам,  
spelling – написание:

*swim, build, meet, knit, hear, sing, fight, feel, warn, land.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп

СЛОВ:

*mean – meaningful – meaning – meaningly;*

*surrounded – surround – surroundings;*

*clear – clearly – clearing;*

*paint – painting – painted – painterly.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. According to the old \_\_\_\_\_ all we need is love. (say)

2. He has gone through much \_\_\_\_\_. (suffer)

3. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ that something bad will happen. (feel)

4. Before the \_\_\_\_\_ there had been two rehearsals. (open)

5. My brother has a \_\_\_\_\_ in his back tooth. (fill)

Суффикс **-ness** используется для образования существительных от прилагательных: *dark – темный, darkness – темнота; empty – пустой, emptiness – пустота.*

Образуйте существительные от прилагательных, используя суффикс **-ness**:

*cute, weak, careful, ill, mad, kind, blind, sad, effective, clever.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп  
СЛОВ:

*selfishly – selfish – selfishness;*

*responsive – responsiveness – respond – responding – responsible;*

*use – useful – useless – used – uselessness – uselessly – usefulness;*

*helpful – helplessness – helpfully – helplessly – helpless – helpfulness.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. My mom is full of \_\_\_\_\_. (tender)
2. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ in his every movement. (fierce)
3. My parents can't tolerate \_\_\_\_\_ in any form. (lazy)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the symptoms of this disease. (dizzy)
5. Lack of \_\_\_\_\_ on this issue may entail unpleasant consequences. (aware)

Суффикс **-ty (-ity)** участвует в образовании существительных от прилагательных. Данный суффикс указывает на качество или состояние: popular– популярный, popularity– популярность.

Образуйте существительные от приведенных ниже прилагательных:

*similar, certain, active, cruel, loyal, original, real, regular, rare, national.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп слов:

*nice – nicely – nicety;*

*odd – oddly – oddish – oddity;*

*captivate – captivating– captivity – captivated;*

*acceptably – acceptability – acceptable – accept.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. It is parents' \_\_\_\_\_ to protect their child. (responsible)

2. All people want to live in \_\_\_\_\_. (secure)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the best policy. (honest)
4. We need to combine \_\_\_\_\_ with empathy, our minds with our hearts. (rational)
5. He analyzed his genealogical data to find a connection to \_\_\_\_\_. (royal)

Суффикс **-ure** указывает на действие, результат, инструмент или функцию: *press* – давить, **pressure** – давление; *create* – создавать, **creature** – создание.

Образуйте существительные от приведенных ниже прилагательных:

*close, please, compose, moist, expose, displease.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп слов:

*fix – fixate – fixture – fixated – fixative;  
 please – pleasing – pleasingly – pleasure;  
 mix – mixed – mixable – mixture.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. What is the time of four \_\_\_\_\_? (depart)
2. All my attempts to reach success ended in \_\_\_\_\_. (fail)
3. It can be considered a \_\_\_\_\_ of other people's property. (seize)
4. This \_\_\_\_\_ symbolizes the power of nature. (sculpt)

Суффикс **-al** используется для образования существительных от глаголов, обозначающих какой-либо акт или процесс: *deny* – отрицать, **denial** – отрицание.

Образуйте существительные от приведенных ниже прилагательных:

*bury, refuse, arrive, rehearse, propose.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп слов:

*remove – removed – removable – removal;*

*survival – survived – survivable – survive;*

*dismiss – dismissive – dismissed – dismissal.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of interest for the Middle Ages history. (revive)

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of nuclear waste is one of the causes of high level radiation pollution. (bury)

3. The project requires manager's \_\_\_\_\_. (approve)

4. It seems that the \_\_\_\_\_ was too easy for you. (try)

5. He gave me a \_\_\_\_\_, it saved my life. (sign)

Суффикс **-ism** используется для образования существительных, обозначающих абстрактные понятия: hero – герой, hero**ism** – героизм.

Образуйте существительные с суффиксом **-ism** от приведенных ниже слов:

*terror, symbol, capital, ego, alcohol, expression.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп слов:

*symbolic – symbolize – symbolical – symbolically – symbolism;*

*baptize – baptismal – baptism – baptized;*

*modern – modernistic – modernize – modernism.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. Hope is not the same thing as \_\_\_\_\_. (optimist)
2. The organization is driven by \_\_\_\_\_ and determination. (ideal)
3. We live in a country where \_\_\_\_\_ may prevail over \_\_\_\_\_. (rational, national)

Суффикс **-age** служит для образования существительных, обозначающих собирательные понятия, процессы, действия, их результаты: *break* – ломать, **breakage** – поломка; *marry* – жениться, **marriage** – женитьба, брак.

Образуйте существительные с суффиксом **-age** от приведенных ниже слов:

*leak, band, bag, pack, carry, cover, shrink.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп слов:

*drain – drainage – drained – drainless;  
passable – unpassable – passage;  
stored – storage – storable – to store.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. We need to search the \_\_\_\_\_ of the building, I'm afraid there can be some people left. (wreck)
2. The reason of our failure is the \_\_\_\_\_ of qualified workers. (short)
3. Before \_\_\_\_\_, read the instruction. (use)
4. Your opponents may use it as a \_\_\_\_\_ for unfair election. (lever)

Суффиксы **-ance**, **-ence**, **-ancy**, **-ency** используются для образования существительных, обозначающих действие, состояние или качество.

Суффиксы **-ance** и **-ancy** присоединяются к глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-y**, **-ure**, **-ear**, **-ate**.

Суффиксы **-ence** и **-ency** присоединяются к глаголам с окончанием

**-ere**, к ударным окончаниям **-er**, после **-cid-**, **-vid-**, **-fid-**, **-sid-**.

Например, *vary* – меняться, различаться, *variance* – изменение, отклонение; *interfere* – мешать, вмешиваться, *interference* – вмешательство; *reside* – проживать, *residence* – проживание.

Однако не все глаголы попадают под эти правила словообразования, например, *depend* – *dependence*.

Образуйте существительные от представленных ниже слов:

*appear, insure, tolerate, hesitate, expect, rely, defy, refer, clear.*

Суффикс **-acy** имеет значение качества, состояния. Он образует существительные от основы прилагательных или существительных, которые чаще всего оканчиваются на **-ate**, **-acious**: *pirate* – пират, *piracy* – пиратство.

Образуйте существительные от представленных ниже слов:

*immediate, legate, delicate, accurate, intricate.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп слов:

*important – importantly – importance;*

*existent – exist – existence – existential – existing;*

*democratic – democracy – democratically – democratical;*



*occupy – occupied – occupational – occupancy – occupiable;*  
*patience – patient – patiently – impatient;*  
*intimate – intimately – intimacy.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными с помощью суффиксов **-ance, -ence, -ancy, -ency, -acy**:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ isthefifthstageofgrief. (accept)
2. Authorities predicted that \_\_\_\_\_ will lead to extremism. (democrat)
3. My son was fined 100 dollars for a petty \_\_\_\_\_. (offend)
4. Jim said he had found another \_\_\_\_\_ to the building. (enter)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was her prominent feature. (persist)
6. Our legislation system is characterized by swift \_\_\_\_\_ of new laws. (emerge)
7. I need to make sure we have complete \_\_\_\_\_. (private)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the key problems of the modern world. (illiterate)

Суффикс **-hood** может указывать на состояние, положение, качество или определенный период времени: adult – взрослый человек, **adulthood** — зрелость, взрослость.

Образуйте существительные с суффиксом **-hood** от слов, приведенных ниже:

*brother, knight, man, baby, child, priest.*

Суффикс **-ship** указывает на положение или состояние чего-либо: owner – владелец, **ownership** – собственность, владение.

Образуйте существительные с суффиксом **-ship** от приведенных ниже слов:

*relation, member, kin, scholar, partner, champion.*

Суффикс **-dom**, указывающий на состояние, территорию или собрание людей, присоединяется к прилагательным и существительным: king – король, king**dom** – королевство.

Образуйте существительные с суффиксом **-dom** от приведенных ниже слов:

*free, star, martyr, official.*

Выберите существительные из представленных групп слов:

*neighbourhood – neighbourhood – neighbouring – neighbourly.*

*relate – relational – related – relationship.*

*childhood – childish – childishly – childlike.*

*lead – leading – leadership.*

*friendly – friendless – friendlike – friendship.*

*bored – boring – bore – boredom.*

Заполните пропуски существительными, образованными при помощи суффиксов **-hood, -ship, -dom**:

1. The majority of people do not remember anything from their early \_\_\_\_\_. (child)

2. I won't let anyone restrict my \_\_\_\_\_. (free)

3. People in some small communities try to revive the ties of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (brother, sister)

4. It was a long-standing \_\_\_\_\_. (fellow)

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ in mass media may be tightened. (censor)

6. My friend wants to apply for American \_\_\_\_\_. (citizen)

7. What was your \_\_\_\_\_ dream? (boy)

8. A philosopher is a lover of \_\_\_\_\_. (wise)

## ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ С ПОМОЩЬЮ СУФФИКСОВ

Суффикс **-al** используется для образования прилагательных от существительного, указывая на отношение к чему-либо или какое-либо качество: *person* – человек, личность, **personal** – личный, персональный.

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных:

*centre, form, norm, brute, politic, nation, origin.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*magic – magician – magical – magically;*

*comically – comicality – comical – a comic;*

*occasion – occasionally – occasionality – occasional – occasionalism;*

*traditionalism – tradition – traditionalist – traditional;*

*logicality – logic – logical – logician – logically.*

Заполните пропуски, прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. In 2005 the USA experienced the severest \_\_\_\_\_ disaster – the hurricane Katrina. (nature)

2. Our university offers a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ courses. (education)

3. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ subjects in our curriculum. (option)

4. What is your favourite \_\_\_\_\_ instrument? (music)

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ document was lost in 1959. (origin)

Суффиксы **-ary**, **-ory** служат для образования прилагательных от существительных и глаголов, указывая на какое-либо качество, характерную черту, отношение к чему-либо. Для образования прилагательных от существительного чаще используется суффикс **-ary**. Также в большинстве случаев суффикс **-ary** используется в тех существительных, основы которых не функционируют самостоятельно. Суффикс **-ory** употребляется с основами слов, которые в форме существительного могут принимать суффиксы **-or**, **-ion**. Например, parliament (парламент) – **parliamentary**(парламентский); advise (советовать) – **advisory**(содержащий совет, рекомендации):

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных и глаголов:

*planet, honor, custom, rudiment, supervise, discriminate, migrate, participate.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*predator – predatoriness – prediction – predatory – predatorily;*

*prepare – preparation – preparatory;*

*anticipate – anticipator – anticipation – anticipatory – anticipant;*

*satisfy – satisfaction – satisfactorily – satisfactory;*

*investigation – investigate – investigatory – investigator.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. Greek myths are stories about gods, epic fights and \_\_\_\_\_ deeds of ancient heroes. (legend)

2. This reform is the first step in an \_\_\_\_\_ process of great importance. (evolution)

3. I received a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ messages on my birthday. (congratulate)

4. It was only a \_\_\_\_\_ report of the events. (fragment)

5. Your plan is \_\_\_\_\_ to the common sense. (contradict)

Суффикс **-ful** служит для образования прилагательных от существительных, указывая на наличие какого-либо качества или характеристики: beauty (красота) – beautiful(красивый), faith (вера, доверие, верность) – faithful(верный, преданный, правдивый).

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных:

*purpose, stress, peace, play, hate, power, wish, dread, cheer, delight.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*use – user – usefulness – useful – usage;*

*success – succeed – successful – succession;*

*mean – meaningful – meaning – meaningly;*

*grace – graceful – disgrace – gracelessly;*

*trust – distrustful – trustability – trustee – trustfully.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. I can say that Mr. Thrombey is a very \_\_\_\_\_ man in this country. (power)

2. This article will provide you with \_\_\_\_\_ information on that topic. (use)

3. It can be considered a \_\_\_\_\_ event in his life. (fate)

4. His report was accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ graphics and photos. (colour)

5. Please, Tom, be \_\_\_\_\_ not to break your new phone. (care)

Суффикс **-ic**, прибавляющийся к существительным, часто имеет значение «обусловленный чем-то, относящийся к чему-то». Суффикс **-ical** также обозначает признак чего-то. Оба суффикса в большинстве случаев имеют схожее значение, однако есть ряд слов, в котором значение слова зависит именно от суффикса. Например, **classic** – классический, образцовый, **classical** – классический о танце, музыке и т. п.; **economic** – связанный с экономикой, хозяйственный, **economical** – экономный, бережливый. Значение прилагательных с **-ic**, **-ical** необходимо проверять в словаре или запомнить.

Образуйте прилагательные по образцу:

a) symbol – **symbolic/ symbolical**: *strategy, irony, artist, philosophy, astronomy, geography, diplomat.*

b) climate – **climatic**: *base, magnet, realist, patriot, allergy.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп СЛОВ:

*system – systematism – systematical – systematization – systematic;*

*gene – genetic – genetical – genetically – genetics;*

*apology – apologize – apologetic – apologetically – apologetical;*

*psychopath – psychopathic – psychopathy;*

*microscope – microscopy – microscopic – mycroscopical – mycroscopically.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках (могут быть использованы оба суффикса):

1. What an \_\_\_\_\_ face she's got. (angel)
2. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ memory.  
(photography)
3. Dancing includes \_\_\_\_\_ movements.  
(rhythm)
4. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ deed indeed. (hero)
5. This book is an \_\_\_\_\_  
novel. (autobiography)

Суффикс **-less**, присоединяющийся к существительным, указывает на отсутствие какого-либо качества или признака.

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих ниже существительных в соответствии с образцом: job (работа) – jobless(безработный):

*voice, blood, law, stain, power, motion, life, shape, spot, hair.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*sleep – sleeper – sleepiness – sleepily – sleepless;*

*usage – user – useless – uselessness – use;*

*breath – breathe – breathing – breather – breathless;*

*smoke – smoking – smokeless – smoker;*

*friendship – friend – friendless – friendliness.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. This animal is \_\_\_\_\_. It won't bite. (harm)
2. My sister is a \_\_\_\_\_ romantic.  
(hope)

3. The local cinema has an \_\_\_\_\_ stream of visitors on Sunday. (end)

4. He was completely alone, \_\_\_\_\_ and weak. (help)

5. "Starry Night" by Vincent van Gogh is a \_\_\_\_\_ masterpiece. (price)

Суффикс **-ly**, служащий для образования прилагательных от существительных указывает на подобие, а также имеет значение «повторяющийся с определенной частотой»: cost (цена) – **costly** (дорогой, ценный), day (день) – **daily** (ежедневный, дневной, суточный).

Образуйте прилагательные от приведенных ниже существительных:

*quarter, year, time, like, month, body, heaven.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*friend – friendly – friendship – friendliness;*

*liveliness – livelihood – lively – live;*

*order – orderly – ordering – orderliness;*

*coward – cowardice – cowardly.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. Some people prefer a \_\_\_\_\_ life in the country. (lone)

2. I need to deliver a \_\_\_\_\_ report tomorrow at the meeting. (week)

3. Malaria is a \_\_\_\_\_ disease. (dead)

4. I saw a \_\_\_\_\_ light in the darkness. (ghost)

5. The doctor prescribed me an \_\_\_\_\_ dose of medicine. (hour)



Суффикс **-ous**, с помощью которого от существительных образуются прилагательные, обозначает характерную черту чего-либо, имеет значение «обладать каким-либо качеством»: *fury* (ярость) – **furious**(яростный, разъяренный), *infection* (инфекция) – **infectious**(инфекционный, заразный).

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных:

*prestige, hazard, grace, vigor, malice, anonym, victory.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*glory – glorify – glorious – glorification;*

*nerve – nervism – nervous – nervosity – nervousness;*

*murder – murderer – murderess – murderous – murderously;*

*vary – variance – various – variant – variety;*

*prosper – prosperity – prosperous – prosperousness.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ snake. Beware! (venom)
2. Smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ to health. (danger)
3. Robert Downey Jr. is a \_\_\_\_\_ American actor. (fame)
4. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of Captain Rogers to take a bullet for his partner. (courage)
5. He was brought up in a \_\_\_\_\_ commune. (religion)

Суффикс **-y**, служащий для образования прилагательных от существительных, указывает на наличие какого-либо признака: *fog* (туман) – **foggy**(туманный), *wave* (волна) – **wavy**(волнистый, волнообразный).

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих существительных:

*gloom, filth, air, bush, dusk, speed, wind, trend, water, mess, noise.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*guilt – guilty – guiltily – guiltiness;*

*naught – naughty – naughtness – naughtiness;*

*tasty – tastiness – tastefully – taster – taste;*

*chill – chillness – chiller – chilly;*

*sweater – sweat – sweaty – sweatiness – sweating.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. Johnsons is a very \_\_\_\_\_ family in our county. (wealth)

2. Go get changed, James. Your clothes are \_\_\_\_\_. (dirt)

3. Jessica's hair is brown and \_\_\_\_\_. (curl)

4. Save some money for a \_\_\_\_\_ day, Rachel. (rain)

5. Many people today try to lead a \_\_\_\_\_ life-style. (health)

Суффиксы **-able, -ible**, служащие для образования прилагательных как от существительных, так и глаголов, имеют значение «выполнимый, возможный». Суффикс **-able** используется в тех случаях, когда основа слова, к которому присоединяется суффикс, может использоваться самостоятельно, например, *advise* (советовать) – *advisable* (рекомендуемый), *forget* (забывать) – *forgettable* (легко забываемый). Если

основа заканчивается на согласную, то, как правило, она удваивается.

**Суффикс -ible** присоединяется к основам, которые не могут быть использованы самостоятельно (*permit – permissible*), а также встречается в словах, являющихся исключением из общего правила (*access–accessible*).

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих слов, пользуясь правилом:

а) суффиксом **-able**: *misery, suit, desire, afford, regret, dispose*;

б) с суффиксом **-ible**: *combust, suggest, reverse, reproduce, contempt*.

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*pay – payee – payer – paying – payment – payable*;  
*corruption – corrupt – corruptible – corruptibility*;  
*digest – digestibility – digestant – digestible – digestion*;  
*compare – comparison – comparable – comparably – comparatively*;

*prediction – predict – predictable – predictability – predictor*;

*separate – separator – separability – separable – separably*;  
*reader – read – reading – readable – readership*;  
*measure – measurement – measurer – measurable – measurability*.

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. Producing smartphones is a \_\_\_\_\_ business nowadays. (profit)

2. We need to find a \_\_\_\_\_ solution of that question. (reason)

3. I must say, your new armchair is extremely \_\_\_\_\_ . Where did you buy it? I'd like to buy one too. (comfort)

4. This new article is \_\_\_\_\_ only to scientists. (comprehend)

5. Every person should be \_\_\_\_\_ for their own actions. (respond)

6. We spent an \_\_\_\_\_ day together. (enjoy)

7. When did being rude to people become \_\_\_\_\_ in the society? (accept)

Суффиксы **-ant**, **-ent**, присоединяемые к глаголам и основам существительных, указывают на качество, присущее описываемому предмету или явлению. Суффикс **-ant** присоединяется к глаголам, заканчивающимся на **-ate**, а также к основам существительных на **-ance**, **-ancy**: *hesitate* (колебаться, сомневаться) или *hesitancy* (колебание) – *hesitant* (колеблющийся, сомневающийся). Суффикс **-ent** присоединяется к основам существительных, имеющих суффиксы **-ence**, **-ency**: *differ* (различаться) или *difference* (разница, отличие) – *different* (разный, различный).

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих слов, пользуясь правилом:

*Dominate, prevail (prevalence), resist (resistance), reside (residence), depend (dependence), occur (occurrence), stagnate.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*resonator – resonate – resonant – resonance;*

*frequency – frequenter – frequently – frequent – frequentation;*

*expect – expectancy – expectant – expectation;*

*deviate – deviation – deviance – deviant;*

*discriminate – discriminant – discrimination – discriminator.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. I am quite \_\_\_\_\_ towards religious beliefs which differ from mine. (tolerate)

2. We all kept \_\_\_\_\_ about the morning incident. (silence)

3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone that he is guilty. (evidence)

4. She looked incredibly \_\_\_\_\_ in that little black dress. (elegance)

5. Her smile was \_\_\_\_\_. It was a blessing to see her smiling. (radiate)

6. You may take this seat. It's \_\_\_\_\_. (vacancy)

7. My cousin Ted lives in some \_\_\_\_\_ city. (distance)

8. Mr. Douglas was among town's \_\_\_\_\_ people. (prominence)

Суффикс **-ate**, образующий прилагательные от глаголов и существительных, указывает на обладание каким-либо качеством или характеристикой: affection (любовь, расположение) – affectionate (любящий, ласковый).

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих слов по образцу:

*proportion, vertebra, determine, compassion, companion.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*legitimately – legitimation – legitimate – legitimacy – legitimize;*

*despair – desperate – desperation – desperately;*

*delicacy – delicately – delicate;*

*appropriate – appropriateness – appropriately;*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. The first president of the States was a \_\_\_\_\_ defender of liberty. (passion)

2. He won in a lottery last week. He is just \_\_\_\_\_ in life. (fortune)

3. Be \_\_\_\_\_ to the others and responsible to yourself. (consider)

4. I'm not on a diet, I just try to be \_\_\_\_\_ in eating. (temper)

Суффикс **-ive**, имеющий значение «обладать качеством или способностью», присоединяется к глаголам: create (создавать, творить) – **creative**(творческий, созидательный), offend (обижать, оскорблять) – **offensive**(оскорбительный, обидный)

Образуйте прилагательные от следующих глаголов:

*act, relate, express, respond, assert, respect, addict, prevent.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*comprehend – comprehensive – comprehension – comprehensibility;*

*cooperative – cooperation – cooperate – cooperator;*

*obsess – obsession – obsessive – obsessively – obsessionist;*

*communicate – communication – communicant – communicator – communicative;*

*affirm – affirmative – affirmation – affirmatively.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. The essay you wrote for your English class was \_\_\_\_\_ . (impress)
2. She doesn't even know how \_\_\_\_\_ she is to men. (attract)
3. My parents are always \_\_\_\_\_ when things go wrong. (support)
4. I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ of my little brother. (protect)
5. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ memory. (select)

Суффикс **-ing**, присоединяемый к глаголам и существительным, имеет значение «вызывать эффект, эмоции»: amaze (изумлять) – **amazing** (изумительный).

Суффикс **-ed**, образующий прилагательные от глаголов и существительных, имеет значения «быть подверженным влиянию» или «иметь характерную черту»: amaze (изумлять) — **amazed** (изумленный).

Образуйте прилагательные от приведенных ниже слов:  
*alarm, bore, captivate, charm, exhaust, frustrate, irritate, humiliate, fascinate, depress.*

Выберите прилагательные из представленных групп слов:

*confuse – confusing – confusion – confusedly – confused;  
embarrassing – embarrass – embarrassment – embarrassed –  
embarrassingly;*

*entertainment – entertained – entertaining – entertainer –  
entertain;*

*insult – insulted – insulter – insulting;*

*threat – threaten – threatening – threatened;*

*disturber – disturbing – disturb – disturbed – disturbance.*

Заполните пропуски прилагательными в нужной форме:

1. Smoking is a \_\_\_\_\_ habit. (disgust)
2. My sister is pretty \_\_\_\_\_ about her birthday party. (excite)
3. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ review. (flatter)
4. It was very \_\_\_\_\_ – only 15 dollars for shoes – but I decided to save the money. (tempt)
5. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ after the long walk. (tire)
6. I'm reading a \_\_\_\_\_ detective story now. (thrill)
7. My mother had that \_\_\_\_\_ look because I failed my test again. (disappoint)
8. My husband is an \_\_\_\_\_ man. (amaze)



## ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ С ПОМОЩЬЮ СУФФИКСОВ

Суффиксы **-ise/ ize**, присоединяемые к существительным и прилагательным, образует глаголы со значениями «применять, использовать, заниматься чем-либо, приобрести качество». В британском варианте английского языка используется суффикс **-ise**, в американском варианте **-ize**. Например, *sympathy* – симпатия, сочувствие, AmE – *sympathize*/ BrE – *sympathise* (симпатизировать, сочувствовать). В настоящее время в обоих вариантах предпочтение часто отдается суффиксу **-ize**.

Глаголов, которые заканчиваются только на **-ise**, не так много. Обычно **-ise** в подобных глаголах является не суффиксом, а частью корня. (*disguise* – маскировать, *despise* – презирать, *surprise* – удивлять и др.).

Образуйте глаголы от следующих слов при помощи суффиксов- **ise/ ize**:

*capital, normal, monopoly, vandal, patron, synchrony, real, local, victim.*

Найдите глаголы в следующих группах слов:

*sterile – sterilized – sterilization – sterilizer – sterility – sterilize;*

*specialist – special – specialize – specialized – specializing;  
national – nationalism – nationalization – nationalize – nationalized;*

*neutralism – neutralizer – neutral – neutralize – neutralization;*

*central – centralize – centralized – centralization – centrality.*

Заполните пропуски глаголами, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. The Empire State Building \_\_\_\_\_  
New York City. (symbol)
2. Local gangs \_\_\_\_\_ this district. (terror)
3. It takes some time to \_\_\_\_\_ these formulae. (memory)
4. Courage and bravery \_\_\_\_\_  
the protagonist. (character)
5. I think you should \_\_\_\_\_ to your mother  
for being late. (apology)

Суффикс **-ify**, присоединяемый к существительным и прилагательным, образует глаголы со значением «производить действие» и «делать что-либо таким, как задано смыслом основы слова», например, *diverse* – разнообразный, *diversify* – разнообразить.

Образуйте глаголы от следующих ниже слов при помощи суффикса **-ify**:

*humid, glory, solid, ugly, note, code, pure.*

Найдите глаголы в следующих группах слов:

*just – justification – justify – justified – justifiable – justificatory;*

*horrid – horrific – horrified – horrify – horrifying – horrification;*

*intense – intensely – intensify – intensified – intensive;*

*beauty – beautiful – beautification – beautify – beautifully – beautified;*

*false – falsificator – falsification – falsify – falsifier – falsified.*

Заполните пропуски глаголами, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. Huge stones were piled up to \_\_\_\_\_ the castle. (fort)

2. This pure little girl was shown to \_\_\_\_\_ the poverty most people lived in at that time. (person)

3. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ these books in alphabetical order. (class)

4. Ancient Egyptians \_\_\_\_\_ their rulers and put them into tombs. (mummy)

5. Nowadays we have a lot of different devices to \_\_\_\_\_ our life. (simple)

Суффикс **-ate** имеет значение “воздействовать на что-либо при помощи того, на что указывает основа, или превращаться в то, на что указывает основа, например, *granule* – гранула, *granulate*– измельчать, гранулировать.

Образуйте глаголы от следующих слов при помощи суффикса **-ate**:

*pulse, nausea, prognostic, vaccine, authentic, oxygen, captive.*

Найдите глаголы в следующих группах слов:

*alien – alienation – alienate – alienated;*

*circle – circulation – circulate – circulating – circular;*

*difference – different – differentiation – differentiate – differentiate;*

*regular – regulation – regulate – regularly – regulating – regulator;*

*stimulus – stimulation – stimulate – stimulated – stimulator.*

Заполните пропуски глаголами, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. John F. Kennedy was \_\_\_\_\_ by Lee Harvey Oswald in 1963. (assassin)

2. Don't push this red button, it will \_\_\_\_\_ the bomb. (active)

3. You should \_\_\_\_\_ the plan of work in advance. (formula)

4. The \_\_\_\_\_ teacher managed to \_\_\_\_\_ students to work together on that project. (motive)

5. Jazz \_\_\_\_\_ in the African-American communities of New Orleans. (origin)

Суффикс **-en** образует глаголы со значениями «создавать или переходить в состояние, обозначенное основой слова», например, length – длина, lengthen – удлинять.

Образуйте глаголы от приведенных ниже слов при помощи суффикса **-en**:

*wide, height, soft, deep, tight, awake, black.*

Найдите глаголы в следующих группах слов:

*weak – weakened – weaken – weakly – weakness;*

*short – shortage – shorten – shortening – shortened;*

*ripeness – ripe – ripening – ripe;*

*darkness – dark – darkened – darken – darkly;*

*straight – straightly – straightness – straighten – straightened.*

Заполните пропуски глаголами, образованными от слов, данных в скобках:

1. Global warming is one of the problems that \_\_\_\_\_ our planet today. (threat)

2. Please, \_\_\_\_\_ that knife, so it will cut well again. (sharp)

3. Some good news will definitely \_\_\_\_\_ my day. (bright)

4. Travelling and learning things about other cultures \_\_\_\_\_ our horizons. (broad)

5. One of the key points in the country's policy is to \_\_\_\_\_ economic ties with other states. (strength)

## ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАРЕЧИЙ С ПОМОЩЬЮ СУФФИКСОВ

Суффиксы **-ly** и **-ily**, присоединяемые к прилагательным, указывают на способ, образ действия: *simple – simply, sure – surely, easy – easily, real – really.*

Наречия, образованные от прилагательных, оканчивающихся на суффикс **-ic**, имеют суффикс **-ally**, например, *tragic–tragically* (исключением является *public – publicly*).

Образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных:

*particular, actual, possible, previous, certain, fair, deep, clear, constant, first.*

Суффикс **-ward(s)** указывает направление движения, например, *home – дом, homeward – домой*, по направлению к дому.

Образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных, используя суффикс **-ward(s)**:

*back, east, heaven, in, up, sky, down.*

Суффикс **-wise**, присоединяемый к существительным, выражает способ или направление действия, например, *money – деньги, moneywise – в отношении денег.*

Образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных, используя суффикс **-wise**:

*any, step, cross, clock, like.*

Найдите наречия в следующих группах слов:

*perfect – perfecting – perfection – perfectly – perfectionism;*

*total – totalize – totalizer – totally;*

*mental – mentalist – mentally – mentality – mentalis;*

*flat – flatness – flat-wise – flattening;*

*hope – hopeful – hopeless – hopefulness – hopefully – hopelessly;*

*circle – circling – circled – circle-wise.*

Заполните пропуски наречиями, образованными от прилагательных, данных в скобках:

1. His wife died \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 53.  
(sudden)

2. You have to go now, \_\_\_\_\_ you will miss your train. (other)

3. The dust storm moved from the desert \_\_\_\_\_ over the Atlantic. (west)

4. Please, listen to what I'm going to say very \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)

5. I married Chris because I was \_\_\_\_\_ in love with him. (mad)

6. She kissed me \_\_\_\_\_ on the cheek and said "Good-bye". (gentle)

7. The weather was \_\_\_\_\_ warm. (surprising)

8. The doors open \_\_\_\_\_ when you push this button. (automatic)

## ПРЕФИКСЫ (ПРИСТАВКИ) В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

**Приставка (префикс)** — значимая часть слова, стоящая перед его корнем и дополняющая или изменяющая смысл слова.

В английском языке приставки могут писаться слитно или через дефис, при этом отрицательные приставки **un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis-** всегда пишутся слитно.

В американском варианте английского языка приставки всегда пишутся слитно, в то время как в британском варианте часто пишутся через дефис (BrE – tore-do; AmE–toredo).

Отрицательные префиксы **un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, non-, dis-**, а также **mis-** используются для образования слов с противоположным значением или антонимов. В предложении их можно заменить отрицательной частицей not: The political situation is **un**stable. – The political situation is **not** stable.

Наиболее употребляемым является префикс **un-**, который может присоединяться к словам, начинающимся как с гласной, так и с согласной буквы: happy (счастливый) – unhappy (несчастливый, несчастный), able (способный) – unable (неспособный).

Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя приставку **un-**:

*fortunate, certain, easy, controllable, believable, willingness, born, grateful, reliable, expected, common, bearable, leash, available, related, cover.*



Префикс **in-** используется со словами, которые начинаются на согласные и гласные буквы (кроме **i** и **u**):dependence (зависимость) – **in**dependence (независимость), experienced (опытный) – **in**experienced (неопытный).

Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя приставку **in-**:

*visible, justice, secure, direct, significant, distinct, appropriate, hospitable, sensitive, famous, tangible, decent.*

Префикс **im-** используется только со словами, которые начинаются на согласные **m** и **p**:personal (личный) – **im**personal (безличный, обезличенный, беспристрастный), mortal (смертный) – **im**mortal (бессмертный).

Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя приставку **im-**:

*moral, permanent, moderate, movable, polite, mobility, precise, practical, modesty, penetrable.*

Префикс **il-** присоединяется только к словам, начинающимся на согласную букву **l**:literacy (грамотность) – **il**literacy (безграмотность).

Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя приставку **il-**:

*legitimate, literate, legible.*

Префикс **ir-** присоединяется только к словам, начинающимся на согласную букву **r**:revocable(подлежащий отмене) – **ir**revocable (бесповоротный, неотменяемый).

Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя приставку **ir-**:

*reversible, relevant, replaceable, reparable, responsibility, reverently, reciprocal.*

Префикс **non-** может использоваться в словах, начинающихся с согласной и гласной буквы, указывая на отсутствие чего-либо или на отрицание: *violence* (насилие) – **non***violence* (отказ от насилия).

Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя префикс **non-**:

*conformism, entity, existence, stop, resident, commercial, fiction.*

Префикс **dis-** может быть использован в словах как перед гласной, так и перед согласной, указывая на противоположное действие или качество: *claim* – **dis***claim*, *accord* – **dis***accord*.

Образуйте слова с противоположным значением, используя приставку **dis-**:

*cover, arm, like, loyal, agreement, honor, infect, obedience, honest.*

Префикс **mis-**, указывающий на неверность, неправильность чего-либо, присоединяется к словам, которые начинаются как с согласных, так и с гласных: *spelling* (написание) – **mis***spelling* (неверное написание).

Образуйте слова, используя приставку **mis-**:

*behaviour, match, belief, hear, lead, carry, demeanour, conception.*

Заполните пропуски, подобрав к словам в скобках верный префикс с отрицательным значением:

1. Your mark for the latest test is \_\_\_\_\_ . (satisfactory)

2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for Kate to be late. (usual)
3. She suffers from a rare mental \_\_\_\_\_.  
(order)
4. He is acting like a child; he is so \_\_\_\_\_.  
(mature)
5. You can't just steal something and go \_\_\_\_\_. (noticed)
6. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to say people can live without making mistakes. (sense)
7. Eating junk food every day in such amounts is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_. (healthy)
8. He was mentally ill; he was \_\_\_\_\_. (sane)
9. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ for a shy person like him to get involved in a heated dispute. (fortune)
10. Nowadays many people work \_\_\_\_\_ hours. (regular)
11. Her actions were completely \_\_\_\_\_.  
(logical)
12. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ around you. (comfortable)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the social problems existing today. (employment)
14. Your ankle must be \_\_\_\_\_, you need to see a doctor. (located)
15. Jack gets \_\_\_\_\_ when people walk too slow in front of him. (patient)

Префикс **re-** указывает на повторность совершаемого действия и эквивалентен русской приставке «пере-»: print – печатать, reprint – перепечатать.

Образуйте новые слова с приставкой re- от представленных ниже слов:

*paint, direct, do, make, consider, pay, construction, capture, born, fresh, introduce, move, settle, integrate.*

Заполните пропуски, используя слова с приставкой re-:

1. They had to \_\_\_\_\_ their firm to the East of the country. (locate)
2. Managers decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the business. (organize)
3. The shooting stopped. They needed to \_\_\_\_\_ their guns. (load)
4. Calm down, Ellie, \_\_\_\_\_ your composure. (gain)
5. Life on the planet depends on survival and \_\_\_\_\_ of the species. (production)

Префикс **co-**указывает на совместность действия с кем-либо или чем-либо: например, author – автор, **co-author** – со-автор. Обычно приставка пишется через дефис, но встречаются случаи и слитного написания: **to coordinate** – координировать, согласовывать.

Образуйте новые слова с приставкой co- от представленных ниже слов:

*edition, founder, relation, star, guardian, dependent, inheritance, sign.*

Заполните пропуски, используя слова с приставкой co-:

1. George is a \_\_\_\_\_ on this flight. (pilot)
2. In our society poverty \_\_\_\_\_ with wealth. (exist)

3. My dad and his friend Jonathan are \_\_\_\_\_ of the grocery store on this street. (owner)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for a successfully completed mission. (operation)

Префикс **ex-** имеет значение «бывший, прошлый», синонимичным ему является прилагательное *former* (бывший). Эта приставка всегда пишется через дефис и чаще всего присоединяется к существительным: *convict* – заключенный, **ex-convict** – бывший заключенный.

Образуйте новые слова с приставкой **ex-** от приведенных ниже слов:

*serviceman, minister, husband, boyfriend, slave, communist, mayor.*

Заполните пропуски, используя слова с приставкой **ex-**:

1. Your \_\_\_\_\_ got married last month. The guy's name is Chris. (girlfriend)

2. My class reunion is on Saturday. I'll go but I don't really want to see any of my \_\_\_\_\_. (classmate)

3. My \_\_\_\_\_ thinks our children should live with her. (wife)

4. I want to read this article about the American \_\_\_\_\_ Jack Russel. (champion)

5. My \_\_\_\_\_ and enemy now stole my idea for that project. (friend)

Префикс **de-** обозначает «устранение, обратный ход или процесс»: *activate* – активировать, **deactivate** – деактивировать.

Образуйте новые слова с приставкой **de-** от следующих слов:

*centralize, population, polish, position, compose, compress, colonize, code.*

Заполните пропуски, используя слова с приставкой **de-**:

1. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ that inscription and then translate it. (cipher)
2. Low salary and no perks \_\_\_\_\_ the workers. (motivate)
3. The flying attendant said we will \_\_\_\_\_ at gate 23B. (plane)
4. Both countries decided to \_\_\_\_\_ their troops. (mobilize)
5. The economic \_\_\_\_\_ of several developing countries entails their inability to participate in world trade affairs. (stabilization)

Приставка **over-** имеет значение «чрезмерно, чересчур, слишком»: confident – уверенный, **overconfident** – слишком уверенный, самонадеянный); или «над, пере»: fly– лететь, **overfly** – перелететь.

Приставка **under-** является антонимом к **over-** и обозначает «недо, ниже, чем...»: developed – развитый, **underdeveloped** – недоразвитый. Она также может указывать на местоположение «под, ниже чего-то»: deck – палуба, **underdeck** – нижняя палуба.

Префикс **sub-** обозначает «подчинение, подразделение», а также имеет значение «почти»: arctic – арктический, **subarctic** – субарктический или standard – стандартный, **substandard** – ниже стандарта.

Образуйте новые слова с приставками от представленных ниже слов:

a) **over-**: *proud, weight, sleep, produce, eat, feed, leap, see*;

b) **under-**: *value, rate, ripe, feed, cook, load, current, sea*;

c) **sub-**: *surface, conscious, soil, divide, normal*.

Заполните пропуски, используя слова в скобках с подходящими по смыслу приставками:

1. My mom is being \_\_\_\_\_, she doesn't understand I'm already an adult. (protective)

2. About 20 million children are born \_\_\_\_\_ each year. (weight)

3. This bird inhabits the \_\_\_\_\_ rainforests. (tropical)

4. Managers coordinate and \_\_\_\_\_ the working process. (see)

5. The car parking is \_\_\_\_\_. (ground)

6. Put the cookies in the oven for 15 minutes, no longer. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ them. (cook)

7. Most of the workers feel that they are \_\_\_\_\_. They want more money. (paid)

8. Don't \_\_\_\_\_. I know, it's bad news but take it easy. (react)

9. Your task is to \_\_\_\_\_ the unknown words in the text. (line)

10. Nowadays many people prefer to live in \_\_\_\_\_ areas. (urban)

Префикс **super-** передает значение «сверх-, выше чего-либо», обозначает превосходство, высочайшую степень чего-либо: profit – прибыль, **superprofit** – сверхприбыль.

Синонимом для **super-** является префикс **hyper-**, который часто используется в научной терминологии и переводится «очень», «гипер-» или «сверх-»:**sonic** – звуковой, **hypersonic** – сверхзвуковой.

Приставка **ultra-** имеет схожий смысл, означая «находящийся за пределами, крайний», и переводится как «сверх», «ультра»:**fast** – быстрый, **ultrafast** – ультрабыстрый.

Приставка **hypo-** является антонимом к **hyper-**. Она означает что-то находящееся снизу или ниже нормы и чаще всего употребляется в научной терминологии:**hypodermic** – подкожный.

Приставка **infra-** имеет схожее значение, означая «под чем-либо, ниже чего-либо». Она переводится как «под-», «нижне-», «инфра-»:**infracostal**– подреберный.

Образуйте новые слова с приставками от приведенных ниже слов:

a) **super-**: *size, human, vision, star, power, bomb, heat, man;*

b) **hyper-**: *pressure, acoustic, sensitive, critical, ventilation;*

c) **ultra-**: *fashionable, modern, high, pure;*

d) **hypo-**: *activity, function, sensitive, toxicity;*

e) **infra-**: *vision, red, sonic, yellow.*

Заполните пропуски, используя слова в скобках и подходящие по смыслу приставки:

1. You'll find all the food you need in the nearest \_\_\_\_\_ . (market)

2. Johnny can't keep still or stay quiet at all. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ child. (active)



3. Government need millions to improve public transport \_\_\_\_\_ in our city.(structure)
4. An \_\_\_\_\_ examination can detect anomalies of your inner organs. (sound)
5. He believes in ghosts, vampires and other \_\_\_\_\_ beings. (natural)
6. Captain America is my favourite \_\_\_\_\_. (hero)
7. All people on the planet are exposed to the \_\_\_\_\_ radiation from the Sun. (violet)
8. My mom uses only \_\_\_\_\_ cosmetics. Because she's afraid some components in it may trigger a severe allergy. (allergenic)
9. My sister wants to become a \_\_\_\_\_. (model)

Приставки **pre-** и **post-** являются антонимами. Приставка **pre-** обозначает предшествствие или то, что случилось ранее: **prewar** – предвоенный, довоенный. Приставка **post-** используется для обозначения последующих действий или того, что произошло после: **postwar** – послевоенный.

Образуйте новые слова с приставками **pre-** и **post-**.

a) **pre-**: *mature, design, election, school, arrangement, modern, plan, industrial.*

b) **post-**: *graduate, modernism, classical, industrial, scribe, surgical, doctoral.*

Заполните пропуски, используя слова в скобках и подходящие по смыслу приставки:

1. You should get vaccinated. It's just a measure of \_\_\_\_\_. (caution)

2. John had an operation last week. But he is still in the hospital to get the \_\_\_\_\_ care. (operative)

3. I'll buy some \_\_\_\_\_ frozen food. Would you like some broccoli? (packed)

4. Fish and reptiles evolved from \_\_\_\_\_ sea animals. (historic)

5. After war James acquired a \_\_\_\_\_ stress disorder. (traumatic)

6. Firstly, you should \_\_\_\_\_ the oven to 180 °C. (heat)

Приставка **anti-** образует слова со значением «против», «противо-»: virus – вирус, вирусный; **antivirus** – антивирус, противовирусный.

Образуйте новые слова с приставкой **anti-** от представленных ниже слов:

*climax, racism, slavery, gen, democratic, gravity, allergenic, poison, ballistic.*

Заполните пропуски, используя слова в скобках и приставку **anti-**:

1. He is an introvert, a loner, a bit \_\_\_\_\_, so he couldn't easily become a part of the group. (social)

2. A main character, who lacks some important qualities such as courage or idealism, is called an \_\_\_\_\_. (hero)

3. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a cell that fights diseases by killing harmful bacteria in our organisms. (body)

4. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a weather phenomenon, an area of high atmospheric pressure. (cyclone)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ soap is a kind of soap that kills bacteria. (bacterial)

Префикс **out-** имеет значение «вне», «наружу» (**outbuilding** – надворная постройка), а также «превзойти» (**outstand** – выделяться, **outstanding** – выделяющийся).

Образуйте новые слова с приставкой **out-** от представленных ниже слов:

*look, fly, play, dance, bargain, power, speak, perform, run.*

Образуйте новые слова с приставкой **out-** от представленных ниже слов.

1. He will definitely \_\_\_\_\_ all the other sportsmen participating in this competition. (do)

2. To \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy troops was the main aim of that battle. (fight)

3. Nowadays the older generation \_\_\_\_\_ the younger one. (number)

4. Teenagers often think they can \_\_\_\_\_ their parents. But parents can easily see the lies. (smart)

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of money is a serious problem of the country's economy. (flow)

Префикс **inter-** означает «меж-, между-, взаимно-», указывая на связь между какими-либо понятиями или явлениями: **ethnic** – этнический, **interethnic** – межэтнический.

Приставка **trans-** обозначает совершение действия через что-либо или изменение. На русский язык она чаще всего переводится как «транс» или «через»: **transatlantic** – трансатлантический.

Образуйте новые слова с приставками **inter-** и **trans-**:

a) **inter-**: *relation, connect, communication, governmental, play, lingual, planetary, personal.*

b) **trans-**: *national, port, marine, dimensional, pacific, generational, meridional, plant, arctic.*

Заполните пропуски, используя слова в скобках и подходящие по смыслу приставки:

1. During lessons teachers should encourage \_\_\_\_\_ between students. (action)
2. Credit card holders worry about the security of \_\_\_\_\_. (actions)
3. The subject you're going to study is an \_\_\_\_\_ course. (disciplinary)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ bonds are relatively strong and not easy to break. (atomic)
5. Two pilots John Alcock and Arthur Brown made the first non-stop \_\_\_\_\_ flight in 1919. (atlantic)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ trains connect many cities in the country. (city)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ trade is a type of trade when customers buy goods without crossing the border of their own country via the Internet. (border)
8. Demand \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ supply are \_\_\_\_\_. (dependent)

Префикс **en-** примечателен тем, что он может менять часть речи того слова, к которому присоединяется. Присоединяясь к прилагательным или существительным, он образует глагол: *circle* – круг, **encircle** – окружать, делать круг. При этом префикс **en-** имеет значение «наделить каким-то качеством» или «ввести в определенное состояние». Если слово, к которому присоединяется приставка, начинается на букву **p**, то вместо **en-** нужно использовать **em-**: *place* – место,

**em**place– располагать, устанавливать, определять местоположение.

Образуйте новые слова с приставкой **en-(em-)**:

*slave, power, able, close, tail, chain, cage, gulf, list.*

Заполните пропуски, используя слова в скобках и приставку **en-(em-)**:

1. The best way to \_\_\_\_\_ your vocabulary is to read books. (large)

2. The government should \_\_\_\_\_ security without violating human rights. (sure)

3. In 2005 he \_\_\_\_\_ in a military academy. (roll)

4. He always says that travelling can \_\_\_\_\_ a person's life. (rich)

**Комплексные задания**  
**(употребление словообразовательных моделей**  
**в контексте)**

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Образуйте от слов в скобках однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

1. Bradford-on-Avon is a town in west Wiltshire with a population of about 10000 people. The town's many historic \_\_\_\_\_ (build), shops, pubs and restaurants make it popular with tourists. A \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) can trace the history of the town back to the Roman times. However, the town grew due to the woolen textile industry, which still serves the local farming \_\_\_\_\_ (commune). On the bridge there stands a town lockup which was \_\_\_\_\_ (original) a chapel. At first the town may seem \_\_\_\_\_ (important), but it was the centre of English textiles up to the Industrial Revolution.

2. Brighton is generally known by its nickname 'London by the sea'. It's a seaside city less than 50 miles south of London. It is actually a \_\_\_\_\_ (combine) of several other towns under one roof. Brighton is one of the most popular seaside destinations in Britain so millions of \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) come here every year. Since Brighton is a seaside city, most of what is going on deals with coast \_\_\_\_\_ (active). There's always plenty to see and do along the beach. Brighton is also known for its variety of festivals throughout the year, the most well-known being \_\_\_\_\_ (probable) the Brighton Festival. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) to see and do everything in just one day, so plan your stay in Brighton for at least a few days.

3. Caernarvon Castle is a must to visit for anybody who plans to see Wales and its sights. Caernarvon is a \_\_\_\_\_(real) amazing example of medieval architecture. Caernarvon was built in the 13th century by King Edward I to \_\_\_\_\_(symbol) the King's power over Wales and its people. He intended the castle to be a Royal residence and the seat of his \_\_\_\_\_(govern) in North Wales. However, when his first son was born in Caernarvon, he decided the castle had even more \_\_\_\_\_(important) for the British royalty. This \_\_\_\_\_(beauty) place is now where the title of the Prince of Wales is given to the first son of the British monarch.

4. The Met is an encyclopedic museum, founded in 1870. It has one of the biggest art \_\_\_\_\_(collect) in the world with more than two million individual objects. Among them you can find anything from Egyptian temples to American \_\_\_\_\_(paint). The museum has \_\_\_\_\_(wonder) examples of ancient Egyptian art, some of which date back to the Paleolithic era. The 27 galleries devoted to classical antiquity are illuminated by natural daylight. In the northwest corner, the American galleries demonstrate a wide \_\_\_\_\_(vary) of decorative and fine art from throughout US history. The Met is \_\_\_\_\_(real) worth visiting. If you go to New York, do not miss a chance of going there.

5. The city of Murmansk was founded in 1916. At present Murmansk is the largest city situated above the Polar circle but its \_\_\_\_\_ (populate) is still quite small. Murmansk has severe climatic conditions. Summers are short and cold there. The polar night lasts from December 2 to January 11. Still, many \_\_\_\_\_ (tour) come to visit Murmansk. The city can boast of several major \_\_\_\_\_ (attract). Among them you will find Lenin nuclear icebreaker, which is the first of its kind in the world. Now it is an \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) museum which demonstrates the history of the exploration of the Arctic. If you are lucky to see the Northern lights, you will be \_\_\_\_\_ (definite) impressed.

6. Following a recent renovation, the new Hancock Observatory invites you to enjoy Chicago's best views from the city's highest open-air Skywalk. It has quickly gained \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) with both Chicagoans and visitors of the city. Skywalk is Chicago's highest open-air viewing area. It is 1,000 feet in the air! Everyone here can feel the strong wind and hear the dynamic buzz of the city below. The friendly staff will \_\_\_\_\_ (certain) tell the real story behind Chicago's "Windy City" nickname. For those who feel \_\_\_\_\_ (comfort) about such a great height there are more relaxing indoor audio Sky Tours. These 30-minute personal audio tours give a unique "overview" of Chicago's wonderful sights and \_\_\_\_\_ (remark) history! Sky Tours are available in English, Spanish and German. History Wall is another popular \_\_\_\_\_ (attract). More than 100 photos on a great 80-foot display show Chicago's rise from a small settlement to a great city.



The NHS (\_\_\_\_\_ (nation) health service) in Great Britain is organized centrally and the medical insurance is compulsory. The modern \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) of the NHS are the same as those faced by equivalent systems in other countries. The number of old people needing medical care has grown \_\_\_\_\_ (dramatic) since \_\_\_\_\_ 1998. But the way the doctors are paid is different. The money which they get from government doesn't depend on the number of \_\_\_\_\_ (consult) they perform; it depends on the number of \_\_\_\_\_ (register) patients.

7. In 1782, soon after the United States won its \_\_\_\_\_ (depend), the bald eagle was chosen as the national bird of the country. American \_\_\_\_\_ (lead) wanted the eagle to \_\_\_\_\_ (symbol) their country because it is one of the strongest birds. The bald eagle has almost \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) from the country. In 1972 there were only 3,000 bald eagles in the entire United States. Today the American authorities and American people try to \_\_\_\_\_ (sure) the safety of these birds.

8. When the \_\_\_\_\_ (fame) explorer, Columbus, claimed Florida for Spain in 1492, he had never laid eyes on it. The area's most important early \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) thus set a pattern that has continued for centuries. There is a general belief amongst people, apparently quite \_\_\_\_\_ (connect) with whether or not they've been there themselves, that Florida is a good place to go. In fact, it is almost impossible not to \_\_\_\_\_ (joy) yourself in Florida today, given the wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ (select) of facilities available to tourists.

Some of the world's most popular tourist spots are located in the state whose \_\_\_\_\_(sand) beaches welcome 40 million people each year. There are many\_\_\_\_\_ (impress) beaches to choose from: The South Beach, Miami Beach, Panama City Beach, Clearwater Beach or Key West. These days it seems \_\_\_\_\_ (point) to describe Florida's \_\_\_\_\_ (geography) position and climate. After all, only few individuals would have problems in \_\_\_\_\_(find) it on a map and most would know what weather to expect there. Most of the time it's hot and sunny there.

9. Recently, there has been a small \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) in the number of people out of work in Europe. However, \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) is still number one social problem facing the 15 member states of the European Union. Moreover, \_\_\_\_\_(equal) of opportunity between men and women is still an issue that politicians in many countries have not come to grips with. Bosses still discriminate against women in a number of ways even if their qualifications are the same as those of men \_\_\_\_\_ (employ). It would be a pity if the \_\_\_\_\_(achieve) of the EU on an economic level were marred by failure in the social sphere.

Thanks to the Internet, we are living in a \_\_\_\_\_(globe) village now. We have a lot of information resources and get all the necessary data about any country we want. We know as much about the situation in the USA as in Russia. \_\_\_\_\_(pollute) which is produced in one country will affect other countries too. For example, nuclear power is not \_\_\_\_\_(danger) only for one separate country but for many neighbouring states as well. In this way it is considered an \_\_\_\_\_ (nation) problem. If we do not take measures soon, the \_\_\_\_\_(possible) of a nuclear disaster is very real.

**10.** Our \_\_\_\_\_(arrive) in New York City was spectacular. Its skyscrapers and the Statue of Liberty make a beautiful sight. Visitors come here from all over the world and have an \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze) time. There are so many sights for them to get \_\_\_\_\_ (enthusiasm) about – whether it's some of the best museums or the \_\_\_\_\_ (charm) little streets of Greenwich Village. Due to this abundance of the sights and cultural legacy the 'Big Apple' \_\_\_\_\_(number) many other cosmopolitan cities in the terms of tourist influx.

**11.** If you're interested in getting fit, you need a training programme. Although aimed at improving physical \_\_\_\_\_(fit), it can also be designed to help in the development of particular athletic skills. There is a range of \_\_\_\_\_ (differ) activities to choose from. When you begin training, it's important to start gently and \_\_\_\_\_ (intense) the workload in a gradual way. Even if it is important to work \_\_\_\_\_ (sufficient) to make an impression on your physical condition, do not \_\_\_\_\_ (work). The activity shouldn't be excessive and painful.

The Channel Tunnel is a rail tunnel beneath the English Channel which serves as a link between Great Britain and France. It is the second longest \_\_\_\_\_(sea) tunnel in the world. Plans to build the tunnel appeared in 1802 but were declined because of political and media \_\_\_\_\_ (press). The construction of this \_\_\_\_\_ (success) project, organized by Eurotunnel, began in 1988 and was finished in 1994. There were several \_\_\_\_\_(mechanic) problems due to both cold weather and cases of fire. Since the end of the century people have been attempting to use the tunnel for \_\_\_\_\_(legal) travelling to the UK, causing many problems with migrants, diplomatic disagreement and violence.

**12.** There is an opinion that mobile phones are \_\_\_\_\_ (harm) to our health. Some \_\_\_\_\_ (science) say that mobile phones may cause brain problems. On the other hand, some people believe they are not dangerous at all. Anyway, a mobile phone has become a very \_\_\_\_\_(use) device and people can't live without it. It makes life \_\_\_\_\_(comfort) and saves time. People can get in touch quickly. Mobile phones make human \_\_\_\_\_(action) easier via SMS or calls.

**13.** Though most people believe that the tomato is a vegetable, this plant is \_\_\_\_\_(actual) a fruit. It is a fruit because it has seeds inside like apples, oranges and all other types of fruit. When tomatoes were brought to England in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, people thought that they were \_\_\_\_\_(poison) and refused to eat them. Only in 1820, Robert Johnson proved that tomatoes are \_\_\_\_\_ (harm) to health, they are safe. Nowadays, there is a great \_\_\_\_\_(vary) of kinds of tomatoes. They are \_\_\_\_\_(wide) used in all types of food.

Blackpool is not on the list of top British places to go, but the northern seaside resort of Blackpool still draws tourists. Most of them are attracted by a great \_\_\_\_\_(select) of arcades, shows and a quick few days sprawled on the sands. Speaking about the things which may \_\_\_\_\_(character) Blackpool as a sight, these are certainly the Blackpool Tower (an aging copy of The Eiffel Tower) and the Pleasure Beach. The Pleasure Beach has everything from donkey races to places of great \_\_\_\_\_(nature) beauty. Blackpool's famous sea-front also boasts traditional trams and horse-drawn \_\_\_\_\_(carry) and a huge Sea-Life Centre where you can stare a shark straight in the eye. Blackpool is known for a \_\_\_\_\_(friend) attitude towards all visitors.

**14.** Can you call yourself a tourist? If you can, then you should know that forms of \_\_\_\_\_(tour) depend on its purpose. The purposes have a great range from leisure to business or education. Some people also travel to improve or \_\_\_\_\_(build) their health, to get medical \_\_\_\_\_(treat). Other prefer to get an insight into customs, traditions of the \_\_\_\_\_(inhabit) of the distant lands. Such things as culture or \_\_\_\_\_(architect) always attract many visitors.

**15.** \_\_\_\_\_(power) is a term for an imaginary, paranormal ability that far exceeds abilities of ordinary humans. Such \_\_\_\_\_(standing) powers are used in comics, science fiction, videogames and movies. The most popular of them are time travel, telekinesis, enhanced strength and \_\_\_\_\_(visibility). The least popular – \_\_\_\_\_(red) perception (when a character can sense temperature spectrum, perceive heat signatures), poison immunity and some others. The owners of such extraordinary powers are either superheroes or \_\_\_\_\_. (mutate)

**16.** My friend's \_\_\_\_\_ (dominate) traits are his persistence and commitment. He is very determined and he always knew what he wanted for sure. Our \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) began when we both were at school. Even then, he was extremely \_\_\_\_\_ (passion) about governmental issues and political systems. After school, he entered the university to study politics and public administration. Now he lives in the \_\_\_\_\_ (neighbour) of Washington D.C. with his family. He is a credible \_\_\_\_\_ (politics) who works in the White House.

**17.** Our bodies have their own mechanisms of \_\_\_\_\_ (protect) – the immune system. An \_\_\_\_\_ (body) is a cell that acts as a defender in our immune system. It's an immunoglobulin, a \_\_\_\_\_ (specialize) protein that is produced when an antigen is present in the body. Immunoglobulins serve to \_\_\_\_\_ (neutral) viruses and bacteria, thus protecting us from \_\_\_\_\_ (invade) of harmful foreign particles.

## Тесты

### Тест 1

#### Префиксы

1. This discord will bring consequences \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid. We will have to face them. (possible)
2. The blockade is a measure of an \_\_\_\_\_ policy. (legal)
3. His answer was completely \_\_\_\_\_. It was nonsense. (correct)
4. We don't any \_\_\_\_\_ guests in our house. (welcomed)
5. This committee consists of high-level experts of \_\_\_\_\_ organizations – companies involving several countries. (national)
6. It was your task and you did not do it. You are so \_\_\_\_\_. (responsible)
7. Many species of insects have \_\_\_\_\_. Yes, they have died out. (appear)
8. I didn't mean that. I didn't want to offend you. You just \_\_\_\_\_ me. (understand)
9. There are many mistakes in your dictation. You should \_\_\_\_\_ it. (write)
10. Obama is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the USA. Now they have Donald Trump. (president)
11. I wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ a chicken in the microwave oven. (frost)

12. Jane is my \_\_\_\_\_. We're working for the same company. (worker)

13. It was an \_\_\_\_\_ protest. People wanted the leaders of the counties to sign a Peace agreement. (war)

14. There were so many people in the bus. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (crowded)

15. You \_\_\_\_\_ your abilities. You are a very capable student; you shouldn't doubt it. (estimate)

### **Суффиксы (образование существительных)**

1. The trade impacts the socio-economic \_\_\_\_\_ of the country. (develop)

2. The students' task was to do a \_\_\_\_\_ from Russian into English. (translate)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the activities that help us to develop our imagination. (read)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a key to personal success. (happy)

5. The law insures \_\_\_\_\_ for life and property. (safe)

6. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ between two versions of this text. (differ)

7. My \_\_\_\_\_ was a very happy time. (child)

8. I may say that their \_\_\_\_\_ will stand the test of time. (friend)

9. This picture by Monet can be classified as French \_\_\_\_\_. (impression)

10. You are his boss. So, you are the \_\_\_\_\_, and he is your \_\_\_\_\_. (employ)



### **Суффиксы (образование прилагательных)**

This species of wild animals is \_\_\_\_\_.

Please do not come closer. (danger)

1. This journalist writes only \_\_\_\_\_ articles.  
(critic)

2. The weather is warm and \_\_\_\_\_ today. What a beautiful day! (sun)

3. Modern methods of teaching are quite \_\_\_\_\_ in comparison with the old ones. (effect)

4. He kept talking about all those \_\_\_\_\_ things she had done. (wonder)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ people in our society have no secure home. (home)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ clothes have become very expensive nowadays. (fashion)

7. In spite of the great \_\_\_\_\_ progress, development has been very uneven among countries. (economy)

### **Суффиксы (образование наречий)**

The food price index has dropped \_\_\_\_\_.  
(dramatic)

### **Суффиксы (образование глаголов)**

People are prone to \_\_\_\_\_ their past. (ideal)

## Тест 2

### Префиксы

1. The concept of living forever is called \_\_\_\_\_ . (mortality)
2. We need to eliminate \_\_\_\_\_ and improve the standards of education. (literacy)
3. She is a strong and \_\_\_\_\_ woman. (dependent)
4. Tickets are \_\_\_\_\_ now. You should have bought them earlier. (available)
5. The information you supplied us with is outdated. It's \_\_\_\_\_ . (relevant)
6. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ these cuts on your arm. (infect)
7. They said "9pm, near the exit", unless I \_\_\_\_\_ . (hear)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ skills are skills of successful communication with people. (personal)
9. You're making a mistake. Please, \_\_\_\_\_ your decision. (consider)
10. It's my \_\_\_\_\_. We broke up 2 months ago. (boyfriend)
11. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ the bomb, otherwise the whole block will blow up. (activate)
12. James Smith Jr. sold his share of "Calfan Inc." to George Elliot, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the company. They founded this company together 10 years ago. (founder)
13. An \_\_\_\_\_ hand sanitizer kills 99,9% of bacteria. (bacterial)
14. The doctor said I need to lose a couple of kilos. I'm a bit \_\_\_\_\_ now. (weight)

15. The problem of unemployment in our country is obviously \_\_\_\_\_. There are millions of people who can't find jobs. (rate)

### **Суффиксы (образование существительных)**

1. "Crime and \_\_\_\_\_" is a novel by Fyodor Dostoevsky. (punish)

2. This book is the first \_\_\_\_\_ of "Wuthering Heights" by Emily Brontë. (edit)

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of loneliness accompanied him till the end of his life. (feel)

4. Your love for him is your biggest \_\_\_\_\_. (weak)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ and violence go hand in hand. (cruel)

6. Water and air are two components important for the \_\_\_\_\_ of living beings. (exist)

7. My parents live in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Ontario. (neighbour)

8. He won the national \_\_\_\_\_ when he was 20. (champion)

9. He got a medal for his combat \_\_\_\_\_. (hero)

10. "\_\_\_\_\_" is a popular 2012 superhero action film directed by Joss Whedon. (avenge)

11. How many \_\_\_\_\_ got fired last month? (employ)

### **Суффиксы (образование прилагательных)**

1. We don't know who wrote that letter. It's \_\_\_\_\_ . (anonym)
2. People want a \_\_\_\_\_ solution of their problems, yet no one believes in magic. (magic)
3. It's \_\_\_\_\_ outside. Put on a sweater or something. (chill)
4. Many types of painkillers are \_\_\_\_\_. (addict)
5. What a \_\_\_\_\_ place! Can we stay here for a little bit longer? (peace)
6. My thoughts kept me up at night, I couldn't sleep at all. It was such a \_\_\_\_\_ night! (sleep)
7. That reaction was quite \_\_\_\_\_. (predict)
8. The DNA contains the \_\_\_\_\_ code. (gene)

### **Суффиксы (образование наречий)**

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ sorry that it happened. I wish I could help you somehow. (terrible)

### **Суффиксы (образование глаголов)**

Look, what's done is done. It's too late to \_\_\_\_\_ . (apology)

## Ключи

### Образование существительных с помощью суффиксов

#### Суффиксы –er, -or, -ar, -ess, -ee:

a) Avenger, teacher, learner, player, maker, worker, driver, creator, narrator, sailor, liar, burglar.

b) Stewardess, lioness, princess, hostess, fortress, countess, baroness, tigress.

Addressee, interviewee, payee, devotee, divorcee.

Employee, employer, user, inventor, nominator, nominee, sculptor, sculptress, enchanter, enchantress.

- |            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Learner | 6. Interviewer, interviewee |
| 2. Worker  | 7. Waiter/waitress          |
| 3. Leader  | 8. Addressee                |
| 4. Actor   | 9. Offenders                |
| 5. Manager | 10. Heiress                 |

#### Суффиксы -an, -ian, -ist:

Magician, American, optician, electrician, civilian, academician, African.

Humorist, terrorist, artist, socialist, pianist, soloist, scientist, typist, psychologist, capitalist.

Specialist, historian, humanist.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Guitarist   | 5. Politician |
| 2. Philologist | 6. Guardian   |
| 3. Librarian   | 7. Australian |
| 4. Therapist   | 8. Economist  |

#### Суффиксы -ant, -ent:

Descendant/ent, accountant, defendant, emigrant, immigrant, contestant.

Attendant, defendant, occupant.

1. Consultant
2. Assistant
3. Participants
4. Inhabitants

Суффикс -ment:

Improvement, agreement, enjoyment, disappointment, settlement, amazement, announcement, adjustment, entertainment.

Punishment, advertisement, treatment, attachment.

1. Improvement
2. Excitement
3. Movement
4. Involvement
5. Statement

Суффиксы -ion, -tion, -sion (-cion):

Education, revision, confusion, expression, edition, invention, vacation, division, permission.

Addiction, introduction, attraction, tension.

1. Promotion
2. Pollution
3. Recognition
4. Confession
5. Decision

Суффикс -ing:

Swimming, building, meeting, knitting, hearing, singing, fighting, feeling, warning, landing.

Meaning, surrounding, clearing, painting.

1. Saying
2. Suffering
3. Feeling
4. Opening
5. Filling

Суффикс -ness:

Cuteness, weakness, carefulness, illness, madness, kindness, blindness, sadness, effectiveness, cleverness.

Selfishness, responsiveness, uselessness, usefulness, helplessness, helpfulness.

1. Tenderness
2. Fierceness
3. Laziness
4. Dizziness
5. Awareness

Суффикс -ty (-ity):

Similarity, certainty, activity, cruelty, loyalty, originality, reality, regularity, rarity, nationality.

Nicety, oddity, captivity, acceptability.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Responsibility | 4. Rationality |
| 2. Security       | 5. Royalty     |
| 3. Honesty        |                |

Суффикс -ure:

Closure, pleasure, composure, moisture, exposure, displeasure.

Fixture, pleasure, mixture.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Departure | 3. Seizure   |
| 2. Failure   | 4. Sculpture |

Суффикс -al:

Burial, refusal, arrival, rehearsal, proposal.

Removal, survival, dismissal.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Revival  | 4. Trial  |
| 2. Burial   | 5. Signal |
| 3. Approval |           |

Суффикс -ism:

Terrorism, symbolism, capitalism, egoism, alcoholism, expressionism.

Symbolism, baptism, modernism.

1. Optimism
2. Idealism
3. Rationalism, nationalism

Суффикс –age:

Leakage, bandage, baggage, package, carriage, coverage, shrinkage.

Drainage, passage, storage.

1. Wreckage
2. Shortage
3. Usage
4. Leverage

Суффиксы -ance, -ence, -ancy, -ency, -acy:

Appearance, insurance, tolerance, hesitance (hesitancy), expectancy, reliance, defiance, reference, clearance.

Immediacy, legacy, delicacy, accuracy, intricacy.

Importance, existence, democracy, occupancy, patience, intimacy.

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Acceptance | 5. Persistence/(cy) |
| 2. Democracy  | 6. Emergence        |
| 3. Offence    | 7. Privacy          |
| 4. Entrance   | 8. Illiteracy       |

Суффиксы -hood, -ship, -dom:

Brotherhood, knighthood, manhood, babyhood, childhood, priesthood.

Relationship, membership, kinship, scholarship, partnership, championship.

Freedom, stardom, martyrdom, officialdom.



Neighbourhood, relationship, childhood, leadership, friendship, boredom.

1. Childhood
2. Freedom
3. Brotherhood, sisterhood
4. Fellowship
5. Censorship
6. Citizenship
7. Boyhood
8. Wisdom

Образование прилагательных с помощью суффиксов

Суффикс-al:

Central, formal, normal, brutal, political, national, original.

Magical, comical, occasional, traditional, logical.

1. Natural
2. Educational
3. Optional
4. Musical
5. Original

Суффиксы -ary, -ory:

Planetary, honorary, customary, rudimentary, supervisory, discriminatory, migratory, participatory.

Predatory, preparatory, anticipatory, satisfactory, investigatory.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Legendary      | 4. Fragmentary   |
| 2. Evolutionary   | 5. Contradictory |
| 3. Congratulatory |                  |

Суффикс -ful:

Purposeful, stressful, peaceful, playful, hateful, powerful, wishful, dreadful, cheerful, delightful.

Useful, successful, meaningful, graceful, distrustful.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Powerful | 4. Colourful |
| 2. Useful   | 5. Carefu    |
| 3. Fateful  |              |

Суффиксы-ic, -ical:

a) strategic/strategical, ironic/ironical, artistic/artistical, philosophic/philosophical, astronomic/astronomical, geographic/geographical, diplomatic/diplomatical. b) basic, magnetic, realistic, patriotic, allergic.

Systematical, systematic, genetic, genetical, apologetic, apo-  
logetical, psychopathic, microscopic, microscopical.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Angelic/angelical               | 4. Heroic/heroical                     |
| 2. Photographic/<br>photographical | 5. Autobiographic/<br>autobiographical |
| 3. Rhyth-<br>mic/rhythmical        |  |

Суффикс-less:

Voiceless, bloodless, lawless, stainless, powerless, motion-  
less, lifeless, shapeless, spotless, hairless.

Sleepless, useless, breathless, smokeless, friendless.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Harmless | 4. Helpless  |
| 2. Hopeless | 5. Priceless |
| 3. Endless  |              |

Суффикс -ly:

Quarterly, yearly, timely, likely, monthly, bodily, hea-  
venly.

Friendly, lively, orderly, cowardly.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Lonely | 4. Ghostly |
| 2. Weekly | 5. Hourly  |
| 3. Deadly |            |

Суффикс -ous:

Prestigious, hazardous, gracious, vigorous, malicious, anonymous, victorious.

Glorious, nervous, murderous, various, prosperous.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Venomous  | 4. Courageous |
| 2. Dangerous | 5. Religious  |
| 3. Famous    |               |

Суффикс -y:

Gloomy, filthy, airy, bushy, dusky, speedy, windy, trendy, watery, messy, noisy.

Guilty, naughty, tasty, chilly, sweaty.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Wealthy | 4. Rainy   |
| 2. Dirty   | 5. Healthy |
| 3. Curly   |            |

Суффиксы -able, -ible:

a) Miserable, suitable, desirable, affordable, regrettable, disposable.

b) Combustible, suggestible, reversible, reproducible, contemptible.

Payable, corruptible, digestible, comparable, predictable, separable, readable, measurable.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Profitable     | 5. Responsible |
| 2. Reasonable     | 6. Enjoyable   |
| 3. Comfortable    | 7. Acceptable  |
| 4. Comprehensible |                |

Суффиксы -ant, -ent:

Dominant, prevalent, resistant, resident, dependent, occurrent, stagnant.

Resonant, frequent, expectant, deviant, discriminant.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Tolerant | 4. Elegant |
| 2. Silent   | 5. Radiant |
| 3. Evident  | 6. Vacant  |

7. Distant

8. Prominent

Суффикс -ate:

Proportionate, vertebrate, determinate, compassionate, companionate.

Legitimate, desperate, delicate, appropriate.

1. Passionate

3. Considerate

2. Fortunate

4. Temperate

Суффикс -ive:

Active, relative, expressive, responsive, assertive, respective, addictive, preventive.

Comprehensive, cooperative, obsessive, communicative, affirmative.

1. Impressive

4. Protective

2. Attractive

5. Selective

3. Supportive

Суффиксы -ing и -ed:

Alarming – alarmed, boring – bored, captivating – captivated, charming – charmed, exhausting – exhausted, frustrating – frustrated, irritating – irritated, humiliating – humiliated, fascinating – fascinated, depressing – depressed.

Confusing, confused, embarrassing, embarrassed, entertained, entertaining, insulted, insulting, threatening, threatened, disturbing, disturbed.

1. Disgusting

5. Tired

2. Excited

6. Thrilling

3. Flattering

7. Disappointed

4. Tempting

8. Amazing

Образование глаголов с помощью суффиксов

Суффикс -ize(-ise):

Capitalize, normalize, monopolize, vandalize, patronize, synchronize, realize, localize, victimize.

Sterilize, specialize, nationalize, neutralize, centralize.

1. Symbolizes
2. Terrorize
3. Memorize
4. Characterize
5. Apologize

Суффикс -ify:

Humidify, glorify, solidify, uglify, notify, codify, purify.

Justify, horrify, intensify, beautify, falsify.

1. Fortify
2. Personify
3. Classify
4. Mummified
5. Simplify

Суффикс -ate:

Pulsate, nauseate, prognosticate, vaccinate, authenticate, oxygenate, captivate.

Alienate, circulate, differentiate, regulate, stimulate.

1. Assassinated
2. Activate
3. Formulate
4. Motivate
5. Originated

Суффикс -en:

Widen, heighten, soften, deepen, tighten, awaken, blacken.

Weaken, shorten, ripen, darken, straighten.

1. Threaten
2. Sharpen
3. Brighten
4. Broaden

## 5. Strengthen

### Образование наречий с помощью суффиксов

#### Суффиксы -ly, -ily, -ward(s), -wise:

Particularly, actually, possibly, previously, certainly, fairly, deeply, clearly, constantly, firstly.

Backward(s), eastward(s), heavenward(s), inward(s), upward(s), skyward(s), downward(s).

Anywise, stepwise, crosswise, clockwise, likewise.

Perfectly, totally, mentally, flat-wise, hopefully, hopelessly, circle-wise.

1. Suddenly

5. Madly

2. Otherwise

6. Gently

3. Westward(s)

7. Surprisingly

4. Carefully

8. Automatically

### Префиксы (приставки) в английском языке

#### Отрицательные

#### префиксы:

Unfortunate, uncertain, uneasy, uncontrollable, unbelievable, unwillingness, unborn, ungrateful, unreliable, unexpected, uncommon, unbearable, unleash, unavailable, unrelated, uncover.

Invisible, injustice, insecure, indirect, insignificant, indistinct, inappropriate, inhospitable, insensitive, infamous, intangible, indecent.

Immoral, impermanent, immoderate, immovable, impolite, immobility, imprecise, impractical, immodesty, impenetrable.

Illegitimate, illiterate, illegible.

Irreversible, irrelevant, irreplaceable, irreparable, irresponsibility, irreverently, irreciprocal.

Nonconformism, nonentity, nonexistence (non-existence), nonstop(non-stop), nonresident (non-resident), noncommercial (non-commercial), nonfiction (non-fiction).

Discover, disarm, dislike, disloyal, disagreement, dishonor, disinfect, disobedience, dishonest.

Misbehavior, mismatch, misbelief, mishear, mislead, miscarry, misdemeanour, misconception.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Unsatisfactory | 9. Misfortune     |
| 2. Unusual        | 10. Irregular     |
| 3. Disorder       | 11. Illogical     |
| 4. Immature       | 12. Uncomfortable |
| 5. Unnoticed      | 13. Unemployment  |
| 6. Nonsense       | 14. Dislocated    |
| 7. Unhealthy      | 15. Impatient     |
| 8. Insane         |                   |

Префиксе-:

Repaint, redirect, redo, remake, reconsider, repay, reconstruction, recapture, reborn, refresh, reintroduce, remove, resettle, reintegrate.

1. Relocate
2. Reorganize
3. Reload
4. Regain
5. Reproduction

Префикс со-:

Co-edition, co-founder, co-relation, co-star, co-guardian, co-dependent, co-inheritance, co-sign.

1. Co-pilot
2. Coexists
3. Co-owners
4. Cooperation

Префикс ех-:

Ex-serviceman, ex-minister, ex-husband, ex-boyfriend, ex-slave, ex-communist, ex-mayor.

1. Ex-girlfriend

2. Ex-classmates
3. Ex-wife
4. Ex-champion
5. Ex-friend

Префикс de-:

Decentralize, depopulation, depolish, deposition, decompose, decompress, decolonize, decode.

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Decipher   | 4. Demobilize      |
| 2. Demotivate | 5. Destabilization |
| 3. Deplane    |                    |

Префиксы over-, under-, sub-:

a) Overproud, overweight, oversleep, overproduce, overeat, overfeed, overleap, oversee.

b) Undervalue, underrate, underripe, underfeed, undercook, underload, undercurrent, undersea.

c) Subsurface, subconscious, subsoil, subdivide, subnormal.

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Overprotective | 6. Overcook  |
| 2. Underweight    | 7. Underpaid |
| 3. Subtropical    | 8. Overreact |
| 4. Oversee        | 9. Underline |
| 5. Underground    | 10. Suburban |

Префиксы super-, hyper-, ultra-, hypo-, infra-:

a) Supersize, superhuman, supervision, superstar, superpower, superbomb, superheat, superman.

b) Hyperpressure, hyperacoustic, hypersensitive, hypercritical, hyperventilation.

c) Ultrafashionable, ultramodern, ultrahigh, ultrapure.

d) Hypoactivity, hypofunction, hyposensitive, hypotoxicity.

e) Infravision, infrared, infrasonic, infra-yellow.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Supermarket | 3. Infrastructure |
| 2. Hyperactive | 4. Ultrasound     |



- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 5. Supernatural | 8. Hypoallergenic |
| 6. Superhero    | 9. Supermodel     |
| 7. Ultraviolet  |                   |

Префиксы pre-, post-:

a) Premature, predesign, pre-election, preschool, prearrangement, pre-modern, preplan, preindustrial.

b) Postgraduate, postmodernism, postclassical, postindustrial, postscribe, postsurgical, postdoctoral.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Precaution    | 4. Prehistoric   |
| 2. Postoperative | 5. Posttraumatic |
| 3. Prepacked     | 6. Preheat       |

Префикс anti-:

Anticlimax, antiracism, antislavery, antigen, antidemocratic, antigravity, antiallergenic, antipoison, antiballistic.

1. Antisocial
2. Antihero
3. Antibody
4. Anticyclone
5. Antibacterial

Префикс out-:

Outlook, outfly, outplay, outdance, outbargain, outpower, outspeak, outperform, outrun.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Outdo      | 4. Outsmart |
| 2. Outfight   | 5. Outflow  |
| 3. Outnumbers |             |

Префиксы inter-, trans-:

a) Interrelation, interconnect, intercommunication, intergovernmental, interplay, interlingual, interplanetary, interpersonal.

b) Transnational, transport, transmarine, transdimensional, transpacific, transgenerational, transmeridional, transplant, transarctic.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Interaction       | 5. Transatlantic  |
| 2. Transactions      | 6. Intercity      |
| 3. Interdisciplinary | 7. Transborder    |
| 4. Interatomic       | 8. Interdependent |

Префиксен- (em-):

Enslave, empower, enable, enclose, entail, enchain, encage, engulf, enlist.

1. Enlarge
2. Ensure
3. Enrolled
4. Enrich

**Ключи к комплексным заданиям**

1. Buildings, visitor, community, originally, unimportant.
2. Combination, visitors, activities, probably, impossible.
3. Really, symbolize, government, importance, beautiful.
4. Collections, paintings, wonderful, variety, really.
5. Population, tourists, attractions, exciting, definitely.
6. Popularity, certainly, uncomfortable, remarkable, attraction.
7. National, difficulties, dramatically, consultations, registered.
8. Independence, leaders, symbolize, disappeared, ensure.
9. Famous, visitor, unconnected, enjoy, selection.
10. Sandy, impressive, pointless, geographical, finding.
11. Reduction, unemployment, equality, employees, achievements.
12. Global, pollution, dangerous, international, possibility.
13. Arrival, amazing, enthusiastic, charming, outnumbered.
14. Fitness, different, intensify, sufficiently, overwork.
15. Undersea, pressure, successful, mechanical, illegal.
16. Harmful, scientists, useful, comfortable, interaction.

17. Actually, poisonous, harmless, variety, widely.
18. Selection, characterize, natural, carriages, friendly.
19. Tourism, rebuild, treatment, inhabitants, architecture.
20. Superpower, outstanding, invisibility, infrared, mutants.
21. Dominant, friendship, passionate, neighbourhood, politician.
22. Protection, antibody, specialized, neutralize, invasion.

### **Ключи к тестам**

*Тест 1* – Impossible, illegal, incorrect, unwelcomed, international, irresponsible, disappeared, misunderstood, rewrite, ex-president, defrost, co-worker, antiwar, overcrowded, underestimate.

Development, translation, reading, happiness, safety, difference, childhood, friendship, impressionism, employer, employee.

Dangerous, critical, sunny, effective, wonderful, homeless, fashionable, economic.

Dramatically; idealize.

*Тест 2* – Immortality, illiteracy, independent, unavailable, irrelevant, disinfect, misheard, interpersonal, reconsider, ex-boyfriend, deactivate, co-founder, antibacterial, overweight, underrated.

Punishment, edition, feeling, weakness, cruelty, existence, neighbourhood, championship, heroism, avengers, employees.

Anonymous, magical, chilly, addictive, peaceful, sleepless, predictable, genetic.

Terribly; apologize.

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