

## СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

В задании на словообразование необходимо образовать от приведённых в скобках слов однокоренные слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Это задание направлено на проверку основных способов словообразования и навыков их применения. Чаще всего слово нужно преобразовать из одной части речи в другую при помощи суффикса либо подобрать его антоним, добавив отрицательную приставку или суффикс. Например, able превратить в enable, unable, а ability в inability или disability.

В спецификации теста по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык (английский)» для проведения централизованного тестирования в 2025 году, в разделе «Языковой материал для продуктивного владения» (т.е. активного употребления, использования в речи), пункт 1. Словообразование, можно найти следующую информацию:

<b>Суффиксы</b> – <b>имён существительных:</b> -or, -er, -ion (-tion, -sion, -ssion), -ness, -ment, -ship, -ty, -ist; – <b>имён прилагательных:</b> -ful, -ous, -able (-ible), -y, -ian, -an, -less, -ic(al), -ive; – <b>имён числительных:</b> -teen, -th, -ty; – <b>наречий:</b> -ly; – <b>глаголов:</b> -ize (-ise), -en, -ate, -fy.	<b>Префиксы</b> – un-, in-, im-, il-, ir- – <b>глаголов:</b> re-, en-.
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В разделе «Языковой материал для рецептивного владения (т.е. узнавание и понимание в процессе чтения)» дополнительно указаны:

Суффиксы – имён существительных: -dom, -hood, -ism, -ese; – имён прилагательных: -ent, -ant.

Префиксы (приставки) глаголов: dis-, mis-, over-.

Особое внимание при подготовке следует уделить именно вышеуказанным суффиксам и приставкам. В Программе вступительных испытаний по английскому языку и, соответственно, в спецификациях централизованного тестирования последних лет не было практически никаких изменений, поэтому данная информация

будет актуальна и для поступающих в следующем году. Для успешного выполнения данного задания вам нужно знать структуру и порядок слов в английском предложении, помнить типичные суффиксы и приставки существительных, прилагательных, наречий и глаголов, и, безусловно, иметь неплохой словарный запас, т. к. нет точного правила, какой суффикс или приставку нужно добавить в каждом конкретном случае.

Особое внимание уделите отрицательному словообразованию. Можно составить свою собственную таблицу производных слов из четырех колонок: существительное, глагол, прилагательное и наречие. Ваш успех напрямую зависит от количества выполненных упражнений на словообразование, которые можно найти в интернете либо в пособиях, посвященных подготовке к тестированию. Обязательно выполняйте тестовые задания прошлых лет. Главное, выполнять упражнения регулярно! И не забывайте учить производные слова с различными суффиксами и приставками.

## СУФФИКСЫ И ПРИСТАВКИ для словообразования

(спецификация 2025)

Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Verb
<p>глагол + <b>-ION (-TION, -SION):</b> attract-ion, express-ion, explana-tion, solu-tion, deci-sion</p> <p>глагол + <b>-MENT:</b> achieve-ment, improve-ment, argu-ment</p> <p>прилагательное + <b>-NESS:</b> weak-ness, happi-ness, lazi-ness</p> <p>прилагательное + <b>-TY, -ITY:</b> loyal-ty, popular-ity, creativ-ity, abil-ity</p> <p>существительное + <b>-SHIP:</b> friend-ship, reation-ship, member-ship</p> <p>Профессия, род деятельности</p> <p>глагол+ <b>-OR, -ER:</b> act-or, visit-or, surviv-or, compos-er,</p>	<p><b>-OUS:</b> ambiti-ous, disastr-ous, presti-gi-ous</p> <p><b>-ABLE, -IBLE:</b> avail-able, valu-able, poss-ible, respons-ible, flex-ible</p> <p><b>-Y:</b> sleep-y, luck-y, sunn-y</p> <p><b>-IVE:</b> mass-ive, impress-ive, creat-ive</p> <p><b>-IC, -ICAL:</b> allerg-ic, technolog-ical, histor-ic(al)</p> <p><b>-AN, -IAN:</b> Europe-an, Ital-ian</p> <p>наличие качества - <b>FUL:</b></p>	<p>прилагательное <b>+ -LY:</b> strange-ly, easi-ly, final-ly, probab-ly, basic-ally</p>	<p><b>-ISE = -IZE:</b> critic-ise, social-ise, revolution-ise</p> <p><b>-ATE:</b> motiv-ate, irrit-ate</p> <p><b>-FY:</b> justi-fy, clari-fy, simpli-fy</p> <p><b>-EN:</b> weak-en, strength-en, threat-en</p> <p><b>EN-:</b> en-able, en-courage, en-danger</p> <p><b>RE-:</b> re-write, re-cycle, re-place</p>

examin-er, programm-er, photograph-er существ. или прилаг. + - <b>IST:</b> scient-ist, cycl-ist, ecolog-ist, dramat-ist	help-ful, thought-ful, peace-ful  отсутствие качества - <b>LESS:</b> care-less, sleep-less, value-less		
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### Правила написания суффикса -ly

- Обычно наречия образуются путём добавления суффикса «ly» к прилагательному:

- complete – completely; free – freely; quiet – quietly.

Если прилагательное оканчивается на «**ue**», конечная буква «**e**» опускается:

- true – truly.

- **Если исходное слово оканчивается на букву «у», то она меняется на «i»:**

- day – daily; easy – easily; happy – happily.

- **Если прилагательное оканчивается на «le», то «le» меняется на «ly»:**

- idle – idly; terrible – terribly.

- **Если слово оканчивается на «l», то при образовании наречия «l» удваивается:**

- careful – carefully; final – finally; full – fully.

- **Если слово оканчивается на «ic», то наречие имеет окончание «ically»:**

- basic – basically; optimistic – optimistically; tragic – tragically, scientific – scientifically.

Но: public – publicly.

### Отрицательные приставки

**UN-:**  
 un-happiness,  
 un-able  
**un-**fortunately,

**IM-** перед «m» и «p»:

im-mature, im-possible, im-patiently

Ho: un-pleasant, un-predictable

**IL- перед «l»:**

il-legal, il-logical

Ho: un-likely, un-lucky, un-limited

**IN-:**

in-expensive, in-convenience,  
in-correctly

**IR- перед «r»:**

ir-responsible, ir-regularly

Ho: un-reasonable, un-reliable

## **РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ К ЗАДАНИЯМ НА СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ**

Приступая к выполнению задания на словообразование, помните, что в английском предложении устойчивый порядок слов: на первом месте в большинстве случаев находится подлежащее, затем сказуемое, после него дополнение (прямое и косвенное), на последнем месте обстоятельства места и времени

### **Секреты успеха!**

Исходя из порядка слов и структуры предложения, можно определить часть речи, которую необходимо образовать.

### **СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ**

- В начале предложения на месте подлежащего, перед сказуемым: Cyclists must obey traffic rules.
- После глагола на месте дополнения: He has a reputation of a hard worker.
- После глагола-связки be в качестве именной части сказуемого: She is a student.
- После артикля: He is such a liar.
- После местоимения: He tried to hide his excitement. We apologize for any inconvenience.
- После прилагательного: Physical activity can reduce stress.
- После существительного в притяжательном падеже: What was Victor's reaction?

- После предлога: **She tends to act on impulse.**
- После числительного: **Disneyland attracted 2.5 million visitors last year.**

Образуя существительное, определите, в единственном либо во множественном числе оно должно быть употреблено. В этом вам может помочь:

✓ значение – исчисляемое существительное может быть как в единственном, так и во множественном числе, неисчисляемое – только в единственном;

✓ артикль – неопределенный артикль **a / an** будет перед существительным в единственном числе, нулевой артикль говорит о неисчисляемом существительном либо о множественном числе, артикль **the** не дает подсказку на число, т.к. может употребляться с любыми существительными;

✓ форма глагола-сказуемого – наличие или отсутствие окончания **-s** в **Present Simple**,

вспомогательные глаголы (**is – are, was – were, do – does, have – has**);

✓ местоимение – **this, that, each, every** будут указывать на единственное число; **many, few, both, these, those** – на множественное).

### **ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ**

- Перед существительным, часто после артикля: **We had an amazing time in London.**
- После наречия: **She is really talented.**
- После глагола-связки (**be, become, feel, look, smell, taste, sound, seem**): **You look fantastic in this dress.**

### **НАРЕЧИЕ**

- Перед прилагательным: **I find this book extremely boring.**
- Перед или после другого наречия: **He lives rather economically.**
- После глагола: **The baby was sleeping peacefully.**
- В начале предложения как вводное слово: **Obviously, we were lost.**

Помните, практически любое наречие из предложения можно убрать и смысл

предложения при этом не изменится! Запомните схему: BE + наречие + прилагательное.

Например: I am terribly tired. The weather is very changeable.

## **ГЛАГОЛ**

- После подлежащего: It irritates me when people are late.
- После вспомогательного или модального глагола: The building was destroyed by the fire.

You must weigh up all the pros and cons.

- После частицы to: The sky began to darken.
- После предлога в форме герундия: I'm sorry for losing the key.

**Важно! В некоторых заданиях предполагается преобразование глаголов с учетом видовременных форм, поэтому не забудьте при необходимости добавить к глаголу окончание -s, -ing или -ed.**

Выполняя задание на словообразование можно действовать по следующему алгоритму:

1. Внимательно прочитайте и переведите предложение, чтобы определить, какая часть речи должна быть на месте пропуска: существительное, прилагательное, наречие или глагол. Для этого обратите внимание на слова, стоящие до и после пропуска, задайте вопросы к пропущенному слову.
2. Вспомните все известные вам однокоренные слова к предложенному слову. Как правило, требуется дописать всего **ОДИН КОМПОНЕНТ** – только приставку или только суффикс!
3. Если требуется та же часть речи, что и исходное слово, скорее всего, нужно использовать отрицательную приставку.
4. Уточните форму образованной части речи: для существительного определите его число (единственное или множественное), для глагола – его видовременную форму (окончание -s, -ing, -ed). Прилагательные обычно употребляются в обычной форме.
5. Прочитайте предложение снова, чтобы убедиться, что вставленное слово подходит по смыслу, а также образовано и написано правильно.

## **Типичные ошибки при выполнении задания на словообразование**

1. Задание на словообразование предполагает, что нужно образовать другую часть речи либо слово с иным или противоположным значением, а не просто дописать окончание -s к предложенному существительному или глаголу, либо поставить предложенный глагол в Past Simple. Например: The company products (вместо produces) electrical goods.

2. Неверная часть речи, которая необходима в предлагаемом контексте. Например, образование наречия вместо прилагательного: Can you remember a time in your life when you felt confidently (вместо confident)?

3. Неправильное написание слов, например: assistEnt вместо assistAnt, benefiTial вместо benefiCial, arguEment вместо argument. Чтобы избежать подобных орфографических ошибок, необходимо регулярно практиковать правописание и в случае сомнений в написании проверять слова в словаре.

4. Неправильное образование слова с помощью отрицательной приставки. Иногда абитуриенты и вовсе не понимают из контекста необходимость использования отрицательной приставки. Например: Avoid INhealthy (вместо UNhealthy) foods such as hamburgers and chips. He was fortunate (вместо UNfortunate) to lose in the final round of the match. Чтобы не допустить ошибки, внимательно читайте предложение и следите за его логикой.

5. Неправильная форма образованного слова:

У существительных – ошибки в выборе единственного или множественного числа, например: AI is one of the latest technological development (вместо developmentS).

У глаголов – неподходящая видовременная форма (окончание -s, -ing, -ed), например:

People can be classify (вместо classifiED) into four basic personality types.

**Exercise1. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

Many students in Britain take a gap year from full-time (1) \_\_\_\_\_ **(EDUCATE)** between leaving school and going to a university. Some take on jobs in shops, hotels or restaurants for a few months, in order to earn enough for an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ **(EXTEND)** holiday. Backpacking is a very popular and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ **(ADVENTURE)** but also cheap option because many students can only afford to travel on local buses and trains and stay in hostels. Australia and New Zealand, as well as India and Thailand, are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ **(FAVOUR)** backpacking destinations, Unpaid work on educational or (5) \_\_\_\_\_ **(ENVIRONMENT)** projects is another option. Opportunities range from helping out in school classrooms to working in hospitals far away from home. There are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ **(NUMBER)** organisations that make (7) \_\_\_\_\_ **(ARRANGE)** for those who are interested , both at home and overseas. However, while universities view a gap year as an (8) \_\_\_\_\_ **(NECESSARY)** break from study, other people feel that it provides students with (9) \_\_\_\_\_ **(VALUE)** skills. To potential (10) \_\_\_\_\_ **(EMPLOY)** a gap year can look good on a CV. They can see that you have spent time on (11) \_\_\_\_\_ **(BROAD)** your horizon and that your experiences have increased your confidence in working with people and that you are ready to take on (12) \_\_\_\_\_ **(RESPONSIBLE)**. The (13) \_\_\_\_\_ **(POSSIBLE)** of taking some time off, however, has also become popular with people between 25 and 35 , who decide that they need a break from their career, travel the world, or do further studies in another (14) \_\_\_\_\_ **(PROFESSION)** field.

**Exercise2. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

When Bill Haley's "Rock Around the Clock " appeared in the 1950s a new sound in music was created. It was the perfect (1) \_\_\_\_\_ **(EXPRESS)** of a fast-moving society. Although teenagers liked it, the older generation hated it. The king of the rock and roll era was Elvis Presley, who provoked his audience with his hip swings. In the 1960s teenagers started to rebel against society. They were against everything their parents stood for: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ **(FASHION)** cloths, no drugs, no sex before marriage and other things. When teenagers started dressing themselves in old clothes and wore wild, loose hair, the hippy (3) \_\_\_\_\_ **(MOVE)** was born. The most famous band of the 1960s were The Beatles, with their(4) \_\_\_\_\_

**(CATCH)** tunes and cool hairstyles. Their music influenced many bands and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ **(COMPOSE)** who came after them. In the 1970s disco queens and punk bands set the trend in popular music. Some, like the Sex Pistols, preferred (6) \_\_\_\_\_ **(CHAOS)** sounds. In contrast, female singers like Gloria Gaynor and Donna Summer filled dancing floors with hot disco beats. The 1980s brought an important change in the music scene. For the first time (7) \_\_\_\_\_ **(MUSIC)** showed themselves on television as MTV, the first music video station started broadcasting. Record labels invested (8) \_\_\_\_\_ **(HEAVY)** in making great videos of their stars. Towards the end of the decade, pop divas like Mariah Carey and Whitney Houston produced (9) \_\_\_\_\_ **(COUNT)** hits with their (10) \_\_\_\_\_ **(POWER)** voices.

**Exercise 3. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

Summer is in the air and it's only natural for people to feel good and enthusiastic about going on holiday. Everyone needs to relax and get away, so they try to use their yearly leave in the best possible way.

Some people find it logical to stay at a holiday resort and have everything done for them. Of course, if you are (1) ... **(WEALTH)**, money is not an issue whatsoever. A more economical alternative would be a camping holiday, which many people consider to be much more (2)... **(ADVENTURE)** and challenging. Exploring nature as well as relaxing (3) ... **(PEACE)** in the mountains is a great way to (4) ... **(CHARGE)** your batteries.

Needless to say, getting away and escaping from your routine reduces stress. Any (5) ..... **(PSYCHOLOGY)** will tell you of the benefits a holiday offers. So, even if you have to in order to.

**Exercise 4. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

The firm's (1) ... **(CREATE)** team has just started work on the latest version of one of their most popular computer games. The development of the game will involve engineers, technical experts and (2) ... **(MUSIC)**, and will cost more than \$10 million. These days, there is a great deal of (3) ... **(SIMILAR)** between making a game and making a Hollywood movie, and it's a big business. Part of the explanation for the success of the games is the surprisingly (4) ... **(EXPECTED)** rise in the number of adults who are buying them, not as gifts for teenagers, but for their own personal use.

**Exercise 5. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

It's a marvellous idea for children to do some cooking at an early age. Generally speaking, most children can't wait to help in the kitchen and love getting involved in the **1 ... (PREPARE)** of their meals. They should be **2... (COURAGE)** to do so, and care should be taken to ensure they enjoy the experience. It is **3 ... (ADVISE)** to show them how to do things **4 ... (CORRECT)** but they shouldn't be criticised too much. Although the finished result may not be quite to your liking, the young cook will undoubtedly find it the tastiest food he or she has ever eaten.

**Exercise 6. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

Every serious athlete's dream is to be a competitor in the world of championships or the Olympic Games. However, to get close to such a **(1) ... (REMARK)** dream takes years of hard training and an **(2) ... (AMBITION)** spirit that cannot easily be broken. Being a participant in the Olympics is a great achievement that only a few can reach. They must train daily and have total commitment to their sport. If an athlete reaches the Olympics, the intensity of their feelings and their **(3) ... (EXPECT)** are so high that they run the risk of falling ill. This is where a **(4) ... (SUPPORT)** family and coach are crucial to them in order for them to give their best performance and to become champions of the world.

**Exercise 7. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

### **Smartphones at school**

Some of the schools in my home town are really strict and students are not allowed to use their smartphones at school. Mine is different – there's a much more relaxed policy. In break times, it's **(1)..... (ACCEPT)** to use our smartphones. But in lessons, it's the individual teacher's **(2)..... (DECIDE)** whether we can use them or not. For some pieces of work, like a timed writing task, they're **(3)..... (COMPLETE)** forbidden. Of course it's our **(4)..... (RESPONSIBLE)** to follow the rules, which we do. In some lessons, the teachers actively **(5)..... (COURAGE)** us to use our phones when they think it'll be **(6)..... (BENEFIT)** to us. There are lots of really good ways to use smartphones in class, and I'm in favour of these. One example is games, where we choose multiple-choice answers on our phones. I'm really **(7)..... (COMPETE)**, so love doing those. Although it can be a bit anti-social, when everyone just uses their phone instead of talking.

**Exercise 8. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

### **Tetris: the most popular video game ever**

There is an almost (1)..... (**LIMITED**) number of video games on the market today and you could be forgiven for being under the (2)..... (**IMPRESS**) that the best ones are those packed with special effects, requiring great techniques. Nothing could be further from the truth. The favourite game of all time is also one of the oldest and most basic: Tetris. The (3) ..... (**PLAY**) has to fit a (4)..... (**VARY**) of shapes together on the screen. When a whole row is made without gaps between the blocks, the line vanishes. Should a line remain (5)..... (**COMPLETE**), however, new blocks will build up on top of it. Once the screen's full, the game's over.

Part of the appeal is that anyone can play Tetris. Scientists also believe that the game's (6)..... (**POPULAR**) is due to the fact that it makes our brains work (7)..... (**EFFICIENT**). The more we play, the easier it becomes, so we carry on, (8)..... (**CONTINUE**) trying to beat our last high score.

**Exercise 9. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

### **Peanut butter is good for you!**

With 'peanuts' and 'butter' in its name, peanut butter doesn't (1)..... (**EXACT**) sound good for us. Common sense tells us that neither food is a particularly healthy choice given their high fat content. The product's (2)..... (**POPULAR**), however, has led to research, and it's good news to learn that many food science (3)..... (**SPECIAL**) say it isn't as bad for us as we might have thought.

Peanut butter is (4)..... (**DOUBT**) versatile – it can be eaten with everything from raw vegetable sticks to toast – but the fat it contains is also monounsaturated (the 'right' kind of fat), which is believed to be good for the heart. Peanut butter also contains a (5)..... (**SUBSTANCE**) amount of protein, which contains important nutrients for growing kids. (6)..... (**ADD**), it contains iron, B vitamins and fibre, all of which are necessary for the maintenance of a healthy body. So, next time you're told to put the top back on the jar, you'll be able to offer an (7)..... (**EXPLAIN**) as to why just one more spoonful is good for you!

**Exercise 10. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

### **The future of food**

With the world population rising and (1)..... (**AVAILABLE**) of food sources decreasing, what will we be eating in the future? Food science (2)..... (**SPECIAL**) say that by 2050, we will be consuming less meat and more fish. And with food prices rising, another likely result is that more of us will

reach the (3)..... **(CONCLUDE)** that becoming vegetarian is a good idea. Then there is the (4)..... **(POSSIBLE)** that we will eat more seaweed and insects, and perhaps even 'superfood' bars, which would be similar to the kinds of things astronauts eat in space.

Today's technology could (5)..... **(ABLE)** manufacturers to produce what may become known as 'functional' foods. These are foods that are (6)..... **(INDIVIDUAL)** designed for different sectors of (7).....

**(SOCIAL)** This means that there will be foods adapted not only for babies, which we already see in supermarkets, but for teens, women, men and elderly people, too. Because the food will be (8)..... **(SCIENCE)** engineered, we will also be healthier!

**Exercise 11. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

### **A man happy in his work**

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**Exercise1. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

### KEY

Many students in Britain take a gap year from full-time (1) **education** between leaving school and going to a university. Some take on jobs in shops, hotels or restaurants for a few months, in order to earn enough for an (2) **extensive** holiday. Backpacking is a very popular and (3) **adventurous** but also cheap option because many students can only afford to travel on local buses and trains and stay in hostels. Australia and New Zealand, as well as India and Thailand, are (4) **favourite** backpacking destinations, Unpaid work on educational or (5) **environmental** projects is another option. Opportunities range from helping out in school classrooms to working in hospitals far away from home. There are (6) **numerous** organisations that make (7) **arrangements** for those who are interested , both at home and overseas. However, while universities view a gap year as an (8) **unnecessary** break from study, other people feel that it provides students with (9) **valuable** skills. To potential (10) **employers** a gap year can look good on a CV. They can see that you have spent time on (11) **broadening** your horizon and that your experiences have increased your confidence in working with people and that you are ready to take on (12) **responsibility**. The (13) **possibility** of taking some time off, however, has also become popular with people between 25 and 35 , who decide that they need a break from their career, travel the world, or do further studies in another (14) professional field.

**Exercise2. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

When Bill Haley's "Rock Around the Clock" appeared in the 1950s a new sound in music was created. It was the perfect **expression** of a fast-moving society. Although teenagers liked it, the older generation hated it. The king of the rock and roll era was Elvis Presley, who provoked his audience with his hip swings. In the 1960s teenagers started to rebel against society. They were against everything their parents stood for:

**fashionable** cloths, no drugs, no sex before marriage and other things. When teenagers started dressing themselves in old clothes and wore wild, loose hair, the hippy **movement** was born. The most famous band of the 1960s were The Beatles, with their **catchy** tunes and cool hairstyles. Their music influenced many bands and **composers** who came after them. In the 1970s disco queens and punk bands set the trend in popular music. Some, like the Sex Pistols, preferred **chaotic** sounds. In contrast, female singers like Gloria Gaynor and Donna Summer, filled dancing floors with hot disco beats. The 1980s brought an important change in the music scene. For the first time **musicians** showed themselves on television as MTV, the first music video station started broadcasting. Record labels invested **heavily** in making great videos of their stars. Towards the end of the decade, pop divas like Mariah Carey and Whitney Houston produced **countless / uncountable** hits with their **powerful** voices.

**Exercise 3. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

Summer is in the air and it's only natural for people to feel good and enthusiastic about going on holiday. Everyone needs to relax and get away, so they try to use their yearly leave in the best possible way.

Some people find it logical to stay at a holiday resort and have everything done for them. Of course, if you are (1) ...**WEALTHY(WEALTH)**, money is not an issue whatsoever. A more economical alternative would be a camping holiday, which many people consider to be much more (2)...**ADVENTUROUS (ADVENTURE)** and challenging. Exploring nature as well as relaxing (3) ...**PEACEFULLY (PEACE)** in the mountains is a great way to (4) ...**RECHARGE (CHARGE)** your batteries.

Needless to say, getting away and escaping from your routine reduces stress. Any (5) ..... **PSYCHOLOGIST(S)(PSYCHOLOGY)** will tell you of the benefits a holiday offers. So, even if you have to in order to.

**Exercise 4. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

The firm's (1) ...**CREATIVE (CREATE)** team has just started work on the latest version of one of their most popular computer games. The development of the game will involve engineers, technical experts and (2) ... **MUSICIANS (MUSIC)**, and will cost more than \$10 million. These days, there is a great deal of (3) ...**SIMILARITY (SIMILAR)** between making a game and making a Hollywood movie, and it's a big business. Part of the explanation for the success of the games is the surprisingly (4) ...**UNEXPECTED (EXPECTED)** rise in the number of adults who are buying them, not as gifts for teenagers, but for their own personal use.

**Exercise 5. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

It's a marvellous idea for children to do some cooking at an early age. Generally speaking, most children can't wait to help in the kitchen and love getting involved in the **1 ... PREPARATION (PREPARE)** of their meals. They should be **2...ENCOURAGED (COURAGE)** to do so, and care should be taken to ensure they enjoy the experience. It is **3 ... ADVISABLE (ADVISE)** to show them how to do things **4 ...CORRECTLY (CORRECT)** but they shouldn't be criticised too much. Although the finished result may not be quite to your liking, the young cook will undoubtedly find it the tastiest food he or she has ever eaten.

**Exercise 6. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

Every serious athlete's dream is to be a competitor in the world of championships or the Olympic Games. However, to get close to such a **(1) ... REMARKABLE (REMARK)** dream takes years of hard training and an **(2) ... AMBITIOUS (AMBITION)** spirit that cannot easily be broken. Being a participant in the Olympics is a great achievement that only a few can reach. They must train daily and have total commitment to their sport. If an athlete reaches the Olympics, the intensity of their feelings and their **(3) ... EXPECTATIONS (EXPECT)** are so high that they run the risk of falling ill. This is where a **(4) ... SUPPORTIVE(SUPPORT)** family and coach are crucial to them in order for them to give their best performance and to become champions of the world.

**Exercise 7. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

### **Smartphones at school**

Some of the schools in my home town are really strict and students are not allowed to use their smartphones at school. Mine is different – there's a much more relaxed policy. In break times, it's **(1)..... acceptable (ACCEPT)** to use our smartphones. But in lessons, it's the individual teacher's **(2).....decision (DECIDE)** whether we can use them or not. For some pieces of work, like a timed writing task, they're **(3)..... completely (COMPLETE)** forbidden. Of course it's our **(4)..... responsibility (RESPONSIBLE)** to follow the rules, which we do. In some lessons, the teachers actively **(5)..... encourage (COURAGE)** us to use our phones when they think it'll be **(6)..... beneficial (BENEFIT)** to us. There are lots of really good ways to use smartphones in class, and I'm in favour of these. One example is games, where we choose multiple-choice answers on our phones. I'm really **(7)..... competitive (COMPETE)**, so love doing those. Although it can be a bit anti-social, when everyone just uses their phone instead of talking.

**Exercise 8. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

## Tetris: the most popular video game ever

There is an almost (1)..... **unlimited** (LIMITED) number of video games on the market today and you could be forgiven for being under the (2)..... **impression** (IMPRESS) that the best ones are those packed with special effects, requiring great techniques. Nothing could be further from the truth. The favourite game of all time is also one of the oldest and most basic: Tetris. The (3) ..... **player** (PLAY) has to fit a (4)..... **variety** (VARY) of shapes together on the screen. When a whole row is made without gaps between the blocks, the line vanishes. Should a line remain (5)..... **incomplete** (COMPLETE), however, new blocks will build up on top of it. Once the screen's full, the game's over.

Part of the appeal is that anyone can play Tetris. Scientists also believe that the game's (6)..... **popularity** (POPULAR) is due to the fact that it makes our brains work (7)..... **efficiently** (EFFICIENT). The more we play, the easier it becomes, so we carry on, (8)..... **continually** (CONTINUE) trying to beat our last high score.

**Exercise 9. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

### Peanut butter is good for you!

With 'peanuts' and 'butter' in its name, peanut butter doesn't (1)..... **exactly** (EXACT) sound good for us. Common sense tells us that neither food is a particularly healthy choice given their high fat content. The product's (2)..... **popularity** (POPULAR), however, has led to research, and it's good news to learn that many food science (3)..... **specialists** (SPECIAL) say it isn't as bad for us as we might have thought.

Peanut butter is (4)..... **undoubtedly** (DOUBT) versatile – it can be eaten with everything from raw vegetable sticks to toast – but the fat it contains is also monounsaturated (the 'right' kind of fat), which is believed to be good for the heart. Peanut butter also contains a (5)..... **substantial** (SUBSTANCE) amount of protein, which contains important nutrients for growing kids. (6)..... **Additionally** (ADD), it contains iron, B vitamins and fibre, all of which are necessary for the maintenance of a healthy body. So, next time you're told to put the top back on the jar, you'll be able to offer an (7)..... **explanation** (EXPLAIN) as to why just one more spoonful is good for you!

**Exercise 10. Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.**

### The future of food

With the world population rising and (1)..... **availability** (AVAILABLE) of food sources decreasing, what will we be eating in the future? Food science (2)..... **specialist** (SPECIAL) say that by 2050, we will be consuming less meat and more fish. And with food prices rising, another likely result is that more of us will reach the (3)..... **conclusion** (CONCLUDE) that becoming vegetarian is a good idea. Then there is the (4)..... **possibility** (POSSIBLE) that we will eat more seaweed and insects, and perhaps even 'superfood' bars, which would be similar to the kinds of things astronauts eat in space.

Today's technology could (5)..... **enable** (ABLE) manufacturers to produce what may become known as 'functional' foods. These are foods that are (6)..... **individually** (INDIVIDUAL) designed for different sectors of (7)..... **society**

(SOCIAL) This means that there will be foods adapted not only for babies, which we already see in supermarkets, but for teens, women, men and elderly people, too. Because the food will be (8)..... **scientifically** (SCIENCE) engineered, we will also be healthier!

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### **A man happy in his work**

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