



Worksheet number (4) Your World / Unit One

Name :

Subject:

English Language

Class:

9th Grade (A+B)

Date:

\ Sep \ 2025

Learning objective : Students should be able to be familiar with derived words.

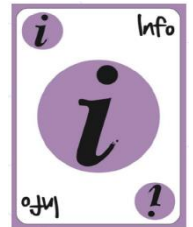


Derivation= Adding a prefix or a suffix to the existing

A suffix usually changes not only the meaning of a word but also its grammatical meaning or its word class.

e.g. to bake - baker,

beauty - beautiful



1. **Noun-forming suffix**: A noun may **end** in one of these suffixes...

- **or**: actor, visitor, director
- **er/ee**: speaker, employee, opener
- **ist**: scientist, journalist
- **ess**: hostess, stewardess, actress
- **ty/ity**: cruelty, purity, stupidity
- **ure/ture**: failure, exposure, mixture
- **dom**: freedom, kingdom,
- **age**: passage, marriage, postage
- **ance/ence**: appearance, preference
- **hood**: likelihood, brotherhood, neighbourhood
- **ing**: reading, opening, beginning
- **ion/sion/tion/ition/ation**: operation, permission, description
- **ness**: kindness, goodness, willingness
- **y/ery**: difficulty, enquiry, robbery, slavery
- **ship**: partnership, membership, kinship
- **ment**: government, development, movement
- **t**: complaint, restraint



**** At the beginning of a sentence as a subject.**

Electricity is probably the most useful form of energy. (ELECTRIC)

Insurance companies lost millions of pounds when a big earthquake hit the country. (INSURE)

**** After a verb as an object.**

I encourage adoption of new useful ideas. (ADOPT)

**** After (some - any - much - many - little - several - few - number ...)**

I have some reservations on your project. (RESERVE)

**** After the possessive adjectives... (his - her - our - my - its - their - your).**

Their marriage will be on Monday. (MARRY)

What is your decision? (DECIDE)

**** After the articles... (a - an - the)...**

She saw her friend on a flight to Paris. (Fly)

He spoke about the management of the company. (MANAGE)

**** After an apostrophe (') or apostrophe ('s)...**

My sister's shyness makes hers social life difficult (SHY)

Due to the clerk's stubbornness we missed the train (STUBBORN)

**** After an adjective.**

We saw awful destructions because of the flood. (DESTROY)

You are an excellent swimmer. (SWIM)

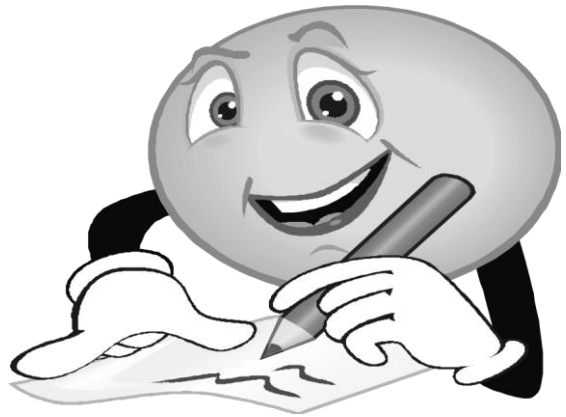
**** After a preposition... (in - on - of - at - with - for - by ...)**

I think crying is a sign of weakness. (WEAK)

2-Adjective-forming suffix: An adjective may end in one of these suffixes...

- **able/ible**: comfortable, fashionable, sensible
- **ic/atic**: atomic, heroic, systematic
- **ful**: beautiful, helpful, careful
- **y**: bloody, dirty, sunny
- **less**: useless, homeless, careless

- **al**: personal, cultural
- **ive**: active, creative, sensitive
- **ant/ent**: pleasant, different, excellent
- **en**: wooden, golden, woollen
- **like**: childlike, ladylike
- **ing**: amusing, interesting, charming
- **ous**: dangerous, famous, mysterious
- **ish**: bookish, childish, foolish
- **ly**: friendly, lovely, manly



**** Before a noun...**

Helen is a very beautiful lady. (BEUTY)

Julia is a very creative person. (CREATE)

**** After verbs to be...(is - are - am - was - were)**

The operation was successful. (SUCCESS)

**** After these verbs... (feel - get - become - appear - seem - look - make - grow - taste - smell).**

Tara looks beautiful. (BEAUTY)

**** With an adverb.**

Samer is usually absent.

3- Verb-forming suffixes: A verb may end in one of these suffixes...

- **ize/ise**: civilize, modernize
- **ify/fy**: simplify, glorify
- **en**: deepen, sharpen, lengthen

**** After a subject.**

Steve cares about his old father. (CARE)

**** An infinitive verb is used after to and after the model verbs.(will-can- shall..)**

They won't help us.

They wish to speak English well.

**** A (p.p) is used after verbs to be (is - are - was - were) in the passive voice.**
Sami **was** wounded in his arm.

4- Adverb-forming suffix: An adverb may end in one of these suffixes...

- **adj + ly:** formally, calmly, easily
- **ward/wards:** homeward, afterwards, backwards
- **wise/ways:** clockwise, otherwise, sideways

**** To describe a verb...**
Tara always **drives** carefully. (CAREFUL)

**** At the beginning followed by a comma.**
Tragically, Mary was knocked down in a car accident. (TRAGIC)

**** Before an adjective.**
The exam was completely difficult.

**** It comes between two separated parts of a verb...**
Taleen will definitely come. (DEFINITE)
Julia was seriously injured. (SERIOUS)

This table shows different forms of words (noun, verb, adjective, and adverb) to help you learn how they are used.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1-	Confidence	confide	confident	confidently
2-	Care	care	caring - careful	carefully
3-	Embarrassment	embarrass	embarrassed- embarrassing	embarrassingly
4-	Enthusiasm	enthuse	enthusiastic	enthusiastically
5-	Imagination	imagine	imaginary- imaginative	imaginatively
6	Pride	pride	Proud	Proudly
7	<u>Energy</u>	energize	energetic	energetically
8	Aggression	###	Aggressive	Aggressively
9	Stress	stress	stressful	stressfully
10	Depression	depress	depressed	depressingly

Question 1: Choose the correct derived word.

1-She is a veryspeaker.

(confidence / confide / confident / confidently)

2- She answered the questions.....

(confidence / confide / confident / confidently)

3- He's ateacher who supports every student.

(care / cared / Caring / Carefully)

4-Her fall on stage caused

(embarrassment / embarrass / embarrassed/ embarrassingly)

5- She's alwaysabout volunteering.

(enthusiasm / enthuse / enthusiastic / enthusiastically)

6- Children have vivid

(imagination / imagine /imaginative / imaginatively)

7 -Her parents were very of her achievement.

(Pride / Proud / Proudly)

8-Bad weather tends tome

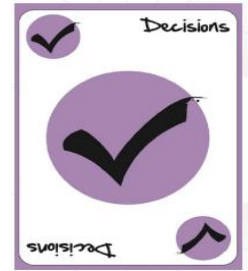
(depression / depress / depressed / depressingly)

9-He struggled withfor years

(depression / depress / depressed / depressingly)

10-He felt a lot of before the exam.

(Stressed / Stress / Stressful / Stressfully)



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