



Suffixes:

Noun Suffixes: -tion, -ment, -ness, -ity, -ance

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- The ___ of the new shopping centre created hundreds of jobs.
a) developness
b) development
c) develoption
d) developance
- I couldn't hide my ___ when I heard the good news.
a) happiness
b) happition
c) happiment
d) happiance
- We need more ___ about the train times before we book.
a) information
b) informness
c) informment
d) informance
- Clean water is a basic ___ in modern life.
a) necessness
b) necessment
c) necessity
d) necesstion
- The ___ between the two brothers was obvious to everyone.
a) resembleness
b) reemblation
c) resemblance
d) resemblance
- Regular ___ is important for staying healthy.
a) movement
b) moveness
c) movation
d) movity
- Her ___ at the meeting surprised everyone.
a) presentation
b) preseness
c) presence
d) presentment
- Children need a lot of ___ to try new things.
a) encouragetion
b) encourageness
c) encourageance
d) encouragement
- The ___ of his skin was caused by too much time in the sun.
a) darkness
b) darkment
c) darkition
d) darkity
- She has the ___ to become a great leader one day.
a) ableness
b) ability
c) ablition
d) ablement
- The ___ of the concert left the audience speechless.
a) performness
b) performance
c) performtion
d) performity

12. There was a sudden ____ in the price of petrol last week.
 a) reduction
 b) reduceness
 c) reducement
 d) reducity
13. Growing up in the countryside gave him a sense of ____.
 a) freeness
 b) freement
 c) freedom
 d) freetion
14. The students showed great ____ in finishing the project on time.
 a) determineness
 b) determinement
 c) determinance
 d) determination
15. I admire her ____ — she always tells the truth.
 a) honestion
 b) honesty
 c) honestment
 d) honestance
16. The ____ of their friendship lasted over forty years.
 a) strongness
 b) strongment
 c) strength
 d) strongity
17. The manager praised the ____ of the entire team.
 a) efficientness
 b) efficiency
 c) efficientment
 d) efficiention
18. He felt great ____ after winning the championship.
 a) satisfyment
 b) satisfyfyness
 c) satisfyfance
 d) satisfaction
19. Good ____ between husband and wife is the key to a happy marriage.
 a) communicateness
 b) communicatement
 c) communicatance
 d) communication
20. They enjoyed the peace and ____ of their holiday by the lake.
 a) quietion
 b) quietment
 c) quietness
 d) quietance



Answers

1. b) development
2. a) happiness
3. a) information
4. c) necessity
5. d) resemblance
6. a) movement
7. c) presence
8. d) encouragement
9. a) darkness
10. b) ability
11. b) performance
12. a) reduction
13. c) freedom
14. d) determination
15. b) honesty
16. c) strength
17. b) efficiency
18. d) satisfaction
19. d) communication
20. c) quietness



Explanations

1. “development” (b)

The verb 'develop' takes the suffix -ment to form the noun 'development'. Common -ment nouns: development, achievement, management, agreement.

2. “happiness” (a)

The adjective 'happy' takes the suffix -ness to form the noun 'happiness'. Note the spelling change: y → i before -ness. The suffix -ness is commonly added to adjectives.

3. “information” (a)

The verb 'inform' takes the suffix -ation to form 'information'. The suffix -tion/-ation is one of the most common noun-forming suffixes in English.

4. “necessity” (c)

The adjective 'necessary' takes the suffix -ity to form 'necessity'. Note the spelling change: the ending changes significantly. The suffix -ity is common with Latin-origin adjectives.

5. “resemblance” (d)

The verb 'resemble' takes the suffix -ance to form 'resemblance'. Verbs ending in silent 'e' often take -ance/-ence.

6. “movement” (a)

The verb 'move' takes the suffix -ment to form 'movement'. We drop the silent 'e' before adding -ment in some words, but 'movement' keeps it.

7. “presence” (c)

The adjective 'present' takes the suffix -ence to form 'presence'. Note the spelling change: the 't' is dropped. Words with -ent adjectives often form -ence nouns.

8. “encouragement” (d)

The verb 'encourage' takes the suffix -ment to form 'encouragement'. The silent 'e' is kept before -ment.

9. “darkness” (a)

The adjective 'dark' takes the suffix -ness to form 'darkness'. The suffix -ness can be added to most adjectives to form abstract nouns.

10. “ability” (b)

The adjective 'able' takes the suffix -ity to form 'ability'. Note the spelling change: the 'e' is dropped and the word changes form. The suffix -ity often produces more formal nouns than -ness.

11. “performance” (b)

The verb 'perform' takes the suffix -ance to form 'performance'. The suffix -ance is common with verbs to describe the act or process.

12. “reduction” (a)

The verb 'reduce' takes the suffix -tion to form 'reduction'. Note the spelling change: 'ce' becomes 'c' + 'tion'. Many verbs ending in '-ce' or '-de' form nouns with -tion/-sion.

13. “freedom” (c)

The adjective 'free' takes the suffix -dom to form 'freedom'. The suffix -dom creates abstract nouns meaning 'state or condition of being'. Other examples: boredom, wisdom, kingdom.

14. “determination” (d)

The verb 'determine' takes the suffix -ation to form 'determination'. Verbs ending in '-ine' often form nouns with -ation (combine → combination, imagine → imagination).

15. “honesty” (b)

The adjective 'honest' takes the suffix -y to form 'honesty'. This is a shorter variant of the -ity suffix. Other examples: modest → modesty, jealous → jealousy.

16. “strength” (c)

The adjective 'strong' forms the noun 'strength' using the suffix -th. This is an irregular formation with a vowel change. Other -th nouns: wide → width, deep → depth, warm → warmth.

17. “efficiency” (b)

The adjective 'efficient' takes the suffix -cy (a variant of -ce/-cy) to form 'efficiency'. Adjectives ending in -ent often form nouns with -ency (urgent → urgency, frequent → frequency).

18. “satisfaction” (d)

The verb 'satisfy' forms the noun 'satisfaction' with the suffix -tion. Note the significant spelling change: satisfy → satisfaction (the root changes form).

19. “communication” (d)

The verb 'communicate' takes the suffix -tion to form 'communication'. Verbs ending in '-ate' regularly form nouns with -tion (educate → education, celebrate → celebration).

20. “quietness” (c)

The adjective 'quiet' takes the suffix -ness to form 'quietness'. While some adjectives have multiple noun forms (e.g., 'dark' → 'darkness'), 'quiet' regularly uses -ness.