



Word Formation: Verb & Adverb Formation

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- The city council plans to ___ the old town centre.
a) modern
b) modernise
c) modernity
d) modernly
- She spoke ___ about her childhood memories.
a) emotionally
b) emotion
c) emotional
d) emote
- We need to ___ the road before winter arrives.
a) wide
b) widely
c) width
d) widen
- He ___ refused to change his mind.
a) stubborn
b) stubbornly
c) stubbornness
d) more stubborn
- The company wants to ___ its products for the Asian market.
a) simplify
b) simple
c) simplicity
d) simply
- The children played ___ in the garden all afternoon.
a) happily
b) happy
c) happiness
d) happier
- The government decided to ___ the country's healthcare system.
a) strengthen
b) strong
c) strength
d) strongly
- She completed the marathon ___, despite the rain.
a) successfully
b) success
c) successful
d) succeed
- The new software will ___ the way we manage data.
a) revolution
b) revolutionise
c) revolutionary
d) revolve
- He looked at me ___ when I told him the news.
a) nervous
b) nervousness
c) nerve
d) nervously
- You should not ___ people based on their appearance.
a) category
b) categorical
c) categorise
d) categorically

12. The athlete trains ___ every single day.
a) intense
b) intensity
c) intensely
d) intensify
13. Factories ___ the air in many large cities every day.
a) pollution
b) pollute
c) polluted
d) pollutant
14. She ___ opened the letter from the university.
a) eager
b) eagerness
c) eagerly
d) more eager
15. The traffic jam will ___ your journey by at least an hour.
a) long
b) length
c) lengthy
d) lengthen
16. He ___ explained the rules of the game to the new players.
a) patient
b) patience
c) patiently
d) impatient
17. The charity aims to ___ communities through education.
a) power
b) powerful
c) powerfully
d) empower
18. The music was ___ loud and we could hear it from the street.
a) incredible
b) incredibly
c) incredibility
d) incredulous
19. The new law will ___ the punishment for dangerous driving.
a) tight
b) tightly
c) tightness
d) tighten
20. She ___ agreed to help with the project.
a) reluctant
b) reluctance
c) reluctantly
d) reluct



Answers

1. b) modernise
2. a) emotionally
3. d) widen
4. b) stubbornly
5. a) simplify
6. a) happily
7. a) strengthen
8. a) successfully
9. b) revolutionise
10. d) nervously
11. c) categorise
12. c) intensely
13. b) pollute
14. c) eagerly
15. d) lengthen
16. c) patiently
17. d) empower
18. b) incredibly
19. d) tighten
20. c) reluctantly



Explanations

1. “modernise” (b)

After 'to' (infinitive marker), we need a verb. Modern (adjective) → modernise (verb, -ise suffix = to make modern).

2. “emotionally” (a)

After a verb ('spoke'), we need an adverb to describe how she spoke. Emotional (adjective) → emotionally (adverb, -ly suffix).

3. “widen” (d)

After 'to' (infinitive marker), we need a verb. Wide (adjective) → widen (verb, -en suffix = to make wide).

4. “stubbornly” (b)

Before a verb ('refused'), we need an adverb. Stubborn (adjective) → stubbornly (adverb, -ly suffix).

5. “simplify” (a)

After 'to' (infinitive marker), we need a verb. Simple (adjective) → simplify (verb, -ify suffix = to make simple).

6. “happily” (a)

After a verb ('played'), we need an adverb. Happy (adjective) → happily (adverb, -ly suffix; note spelling change: y → ily).

7. “strengthen” (a)

After 'to' (infinitive marker), we need a verb. Strong (adjective) → strength (noun) → strengthen (verb, -en suffix = to make strong).

8. “successfully” (a)

After a verb ('completed'), we need an adverb to describe how. Successful (adjective) → successfully (adverb, -ly suffix).

9. “revolutionise” (b)

After 'will' (modal verb), we need a verb. Revolution (noun) → revolutionise (verb, -ise suffix = to completely change).

10. “nervously” (d)

After a verb ('looked'), we need an adverb. Nervous (adjective) → nervously (adverb, -ly suffix).

11. “categorise” (c)

After 'not' + (implied 'should'), we need a verb. Category (noun) → categorise (verb, -ise suffix).

12. “intensely” (c)

After a verb ('trains'), we need an adverb. Intense (adjective) → intensely (adverb, -ly suffix).

13. “pollute” (b)

We need a main verb in present simple (the time marker 'every day' signals a habitual action). Pollution (noun) and pollutant (noun) are not verbs. 'Polluted' is a past form, but 'every day' requires present simple. Pollute is the correct verb form for the plural subject 'Factories'.

14. “eagerly” (c)

Before a verb ('opened'), we need an adverb. Eager (adjective) → eagerly (adverb, -ly suffix).

15. “lengthen” (d)

After 'will' (modal verb), we need a verb meaning 'to make longer'. Long (adjective) → length (noun) → lengthen (verb, -en suffix).

16. “patiently” (c)

Before a verb ('explained'), we need an adverb. Patient (adjective) → patiently (adverb, -ly suffix).

17. “empower” (d)

After 'to' (infinitive marker), we need a verb. Power (noun) → empower (verb, em- prefix + power = to give power to).

18. “incredibly” (b)

Before an adjective ('loud'), we need an adverb. Incredible (adjective) → incredibly (adverb, -ly suffix).

19. “tighten” (d)

After 'will' (modal verb), we need a verb. Tight (adjective) → tighten (verb, -en suffix = to make tighter).

20. “reluctantly” (c)

Before a verb ('agreed'), we need an adverb. Reluctant (adjective) → reluctantly (adverb, -ly suffix).