



Word Formation:

Mixed Word Formation: Exam-Style Practice

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- The ___ of the rainforest is a serious global problem.
a) destruction
b) destroy
c) destructive
d) destructively
- He behaved ___ at the dinner party and embarrassed everyone.
a) appropriate
b) inappropriate
c) appropriateness
d) inappropriately
- The scientist made a ___ discovery that changed modern medicine.
a) revolutionary
b) revolution
c) revolutionise
d) revolve
- Due to a ___ in communication, the order was sent to the wrong address.
a) misunderstanding
b) understand
c) understandable
d) understanding
- The ___ between the rich and the poor continues to grow.
a) inequality
b) equal
c) equally
d) equalise
- She handled the crisis ___ and kept everyone calm.
a) profession
b) professional
c) professionalism
d) professionally
- His ___ as a leader was questioned by many party members.
a) effect
b) effective
c) effectively
d) effectiveness
- The contract was found to be ___ because it had not been signed properly.
a) invalid
b) valid
c) validity
d) validate
- We need a ___ approach to solving this environmental crisis.
a) comprehend
b) comprehension
c) comprehensive
d) comprehensively
- The ___ of his argument convinced even his harshest critics.
a) strong
b) strength
c) strengthen
d) strongly
- The witness described the events ___ and in great detail.
a) accuracy
b) accurate
c) accurately
d) inaccurate



Answers

1. a) destruction
2. d) inappropriately
3. a) revolutionary
4. a) misunderstanding
5. a) inequality
6. d) professionally
7. d) effectiveness
8. a) invalid
9. c) comprehensive
10. b) strength
11. c) accurately
12. b) compensation
13. d) unbelievable
14. b) renovation
15. c) deeply
16. c) unwise
17. b) portrayal
18. c) remarkably
19. d) unexpected
20. b) authenticity



Explanations

1. “destruction” (a)

After 'The' and before 'of', we need a noun. Destroy (v) → destruction (n, -tion suffix with irregular spelling change).

2. “inappropriately” (d)

After a verb ('behaved'), we need an adverb. The context ('embarrassed everyone') requires a negative form. Appropriate → inappropriate → inappropriately (adverb, in- prefix + -ly suffix).

3. “revolutionary” (a)

Before a noun ('discovery'), we need an adjective. Revolution (n) → revolutionary (adj, -ary suffix).

4. “misunderstanding” (a)

After 'a' (article), we need a noun. Understand (v) → misunderstanding (n, mis- prefix + -ing = a failure to understand correctly).

5. “inequality” (a)

After 'The' and before 'between', we need a noun. Equal (adj) → equality (n) → inequality (n, in- prefix = lack of equality).

6. “professionally” (d)

After a verb ('handled'), we need an adverb. The word family: profession (n), professional (adj), professionally (adv), professionalism (n).

7. “effectiveness” (d)

After 'His' (possessive) and before 'as', we need a noun. Effective (adj) → effectiveness (n, -ness suffix).

8. “invalid” (a)

After 'to be' (infinitive of be), we need an adjective. The context ('had not been signed properly') requires a negative form. Valid (adj) → invalid (adj, in- prefix = not valid).

9. “comprehensive” (c)

Before a noun ('approach'), we need an adjective. Comprehend (v) → comprehensive (adj, -ive suffix = covering everything).

10. “strength” (b)

After 'The' and before 'of', we need a noun. Strong (adj) → strength (n — irregular formation, no standard suffix).

11. “accurately” (c)

After a verb ('described'), we need an adverb. The word family: accuracy (n), accurate (adj), accurately (adv).

12. “compensation” (b)

After 'offered' (verb), we need a noun (direct object). Compensate (v) → compensation (n, -tion suffix).

13. “unbelievable” (d)

After 'find it' (+ adjective complement), we need an adjective. The context ('still believe in that old myth') implies surprise, so we need the negative form. Believe (v) → believable (adj) → unbelievable (adj, un- prefix).

14. “renovation” (b)

After 'The' and before 'of', we need a noun. Renovate (v) → renovation (n, -tion suffix).

15. “deeply” (c)

Before an adjective ('moving'), we need an adverb. The word family: deep (adj), depth (n), deeply (adv), deepen (v).

16. “unwise” (c)

After 'It would be' (subject + modal + be), we need an adjective. The context ('without consulting the team') suggests a negative meaning. Wise (adj) → unwise (adj, un- prefix).

17. “portrayal” (b)

After 'actor's' (possessive) and before 'of', we need a noun. Portray (v) → portrayal (n, -al suffix used as noun ending).

18. “remarkably” (c)

Before an adjective ('diverse'), we need an adverb. Remark (v/n) → remarkable (adj) → remarkably (adv, -ly suffix).

19. “unexpected” (d)

After 'were' (be verb), we need an adjective. The context ('None of the predictions were correct') requires a negative form. Expect (v) → expected (adj) → unexpected (adj, un- prefix).

20. “authenticity” (b)

After 'The' and before 'of', we need a noun. Authentic (adj) → authenticity (n, -ity suffix).