

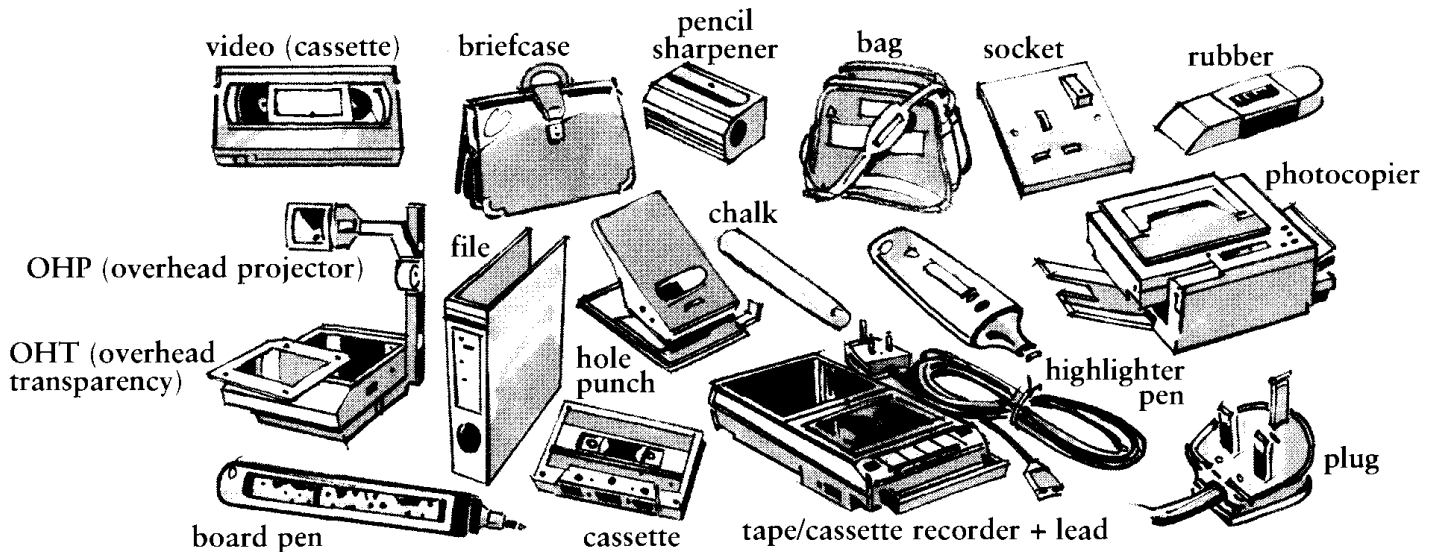
# 6

## Classroom language

For more material and information, please visit [www.tailieuduhoc.org](http://www.tailieuduhoc.org)

### A Equipment

These are some of the things you may use in your classroom or school.



*Note:* We can use some of these nouns as verbs with little or no change: **to video** (= to record a programme on video), **to photocopy** (= to use the photocopier), **to highlight** and **to file** (= to put things in a file)

### B Classroom activities

Here are some classroom activities. Look carefully at the verbs in bold.

Things you do in the classroom:

**Look up** a word if you don't understand it. (= find the meaning of a word in a dictionary)

**Borrow** someone's dictionary or rubber. (= use it and then return it)

**Rub out** mistakes in your notebook. (= erase mistakes / remove them using a rubber)

Things the teacher may do in the classroom:

**Plug in** the tape recorder. (= put the plug in the socket and turn on the electricity)

**Turn up** the tape recorder (= increase the volume) if the students can't hear it.

**Rub things off** the board. (= remove writing from the board)

**Correct** students' English. (= give the correct English if students make mistakes)

Things your teacher may ask you to do in the classroom:

Could you **clean** the board, Carlos? (= remove all the writing from the board)

**Write these words down.** (= write these words on a piece of paper / in a notebook)

Enrique, could you **swap** places (= exchange places) with Lorena?

**Repeat** this sentence (= say it again) after me.

### C Questions about vocabulary

What does X mean? [NOT ~~what means X?~~]

How do you pronounce it?

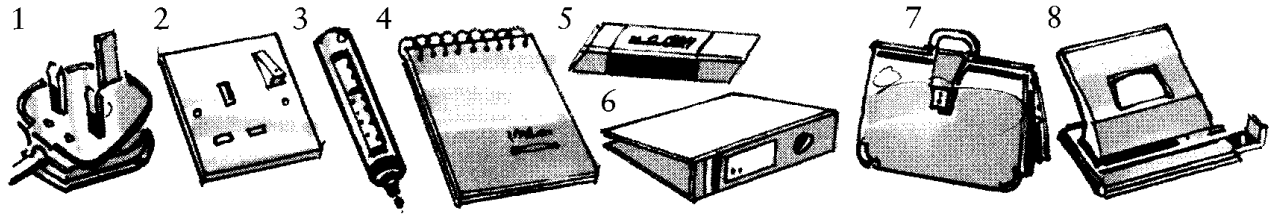
How do you spell 'bicycle'?

How do you use 'anyway' in a sentence?

What's the difference between X and Y?

## Exercises

**6.1** Label these pictures then check your answers on the opposite page.



**6.2** Answer these questions.

- 1 What do you rub off the board?
- 2 What do you put in a tape recorder?
- 3 What do you put on an OHP?
- 4 What do you keep in a file?
- 5 What do you put in a briefcase?
- 6 What do you put in a socket?
- 7 What do you use a dictionary for?
- 8 What do you use a rubber for?
- 9 What do you use a photocopier for?
- 10 Why do you turn up a tape recorder?

**6.3** Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right.

- |           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 clean   | places            |
| 2 turn up | a word            |
| 3 borrow  | mistakes          |
| 4 swap    | the board         |
| 5 video   | a dictionary      |
| 6 do      | the OHP           |
| 7 correct | the tape recorder |
| 8 look up | a programme       |
| 9 plug in | an exercise       |

**6.4** Think about your last lesson (in English or any other subject). Did you do any of these things?

- |                  |                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| clean the board  | swap places with someone           |
| use a rubber     | look up a word                     |
| borrow something | make a mistake                     |
| watch a video    | write something down in a notebook |

**6.5** Here are some answers. What are the possible questions?

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| A: ..... | B: It means to exchange places.                                   |
| A: ..... | B: /swɒp/ Like 'cop' or 'stop'.                                   |
| A: ..... | B: S-W-A-P.   |
| A: ..... | B: I can't see the board from here. Will you swap places with me? |

## A With the meaning 'not'

Prefixes (**un-**, **in-**, **il-**, **ir-**, and **dis-**) are often used to give adjectives (and some verbs and nouns) a negative meaning. Here are common examples:

happy	<b>un</b> happy	like (v)	<b>dis</b> like (v)
possible	<b>im</b> possible	legal	<b>il</b> legal (= against the law)
correct	<b>in</b> correct	regular	<b>ir</b> regular, e.g. <b>ir</b> regular verbs

**un-** is used with many different words, e.g. **unfriendly**, **unable**, **unemployed** (= without a job), **untidy** (= not in order; **in a mess**)

**im-** is used before some words beginning with **m** or **p**, e.g. **impolite** (= **rude**), **impatient** (somebody who is **impatient** wants things to happen now; they cannot wait for things)

**il-** is used before some words beginning with **l**, e.g. **illegible** (= cannot be read because the writing is very bad)

**ir-** is only used before some words beginning with **r**, e.g. **irresponsible**

**dis-** is used before some adjectives, e.g. **dishonest**, and a few verbs, e.g. **dislike**, **disagree**

**in-** is used before a limited number of words, e.g. **invisible** (= cannot be seen)

*Note:* A prefix does not normally change word stress, e.g. happy/unhappy; possible/impossible. But the stress may change if you want to emphasise the negative or opposite:

A: Was he happy about the change?

B: No, he was very unhappy about it.

## B Verb prefixes: un- and dis-

These prefixes have two meanings: they can have a negative meaning (as above), but they can also mean 'the opposite of an action' or 'to reverse an action'. This meaning is used with certain verbs.

I **locked** the door when I left, but I lost the key, so I couldn't **unlock** it when I got back. I had to **pack** my suitcase (= put everything in it) very quickly, so when I **unpacked** (= took everything out) at the hotel, most of my clothes looked terrible.

The plane **appeared** in the sky, then suddenly **disappeared** behind a cloud.

In the morning you **get dressed** (= put on your clothes); when you go to bed you **get undressed** (= take off your clothes).

## C Other verb prefixes with specific meanings

<b>re-</b> (= again)	My homework was terrible, so I had to <b>redo</b> it. The shop closed down but will <b>reopen</b> next month. I failed my exam but I can <b>retake</b> (or <b>redo/resit</b> ) it next year.
<b>over-</b> (= too much)	I think my boss is <b>overdoing</b> it at the moment. (= working too hard; also <b>overwork</b> ) I went to bed very late and I <b>overslept</b> (= slept too long) this morning. The shop assistant <b>overcharged</b> me. (= asked me for too much money)
<b>mis-</b> (= badly or incorrectly)	I'm afraid I <b>misunderstood</b> what he said. Two of the students <b>misread</b> the first question.

## Exercises

**7.1** Which prefix forms the opposite of these words? (The bottom line are all verbs, the rest are adjectives.)

..... happy	..... patient	..... polite	..... legal
..... correct	..... regular	..... visible	..... possible
..... legible	..... friendly	..... employed	..... honest
..... pack	..... lock	..... agree	..... like

**7.2** Agree with these statements, using words from the left-hand page which have the same meaning as the underlined words.

*Example:* A: He doesn't have a job, does he?

B: No, he's unemployed.

- 1 It's against the law, isn't it?  
Oh yes, .....
- 2 His room is always in a mess, isn't it?  
Yes, .....
- 3 He took off his clothes!  
Yes, .....
- 4 This handwriting is impossible to read.  
Yes I know, .....
- 5 She can never wait for five minutes, can she?  
No, .....
- 6 I thought it was rude, didn't you?  
Yes, it was very .....

**7.3** Complete the verbs in these sentences.

- 1 I'm sorry, I mis..... her message completely.
- 2 We un..... as soon as we got to the hotel, then went out for a walk.
- 3 She was here a minute ago, but then she dis..... I'm afraid I don't know where she is now.
- 4 We normally have similar opinions but I dis..... with him totally on the subject of drugs.
- 5 My homework was so bad that I'll have to re..... it.
- 6 Apparently her alarm clock didn't ring and she over.....
- 7 She finally managed to un..... the door and we were able to go inside.
- 8 I dis..... the film, but the others enjoyed it.
- 9 I don't think I'll pass the exam, but I can always re..... it in September.
- 10 The post office shuts for lunch but it should re..... at 2.00 p.m.
- 11 She's over..... at the moment. She really needs a holiday and a complete break from her job.
- 12 My sister wrapped up my present so well that it took me about five minutes to un..... it.

**7.4** Keep several pages in your notebook for verbs or adjectives which combine with these prefixes. Each time you add a new word, read through your list of words with that prefix, then close your book and see how many you can remember.

# 8 Noun suffixes

For more material and information, please visit [www.tailieuduhoc.org](http://www.tailieuduhoc.org)

## A Verb + suffix

Many nouns are formed in this way.

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Noun</i>
improve (= get better)	-ment	improvement
manage (e.g. a shop or business)	-ment	management
elect (= choose somebody by voting)	-ion	election
discuss (= talk about something seriously)	-ion	discussion
inform (= tell someone something)	-ation	information
organise	-ation	organisation
jog (= running to keep fit or for pleasure)	-ing	jogging
spell (e.g. S-P-E-L-L)	-ing	spelling

*Note:* Sometimes there is a spelling change. The most common is the omission of the final 'e' before the suffix **-ion** or **-ation**: translate/translation; organise/organisation

## B Adjective + suffix

Nouns are also formed by adding a suffix to an adjective. Two suffixes often added to adjectives to form nouns are **-ness** and **-ity**.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Noun</i>
weak (≠ strong)	-ness	weakness
happy	-ness	happiness
dark (e.g. at night, when you can't see)	-ness	darkness
stupid (≠ intelligent, clever)	-ity	stupidity
punctual (= always arrives at the right time)	-ity	punctuality
similar (= almost the same; ≠ different)	-ity	similarity

## C Pronunciation

The addition of these suffixes may change the pronunciation.

Nouns ending **-ion** or **-ity** have the main stress on the syllable before, so the pronunciation may be different from the verb or adjective:

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Noun</i>
educate	education	similar	similarity
translate	translation	stupid	stupidity
discuss	discussion	punctual	punctuality

## D -er/-or and -ist

These are common noun suffixes added to existing nouns or verbs, and they describe people and their jobs.

<b>-er</b>	<b>-er</b>	<b>-or</b>	<b>-ist</b>
dancer	driver	actor	artist
singer	manager	director	economist
murderer	footballer	translator	psychologist
farmer	employer	operator	journalist

*Note:* Notice the common spelling changes:  
translate/translator, operate/operator, economy/economist, psychology/psychologist.

# Exercises

**8.1** Complete the tables and mark the stress on each word. The last two in each column are not on the opposite page, but do you know or can you guess the noun formed from them?

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Noun
educate		stupid	
improve		dark	
jog		weak	
govern		similar	
spell		punctual	
hesitate		sad	
arrange		popular	

**8.2** Combine the suffixes on the right with the verbs or adjectives on the left, and then complete the text below. (Remember you may need to make a small spelling change.)

improve	televis	elect
educate	weak	manage
govern	stupid	

-ment	-ity	-ion	-ation	-ness
-------	------	------	--------	-------

In his first broadcast on <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ since he won the <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ last month, the Prime Minister promised to make health and <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ two of his top priorities. And in a strong attack on the previous <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, he said that the present <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the British economy was caused entirely by their <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and bad <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. He said he would act immediately and he hoped the British people would be able to see clear signs of an <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the economy by the end of the year.

**8.3** Write down the name of the person who does these things.

Example: farm ... farmer .....

- |                  |                    |                   |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 act .....      | 4 sing .....       | 7 economics ..... |
| 2 employ .....   | 5 murder .....     | 8 translate ..... |
| 3 football ..... | 6 psychology ..... | 9 manage .....    |

**8.4** Look at the two examples and then complete the rest of the definitions.

Example: An actor is a person who ... acts in films, plays and on TV .....

A murderer is a person who ... murders someone .....

- A journalist is a person who .....
- A ballet dancer is a person who .....
- A film director is a person who .....
- A bank manager is a person who .....
- An employer is a person who .....
- A pop singer is a person who .....
- A translator is a person who .....
- A lorry driver is a person who .....
- A photographer is a person who .....
- An artist is a person who .....

Suffixes change word class, e.g. from verb to noun or noun to adjective, but they can also change meaning (see sections B and C below).

## A Noun or verb + suffix

<i>Noun or Verb</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>
danger, fame	-ous	dangerous, famous (= well-known)
music, politics	-al	musical, political, industrial,
industry, economics		economical (= saves you money)
cloud, fog, sun, dirt	-y	cloudy, foggy, sunny, dirty (≠ clean)
attract, create	-ive	attractive (= pretty, nice to look at); creative (= able to produce new ideas; with imagination)

*Note:* Sometimes there is a spelling change. Here are common examples:

double the consonant, e.g. sun/sunny, fog/foggy

leave out the final 'e', e.g. create/creative, fame/famous

leave out the final 's' before 'al', e.g. politics/political; economics/economical

change 'y' to 'i' before 'al', e.g. industry/industrial

## B -able /əbl/

This suffix (also **-ible** in some words) is used to form many adjectives from nouns or verbs: **enjoyable**, **comfortable**, **knowledgeable** (= knows a lot), **suitable** (= right/correct for a particular situation).

Quite often, **-able** (and **-ible**) has the meaning 'can be done'. For example, something that is **washable** 'can be washed'. Other examples include:

**drinkable**, **comprehensible** (= can be comprehended or understood), **reliable** (= can be relied on or trusted, e.g. a car or other machine that never goes wrong or breaks down).

Words ending **-able** quite often express the opposite meaning by adding the prefix **un-**: **undrinkable**, **unreliable**, **unbreakable** (= cannot be broken), **unsuitable**, **uncomfortable**

Words ending **-ible** add the prefix **in-**:

**incomprehensible**, **inflexible** (somebody who is **inflexible** has a fixed idea about something and cannot change quickly or easily; an **inflexible** timetable cannot be changed easily); **inedible** (= cannot be eaten).

## C -ful and -less

The suffix **-ful** often means 'full of' + the meaning of the adjective: **careful**, you are full of care; if you are **helpful** you are full of help. Other examples are: **painful** (= hurts a lot), **useful**, and **thoughtful** (= someone who is **thoughtful** is kind and always thinks about others; a **thoughtful** action shows care for others)

The suffix **-less** means 'without' + the meaning of the adjective: if you are **careless**, you do something 'without care'. Other examples are: **painless**, **useless** (= has no use or function) **thoughtless**, **jobless** and **homeless** (= with nowhere to live)

*Note:* You can see that **-ful** and **-less** are often used with the same words to form opposites. This is not always true: a person with a home is NOT **homeful**.

## Exercises

**9.1** Write down an adjective (or adjectives) formed from these nouns or verbs. Cover the opposite page first.

thought	dirt	pain	comfort
attract	care	knowledge	fame
create	danger	suit	rely
fog	politics	sun	wash
home	enjoy	music	break
use			

**9.2** Fill the gaps with suitable adjectives from the opposite page.

- 1 You must be very ..... when you drive in wet weather.
- 2 It was so ..... this morning that I couldn't see more than twenty metres in front of me.
- 3 Everyone in my country has heard of her; she's very .....
- 4 The people in the tourist information office were very ..... and answered all our questions without any problems.
- 5 This is a very ..... road; there were at least three serious accidents on it last year.
- 6 It was very ..... when I hit my leg against the corner of the table.
- 7 This bag is very ..... because I can use it for work or when I go on holiday.
- 8 We've never had any problems with our TV in ten years; it's been very .....
- 9 The factory is in the middle of the ..... part of the city, surrounded by other factories.
- 10 I made some coffee but it was horrible. In fact, my sister said it was .....
- 11 I'm afraid my working hours are very .....; I have to start at exactly the same time every day and finish at the same time every day.
- 12 It seems terrible to me that there are so many ..... people living in a city with thousands of empty houses.

**9.3** How many of these words can form opposites with the suffix -less?

painful      wonderful      useful      careful  
 beautiful      tactful      awful      thoughtful

Can you think of words which mean the opposite of the other words (the ones without -less)?

**9.4** From the adjectives on this page and the opposite page, choose three which could describe each of these people or things. (You can use the same adjective more than once.)

- 1 the weather .....
- 2 someone who is a very bad driver .....
- 3 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart .....
- 4 a large city .....
- 5 Albert Einstein .....
- 6 a new car .....
- 7 a speech .....
- 8 yourself .....