Word formation — free worksheet

Form the correct word from the stem given in capitals.

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1. Word Formation: The Rise of Urban Beekeeping

Word formation · Urban beekeeping and its environmental impact

For questions 1–8, use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Urban beekeeping has seen a remarkable increase in (1) _____ in recent years, **POPULAR**

as city dwellers search for more (2) _____ ways to connect with nature. **SUSTAIN**

Rooftop hives are now a familiar sight on (3) _____ buildings, giving bees access to nearby parks, gardens and even window boxes. **INDUSTRY**

Supporters argue that keeping bees in cities can be genuinely (4) _____ for local ecosystems, since bees play an essential role in pollinating plants and flowers that might otherwise struggle to reproduce. **BENEFIT**

A growing number of (5) _____, however, warn that enthusiasm alone is not enough. **SCIENCE**

Supporters often insist that overcrowding poses little real threat, yet critics counter that the risks have clearly been (6) _____, since packing too many hives onto a single rooftop can quickly exhaust local nectar supplies, forcing colonies to compete fiercely for the same limited pollen. **ESTIMATE**

Such (7) _____ has encouraged many beekeeping groups to introduce stricter guidelines. **CRITIC**

Without proper planning, the result can be outright (8) _____, with inexperienced keepers unintentionally harming the very bees they hoped to protect. **MANAGE**

Ultimately, balance and careful planning remain essential for success.

2. Colours in Sound: The World of Synesthesia

Word formation · Synesthesia and the blending of the senses

For questions 1–8, use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Synesthesia is a fascinating neurological condition in which the (1) _____ of one sense triggers an automatic experience in another. **STIMULATE**

For example, some people (2) _____ associate specific numbers with particular colours, while others taste words as they read them. **CONSISTENT**

Scientists once dismissed such accounts as (3) _____, little more than overactive imagination, **SCIENCE**

but brain-imaging studies have since provided strong (4) _____ that synesthetic perceptions are genuine and involuntary. **EVIDENT**

Early researchers who (5) _____ the phenomenon, treating it as a rare curiosity, were later proved wrong, since surveys now suggest it may affect around one in twenty people. **ESTIMATE**

The condition also appears to run in families, pointing to a (6) _____ component, although, **GENE**

because the exact mechanism remains (7) _____, environmental factors cannot yet be ruled out. **CERTAIN**

Interestingly, many synesthetes describe their blended senses not as a (8) _____ but as a gift that enriches everyday life, from music to mathematics, and far from feeling isolated, they often form supportive online communities. **DISABLE**

3. Word Formation: The Science of Freediving

Word formation · Freediving and the body's underwater dive reflex

For questions 1–8, use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Freediving—the sport of diving underwater on a single breath—has become (1) _____ popular over the past decade, attracting adventurous beginners and seasoned athletes alike. **INCREASE**

Modern freedivers now reach (2) _____ depths, some exceeding 100 metres without any breathing equipment, **AMAZE**

a feat that once seemed utterly (3) _____. **BELIEVE**

What makes this possible is the human body's own response to submersion, known as the mammalian dive reflex.

When the face touches cold water, several changes occur almost instantly, all of them entirely (4) _____ rather than psychological: **BODY**

the heart rate slows, blood vessels in the limbs narrow, and oxygen is redirected towards vital organs.

This remarkable adaptation, shared with seals and whales, allows swimmers to cope with a severe oxygen (5) _____ for several minutes at a time. **SHORT**

Without adequate guidance, however, divers who ignore warning signs risk a sudden (6) _____ of consciousness, known as blackout. **LOSE**

For this reason, instructors stress that pushing the body's limits without careful preparation is (7) _____, no matter how experienced a diver feels. **RESPONSIBLE**

Rigorous (8) _____ teaches freedivers to recognise their own limits and respond calmly under pressure. **INSTRUCT**

4. Technology and Society: A Word Formation Exercise

Word formation · technology

For questions 1–8, use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Over the past decade, the most (1) _____ technology has transformed the way we live and work. **ADVANCE**

Smartphones, home assistants and cloud computing now shape almost every part of daily life.

Many tasks that once required a degree of human (2) _____ are now carried out by machines, from scheduling meetings to monitoring traffic. **INTERVENE**

Many workers now live in fear of (3) _____, since automation is steadily taking over roles that used to require skilled staff. **EMPLOY**

However, experts argue that the (4) _____ of new technology also creates fresh opportunities, particularly in fields such as software design and data analysis. **INTRODUCE**

Not every innovation succeeds, of course, and despite heavy investment some early models proved (5) _____ and were quietly withdrawn from shops within months. **RELY**

At the same time, many users have become increasingly (6) _____ about how their personal data is collected and stored online. **ANXIETY**

In response, the government is drafting a new (7) _____ to protect citizens from misuse of their information. **REGULATE**

Despite these challenges, most analysts remain (8) _____ that technology will continue to improve our quality of life for years to come. **CONFIDENCE**

5. Word Formation: The World of Yellowstone

Word formation · Yellowstone - western- Cowboy - cowgirl valued series

For questions 1–8, use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Since its premiere, "Yellowstone" has become one of the most (1) _____ dramas on television, **SUCCESS**

drawing millions of viewers who are utterly (2) _____ by its portrayal of ranch life in Montana. **FASCINATE**

The series presents a (3) _____ setting rooted in frontier history, **TRADITION**

yet its plots remain genuinely (4) _____, keeping audiences guessing from one season to the next. **PREDICT**

Its growing (5) _____ has led to a **POPULAR**

significant (6) _____ of the franchise, with several spin-off shows now following different branches of the Dutton family across various historical periods. **EXPAND**

Reviewers frequently highlight the (7) _____ with which cowboy and cowgirl life is depicted, **AUTHENTIC**

praising the writers for avoiding (8) _____ melodrama. **NECESSARY**

For many fans, though, the true draw is simply how beautiful the Montana wilderness looks on screen, filmed with cinematic precision in every episode, often under vast open skies that seem to stretch forever across the plains.

6. The Secret Intelligence of Octopuses

Word formation · The surprising intelligence and behaviour of octopuses

For questions 1–8, use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Octopuses are among the most (1) _____ creatures in the ocean, capable of solving puzzles that would challenge many mammals. **INTELLIGENCE**

Scientists have long been fascinated by an (2) _____ that lets them change colour and texture almost instantly, blending seamlessly into their surroundings. **ABLE**

This remarkable (3) _____ is controlled by specialised skin cells that respond to signals from a surprisingly complex nervous system. **TRANSFORM**

Unlike most invertebrates, an octopus has (4) _____ distributed intelligence, with two-thirds of its neurons located in its arms rather than its brain. **USUAL**

This allows each arm to act with a degree of (5) _____, exploring crevices and manipulating objects independently. **DEPEND**

Researchers studying octopus behaviour have noted (6) _____ evidence of curiosity, playfulness, and even problem-solving under pressure. **CONVINCE**

Such (7) _____ findings have led many biologists **EXPECT**

to reconsider what counts as (8) _____ in the animal kingdom, challenging long-held assumptions about consciousness beyond the human brain. **AWARE**

7. Origami: The Ancient Art Shaping Modern Technology

Word formation · How origami folding techniques inspire modern engineering and space technology

For questions 1–8, use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Origami, the traditional Japanese art of paper folding, has become an unexpected source of (1) _____ for engineers. **INSPIRE**

Scientists have discovered that folding patterns used by paper artists can help engineers overcome technical (2) _____, from folding solar panels to designing flexible medical tools. **DIFFICULT**

For example, engineers have used origami principles to design solar panels that stay tightly folded for launch and then (3) _____ once a satellite reaches orbit. **FOLD**

This method is extremely (4) _____, since it saves space and reduces the weight of spacecraft. **ECONOMY**

Doctors have also found origami useful:

some medical devices, like tiny stents that open inside blood vessels, use folding techniques that seemed completely (5) _____, until engineers proved otherwise. **POSSIBLE**

The (6) _____ of these designs lies in their simplicity — a flat sheet can transform into a complex three-dimensional shape with just a few folds. **BEAUTIFUL**

Engineers must test every fold (7) _____, because even a tiny mistake can stop a structure opening correctly in space. **CAREFUL**

Researchers believe that (8) _____ between artists and scientists will keep bringing fresh solutions to modern problems. **COOPERATE**

8. Reading Between the Lines: Forensic Linguistics

Word formation · Forensic linguistics – analysing language to solve legal mysteries

For questions 1–8, use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Forensic linguistics is the branch of applied linguistics that uses a systematic (1) _____ of texts to help identify the authors of ransom notes, threatening letters, and disputed confessions. **ANALYSE**

By comparing vocabulary, punctuation, and syntactic quirks, specialists can sometimes attribute an anonymous document to its true author with (2) _____ confidence. **CONSIDER**

Such attributions, however, rest on evidence that can occasionally prove surprisingly (3) _____, since a writer's style may be imitated or deliberately disguised. **RELY**

Investigators must therefore remain wary of a (4) _____ of ambiguous phrasing that could mislead a jury, **INTERPRET**

and must detect every (5) _____ of style that a layperson would overlook. **SUBTLE**

When a case reaches court, the expert's findings must be presented (6) _____ enough to satisfy a judge that **CONVINCE**

the linguistic evidence is (7) _____. **ADMIT**

Even so, the discipline continues to provoke several (8) _____ among specialists about how much weight courts should assign to such findings, and certain celebrated verdicts remain hotly debated decades later. **AGREE**

This meticulous, evidence-based approach has already helped overturn several wrongful convictions around the world.

9. Urban Beekeeping and City Ecosystems

Word formation · Urban beekeeping and its impact on city ecosystems

For questions 1–8, use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the gap in the same line.

Urban beekeeping, once a niche hobby, has become increasingly popular in recent years, as more city dwellers discover the (1) _____ that comes with keeping bees on rooftops and balconies across busy capitals. **SATISFY**

Supporters argue that hives can be genuinely (2) _____ for urban areas, helping to pollinate gardens, parks and allotments that might otherwise struggle for visitors. **BENEFIT**

However, some scientists have raised a number of (3) _____ about the rapid growth of this trend. **CONCERN**

They warn that the high (4) _____ of hives in a single neighbourhood can lead to food shortages for wild pollinators, **DENSE**

since honeybees are surprisingly (5) _____ for nectar and pollen. **COMPETE**

While most beekeepers follow best practice, instances of hive (6) _____ have been blamed for spreading disease among local bee populations, threatening species that were already in decline. **MANAGE**

Experts therefore recommend proper training courses and discourage the keeping of (7) _____ hives, **REGISTER**

alongside greater (8) _____ of the needs of native insects. **AWARE**

With careful planning, bees and other pollinators can still thrive side by side in cities for years to come.

Answer Key

1. Word Formation: The Rise of Urban Beekeeping

1. popularity
2. sustainable
3. industrial
4. beneficial
5. scientists
6. underestimated
7. criticism
8. mismanagement

1. The noun 'popularity' fits after 'an increase in', formed from the adjective 'popular' with the suffix -ity; 'an increase in popularity' is a natural collocation, while the unchanged adjective could not follow 'in' here.

2. An adjective is needed to describe 'ways'; adding -able to the verb 'sustain' creates 'sustainable', meaning able to continue without causing lasting harm.

3. An adjective is required before 'buildings'; 'industrial' is formed from the noun 'industry' using the suffix -al, describing buildings linked to manufacturing.

4. After the adverb 'genuinely', an adjective is needed; 'beneficial' is the adjective form of the noun 'benefit', meaning helpful or advantageous.

5. The plural noun for people who study or work in science is 'scientists', formed with the agent suffix -ist plus the plural -s, matching 'a growing number of'.

6. After 'have clearly been', a past-participle adjective is needed; adding the prefix under- to 'estimate' gives 'underestimated', meaning judged to be smaller or less serious than it really is, which matches the critics' claim that supporters downplayed the risk. The unprefixed 'estimated' would only mean calculated or assessed, not deliberately played down, so it would not fit the contrast with the supporters' dismissive view.

7. The noun 'criticism' (disapproval or negative comment) is formed from 'critic' with the suffix -ism, fitting after 'such'.

8. The noun 'mismanagement' fits after 'outright', a collocation used before strongly negative nouns such as 'outright failure' or 'outright chaos'; the neutral noun 'management' could not follow 'outright', since the word intensifies something clearly bad.

2. Colours in Sound: The World of Synesthesia

1. stimulation
2. consistently
3. unscientific
4. evidence
5. underestimated

6. genetic

7. uncertain

8. disability

1. A noun is needed after 'the' to head the phrase 'the {{1}} of one sense'; 'stimulation' is the noun form of the verb 'stimulate', naming the act of activating something.

2. An adverb is needed to modify the verb 'associate'; the adjective 'consistent' becomes an adverb by adding '-ly'.

3. An adjective is needed before 'little more than overactive imagination'; since the sentence describes scientists dismissing the accounts, the negative prefix 'un-' is required to turn 'scientific' (science + '-ific') into 'unscientific', meaning not based on proper evidence — calling something 'scientific' would make no sense as a term of dismissal.

4. A noun is needed as the object of 'provided'; 'evidence' is the noun form of the adjective 'evident', meaning proof supporting a claim.

5. A past-tense verb is needed in the relative clause 'researchers who ___ the phenomenon'; adding the prefix 'under-' to 'estimate' gives a verb meaning to judge something as less significant than it really is, which matches 'were later proved wrong'.

6. An adjective is needed before 'component'; 'genetic' is formed from the noun 'gene' with the adjective suffix '-ic', describing something inherited through families.

7. An adjective is needed after 'remains', and the negative prefix 'un-' turns 'certain' into its opposite, matching the idea that the mechanism is not yet fully understood.

8. A noun is needed to contrast with 'a gift'; 'disability' is the noun form of the verb 'disable', formed with the suffix '-ity', naming a limitation.

3. Word Formation: The Science of Freediving

1. increasingly

2. amazing

3. unbelievable

4. bodily

5. shortage

6. loss

7. irresponsible

8. instruction

1. An adverb modifying the adjective 'popular' is needed; INCREASE becomes 'increasingly', meaning 'more and more', showing a growing trend.

2. An adjective describing 'depths' is needed; the verb AMAZE takes the '-ing' ending to form 'amazing', meaning impressively astonishing.

3. After 'seemed utterly', an adjective describing something hard to accept as true is needed; BELIEVE combines a negative prefix with a suffix to form 'unbelievable'.

4. An adjective is needed after 'entirely', set against 'psychological' later in the sentence, to describe processes happening within the physical body itself; the noun BODY takes the '-ily' ending to form the adjective 'bodily'.

5. A singular noun is needed straight after 'a severe oxygen', naming the state of not having enough of something the body requires; the adjective SHORT forms 'shortage', and the article 'a' fixes it as singular.

6. A noun before 'of consciousness' is needed; LOSE has the irregular noun form 'loss', referring to no longer having something.

7. The adjective complement of 'is', describing careless behaviour, is needed; RESPONSIBLE takes a negative prefix to form 'irresponsible'.

8. A noun before 'teaches' is needed, naming formal teaching that builds a skill; the verb INSTRUCT forms the noun 'instruction', which fits structured teaching rather than a repeated or renewed process.

4. Technology and Society: A Word Formation Exercise

1. advanced
2. intervention
3. unemployment
4. introduction
5. unreliable
6. anxious
7. regulation
8. confident

1. After 'the most' a gradable adjective is needed to describe 'technology'; the verb/noun ADVANCE becomes the adjective ADVANCED, meaning 'highly developed'.

2. The phrase 'a degree of' takes a singular abstract noun, so the verb INTERVENE must become the singular noun INTERVENTION, not a plural form.

3. Since automation is taking over their roles, workers fear losing work, so the negative noun UNEMPLOYMENT (prefix un- + suffix -ment) is needed; a positive form would contradict the meaning of the sentence.

4. After 'the' a singular abstract noun is needed describing the general process of bringing something new into use; the verb INTRODUCE becomes INTRODUCTION.

5. The context shows these early models failed and were withdrawn, so a negative adjective is needed; the verb RELY becomes UNRELIABLE with the prefix un- and suffix -able, meaning 'not able to be trusted or depended on'.

6. After 'become increasingly' an adjective is required, not a noun; the noun ANXIETY becomes the adjective ANXIOUS, describing how the users feel.

7. The determiner 'a new' requires a singular countable noun; the verb REGULATE forms the noun REGULATION, meaning an official rule, not a plural set of rules.

8. After the linking verb 'remain' an adjective complement is needed; the noun CONFIDENCE becomes the adjective CONFIDENT.

5. Word Formation: The World of Yellowstone

1. successful
2. fascinated
3. traditional
4. unpredictable
5. popularity
6. expansion
7. authenticity
8. unnecessary

1. An adjective is needed before the noun 'dramas'; the noun 'success' takes the suffix -ful to become the descriptive adjective 'successful'.

2. After 'are utterly' and followed by 'by its portrayal', an adjective describing how the viewers feel is required, so the verb 'fascinate' becomes 'fascinated'; a form describing what causes the feeling would wrongly make the viewers the source rather than the people experiencing it.

3. An adjective is required directly before the noun 'setting'; the noun 'tradition' takes the suffix -al to become 'traditional'. An adverb could not modify a bare noun this way.

4. After 'remain genuinely', an adjective is needed describing plots that cannot be foreseen; the verb 'predict' forms the adjective 'predictable', and the prefix un- reverses the meaning to match the idea of audiences 'guessing' what happens next.

5. A noun is needed as the subject of 'has led to'; the adjective 'popular' becomes the abstract noun 'popularity' with the suffix -ity.

6. A noun is required after 'a significant'; the verb 'expand' forms the noun 'expansion', describing the growth of the franchise into several spin-offs.

7. A noun is required after 'highlight the'; the adjective 'authentic' forms the abstract noun 'authenticity' with the suffix -ity.

8. The context of 'avoiding' calls for a negative meaning, so 'necessary' is turned into its opposite, 'unnecessary', describing melodrama the writers deliberately leave out.

6. The Secret Intelligence of Octopuses

1. intelligent
2. ability
3. transformation
4. unusually
5. independence
6. convincing
7. unexpected
8. awareness

1. The gap needs an adjective before the noun 'creatures'; INTELLIGENCE becomes the adjective 'intelligent' by dropping the noun suffix and adding '-ent'.

2. After 'an' and before the relative clause 'that lets', a singular noun is required; ABLE becomes the noun 'ability' by adding the suffix '-ity'.

3. The gap follows 'This remarkable' and needs a noun; TRANSFORM takes the noun-forming suffix '-ation' to become 'transformation'.

4. An adverb is needed to modify 'distributed'; USUAL takes the negative prefix 'un-' and adverbial suffix '-ly' to form 'unusually'.

5. After 'a degree of', a noun is required; DEPEND becomes the abstract noun 'independence' using the negative prefix 'in-' and suffix '-ence'.

6. An adjective is needed before the noun 'evidence'; CONVINCE forms the adjective 'convincing' with the '-ing' suffix, meaning persuasive.

7. The gap needs an adjective before 'findings'; EXPECT cannot be used as an adjective on its own, so it takes the negative prefix 'un-' and the suffix '-ed' to form 'unexpected', meaning not anticipated.

8. After 'counts as', an abstract noun is needed; AWARE becomes 'awareness' by adding the noun suffix '-ness'.

7. Origami: The Ancient Art Shaping Modern Technology

1. inspiration
2. difficulties
3. unfold
4. economical
5. impossible
6. beauty
7. carefully
8. cooperation (also: co-operation)

1. After 'a source of' a noun is needed, so the verb INSPIRE becomes the noun 'inspiration', meaning the thing that gives people creative ideas.

2. The adjective DIFFICULT forms the noun 'difficulty', used here as a plural, 'difficulties', because the examples that follow show more than one kind of problem engineers overcome.

3. Adding the prefix un- to FOLD reverses its meaning, giving 'unfold' (to open out); this fits the contrast with the panels staying 'tightly folded for launch'.

4. 'Economical' means efficient and resource-saving, matching the following clause about saving space and reducing weight; 'economic', the related adjective about trade or finance, would not fit this meaning.

5. The phrase 'until engineers proved otherwise' shows that people's earlier belief was wrong, so the adjective must express the opposite of POSSIBLE: 'impossible', meaning something thought unachievable before being disproved.

6. As the subject of 'lies in their simplicity', a noun is needed, so the adjective BEAUTIFUL becomes the noun 'beauty', referring to the attractive quality of the designs.

7. An adverb is needed to show how engineers test each fold, so the adjective CAREFUL becomes 'carefully' to modify the verb 'test'.

8. The subject of 'will keep bringing' must be a noun, so the verb COOPERATE becomes 'cooperation' (also spelled 'co-operation'), meaning the process of people working together.

8. Reading Between the Lines: Forensic Linguistics

1. analysis
2. considerable
3. unreliable
4. misinterpretation
5. subtlety
6. convincingly
7. admissible
8. disagreements

1. The article 'a' before the gap requires a singular noun; 'analysis' is the noun form of 'analyse', meaning a careful, systematic examination — the plural 'analyses' cannot follow the singular article.

2. An adjective is required to modify the noun 'confidence'; adding -able to the verb 'consider' gives the adjective 'considerable', meaning fairly large in degree.

3. After 'prove surprisingly', a negative adjective is needed; adding -able to 'rely' gives 'reliable', and the prefix un- then creates 'unreliable', meaning not trustworthy — the adverb 'surprisingly' signals an unexpected flaw, which the positive form could not express.

4. The article 'a' before the gap must be followed by a word beginning with a consonant sound; 'interpretation' begins with a vowel sound and would need 'an', so only 'misinterpretation' — formed with the prefix mis- and the suffix -ation, meaning a mistaken reading — fits both the grammar and the sense of something that could mislead a jury.

5. The determiner 'every' requires a singular countable noun; the suffix -ty turns the adjective 'subtle' into the singular noun 'subtlety', meaning a fine, hard-to-notice quality.

6. An adverb is needed to modify the verb 'presented'; adding -ing then -ly to 'convince' produces the adverb 'convincingly', describing the manner in which findings must be put forward.

7. An adjective is needed after 'is' to describe evidence accepted in court; 'admissible' is the legal adjective formed from 'admit' with the suffix -ible.

8. The quantifier 'several' requires a plural countable noun; adding the prefix dis- and the suffix -ment to 'agree', then the plural -s, gives 'disagreements', meaning separate instances of a lack of consensus among specialists.

9. Urban Beekeeping and City Ecosystems

1. satisfaction
2. beneficial

3. concerns

4. density

5. competitive

6. mismanagement

7. unregistered

8. awareness

1. After 'the', a singular noun is needed because the following verb 'comes' agrees with it; SATISFY becomes 'satisfaction', not the plural 'satisfactions', which would need 'come'.

2. After the linking verb 'be' an adjective is required; 'beneficial', formed with -ial, means 'having a good effect', unlike the noun 'benefit'.

3. The phrase 'a number of' always takes a plural countable noun, so CONCERN must become 'concerns'; the singular form is ungrammatical after this phrase.

4. After 'the high', a noun is required; DENSE changes to the noun 'density' with a spelling shift, since the adjective 'dense' cannot follow 'the high'.

5. An adjective is needed after 'are surprisingly'; 'competitive', formed with -ive, describes the bees' behaviour when seeking the same food source.

6. The phrase 'instances of hive ___' needs a noun naming a specific problem event that can be 'blamed'; adding the prefix mis- to MANAGE gives 'mismanagement', meaning poor or faulty handling, unlike the neutral activity noun 'management' or the person noun 'managers', neither of which fits 'instances of'.

7. An adjective is needed before 'hives'; the prefix un- added to REGISTER gives 'unregistered', meaning not officially recorded, which fits what experts discourage, unlike the plain noun 'register'.

8. The adjective AWARE becomes the noun 'awareness' with -ness, fitting after 'greater'; an adjective would not work in this noun position.

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