

**Word Formation (use only prefixes or suffixes to form ONE new word**

**Example: He**

<p>In German, derivatives formed with prefixes may be 1.....in two categories: those used with nouns and adjectives, and those used with verbs. For nouns, only two prefixes are still in use: <b>-un</b> for negation, and <b>-ur</b> which means original but can be used to 2.....adjectives. <b>-Ge</b> with adjectives expresses union or 3.....</p> <p>On the other hand, there are many verb prefixes. <b>-be</b> 4 ..... a verb , while the prefix <b>er-</b> usually indicates the 5.....completion of an action.</p>	<p>1 CLASS</p> <p>2. EMPHASIS</p> <p>3. TOGETHER</p> <p>4. STRONG</p> <p>5. SUCCESS</p>
<p>In Italian, the 6..... of an “s” to the beginning of a word often creates an opposite. For example, <i>vantaggio</i> = advantage / <i>svantaggio</i> = disadvantage or <i>fortuna</i> = luck / <i>sfortuna</i> = 7.....</p> <p>The ‘s’ is a 8..... of the even stronger prefix ‘<b>dis</b>’ that we see in English words like <i>disinterested</i>.</p> <p>But be careful, because this rule is not always 9.....! You may see the word ‘<i>scherzo</i>’ (10.....joke); there is, however, no such word as ‘<i>cherzo</i>’! ‘<i>Scherzo</i>’ is 11.....a Lombard/Germanic word that can be recognised in words such as ‘<i>scorn</i>’ in English, and ‘<i>scherzen</i>’ and ‘<i>schertsen</i>’ in German and Dutch 12.....(to jest, to joke).</p>	<p>6. ADD</p> <p>7. FORTUNE</p> <p>8. DERIVE</p> <p>9. APPLY</p> <p>10. PRACTICE</p> <p>11. ORIGIN</p> <p>12. RESPECT</p>

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