In this handout, you will learn to:

- recognize how the four basic parts of speech are used in sentences.
- recognize parts of speech using suffixes.
- identify the part of speech needed in a sentence by looking at the other words around it.
- choose the correct parts of speech to go in sentences.

Parts of Speech

Noun: A person, place, thing, or idea

- A noun often comes before a verb

  *Children play.*

- A noun often comes after a determiner like *a, the, some, his, our or this.*

  *The dog barked.*

- A noun can come after an adjective.

  *The angry dog barked.*

- A noun can come after a verb.

  *The girl gave cookies to her friend.*

- A noun comes after a preposition.

  *She keeps papers in boxes.*
Verb: An action (run, call, argue) or a state (be, seem, become)

- A verb often comes after a noun.
  
  *The baby cried.*

- A verb can come between two nouns.
  
  *The boy hit the ball.*

Adjective: Describes a noun

- An adjective most often comes before a noun.
  
  *The red dog barked.*

- An adjective can be joined to a noun with a stative verb such as be, feel or seem.
  
  *The dog is red.*

- An adjective can come after a noun with the verbs of causation (get, have, make).
  
  *She made her brother angry.*

Adverb: Describes a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence

- An adverb can come after a verb.
  
  *She walked slowly.*

- An adverb can come between a helping verb and its main verb.
  
  *He has been quietly doing his homework in the corner since three o’clock.*

- An adverb can come before an adjective.
  
  *The bag was extremely heavy.*

- An adverb can come before another adverb.
  
  *She talked very quietly.*
An adverb can come at the beginning of a sentence.

_Unfortunately, he lost his wallet._

An adverb can come at the end of a sentence.

_He lost his umbrella, too_

---

**Exercise 1: Recognizing parts of speech needed in a sentence**

Read the following sentences. Identify the part of speech that should go in each blank. Write **N** (noun), **V** (verb), **Adj** (adjective) or **Adv** (adverb) to identify the part of speech that should go in each blank. After choosing the part of speech, explain to your tutor what clues showed you the part of speech that was needed.

Example: _The cow jumped over the ___N__._

1. The __________ left.
2. The __________ car was going too fast.
3. Cathy __________ her wallet at home today.
4. __________, she got stopped by the police on her way to work.
5. Henry was __________ tired after walking all afternoon.
6. The office _______ wrote a memo to all the employees.
7. The students __________ their homework on time.
8. He gave good __________ to his wife.
9. The funny man spoke very __________.
10. The bad weather made everyone __________.
11. They look almost the same. The __________ is in their eyes.

12. My sister sent the letter which I __________ yesterday.

13. Paul and his sister, Helen, __________ to the airport early.

14. She recognized the man who __________ the street.

15. The woman became __________ when the driver in front of her stopped for no reason.

16. They usually put the flowers on __________ in front of the store.

17. The radio blared __________.

18. John’s __________ broke down on the bridge.

19. The letter ________ on Tuesday.

20. I found a __________ envelope on the sidewalk.

Suffixes

Suffixes are the endings on words. For example, the underlined parts of the following words are suffixes.

- tasteless
- difference
- categorize
- sadly

The suffix controls the part of speech. For example, the following words all come from the root word create. Notice the part of speech of each word.

- create: verb
- creative: adjective
- creation: noun
- creatively: adverb

Like the example creative, most words ending in –ive are adjectives. Like the example creation, most words ending in –tion are nouns. Like the example creatively, most words ending in –ly are adverbs.
By learning which suffixes are used for which part of speech, you can easily recognize the part of speech of many words. This can expand your vocabulary and solve many word form problems in your writing. It can also help you to understand sentences more clearly when you read.

The following exercises will help you to learn which suffixes are connected to which parts of speech in English. Because there are many suffixes, you need to practice to learn them.

**Exercise 2: Using Suffixes**

Below are lists of common suffixes for the four main parts of speech. Endings with * are common for more than one part of speech. For each suffix, do the following:

1. Look at the example word. Underline the ending of the example word.

2. Think of two more example words for each suffix and write them on the lines provided.

3. On another piece of paper, write a sentence using one of the example words for each ending. Circle the example word and underline the ending.

**Verb Endings**

- **-ate*** refrigerate  
  ____________
  **operate**  
  ____________

- **-ed*** worked  
  ____________
  ____________

- **-en*** lengthen  
  ____________
  ____________

- **-ify** satisfy  
  ____________
  ____________

- **-ing*** working  
  ____________
  ____________

- **-ize** recognize  
  ____________
  ____________
### Adverb Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ending</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ly</td>
<td>happily</td>
<td>-ward</td>
<td>westward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Noun Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ending</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Ending</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-age</td>
<td>damage</td>
<td>-al*</td>
<td>referral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ee</td>
<td>employee</td>
<td>-ence/-ance</td>
<td>difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ency/-ancy</td>
<td>dependency</td>
<td>-er*/-or</td>
<td>employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hood</td>
<td>motherhood</td>
<td>-ian</td>
<td>musician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing*</td>
<td>cooking</td>
<td>-ism</td>
<td>socialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ist</td>
<td>chemist</td>
<td>-ity/-ty</td>
<td>security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ment</td>
<td>shipment</td>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>kindness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ory</td>
<td>directory</td>
<td>-ship</td>
<td>friendship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffix</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Form 1</td>
<td>Form 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-th</td>
<td>length</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tion/-ion</td>
<td>pollution</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ure</td>
<td>pleasure</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y*</td>
<td>jealousy</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adjective Endings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Form 1</th>
<th>Form 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-able/-ible</td>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al*</td>
<td>regional</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ate*</td>
<td>passionate</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed*</td>
<td>excited</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-en</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ent/-ant</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er*</td>
<td>faster</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-est</td>
<td>fastest</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ic</td>
<td>economic</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ical</td>
<td>comical</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing*</td>
<td>exciting</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ish</td>
<td>pinkish</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ive</td>
<td>creative</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-less</td>
<td>painless</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-like</td>
<td>childlike</td>
<td>________</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exercise 3: Recognizing word form from suffixes**

Underline the suffix in each word below. Write **N** (noun), **V** (verb), **Adj** (Adjective) or **Adv** (Adverb) beside each word.

1. _____ heighten
2. _____ remembrance
3. _____ beautiful
4. _____ northward
5. _____ heinous
6. _____ creature
7. _____ realism
8. _____ diffident
9. _____ technical
10. _____ parenthood
11. _____ heresy
12. _____ differently
13. _____ imaginatively
14. _____ beauty
15. _____ beautifully
16. _____ management
17. _____ organize
18. _____ winsome
19. _____ creative
20. _____ hopeless
21. _____ contortionist
22. _____ terrify
23. _____ payee
24. _____ tendency
25. _____ approbation
26. _____ terrorize
27. _____ kinship
28. _____ deformity
29. ____ childish
30. ____ unpredictable
31. ____ thoughtfully
32. ____ imaginative
33. ____ caloric
34. ____ funny
35. ____ hilarious
36. ____ stoic
37. ____ tiredness
38. ____ terminal
Exercise 4: Choosing the correct part of speech

Read each sentence and choose the correct word to put in the blank. Verbs are listed in their plain form. You may need to change the verb tense. Then check your answers with the answer key.

1. different, differently, differ, difference
   a) The ____________ between them is hard to see.
   b) The sisters ____________ in many ways.
   c) That man dances ______________ from all the other dancers.
   d) These pictures all look the same, but that one looks ____________.

2. force, forced, forcefully, forceful
   a) He spoke _____________ about the problem of child labour.
   b) He was a very _____________ speaker.
   c) Many people think it is wrong to use ______________ to discipline a child.
   d) The kidnapper ____________ the wealthy woman to stay quiet.

3. imagine, imaginative, imaginatively, imagination
   a) The child ______________ she lived in a big house with a swimming pool.
   b) He wrote ______________ about life in the year 2350.
   c) It’s wonderful to have lots of ________________.
   d) The story was very ________________.

4. think, thoughtful, thoughtlessly, thought
   a) We all _____________ the brownies are disgustingly rich.
b) Our _______________ were with her when her father got so sick.

c) She laughed _______________ and hurt her daughter’s feelings.

d) It was very _______________ of you to send me a card on my birthday.

5. wide, width, widen

a) In the 1970’s, ____________ belts were very fashionable.

b) The new taxation strategy _______________ the gap between rich and poor people.

c) The _______________ of the rectangle was half its height.

6. avoidance, avoidable, avoid, unavoidable

a) I don’t think she likes me. She always tries to ____________ me.

b) _______________ is an unhealthy way to deal with problems.

c) Many health problems are _______________ if you eat right and exercise.

d) Health problems caused by genetics are often _______________.
7. information, informative, inform, informatively
   a) She spoke _____________ about the effects of the flood.
   b) An _______________ brochure is available from your doctor.
   c) Schools _____________ children about safe ways to use the internet.
   d) The first step in writing a research paper is to collect the ______________ you need.

8. wild, wildly, wilderness
   a) The first Europeans to come to Canada were amazed by its vast ________________.
   b) He has been _______________ searching for his lost boot.
   c) The cat looked ___________ after being lost for two weeks.

9. registration, register, registered, registrar
   a) The ______________ said that all students must pay their fees 3 weeks before classes begin.
   b) When the class began, there were 23 ________________ students.
   c) I need to ______________ at noon tomorrow.
   d) My _________________ was cancelled when I failed to pay my fees.
10. recognize, recognizable, recognizably, recognition

a) He was ____________ distressed after watching the violent movie.

b) When I met my old friend, I was amazed because she was hardly
___________ as the same person. She looked so much older.

c) The President has started a program which ____________ high levels of
student achievement.

d) She hopes ________________ of good students will encourage them to stay at
the college.

Exercise 5: More practice with choosing the correct part of speech

Read each sentence and choose the correct word to put in the blank. Verbs are listed
in their plain form. You may need to change the verb tense. Then check your
answers with the answer key.

1. storage, store, stored, store

a) When she moved to a smaller apartment, she had to put a lot of her things into
______________.

b) The department _____________ had a big sale last Saturday.

c) The Canadian pioneers _____________. their vegetables in a cool dark places
because they had no refrigeration.

d) They used these _______________ vegetables all winter.
2. exciting, excite, excitement, excitedly
   a) That movie was really ________________.
   b) There was so much ________________ about their new CD that people were lining up to buy it.
   c) Star Wars movies _________________ a lot of interest among science fiction fans.
   d) The young girls screamed _______________ when they saw their favorite movie star.

3. creative, creativity, create, creatively
   a) Newspaper cartoonists need _________________ to think of clever ideas day after day.
   b) When there is too much noise in the Learning Centre, it ____________ problems for students who are trying to study.
   c) The author's ________________ ability is his most important asset.
   d) The painting _________________ mixed modern and traditional themes.

4. astonishingly, astonishment, astonish, astonished
   a) When the first people landed on the moon, the people of the world were ________________.
   b) The two cities are _________________ similar.
   c) Her outstanding singing ability ________________ the audience.
   d) Their _________________ could be seen on their faces.
5. annoyance, annoying, annoy, annoyingly
   a) The little boy was _____________ disruptive. It was impossible for anyone to
      hear what the speaker was saying.
   b) That _________________ sound makes it impossible to get any work done.
   c) It really _______________ me when salespeople phone right at suppertime.
   d) His _________________ caused him to stomp out and slam the door.

6. length, long, lengthen
   a) How _____________ is the movie?
   b) She needs to ______________ her son’s pants because they have gotten too
      short.
   c) He kept concentrating on his homework for an astonishing ______________ of
      time.

7. dry, dryness, dried, dryly
   a) She put __________ fruit in the nutbread.
   b) She used hand cream to ease the ______________ of her skin.
   c) In parts of Greece, people ______________ grapes on the roofs of their houses.
   d) He spoke ______________ about his experiences as a bartender.
8. pollution, polluted, pollute
a) Industries dump waste chemicals which ______________ the rivers.
b) That river seems ______________ but it is actually very clean.
c) When the oil tanker sank, the devastating ______________ killed millions of sea birds.

9. employer, employee, unemployment, employ
a) The ________________ informed her ______________ that they would get a Christmas bonus.
b) ________________ among young people is a terrible problem.
c) The sawmill ________________ most of the people in that small town.

10. ridicule, ridiculousness, ridiculously, ridiculous
a) Stephanie was furious when her older brother _____________ her in front of her friends.
b) The movie was ________________ but I really enjoyed it.
c) In fact, I liked the movie because of its ________________.
d) She seemed ________________ happy about my small gift.

For more practice, see:


Exercise 1: Recognizing parts of speech needed in a sentence

1. The ___N___ left.
2. The ___Adj._ car was going too fast.
3. Cathy ___V___ her wallet at home today.
4. ___Adv.___, she got stopped by the police on her way to work.
5. Henry was ___Adv.___ tired after walking all afternoon.
6. The office ___N___ wrote a memo to all the employees.
7. The students ___V___ their homework on time.
8. He gave good ___N___ to his wife.
9. The funny man spoke very ___Adv.___.
10. The bad weather made everyone ___Adj.___.
11. They look almost the same. The ___N___ is in their eyes.
12. My sister sent the letter which I ___V___ yesterday.
13. Paul and his sister, Helen, ___V___ to the airport early.
14. She recognized the man who ___V___ the street.
15. The woman became ___Adj.___ when the driver in front of her stopped for no reason.
16. They usually put the flowers on ___N___ in front of the store.
17. The radio blared ___Adv. (ie. Loudly) or N (ie. Music)___.
18. John’s ___N___ broke down on the bridge.
19. The letter ___V___ on Tuesday.
20. I found a ___Adj.___ envelope on the sidewalk.

Exercise 2: Using Suffixes

Verb Endings – Many possibilities

| -ate* | refrigerator | operate | appreciate |
| -ed* | worked | breathed | laughed |
| -en* | lengthen | broaden | frighten |
| -ify | satisfy | glorify | terrify |
| -ing* | working | crying | running |
| -ize | recognize | realize | organize |

Adverb Endings

| -ly | happily | sadly | angrily |
| -ward | westward | backward | eastward |

J. Robinson/2000
### Noun Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Word 1</th>
<th>Word 2</th>
<th>Word 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-age</td>
<td>damage</td>
<td>garbage</td>
<td>signage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al*</td>
<td>referral</td>
<td>deferral</td>
<td>denial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ee</td>
<td>employee</td>
<td>tutee</td>
<td>adoptee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ence/-ance</td>
<td>difference</td>
<td>evidence</td>
<td>correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ency/-ancy</td>
<td>dependency</td>
<td>despondency</td>
<td>complacency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er*/-or</td>
<td>employer</td>
<td>tutor</td>
<td>mentor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hood</td>
<td>motherhood</td>
<td>childhood</td>
<td>brotherhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ian</td>
<td>musician</td>
<td>dietician</td>
<td>mortician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing*</td>
<td>cooking</td>
<td>packing</td>
<td>baking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ism</td>
<td>socialism</td>
<td>spiritualism</td>
<td>Judaism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ist</td>
<td>chemist</td>
<td>diarist</td>
<td>novelist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ity/-ty</td>
<td>security</td>
<td>amenity</td>
<td>Christianity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ment</td>
<td>shipment</td>
<td>easement</td>
<td>commitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>kindness</td>
<td>happiness</td>
<td>aloofness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ory</td>
<td>directory</td>
<td>factory</td>
<td>refractory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ship</td>
<td>friendship</td>
<td>sportsmanship</td>
<td>penmanship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-th</td>
<td>length</td>
<td>death</td>
<td>width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tion/-ion</td>
<td>pollution</td>
<td>inflation</td>
<td>abbreviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ure</td>
<td>pleasure</td>
<td>treasure</td>
<td>measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y*</td>
<td>jealousy</td>
<td>fallacy</td>
<td>pity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adjective Endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Word 1</th>
<th>Word 2</th>
<th>Word 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-able/-ible</td>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>corruptible</td>
<td>indelible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al*</td>
<td>regional</td>
<td>genial</td>
<td>national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ate*</td>
<td>passionate</td>
<td>considerate</td>
<td>compassionate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed*</td>
<td>excited</td>
<td>saddened</td>
<td>interested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-en</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td>written</td>
<td>spoken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ent/-ant</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>reverent</td>
<td>diffident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er*</td>
<td>faster</td>
<td>greater</td>
<td>smarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-est</td>
<td>fastest</td>
<td>neatest</td>
<td>dumbest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>wonderful</td>
<td>hopeful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ic</td>
<td>economic</td>
<td>artistic</td>
<td>eccentric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ical</td>
<td>comical</td>
<td>economical</td>
<td>mechanical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing*</td>
<td>exciting</td>
<td>riveting</td>
<td>frustrating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ish</td>
<td>pinkish</td>
<td>boyish</td>
<td>ticklish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ive</td>
<td>creative</td>
<td>palliative</td>
<td>imaginative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-less</td>
<td>painless</td>
<td>meaningless</td>
<td>baseless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-like</td>
<td>childlike</td>
<td>catlike</td>
<td>boylike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ous/-ious</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>cautious</td>
<td>porous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-some</td>
<td>handsome</td>
<td>bothersome</td>
<td>winsome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ward*</td>
<td>westward</td>
<td>forward</td>
<td>windward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y*</td>
<td>happy</td>
<td>funny</td>
<td>gummy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 3: Recognizing word form from suffixes

1. _V_ heighten 20. _Adj_ hopeless
2. _N_ remembrance 21. _N_ contortionist
3. _Adj_ beautiful 22. _V_ terrify
4. _Adj./Adv_ northward 23. _N_ payee
5. _Adj_ heinous 24. _N_ tendency
6. _N_ creature 25. _N_ approbation
7. _N_ realism 26. _V_ terrorize
8. _Adj_ diffident 27. _N_ kinship
9. _Adj_ technical 28. _N_ deformity
10. _N_ parenthood 29. _Adj_ childish
11. _N_ heresy 30. _Adj_ unpredictable
12. _Adv_ differently 31. _Adv_ thoughtfully
13. _Adv_ imaginatively 32. _Adj_ imaginative
14. _N_ beauty 33. _Adj_ caloric
15. _Adv_ beautifully 34. _Adj_ funny
16. _N_ management 35. _Adj_ hilarious
17. _V_ organize 36. _Adj_ stoic
18. _Adj_ winsome 37. _N_ tiredness
19. _Adj_ creative 38. _N/Adj_ terminal

Exercise 4: Choosing the correct part of speech

1. different, differently, differ, difference
   a) The _difference_ between them is hard to see.
   b) The sisters _differ_ in many ways.
   c) That man dances _differently_ from all the other dancers.
   d) These pictures all look the same, but that one looks _different_.

2. force, forced, forcefully, forceful
   a) He spoke _forcefully_ about the problem of child labour.
   b) He was a very _forceful_ speaker.
   c) Many people think it is wrong to use _force_ to discipline a child.
   d) The kidnapper _forced_ the wealthy woman to stay quiet.

3. imagine, imaginative, imaginatively, imagination
   a) The child _imagined_ she lived in a big house with a swimming pool.
   b) He wrote _imaginatively_ about life in the year 2350.
   c) It’s wonderful to have lots of _imagination_.
   d) The story was very _imaginative_.

J. Robinson/2000
4. think, thoughtful, thoughtlessly, thought
   a) We all _think_ the brownies are disgustingly rich.
   b) Our _thoughts_ were with her when her father got so sick.
   c) She laughed _thoughtlessly_ and hurt her daughter's feelings.
   d) It was very _thoughtful_ of you to send me a card on my birthday.

5. wide, width, widen
   a) In the 1970's, _wide_ belts were very fashionable.
   b) The new taxation strategy _widens_ the gap between rich and poor people.
   c) The _width_ of the rectangle was half its height.

6. avoidance, avoidable, avoid, unavoidable
   a) I don’t think she likes me. She always tries to _avoid_ me.
   b) _Avoidance_ is an unhealthy way to deal with problems.
   c) Many health problems are _avoidable_ if you eat right and exercise.
   d) Health problems caused by genetics are often _unavoidable_.

7. information, informative, inform, informatively
   a) She spoke _informatively_ about the effects of the flood.
   b) An _informative_ brochure is available from your doctor.
   c) Schools _inform_ children about safe ways to use the internet.
   d) The first step in writing a research paper is to collect the _information_ you need.

8. wild, wildly, wilderness
   a) The first Europeans to come to Canada were amazed by its vast _wilderness_.
   b) He has been _wildly_ searching for his lost boot.
   c) The cat looked _wild_ after being lost for two weeks.

9. registration, register, registered, registrar
   a) The _registrar_ said that all students must pay their fees 3 weeks before classes begin.
   b) When the class began, there were 23 _registered_ students.
   c) I need to _register_ at noon tomorrow.
   d) My _registration_ was cancelled when I failed to pay my fees.

10. recognize, recognizable, recognizably, recognition
    a) He was _recognizably_ distressed after watching the violent movie.
    b) When I met my old friend, I was amazed because she was hardly _recognizable_ as the same person. She looked so much older.
    c) The President has started a program which _recognizes_ high levels of student achievement.
    d) She hopes _recognition_ of good students will encourage them to stay at the college.
Exercise 5: More practice with choosing the correct part of speech

1. storage, store, stored, store
   a) When she moved to a smaller apartment, she had to put a lot of her things into __storage__.
   b) The department __store__ had a big sale last Saturday.
   c) The Canadian pioneers __stored (verb)__ their vegetables in a cool dark places because they had no refrigeration.
   d) They used these __stored (adj.)__ vegetables all winter.

2. exciting, excite, excitement, excitedly
   a) That movie was really __exciting__.
   b) There was so much __excitement__ about their new CD that people were lining up to buy it.
   c) Star Wars movies __excite__ a lot of interest among science fiction fans.
   d) The young girls screamed __excitedly__ when they saw their favorite movie star.

3. creative, creativity, create, creatively
   a) Newspaper cartoonists need __creativity__ to think of clever ideas day after day.
   b) When there is too much noise in the Learning Centre, it __creates__ problems for students who are trying to study.
   c) The author’s __creative__ ability is his most important asset.
   d) The painting __creatively__ mixed modern and traditional themes.

4. astonishingly, astonishment, astonish, astonished
   a) When the first people landed on the moon, the people of the world were __astonished__.
   b) The two cities are __astonishingly__ similar.
   c) Her outstanding singing ability __astonished__ the audience.
   d) Their __astonishment__ could be seen on their faces.

5. annoyance, annoying, annoy, annoyingly
   a) The little boy was __annoyingly__ disruptive. It was impossible for anyone to hear what the speaker was saying.
   b) That __annoying__ sound makes it impossible to get any work done.
   c) It really __annoys__ me when salespeople phone right at suppertime.
   d) His __annoyance__ caused him to stomp out and slam the door.

6. length, long, lengthen
   a) How __long__ is the movie?
   b) She needs to __lengthen__ her son’s pants because they have gotten too short.
c) He kept concentrating on his homework for an astonishing __length__ of time.

7. dry, dryness, dried, dryly
   a) She put _dried_ fruit in the nutbread.
   b) She used hand cream to ease the __dryness__ of her skin.
   c) In parts of Greece, people _dry_ grapes on the roofs of their houses.
   d) He spoke _dryly_ about his experiences as a bartender.

8. pollution, polluted, pollute
   a) Industries dump waste chemicals which _pollute_ the rivers.
   b) That river seems _polluted_ but it is actually very clean.
   c) When the oil tanker sank, the devastating _pollution_ killed millions of sea birds.

9. employer, employee, unemployment, employ
   a) The _employer__ informed her __employees__ that they would get a Christmas bonus.
   b) __Unemployment__ among young people is a terrible problem.
   c) The sawmill __employs__ most of the people in that small town.

10. ridicule, ridiculousness, ridiculously, ridiculous
    a) Stephanie was furious when her older brother _ridiculed__ her in front of her friends.
    b) The movie was _ridiculous_ but I really enjoyed it.
    c) In fact, I liked the movie because of its _ridiculousness__.
    d) She seemed _ridiculously_ happy about my small gift.