

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

В задании на словообразование необходимо образовать от приведённых в скобках слов однокоренные слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Это задание направлено на проверку основных способов словообразования и навыков их применения. Чаще всего слово нужно преобразовать из одной части речи в другую при помощи суффикса либо подобрать его антоним, добавив отрицательную приставку или суффикс. Например, able превратить в enable, unable, а ability в inability или disability.

В спецификации теста по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык (английский)» для проведения централизованного тестирования в 2024 году, в разделе «Языковой материал для продуктивного владения» (т.е. активного употребления, использования в речи), пункт 1. Словообразование, можно найти следующую информацию:

Суффиксы	Префиксы
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– имён существительных: -or, -er, -ion (-tion, -sion, -ssion), -ness, -ment, -ship, -ty, -ist;– имён прилагательных: -ful, -ous, -able (-ible), -y, -ian, -an, -less, -ic(al), -ive;– имён числительных: -teen, -th, -ty;– наречий: -ly;– глаголов: -ize (-ise), -en, -ate, -fy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– un-, in-, im-, il-, ir-– глаголов: re-, en-.

В разделе «Языковой материал для рецептивного владения (т.е. узнавание и понимание в процессе чтения)» дополнительно указаны:

Суффиксы – имён существительных: -dom, -hood, -ism, -ese; – имён прилагательных: -ent, -ant.

Префиксы (приставки) глаголов: dis-, mis-, over-.

Особое внимание при подготовке следует уделить именно вышеуказанным суффиксам и приставкам. В Программе вступительных испытаний по английскому языку и, соответственно, в спецификациях централизованного тестирования последних лет не было практически никаких изменений, поэтому данная информация будет актуальна и для поступающих в следующем году. Для

успешного выполнения данного задания вам нужно знать структуру и порядок слов в английском предложении, помнить типичные суффиксы и приставки существительных, прилагательных, наречий и глаголов, и, безусловно, иметь неплохой словарный запас, т. к. нет точного правила, какой суффикс или приставку нужно добавить в каждом конкретном случае.

Особое внимание уделите отрицательному словообразованию. Можно составить свою собственную таблицу производных слов из четырех колонок: существительное, глагол, прилагательное и наречие. Ваш успех напрямую зависит от количества выполненных упражнений на словообразование, которые можно найти в интернете либо в пособиях, посвященных подготовке к тестированию. Обязательно выполняйте тестовые задания прошлых лет. Главное, выполнять упражнения регулярно! И не забывайте учить производные слова с различными суффиксами и приставками.

Прочитайте предложения. От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте ОДНОКОРЕННЫЕ слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения.

1. My friend gave me a few ... **(EXPLAIN)** of this rule.
2. Animal cloning has been the subject of ... **(SCIENCE)** experiments for years,
3. I want to thank everyone who has ... **(COURAGE)** and supported me.
4. We've had piles of letters from ...**(VIEW)**.
5. He is a bit ... **(PATIENT)** with slow learners.
6. ... **(FORTUNE)**, you were out when we called.
7. Financial worries cost her many ... **(SLEEP)** nights.
8. The room was such a mess, I just died of ... **(EMBARRASS)**.
9. It is often a good idea to start with smaller, easily ... **(ACHIEVE)** goals.
10. Could you ... **(POSSIBLE)** close that window?
11. Her smile ... **(BROAD)** when I told her the good news.
12. This is mostly for professionals like ...**(CHEMISTRY)** and engineers as examples.
13. It is always ... **(ADVISE)** to check in early to get a good seat on your flight.
14. Does the company have the ... **(CAPABLE)** to change to meet market needs?
15. This is ... **(DEFINITE)** my next phone.
16. Your differences ... **(RICH)** our proud national tapestry.
17. A ... **(HOME)** man begs on that corner every day.
18. You won't find this magazine at newsstands. It's sold only by ... **(SUBSCRIBE)**.
19. The ... **(RESEARCH)** sets up experiments to test the hypothesis.
20. She described a hypothetical case to ... **(CLEAR)** her point.
21. He felt confused and ... **(HOPE)** after losing his job.
22. He had an unconditional ... **(LOYAL)** to his family.
23. She was bitten on the ankle by a ... **(POISON)** snake.
24. He managed his resources ... **(CARE)**.
25. The happiest people do not _____ **(NECESSARY)** have the best things.
26. I felt so _____ **(HELP)** because there was nothing I could do.
27. I can't say with _____ **(CERTAIN)** where I'll be next week.

28. Scientists warn us that climate change _____ (**DANGER**) food supplies.
29. People come to Janet and Lily's shows as they're excellent (**PERFORM**)
30. Her clothes were always neat and ... (**SPOT**).
31. Mary opened the envelope ... (**CARE**). It wasn't damaged.
32. She ... (**APOLOGY**) for her husband's rudeness.
33. Don't be ... (**PATIENT**)! I'm sure we'll arrive soon. Just wait!
34. There is a high ... (**POSSIBLE**) of rain tomorrow.
35. Computerization has ... (**ABLE**) us to do away with a lot of paperwork.
36. She realized ... (**HAPPY**) that he had never really loved her.

Прочитайте тексты. От приведенных в скобках слов образуйте ОДНОКОРЕННЫЕ слова таким образом, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

Exercise I. We've all heard of emotional eating. There's also such a thing as emotional shopping. In (B1) (**MODERATE**), neither of these activities is harmful but in excess both can have serious consequences. The accessibility and the affordability of goods make shopping all the more appealing. For many compulsive (B2) (**BUY**), a big part of the appeal of shopping is the process of searching out and obtaining that new, better, (B3) (**DESIRE**) item. This process is so mesmerizing that it often ruins long-term financial plans, leaving shoppers (B4) (**DEEP**) in debt.

Exercise II. Summer is in the air and it's only natural for people to feel good and enthusiastic about going on holiday. Everyone needs to relax and get away, so they try to use their yearly leave in the best possible way.

Some people find it logical to stay at a holiday resort and have everything done for them. Of course, if you are wealthy, money is not an issue whatsoever. A more economical alternative would be a camping holiday, which many people consider to be much more **B1**.... (**ADVENTURE**) and challenging. Exploring nature as well as relaxing **B2**... (**PEACE**) in the mountains is a great way to **B3** ... (**CHARGE**) your batteries.

Needless to say, getting away and escaping from your routine reduces stress. Any **B4**... (**PSYCHOLOGY**) will tell you of the benefits a holiday offers. So, even if you have to in order to afford a holiday, do it. In the end, it's worth it

Exercise III. Flying over Antarctica is an (**B1**) (**FORGET**) experience. In all directions, there is nothing for thousands of kilometers expect snow and ice. No houses, no (**B2**) (**INHABIT**), just a vast wilderness which serves to (**B3**) (**MIND**) us that we are only a tiny part of the life on this planet of ours. Anja Davidson arrived there in a small aeroplane last October to take up her position as a researcher at Rothera. The main British research station on the continent. Here, scientists study, among other things, the effects of climate change, and Anja is one of a growing number of women who are slowly gaining access to this (**B4**) (**TRADITION**) male-dominated environment.

Exercise IV. The bicycle has been around for many years. **B1**... (**SCIENCE**) do not agree about who invented the very first bicycle. In Europe it was originally introduced in the 19th

century. In today's Netherlands more than 70 % of people own one. The basic details of the design: two wheels, handlebars, pedals and a seat have remained unchanged since the first chain cycle was invented around 1885. However, thanks to modern technology, bicycles can be produced with lighter alloy (сплав) and titanium frames. Such innovations enhance the strength of the bicycle, and at the same time, lower the weight of it. Bicycles are cheaper to run and maintain than cars. They do not pollute the environment and cycling improves your health, providing **B2 ... (FAVOUR)** conditions for a leisure activity for the whole family. It is also an **B3 ... (CREDIBLE)** sociable sport which **B4 (ABLE)** people to feel more connected with their local community.

Exercise V. Ivory is a smooth material that can be found in the tusks of mammals. Elephants, hippos and whales are the primary sources of ivory. Because it is so valuable and expensive, ivory has been traded around the world for centuries.

Egyptian sculptors carved ivory objects for their pharaoh. Ancient Greeks and Romans used ivory to create art, **(B1) (RELIGION)** objects. At first, people used ivory from Asian elephants but then saw that the ivory of African elephants could be carved more **(B2) (EASY)**. Merchants started moving in on Africa and the ivory trade started to boom. Today trading ivory from elephants and other **(B3) (DANGER)** animals is **(B4) (LEGAL)**. During the 20th century, large parts of the elephant population were reduced because of the ivory trade. Some countries have put elephants into reserves, where they can be monitored.

Exercise VI. Drinking coffee is an irresistible habit for millions of people and most of them find it **(B1) (POSSIBLE)** to do without it. Yet, doctors feel pessimistic about drinking coffee and even consider it **(B2) (HARM)**.

Some people can drink several cups of coffee with few side effects. Other individuals may be so **(B3) (SENSE)** that even a small amount of coffee makes them uncomfortable. They may become impatient and notice some nervousness, headaches, and **(B4) (ABLE)** to concentrate. It is believed that coffee makes people more energetic. That is why people usually drink coffee in the morning. However, there are people who actually feel sleepy after a cup of coffee.

Exercise VII. Steven Jobs was an American businessman and **B1 ... (INVENT)** who changed the world. He grew up with an **B2 (ADOPT)** family after his biological parents decided not to keep him. As a child, he helped his father fix things in their garage, and in this way, he developed an early love for engineering. As a child, Jobs preferred doing things by himself. He swam **B3 (COMPETE)**, but was not interested in team sports or other group activities. At college he studied Physics, literature and poetry, but after some time he quit and decided to travel through India instead. Perhaps he was inspired by Eastern philosophy, because Jobs later became famous for producing simple and minimalist devices. Jobs had realized there was a huge gap in the computer market. Jobs **B4 (DESIGN)** his computer, with the idea of selling it to individual users. What's more, he did not do research on these gadgets but designed them by using only his intuition. Many of these products had a big effect on modern life and Jobs' company became successful and iconic.

Exercise VIII. The firm's **(B1) (CREATE)** team has just started work on the latest version of one of their most popular computer games. The development of the game will

involve engineers, technical experts and **(B2) ... (MUSIC)**, and will cost more than \$10 million. These days, there is a great deal of **(B3) (SIMILAR)** between making a game and making a Hollywood movie, and it's a big business. Part of the explanation for the success of the games is the surprisingly **(B4) (EXPECTED)** rise in the number of adults who are buying them, not as gifts for teenagers, but for their own personal use.

Exercise IX. A coral reef off Australian coast is huge and although people **(B1) ... (PROBABLE)** assume it's one reef, it's actually more like thousands of individual reefs. The area's stunning, with colours ranging from blue and pink to purple and green. But the coral is under threat and so many creatures that live there are losing their habitat. So for them its **(B2) ... (SURVIVE)** IS crucial. **(B3) ... (ECOLOGY)** are trying to clean the water in the area, partly because certain predators search for food in polluted water. This attracts them to the reef and makes them yet another hazard for already **(B4) ... (DANGER)** reef dwellers.

Exercise X. Predicting the weather has always been important to our lives since **(B1) (CLIMATE)** changes can seriously affect crops and therefore the production of food. Today, forecasts use modern technology in order to increase their accuracy. Knowing what the weather will be like is not only interesting to farmers, it is also relevant to sports enthusiasts such as **(B2) (SKI)** and people who live in **(B3) (MOUNTAIN)** areas.

Despite improvements in forecasting, the weather often remains, **(B4) (PREDICT)** and this has given forecasters a bad reputation. However, the climate is often forecasters a bad reputation. However, the climate is often so changeable that even experts with the latest equipment find it impossible to make accurate forecasts.