

ARTICLES

Exercises

A. Insert a or an Indefinite article

1. This is orange.
2. That is book.
3. This is hospital.
4. That is egg.
5. He is eating apple.
6. This is umbrella.
7. That is university.
8. I'll be away for hour.
9. What nice day!
- 10..... horse is animal.

B. Insert definite or indefinite articles, the an, a, where necessary:

1. Greeks like coffee.
2. English like tea.
- 3..... exercise he is writing is very easy.
- 4..... exercise is good for our health.
5. He lives in Japan.
6. Is ,..... Chinese easy?
7. Chinese language is difficult.
8. Mr. Brown is teacher.
9. They took him to hospital in ambulance
10. good student work hard.
- 11....., students must work hard.
12. He is having..... lunch.

C. Supply the definite article the, where necessary:

1. I'll study history of Crete next year.
- 2..... History is an interesting subject.
3. water in your glass is hot.
4. He always drinks cold water.
5. She lives on bridge street.
- 6..... Mississippi river is longest river in world.
7. A lot of ships cross Pacific Ocean.
8. We drink tea out of cups.
- 9..... tea in this cup is too cold.
10. For me breakfast is , best meal of day.

D. Put a, an, the, where necessary

1. Napoleon great was born in Corsica.
- 2.....best coffee comes fromMocha town in Arabia.
- 3..... Alps are longest mountain in Europe.
- 4..... Aegean sea is usually rough.
5. He fell and was taken to hospital.
6. We must help poor.
7. This is made in United Kingdom.
- 8..... Americans like whisky but Germans prefer beer.
- 9..... silver is one of the heaviest metals.

NOUNS

A. Put the sentences into the possessive case, using apostrophes

1. The book of the girl.
2. The bike of Jim.
3. The shoes of the women.
4. The husband of Mrs. West.
5. The toys of the children.
6. The room of Helen.
7. The leg of the dog.
8. The eyes of the cats.
9. The garden of Mrs. Brown.
10. The father of Jean.
11. The brother of Helen.
12. The books of the boys.

B. Put the apostrophe in the correct place

1. The childs shoes are under the desk.
2. Where are the boys books?
3. Mr Wests wife is very young.
4. The girls coat is very beautifull
5. The mens ties are on the bed.
6. Helen is at her uncles.
7. They are in Mr Whites garden.
8. The womens hats are on the floor.
9. He is at the bakers.
10. Where is your sisters house?
11. How old is Jims mother?
12. Hercules labours are very interesting.
13. I like very much Seferis poems.
14. We 'll have a ten minutes break.

C. Change the sentences from singular into plural?

1. There is a mouse under the bed.
2. This is a box.
3. This is a child.
4. There is a goose in the garden.
5. He is a thief.
6. My foot is cold.
7. He has an ox.
8. There is a man there.
9. He is in the bus.
10. He has a nice watch.
11. There is a knife on the table.
12. She has a baby.
13. She is a beautiful woman.
14. This is a red dress.
15. He is a boy.
16. This is a big city.
17. This leaf is green.
18. This is a loaf of bread.
19. She is in the bookshop.
20. He wears a nice scarf.

D. Choose the correct verb form:

1. Money (are, is) not very important for me.
2. His scales (is, are) not correct.
3. My father's advice (is, are) very useful.
4. The fish in your plate (is, are) small.
5. The news (is, are) very bad.
6. Where (is, are) your glasses.
7. My furniture (is, are) very old.
8. My luggage (is, are) very heavy.
9. Information (is, are) always useful.
10. The police (is, are) looking for the thief.

E. Use much or many.

1. He drinks water.
2. She has friends.
3. He spends money on books.
4. Mary doesn't eat fish.
5. We don't have information about his life.
6. There is not milk in the cup.
7. He has books.

8. people believe this story.
9. He carries luggage.
10. Germans drink beer.

F. Much or many?

1. How books do you have?
2. How does this desk cost?
3. How milk do you drink?
4. How people are there in the street?
5. How money do you spend?
6. How is a kilo of apples?
7. How flour did you buy?
8. How teachers do you know?
9. How wheat is there in the bag?
10. How butter do you use?

G. Translate into English:

1. Αυτά είναι θρανία.
2. Υπάρχουν μολύβια στο τραπέζι;
3. Αυτά τα κουτιά είναι γεμάτα.
4. Οι πατάτες είναι πάνω στο τραπέζι.
5. Έχει δύο δόντια.
6. Έχουν δύο βόδια, δύο άλογα και μερικές χήνες στη φάρμα τους
7. Τα ράφια είναι γεμάτα βιβλία.
8. Βλέπω δύο παιδιά στο δρόμο.
9. Αυτό το σπίτι είναι γεμάτο ποντίκια.
10. Υπάρχουν τρία κουτιά στο τραπέζι.
11. Υπάρχουν δύο μαχαίρια στο τραπέζι.
12. Αυτά τα μωρά δεν περπατούν.
13. Έχει πολλές φωτογραφίες.
14. Έχουν 4 παιδιά.
15. Έχουν πολλά πρόβατα.
16. Τρώμε ψάρια κάθε μέρα.
17. Οι γυναίκες τους είναι Αγγλίδες.
18. Τα πόδια μου είναι κρύα.

H. Put much, many, a lot (of) plenty (of)

1. I don't put sugar in my tea.
2. Does your baby drink milk?
Yes she drinks
3. Do you eat bread?
Yes, I eat of it.

4. They haven't..... friends, but I have friends
5. His children don't make noise,
6. I spend..... time on my English exercises.
7. How times a year do you paint your room?
8. Do you spend money on books?
Yes I spend
9. How people were there at the party?
10. I don't make mistakes in spelling.
11. Do you know people here?
Yes I Know
12. How days are there in a month?
13. He drinks water during his meals.
14. How time do you spend reading?
15. He puts salt in his salad.
16. Do you have money?
17. She uses butter in the cakes.
18. They sell coffee here.
19. She doesn't type letters.
20. Mr. Brown smokes
21. There are books on the shelves.
22. Do you buy soap?
23. They sell rice here.
24. Does he smoke cigarettes?
Yes he smokes.....
25. There are of students in the classroom.

Circle all the words that rhyme with gold:

round key shoe cold house young run
 over men send long queen call wind sad
 fold boys kite open hand like goat wind shirt
 orange apple elephant foot fly vest hit hold
 taxi ring bold tea money old drink
 sing nose sock sold under pink fish toe told

ADVERBS

A. Put the correct adverb:

1. Helen is very quick.
She runs
2. Jean is clever
She answers all the questions
3. His accent is clear.
He speaks
4. Peter's work was hard.
He worked
5. Mary has a beautiful voice.
She sings
6. I am very slow.
I wok
7. My father is very careful.
He drives very
8. He is a fast driver
He drives very
9. They like nice clothes.
They dress
10. The girls are very quiet.
They stay at home
11. This chair is very comfortable
You can sit
12. This problem is very easy.
You can solve it
13. The soldiers were brave.
They fought
14. She is very good at English.
She learns it very

B. Adjective or Adverb?

1. He does his exercises (easy, easily)
2. She is a (nice, nicely) singer.
3. Is Helen a (clever, cleverly) student?
4. This bed is (comfortable, comfortably).
5. He works (hardly, hard).
6. She drives very (good, well)
7. The cat ran (quick, quickly) across the street.
8. The are a (happy, happily) couple.
9. He is a very (brave, bravely) man.
10. She is a very (friend, friendly) person.

C. Put the adverbs in the correct place:

1. She comes late (always)
2. They walk home (usually)
3. He has been to England (never)
4. Do they go to the cinema (often)?
5. He stays at home in the evenings (sometimes)
6. He can speak French (hardly)
7. They visit the museums (frequently)
8. Jane arrives late for school (seldom)
9. People buy beef nowadays (rarely)
10. Have you been to Japan? (ever)

	generally normally			seldom	
always	usually	often	sometimes	rarely	never
√	√	√			
√			√		
√	√	√			
√	√		√		
√	√	√		√	

D. Put the adverbs in the correct order:

1. There weren't many people (last night, at the theatre)
2. Helen played the piano (at my party, last night, beautifully)
3. She spoke Italian (very well, when she was young)
4. Peter was born (on May 2nd, at 5 in the afternoon, in 1990)
5. They went (to Italy, 3 years ago, by plane)
6. We will meet (tomorrow morning, outside my office, at 6 o'clock)
7. George works (in the factory, hard, every day)
8. She arrived (in Athens, at 5 o'clock, yesterday)
9. I have breakfast (very early, in the kitchen, every morning)
10. I took her (yesterday evening, to the hospital).

E. Answer these questions:

1. What day, what year and what time were you born?
2. Where and when did you go fishing?
3. How and when will you leave for England?
4. How, where and when will you write your exercises?
5. How and where does he study French?
6. Where and when did Peter see Helen?
7. Where and how did you go last summer?
8. How and where did John play the guitar last night?



Word order

Put the following words in their correct order

1. last night, Henry, 10.30, home, came, at
2. to live, got, hasn't, money, the, enough, old, man
3. my salary, I'll, this bill, get, I, when, month, of, end, the, pay, at, this.
4. English, in 1997, laming, do, be, you'll, you, think.
5. pictures, shows, often, the teacher, his class, countries, foreign, of.
6. village, child, woman, man, poor, man, rich, they gave, a, present, every, to, and, to, and, in, every.
7. meet, 1996, evening, Monday, in, 6 o'clock, they, in front of the cinema, will, at, on
8. midnight, before, He, hardly ever, bed, to goes
9. seen, ever, I, this, Howe, the, is, man, tallest
10. the violin, played, very beautifully, she, evening, at the party, yesterday.

Numbers and shapes

Anyone who works with any branch of science or technology needs to be able to talk about figures. Notice how the following are said in English.

28%	twenty-eight per cent	$10\text{ m} \times 12\text{ m}$	ten metres by twelve metres
10.3	ten point three	$1\frac{1}{2}$	one and two thirds
$\frac{4}{9}$	four ninths	$\frac{9}{13}$	nine thirteenths or nine over thirteen
4^2	four squared	7^3	seven cubed
8^4	eight to the power of four		

32° C or F thirty-two degrees centigrade/Celsius or Fahrenheit

1,623,457 one million, six hundred and twenty-three thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven

NUMBERS - NUMERALS - TIME

A. Write the following out in full:

1:	11:	21:
2:	12:	22:
3:	13:	23:
4:	14:	24:
5:	15:	25:
6:	16:	26:
7:	17:	27:
8:	18:	28:
9:	19:	29:
10:	20:	30:
900:		
1000:		
2000:		
3000:		
4000:		
1.000.000:		

B. Write the following out in full (ordinal numbers)

1os:	6os:
2os:	7os:
3os:	8os:
4os:	9os:
5os:	10os:
13os:	151os:
16os:	234os:
90os:	753os:
85os:	615os:
63os:	927os:

C. Write the following out in full:

e.g. 9.00: It is nine o'clock

1.	8.00:
2.	5.15:
3.	6.45:
4.	7.50:
5.	8.51:
6.	9.30:
7.	3.35:
8.	4.40:

9. 7.45:
10. 12.15
11. 2.00:
12. 7.18:

D. Write the following numbers out in full:

1. 28
2. 36
3. 561
4. 5.781
5. 5.060.500
6. 2.900
7. 231
8. 7.642
9. 1.963
10. 2001

E. Write the following dates out in full:

1. 5/11/1980
2. 3/5/1961
3. 25/3/1821
4. 28/10/1940
5. 11/2/1990
6. 1/4/1991

SOME - ANY

A. Put some or any:

1. There are..... flowers in the garden.
2. There aren't books on the floor.
3. There is butter on the table.
4. There isn't milk in the cup.
5. Did you buy magazines?
6. is there fruit in the basket?
7. I haven't got money.
8. Do you want pens?
9. There is beer in the bottle.
10. I didn't drink water.
11. There wasn't one to help me.
12. Is there body in the room?
13. I have thing to tell you.
14. There wasn't body at school yesterday,
15. I didn't go where last week.
16. There is one waiting for you.
- 17..... one is coming to meet you.
- 18..... body called you up yesterday.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A. Replace the nouns with personal pronouns.

1. Helen is holding a pen
2. Peter is writing
3. John and Mary are talking to Jane.
4. The children are playing
5. The cats are in the garden.
6. These houses are near the sea.
7. John is playing with Helen and Peter.
8. Speak to the boys!
9. The dog is playing with Mary and me.
10. Peter is staying with Jim
11. Helen and I are swimming.
12. These trees are very high.
13. The boys are playing with the children.
14. His friends are very kind.
15. My mother is very young.
16. Their teacher is living here.
17. Our school is near the city.

Find the following words in the puzzle:

bake	cake	eggs	sandwich
bread	crack	icing	toys

c	b	t	o	y	s	i	c
a	a	r	b	e	x	c	r
j	k	k	r	g	l	i	a
r	e	a	e	g	x	n	c
s	a	n	a	s	f	g	k
s	a	n	d	w	i	c	h

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES & PRONOUNS

A. Fill in the missing possessive adjective

1. Helen has got a pen in hand.
2. Peter has lunch at 2 p.m.
3. I do homework in the evenings.
4. The little cat is drinking milk
5. Birds live in nests.
6. Tom and Helen are in new house.
7. My father is reading newspaper.
8. Drink up milk.
9. The dog has got a bone in mouth.
10. We are attending English lesson.

B. Choose the right possessives:

This is (your, yours) pen and that is (her, hers)

Some friends of (mine, my) are English

This book is (my, mine) take (your, yours)

Mrs. West is (our, ours) teacher and Mrs. Brown is (your, yours)

Which is (their, theirs) car?

Helen is one of (our, ours) friends

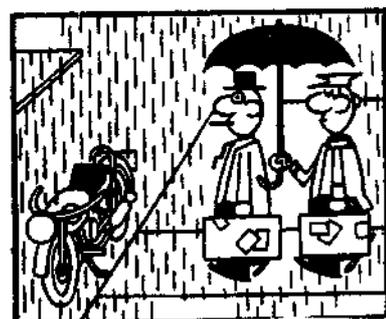
This dress is (her, hers)

(Her, Hers) name is Diana.

Give me (your, yours) paper.

C. Translate into English

1. Αυτό είναι το βιβλίο μου. Ανήκει σε μένα.
2. Αυτά είναι τα σπίτια μας. Μας ανήκουν.
3. Αυτός είναι ο σκύλος του. Του ανήκει.
4. Ποιο είναι το όνομα της;
5. Ποιο είναι το όνομα του αδελφού σου;
6. Το σπίτι της αδελφής της είναι καινούργιο.
7. Ο Πέτρος είναι ένας από τους φίλους μου,
8. Αυτό το αυτοκίνητο είναι δικό μου.
9. Τα λεφτά αυτά είναι δικά του.
10. Αυτά τα θρανία είναι δικά μας.



Find the following words and names in the puzzle

Begin	Curie	leader	prize	scientist	Stockholm
ceremony	inventor	Nobel	Sadat	Seferis	Unicef

N	X	L	H	P	R	S	T	B	L	M
O	B	S	C	I	E	N	T	I	S	T
B	I	N	V	E	N	T	O	R	S	H
E	L	E	A	D	E	R	C	F	T	X
L	X	P	J	L	R	B	E	S	O	P
N	A	X	Z	W	R	C	R	E	C	F
S	C	U	R	I	E	C	E	F	K	B
A	P	R	U	M	F	E	M	E	H	E
D	R	N	A	U	I	E	O	R	O	G
A	P	R	I	Z	E	S	N	I	L	I
T	E	A	C	T	W	L	Y	S	M	N
R	L	B	P	U	N	I	C	E	F	E

Choose the correct answer (two answers may be correct)

1. _____ apology is good enough.	1. no	none	nobody
2. _____ thinks it's a pity.	2. All	everyone	Everybody
3. She said that _____ of the student would come.	3. no one	none	nobody
4. _____ of your projects were good.	4. None	Not one	No
5. Helen thought that _____ terrible had happened.	5. something	anything	nothing
6. Why didn't you study _____ of these subjects?	6. none	any	some
7. I could find my wallet _____.	7. nowhere	anywhere	somewhere
8. _____ time must be lost.	8. No any	No	Not any
9. _____ called while you were out.	9. No one	None	Nobody
10. _____ of them wrote it.	10. None	Neither	Either
11. _____ of them have several bodyguards.	11. All	None	No one
12. _____ of them has ever been in a park.	12. None	All	Nobody

Full or bare infinitive

1. Helen can (swim) quite well.
2. The teacher made him (write) it twice.
3. He used (smoke) 20 cigarettes a day.
4. She will be able (drive) very soon.
5. I'd like my son (go) to a college but I can't (make) him (go)
6. Where would you like (have) dinner?
7. I will not let you (go) out in the rain.
8. They must: (prepare) their projects.
9. Please let me (know) when you are coming.
10. The plane is expected (arrive) in an hour.
11. He refused (accept) the tip.
12. He helped me (move) that heavy desk.
13. They didn't dare (speak) to him after their quarrel.
14. I couldn't (solve) the problem alone.
15. You needn't (write) all these nonsense.
16. Let me (see) your exercises
17. They want (buy) tickets for the cinema.
18. He decided (stay) in the country.

Gerund or infinitive?

1. It's no use (wait) for him.
2. I am looking forward to (hear) from you.
3. She arranged (see) her friends at 5.
4. I warned them (not go) near the river.
5. Don't forget (turn off) the light before (go) out.
6. I can't help (laugh) when I see him.
7. He is trying (type) a letter.
8. Without (realize) it, I took the wrong way.
9. Please go on (read) the passage.
10. Do you mind (wait) a little longer?
11. She apologised for (not answer) my letter.
12. He was accused of (steal) the money.
13. Many people prefer (ride) a bicycle to (drive) a car.
14. I am very sorry for (be) so late.
15. She told me (sign) all the letters at once.

Use the -ing form or the infinitive with to:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1. PUT | I don't remember _____ this box here |
| 2. SPEND | It's not worth _____ so much money on clothes |
| 3. SEE | I have arranged _____ the vice-president |
| 4. BE | She likes _____ told she's clever. |
| 5. LEAVE | I can't prevent Helen's _____ |

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 6. NOT LAUGH | It's hard _____ at him. |
| 7. NOT INTERFERE | You must learn _____ in other people's affairs. |
| 8. LIVE | He can't stand _____ in that awful house. |
| 9. GO | I feel like _____ for a walk. |
| 10. PAY | He was made _____ a large sum of money. |
| 11. NOT THINK | Try _____ about his illness any more. |
| 12. SHOUT | Stop _____ at the children. |

Tick (✓) what can be followed by the -ing form and/or the infinitive with to

	-ING FORM	INFINITIVE WITH TO
1. I hope		
2. I always dislike		
3. It's not worth		
4. I watched her		
5. I want		
6. I love		
7. I failed		
8. I'm interested in		
9. I do remember		
10. I was heard		
11. I noticed them		
12. I can't help		
13. I prefer		
14. I decided		
15. I promise		
16. I've stopped		
17. I apologise for		
18. I was made		
19. I refuse		
20. I hate		
21. I expect		
22. I forgot		
23. I don't mind		
24. I stopped		



A. Fill in with the Present Participle of the verbs: hide, die, help, make, say, fly, learn, ring, rids, drown.

1. _____ is quicker than sailing.
2. Mary left without _____ goodbye to him;
3. Peter likes _____ his mother in the kitchen.
4. The _____ little girl was left without help.
5. My sister doesn't speak German because she is afraid of _____ many mistakes
6. _____ many foreign languages is very useful.
7. I like _____ my bike when I have time.
8. She acted quickly and saved the _____ girl.
9. The pupils didn't hear the bell _____
10. Look! There is a boy _____ behind the desk.

B. Fill in the spaces with the Past Participles of the verbs: (used as adjectives) boil, fry, freeze, break, steal, burn, wound, lose, register, write.

1. The boy took the _____ dog to a vet.
2. The children were skating across the _____ river.
3. She swept the _____ glasses away.
4. The _____ watch was returned to his owner.
5. The _____ boy was taken to hospital.
6. She sent her mother a _____ letter.
7. After the crash they took the _____ to hospital.
8. The secretary gave the manager a _____ report.
9. Peter doesn't like _____ potatoes.
10. Both children ordered _____ eggs at the restaurant.

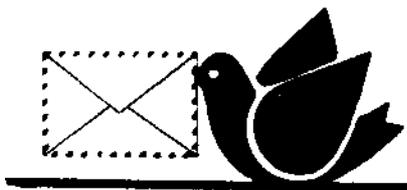
MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST

1. this is the girl _____ borrowed my dictionary.
a. what c. whose
b. who d. whom
2. The students _____ were late will be punished.
a. whom c. where
b. who d. which
3. That's the reason _____ she didn't come.
a. Why c. whom
b. which d. that
4. Mrs. Smith, to _____ I have given my book, will visit me.
a. whose c. that
b. whom d. which

5. The girl _____ lives near here is my cousin.
 - a. who
 - b. which
 - c. whose
 - d. what
6. The pupil _____ pen I 've borrowed is English.
 - a. that
 - b. who
 - c. whose
 - d. whom
7. I know the boy _____ is riding the red bicycle.
 - a. whom
 - b. which
 - c. that
 - d. who
8. _____ of these girls is your sister?
 - a. who
 - b. whom
 - b. that
 - c. which

Fill in the blanks with a word that can be formed from the word, printed in capitals at the end of the sentences:

1. What's the _____ system of this country? ECONOMY
2. We have to increase _____ PRODUCE
3. He has studied _____. He is a famous _____ ECONOMY
4. The walls of these buildings are covered with _____ ADVERTISE
5. The two parts have reached to an _____ AGREE
6. Thank you for you _____ ASSIST
7. Before answering you must read the _____ INSTRUCT
8. This _____ takes a number of different form COMMUNICATE
9. This is the Research & _____ department DEVELOP.
10. Banks are _____ institutions. FINANCE
11. International _____ is necessary. COOPERATE
12. Many people have chosen _____ as a profession ACCOUNT
13. _____ products are very expensive this year. INDUSTRY
14. _____ must be protected nowadays. CONSUME
15. The _____ increased taxes last year. GOVERNMENT.
16. What are your _____ ? QUALIFY
17. Our _____ are attracting much capital. INVEST
18. The work people do is called economic _____ ACT.



VERB TO BE

A. Put the correct form of the verb to be;

1. _____ they teachers?
2. We _____ in the garden
3. Helen _____ a nurse
4. It _____ two o'clock
5. Peter _____ a student
6. _____ you in the class?
7. I _____ not writing.
8. She _____ not in the classroom.
9. The cat _____ not here.
10. The dogs _____ in their house.

B. Give a short answer:

1. Are you a boy?
2. Is he a tall girl?
3. Is Peter a secretary?
4. Are they typists?
5. Is Mr. West a manager?
6. Are they writing reports?
7. Are we friends?
8. Is the table small?
9. Is she a doctor?
10. Are they students?

C. Make the sentences interrogative & negative;

1. This house is very nice.
2. Peter and Jean are doctors.
3. These are letters.
4. My mother is very tall.
5. The horse is in the street.
6. We are teachers.
7. This is a high tree.
8. I am 10 years old.
9. Helen is English.
10. She is very happy.
11. He is 75 kilos.
12. Jane is very hot.

D. Translate into English

1. Αυτός είναι οδηγός
2. Είμαι εκπαιδευόμενος
3. Έχω αργήσει
4. Αυτός είναι ένας φάκελος
5. Αυτό είναι ένα ημερολόγιο
6. Ο Γιάννης είναι απρόσεκτος
7. Η Μαίρη είναι έξυπνη
8. Είναι πωλητής
9. Αυτό το αυτοκίνητο είναι ακριβό
10. Ο Γιάννης είναι διευθυντής πωλήσεων.

Common noun suffixes

-er /a/ is used for the person who does an activity, e.g. writer, worker, shopper, teacher. You can use -er with a wide range of verbs to make them into nouns.

Sometimes, the a/ suffix is written as -or instead of -er. It is worth making a special list of these as you meet them, e.g. actor, operator, sailor, supervisor.

-er/-or are also used for things which do a particular job, e.g. pencil-sharpener, bottle-opener, grater, projector.

-er and -ee can contrast with each other meaning 'person who does something.' (-er) and 'person who receives or experiences the action' (-ee), e.g. employer/employee, sender/addressee, payee (e.g. of a cheque).

-(t)ion (a)n/ is used to make nouns from verbs.

complication pollution reduction alteration donation admission

-ist [person] and -ism [activity or ideology]: used for people's politics, beliefs and ideologies, and sometimes their profession (compare with -er/-or professions above), e.g. Marxism, Buddhism, journalism, anarchist, physicist, terrorist,

-ist is also often used for people who play musical instruments, e.g. pianist, violinist, cellist,

-ness is used to make nouns from adjectives. Note what happens to adjectives that end in -y: goodness, readiness, forgetfulness, happiness, sadness, weakness.

Adjective suffix

-able/-ible /abl/ with verbs, means 'can be done'.

drinkable washable readable recognizable countable forgivable

Examples with -ible: edible (can be eaten) flexible (can be bent)

Verbs

-ise (or -ize) makes verbs from adjectives, e.g. modernise, commercialise, industrialise.

Other suffixes that can help you recognise the word class

-ment: (nouns) excitement enjoyment replacement

-ity: (nouns) flexibility productivity scarcity

-hood: (abstract nouns especially family terms) childhood motherhood

-ship: (abstract nouns especially status) friendship partnership membership

-ive: (adjectives) passive productive active

-al: (adjectives) brutal legal (nouns) refusal arrival

-ous: (adjectives) delicious outrageous furious

-fill: (adjectives) forgetful hopeful useful

-less: (adjectives) useless harmless cloudless

-ify: (verbs) beautify purify terrify