

Identify the type of word formation in each example.

Names:

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Instructions

- Read each example and decide which type of word formation it shows.
- Use these categories: derivation, compounding, conversion, blending, clipping, back-formation.
- Write your answer next to each item. In Part D, also identify the base word(s) and explain the process briefly.

Part A – Identify the process

1. unhappy (from happy) → _____
2. classroom (from class + room) → _____
3. to email (from the noun email) → _____
4. brunch (from breakfast + lunch) → _____
5. exam (from examination) → _____
6. edit (from editor) → _____
7. teacher (from teach) → _____
8. blackboard (from black + board) → _____
9. to bottle (from the noun bottle) → _____
10. smog (from smoke + fog) → _____
11. lab (from laboratory) → _____
12. donate (from donation) → _____
13. well-known → _____
14. blog (originally from web log) → _____
15. fridge (from refrigerator) → _____
16. to clean (from the adjective clean) → _____
17. kindness (from kind) → _____
18. post office → _____
19. ad (from advertisement) → _____
20. self-control → _____
21. burgle (from burglar) → _____
22. sunflower → _____

23. impossible (from possible) → _____
24. to water (from the noun water) → _____
25. motel (from motor + hotel) → _____
26. flu (from influenza) → _____
27. babysit (from babysitter) → _____
28. notebook → _____

Part B – Look carefully: similar but different

29. purchase → _____
30. televise (from television) → _____
31. phone (from telephone) → _____
32. snowball (noun) → _____
33. to snowball (verb from the noun snowball) → _____
34. worker (from work) → _____
35. sitcom (from situational comedy) → _____
36. to host (verb from the noun host) → _____
37. illegal (from legal) → _____
38. bike (from bicycle) → _____

Part C – Match the word with the explanation

Write the correct letter (A–J) next to each word.

Words	Explanations
39. teacher → _____	A. a new word is made by adding an affix
40. breakfast + lunch → brunch → _____	B. two complete words are joined together
41. bike (from bicycle) → _____	C. a noun becomes a verb without changing its form
42. to google (from Google) → _____	D. a shorter form of a longer word
43. editor → edit → _____	E. a new word is made by removing a real or imagined affix
44. toothpaste → _____	F. a word made from parts of two words
45. illegal → _____	G. a compound written with hyphens
46. sci-fi → _____	H. a word formed with a negative prefix
47. mother-in-law → _____	I. a derived noun referring to a person
48. dishonest → _____	J. a lexical item that should be treated carefully because it does not clearly fit the basic classroom categories