

## DERIVATIONS

### الاشتقاقات

## NOUNS

تنتهي الاسماء بالمقاطع التالية :

ment / -ance / -ence / -ity / -y / -tion / -ssion / -sion / / -ion / / -  
ness / -th / -er / -or / -mony / -ist / -ancy / -ant / -some / -ency

يأتي الاسم :

After adjectives	الصفات بعد
At the beginning of the sentence	كفاعل بداية في الجملة
After prepositions ( ,on , of , with , ....:in , )	بعد حروف الجر
After possessive adjectives ( <b>my, your, our, their, his, her, its</b> )	بعد صفات الملكية
After the apostrophe (s) [for possession].	بعد 's الملكية
After a noun: (N+N) [The first noun functions as an adjective]	بعد الاسم اذا اخذ الاسم الاول عمل الصفة
After some causative verbs (cause, let, make) and catenative verbs:	بعد افعال السبب
Aft : After called....Defined as	

## VERBS

اتي الفعل :

After " to	بعد to
After modal auxiliaries and similar ones	بعد الافعال المساعدة و المودلز
After the subject	بعد الفاعل في الجملة
After the verb ' to do ' (it should be base form)	بعد أي تصريف للفعل Do
After the verb 'to have' (it should be P.P)	بعد أي تصريف للفعل Have
After the verbs '(let, make , help +o +v1)	بعد هذه الافعال :
After relative pronouns ( <b>who, which..</b> )	بعد ضمائر الوصل

## ADJECTIVES

تنتهي الصفات بالمقاطع التالية :

*/-ic/ -tive/ -ive/ -ous/ -al/ -able/ -ing /-ed-d/ -ary/ -ial/  
ible/-less / - ful /- ical / - ish / - ent / - ary*

تأتي الصفة :

After (So, too, very , quite , fairly , further, more , ) unless it was followed by an adjective	بعد المكثرات
After some verbs : (Verb to be / get / become / feel / smell / taste / find+ (object) / appear / sound / grow / look / seem)	بعد هذه الافعال
. Before adjectives	بعد الصفات اذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم
After Adverbs	بعد الظروف
Before nouns	قبل الاسماء

## ADVERBS

ينتهي الظرف بـ : ( ly )  
يأتي الظرف :

At the begging of the sentences followed by a comma	في بداية الجملة و يتبع بفاصلة
Between two verbs (A helping verb and a main verb)	بين الفعل المساعد و الفعل
In the end of the sentence (as an adverb of manner) and directly after a verb.	في نهاية الجملة و لا يأتي بعده شيء
Before the ordinary verbs	قبل الافعال العادية
After the short object. (verb +object +adv	بنهاية جملة مكتملة
After imperative verbs	بعد افعال الأمر
Between "TO+verb	بين To و الفعل

Complete the gaps in this text with words derived from the words in brackets.

1. In my city there is a **wide**-----**of** entertainments to choose from.  
(vary , variety , various)
2. The storm damage is a lasting ----- **of** the power of nature.  
(remind, reminding, reminder)
3. I'll never forget **the**-----I felt on my first day at school.  
(excite , excitement , excitedly)
4. **The**----- **of** the dam involved the destruction of many historical buildings.  
(construct , construction , constructive)
5. The construction of the dam involved the ----- of many historical buildings.  
(destroy , destruction , destructive)
6. The construction of the dam involved the destruction of many ----- buildings.  
(history , historical , historically)
7. The date for **the** ----- **of** the dam project is 2009.  
(completely, complete, completion )
8. The cost of the dam project has risen partly because **the** ----- *have worked* very slowly and partly because of inefficiency.  
(build , buildings , builders )
9. The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the builders have worked very slowly and partly because **of** -----.  
(inefficiency , inefficient , inefficiently)
10. Some of the most *important* ----- **sites** in the world will be destroyed if sea levels rise as expected in the next 100 years.  
(history , historically , historical)
11. **The** ----- **will** be particularly serious in low-lying cities such as Venice in Italy.  
(destroy , destruction , destructive)

12. Some of **the** ----- **have** already been damaged by the floods which regularly hit the city.

(build , buildings , builders )

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