

Advanced Word Endings Worksheet

Suffixes: -ful, -less, -y, -able, -al

Kurze Erklärung (auf Deutsch)

Im Englischen kann man neue Wörter bilden, indem man **Suffixe (Endungen)** an ein Wort anhängt. Dadurch verändert sich meist die **Bedeutung** oder die **Wortart**.

Suffix	Bedeutung	Beispiel
-ful	voll von / mit etwas	helpful
-less	ohne etwas	careless
-y	beschreibt eine Eigenschaft	foggy
-able	etwas kann getan werden	readable
-al	gehört zu / in Bezug auf	cultural

Beispiele:

hope → hopeful / hopeless

culture → cultural

read → readable

Exercise 1 – Choose the Correct Suffix

Add **-ful, -less, -y, -able, or -al**.

1. wonder → wonder _____
2. harm → harm _____
3. cloud → cloud _____
4. comfort → comfort _____
5. tradition → tradition _____
6. peace → peace _____
7. sleep → sleep _____
8. read → read _____
9. fear → fear _____
10. music → music _____

Exercise 2 – Two Possible Words

Make **two different adjectives** using the suffixes given.

Example:

care → **careful** / **careless**

1. hope → _____ / _____
2. power → _____ / _____

3. use → _____ / _____
4. help → _____ / _____
5. harm → _____ / _____

Exercise 3 – Fill in the Gap

Use the correct adjective.

1. The instructions were clear and very _____.
(use)
2. After the storm the sky became dark and _____.
(cloud)
3. The room felt warm and _____.
(comfort)
4. His decision was completely _____.
(reason)
5. She made a very _____ mistake in the exam.
(care)
6. The desert is usually dry and _____.
(wind)

Exercise 4 – Find the Wrong Word

Each sentence contains **one incorrect word formation**. Correct it.

1. The weather was very **windful** yesterday.
→ _____
2. The instructions are **understandful**.
→ _____
3. It was a **dangerless** situation.
→ _____
4. The chair was very **comforty**.
→ _____
5. The sky was **cloudful** all afternoon.
→ _____

Exercise 5 – Word Transformation

Complete the sentence with a word formed from the base word.

1. The book is easy to read.
→ The book is _____.

2. The explanation helped the students.
→ The explanation was _____.
3. The region has many cultural traditions.
→ The region is very _____.
4. The child acted without care.
→ The child was _____.
5. The weather had many clouds.
→ The weather was _____.

Exercise 6

Complete the text with the correct adjective.

The small village looked quiet and _____ (peace).
The streets were narrow and slightly _____ (dirt) after the rain.
However, the old buildings gave the place a very _____ (history) atmosphere.
Many visitors describe the town as extremely _____ (charm) and _____
(beauty).

Exercise 7– Text: A Stormy Day

Complete the text with the correct form of the word in brackets.

Yesterday the weather was extremely _____ (wind). Dark and _____ (cloud)
skies covered the town. The streets quickly became _____ (dirt) and slippery. Many
people felt _____ (power) against the strong storm.

Fortunately, the emergency services were very _____ (help) and organised. After a few
hours the situation became more _____ (manage) and the town slowly returned to
normal.

Exercise 8 – Text: A Visit to a Historic Town

Complete the text using **-ful, -less, -y, -able, or -al**.

Last summer we visited a small _____ (history) town in southern Germany. The
narrow streets were quiet and _____ (peace). Many of the buildings had _____
(beauty) decorations and colourful windows.

The town is also famous for its _____ (culture) festivals and traditional music. The
atmosphere was very _____ (charm), and visitors found the place extremely
_____ (enjoy).

