Word Formation Worksheet

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

Kurze Erklärung (auf Deutsch)

Ein **Suffix** ist eine **Endung**, die man an ein Wort anhängt. Dadurch verändert sich oft die **Bedeutung** oder die **Wortart**.

Viele englische Adjektive entstehen durch solche Endungen.

Suffix	Bedeutung	Beispiel
-ful	voll von / mit etwas	helpful
-less	ohne etwas	hopeless
-y	beschreibt eine Eigenschaft	rainy
-able	etwas kann getan werden	washable
-al	gehört zu / in Bezug auf	natural

Beispiele

help → helpful (hilfreich)
hope → hopeless (hoffnungslos)
nature → natural (natürlich)

Exercise 1 – Form the Correct Word

Add the correct suffix (**-ful, -less, -y, -able, -al**).

1. success → _____
2. danger → _____
3. use → _____
4. nature → _____
5. dirt → _____
6. care → _____
7. power → _____
8. reason → _____
9. hope → _____
10. accident → _____

Exercise 2 – Complete the Sentences

Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The instructions were very _____ and easy to follow. (help)

2. The streets were _____ after the rain. (mud)
3. It was a completely _____ decision. (reason)
4. Many tourists admire the _____ beauty of the mountains. (nature)
5. This app is very _____ for learning vocabulary. (use)
6. His explanation was completely _____. (help)

Exercise 3 – Choose the Correct Word

Choose the correct option.

1. The situation became **(dangerous / dangerless)** very quickly.
2. The teacher gave a very **(useful / useless)** explanation.
3. The road was **(dusty / dustful)** in summer.
4. The speech was very **(powerful / powerless)**.
5. The report contains several **(natural / nature)** observations.

Exercise 4 – Word Families

Complete the table.

Base Word	With -ful	With -less
help	_____	_____
hope	_____	_____
power	_____	_____
care	_____	_____

Exercise 5 – Sentence Transformation

Rewrite the sentence using a word with a suffix.

Example:
 The explanation gave a lot of help.
→ The explanation was **helpful**.

1. The child made mistakes without care.
   → The child was _____.
2. The argument had no reason.
   → The argument was _____.
3. The problem can be solved.
   → The problem is _____.
4. The region has beautiful nature.
   → The region is _____.
5. The weather has a lot of wind.
   → The weather is _____.