

## English: Semester 6 – L3 Sciences de la vie – TD2

### How does English make new words?

#### Introduction

1. What percentage of English vocabulary comes from other languages?

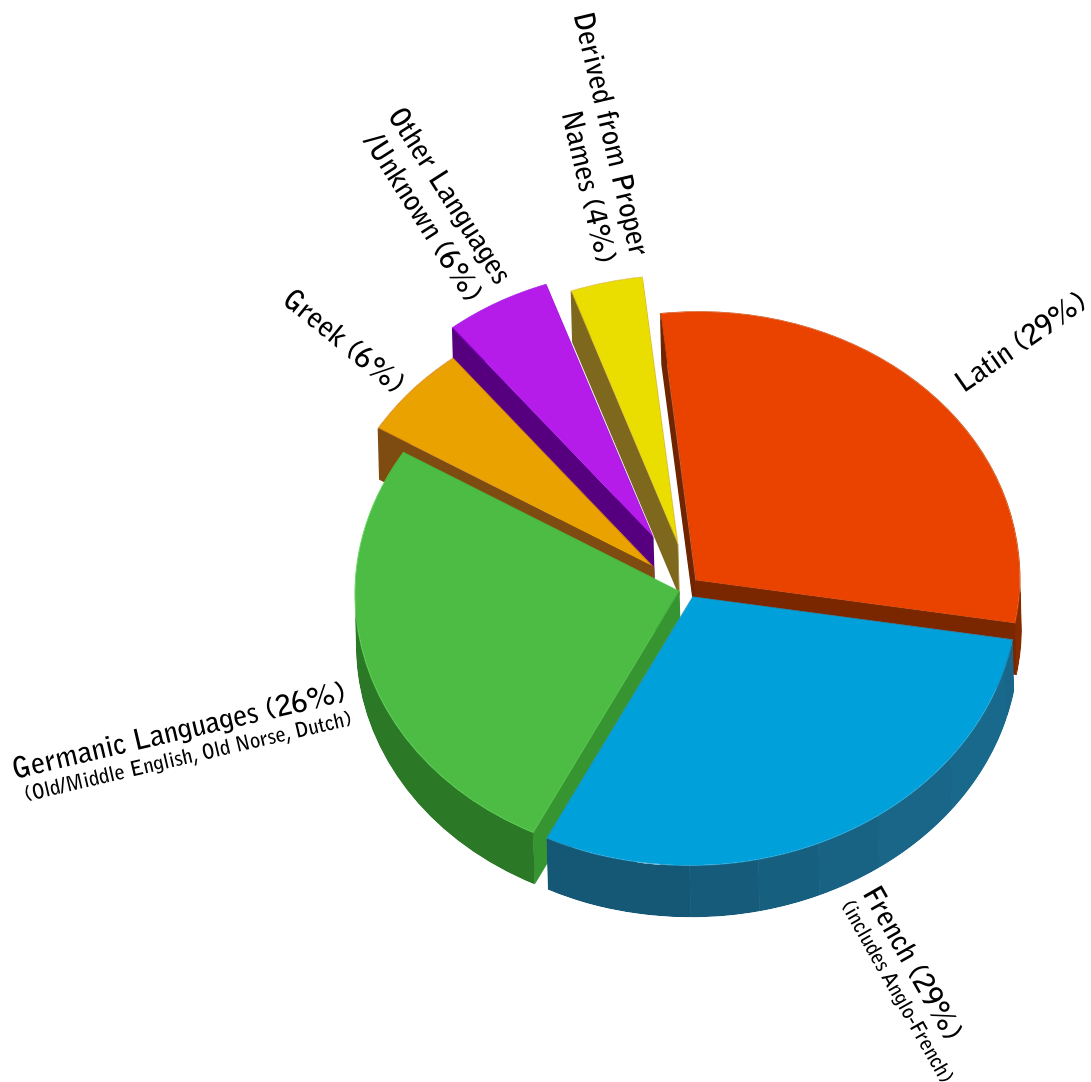
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2. What is a compound word, and can you give two examples?

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3. Do you know words in French borrowed from other languages?

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**a) Methods of Word Formation in English**

*Netflix / laser / brunch / exam / racist / Post-it / ping-pong / igloo / atomic / bungalow / biohazard / photosynthesis / to google / K-pop / kleenex / workoholic / yuppy / blog / lab*

1. **Blending:** Combining parts of two words and their meanings.

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2. **Using Part of a Word:** Shortening or altering an existing word.

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3. **Forming Acronyms or Initialisms:** Using the first letters of a phrase.

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4. **Derivation:** Adding prefixes or suffixes to create new words.

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5. **Conversion:** Changing a word's grammatical category without altering its form.

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6. **Composition:** Joining two whole words to form a compound word.

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7. **Rhyming Pairs:** Creating words with rhyming or repetitive sounds.

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8. **Loaning:** Borrowing words from other languages.

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9. **Using Brand Names:** Turning brand names into general terms.

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**b) Blending: Find what words were mixed together to form another word.**

electrocute: \_\_\_\_\_

mansplaining: \_\_\_\_\_

smog: \_\_\_\_\_

shrinkflation: \_\_\_\_\_

Oxbridge: \_\_\_\_\_

chillax: \_\_\_\_\_

motel: \_\_\_\_\_

spork: \_\_\_\_\_

### c) Derivation

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| hyper | tonic |
| iso   |       |
| hypo  |       |

- \_\_\_\_\_ : Describes a solution with a higher concentration of solutes compared to another solution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ : Describes a solution with equal solute concentration compared to another solution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ : Describes a solution with a lower concentration of solutes compared to another solution.

|       |       |    |
|-------|-------|----|
| endo  | therm | al |
| exo   |       |    |
| geo   |       |    |
| hydro |       | ic |
| meso  |       |    |
| iso   |       |    |

### d) Conversion

| Verb     | Noun forming suffix | Noun |
|----------|---------------------|------|
| diffuse  | -ion                |      |
| mix      | -ure                |      |
| measure  | -ment               |      |
| analyse  | -is                 |      |
| survive  | -al                 |      |
| resist   | -ance               |      |
| insulate | -or                 |      |
| soluble  | -ity                |      |
| frequent | -cy                 |      |
| soft     | -ness               |      |

e) Exercise on derivation. Complete the following sentences by adding prefixes or / and suffixes to the words in brackets

- June Huh was \_\_\_\_\_ when he realized he had been awarded the Fields Medal. (speech)
- Realizing the \_\_\_\_\_ of the situation, they gave up. (hope)

- c. The student felt \_\_\_\_\_ after behaving \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable-normal)
- d. Hold this test tube \_\_\_\_\_ ! (care)
- e. The assistant pretended to \_\_\_\_\_ my instructions. (understand)
- f. The rainforest is a beautiful but \_\_\_\_\_ place. (friend)
- g. The bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ the students from going out. (courage)

### f) Relative clauses

En anglais, les pronoms relatifs servent à relier deux idées ou phrases en donnant des informations supplémentaires sur un nom. Voici les principaux pronoms et leur usage :

**That** : Utilisé pour des choses ou des personnes dans une phrase restrictive.

Exemple : The book that I borrowed is interesting.

**Which** : Utilisé pour des choses, souvent dans une phrase non restrictive (avec une virgule).

Exemple : This book, which is about history, is fascinating.

**Whose** : Montre la possession (pour des personnes, parfois des objets).

Exemple : The student whose book is on the table is absent.

**What** : Signifie "ce que" ou "ce qui" (ne remplace pas un nom).

Exemple : I don't understand what you mean.

**Who** : Utilisé pour des personnes, comme sujet.

Exemple : The girl who is singing is my sister.

**Whom** : Utilisé pour des personnes, comme complément (formel).

Exemple : The man whom you saw is my teacher.

### Exercise: Circle the correct answer.

1. This is the physicist ...won the Nobel Prize last year.

- a. who            b. which            c. whom            d. whose

2. The goal of COVAX is to have 2 billion doses to distribute, ..... should be enough to help countries vaccinate 20% of their populations.

- a. who            b. which            c. what            d. that

3. Pfizer is a vaccine ..... relies on messenger RNA.

- a. who            b. that            c. whose            d. Ø

4. In my opinion, Einstein is the scientist ..... discoveries are the most impressive.

- a. which      b. whom      c. whose      d. that

5. The phenomenon ..... I told you about last time is called Bismuth crystals

- a. Ø      b. whom      c. whose      d. what

6. The new lab assistant, with ... we work, graduated last year.

- a. which      b. whom      c. whose      d. that

7. I heard you're interested in applying to Harvard, ... surprised me.

- a. what      b. that      c. of which      d. which

8. His reaction was not... we expected.

- a. what      b. that      c. that which      d. which

9. The theory of evolution is a shortened form of the term "theory of evolution by natural selection," ..... was proposed by Charles Darwin

- a. what      b. which      c. Ø      d. whose

**Translate.**

1. Une enzyme est une protéine produite par tous les organismes et qui se comporte comme un catalyseur.

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2. Un catalyseur est une substance qui accélère les réactions chimiques sans subir de changement permanent.

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3. Elon Musk, qui est le PDG de Tesla Motors, est maintenant milliardaire.

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4. Il n'a pas pu finir l'expérience qu'il avait débuté un mois plus tôt.

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5. Le théorème bien connu dont le professeur nous a parlé est le théorème de Pythagore.

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6. Le scientifique que j'admire travaillait pour Scientific American.

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g) Pronunciation: reminder. Read the words out loud.

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|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Useful<br>National<br>Popular<br>Comfortable                                      | Important<br>Expensive<br>Tremendous<br>Pandemic                                  | Engineer<br>Overwhelm<br>Disagree   |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Definitely<br>Criticism<br>January  | Impossible<br>Apologize<br>Exaggerate<br>Technology<br>Delivery                     | Scientific<br>Information<br>Controversial<br>Universal                               |