

Vocabulary Practice 3: Prefixes

Prefixes: *a-*, *in-*, *non-*, *un-*

The **prefix** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word.

The prefix *in-* means "not." Adding *in-* to the base word *adequate*, meaning "sufficient," makes *inadequate*, which means "not sufficient." The prefixes *a-*, *in-*, *non-*, and *un-* also mean "not," or "without."

A. Add the base word to each prefix to make the new word that matches the definition.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | satisfactory | appropriate | hospitable | typical | allergic |
| | restricted | symmetrical | warranted | harmonious | informed |
| 1. non _____ | | | | | means "not caused by extreme reaction or sensitivity" |
| 2. un _____ | | | | | means "not meeting a standard or requirement" |
| 3. in _____ | | | | | means "not suitable" |
| 4. a _____ | | | | | means "not the usual or of a certain type" |
| 5. in _____ | | | | | means "not in accord or agreement" |
| 6. un _____ | | | | | means "not having basis or justification" |
| 7. non _____ | | | | | means "not binding or confining; not limited" |
| 8. un _____ | | | | | means "not knowing, educated, or knowledgeable" |
| 9. a _____ | | | | | means "not capable of division into equal halves" |
| 10. in _____ | | | | | means "not friendly or receptive to guests" |

B. Write five other words used with each prefix. Check your words in a dictionary.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| <i>non-</i> | <i>un-</i> | <i>in-</i> | <i>a-</i> |
| 1. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

C. Unscramble these four words, which have prefixes. Write the definitions.

1. enlerubila _____
2. csifonecpin _____
3. romala _____
4. ldecential _____

Spelling Practice 6: Words Ending in *-cede*, *-ceed*, *-sede*

Words with sound-alike endings are often misspelled. Some words follow spelling rules. Other words such as those with the endings *-cede*, *-ceed*, and *-sede* must be learned. Three words end in *-ceed* and one word ends in *-sede*. All other words are spelled *-cede*.

A. Add the word endings to complete the words. Then, write the definitions of the words. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

- | -cede | -ceed | -sede |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. pre _____ | 4. se _____ | 7. pro _____ |
| 2. re _____ | 5. ac _____ | 10. super _____ |
| 3. inter _____ | 6. con _____ | 9. ex _____ |
| 1. _____ | | |
| 2. _____ | | |
| 3. _____ | | |
| 4. _____ | | |
| 5. _____ | | |
| 6. _____ | | |
| 7. _____ | | |
| 8. _____ | | |
| 9. _____ | | |
| 10. _____ | | |

B. Write the words from Exercise A in the sentences. Some words require suffixes.

1. The Secretary of State was asked to _____ in negotiations to resolve the conflict.
2. Three countries _____ to a treaty to bring peace to the region.
3. Our teacher said that the class's SAT scores _____ her expectations.
4. Once the driver received directions, the bus _____ to the village.
5. At low tide, it's great to watch the ocean _____ from the shore.
6. The new credit card contract _____ the earlier one.
7. The tennis player _____ that the challenger had a better serve.
8. During the Civil War, the southern states decided to _____ from the Union.
9. A new convenience store opened, but did not _____ here.
10. If Jack _____ me in arriving at the concert, he will buy the tickets.

Vocabulary Practice 2: Prefixes

Prefixes: ante-, fore-, pre-, pro-, post-

A **prefix** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a base word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word.

The prefix *fore-* means "before." Adding *fore-* to the base word *sight* meaning "vision," makes *foresight*, which means "seeing or knowing before something happens." The prefixes *ante-*, *pre-*, and *pro-* also mean "before." The prefix *post-* means "after."

A. Add the prefixes to the base words. Write the definitions of the prefixed words. Check your definitions in a dictionary. The first one is an example.

1. The prefix *fore-* means "before in time."
 - a. _____ **fore** **tell:** to tell before something happens; to predict _____
 - b. _____ **cast:** _____
 - c. _____ **shadow:** _____

2. The prefix *ante-* means "before," "forward," or "in front of."
 - a. _____ **date:** _____
 - b. _____ **chamber:** _____
 - c. _____ **mortem:** _____

3. The prefix *pre-* means "earlier than" or "prior."
 - a. _____ **arrange:** _____
 - b. _____ **mature:** _____
 - c. _____ **judge:** _____

4. The prefix *pro-* means "forward" or "in favor of."
 - a. _____ **claim:** _____
 - b. _____ **active:** _____
 - c. _____ **long:** _____

5. The prefix *post-* means "after."
 - a. _____ **millennial:** _____
 - b. _____ **graduate:** _____
 - c. _____ **operative:** _____

B. Write the words you formed in Exercise A in these sentences.

1. Sam took a _____ role in helping his candidate win the election.
2. The attorneys and clients met in a courthouse _____ to discuss a settlement.
3. Celebrations were recorded for _____ children—those born after A.D. 2000.
4. It was _____ to announce technological success without testing.
5. In retrospect, the circumstances did _____ the story's climax.