

LESSON 6

In this lesson, you will study two groups of *prefixes*: 1) time/order and 2) degree/size.

Look at the following chart.

Time/Order			Degree/Size		
Prefix	Meaning	Example	Prefix	Meaning	Example
1. pre-	before	<u>pre</u> -war	4. super-	above	<u>super</u> human
2. post-	after	<u>post</u> -war		more than	
3. re-	again, back	<u>re</u> build	5. over-	too much	<u>over</u> eat
		<u>re</u> place			

EXERCISE:

In the sentences below complete each word with a *prefix* chosen from the following list.

You may use your dictionary.

re- post- over-
pre- super-

1. We hope the bus won't be _____ crowded.
2. Do you think the Mayor will be _____ elected for a second time?
3. After he got a Ph.D. in Chemistry, he did _____ doctoral work at Oxford University.
4. He took _____ cautions against burglary by installing an alarm.
5. The tourist guide promised the tourists that they would
get a _____ fund if they did not like the trip.
6. He added a _____ script at the end of the letter.
7. The _____ sonic plane flies from New York to Paris in
two hours and forty minutes.

LESSON 7

Here are five more *suffixes*: -tion(-ation, -ition), -ment, -ance(-ence), -al and -age. Look at the examples in the table below. They are all *nouns*. They have all been formed from *verbs*.

Suffix	Meaning	Example
1. -tion (-ation) (-ition)	state, action	<u>creation</u>
2. -ment		<u>fixation</u>
3. -ance (-ence)		<u>demolition</u>
4. -al	action	<u>arrangement</u>
5. -age	extent, amount	<u>assistance</u>
		<u>difference</u>
		<u>refusal</u>
		<u>coverage</u>

EXERCISE 1:

Look at the above examples again. Give the verbs from which these nouns have been formed. You may use the dictionary.

VERB		NOUN
1. create _____	→	creation
2. _____	→	fixation
3. _____	→	demolition
4. _____	→	arrangement
5. _____	→	assistance
6. _____	→	difference
7. _____	→	refusal
8. _____	→	coverage

EXERCISE 2

Complete the meanings of these sentences by using the correct form (noun or verb) of the words in parentheses.

- (arrive) 1. Have they told you of their arrival date?
- (move) 2. Kasem says he believes in progress, and it is for this reason that he recently joined the progressive _____.
- (negotiation) 3. The police have _____ with the hijackers for hours.
- (package) 4. Have you _____ the dried foodstuff yet?
- (destine) 5. The _____ of the hi-jacked plane is still uncertain.
- (conference) 6. The participants will _____ with the minister.

LESSON 8

รากศัพท์ (*roots*) มักจะมี *prefixes* นำหน้า หรือไม่มี *suffixes* ตามหลัง *roots* ส่วนมากมาจากภาษากรีกและลาติน ถ้านิสิตรู้ความหมายของ *roots* ก็จะสามารถวิเคราะห์ความหมายของศัพท์ใหม่ๆ ได้ โดยไม่ต้องเปิดพจนานุกรม

บทนี้นิสิตจะเรียนความหมายของรากศัพท์ 3 ตัวคือ *-cred-*, *-vis(e)-* และ *-scribe-* (*script-*) สังเกตความหมายของ *roots, prefixes* และ *suffixes* ที่เติมแต่ละคำในแผนผังข้างล่างนี้

Root	Meaning	Example
1. -cred-	believe	<u>cred</u> ible
2. -vis(e)-	see	tele <u>vis</u> ion
3. -scribe- (script)	write	trans <u>scri</u> be

EXERCISE:

Using all you know about prefixes, suffixes, and roots, guess the meaning of each of the underlined words from their context. Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Credulous people will accept all the promises of the politicians.
 - a. with low education
 - b. well-planned
 - c. stupid and selfish
 - d. ready to believe things
- _____ 2. What they did was incredible.
 - a. unbelievable
 - b. very interesting
 - c. quite understandable
 - d. much impressed
- _____ 3. We inscribe a tomb with a name.
 - a. write words on
 - b. carefully paint
 - c. build up
 - d. usually remember
- _____ 4. Take this prescription to the drug store.
 - a. announcement
 - b. diagram
 - c. written order
 - d. result
- _____ 5. Pilots must have perfect vision before they may obtain a license.
 - a. training
 - b. health
 - c. sight
 - d. ability
- _____ 6. The manager appointed one person to supervise his workers.
 - a. invite
 - b. pay
 - c. improve
 - d. observe

LESSON 9

In this lesson, you will study three more *roots*: -dict-, -gress- and -ject-.

Look at the chart below.

Root	Meaning	Example
1. -dict-	say, speak	<u>dic</u> tion
2. -gress-	move, step	pro <u>gress</u> ive
3. -ject-	throw, put	in <u>ject</u>

EXERCISE:

Make words by combining the *prefixes* listed in Column A with the *roots* in Column B, and use these words in completing the following sentences. The meaning given in parentheses will help you get the right word.

ColumnA

pre-
pro-
re-
e(x)-

ColumnB

-dict-
-gress-
-ject-

1. The teacher marked the pupil's _____ (advance) on a chart.
2. The architect was very disappointed that his new city plan had been _____ ed. (turned down)
3. Please _____ (cause a picture to appear on the screen) the picture on the screen so that everyone can see it.
4. The fortune teller _____ ed (told in advance) that there would be an earthquake.

5. The pilot _____ed (removed) himself from his falling jet-fighter.
6. The quality of their work has gradually _____ed. (returned to an earlier state)
7. The prisoners were pardoned by a royal _____. (order given by a ruler)

LESSON 10

Now you will learn five more *prefixes*: *un-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *mis-* and *mal-*.

Look at the following chart.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
1. un-	reverse the action	<u>un</u> pack
2. de-		<u>de</u> code
3. dis-		<u>dis</u> connect
4. mis-	wrongly	<u>mis</u> inform
5. mal-	badly, bad	<u>mal</u> treat

EXERCISE:

Write the opposite meanings of the underlined words in the blanks provided. Study the chart before doing this exercise. Be sure to use your dictionary if you need help.

1. The proposal for the new bridge is acceptable. *unaccept-*
able
2. The discussion ended up with most people in agreement. _____
3. You have spelled too many words. _____
4. The phone company will connect your telephone soon. _____
5. Due to the deaths of several patients, a lawyer was sent to investigate the doctor's practice. _____
6. The author was angry because he was quoted in the newspaper. _____
7. The province was populated after the war. _____

LESSON 11

This lesson focuses on the *suffixes* that change *adjectives* and *nouns* to *abstract nouns*.
Look at the chart below.

	Suffix	Meaning	Example
Adj. → I → Ab. N	1. -ness	state, quality	me <u>an</u> ness
	2. -ity		leg <u>al</u> ity
N → II → Ab. N	3. -hood	status	child <u>h</u> ood
	4. -ship	status, condition	friend <u>sh</u> ip
	5. -dom	domain, condition	king <u>do</u> m

EXERCISE:

Fill in each blank with the correct form of one of the words taken from the list below. Be careful. There are more words than blanks.

child happy kind
similar member friend
responsible possible

Those two boys look alike and act alike. The 1. _____ is amazing.

If you need to have something done, call on Edie. She never refuses to take on the job. She has a great sense of 2. _____.

Due to the teacher's 3. _____ the students took an outing instead of an examination.

They have been friends for a long time. Their 4. _____ began during their 5. _____.

I'm not sure how many people belong to this club. I think the 6. _____ fee must be about three hundred baht.

LESSON 12

In this lesson, you will study four more common *roots*: -form-, -port-, spect- and -mit- (-miss-). These *roots* will help you guess the meaning of new words.

Root	Meaning	Example
1. -form-	form, shape	re <u>form</u>
2. -port-	carry	<u>port</u> able
3. -spect-	look	pro <u>spect</u> ive
4. -mit-(-miss-)	send	trans <u>mit</u> ter

EXERCISE:

Select the most suitable answer.

suspects informed transportation formative imported
emits conform submitted inspected dismissed

1. In order to promote the sale of Thai cigarettes, the government has banned those _____ from other countries.
2. The servant was _____ for being dishonest.
3. Have you _____ them of your intended departure?
4. He _____ the notes and found that they were forgeries.
5. A volcano _____ smoke and ashes.
6. My car is being repaired so I am without _____.
7. You should _____ to the rules.
8. All the _____ were taken to jail for questioning about the murder.
9. All papers must be _____ no later than Friday.
10. Psychologists today say that the _____ years of a child are from birth to age 5.

LESSON 13

So far 10 **roots** have been presented. This lesson will present three more **roots** -flect-, -tract- and -tend-. Study the chart and notice the meaning of each root.

Root	Meaning	Example
1. -flect- (-flex-)	bend	deflect flexor
2. -tract-	draw, pull	tractor
3. -tend- (-tens-)	stretch	extend extension

EXERCISE:

To do this puzzle correctly, you will need some but not all of these words. Use one word only for each answer. Do not use any word more than once. You are allowed to use your dictionary.

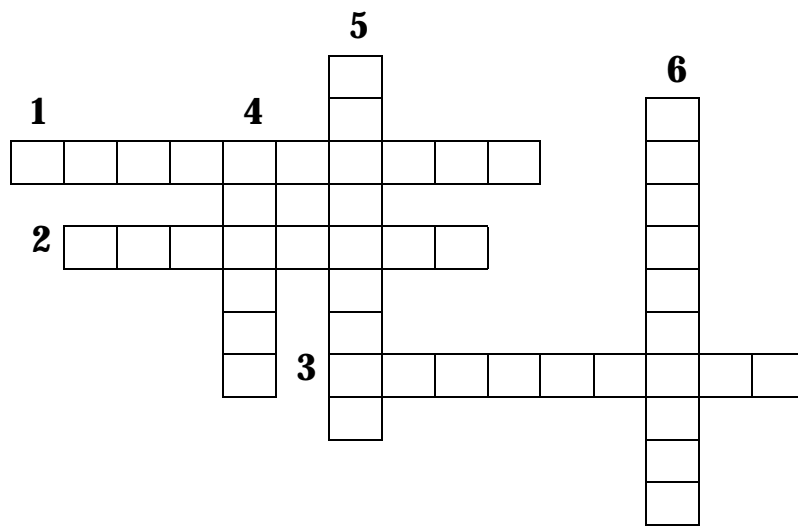
distract	extend	inflexible
tractable	tenseness	reflection
retracted	extensive	

ACROSS:

1. Julie cleaned the oak table so well that she could see her own _____ in it.
2. Do not take his mind off his work. Do not _____ him.
3. Professor Jones is like an encyclopedia; his knowledge is very _____.

DOWN:

4. I will have to _____ my leave of absence.
5. The tortoise _____ its head by withdrawing it into its shell.
6. The schedule for the trip is _____ because the hotel reservation cannot be cancelled or changed.



LESSON 14

In this lesson, you will study two prefixes: *be-*, *en-(em-)* and three suffixes: *-ify*, *-ize* and *-en*.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
1. <i>be-</i>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">[</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>complete</p> <p>around</p> <p>about</p> <p>away</p> <p>cover with</p> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-left: 10px;">]</div> </div>	<p><u>b</u>ewitch</p> <p><u>b</u>ecalm</p>
2. <i>en-</i> (<i>em-</i>)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">[</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>make into</p> <p>put into</p> <p>get into</p> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-left: 10px;">]</div> </div>	<p><u>e</u>ndanger</p> <p><u>e</u>mpower</p>

Suffix	Meaning	Example
1. <i>-ify</i>]	cause to become	<u>falsify</u>
2. <i>-ize</i>]		<u>modernize</u>
3. <i>-en</i>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 10px;">[</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>make</p> <p>become</p> </div> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-left: 10px;">]</div> </div>	<u>sadden</u>

EXERCISE 1:

Write either *be-* or *en-* to complete the meaning of the sentences.

1. The man wanted to _____ large his only daughter's picture.
2. People who come into contact with her are _____ deviled.
3. He felt _____ couraged by the progress he made.
4. She _____ decks herself with jewels.
5. I have _____ listed him in this enterprise.

EXERCISE 2

Complete the following sentences by changing the adjectives or nouns in italics into verbs by using *-ify*, *-ize* or *-en*.

1. Your explanation is too difficult for me to understand. Can you _____ it a little?
simple
2. The runway is too short to take the planes. They are making plans to _____ it.
length
3. Most people seem to think it would be a good idea to _____ units of weights and measurements throughout the world.
standard
4. That water is not pure enough to drink. It will have to be _____ before it can be used.
pure
5. The government says it is spending too much money, and that ways must be found to _____.
economy

LESSON 15

This lesson focuses on *number prefixes*: uni-, mono-, bi-, di-, tri-, multi- and poly-. Look at the chart below.

Prefix	Meaning	Example
1. uni-	one	<u>uni</u> form
mono-		<u>mono</u> tone
2. bi-	two	<u>bi</u> lingual
3. tri-	three	<u>tri</u> color
4. multi-	many	<u>multi</u> -racial
poly-		<u>poly</u> clinic

EXERCISE:

Complete the following sentences with the correct *number prefixes*: uni-, mono-, bi-, tri-, multi- and poly-. The pictures will help you select the appropriate prefixes.

1. “Juxtaposition” and “metamorphosis” are examples of _____ syllabic words.
2. In Thailand we need _____-storied car parks to accommodate all the cars.
3. A “_____ corn”, a horse-like animal with one long horn, is the symbol of Wales.
4. Because of the energy crisis, _____ cycles are becoming increasingly popular.
5. Nowadays _____ cycles are still popular with small children.
6. One of the fastest means of transportation in Japan is the _____ rail.