

To the Student

In Lesson 121, *Prefixes: Unit 1*, you will learn how to recognize and use prefixes.

In this book, you will find numbered parts that are called “frames.” Within these frames, you will be asked to fill in the blanks with a word or words to complete a sentence about prefixes. Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Then look at the top of the next page in the book to check your answers. The wording of your answer may vary from the answer in the lesson. Be sure to write an answer for each blank in the lesson.

If you do not understand how to use this book or need assistance with certain frames, ask your instructor for help.

Now turn the page and begin.

1. This lesson is about *prefixes*. A **prefix** is added to the beginning of a word in order to change its meaning. To understand prefixes, you must first be familiar with *base words*.

2. Three words similar in meaning to *base* are *root*, *core*, and *stem*. All four words—*base*, *root*, *core*, *stem*—refer to the same thing, the essential (vital or necessary) part of a word.

3. In this lesson we will use the terms *root* and *base*. The *root* or *base* is *the most important part of a word*. It is the word from which other words are formed. The essential part of a word is called the _____ or _____.

4. If you add the syllable *im* to the word *patient*, you get the word *impatient*. *Patient* is the most important part of the word *impatient*. *Patient* is the _____ or base word.

5. The word *incorrect* has two parts—*in* and *correct*. What is the base or root word in the word *incorrect*? _____

6. The word *supernatural* is formed by adding *super* to the beginning of the root word _____.

7. Now look at the words below. What is the base or root word of each?

- A. misplace _____
- B. unclear _____
- C. pregame _____
- D. interstate _____

Answers to page 1:

3. root, base
 4. root
 5. correct
 6. natural
 7. A. place B. clear C. game D. state
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8. Many times a base word will be used without a prefix. *Man, time, friend, earth, usual,* and *angry* are all examples of base words that do *not* have prefixes.

9. You probably recognize all the simple root words in Frame 8 and know their meanings. If a prefix is added to the beginning of one of these words, however, its meaning changes.

10. *Prefixes* are syllables added to the _____ of base or root words to _____ their meanings.

11. Look at the word *unsafe*. The root word is _____. These two words, *safe* and *unsafe*, mean different things.

Look at the difference in meaning:

- A. *Safe* means *away from harm or danger*.
- B. *Unsafe* means *not away from harm or danger*.

The syllable *un* changes the meaning of the root word _____.

12. One or more syllables added at the beginning of a root word to change that word's meaning is called a _____.

Answers to page 2:

- 10. beginning, change
- 11. safe; safe
- 12. prefix

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13. Look at the diagram below to see how a prefix is added to a base word to form a new word:

prefix	+	base word	=	new word
super	+	human	=	superhuman

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14. Try this one. Write the new word on your paper.

prefix	+	base word	=	new word
in	+	human	=	_____

Inhuman means *not human* or *very cruel*.

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15. Here's another one. Write this new word on your paper.

prefix	+	base word	=	new word
sub	+	human	=	_____

Subhuman means *less than* or *below human*, such as an ape or a monkey.

Answers to page 3:

- 14. inhuman
- 15. subhuman

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16. Look at the words below. Now write the prefix and the base word for each.

word	prefix	base word
remake	_____	_____
misbehave	_____	_____
unhappy	_____	_____
incorrect	_____	_____
antifreeze	_____	_____

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17. When a prefix is added to a root word, it _____ the meaning of the root word. To increase your vocabulary, you need to know some of the most common prefixes.

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18. An easy prefix that you probably already know is *re*.

Re means *again*, or *to do again*.

If you *reclose* a jar, you close it _____.

If you *reclaim* some land, you claim it _____.

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19. *Re* means to do something _____.

Since *re* is added to the beginning of a root word, it is a _____.

Answers to page 4:

- 16. re, make; mis, behave; un, happy; in, correct; anti, freeze
- 17. changes
- 18. again; again
- 19. again; prefix

20. Now look at these words. What does each word mean?

word	meaning
renumber	_____
relive	_____
react	_____
rebuild	_____
reenact	_____
return	_____
repaint	_____

21. Not all words which begin with *re* contain prefixes. Some examples of words which do not contain prefixes are:

- A. rental
- B. reptile
- C. read

22. *Re* is a prefix if it comes _____ a base word.

The word *regroup* _____ (does/does not) have a prefix.

Answers to page 5:

20. number again; live again; act again; build again;
enact again; go or come back again; paint again
22. before; does

23. In the examples below, look for a root word to help you recognize prefixes. Which words have the prefix *re*? _____

- A. reboil
B. recheck
C. reign
D. reaper

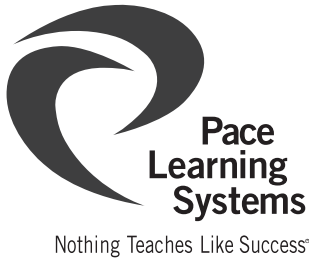
24. Sometimes you may not be able to recognize a root or base word to determine if you have a prefix.

In the word *repeat*, for example, *re* is a _____, but you may not recognize *peat* as a root word.

Because many of our words come from other languages, we do not always recognize the root word. However, you will be able to pick out the root words in the examples we are studying.

25. Another common prefix is **pre**, which means *before*.

You know the meaning of the word *flight*. If you add the prefix *pre* to *flight*, you get the new word _____, which means _____ the flight.



End of Lesson Sample

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