Do you know the meanings of these words heard in business circles today?

**globalize**  
**transnational**  
**biotechnology**

If you know the meanings of the root words and the meanings of the affixes—the prefixes and suffixes—you should be able to determine the meanings of the words.

**Globalize** uses the root word *global*, meaning “a spherical body, the earth, or the world,” and the suffix *ize*, meaning “to make.” Thus, *globalize* means “to make worldwide.” Lately this term has been used in relation to attempts to “globalize the computer industry.”

**Transnational** uses the root word *national*, meaning “of a nation,” and the prefix *trans*, meaning “across.” Combine the two and get *transnational*, meaning “across or beyond the boundaries of a nation.” This term is often heard in economics referring to “transnational economic policies” extending to more than one nation.

Finally, **biotechnology** consists of the combining form *bio*, meaning “life, living things,” and *technology*, which refers to scientific knowledge for improving or controlling physical phases of life. Combining the two, we get the meaning of *biotechnology*, “use of living organisms or processes to modify or make products” as well as “to improve plants or animals.” The term *biotechnology* is often used in agricultural circles.

If you understand the meaning of a root word, you can usually determine the meaning of the word’s derivatives by knowing the meanings of the prefixes and the suffixes. This approach is used in this text.

As an example, you normally consider the prefix *con-* to mean “against.” However, this prefix also takes the Latin form, meaning “together.” When it is added to the Latin *centrum*, meaning “center,” the result is *concentrate*, meaning “bring together in one place.” In other words, to *concentrate* means “to bring together” in your brain.

Although spelling is often a simple case of taking the root word and adding the suffix, a number of prefixes must be modified to make writing and pronouncing easier. For example, the prefix *dif-* was originally *dis-*. You can see the problem if you attempt to add this unmodified prefix to a root word beginning with an *f*, which would result in the cumbersome *disference* and *disfuse*. Likewise, the prefix *ad-* has been modified to *a-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, and *at-*, depending on the letter that follows. Such a modification allows us to spell *accept* instead of *adcept*, and *appear* instead of *adpear*.
Commonly Used Prefixes
This exercise presents eight commonly used prefixes. The initial bold-faced prefix indicates the main prefix, with the prefix's derivations listed in parentheses, followed by the prefix meaning and two examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX</th>
<th>PREFIX MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex- (e-, ef-)</td>
<td>out of; from; thoroughly; former; not; without</td>
<td>ex-president, effluent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra- (extr-)</td>
<td>outside; beyond</td>
<td>extraordinary, extrovert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyper-</td>
<td>over; above; exceedingly</td>
<td>hyperactive, hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypo-</td>
<td>under; beneath; below</td>
<td>hypocrite, hypodermic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis-</td>
<td>bad; badly; wrong; wrongly; fail</td>
<td>miscount, misjudge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-</td>
<td>after; behind</td>
<td>postdate, postwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-</td>
<td>back; again; once more</td>
<td>rebuild, repay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retro-</td>
<td>back; backward; behind</td>
<td>retroactive, retrospect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directions: On each blank line, write one of the above eight prefixes to complete each word and to complete the sentence.

1. You are _______ taken if you think flu shots hurt; they are given in the arm with a thin _______ dermic syringe.

2. The Department of Transportation needs to _______ surface this road because it is _______ grading with every storm.

3. The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded _______ humously to the _______ Marine.

4. I know I'm being _______ critical, but I advise you to stop being so _______ vagrant with your spending.

5. _______ strain yourself when working with _______ active children to avoid getting them too _______ cited.

6. In _______ spect, I have a tendency to _______ trust anyone showing signs of _______ version because I am uncomfortable around such people.

7. A deficiency in glucose results from _______ glycemia, causing _______ treme weakness in the body's system.

8. Judge Morton _______ poned the hearing for one defendant and declared a _______ trial for his brother.

9. The trial has been _______ cessed until the _______ dition of the accused is complete.

Continue applying these eight prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-1 on the template diskette.
## Exercise 83

**Commonly Used Prefixes**

Eight additional commonly used prefixes are presented in this exercise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX</th>
<th>PREFIX MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab- (a-, abs-)</td>
<td>from; away; off</td>
<td>abhor, absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad- (a-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-)</td>
<td>to; toward; at</td>
<td>adhere, affirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arch- (arche-, archi-)</td>
<td>principal; chief; extreme</td>
<td>archangel, archenemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circum-</td>
<td>around; in a circle</td>
<td>circumscribe, circumspect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contra- (contro-, counter-)</td>
<td>against; contrary</td>
<td>contradict, counteract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob- (oc-, of-, op-)</td>
<td>against; toward; over; contrary</td>
<td>obstacle, oppress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans-</td>
<td>across; over; beyond</td>
<td>transaction, transmission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up-</td>
<td>up; toward the top of; through</td>
<td>upbringing, update</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** On each blank line, write one of the above eight prefixes to complete each word and to complete the sentence.

1. The ________solute ________dress of each file is contained in the computer disk's directory.
2. The ________bishop is known for being ________pect in his judgment, avoiding bias as he ________mits decisions.
3. All network ________filiate stations should broadcast ________posing political points of view.
4. The satellite disk contains a downlink, an ________link, and ________lator facilities.
5. ________ry to popular opinion, Lisa Martin will not run for state senator in the ________oming election.
7. The inspector ________luded to the ________ormal actions of the criminal.
8. Magellan’s ship ________avigated the earth, ________enting every ________stacle in its path.
9. At the last election, we ________erved an ________onservative in action as Ms. Liddy ________icted every plan her opponent proposed.

Continue applying these eight prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-2 on the template diskette.
Applying Commonly Used Prefixes

In addition to the 16 prefixes introduced in Exercises 82 and 83, this exercise presents 5 additional commonly used prefixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX</th>
<th>PREFIX MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-</td>
<td>in; on; to; off; in the act of</td>
<td>aboard, ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apo-</td>
<td>from; away from; detached</td>
<td>apology, apostasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cata- (cat-)</td>
<td>down; downward; against</td>
<td>catalog, catapult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dia- (di-)</td>
<td>through; across; thoroughly</td>
<td>diagram, diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epi- (ep-)</td>
<td>on; upon; above; among</td>
<td>epigraph, epitaph</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directions: Using contextual clues, determine the correct prefix from the list at the left of each sentence. On the blank line preceding each word, write the prefix to complete the meaning of the sentence.

cata/dia/post
1. Check the ________log to see if we have your size.

a/re/retro
2. The storm had ________ated before we left the house.

ex/per/trans
3. Success is generally attributed to creativity and ________piration.

abs/ex/trans
4. After the employee ________onded with the money, she fled the country.

dia/epi/retro
5. The ________eter of the sphere is measured at its exact center point.

apo/post/trans
6. The ________ontinental plane is a wide-body jet.

arch/contra/retro
7. The two opponents were ________enemies from their youth.

af/catakircuin
8. The ________luent, swelling waters caused the family to flee.

apo/epi/hyper
9. The ________gee of the moon is when it is further from the earth than any other time.

hyper/hypo/re
10. More commonly known as high blood pressure, uncontrolled ________ension can cause strokes.

arch/circum/epi
11. The ________enter of the earthquake was 40 miles from Mexico City.

post/re/trans
12. The meeting must be ________oned until we can gather the data.

ex/re/trans
13. Please send the package by overnight ________ress.

a/post/re
14. We have ________ained a competent attorney for the court battle.

hyper/hypo/retro
15. What a ________rite, pretending to be someone he isn’t!

cata/contra/epi
16. Dorothy was caught trying to smuggle ________and into the country.

hyper/re/retro
17. The new tax increase is ________active to the first of the year.

contra/dia/extra
18. Sign up now for ________ural competition and represent your school.

a/ex/obj
19. The accomplice was charged with ________struction of justice.

re/post/up
20. Please ________ate your files to show our present balance.

Use these prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-3 on the template diskette.
Name

Applying Commonly Used Prefixes
This exercise introduces four additional commonly used prefixes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meta-</td>
<td>change; among; behind; after</td>
<td>metabolism, metamorphosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>para-</td>
<td>beside; near to; related to</td>
<td>parish, paramedical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn-</td>
<td>together; with; at the same time</td>
<td>symbolize, synonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ultra-</td>
<td>beyond; excessively</td>
<td>ultrasound, ultraviolet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** In each section, add one of the indicated prefixes to complete the word and the meaning of the sentence.

I. Prefixes: a-, ad-, epi-, ex-, meta- met-, re-, op-, syn-, sym-, trans-
   - The English language is similar to a _______metry, a balanced arrangement of _______posite sides. The language contains both _______onyms and antonyms to _______late _______posing views. In _______dition, the language uses similes, _______phors, and allegories. Individual words _______bound with connotations and denotations. Although words are but _______bols, they enable us to _______press emotions, to describe _______hods, or to _______mit information. To _______the-size, the language is the _______center of all communications.

II. Prefixes: ad-, cata-, dia-, ex-, hyper-, ob*, para- (par-), ultra-, up-
   - An _______sound was used on the _______onic patient after the _______. medics brought her to the hospital following her _______chute drop. Following her _______mittance, _______ditional tests were run to be certain no _______lysis _______isted, a _______mount concern. Using _______modern equipment, including _______violet rays, the staff and _______ministrators determined she had no _______truction that could cause permanent damage, although her _______tolic blood pressure was low. _______dates were given periodically to her concerned, _______active husband.

Continue to apply your learnings of the newly introduced prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-4 on the template diskette.
Prefixes ante- and anti-
Although the prefixes ante- and anti- have very different meanings, their similarity in spelling needs to be noted to avoid misusing one for the other.

Ante- means "before, in front of." Examples of this prefix in action include:
- antecedent—the noun that comes before the pronoun to which the pronoun refers
- antedate—to precede in time
- antenatal—happening before birth
- anteroom—a small room leading to a larger room

Anti- means "against, not, opposite of, rival, counteracting." Examples of this prefix in action include:
- antibiotic—a substance that destroys microorganisms
- anticlimax—an abrupt descent from the important to the trivial
- antidote—medicine that counteracts effects of poison
- antifreeze—liquid that prevents the cooling agent in a car radiator from freezing

Note that when the initial letter of the root word is capitalized, a hyphen follows the prefix anti-, such as in anti-American and anti-Communist. Do not, however, hyphenate any other word beginning with anti-. For example, antisocial is not hyphenated because the root word does not begin with a capital letter.

Directions: Using contextual clues, write either ante- or anti- on the blank line preceding each word.

1. An _______histamine is often given to people allergic to pollens and grasses.

2. A person who lived before the great flood is known as an _______diluvian.

3. To move furniture closer to the front of the room is to move it in an _______rior direction.

4. If our opinions differ greatly, we can say your position is an _______thesis of mine.

5. A person who shuns parties may be said to be _______social.

6. During the war, the allies used _______aircraft weapons to defend against enemy planes.

7. Prior to the Civil War is known as _______bellum times.

8. Used in operating rooms, _______septic kills germs and sterilizes the room.

9. ______toxin should be given to one who ingests poison.

10. ______ted feelers on grasshoppers and other insects are _______nna.

Continue applying these prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-5 on the template diskette.
Prefixes *for-*, *fore-*
Although similar in spelling, the prefixes *for-* and *fore-* have very different meanings.

*For-* means “away, opposite,” and “completely” in a negative sense. Examples of this prefix in use are

- forbid—not allow something to happen
- forget—fail to remember
- forlorn—left alone and neglected
- forsake—to abandon

*Fore-* means “in front of, before, beforehand.” Examples of this prefix in use are

- forearm—the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist
- foregoing—preceding; going before
- forerunner—person who is sent ahead to announce
- forewarn—to warn beforehand

**Directions:** Using contextual clues, determine the correct prefix, and write it on the blank line.

1. _______rnerly—in the 1960s—game shows were at the _______front of the American viewing public. Little did viewers know that many contestants had a _______knowledge of the questions to be asked as well as being _______ified with the answers. Producers could not _______see the scandal that erupted and the un _______iving public. _______mer celebrities were called to testify before committees in Washington, often _______ielding their earnings to the IRS. Since that time _______mats of game shows and the _______unes won by contestants have been closely watched to ascertain nothing _______idden occurs.

2. In the _______ord of a book, an author has an opportunity to explain the _______mat used as well as to thank people who helped move the project _______ward toward its publication. _______most, an author has the chance to _______ell the reader of the _______ights to be gathered by reading the words of the book. If an author were _______idden to use such a _______ord, his or her actual contact with the reader would be _______aken.

Continue to apply these two prefixes by completing Exercise 6-6 on the template diskette.
Prefixes *com-, con-, co-, col-, cor-*

The basic prefix is *com-*, which means “with, together, altogether” and is used in such words as
- *combination*—things joined for common purpose
- *comfort*—to ease the grief of one

All related prefixes carry the same meaning, but have variant spellings.

*Con-* is the most common variant of *com-* and is generally used before *n* as well as before most other consonants, except *b, h, l, m, and w*:
- *concert*—a musical performance by many people
- *confide*—to tell a secret to

Other common variants of the prefix *com-* include:

*co-* used before *h* and *gn* and before all vowels:
- *cognate*—having a similar nature or quality
- *coerce*—control by authority; force to comply

*col-* used before *l*:
- *collect*—bring together; accumulate
- *collate*—put together; arrange in order

*cor-* used before *r*:
- *correct*—free from mistakes; to remove errors
- *correlate*—show the connection existing between two items

**Directions:** Read each definition, noting its relationship to the basic meanings of *com-*.
Then, using the above guidelines, write *com, con, co, col,* or *cor* on the blank line to complete the word.

1. ______exist. exist together at the same time
2. ______pare. to note how two or more things are alike
3. ______sent. give approval to
4. ______laborate. work together on a project
5. ______rupt. influence one to be dishonest
6. ______ply. act in agreement with a wish or a command
7. ______cur. be of the same opinion
8. ______lapse. fall suddenly
9. ______rode. eat away gradually
10. ______incide. occupy the same place in time

**Apply these principles as you complete Exercise 6-7 on the template diskette.**
Prefixes de-, dis-
Since the prefixes de- and dis- have similar meanings, an understanding of these two beginnings will help you use applicable words correctly.

De- means
1. "to do the opposite of," as in:
   decongestant—a drug to relieve congestion
   deflate—let the air out of
2. "down" or "lower," as in:
   debase—cause to feel sad or gloomy
   degrade—reduce in rank; bring to dishonor
3. "away" or "off," as in:
   derail—cause to run off the rails
   deduct—take away from
4. "to remove" or "to take away," as in:
   decay—become rotten; grow less in power
   decease—become less

Dis- means
1. "opposite of, lack of, not," as in:
   dishonest—not honest
   discover—see or learn for the first time
2. "apart" or "away," as in:
   discriminate—make a distinction; award by race, gender, etc.
   dismiss—send away; refuse to consider

The prefix dis- has two alternate spellings.

Dif- is used before f as in different and diffuse.

Di- is used before b, d, l, m, n, r, s, v, and occasionally g and j as in dilute and direct.

Distinguish between di-, meaning "opposite, not" and the numerical prefix di-, meaning "two, twice."

Directions: In your own words, write the definition of each of the following words.

1. debase
2. deemphasize
3. detestable
4. devious
5. differ
6. digress
7. disagree
8. distrust

Apply these principles as you complete Exercise 6-8 on the template diskette.
Prefixes  

The primary prefixes considered in this exercise are **en-** and **in-**. The variant of **en-** is **em-**. Variants of the prefix **in-** are **im-**, **il-**, and **ir-**.

**En-** means "in, on, to cause to be," as in the following words:
- enrich—to cause to be rich
- ensnare—to catch in a trap

**En-** also means "to put in" or "to put on," as in:
- enclose—to put in an envelope or to put a wall around
- enchant—to use magic on, put under a spell

**En-** also can be used in several other ways, including:
- encounter—meet unexpectedly
- endurable—able to be endured; bearable

The variant prefix **em-** possesses the same meanings as **en-** and is used before **b**, **p**, and **ph**, as in:
- emphasis—stress or importance placed
- emboss—decorate with a design

The second primary prefix introduced in this exercise is **in-**. One primary meaning of **in-** is "not, opposite of, the absence of," as in:
- inaccurate—not accurate
- invalid—not valid; worthless

**In-** also means "in, into, on, upon," as in:
- inaugurate—install in office
- intrude—force oneself in

Variants of **in-** include:
1. **int-**, used before **b**, **m**, and **p**:
   - imbalance—not balanced
   - impure—not pure
2. **il-**, used before **l**:
   - illusion—appearance of not being real
3. **ir-**, used before **r**:
   - irreligious—not religious

**Directions:** Using the above guidelines, insert the correct prefix on the blank line to complete the word.

1. Don't _______barrass yourself during _______ployment interviews. Remember the _______portant principles that make you appear _______elligent rather than _______ffective. Interviewers are _______pressed with the physical and the mental skills you bring to the job.

2. Manufacturers _______deavor to have their products _______ dorsed by a well-known film star or sports personality. This _______lustrative _______egery _______ables potential buyers to have _______usions that a product will do for them as they _______vision it has done for their heroes. In the minds of the manufacturers, buying products becomes _______esistible to those who have money to _______part on such products and can relate _______stantly to the product.

Gain additional practice in applying these prefixes by completing Exercise 6-9 on the template diskette.
Prefixes *inter-, intra-, intro-*
Although these prefixes do not have identical meanings, they are spelled similarly. The prefix *inter-* is the most frequently used of the three. *Inter-* has two basic meanings:

1. “one with the other, together,” as in:
   - intersect—divide by passing through; cross each other
   - interrogate—examine or obtain information from another
2. “between, among,” as in:
   - intercollegiate—between colleges or universities
   - interlude—something fitting between two events

The prefix *intra-* has relatively few entries in the dictionary. *Intra-* means “within, inside, on the inside,” as in:

- intramural—within the walls, within the same school
- intrastate—within a state

Although *intra-* and *intro-* have similar definitions, they are not alternative forms.

The prefix *intro-* is the least used of the three prefixes. *Intro-* means “inwardly, within,” as in:

- introduce—bring in, bring into acquaintance
- introvert—direct inward upon oneself

Directions: Complete each definition by writing *inter-, intra-, or intro-* on the blank line.

1. A freeway system that runs between states is an _______ state.
2. A hospital patient is often fed _______ venously.
3. A wired communications device within a home is an _______ com.
4. Initial comments may be referred to as _______ ductory remarks.
5. One who looks within oneself is _______ spective.
6. Events taking place between galaxies are referred to as _______ galactic.
7. A person who interferes is an _______ loper.
8. Conflicts between members of the same political party keep their disagreements _______ party.
9. Between or among nations is _______ national.
10. Occurring or acting within a molecule is _______ molecular.

Apply these guidelines further by completing Exercise 6-10 on the template diskette.
Name ____________________________________________________________________________

Prefixes: per-, pre-, pro-
Understanding the differences between these three prefixes will enable you to use per-, pre-, and pro-
correctly.

Per- means “throughout, thoroughly; utterly; very,” as in:

- percussión—the forceful striking of one body with another
- perfect—without defect

Pre- has three common meanings:

1. “before in time, rank, etc.,” as in:
   - pre-Christmas—the period of time before Christmas
   - pre-Columbian—an age before the Columbian era

   Note in both words, pre- is hyphenated. All prefixes are hyphenated when the root word begins with a capital letter.

2. “before in position, space, etc., in front of,” as in:
   - preamble—a preliminary writing or statement before the main document or speech

   prefixes will enable you to use per-, pre-, and pro-

3. “beforehand, in advance,” as in:
   - prepay—to pay in advance
   - prepare—to make ready

 pro- uses four definitions:

1. “forward,” as in:
   - proceed—continue after an interruption
   - project—to plan

2. “forth; out,” as in:
   - produce—to bring into existence
   - propel—to drive or to push forward

3. “on the side of, in favor of,” as in:
   - pro-American—in favor of America
   - pro-business—on the side of business

4. “before, preceding, prior to, in front of,” as in:
   - prologue—an introduction to a literary work
   - protect—to shield from harm or danger

Directions: Read each definition, then write per, pre, or pro on the blank line preceding the root word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>secute— to bring before a court of law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>formance— a carrying out; the acting out of a play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>mise— statement assumed to be true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>suade— to win someone over to do or to believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>decessor— one holding an office before another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>phet— person who foretells the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>trude— to thrust forth; to stick out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Halloween— activities occurring before Halloween</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>forate— to make a hole or holes in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>mit— to allow to happen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apply these principles by completing Exercise 6-12 on the template diskette.
Prefixes non-, un-

Although non- and un- are dissimilar in spelling, they possess similar meanings. They are not, however, interchangeable.

Non-
1. Non- means "not; lack of; opposite of" as in:
   nonessential—not necessary
   nonfiction—not fiction; stories about actual events
2. Non-, when added as a prefix to a noun, also means "not real," as in:
   nonresident—not a resident
   non-Democrat—not a Democrat

Non- is not a hyphenated prefix unless the root word is capitalized, as in non-Republican. In all other cases, non- should be joined to the root word without a hyphen.

Un-
1. Un-, when used with adjectives and adverbs, means "not," as in:
   unsparing—not sparing; generous
   uncomfortable—not comfortable; uneasy
2. Un-, when used with nouns, means "the opposite of," as in:
   undoing—a bringing to ruin; destroying
   untruth—a falsehood
3. Un- is also used freely with verbs to express the reversal of the action of the verb, as in:
   unfold—spread out; open the folds of
   unlearn—forget

If a commonly used word can have the same meaning if formed with un-, in-, or dis-, use un- or dis- in preference to non-.

Directions: Using contextual clues, determine the correct prefix. On the blank line, write either non or un.

1. Being ______ productive and manufacturing ______ essential and ______ durable goods, the ______ successful company was forced into bankruptcy.
2. The ______ reliable worker was dismissed from his position when he ______ compromisedly objected to being on time each morning.
3. The ______ biased Supreme Court ruled the new law ______ constitutional.
4. Eating fatty foods is ______ healthy for your body and will ______ do the positive effects of your exercise routine.
5. Dropping her supposedly ______ breakable bottle of perfume, she watched in dismay as it shattered on her ______ absorbent carpet.

Continue using these prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-13 on the template diskette.