Selecting the Correct Word

Directions: In each of the following sentences, select the correct words from those given in parentheses. Write your choice from the first group of two or three words on the first blank line to the right of the sentence (Choice A) and your choice from the second group on the second blank line (Choice B).

1. Several (incidence/incidents) of miscommunication have contributed to the declining (moral/morale) of the company.

2. Able to (incite/insight) the (noisy/nosy) crowd into action, Joan led the demonstration down Campus Drive.

3. Our insurance company will (indemnify/indemnity) beneficiaries based on statistics from the (mortality/mortally) table.

4. Rene has an (ingenious/ingenuous) method of getting people to help her, but she has a tendency to (overdo/overdue) her charm.

5. Does the family portrait look better on the (mantel/mantle) (or/nor) on the bookcase?

6. The Red Cross has the (material/materiel) all (packed/pact) and ready for shipment to the hurricane victims.

7. (May be/Maybe) in this (instance/instants), we should reconsider our initial bid.

8. Evan Thomas has agreed to (mediate/meditate) the disagreement and to (meat/meet/mete) out justice to both sides.

9. The (monetary/monitory) (loose/lose/loss) to insurance companies from the tornado mounted into the millions.

10. All (naval/navel) personnel will help load the (ordinance/ordnance) on the ship at 0800 tomorrow.

11. The smiling (pair/pare/pear) radiated happiness as the (marital/martial) ceremonies began.

12. His face went (pail/pale) as (pain/pane) shot up his arm.
Exercise 112

(Scoring: Deduct 5 points for each incorrect answer.)
Name ___________________________

Review: Spelling Words Correctly

Directions: Circle the incorrectly spelled word(s) in each sentence. On the line in the right-hand column, write the correct form of each word.

1. Dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other references should be consulted to determine definitions and quick facts.
   - Correct: dictionary, encyclopedia

2. He looks familiar because he exhibits mannerisms similar to my brother.
   - Correct: familiar

3. What an extraordinary person Raylene is to commit herself to the service of others.
   - Correct: extraordinary, commit

4. Ruby is such an enthusiastic person; I get motivated just being in her presence.
   - Correct: enthusiastic

5. The product's guarantee promises a full refund if any part fails within ninety days.
   - Correct: guarantee, ninety

6. I can be reached at 555-1892, Extension 1334, if needed.
   - Correct: extension

7. The flood victims were grateful for the help they received from the volunteers during the cleanup period.
   - Correct: grateful, volunteers

8. Greenpeace and other environmental groups were thrilled when the president designated the wilderness area.
   - Correct: environmental

9. Although I do well with mathematics, my grammar leaves a lot to be desired.
   - Correct: mathematics, grammar

10. The double feature was great, especially enjoyed the comedy.
    - Correct: great, especially

11. Although not a major killer, epilepsy can be debilitating for its victims.
    - Correct: epilepsy, victims

12. The State Department of Transportation indicated a stoplight at the intersection is the responsibility of the city government.
    - Correct: intersection, government
Prefixes sub-, super-

These two prefixes are nearly opposite in meaning.

Sub-
1. means "under, below," as in:
   subsoil—layer of earth below the surface
   submarine—a boat that can operate under water
2. Sub- also means "further; again," as in:
   subdivide—divide into smaller parts
   subheading—a subordinate heading or title
3. A third meaning of sub- is "near, nearly," as in:
   subtropical—nearly tropical
   subarctic—near the arctic region

Variants of sub- are suc-, suf-, sug-, sup-, and sus-, as in:
   success suffice suggest suppress suspect

Super-
1. means "over, above," as in:
   superscript—something written above
   superimpose—placed on top of something
2. Super- also means "besides; further; in high proportion; exceedingly," as in:
   superabundance—a greater amount than needed
   supercharge—increase the effective power of
3. A third meaning of this prefix is "surpassing; more than the usual," as in:
   supernatural—beyond what is natural
   supernova—brighter than the usual nova

A variant spelling of super- is sur-, as in surplus.

Directions: Using the above guidelines, write, on the blank lines, the definitions of the following words.

1. subagent an agent employed by another agent
2. subject something being discussed, investigated, etc.
3. sublime something that is lofty or grand
4. succeed accomplish what is attempted
5. suffer experience pain, loss, etc.
6. support give strength or courage to keep up
7. suspend hang down from something; to stop a project
8. superintendent person who oversees or manages
9. supervise look after and direct
10. surname the family name; the last name of someone

Use these prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-14 on the template diskette.
Prefixes Signifying Numbers

Knowing the meanings of prefixes and combining forms (Exercise 99) signifying numbers will aid you in understanding and using words in which these components appear. To increase your proficiency, carefully study the guidelines and examples that follow.

Mono- means "one" or "single," as in:
- monopoly—exclusive control of a business or a service
- monoplane—airplane with only one pair of wings

Bi- means "twice a, two, once every two," as in:
- biannual—occurring twice a year
- bicycle—a lightweight vehicle with a metal frame and two wheels

Di- means "twice, double, two," as in:
- digraph—two letters producing a single sound
- dilemma—situation requiring a choice between two alternatives

Do not confuse the numerical di- with the di- previously studied, a form of dis-.

Semi- means
1. "half," as in:
   - semitone—a half step on a musical scale
2. "partly," as in:
   - semiofficial—having some degree of authority
3. "twice," as in:
   - semimonthly—occurring twice a month

Note that semi- is not a hyphenated prefix, except when used with root words beginning with a capital letter, such as in semi-Christian, or sometimes with the vowel i, as in semi-invalid.

Directions: Study the following words by noting the meaning of the root word and the meaning of the numerical prefix. On the blank line, write the definition of the given word.

1. monograph—book about one particular subject
2. monolingual—limited to using only one language
3. bifocals—lenses with two sections
4. bipartisan—representing two political parties
5. dichotomy—division of a whole into two parts
6. diode—electronic device with two electrodes
7. semicircle—half a circle
8. semisoft—partly soft; of medium softness

Apply these numerical prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-15 on the template diskette.
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:
- percussion—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

Precede—to go before in order
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>pro-secute</td>
<td>to bring before a court of law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per-formance</td>
<td>a carrying out; the acting out of a play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-mise</td>
<td>statement assumed to be true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per-suade</td>
<td>to win someone over to do or to believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-decessor</td>
<td>one holding an office before another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro-phet</td>
<td>person who foretells the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro-trude</td>
<td>to thrust forth; to stick out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-Halloween</td>
<td>activities occurring before Halloween</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per-forate</td>
<td>to make a hole or holes in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per-mit</td>
<td>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-* or *dis-*, use *un-* in preference to *non-*.

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

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

Continue using these prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-13 on the template diskette.
Prefixes *em-, en-, im-, in-

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. *im-* 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 *em-*barrass yourself during *em-*ployment interviews. Remember the *im-*portant principles that make you appear *in-*telligent rather than *in-*effective. Interviewers are *im-*pressed with the physical and the mental skills you bring to the job.

2. Manufacturers *en-*deavor to have their products *en-*dorsed by a well-known film star or sports personality. This *il-*lustrative *im-*agery *en-*ables potential buyers to have *il-*lusions that a product will do for them as they *en-*vision it has done for their heroes. In the minds of the manufacturers, buying products becomes *ir-*resistible to those who have money to *im-*part on such products and can relate *in-*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 __inter__state.
2. A hospital patient is often fed __intra__venously.
3. A wired communications device within a home is an __inter__com.
4. Initial comments may be referred to as __intro__ductory remarks.
5. One who looks within oneself is __intro__spective.
6. Events taking place between galaxies are referred to as __inter__galactic.
7. A person who interferes is an __inter__loper.
8. Conflicts between members of the same political party keep their disagreements __intra__party.
9. Between or among nations is __inter__national.
10. Occurring or acting within a molecule is __intra__molecular.

Apply these guidelines further by completing Exercise 6-10 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:

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

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

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

c bo- used before r:
- coexist—to exist together at the same time
- compare—to note how two or more things are alike
- consent—to give approval to
- collaborate—to work together on a project
- corrupt—to influence one to be dishonest
- comply—to act in agreement with a wish or a command
- concur—to be of the same opinion
- colapse—to fall suddenly
- corode—to eat away gradually
- coincide—to occupy the same place in time

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. coexist.
2. compare.
3. consent.
4. collaborate.
5. corrupt.
6. comply.
7. concur.
8. colapse.
9. corode.
10. coincide.

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, understanding 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:
   - depress—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** make low or lower; reduce the value of

2. **deemphasize** reduce the emphasis on

3. **detestable** hateful; deserving of avoiding

4. **devious** out of the direct way; straying from the course

5. **differ** be unlike something else

6. **digress** turn aside from main topic of conversation

7. **disagree** fail to agree; be different

8. **distrust** have no confidence in; fail to trust

Apply these principles as you complete Exercise 6-8 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 ______anti____histamine is often given to people allergic to pollens and grasses.
2. A person who lived before the great flood is known as an ______ante____diluvian.
3. To move furniture closer to the front of the room is to move it in an ______ante____rior direction.
4. If our opinions differ greatly, we can say your position is an ______anti____thesis of mine.
5. A person who shuns parties may be said to be ______anti____social.
6. During the war, the allies used ______anti____aircraft weapons to defend against enemy planes.
7. Prior to the Civil War is known as ______ante____bellum times.
8. Used in operating rooms, ______anti____septic kills germs and sterilizes the room.
9. An ______anti____toxin should be given to one who ingests poison.
10. Long, segmented feelers on grasshoppers and other insects are ______ante____enna.

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. For-merly— 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 _______familiar with the answers. Producers could not _______see the scandal that erupted and the un _______giving public. _______mer celebrities were called to testify before committees in Washington, often _______feiting their earnings to the IRS. Since that time _______mats of game shows and the _______tunes won by contestants have been closely watched to ascertain nothing _______bidden occurs.

2. In the _______word 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 _______ tell the reader of the _______sights to be gathered by reading the words of the book. If an author were _______bidden to use such a _______word, his or her actual contact with the reader would be _______aken.
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, catalog, catapult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cata- (cat-)</td>
<td>down; downward; against</td>
<td>diagram, diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dia- (di-)</td>
<td>through; across; thoroughly</td>
<td>epigraph, epitaph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epi- (ep-)</td>
<td>on; upon; above; among</td>
<td></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.

1. Check the ____ cata ___ log to see if we have your size.
2. The storm had ____ a ____ bated before we left the house.
3. Success is generally attributed to creativity and ____ per ____ spiration.
4. After the employee ____ abs ____ onded with the money, she fled the country.
5. The ____ dia ____ meter of the sphere is measured at its exact center point.
6. The ____ trans ____ continental plane is a wide-body jet.
7. The two opponents were ____ arch ____ enemies from their youth.
8. The ____ circum ____ fluent, swelling waters caused the family to flee.
9. The ____ apo ____ gee of the moon is when it is (further) from the earth than any other time.
10. More commonly known as high blood pressure, uncontrolled ____ hyper ____ tension can cause strokes.
11. The ____ epi ____ center of the earthquake was 40 miles from Mexico City.
12. The meeting must be ____ post ____ oned until we can gather the data.
13. Please send the package by overnight ____ ex __ press.
14. We have ____ re ____ tained a competent attorney for the court battle.
15. What a ____ hypo ____ crite, pretending to be someone he isn’t!
16. Dorothy was caught trying to smuggle ____ contra ____ band into the country.
17. The new tax increase is ____ retro ____ active to the first of the year.
18. Sign up now for ____ extra ____ mural competition and represent your school.
19. The accomplice was charged with ____ ob ____ struction of justice.
20. Please ____ up ____ date your files to show our present balance.

Use these prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-3 on the template diskette.
Exercise 85

(Scoring: Deduct 3 points for each incorrect answer.)

Name_____________________

Applying Commonly Used Prefixes

This exercise introduces four additional commonly used prefixes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX</th>
<th>PREFIX MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meta- (met-)</td>
<td>change; among; behind; after</td>
<td>metabolism, metamorphosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>para- (par-)</td>
<td>beside; near to; related to</td>
<td>parish, paramedical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn- (sym-)</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-, sym-, sym-, trans-

The English language is similar to a symmetry, a balanced arrangement of opposite sides. The language contains both symonyms and antonyms to relate opposing views. In addition, the language uses similes, metaphors, and allegories. Individual words are bound with connotations and denotations. Although words are but sym bols, they enable us to express emotions, to describe methods, or to transmit information. To size, the language is the epicenter of all communications.

II. Prefixes: ad-, cata-, dia-, ex-, hyper-, ob-, para- (par-), ultra-, up-

An ultrasound was used on the symmetry, a balanced arrangement of opposite sides. The language contains both symonyms and antonyms to relate opposing views. In addition, the language uses similes, metaphors, and allegories. Individual words are bound with connotations and denotations. Although words are but sym bols, they enable us to express emotions, to describe methods, or to transmit information. To size, the language is the epicenter of all communications.

Continue to apply your learnings of the newly introduced prefixes as you complete Exercise 6-4 on the template diskette.
Exercise 82

(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- (extro-)</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 _mis_taken if you think flu shots hurt; they are given in the arm with a thin _hypo_ dermic syringe.

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

3. The Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded _post_humously to the _ex-Marine.

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

5. _Re_strain yourself when working with _hyper_ active children to avoid getting them too _ex_cited.

6. In _retro_spect, I have a tendency to _mis_trust anyone showing signs of _extro_version because I am uncomfortable around such people.

7. A deficiency in glucose results from _hypo_glycemia, causing _ex_treme weakness in the body's system.

8. Judge Morton _post_poned the hearing for one defendant and declared a _mis_trial for his brother.

9. The trial has been _re_cessed until the _extra_dition of the accused is complete.

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

CHAPTER 6 • PREFIXES
Exercise 83

(Scoring: Deduct 5 points for each incorrect answer.)

Name_________________________

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, circumvent</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 ___ab___ soluble ___ad___ress of each file is contained in the computer disk’s directory.

2. The ___arch___ bishop is known for being ___circum___pect in his judgment, avoiding bias as he ___trans___mits decisions.

3. All network ___af___iliate stations should broadcast ___op___osing political points of view.

4. The satellite disk contains a downlink, an ___up___link, and ___trans___lator facilities.

5. ___Contra___ry to popular opinion, Lisa Martin will not run for state senator in the ___up___coming election.


7. The inspector ___al___uded to the ___ab___normal actions of the criminal.

8. Magellan’s ship ___circum___navigated the earth, ___circum___venting every ___ob___stacle in its path.

9. At the last election, we ___ob___served an ___arch___onservative in action as Ms. Liddy ___contra___dicted every plan her opponent proposed.

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