

# Morphology Suffixes and Prefixes Workbook

Produced by Nathaniel Hansford for Pedagogy Non Grata



#### Rule

The prefix 'pre' typically means 'before'. It can also be interpreted as 'in advance of' or 'in front of'.

| Examples                 |                      |         |  |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|--|
| preschool prepay preview |                      |         |  |
| <b>Words to Practice</b> |                      |         |  |
| vent                     |                      |         |  |
| dict                     |                      |         |  |
| caution                  | _                    |         |  |
| heat                     |                      |         |  |
| view                     |                      |         |  |
| Underline the morphen    | nes in the following | g words |  |
| preschool                |                      |         |  |
| prepay                   |                      |         |  |
| preview                  |                      |         |  |
| preheat                  |                      |         |  |
| precaution               |                      |         |  |



#### Rule

The prefix 'pro' means 'before', 'forward', or 'forth'. It can also mean 'in place of' or 'on behalf of'.

| Examples                              |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| produce progress profess              |           |
| Words to Practice                     |           |
| claim                                 |           |
| mote                                  |           |
| duce                                  |           |
| test                                  |           |
| vide                                  |           |
| Underline the morphemes in the follow | ing words |
| proceed                               |           |
| promote                               |           |
| pronoun                               |           |
| progress                              |           |
| proclaim                              |           |



#### Rule

confuse

The prefix 'con' comes from Latin and means 'together' or 'with'.

| The prefix "con" comes from Latin and means "together" or | with. |
|---|-------|
| Examples  |       |
| connect combine cooperate                                 |       |
| Words to Practice   |       |
| tract   |       |
| serve   |       |
| front   |       |
| fuse  |       |
| struct  |       |
| Underline the morphemes in the following wo               | rds   |
| connect   |       |
| combine   |       |
| conclude  |       |
| construct   |       |



Rule

replace

reread

The prefix 're' means to do something again.

| Examples                                       |  |
|--|--|
| reread replay rewrite                          |  |
| Words to Practice                              |  |
| do   |  |
| ead  |  |
| vrite  |  |
| puild  |  |
| place  |  |
| Inderline the morphemes in the following words |  |
| eplay  |  |
| ewrite   |  |
| ebuild   |  |



#### Rule

The prefix 'un-' means 'not' or 'the opposite of'. It can also indicate reversal or removal.

| Examples                                       |  |
|--|--|
| unhappy unwanted unused                        |  |
| Words to Practice                              |  |
| fair   |  |
| kind   |  |
| lucky  |  |
| used   |  |
| clean  |  |
| Underline the morphemes in the following words |  |
| unfair   |  |
| unkind   |  |
| unlucky  |  |
| unused   |  |
| unclean  |  |



#### Rule

The suffix '-er' is typically added to verbs to make person or agent nouns. It can also serve a comparative function for adjectives.

| Examples                 |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| teacher stronger flicker |                            |
| <b>Words to Practice</b> |                            |
| teach                    | _                          |
| bake                     |                            |
| paint                    |                            |
| write                    |                            |
| strong                   |                            |
| Underline the morphe     | mes in the following words |
| teacher                  |                            |
| painter                  |                            |
| writer                   |                            |
| stronger                 |                            |
| baker                    |                            |



#### Rule

The suffix '-ble' (commonly -able or -ible) typically signifies ability, worthiness, or requirement.

| Examples                       |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| believable visible collectible |                        |
| <b>Words to Practice</b>       |                        |
| manage                         |                        |
| accept                         |                        |
| wash                           |                        |
| read                           |                        |
| collect                        |                        |
| Underline the morphemes        | in the following words |
| visible                        |                        |
| believable                     |                        |
| collectible                    |                        |
| manageable                     |                        |
| acceptable                     |                        |



#### Rule

The suffix '-al' is used to form adjectives from nouns or other adjectives. It can also be added to verbs to form nouns.

| kamples                                       |  |
|---|--|
| olitical global removal                       |  |
| ords to Practice                              |  |
| gic   |  |
| ation   |  |
| usic  |  |
| move  |  |
| rive  |  |
| nderline the morphemes in the following words |  |
| gical   |  |
| ational                                       |  |
| usical  |  |
| moval   |  |
| rival   |  |



#### Rule

The suffix '-ness' signifies action, quality, or state of being.

| Examples            |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Examples: happiness | sadness emptiness               |
|                     |                                 |
| Words to Praction   |                                 |
| happy               |                                 |
| kind                |                                 |
| empty               |                                 |
| firm                |                                 |
| weak                |                                 |
| Underline the m     | orphemes in the following words |
| sadness             |                                 |
| kindness            |                                 |
| firmness            |                                 |
| weakness            |                                 |
| happiness           |                                 |



#### Rule

The suffix '-ity' is used to make abstract nouns from adjectives and denotes quality, condition, or state of being.

| Examples                                       |
|--|
| safety activity visibility                     |
| Words to Practice                              |
| active   |
| secure   |
| visible  |
| able   |
| equal  |
| Underline the morphemes in the following words |
| activity                                       |
| security                                       |
| visibility                                     |
| ability  |
| equality                                       |



#### Rule

The suffix '-ment' is added at the end of verbs to form nouns referring to the result, action, or condition of the verb.

| xamples  |  |
|--|--|
| government amazement merriment                 |  |
| Vords to Practice                              |  |
| overn  |  |
| maze   |  |
| efresh   |  |
| evelop   |  |
| chieve   |  |
| Inderline the morphemes in the following words |  |
| overnment                                      |  |
| mazement                                       |  |
| efreshment                                     |  |
| evelopment                                     |  |
| chievement                                     |  |



#### Rule

The suffix '-ic' is used to form adjectives meaning 'related to', 'similar to', or 'pertaining to'.

| Examples                                       |  |
|--|--|
| dramatic historic atomic                       |  |
| Vords to Practice                              |  |
| Irama  |  |
| istory   |  |
| hythm  |  |
| tom  |  |
| ero  |  |
| Inderline the morphemes in the following words |  |
| Iramatic                                       |  |
| istoric  |  |
| hythmic  |  |
| tomic  |  |
| eroic  |  |



| Spelling Test   |
|---|
| With a parent or teacher, test your spelling ability by writing down the words below: |
| preschool   |
| pronoun   |
| connect   |
| reread  |
| unfair  |
| teacher   |
| believable  |
| logical   |
| happiness   |
| ability   |
|   |



#### **Answer Sheet**

Exercise 1: preschool, prepay, preview, preheat, precaution

Exercise 2: proceed, promote, pronoun, progress, proclaim

Exercise 3: connect, combine, conclude, construct, confuse

Exercise 4: replay, rewrite, rebuild, replace, reread

Exercise 5: unfair, unkind, unlucky, unused, unclean

Exercise 6: teacher, painter, writer, stronger, baker

Exercise 7: visible, believable, collectible, manageable, acceptable

Exercise 8: logical, national, musical, removal, arrival

Exercise 9: sadness, kindness, firmness, weakness, happiness

Exercise 10: activity, security, visibility, ability, equality

Exercise 11: government, amazement, refreshment, development, achievement

Exercise 12: dramatic, historic, rhythmic, atomic, heroic