

Root Words, Prefix and Suffix

Research shows that having an extensive vocabulary can really help you create a positive impression professionally. There can be a variety of ways for an individual to improve their vocabulary, one of the ways which can be termed as ‘awesome’ is: learning words through word roots. Roots are the basic component of a word and words from the same root have similar meanings. For example: the root word ‘liber’ means free. Following are some words made up from the same root:

Liberate – to set free;

Libertine – a person with a free lifestyle;

Liberty – freedom.

As you can see, that root word examples can be so useful. In this article we present to you some very important root word examples that will help you immensely in improving your word power. Oh, and by the way a confession: It is also a well known fact that people take you more seriously when you make a point starting with ‘Research shows that’ (refer to line 1)

Important Root Word Examples

Root Word	Meaning	Origin	Related Words
Herbi	grass, plant	Latin	Herbicide – any chemical used to kill unwanted plants, etc.; Herbivorous – plant-eating; Herbal – relating to plants.
Hetero	different, other	Greek	Heterogeneous – made up of unrelated parts; Heteronyms – words with same spelling but different meanings; Heterodox – not conforming to traditional beliefs.
Hex/a	Six	Greek	Hexagon – a shape with six angles/sides; Hexameter – a verse measured in six;

			Hexapod – having six legs.
Histo	Tissue	Greek	Histology – study of the microscopic structure of tissues; Histochemistry – study of the chemical constitution of cells and tissues.
Homo, homeo	like, alike, same	Latin Greek	Homogeneous – of the same nature or kind; Homonym – sounding alike; Homeopath – a therapy that is based on treating “same with same”
Lact/o	Milk	Latin	Lactate – to give milk, nurse; Lactose – the sugar contained in milk;
Later	Side	Latin	Bilateral – of or involving two sides; Unilateral – affecting one side of something.
Leuk/o, leuc/o	white, colorless	Greek	Leukemia – abnormal increase of white blood cells in the blood; Leukocyte – a mature white blood cell; Leucine – a white, crystalline amino acid.
Lex	word, law, reading	Greek	Lexicology – the study and history of words; Alexia -loss of the ability to read;
Iso	equal	Greek	Isobar – a line on a map connecting points of equal barometric pressure; Isometric – having equality of measure; Isothermal – having equal or constant temperature.
Lingu	language,	Latin	Linguist – one who studies languages;

	tongue		Multilingual – able to communicate in multiple languages; Linguine – long, flat “tongue-shaped” pasta.
Inter	between, among, jointly	Latin	International – involving two or more countries; Intersection – place where roads come together; Intercept – to stop or interrupt the course of.
Hepa	Liver	Latin	Hepatitis – inflammation of the liver; Hepatoma – a tumor of the liver; Hepatotoxic – toxic and damaging to the live

We hope these root word examples have helped you in understanding the concept of root words easily, just remember that root words are a really useful method of improving your vocabulary and keep learning with the help of more and more such root word examples.

Prefix

A Prefix is nothing but a group of letters that we add at the beginning of the words. So that it will change the meaning of the word. For Example, adding un- to the word “happy” gives you the new word i.e “unhappy”, which indicates not happy.

U and N are the two common Prefixes in English language. Whereas coming to Re it means again or back. Such we use in the words namely “rethink”, “redo”, “reuse” and finally “repay.” In English, we consists of multiple Prefixes all are derivational and inflectional.

For example, the prefixes may also applicable for the two words also as shown here “m”, the prefix im-here it have only one “m”, it is possible for double “m” also like “immeasurable.”

Benefits of prefix

- Candidates can improve their vocabulary after learning about the concept clearly.

Examples of Prefixes, in english, definitions and example sentences;

1.Sub-

Definition: under

Example Sentence: He has never seen a blue **submarine** in my life.

2.Post-

Definition: postgraduate

Example Sentence: I will do my **postgraduate** work at London University.

3.Auto-

Definition: self

Example Sentence: Dou you drive a manual or **automatic** car?

4.Post-

Definition: postgraduate

Example Sentence: I will do my **postgraduate** work at London University.

5.Un-

Definition: not

Example Sentence: Her attitudes are **unfriendly**.

6.Semi-

Definition: half

Example Sentence: So to play in the semifinal and the final is a dream for me.

7.Mis-

Definition: Wrong, wrongly

Example Sentence: I'm sorry but you **misunderstood** me.

8.Dis-

Definition: Not, opposite of

Example Sentence: Your behavior was **disgraceful**.

9.Re-

Definition: Again

Example Sentence: Try where possible to **reuse** paper.

10.Ex-

Definition: Former, older

Example Sentence: His ex-wife was supposed to meet you at a friend's home.

11.Pre-

Definition: Before

Example Sentence: She starts preschool this fall.

Suffix

A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a word. The suffix changes the meaning of the word. Suffixes can also change the number of a noun, or the tense of a verb.

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters that is attached at the end of a word to form the new word.

Mastering in common suffixes is like learning a code. Once you crack the system, you can not only spell words correctly but also recognize the words and define unfamiliar words. Typical examples are case endings, which indicate the nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjugation of verbs.

When we are attaching the Suffix, the following key points should be kept in mind. The spelling of root or base word changes when these get added. All of them can't be added to all roots. The suffix can have more than one meaning. Have a look at the following example.

The suffixes like –ness and –ly is added to a word, the spelling of the word does not change.

dark + ness = darkness

scholar + ly = scholarly

When the suffix begins with a vowel, drop the silent e in the root word.

care + ing = caring

use + able = usable

Benefits Of Practicing Suffix

Suffix English Quiz helps the aspirants to face examinations quickly and to improve the knowledge.

You can grasp every concept within a short span of time.

Moreover, as it provides the time limit, we will be able to know the amount of time remained.

Examples of Suffix:

1.-ed makes most verbs past tense (wash = washed; talk = talked; call = called)

2.-s makes most nouns plural (boy = boys; phone = phones; parent = parents)

3.-es makes some nouns plural (box = boxes; church = churches)

4.-ful means "full of" (joy = joyful; tear = tearful; care = careful)

5.-able means "able to" (bend=bendable; read=readable; excite=excitable)

6.-ant means "a person who" (apply = applicant; serve = servant)

7.-est means "most" (big = biggest; fast = fastest; quiet = quietest)

8.-hood means "state" (child = childhood; parent = parenthood)

9.-ish means "relating to" (child = childish; boy = boyish; self = selfish)

10.-less means "without" (fear = fearless; care = careless; friend = friendless)

One word substitution

One word Substitution is one of the integral parts of vocabulary. It simply means that a sentence has to be replaced with a single word. This area requires a good vocabulary to solve the questions well. Questions based on one word substitution are often asked in various competitive exams.

One Word Substitution is considered to be one of the most important topics for SSC CGL Exam as questions from this topic comes every year in the English Language and Comprehension Section.

1. The Study of Ancient Societies

- a) History
- b) Archaeology
- c) Anthropology
- d) Etymology

2. A practice of having more than one husband

- a) Polygyny
- b) Polyandry
- c) Polygamy
- d) Polytrophy

3. Things which cannot be read

- a) Illegible
- b) Legible
- c) Negligible
- d) Corrigible

4. Incapable of being seen through

- a) Brittle

- b) Opaque
- c) Ductile
- d) Transparent

5. The Government wing responsible for making Rule

- a) Judiciary
- b) Legislature
- c) Executive
- d) Court