Affixes

Group of letters attach before and after the root word.

un+accept+able= unacceptable

(root word)

Prefixes

A group of letters placed before the root word.

Suffixes

A group of letters placed after the root word.

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PREFIX	MEANING AND EXAMPLES
un-	• Meaning: This prefix means not or reverses the meaning of words. • Examples: unreal, untidy, unbreakable, unreliable.
re-	• Meaning: This prefix refers to something happening again. • Examples: revive, renew, reveal, regenerate.
dis-	• Meaning: This prefix means not, away or separate. • Examples: disappear, disregard, disengage.
pre-	• Meaning: This prefix means before. • Examples: prepare, premeditate, prefix, prejudice.
mis-	• Meaning: This prefix means wrong or bad. • Examples: misconception, miscarriage, mistake, misjudge.
en-	• Meaning: This prefix means within or make. • Examples: enforce, enslave, encourage, engrave.
anti-	• Meaning: This prefix means against. • Examples: anticlockwise, antidote, antibiotic.
co-	• Meaning: This prefix means with. • Examples: co-worker, co-dependant, co-operate.

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SUFFIX	MEANING AND EXAMPLES
-acy	• Meaning: This suffix refers to the state or quality of something. • Examples: legacy, accuracy, democracy.
-dom	• Meaning: This prefix refers to something happening again. • Examples: stardom, freedom, kingdom.
-ism	• Meaning: This suffix means belief. • Examples: Hinduism, Judaism, escapism.
-ist	• Meaning: This suffix refers to an object or person who does an action. • Examples: protagonist, typist, lyricist, journalist.
-ness	• Meaning: This suffix is a state of being. • Examples: happiness, ruefulness, gratefulness, kindness.
-ful	• Meaning: This suffix means that something is noted for. • Examples: beautiful, plentiful, useful, bashful.
-ive	• Meaning: This suffix refers to the nature of the object. • Examples: invasive, informative, attentive.
-ly	• Meaning: This suffix means related to. • Examples: softly, quickly, ably, angrily.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Noun Prefixes

Nouns like adjectives or verbs can be formed using prefixes. Prefixes are added to the root (base word) and may have various meanings.

Common noun prefixes.

Anti	= against
Auto	= of or by yourself
Bi	= referring to two
Co	= together with
Ex	= former
Fore	= before, front
Mini	= small
Multi	= more than one
Over	= excessive, above
Pseudo	= not real or true
Semi	= half of

1) Match the words with the suitable noun prefix.

1. anti	a) cycle
2. auto	b) founder
3. bi	c) student
4. co	d) virus
5. ex	e) head
6. fore	f) biography

7.	a) multi	b) over	- vitamins
8.	a) mini	b) sub	- skirt
9.	a) semi	b) pseudo	- science
10.	a) semi	b) sub	- circle
11.	a) over	b) sub	- titles
12.	a) over	b) semi	- population

2) Complete the sentences with the nouns in Ex. 1)

1. We put the chairs in a _____ so that everyone could see the speaker.
2. Mr. Clemens met his _____ at the exhibition last Sunday.
3. Most students need to read the _____ when they watch a film in English.
4. _____ first became fashionable in the 1960s.
5. Mark Zuckerberg is the _____of Facebook.
6. He has a round face with a high_____.
7. In his _____he occasionally refers to his unhappy schooldays.
8. My neighbour was accused of stealing a small boy's _____.
9. Most people consider astrology to be a _____.
10. _____ is one of the country's most pressing social problems.
11. Take _____every day. Make it a habit, like brushing your teeth.
12. You might want to install _____ software.

1 forearm	forecast	forefinger	foretoe
2 coworker	co-maker	co-skirt	co-editor
3 submarine	sub-zero	subway	sublight
4 anti-hat	anti-war	antivirus	anti-clockwise
5 bicycle	bitooth	billion	biceps
6. ex-wife	ex-student	ex-snow	ex-boyfriend
7. minibus	miniskirt	mininame	miniature
8. overcoat	overall	overlord	overcarpet

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SUFFIXES

Adjectives can be formed from nous and verbs by adding these suffixes: *-al, -ous, -ly, -able, -y, -ed, -ing, -ful, -less, -ive, -ic.* Use the word given in capitals at the end of the sentences to form a suitable adjective.

1. Mark Haddon writes in a simple and _____ way.	**UNDERSTAND**
2. The party was much more _____ than I had expected.	**ENJOY**
3. I wish I had _____ powers.	**MAGIC**
4. Mary came to me in a very _____ state.	**EMOTION**
5. He was terrible at school and left with few _____ qualifications.	**ACADEMY**
6. My sister is _____ to cats.	**ALLERGY**
7. That girl has a _____ voice.	**LOVE**
8. Peter has a _____ relationship with his customers.	**FRIEND**
9. The project has been brought to a _____ conclusion.	**SUCCESS**
10. Colin Firth is a _____ actor.	**WONDER**
11. The war was _____.	**END**
12. They are now _____ and deeply in debt.	**PENNY**
13. Hannah is so _____, do determined to do it all.	**AMBITION**
14. Their honeymoon was in Las Vegas at a _____ hotel.	**LUXURY**
15. I was _____ about the rumours.	**ANGER**
16. The bottoms of his trousers were _____.	**MUD**
17. The student was punished for having used _____ language.	**ABUSE**
18. Large meals overload the _____ system.	**DIGEST**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading Comprehension

Waste not, want not: Food projects in the UK

Do you ever throw away food at home? Have you ever thought about what happens to the food that shops and supermarkets don't sell? Well, you might be shocked to find out that approximately one third of food produced for human consumption gets lost or wasted. What's more, around 800 million people in the world do not have enough food to lead a healthy life.

Many people in the UK and across the world are trying to do something about this imbalance and make use of thrown-out food that is perfectly edible. For example, there is a café in Leeds (UK) whose meals are all created using unsold food from supermarkets, including a lot of vegetables, fruit, fish and other items. This unwanted food is turned into delicious soups, casseroles, sauces and curries that feed the hungry people of Leeds. Customers simply pay what they can afford, or help with the washing up. In just ten months, 10,000 people were fed at this café, using twenty tons of unwanted food!

Also, last year the UK's first food waste supermarket opened. The supermarket is near Leeds and works on a 'pay as you feel' basis; customers pay whatever they want for the produce. The stock changes daily but you can usually find things such as pasta, fresh vegetables, sauces, fruit and milk there. Some low-income families have said that it has changed their lives.

'Fuel for School' is another food waste project. Surplus food from supermarkets such as dairy, vegetables, fruit and bread is used to feed hungry schoolchildren whose families may not be able to afford to buy them lunch or snacks.

Some people in the UK practice 'skipping', which means going to bins and skips and finding food in there to eat. Often the food is packaged, within its use-by date and is perfectly fine to eat!

I have always been very conscious of the amount of food we waste, and I very rarely throw food away. I lived in Leeds for three years, and have had lunch at a food waste café, and it was delicious. I couldn't believe that it was all food that supermarkets had thrown away! I have also participated in projects such as 'Foodcycle', using supermarkets' unwanted food to cook meals for refugees and asylum seekers.

More cafés like this are being opened in other parts of the UK such as Bristol and Manchester, and it is now becoming a worldwide phenomenon. I think this is an amazing initiative as food waste is one of the world's biggest problems. I also believe that the law should be changed, so that supermarkets don't throw away so much perfectly good food!

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READING COMPREHENSION

Based on the reading choose the best answer to each question below

1. What makes a café in Leeds different to a regular café? It

a. customers pay what they consider is fair

b. creates meals from unsold food

c. sells food at a very low price

2. What is the program "fuel for schools" about?

a. It prepares food from not sold products for homeless people

b. It gives the students the possibility to pay what they want for lunch

c. It uses what is not sold in supermarkets to prepare snacks or lunch for students

3. Which sentence represents the best description of the program "skipping"?

a. Sells food at a very low price

b. Costumers pay their food by washing up

c. People look for packaged edible food in bins

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Vocabulary

Now that you read the information, let's review some vocabulary from the text. Match the correct word with the corresponding definition given below by dropping the words given below and dragging them next to the definition.

Casserole	Bin	Worldwide	Edible	Refugees

- ✓ fit or suitable to be eaten _____
- ✓ a receptacle for storing a specified substance _____
- ✓ a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster. _____
- ✓ extending or reaching throughout the world _____
- ✓ a kind of stew or side dish that is cooked slowly in an oven _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS