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Prefixes: **co-**, **com-**, and **con-**

Quick Lesson—The prefix **co-** means **with, together, or help**.

Example: co + host = cohost

→ Co means *with* and *host* means *holding an event*.

→ *Cohost* means holding an event together.

Sentence: My twin sister and I are *cohosting* a party for our birthday.

Directions: Combine each prefix and word to form a new word. Then, use two or more of the new words in one sentence.

1. co + captain = _____

2. co + operate = _____

3. co + pilot = _____

4. co + worker = _____

5. co + write = _____



Sentence: _____

Quick Lesson—The prefixes **com-** and **con-** can also mean **with**. Sometimes, the word sounds better if the prefix has an **m** ending, and other times, the **n** ending sounds better.

Examples: con + vert = convert

→ Con means *with* and *vert* means *turn*.

→ *Convert* would mean *to turn with* or *to change*.

com + mon = common

→ *Common* can mean *everyday* or *shared*.

Sentence: We are going to *convert* the *common* area into a playroom.

Directions: The words below begin with the suffixes **com-** or **con-**. Use each word in a sentence in order to show that you understand the meaning of the word. A dictionary may be used if needed.

6. company

7. contact

8. companion

9. connect

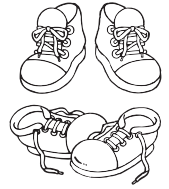
10. contract

Add a Prefix, Make an Opposite

Quick Lesson—Adding a prefix to a word can sometimes change the meaning of the word to mean its opposite.

Example: To tie (v.) your shoes means to make sure the strings are tightened.

To untie (v.) your shoes means to loosen them.



Directions: Look at the **boldface** words and definitions below and underline the prefixes. Write a new definition for each opposite meaning. Use the Common Prefixes List (page 12) and a dictionary.

1. **fiction** (n.) – stories that describe imaginary characters and events

nonfiction (n.) – _____

2. **happy** (adj.) – show pleasure

unhappy (adj.) – _____

3. **active** (adj.) – working and full of energy

inactive (adj.) – _____

4. **caring** (adj.) – having concern for someone or something

uncaring (adj.) – _____

5. **internal** (adj.) – from the inside

external (adj.) – _____

6. **appear** (v.) – be visible or noticeable

disappear (v.) – _____

7. **enable** (v.) – allow something to happen or someone to do something

disable (v.) – _____

8. **cover** (v.) – to put something on top of or over to block it from view

uncover (v.) – _____



overestimate (v.) to place too much value on something

underestimate (v.) _____

Which word would you use to fill in the sentence below?

Sometimes I _____ how much time it will take to do my homework.

Suffixes: -d and -ed

Quick Lesson—The suffixes **-d** and **-ed** mean that an action has been completed.

Example: hope + d = hoped

Sentences: I hope we can go to the zoo tomorrow.

I *hoped* it wouldn't rain for our trip to the zoo last week.



Adding the suffixes **-d** and **-ed** to regular verbs changes them to past tense. The rules in the chart will help you decide which suffix to add:

If the word ends with a . . .	Do this . . .	Examples
consonant + vowel + consonant	double the final consonant before adding "-ed"	stop → stopped
consonant + "e"	just add "d"	bake → baked
"-ie"	just add "d"	die → died
double consonant	just add "-ed"	pick → picked
consonant + "y"	change the "y" to an "i" and add "-ed"	try → tried
vowel + "y"	just add "-ed"	play → played

Directions: Look at the words below. Write the past tense form of the verb in the oval on the right side. Follow the rules above for adding the correct suffixes to each word.

1. decay

2. doze

3. grin

4. absorb

5. pause

6. starve

7. supply

8. untie

Suffix: -ness

Quick Lesson—The suffix **-ness** means **being** or **the state of being**.
Example: soft + ness = softness → *Softness* means being soft.
Sentence: The *softness* of the blanket made her want to cuddle up in it.

Directions: Draw a line to match the words ending in the **-ness** suffix that are antonyms.

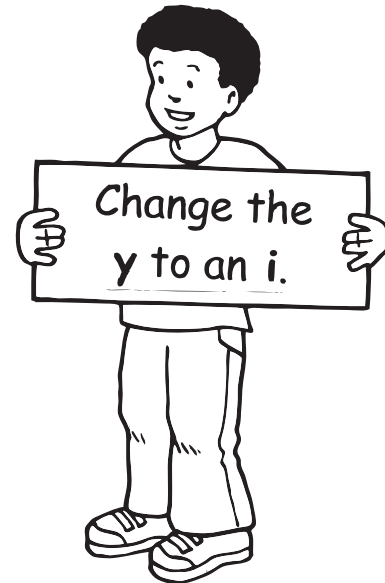
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|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. dryness | happiness |
| 2. sadness | hopefulness |
| 3. fullness | emptiness |
| 4. hopelessness | wetness |



Quick Lesson—When a base word ends in **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add the suffix **-ness**.
Example: stuffy (- y) + i + ness = stuffiness → *Stuffiness* means being *stuffy*.
Sentence: The *stuffiness* of the room made the students sleepy.

Directions: Change each adjective to a noun by adding **-ness**. Don't forget the **y** rule if you need it.

5. silly _____
6. goofy _____
7. kind _____
8. friendly _____
9. happy _____
10. fair _____
11. sweet _____
12. cheerful _____
13. grumpy _____
14. ugly _____



What do you think the word *business* means? _____

Plural Suffixes: Adding -s and -es to o Endings

Quick Lesson—If a word ends in a **vowel** plus an **o**, just add an **-s** to the end of the word to make it a plural.

Example: video + s = videos

Directions: Add an **-s** to each noun below to make it a plural noun.

1. patio _____ 3. igloo _____
 2. stereo _____ 4. radio _____

Quick Lesson—If a word ends in a **consonant** plus an **o**, add **-es** to the end of the word to make it a plural.

Example: mosquito + es = mosquitoes

Directions: Add an **-es** to each noun below to make it a plural noun.

5. buffalo _____ 7. tomato _____
 6. potato _____ 8. volcano _____

Quick Lesson—Some words ending in the letter **"o"** do not seem to follow any rules. The best way to learn the plural forms of these words is to memorize them.

Directions: Use a dictionary to find the plural form of each word that is in the Word Bank. Place the word in the proper column and then add the correct ending. The first one has been done for you.

Word Bank	Add -s	Add -es
auto	autos	_____
echo	_____	_____
hero	_____	_____
memo	_____	_____
studio	_____	_____
veto	_____	_____
zero	_____	_____
zoo	_____	_____