

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL**  
**P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI**  
**LESSON NOTES**

**School:** PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

**Year/Level:** 9

**Subject:** ENGLISH

**WEEK** 9

<b>Strand</b>	<b>WRITING AND SHAPING</b>
<b>Sub Strand</b>	<b>1.2. LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES</b> <b>EN 10.1.2.1</b> Explore and respond to grammar rules and persuasive techniques. accurately.
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	-Examine and use the grammar rules correctly. Differentiate between prefixes and suffixes.

**Affixes**

An **affix** is added to the root word to change its form or meaning, such as prefix or suffix.

When an affix is added to the front of the word, it is known as a Prefix.
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A prefix is a group of letters placed before the root word.

- \* **For example**, the word unhappy consists of the prefix "un-" [which means "not"] combined with the root (stem) word "happy"; the word "unhappy" means "not happy."

**List of Prefixes**

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
co-	with	co-worker, co-operation
de-	from, down, away reverse, opposite	defrost, degrade, decelerate
dis-	not, opposite, reverse, away	disagree, disappear
ex-	out of, away from, lacking, former	exhale, explosion
il-	not	illegal, illogical
im-	not, without	impossible, improper
in-	not, without	inaction, invisible
ir-	not, or no:	irregular, irreplaceable
mis-	bad, wrong	mislead, misplace
non-	not	nonfiction, nonsense
pre-	before	prefix, prehistory
pro-	for, forward, before	proactive, profess, proclaim
re-	again, back	react, reappear
un-	against, not, opposite	undo, unequal, unusual

**Activity: 1**

Fill in the blank spaces below with the correct **prefix**.

1. Jone is the most \_\_\_\_\_ **friendly** person I have ever met.
2. Tina speaks Hindi and Chinese fluently; she is \_\_\_\_\_ **lingual**.

3. The athlete was \_\_\_\_\_ **qualified** for \_\_\_\_\_ **fair** play.
4. Patricia failed her Mathematics exam in June so she will \_\_\_\_\_ **sit** in September.
5. I cannot understand Sharoon's letter; her handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_ **legible**.

### Suffix

If it is added to the **back** of the word it is known as the **Suffix**.

\* A **suffix** is a group of letters placed **after** the root word.

*For example*, the word *flavourless* consists of the root word "*flavour*" combined with the suffix "*-less*" [which means "without"]; the word "*flavourless*" means "having no flavour."

#### **List of Suffixes**

<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Examples</i>
-able	able to, having the quality of	comfortable, readable
-al	relating to	magical, comical
-er	comparative	bigger, stronger
-est	superlative	strongest, tiniest
-ful	full of	beautiful, grateful
-ible	forming an adjective	reversible, accessible
-ily	forming an adverb	eerily, happily, lazily
-ing	denoting an action, a material, or a gerund	acting, showing
-less	without, not affected by	friendless, tireless
-ly	forming an adverb	clearly, hourly
-ness	denoting a state or condition	kindness, wilderness
-y	full of, denoting a condition	creamy, messy, gloomy
-ive	having the quality of	creative, cohesive
-ment	the act, state or result of an action	enforcement, appointment

### Activity: 1

Fill in the blank spaces in the sentences below by adding a **suffix** to the word in the brackets. *Use: -er, -or, -ness, -ment, -ion, -ist, -ance, or -ence.*

1. Joana is a great \_\_\_\_\_. (**drum**)
2. Jonathan was a wonderful soccer \_\_\_\_\_. (**play**)
3. My sister received an \_\_\_\_\_ letter from an Australian university. (**accept**)
4. My parents want to see a great \_\_\_\_\_ in my marks this term. (**improve**)
5. My grandfather should experience much \_\_\_\_\_ in his life because he worked so hard. (**happy**)