

Adapted from: Elementary Language Practice by Michael Vince

Explanations

Prefixes

A *prefix* goes at the front of a word to make a new word. It changes the meaning of the word.

interesting *uninteresting*
like *dislike*

The prefixes: *dis-*, *un-*, and *im-* usually mean: *not*

The prefix: *re-* usually means: *again*

Suffixes

A *suffix* goes at the end of a word to make a new word. It changes the grammar of the word.

danger *dangerous*
care *careful*

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs can be difficult to remember. It is a good idea to keep a record of all the new phrasal verbs you see.

Examples

<i>fill in</i> (an application form)	<i>switch/turn on</i>
<i>get up</i> (in the morning)	(lights/computer)
<i>grow up</i>	<i>switch/turn off</i>
<i>look after</i> (a child)	(lights/computer)
<i>look forward to</i> (an event)	<i>take off</i> (a plane)
<i>look something up</i> (in a dictionary)	<i>take part in</i>
	<i>try on</i> (a dress)

Prepositions after adjectives and verbs

Keep a record of which nouns are followed by which prepositions. Try making a list of the prepositions which are used differently in your language.

We can make new words by joining a noun with another noun.

bath + room = bathroom

Examples

<i>have dinner</i>	<i>make a mistake</i>	<i>go shopping</i>	<i>do the shopping</i>	<i>take</i>
		<i>a photo</i>		

have, make, do,
take, go

<i>have a shower</i>	<i>make a cake</i>	<i>make a noise</i>	<i>make friends</i>
<i>make an excuse</i>	<i>go swimming</i>	<i>do the ironing</i>	