

ПРИСТАВКИ (PREFIXES)

Образование слов может происходить при помощи приставок, которые хотя и изменяют значение слов, но не меняют его принадлежности к той или иной части речи. Многие приставки имеют своё собственное значение и вследствие этого бывают ударными. Приставок, характерных только для какой-либо части речи, в английском языке нет.

Приставка **anti-** соответствует в русском языке приставкам «противо-», «анти-»:

anti-fascist - антифашист

anti-aircraft -противовоздушный

Приставка **counter-** соответствует русской приставке "конр-", "противо-":

to **counteract** – противодействовать

Приставка **dis-** придает отрицательное значение; часто переводится на русский язык приставками не-, дез-, бес-, без-:

disobedient – непослушный

disorder – беспорядок

dishonest – бесчестный

disappear – исчезать

Приставка **ex-** имеет значение "экс", "бывший":

ex-champion – экс-чемпион

Приставка **en-** часто имеет значение "делать" и образует глагол от прилагательных и существительных:

to **enlarge** – увеличивать, делать большим

to **encircle** – окружать, делать круг

Приставка **fore-** имеет значение "перед":

forehead – лоб

Приставка **inter-** имеет значение "между", "среди", "взаимно":

international – интернациональный

Приставка **il-** означает отрицание. Употребляется, если слово начинается с согласной *l*:

illegal – незаконный

illiterate – неграмотный

Приставка **im-** означает отрицание. Употребляется, если слово начинается с согласных *b, m, p*.

immortal – бессмертный

imbalance – неустойчивость

imparity – неравенство

Приставка **in-** придает противоположное значение. Слова с префиксом **in-** нужно запоминать

inconsistent – несовместимый;

indefinite – неопределенный; неясный; безразличный;

independence – независимость.

Приставка **ir-** означает отрицание. Употребляется, если слово начинается с согласной *r*.

irresponsible – безответственный;

irrelevant – неподходящий; неуместный

irregular – неправильный; нерегулярный

Приставка **mis-** имеет значение "неправильно, неверно":

to **misunderstand** – неправильно понять

Приставка **non-** означает отрицание или отсутствие:

non-alcoholic – безалкогольный

non-essential – несущественный

Приставка **over-** часто переводится на русский язык приставками над-, пере-, сверх- или чрезмерно.

to **overpay** – переплатить

over-active – сверхактивный

to **over-estimate** – переоценивать

Приставка **post-** употребляется со значением "после":

post-war – послевоенный

Приставка **pre-** употребляется со значением "перед", "ранее":

prehistoric – доисторический

Приставка **sub-** соответствует русской приставке "под":

sub-tropical – субтропический

submarine – подводный

subway – подземка, метро

Приставка **super-** имеет значение "сверх":

supernatural – сверхъестественный

to **supercharge** – перегружать

Приставка **trans-** соответствует значению "через", "меж":

Transatlantic – трансатлантический

transnational – межнациональный

Приставка **re-** употребляется со значением "снова", "заново" (часто соответствует русской приставке "пере"):

to **rewrite** – переписать

to **redo** – переделать

Приставка **un-** придает противоположное значение:

to **undo** – отменять сделанное; уничтожать;

unable – неспособный

uncomfortable – неудобный

Приставка **ultra-** употребляется со значением "ультра", "сверх":

ultra-modern – ультра-современный

ultraviolet – ультрафиолет

Приставка **under-** означает отрицание и часто переводится на русский язык приставками "недо-" или имеет значение "под чем-то":

to **underestimate** – недооценивать;

underground – подземный

Task 1. Note the meanings of the 9 prefixes given below. Make new words with given prefixes. Decide on the part of speech for each of the words. Then work out the approximate meaning of the words that follow before checking their meanings in a good dictionary:

over = too much **co** = together **en** = make
under = too little **il, in, im, ir, un** = not

dose	_____
shadow	_____
privileged	_____
habit	_____
large	_____
literate	_____
measurable	_____
compromising	_____

Can you think of three more words beginning with each of the prefixes listed in the exercise above?

Task 2. Note the meanings of the 5 prefixes given in the box below. Make new words with given prefixes. Decide on the part of speech for each of the words. Then work out the approximate meaning of the words that follow before checking their meanings in a good dictionary:

inter = between	post = after	pre
	re = again	fore = before

action	_____
planetary	_____
historic	_____
going	_____
humous	_____
consider	_____
colonise	_____

Can you think of three more words beginning with each of the prefixes listed in the exercise above?

Task 3. Note the meanings of the 5 prefixes given in the box below. Make new words with given prefixes. Decide on the part of speech for each of the words. Then work out the approximate meaning of the words that follow before checking their meanings in a good dictionary:

trans = across, to the other side **dis** = causes the action to be reversed **anti**

counter = against, in opposition to **mis** = in the wrong manner

continental _____
clockwise _____
balance _____
count _____
reputable _____
handle _____
understanding _____

Can you think of three more words beginning with each of the prefixes listed in the exercise above?

Task 4. In each sentence one word needs the addition of a prefix to give meaning to the sentence. Identify the words which need prefixes and add them.

1. Known as Saint Nicholas in Germany, Santa Claus was usually accompanied by Black Peter, an elf, who punished _____obedient children.
2. Unemployment and costs have risen to _____acceptable levels.
3. If he has his opinions on a subject, he is _____movable.
4. She headed back home and left her mission _____accomplished.
5. She is a rather _____trustful person to strangers.
6. It was an _____mistakable step of his: he had won.
7. It was _____rational to react in that manner.
8. It is _____legal to drive while intoxicated.
9. It was _____modest of them to say that.
10. He had made progress that was previously _____achievable.
11. It would be _____accurate to say that she has been dismissed.
12. He felt a growing _____satisfaction with himself and his position.
13. It is a _____alcoholic drink.
14. You were _____attentive at the lecture, that's why you didn't understand anything.
15. The Great Himalayan region is one of the few remaining isolated and _____accessible areas in the world today.

Task 5. In each sentence one word needs the addition of a prefix to give meaning to the sentence. Identify the words which need prefixes and add them.

1. He never phones his friends or goes out any more: he's becoming really social. _____
2. With 600 billion people, the country faces population. _____
3. Don't you think it was very responsible to leave a six-year-old alone in the house? _____
4. There are too many mistakes in this essay: I'm afraid you'll have to write it. _____
5. He added a script to his letter to say that he received her check. _____
6. I think I have done the steaks: they're very tough. _____
7. Drugs are legal in almost every country on earth. _____

Task 6. In each sentence the word in capital letters needs the addition of a prefix to give meaning to the sentence.

I have decided to write my 1 _____ - BIOGRAPHY! Now, you may think at 25 that I am too 2 _____ - MATURE to embark upon such an ambitious project but I think age is completely 3 _____ - RELEVANT. Anyway, I'm sure that my literary abilities will allow me to 4 _____ - COME that hurdle only too easy. It will be written in a form of a 5 _____ - LOGUE in which I tell the world about some of the 6 _____ - BELIEVABLY interesting events in my life so far. I also intend to clear up some very common and totally 7 _____ - LOGICAL 8 _____ - CONCEPTIONS about the 9 _____ - NATURAL and finally convince people that all those pseudo-intellectuals at universities have got it all wrong. Being my friend, I hope you will buy a copy or it would be extremely 10 _____ - LOYAL not to do so, after all.

Task 7. Complete this chart using the prefixes in the box to make the opposites of the adjectives and verbs given.

in- im- un- mis- dis-	
Adjective/Verb	Opposite
active	1 _____
secure	2 _____
capable	3 _____
experienced	4 _____
possible	5 _____
fortunate	6 _____
conscious	7 _____
healthy	8 _____
understand	9 _____
calculate	10 _____
approve	11 _____
obey	12 _____

Task 8. Form nouns from the given words with the help of the prefixes with the opposite meaning.

Example: employment - unemployment

honesty	_____
difference	_____
fortune	_____
understanding	_____
dependence	_____
importance	_____
security	_____
expensive	_____
obedience	_____
population	_____
alcoholic	_____

Task 9. Supply the right adjectival forms.

Example: I suspect he isn't *honest*. In fact, I think he's quite *dishonest*.

1. This arrangement isn't strictly *legal*. Some people would regard it as _____.
2. Sometimes she doesn't behave in a *responsible* manner. She's quite _____.
3. Such a situation is barely *imaginable*. It's quite _____.
4. Bob's not very *capable*. He's _____ of making sound decisions.
5. This fish hasn't been *cooked* enough. It's _____.
6. This scheme isn't very *practical*. In fact, it's quite _____.
7. This dates from before the *war*. It's _____.

Task 10. Form adjectives from the given ones with the help of the prefixes and point out the changes in meaning.

Example: practical – impractical

possible	_____
urban	_____
appointing	_____
conscious	_____
available	_____
informed	_____
accurate	_____
believable	_____
acceptable	_____
legal	_____
able	_____
complete	_____
married	_____
bearable	_____
successful	_____
calculation	_____
approval	_____
measurable	_____
expensive	_____
modest	_____