

Vocabulary Practice

Eight Practice Exercises

In addition to using the context to identify meanings of words in TOEFL iBT reading passages, you will also need to identify meanings of words from existing definitions. Several clues may help you to identify meanings of words from existing definitions: be verb, appositives, or, examples, adjective clauses, referents, contrasts, and other words.

Practice Exercise 1: A complement following the “be” verb may be used to define the subject.

1. Tsunamis are unlike wind-generated waves, which many of us may have observed on a local lake or at a coastal beach, in that they are characterized as shallow-water waves,

with long periods and wave lengths.

Which answer choice best describes tsunamis?

A sharp gust of wind

An earth temblor

An ocean swell

A rain shower

A severe blizzard

2. The harp is one of the oldest known musical instruments. Its beginnings go as far back as man's recorded history. The instrument was introduced to the Americas by the Spanish and European people of the 1500's.

A harp would most likely be used

At a concert

During a baseball game

At a business meeting

In a swimming pool

While flying a kite

3. A trumpet is a wind instrument consisting of a conical or cylindrical usually metal tube, a cup-shaped mouthpiece, and a flared bell. In other words, it is a valved brass instrument which has a cylindrical tube.

Which answer most accurately defines a trumpet?

A carpentry tool

A brass pipe used for plumbing

A sphere-like globe containing water

An emergency whistle

A musical device

4. Achilles Tendonitis causes inflammation and degeneration of the achilles. The achilles is the large tendon located in the back of the leg that inserts into the heel.

What is the achilles?

Calcified bone mass

Clear liquid

Body tissue

Unsanded wood

5. A time capsule is a container that is filled with objects that show important things about the way people live in a certain time and place.

For which answer is a time capsule most likely not used?

To fill with memorabilia

To record a place's history

To hold journals

To contain fruit juice

To document important events

Practice Exercise 2: An appositive, a noun or noun phrase preceding or following another noun and is usually set off by commas, might define the noun it precedes or follows.

1. Photosynthesis, the process by which plants convert light energy into stored energy, is possible because green plants contain an energy-capturing substance called chlorophyll.

Which answer best defines photosynthesis?

Light energy is stored as water.
Stored energy is derived from light energy.
The conversion of chlorophyll into a green plant.
The capturing of a substance called chlorophyll.
A green plant which produces energy.

2. According to Brown and Levinson, politeness strategies are developed in order to save the hearers' "face," the respect that an individual has for him or herself and maintaining that "self-esteem" in public or in private situations.

Face is

A body part

A confrontation

Self-worth

Strategic development

3. This reduction in thrust also reduces lift and increases drag, further slowing the plane. To change the airplane's direction, the pilot uses controls called ailerons, flaps on the wings. By raising or lowering these flaps, the pilot increases or decreases the lift on each of the wings.

For what purpose on an airplane are ailerons used?

To slow an airplane

To increase drag

To keep the plane's direction static

To increase or decrease lift

4. By driving a hollow tube deep into the miles-thick ice sheets of Antarctica and Greenland (and in glaciers elsewhere), scientists collect ice cores, long cylinders of ancient ice which provide a dazzlingly detailed record of what was happening in the world over the past several ice ages.

What is an ice core?

A piece of land.

A hollow cylinder of metal.

A digital file of earth's history.

A tube of ice.

5. Dissociation Identity Disorder, the phenomena of completely disconnecting oneself from a memory (or memories) and the emotions around the memory(ies) and creating a separate identity to hold memories and emotions, is generally believed to be caused by very severe abuse during childhood.

Which answer best describes dissociation identity disorder?

It is a fond childhood memory.

It is heart disease.

It is a mental disease.

It is a mood swing.

It is a lung disorder.

Practice Exercise 3: A word or phrase may sometimes be defined by examples.

1. Recycled materials, such as aluminum, also provide manufacturers with valuable feedstock. For example, recycled aluminum cans are used to make new cans.

What does feedstock mean?

Processed product

Raw material

Refined foods

Feed store

2. Prior to this period employers, government and national sentiment held that there were jobs appropriate for women and those which were inappropriate because women were not capable of fulfilling the tasks involved in such work. Propaganda reinforced these notions as the popular image of women had them, for instance, as housewives or living glamorous lives, but almost always dependent on men.

All of the following are similar to “notion” EXCEPT

Idea
Feeling
Thought
Belief
Novel

3. Disease, insect or stress resistant plants and superior individuals of a specific species can be selected and propagated through tissue culture. The natural variability is exploited by inducing chemical and physical agents or radiation known to cause mutations. Pathogen-free plants have, for example, been obtained, maintained and mass-propagated.

With which is a pathogen most closely associated?

Chemical
Radiation
Tissue
Individuals
Disease

4. What is interesting is that researchers have continued Pavlov’s experiments with classical conditioning using other subjects such as people. They discovered humans are conditioned to very similar methods. For example, after a sound was continually combined with eating potato chips, college students came to salivate in reaction to the sound alone.

Which answer is a synonym for the word “subject?”

Topic

Sentence

Individual

Case study

Noun phrase

5. The scientific question is whether the chimps' abilities are homologous to human language -- for example, whether the two systems show the same basic organization owing to descent from a single system in their common ancestor.

Homologous is most closely associated with which word?

Similarity

Discourse

Language

Difference

Ancestor

Practice Exercise 4: A word or phrase may sometimes be defined by a synonym following the word “or.”

1. In the Pacific Ocean, where the typical water depth is about 4000 m, a tsunami travels at about 200 m/s, or over 700 km/hr.

How fast do tsunamis travel?

4000 miles per hour

200 miles per hour

700 miles per hour

200 meters per second

2. In contrast to rocks on Earth, moon rocks contain no water-bearing minerals such as mica or clays.

All of the following are true about clay EXCEPT

That it is a mineral.

That it is not a moon rock.

That it is devoid of water.

That it is different from moon rocks.

That it is similar to mica.

3. Andrew Crook (National Center for Atmospheric Research, or NCAR) and Donna Tucker (University of Kansas) may have found the key: the strength of intense downdrafts, or high velocity winds, that emerge from the mountain storms and stir up severe weather downstream.

What is a downdraft?

A heavy downpour

Mountain snow

Raging River

A research study

Fast-moving air

4. These demographic peculiarities reveal a pattern of upward marriage or hypergamy which is quite different from endogamy and reflects an acknowledged status difference between communities.

What is hypergamy?

Marrying more than one partner

Marrying someone with higher social status

Marrying someone with lower social status

Marrying someone with equal social status

Marriage resulting in increased divorce rates

5. The word psychology comes from the words psyche, "spirit," and logos, "study." It is literally "the study of the spirit or soul." The term seems to have been used for the first time by Melanchthon in the 16th century.

What does soul refer to?

A test case

An immaterial force

A physical entity

A 16th century folktale

Another word for logos

Practice Exercise 5: Adjective clauses, using connectors such as that, when, where, which, who, whom, may sometimes define words.

1. Soon, just the pressure of the child's full bladder is associated with the buzzer which awakens the child to use the restroom. Although the full bladder occurs naturally, it is the buzzer that teaches the child to wake up.

With which answer is a buzzer most closely associated?

A small child

Wet cloth

Money

Annoying noise

Double bed

2. These slow moving rivers feed many canals that irrigate farmlands. If not for these canals, many farmlands would be a desert.

A canal is used

To plant seeds.

To transport water.

To dam rivers.

To carry sand.

To feed farmers.

3. Faulkner's principal residence during the next several months was near Paris, France, just around the corner from the Luxembourg Gardens, where he spent much of his time; his written description of the gardens would later be revised for the closing of *Sanctuary*, which was published just a few years later.

In which location would *Sanctuary* most likely be found?

Library

Movie theater

Supermarket

Automotive store

4. Fire management companies suppress fires and use prescribed burning which is a controlled fire in a confined area so that the habitats needing fire can still survive, while the general public and industry can remain safe.

Which of the following is NOT true about a prescribed burn?

It is deliberately set.

It is used as a tool to fight fire.

Its cause comes from lightning.

It is used to protect the general public.

5. Columns of volcanic ash and dust rose more than 2 miles (3 km) into the air, at times turning day into night at the town

of Pahala, nearly 20 miles (30 km) downwind. Fortunately, only one person was killed during this eruption, a photographer who ventured too close and was struck by falling rocks and hot mud.

What is true according to this reading passage?

No one was injured.

Hardly anyone was killed.

Many people were burned.

A photograph was far away from the volcanic eruption.

A professional met his fatal demise.

Practice Exercise 6: Referents, words that refer back to or forward to other words in the sentence, may help you to understand the meaning of an unknown word.

1. Our next discussion today will focus on Turkish marriage patterns. Marriage patterns in rural Turkey are noticeably influenced by endogamous preferences within both villages and kinship groups. Other important marriage rules and customs center on the requirement that prospective husbands pay a substantial bride price to their fathers-in-law.

What is endogamy?

An expensive loan

Citizens of Turkey

A marriage rule

Large family

2. In the late 1960's, researchers lacked knowledge of psittacine communication in the wild, and assumed that natural behaviors would not differ greatly from what had been observed in captivity: the ability of parrots to reproduce, with great accuracy, sounds such as those of human speech, but little (if any) ability to use these vocalizations in a

meaningful way.

What does “vocalizations” refer to?

Human Sounds
Natural Behaviors
Researchers
Human Speech
Bird Sounds

3. The plant gets its green color because chlorophyll is green. Many seaweeds and other plants that do not appear to be green also have chlorophyll and therefore can convert the sun's energy into food. In these plants the greenness is hidden by other pigments.

What is a pigment?

Seaweed
Color
Algae
Plant
Conversion

4. The raw materials that are needed for photosynthesis are the same raw materials that make up carbohydrates: carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The carbon dioxide (CO₂) breathed out by animals is the source of carbon © and oxygen (O₂). Hydrogen (H₂) is taken from water (H₂O). These raw materials enter the plant through its roots and leaves.

Which of the following is NOT an example of a raw material?

Carbon
Oxygen
Hydrogen

Leaf

5. And over the past 30 years, same-sex couples have sought societal recognition of their families. It began in the early 1970s, when lesbian and gay couples applied for marriage licenses, asked courts to allow one partner to adopt the other, and took other steps to legally cement their relationship. Most of these efforts failed.

“Effort” is closest in meaning to

Petition

Belief

Marriage

Law

License

Practice Exercise 7: Sometimes the meaning of a word can be understood because it is in contrast to another word in a sentence: but, despite, however, in contrast, in spite of, instead, or, unlike, whereas.

1. Studies show an elevated (but so far not statistically significant) risk of lymphatic and haemotopoietic cancers for most firefighters. There is, however, a statistically significant risk for firefighters with more than 30 years of service.

Which word is closest in meaning to “elevated?”

Significant
Serious
Terminal
High
Increased

2. Wolfgang began composing minuets at the age of 5 and symphonies at 9. When he was 6, he and his older sister, Maria Anna, embarked on a series of concert tours to Europe's courts and major cities. Both children played the keyboard, but Wolfgang became a violin virtuoso as well.

What does “virtuoso” mean?

Novice
Beginner
Pianist
Sibling
Expert

3. According to Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, a family is "the basic unit in society having as its nucleus two or more adults living together and cooperating in the care and rearing of their own or adopted children." Despite this all-inclusive definition, a lesbian or gay couple - with or without children- is not the image conjured up when most people create a picture of a family. Nevertheless, lesbian and gay couples (and their children) consider themselves families.

Which answer is closest in meaning to "all-inclusive?"

Divisive

Encompassing

Exclusionary

Fragmentary

Limited

4. The Indian people of Mexico used the harp in nearly all the music of the day. The region of Veracruz and Jalisco, however, stood above other areas. By the 1800's, the Jarocho ensemble of Veracruz and the Cuarteto mariachi of Tecalitlan had developed as standard musical groups. But the size and awkwardness of the harp contributed to its' gradual decline in use.

Which phrase is closest in meaning to "awkwardness?"

Small in stature

Having a sharp melody

Having extreme popularity

Difficult to handle

Measuring close to standard

5. As the wind blows, their elegant fronds dance with the flow of the breeze. Coconut trees possess the mystical ability to conjure up a tropical paradise atmosphere wherever they may be found. However, like all other kinds of vegetation, coconut trees are susceptible to insect attacks.

“Susceptible” is similar to

Exempt

Vulnerable

Partial

Penetrated

Smothered

Practice exercise 8: Though they may not give a specific definition, other words in a sentence may give a general meaning of a word.

1. Babbling begins at approximately the sixth month of age with a large range of sounds. The parent or adult typically

responds through attending behavior and imitation of the child's sounds, modifying these in accordance with the phonological rules of the adult language.

“Babbling” means

Human Speech

Making sounds

Crying

Sleeping

Whistling

2. Anchorage, about 120 kilometers northwest of the epicenter, sustained the most severe damage to property. About 30 blocks of dwellings and commercial buildings were damaged or destroyed in the downtown area. The J.C. Penny Company building was damaged beyond repair; the Four Seasons apartment building, a new six-story structure, collapsed; and many other multistory buildings were damaged heavily.

Which answer is closest in meaning to “structure?”

Epicenter

Earthquake

Word order

Building

Air flow

3. Chet's piano player, Dick Twardzik, 24, died in a Paris hotel of an overdose. The narcotics problem was rearing his ugly head and Baker himself soon became hopelessly strung out. He was arrested in April 1959 for having heroin in his possession.

Strung out means

To play a piano
To drink heavily
To be high on drugs
To drive a long distance
To serve time in prison

4. The platypus has a thick covering of waterproof hair all over its body except for the feet and bill. The outer hair is a dark brown with yellowish hair on its underside. There are about 800 hairs per square millimeter. This is denser than the fur of the river otter or polar bear. The platypus has two layers of hair. The top or longer layer is a shiny guard fur with a woolly short fur undercoat. The thermal qualities of the fur allow the platypus to withstand cold temperatures.

Which environment would be least suitable for a platypus?

River
Lake
Pond
Snow
Desert

5. Picture the most violent of all tornadoes: A violent whirling column of air with speeds of 100 to 300 miles per hour, a funnel which extends downward from a cumulonimbus cloud, almost always seen as rapidly rotating, a slender, a funnel shaped cloud which usually destroys everything in its path.

“Whirling” means

Horizontal
Vertical

Circular
Flattened
Unmoving

How Do I Identify the Meaning of a Word from its Parts?

Chunking – breaking words into meaningful parts

BASE WORD – A WORD TO WHICH AFFIXES MAY BE ADDED TO CREATE A RELATED WORD

Root word – the basic part of a word that usually contains the main component of meaning and cannot be further analyzed without the loss of identity

AFFIX – ONE OR MORE SOUND OR LETTERS ATTACHED TO THE BEGINNING OR END OF A WORD OR BASE: PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

How Words Work

MANY WORDS ARE MADE UP OF A ROOT (OR BASE WORD) AND A PREFIX. SOME WORDS ALSO HAVE A SUFFIX. FOR EXAMPLE, THE ROOT WORD *PORT* MEANS *TO CARRY* OR *TO BEAR*. ATTACH THE PREFIX *EX*, MEANING *OUT* OR *OUT OF*, AND YOU HAVE THE WORD *EXPORT*, *TO CARRY OUT*. ATTACH THE PREFIX *IM*, MEANING *IN* OR *INTO* AND YOU HAVE *IMPORT*, *TO CARRY IN*. ATTACH THE PREFIX *TRANS*, MEANING *ACROSS*, AND YOU HAVE *TRANSPORT*, MEANING *TO CARRY ACROSS*. NOW LET'S ATTACH THE SUFFIX *ABLE*, MEANING *ABLE TO BE*, AND YOU HAVE *IMPORTABLE*, *EXPORTABLE*, AND *TRANSPORTABLE*.

The very words *prefix* and *suffix* are good examples, too. *Pre* means *before* and *fix* means *to fasten or attach*, so a quite literally, a prefix is something attached to something else. *Suf* is a variant of *sub*, *below or under*, so a suffix is something fastened underneath something else (in this case, behind the root).

By learning the common roots and prefixes (and a few suffixes) you will be able to discern the meaning of many new

words almost immediately. (But do look them up for confirmation.)

General Roots and Prefixes

Root or Prefix	Meaning	Examples
ab	away from	absent, abduction, aberrant, abstemious, abnormal, abstract, absorb
acro	high, tip, top	acrobat, acrophobia, acronym, acromegaly
ad	to, toward	admit, addition, advertisement, adherent, admonish, address, adhesive, adept, adjust
alt	high	altitude, altimeter, alto, contralto, altocumulus
ambul	to walk	ambulatory, amble, ambulance, somnambulist, perambulate, preamble
ante	before	anteroom, antebellum, antedate antecedent, antediluvian
anti, ant	against, opposite	antisocial, antiseptic, antithesis, antibody, antichrist, antinomies, antifreeze, antipathy, antigen, antibiotic, antidote, antifungal, antidepressant
audi	to hear	audience, auditory, audible, auditorium, audiovisual, audition, audiobook
auto	self	automobile, automatic, autograph, autonomous, autoimmune, autopilot, autobiography
be	thoroughly	bedecked, besmirch, besprinkled, begrudge, begrime, belie, bemoan
bell	war	belligerent, antebellum, bellicose, rebel
bene	good, well	benefactor, beneficial, benevolent, benediction, beneficiary, benefit
bi	two	bicycle, bifocals, biceps, billion, binary, bivalve, bimonthly, bigamy, bimetal, biathlete, bicarbonate
cede, ceed, cess	to go, to yield	succeed, proceed, precede, recede, secession, exceed, succession, excess
chron	time	chronology, chronic, chronicle, chronometer, anachronism
cide, cis	to kill, to cut	fratricide, suicide, incision, excision,

		circumcision, precise, concise, precision
circum	around	circumnavigate, circumflex, circumstance, circumcision, circumference, circumorbital, circumlocution, circumvent, circumscribe, circulatory
clud, clus claus	to close	include, exclude, clause, claustrophobia, enclose, exclusive, reclusive, conclude, preclude
con, com	with, together	convene, compress, contemporary, converge, compact, confluence, concatenate, conjoin, combine, convert, compatible, consequence
contra, counter	against, opposite	contradict, counteract, contravene, contrary, counterspy, contrapuntal, contraband
cred	to believe	credo, credible, credence, credit, credential, credulity, incredulous, creed, incredible
commun	to share	commune, community, communism, communicable, communication, commonality, incommunicado
cycl	circle, wheel	bicycle, cyclical, cycle, encyclical, motorcycle, tricycle, cyclone
de	from, down, away	detach, deploy, derange, deodorize, devoid, deflate, degenerate, deice, descend, derail, depress, depart, decompose, destruction
dei, div	God, god	divinity, divine, deity, divination, deify
demo	people	democracy, demagogue, epidemic, demographic
dia	through, across, between	diameter, diagonal, dialogue, dialect, dialectic, diagnosis, diachronic, diagram, diaphragm
dict	speak	predict, verdict, malediction, dictionary, dictate, dictum, diction, indict, contradict
dis, dys, dif	away, not, negative	dismiss, differ, disallow, disperse, dissuade, disconnect, dysfunction, disproportion, disrespect, distemper, distaste, disarray, dyslexia
duc, duct	to lead, pull	produce, abduct, product, transducer, viaduct, aqueduct, induct, deduct, reduce, induce

dyn, dyna	power	dynamic, dynamometer, heterodyne, dynamite, dynamo, dynasty
ecto	outside, external	ectomorph, ectoderm, ectoplasm, ectopic, ectothermal
endo	inside, within	endotoxin, endoscope, endogenous
equi	equal	equidistant, equilateral, equilibrium, equinox, equitable, equation, equator
e, ex	out, away, from	emit, expulsion, exhale, exit, express, exclusive, enervate, exceed, explosion
exter, extra	outside of	external, extrinsic, exterior, extraordinary, extrabiblical, extracurricular, extrapolate, extraneous, exterminator, extract, extradite, extraterrestrial, extrasensory, extravagant, extreme
flu, flux	flow	effluence, influence, effluvium, fluctuate, confluence, reflux, influx
flect, flex	to bend	flexible, reflection, deflect, circumflex, inflection, reflex
graph, gram	to write	polygraph, grammar, biography, graphite, telegram, autograph, lithograph, historiography, graphic, electrocardiogram, monogram
hetero	other	heterodox, heterogeneous, heterosexual, heterodyne
homo	same	homogenized, homosexual, homonym, homophone
hyper	over, above	hyperactive, hypertensive, hyperbolic, hypersensitive, hyperventilate, hyperkinetic, hyperlink, hypertext, hypersonic, hypertrophy
hypo	below, less than	hypotension, hypodermic, hypoglycemia, hypoallergenic, hypothermia, hypothesis
in, im	not	inviolable, innocuous, intractable, innocent, impregnable, impossible
infra	beneath	infrared, infrastructure, infrasonic
inter, intro	between	international, intercept, intermission, interoffice, internal, intermittent, introvert, introduce
intra	within, into	intranet, intracranial, intravenous, intramural, intramuscular, intraocular
jac, ject	to throw	reject, eject, project, trajectory, interject,

		dejected, inject, ejaculate
mal	bad, badly	malformation, maladjusted, dismal, malady, malcontent, malfeasance, maleficent, malevolent, malice, malaria, malfunction, malignant
mega	great, million	megaphone, megalomaniac, megabyte, megalopolis
meso	middle	mesomorph, mesoamerica, mesosphere
meta	beyond, change	metaphor, metamorphosis, metabolism, metahistorical, metainformation, metacognitive
meter	measure	perimeter, micrometer, ammeter, multimeter, altimeter, geometry, kilometer
micro	small	microscope, microprocessor, microfiche, micrometer, micrograph
mis	bad, badly	misinform, misinterpret, mispronounce, misnomer, mistake, misogynist
mit, miss	to send	transmit, permit, missile, missionary, remit, admit, missive, mission
morph	shape	polymorphic, morpheme, amorphous, metamorphosis, morphology, morphing
multi	many	multitude, multipartite, multiply, multipurpose, multicolored, multimedia, multinational
neo	new	neologism, neonate, neoclassic, neophyte
non	not	nonferrous, nonabrasive, nondescript, nonfat, nonfiction, nonprofit, nonsense, nonentity
omni	all	omnipotent, omnivorous, omniscient, omnibus, omnirange, omnipresent
para	beside	paraprofessional, paramedic, paraphrase, parachute, paralegal, parallel, comparison
per	through, intensive	permit, perspire, perforate, persuade, perceive, perfect, permit, perform
peri	around	periscope, perimeter, perigee, periodontal
phon	sound	telephone, phonics, phonograph, phonetic, homophone, microphone
phot	light	photograph, photosynthesis, photon
poly	many	polytheist, polygon, polygamy, polymorphous

port	to carry	porter, portable, report, transportation, deport, import, export
re	back, again	report, realign, retract, revise, regain, reflect, rename, restate, recombine, recalculate, redo
retro	backwards	retrorocket, retrospect, retrogression, retroactive
sanct	holy	sanctify, sanctuary, sanction, sanctimonious, sacrosanct
scrib, script	to write	inscription, prescribe, proscribe, manuscript, conscript, scribble, scribe
sect, sec	cut	intersect, transect, dissect, secant, section
semi	half	semifinal, semiconscious, semiannual, semimonthly, semicircle
spect	to look	inspect, spectator, circumspect, retrospect, prospect, spectacle
sub	under, below	submerge, submarine, substandard, subnormal, subvert, subdivision, submersible, submit
super, supra	above	superior, suprarenal, superscript, supernatural, supercede, superficial, superhero, superimpose
syn	together	synthesis, synchronous, syndicate, synergy, snyopsis, syncretism
tele	distance, from afar	television, telephone, telegraph, telemetry, telepathy
theo, the	God	theology, theist, polytheist, pantheism, atheist
therm, thermo	heat	thermal, thermometer, thermocouple, thermodynamic, thermoelectric
tract	to drag, draw	attract, tractor, traction, extract, retract, protract, detract, subtract, contract, intractable
trans	across	transoceanic, transmit, transport, transducer
un	not	uncooked, unharmed, unintended, unhappy
veh, vect	to carry	vector, vehicle, convection, vehement
vert, vers	to turn	convert, revert, advertise, versatile, vertigo, invert, reversion, extravert,

		introvert
vita	life	vital, vitality, vitamins, revitalize

Number Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
mono, uni	one	monopoly, monotype, monologue, mononucleosis, monorail, monotheist, unilateral, universal, unity, unanimous, uniform
bi, di	two	divide, diverge, diglycerides, bifurcate, biweekly, bivalve, biannual, billion
tri	three	triangle, trinity, trilateral, triumvirate, tribune, trilogy, tricycle, trillion
quat, quad	four	quadrangle, quadruplets, quaternary, quarter, quadrillion
quint, penta	five	quintet, quintuplets, pentagon, pentane, pentameter, quintillion
hex, ses, sex	six	hexagon, hexameter, sestet, sextuplets, sextillion
sept	seven	septet, septennial, septillion
oct	eight	octopus, octagon, octogenarian, octave, octillion
non	nine	nonagon, nonagenarian, nonillion
dec	ten	decimal, decade, decalogue, decimate, decillion
cent	hundred	centennial, century, centipede, centillion
mill, kilo	thousand (10 ³)	millennium, kilobyte, kiloton
mega	million (10 ⁶)	megabyte, megaton, megaflop
giga	billion (10 ⁹)	gigabyte, gigaflop
tera	trillion (10 ¹²)	terabyte, teraflop
peta	quadrillion (10 ¹⁵)	petabyte
exa	quintillion	exabyte

	on (10 ¹⁸)	
zetta	sextillion (10 ²¹)	zettabyte
yotta	septillion (10 ²⁴)	yottabyte
milli	thousandth (10 ⁻³)	millisecond, milligram, millivolt
micro	millionth (10 ⁻⁶)	microgram, microvolt
nano	billionth (10 ⁻⁹)	nanosecond, nanobucks
pico	trillionth (10 ⁻¹²)	picofarad, picocurie
femto	quadrillionth (10 ⁻¹⁵)	femtosecond
atto	quintillionth (10 ⁻¹⁸)	attosecond, attometer
zepto	sextillionth (10 ⁻²¹)	zeptosecond
yocto	septillionth (10 ⁻²⁴)	yoctosecond

Some Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
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able, ible	able to be, capable of being	pourable, drinkable, readable, washable, curable, visible, flexible, collectible
ance, ancy	state of, process of	performance, reliance, defiance, radiance, acceptance, ascendancy, discrepancy, infancy
dom	condition, office, state	kingdom, freedom, wisdom, sheikdom, fiefdom, sheikdom
ee	one who receives	payee, mortgagee, employee, appointee, abductee, examinee, referee, refugee
er, or	one who does [the verb]	driver, hiker, reader, manager, polisher, speaker, counselor, author, creator, director, sculptor
ful	filled with	frightful, delightful, wonderful, cupful, wakeful, bashful, bountiful, beautiful, cheerful, colorful, dreadful, fateful
ify	to make into	purify, deify, simplify, clarify, petrify
ification	process of making into	purification, deification, simplification, clarification, petrification
ish	the nature of, resembling	Cornish, Irish, bookish, freakish, foolish, boorish, selfish, sluggish, priggish
ism	doctrine, system, characteristic quality	capitalism, heroism, optimism, skepticism, realism, patriotism, communism, idealism, conservatism
ist	one who performs; an adherent of an ism	tympanist, cellist, idealist, communist, realist, moralist, pharmacist, pragmatist
ize	to make into	rationalize, normalize, realize, capitalize
ization	the process of making into	rationalization, normalization, realization, capitalization
less	without	loveless, fearless, worthless, nameless, baseless, bottomless, effortless, friendless, noiseless, harmless

The End :)