

Using the in, im, il and ir prefixes correctly

Use the correct prefixes to the root words (underlined) to complete the second sentences.

The words in the second sentences mean the opposite of the root words in the first sentences.

Charlie is an <u>active</u> boy, he plays hockey almost every day.	
Ben is an	boy, he hardly does any sport.
It is <u>probable</u> that it will rain.	
It is	that we will have a tornado.
Some changes to material are <u>reversible.</u>	
Some changes to material are	
If I am going to read your story, your writing has to be <u>legible</u> .	
I cannot read your story because your writing is	
If something is mortal, one day it will die.	
If something	g is, it will never die.
Louise is <u>capable</u> of fixing the chair herself.	
Morgan is	of fixing the chair herself.