

*Latin prefix ex-*

“out, from”

TABLE 1

<i>EXAMPLE</i>	<i>MEANING</i>	<i>PHRASE</i>
exit	“a door leading out”	<b>exit</b> through the rear door
expel	“push or force out”	<b>expel</b> a breath; <b>expel</b> a student
export	“ship out”	<b>export</b> wood to Japan
exclaim	“shout out”	<b>exclaim</b> in a loud voice
extend	“reach out”	<b>extend</b> your arm to swing the bat
excavate	“dig out; hollow out”	<b>excavate</b> fossils from a cave
exotic	“out of the ordinary; foreign”	an <b>exotic</b> plant; <b>exotic</b> music

TABLE 2

<i>SENTENCE USING -EX EXAMPLES</i>
Black <b>exhaust</b> was expelled from the tailpipe of the car.
Just as a fire can be <b>extinguished</b> , so can dreams fade and hopes die.
The <b>extinct</b> triceratops, a well-known dinosaur, had three horns.
Oak and maple trees <b>exfoliate</b> in the winter; they lose all their leaves.
The dentist must <b>extract</b> that rotten tooth. Put orange <b>extract</b> in the cake batter.
<b>Except</b> for one, every student is present.
The children were <b>exposed</b> to germs.
Banished from his native land, the <b>expatriate</b> lived in France.
An insect has an <b>exoskeleton</b> ; the skeleton is on the outside of its body.

TABLE 3

Assimilations: **ex-** becomes **ef-**

<b>ex- + fort</b> (meaning “strong”)	She made a strong <b>effort</b> to fix it.
<b>ex- + fuse</b> (meaning “pour out”)	She was embarrassed by his <b>effusive</b> thanks.
<b>ex- + fervesce</b> (meaning “to boil”)	Champagne, also called “bubbly,” is an <b>effervescent</b> drink.

Assimilations: **ex-** becomes **e-**

erase	evict	eradicate	evoke
emit	evacuate	evaporate	emerge

TABLE 4

**in-** and **ex-**: “In” and “Out” Opposites

<i>“IN” EXAMPLE</i>	<i>“OUT” EXAMPLE</i>	<i>“IN” RELATED FORM</i>	<i>“OUT” RELATED FORM</i>
inhale	exhale	inhalation	exhalation
implode	explode	implosion	explosion
inhibit	exhibit	inhibition	exhibition
introvert	extrovert	introverted	extroverted
intrude	extrude	intrusion	extrusion
include	exclude	inclusion	exclusion