Warm-Up | Expanding Vocabulary: Word Parts and Reference Resources

? Lesson Question

◎ Lesson Goals

Use common [ ] and affixes to determine word meaning and aid in spelling.

Recognize word roots and [ ].

Infer [ ] and spelling by analyzing word parts and context.

Use a [ ] and thesaurus to choose the correct word.

W 2 K Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

affix	a [ ] added to the beginning or end of a word to change the word's meaning
context	the parts of a sentence surrounding a word or phrase that can provide [ ] to the meaning of that word or phrase
homonym	a word that is spelled and [ ] the same as another word, but has a different meaning
homophone	a word that [ ] the same as another word but has a different meaning and spelling

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Words to Know

prefix	an affix added to the [____] of the word
suffix	an affix added to the [__] of the word
usage	the [____] way of using a word in speech or writing
word root	the [____] part of a word

Understanding Word Roots and Parts

Like plants, words start from [____].

- The word root *gen* means [____].

- [____] that grow out of this word root include *generation*, *genesis*, and *regenerate*.

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How can analyzing word parts and context expand your vocabulary?

Just like a plant grows from roots, [   ] also grow from roots.

In this section, you will look at how [   ] can be put [   ]

to create new words. You'll also look at how these parts create [   ].

2

Word Roots

A word root is the most basic [   ] of a word. The meaning of a word is

related to the [   ] of its root or roots.

| Form	Bio
• Comes from [ ]	• Comes from [ ]
• Means *shape*	• Means *life*
• Example: <u>form</u>at, con<u>form</u>, <u>form</u>ula	• Example: <u>bio</u>graphy, anti<u>bio</u>tic, <u>bio</u>logy

Affixes

An ⬚ is a group of letters that are added to the beginning or end of a word

and ⬚ the word's meaning. Two types of affixes are ⬚

and suffixes.

Complete the graphic organizer.

Prefixes	
• Added to the ⬚ of a word • Example: *dis-* means "the opposite of" • <u>Dis</u>approval	• Added to the ⬚ of a word • Example: *-less* means "without" • End<u>less</u>

Combining Word Parts

⬚ : *in-* not	Root: *toler* bear, carry	⬚ : *-able* able to be
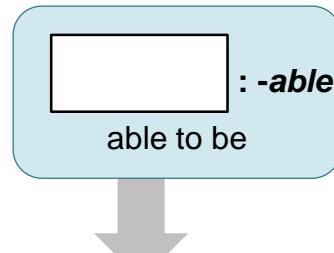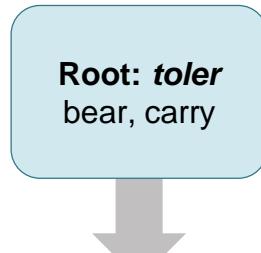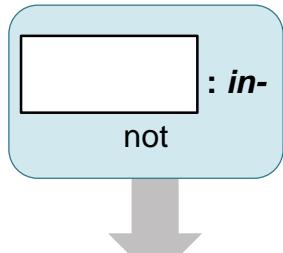
Intolerable
"not able to be endured; excessive"

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How can analyzing word parts and context expand your vocabulary?

A word is only one [ ] of a sentence.

How a word is used within a sentence can help us [ ] more about

the word.

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Homophones

Homophones are words that [ ] the same but have different

[ ] and [ ], such as *effect* and *affect*.

- Spell-check programs will not catch an improperly used

  [ ], because the word is not spelled incorrectly.

- To use homophones correctly, [ ] the meanings and

  spellings of common homophones.

Distinguishing between Homophones

Understanding meaning, [ ], and context can help a writer determine

the correct [ ] to use.

- Amahl <u>passed</u> the ball to his teammate, setting up the winning basket.

- Amahl wrote about events from his <u>past</u> in his autobiography.

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Examples of Homophones

Here are more examples of homophones and their [____].

- Learning to play the piano takes [____].
- The <u>patients</u> in the hospital all received excellent care.

- The band members ran <u>through</u> the crowd of cheering fans.
- The mayor [____] the opening pitch at the baseball game.

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Homonyms

Homonyms are words that have the [____] and pronunciation but [____].

- The river's <u>current</u> moved at a dangerous speed.
- My friends keep up with all the <u>current</u> trends in music.

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How can analyzing word parts and context expand your vocabulary?

When you buy a house plant at a store, it usually comes with [____] about how much water and light it needs.

When using words, we can [____] help from certain sources.

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Parts of a Dictionary Entry

Parts of a typical [   ] entry include:

- syllables.
- [   ] .
- etymology.
- part or [   ] .
- definitions.

Parts of a Dictionary Entry

principle
prin • ci • ple ['prin(t)-s-pəl]

[[   ] , from
Middle French *principe,* from Latin
principium, "beginning"]

1. *n.* a fundamental law
2. *n.* a primary source; origin

[   ]

prin • ci • pal ['prin(t)-s-pəl]

[Middle English, from Anglo French,
from Latin *principalis*]

1. *n.* a person in a leading position

2. [   ] most important

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Parts of a Thesaurus Entry

Parts of a typical [   ] entry include:

- part of speech.

- definition.

- [   ].

- antonyms.

Summary | Expanding Vocabulary: Word Parts and Reference Resources

?

Lesson Question How can analyzing words and context expand your vocabulary?

✓

Answer

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Review: Key Concepts

Analyzing word roots, affixes, and context can help you determine correct meaning and spelling and distinguish between commonly confused words.

- Identify word roots, prefixes, and suffixes, using them to ⬚ words correctly and determine the meanings of unfamiliar words.

- Memorize the meanings and spellings of common ⬚.

- Use ⬚ to determine which word should be used when dealing with ⬚.

- Use ⬚ such as a dictionary and a thesaurus to determine the correct usage and spelling of a word, or to replace a word with a more appropriate one.

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.