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# Lesson 1

USE ROOT WORDS, PREFIXES, AND SUFFIXES L.RF.3.3.A, L.RF.3.3.B, L.VL.3.2.B, L.VL.3.2.C

## INTRODUCTION

### Real-World Connection

#### HISTORY CONNECTION

Darnell likes to read about history. Sometimes the words are hard to understand. He read from his book, “Some of the Founders disagreed with James Madison. He rewrote his version of the Bill of Rights.” How can Darnell work out the meaning of *disagreed* and *rewrote*? We will practice the skills in the **Guided Instruction** and **Independent Practice**. Then, at the end of the lesson, we will come back to Darnell and his history book.

### What I Am Going to Learn

- How some words are made up of smaller words
- How prefixes and suffixes change word meanings and parts of speech
- How to identify root words, prefixes, and suffixes to figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words

### What I May Already Know

- I know words that have a suffix or a prefix.
- I know some common Latin suffixes.
- I know how to work out the meaning of some words that have prefixes or suffixes.

#### WORDS TO KNOW

affix

prefix

root word

suffix

part of speech



## Vocabulary in Action

You will see words in this lesson that are used in many ways.

- An **affix** is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to modify, or change, its meaning. The word “affix” itself means to “attach” to something.
- A **prefix** is a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word to create a new word. Adding a prefix to the beginning of a word also changes its meaning. *Pre-* means “something that happens before.” Take the word *test* and add *pre-* to it. You have the word *pretest*. *Pretest* means a test you take to practice for the main test.

PREFIX	MEANING
<i>a-, un-, dis-</i>	not, without
<i>pre-</i>	before
<i>en-</i>	put in or on, make

### TIPS AND HINTS

To find a root word look for a word you know that has letters added to it. What is the root word in *retell*?

- A **root word** is a word that can have a prefix or suffix at the beginning or end. If you add *dis-* to *trust*, you get the word *distrust*. *Distrust* means “not trust.”
- A **suffix** consists of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning. If you add *-ly* to *friend*, you get the word *friendly*. *Friendly* means a person who is nice to others.

SUFFIX	MEANING
<i>-ish, -ly, -y</i>	being or acting like
<i>-less</i>	without
<i>-ed</i>	something that happened in the past
<i>-s, -es</i>	more than one
<i>-ful</i>	full of

- Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are called **parts of speech**. They tell what a word does in the sentence. The suffix *-ly* usually turns a word into an adverb. Adverbs usually describe verbs. Some examples are *bravely*, *carefully*, and *finally*.

# GUIDED INSTRUCTION

Darnell reads a lot of history books. History is his favorite subject. Darnell often finds words that are unfamiliar to him. When that happens, he identifies the root words to help understand the meanings. Read this text about Spanish history. See if you can find any of the common prefixes and suffixes. As you read, circle the words with prefixes or suffixes.

## Spanish History

Spain is a country in Europe next to France. Hundreds of years ago Spain was part of the Roman Empire.

In those days people in Spain commonly spoke the language of the Romans, called Latin. Latin was spoken almost everywhere in the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire lasted an unusually long time. After it ended, people continued to speak Latin.

Over time Latin changed and people stopped speaking it. Many wonderful languages today come from Latin and still have similar words. Spanish is one of these languages. In the English language we use many Latin words, too. Many Latin words became prefixes and suffixes in English.

Complete the chart by listing the words you found in the passage that have prefixes or suffixes. First, write the word. Then, write the prefix or suffix. Then, write the root word. Finally, write what the word means.

WORD	PREFIX OR SUFFIX	ROOT WORD	WHAT DOES IT MEAN?
languages	-s	language	more than one language
commonly			

### TIPS AND HINTS

Underline the prefixes and suffixes in each word that has them. Which suffix shows “more than one”?

### THINK ABOUT IT

Find the meaning of a root word first. Then, add the meaning of the prefix or suffix. For example, *happy* means that you are in a good mood. The prefix *un-* means “not.” So when you are unhappy, you are not in a good mood.

**TURN AND TALK**

Work with a partner to make a list of 8 common prefixes and suffixes, and write their meanings. Then, write a paragraph using those prefixes and suffixes on your list.

**How Am I Doing?**

What questions do you have?

Find a word in the passage that has a prefix meaning "before."  
What does the word mean? Write a new sentence with the word.

Color in the traffic signal that shows how you are doing with the skill.



Find a word in the passage with a suffix that means past tense.  
Then, write a new sentence with that word.



# INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Read the article. Then, answer the questions that follow.

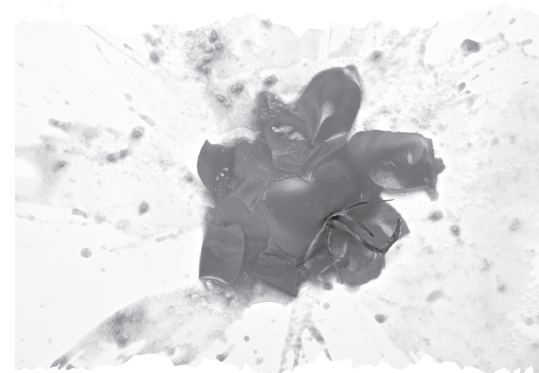
## Spain's Great Tomato Toss

Genre: History

- 1 Throwing food usually gets you into trouble, but not in Buñol, Spain. On the last Wednesday of August, you will actually be encouraged to throw food—tomatoes, to be exact. The event is called *La Tomatina*, and it is all about smashing and throwing tomatoes.
- 2 This unusual tradition started more than 70 years ago. A group of boys in Buñol became disappointed when there was a town parade and they were not allowed to be in it. At the parade, the boys were standing next to a vegetable stand. They grabbed some tomatoes and threw them at the people in the parade. Of course, the boys got in trouble, but that did not stop them. The next year, they came back. This time, they brought their own tomatoes. Other people in the crowd joined them with tossing the tomatoes. Soon, everyone was doing it. The town of Buñol had invented a new festival!
- 3 Today, thousands of people enjoy *La Tomatina*. They come from all over the world to be part of it. They line the street, waiting for the food fight to begin. People who have businesses in Buñol make sure to cover the fronts of their stores and buildings. Tomatoes can be messy!
- 4 The battle does not start until someone climbs a slippery pole and grabs a ham that has been placed there. That is the signal to begin the food fight! Next, bags of tomatoes are handed out to the crowd. Before a tomato can be tossed, it has to be squashed first. That way it cannot hurt anyone when it is thrown.
- 5 It might seem silly for a town to have a food fight. However, the festival is serious business. It brings thousands of visitors to the small town each year. They stay in hotels, eat in restaurants, and buy gifts. All of this extra money is good for the people of Buñol.

### TIPS AND HINTS

As you read the article, underline the words that have a prefix or suffix.



- 6 For one hour each year, the people toss tomatoes and have a delightful time together. Then a siren sounds and the festival is over. There is always a big mess to clean up, but it only takes a day or so for all of the smashed tomatoes to disappear. Then the preplanning begins for next year's La Tomatina!

1. Which two words from the text have the same prefix?

- (A) "disappointed" and "disappear"
- (B) "festival" and "pole"
- (C) "signal" and "sound"
- (D) "smashed" and "slippery"

2. Which two words from the text have the same suffix?

- (A) "thousands" and "them"
- (B) "tomatina" and "tossed"
- (C) "actually" and "usually"
- (D) "everyone" and "encouraged"

3. Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

On the last Wednesday of August, you will actually be encouraged to throw food—tomatoes, to be exact.

Explain what the root word of **encouraged** means. How does the prefix or suffix change its meaning?

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### TIPS AND HINTS

Try underlining the prefix or suffix in each word.

4. Which two words from the text have the same root word?

- (A) “together” and “festival”
- (B) “preplanning” and “parade”
- (C) “restaurants” and “August”
- (D) “unusual” and “usually”

5. Which word has a suffix that means “full of”?

- (A) preplanning
- (B) Buñol
- (C) beautiful
- (D) usually

★ 6. Find a word in paragraph 6 that means “full of pleasure.” Then, explain why the word has this meaning.

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7. Read these three sentences from “La Tomatina.” Look for words that match the meanings in the boxes. When you find the word that goes with the meaning, write it in the space next to the meaning.

This unusual tradition started more than 70 years ago.

The city of Buñol had invented a new festival!

There is always a big mess to clean up, but it only takes a day or so for all of the smashed tomatoes to disappear.

DESCRIBES SOMETHING THAT DOES NOT NORMALLY HAPPEN	
TO MAKE SOMETHING NOT BE SEEN ANYMORE	
AN EVENT THAT IS LIKE A PARTY OR CELEBRATION	

8. Which prefix or suffix means “not” or “without”?

- (A) *-al*
- (B) *dis-*
- (C) *pre-*
- (D) *-ly*

### ► TIPS AND HINTS

Remember to choose more than one word (two words) to answer this question.

9. Which two words have a prefix that means “not”?

- (A) unusual
- (B) preplanning
- (C) disappear
- (D) usually
- (E) delightful
- (F) tossed

# EXIT TICKET

L.RF.3.3.A, L.RF.3.3.B, L.VL.3.2.B, L.VL.3.2.C

Now you understand how to identify prefixes, suffixes, and root words. Let's revisit the Real-World Connection.

Imagine you are reading the same history book as Darnell. Look at these two sentences.

“Some of the Founders disagreed with James Madison. He rewrote his version of the Bill of Rights.”

Underline the words that have a prefix or suffix that were talked about during the lesson. Circle the prefix or suffix of each word you found. What are the root words? Write what you think the words mean, and how you figured out their meaning.

