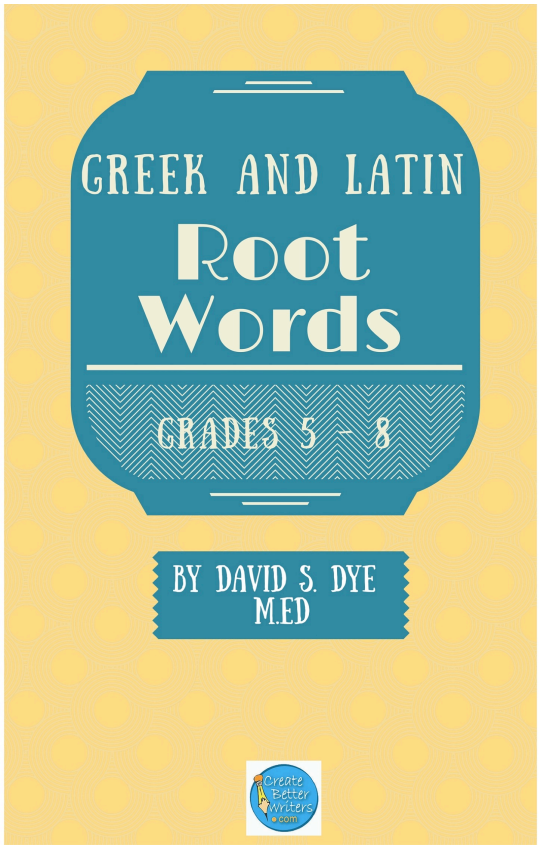
GREEK AND LATIN Root Words

GRADES 5 – 8

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M.ED





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Thank you for purchasing this eBook. These worksheets come from *The Complete Writing Program*, *Standards Based Grammar* and *Common Core Based Language: Grade 6* and are organized in a way to maximize learning. Please note that because these worksheets come from three different sources, some root words are repeated from one unit to another.



Objective: The purpose of this book is to help students improve their vocabulary by learning more than fifty Greek and Latin prefixes, suffixes, and root words.

Students will accomplish this objective by directly learning more than fifty root words, prefixes, and suffixes. With this knowledge, students will learn to identify these root words and use context clues to identify the meaning of thousands of words that contain these roots. Students will be given a mix of direct instruction *learning* root words and practical application *using* the root words. This two-part approach will give the students the best opportunity to make learning and using root words a regular part of their lives.

Introduction:



Every year I tell my students a story about an experience I had while in college regarding learning the word "somnambulism." A newspaper headline read "Dodgers Suffer from Somnambulism!" Not knowing what the word meant, I began to break the word into parts. I wrote the parts of the word on the board: "Somn" is found in "insomnia." "In" means "not." Since insomnia means "unable to sleep," somn must mean "sleep." Next, there is "amble" which I know means "to walk." Finally, there is "ism" which can refer to "a condition of." Put them together, and what do you get? Somn – Sleep / Amble – Walk. Oh, the Dodgers must have been sleepwalking through their game.

I was so proud of myself for figuring out the definition on my own. The process that I had just used is the process that my students are about to practice. By learning just a few dozen Greek and Latin affixes, students will be able to decipher thousands of words that they would normally need to look up in the dictionary. This can only help lead to a much broader vocabulary for students using this book.

Common Core State Standards

Common Core's College and Career Readiness Anchor Standard #4 states:

> *Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.*

The fourth standard of each grade level in the CCSS typically requires students to "use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word." This is the focus of every activity on every worksheet in this book. The Greek and Latin words in this book

were pulled from examples listed on the CCSS website for grades 4, 5, 6, and 7 as well as many of the most common roots used.

How to Teach These Worksheets

Some of the units in this book are meant to be taught as a whole. The students will work through the unit from beginning to end and take a test when they finish. However, other sections are left for the teacher to decide how much time she wishes to spend on the task. For example, in the first section, students will be breaking words into sections and analyzing how the prefixes and suffixes fit together. There are about sixty words, which would take hours for the students to complete. Obviously, the students are not going to do this all at once. The teacher can choose to give five words a day in class and five for homework and complete the activities over the course of a week or two. In other units, teachers may decide to add two or three root words to the students' spelling list and have the students complete the tasks along with their spelling work.

Unit 1 – Greek and Latin Prefixes and Suffixes

The purpose of this section is to show students the difference between prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes usually change the meaning of words while suffixes usually change the word's part of speech. Take the word "happy". Adding the prefix "un-" changes the meaning of the word to "not happy". Adding the suffix "ness", making "happiness", keeps the meaning, but changes the word from an adjective to a noun. Knowing this difference is an important step in developing an instinct for using root words on a regular basis.



Greek and Latin
Prefixes and Suffixes
6.L.4

Prefixes change the meaning of a word.
Example:
Add "un" to happy. Now you have changed the entire meaning of "happy" to the opposite meaning of "unhappy".

Suffixes change the part of speech of a word.
Example:
If you add the suffix "ist" to the verb "type", you now have the noun "typist," or a person who types.

Greek Prefixes	Latin Prefixes
a- , an- = without, not	a- = on
anti-, ant- = opposite or opposing	co- = together
auto- = self, same	con- = with, jointly
neo- = new	ir- = not
para- = beside	sub = under, below

Greek Suffixes	Latin Suffixes
-ism – (noun) the act, theory, or state of ____	-al = (adjective) related to
-ist – (noun) person who _____	-ling = (noun) younger
-ize – (verb) the act of _____	-icle = (noun) small
-oid – (noun) like a _____, shape of a _____	-ory = (noun) relating to
-ive – (noun) quality of	-fy = (verb) to make

I. Directions: Above is a list of Greek and Latin prefixes and suffixes. Break apart the words on the following page by doing the following:

1. Write the prefix or suffix, and tell whether it is Greek or Latin.
2. What is the meaning of the prefix?
3. What does the base word mean?
4. What is the definition of the word?
5. Write the word in a sentence. Use the sample from the dictionary if needed.

Example:
Atypical
Prefix / Suffix – a, Greek – without, not
Base – typical – common
Definition - Not common
Sentence: That outburst was atypical of Andrew's behavior.

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Within this section, students will be given dozens of prefixes and suffixes to learn. They will break words into parts and analyze how the pieces come together. They will practice making educated guesses of definitions to high level vocabulary words and use a dictionary (Internet or hard cover) to confirm the accuracy of their answers. Next, they will practice seeing these high level words in context, and finally, use these words themselves in their writing.

Unit 2 – Greek and Latin Root Words

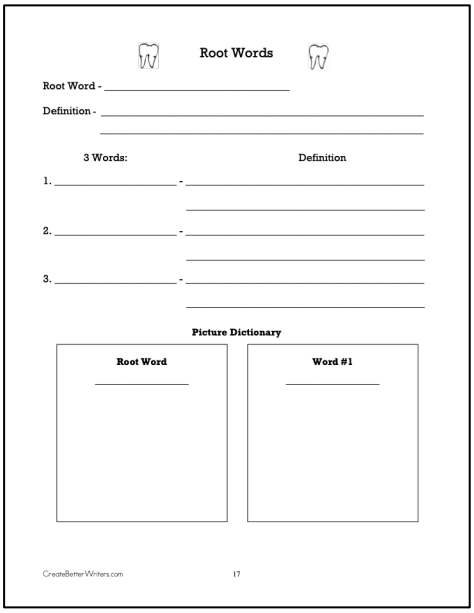
In this section, the students are given a list of twenty-four Greek and Latin root words. Each root word has three English words that use each particular root. The teacher can choose to have the students learn them all at once and test them at the end, or she can assign a few each week and learn them over the course of the year.

For each of the sets of root words, the students can use the worksheets to help them practice learning the words. The students will write the words and definitions, then draw a study picture

to help them internalize the words. This will be referred to as a Picture Dictionary. With the Picture Dictionary, the students will draw two parts for each word:

Part I – The students will draw a word that sounds like the word. For example, for the word "graphite", the students can draw two graphs fighting.

Part II – Next, the students think of a way to add the definition to the picture. For example, "graphite" is black carbon used in pencils. Therefore, the students can draw the two graphs sword fighting with pencils. By connecting a familiar picture that sounds like the word to the definition of the word, the students will have a trick that will help them remember the words for a long time.


Root Words

Root Word - _____

Definition - _____

3 Words: Definition

1. _____ - _____

2. _____ - _____

3. _____ - _____

Picture Dictionary

Root Word _____ | Word #1 _____

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Note: Many of the words in this section are already familiar to the students. For words such as "thermometer", rather than making a study picture to memorize the definition, have them draw a picture of the actual object. Next, they can label the picture with the root words showing how they relate to the word. For "thermometer", the students can label "therm" with a line pointing to the red (representing heat) on the picture. They can add "meter" to label where the red ends which shows the "measurement" of the heat. This gives them more practice looking at how root words function within a word.

Unit 3 – Greek Root Words (4-Week Unit)

Each week, students are given three sets of words. Each set contains a root word and five English words that use that root. There is also a spelling routine that gives the students activities to practice each day to become familiar with the words. These activities actually take about two weeks to finish if they are done 10 – 15 minutes a day. Therefore, at the end of the first week, the students take a spelling test. Next, the students use the second week to complete vocabulary activities until they are ready for the vocabulary test at the end. You can also choose to give the spelling and vocabulary test together at the end of the second week.

Within this section, the students will be making Picture Dictionaries again. If the teacher has already taught Unit 2, then the students will already know what to do. If not, the teacher can review the procedure for completing Picture Dictionaries with the class.

Obviously, if you spend two weeks on each set of words, this is actually an eight-week unit. You are free to pace the lessons however you like. At the end of each "Week", there is a test for the students that you may give whenever you feel the students are ready.

Tip: Copy the list of words for each week. On the back of each set of worksheets, copy the Spelling / Vocabulary routine. This will help the students keep a handy reference of the activities at their fingertips.

Enjoy!



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Unit 1

Greek and Latin
Prefixes and Suffixes

Greek and Latin
Prefixes and Suffixes
L.6.4

Prefixes change the meaning of a word.
Example:
Add "un" to happy. Now you have changed the entire meaning of "happy" to the opposite meaning, "unhappy."

Suffixes change the part of speech of a word.

Example:
If you add the suffix "ist" to the verb "type", you now have the noun "typist," or a person who types.

Greek Prefixes
a- , an- = without, not
anti-, ant- = opposite or opposing
auto- = self, same
neo- = new
para- = beside

Latin Prefixes
a- = on
co- = together
con- = with, jointly
ir- = not
sub- = under, below

Greek Suffixes
-ism – (noun) the act, theory, or state of ____
-ist – (noun) person who _____
-ize – (verb) to make or become _____
-oid – (noun) like a _____, shape of a _____
-ive – (noun) quality of

Latin Suffixes
-al – (adjective) related to
-ling – (noun) younger
-icle – (noun) small
-ory – (noun) relating to
-fy – (verb) to make

Thank you for previewing
Greek and Latin Root Words

II. **Directions**: Use a prefix or suffix to make the word in parentheses fit the sentence.

1. He was asked to run for governor but refused because he is (political) _____.
2. The homes built in the (classic) _____ style reminded us of the old Victorian houses in San Francisco.
3. The lawyer asked the (legal) _____ to file the paperwork.
4. The article in the newspaper was written by my favorite (column) _____.
5. Under a microscope, we could see the (part) _____ inside the cell.
6. Calling people names all the time can be considered (social) _____.
7. If the body attacks its own tissue, it is an (immune) _____ disorder.
8. There was an (ice) _____ hanging from the roof.
9. The story's plot was not as interesting as its (plot) _____.
10. To (pure) _____ the water, we had to boil it.

Thank you for previewing
Greek and Latin Root Words

Name: _____

Greek and Latin
Prefixes and Suffixes
Test Part 1

I. Prefixes: Add a prefix to each base word below to make a new word. Write the new word on the line to the right. Next, on Line A, write the base word in a sentence and the new word in a sentence on Line B.

Possible Prefixes: ir- / a- / para- / sub- / co-

1. zero - _____

   A. _____

   B. _____

2. medic - _____

   A. _____

   B. _____

3. responsible - _____

   A. _____

Thank you for previewing
Greek and Latin Root Words

II. **Directions**: Use a prefix or suffix to make the word in parentheses fit the sentence.

1. The ships formed a (block) _____ to prevent the enemy from resupplying the fort.
2. When the president's (motor) _____ arrives, traffic will be stopped.
3. After working out for a year, I was significantly more (muscle) _____.
4. There was a mummy buried in the (chamber) _____, but it wasn't the king.
5. We had a mattress, but we needed (bed) _____ before we could sleep on it.
6. To get to Russia, we needed to fly from an (national) _____ airport.
7. My brother (represent) _____ my side of the story when he told on me.
8. The soldier was put in the (stock) _____ to await his trial.

Thank you for previewing
Greek and Latin Root Words

II. Suffixes: Add a suffix to each base word below to make a new word. Write the new word on the line to the right. Next, on Line A, write the base word in a sentence and the new word in a sentence on Line B.

Note: You may need to change the spelling when adding the suffix.

Possible Suffixes: -ular / -cian / -ware / -some / -ese

1. politics - _____

   A. _____

   B. _____

2. computer - _____

   A. _____

   B. _____

3. circle - _____

   A. _____

   B. _____

Thank you for previewing *Greek and Latin Root Words*

Unit 2

Greek and Latin Root Words

Greek and Latin
Root Words

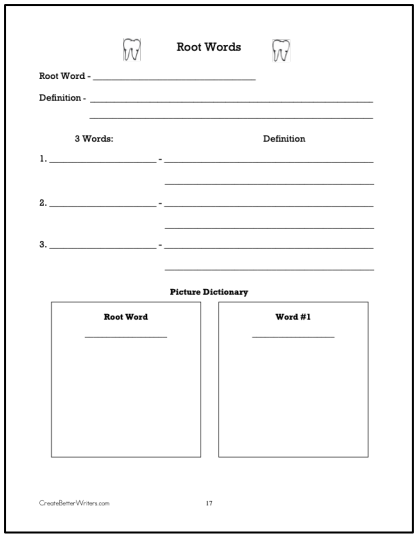
Introduction:

This section begins with a list of twenty-four Greek and Latin words. Each root word has three examples of English words that contain each Greek / Latin base word. Following the list is a worksheet titled "Root Words". The students can use the worksheet to help learn the root words and become familiar with the English words. Finally, there are two tests that the teacher can use to assess the students' knowledge of the words.

Suggested Procedure:

The teacher can choose to practice four root words a week, which would create a list of sixteen words if you count the three English words for each root word. The Root Word worksheet can be copied back to back. The students need to complete the worksheet for each root word you are studying. On the worksheet, they will be asked to:

a. Write the root word and definition.
b. Write the three words and their definitions.
c. Make a study picture for each of the four words. The students will draw a picture that represents the word. For example, for "metron" the students might draw a boy on the Mets named Ron. Behind him someone is "measuring" how far he hit the ball.
d. Write the four words three times each.
e. Write the three words in a sentence.
f. Find more words that use the root word.


Root Words

Root Word - _____

Definition - _____

3 Words: Definition

1. _____ - _____

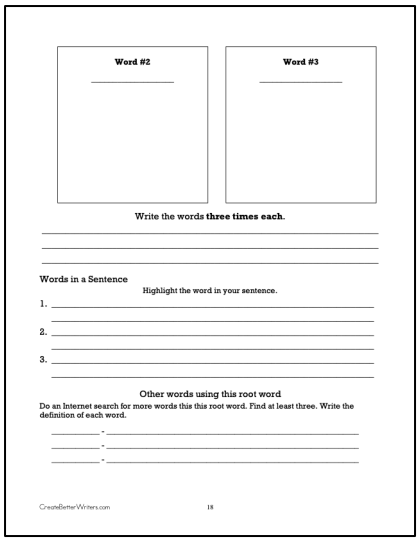
2. _____ - _____

3. _____ - _____

Picture Dictionary

Root Word _____ | Word #1 _____

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Word #2 _____ | Word #3 _____

Write the words **three times each.**

Words in a Sentence

Highlight the word in your sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Other words using this root word

Do an Internet search for more words this this root word. Find at least three. Write the definition of each word.

_____ - _____

_____ - _____

_____ - _____

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Tests

There are almost 100 words provided in this section. There are two assessments, one for the first set of words and one for the second set of words. Use them when you feel the time is right.

Greek and Latin
Root Words

1. photos (G) – light
   photograph – picture drawn by light
   telephoto – light from far away
   photosynthesis – putting together using light

2. graph (G) – to write or draw
   phonograph – writing sound
   graphite – black carbon used for writing
   autograph – writing one's own name

3. metron (G) – measure
   geometry – measurement of the earth
   barometer – device that measures air pressure
   thermometer – device that measures heat

4. astron (G) – star
   aster – a star shaped flower
   astronomer – someone who studies the stars
   astronaut – star sailor

5. philia (G) – love, friendship
   philosopher – one who loves wisdom
   philanthropist – one who loves his fellow man
   Anglophile – one who loves England

Thank you for previewing
Greek and Latin Root Words



Root Words



Root Word - _____

Definition - _____

_____

3 Words: Definition

1. _____ - _____

_____

2. _____ - _____

_____

3. _____ - _____

_____

Picture Dictionary

Root Word	**Word #1**
_____	_____

Root Word
Test #1

I. List all the words that belong to each root word family. Use the list of words in Part II for help.

Verbum	**Graph**	**Metron**	**Astron**
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
Philia	**Phobos**	**Annus**	**Sonus**
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____

II. Match the vocabulary word or root with the definition on the right.

____ 1. photos	A. celebration marking the year on an event
____ 2. verbose	B. light
____ 3. telephoto	C. light from far away
____ 4. philia	D. to write or draw
____ 5. graph	E. using many words
____ 6. anniversary	F. love, friendship

Thank you for previewing
Greek and Latin Root Words

Name: _____

Root Word Context Practice

1. The root word *bio* means "life." Look at the four definitions below. Which of the four definitions is the best match for the underlined word in the sentence below?

In <u>biology</u> class, we learned about life in the oceans.

A. A person who studies life.

B. A story about someone's life.

C. The study of life.

D. Something that makes life better.

2. The root word *geo* means "earth." Look at the four definitions below. Which of the four definitions is the best match for the underlined word in the sentence below?

The city hired a <u>geologist</u> to help find the oil under the ground.

A. A person who studies the land and what is under it.

B. A person who measures the distance from place to place on the land.

C. A person who studies earthquakes.

D. A person who digs tunnels under the ground.

3. The root word *dormio* means "sleep." Look at the four definitions below. Which of the four definitions is the best match for the underlined word in the sentence below?

The beds in our school <u>dormitory</u> are very uncomfortable.

A. To have a hard time falling asleep.

B. Sleeping for a long time.

C. Medicine that helps someone sleep.

D. A large room where many people sleep.

4. The root word *autos* means "self." Look at the four definitions below. Which of the four definitions is the best match for the underlined word in the sentence below?

The movie star wrote her <u>autobiography</u> about her childhood.

A. The signature of a famous person.

B. A story written about oneself.

C. A letter to a friend telling about current events.

D. A book made into a movie.

Unit 3

Greek
Root Words

4 Week Unit

Greek
Root Words

You will have several units on Greek root words. For each unit, you will take a spelling test on the first week and a vocabulary test the next week. Below is a list of assignments to complete before each Friday's test:

Spelling:

Day 1 – Pretest / Correct the Pretest / Divide words into Syllables

H.W. Match each word to its definition which is on the bottom half of the paper. If you cannot figure out which definition fits each word, use a dictionary.

Day 2 – Spell Checker – "Look, Say, Cover, Check, Write, Look"

- Look: Look at the words and underline the tricky parts. Next, divide the words that you missed into syllables.
- Say: Say the word several times.
- Cover: Cover the word and spell it out loud.
- Check: Check to see if you spelled it correctly.
- Write: Write the word.
- Look: Look to see if you spelled it correctly.

H.W. Complete the **front page** of the first root word worksheet.

Thank you for previewing
Greek and Latin Root Words

Week 1

Root Word 1 – **graph** (G)

Definition: To write or draw

5 Words: choreograph, graphite, graphic, calligraphy, graphology

Root Word 2 – **tele** (G)

Definition: far away; distant

5 Words: telepathy, television, telescope, teleport, telekinesis

Root Word 3 – **bios** (G)

Definitions: life

5 Words: biology, antibiotic, biography, biopsy, biogenesis

Definition Bank: Write the word from above that matches its definition.

1. a device that helps far away objects appear larger _____
2. fancy, highly decorative writing _____
3. device that allows viewing of far away objects at another location _____
4. to communicate through the mind _____
5. medicine that kills tiny living organisms in the body _____
6. the science of studying life _____
7. moving (far away) objects with the mind _____

Thank you for previewing

Greek and Latin Root Words

Week 4

Root Word 1 – metron (G)
Definitions: measure
5 Words: meter, odometer, optometry, diameter, centimeter

Root Word 2 – skopeo (G)
Definitions: look at; inspect
5 Words: periscope, kaleidoscope, microscope, Episcopal, scope

Root Word 3 – mania (G)
Definitions: madness
5 Words: maniac, kleptomania, pyromania, bibliomania, egomaniac

Definition Bank: Write the word from above that matches its definition.

1. device on a submarine that allows the crew to look above the water _____
2. a device to look at small objects _____
3. extreme passion (madness) for books _____
4. device that creates arrangements of shapes using small pieces of glass or plastic _____
5. violently insane person or one who is overly enthusiastic _____
6. standard metric unit to measure length _____

Thank you for previewing
Greek and Latin Root Words

Root Words

Greek Root Word - _____

Definition - _____

_____

5 Words:	Definition
1. _____	- _____
2. _____	- _____
3. _____	- _____
4. _____	- _____

Thank you for previewing

Greek and Latin Root Words

Name: _____

Unit 1 Test
Greek Root Words: graph, tele, bios

Directions: Match the definitions on the right with the words on the left.

_____ 1. graph

_____ 2. biology

_____ 3. choreograph

_____ 4. telescope

_____ 5. tele

_____ 6. biogenesis

_____ 7. calligraphy

_____ 8. bios

A. a device that helps far away objects appear larger.

B. fancy, highly decorative writing

C. device that allows viewing of far away objects at another location.

D. to communicate through the mind

E. far away; distant

F. medicine that kills tiny living organisms in the body.

G. The science of studying life

H. Moving (far away) objects with the mind

I. To manage (and write out) the movements of others

Thank you for previewing
Greek and Latin Root Words