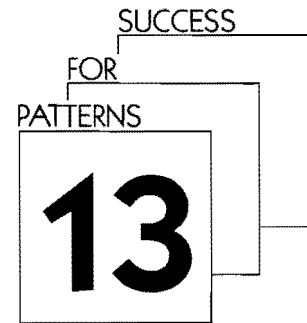


# LESSON



## WORD ROOTS

Roots make up the main part of the word—the part to which prefixes and suffixes are added. The root usually receives the accent or stress in Latin based words. Roots are valuable not only as patterns for decoding and spelling, but also for learning new vocabulary to enhance reading, writing, listening, and speaking.

- (Notes: 1. We make a distinction between the Latin word roots that usually require a prefix and/or suffix, and the Anglo-Saxon base words that can stand alone.
2. When you present a new root, write it on the board or in student's notebook. Have student read the root and see if he can generate a number of words containing the root. You may want to write these words on the board, or have the student write on paper. See if your student can pick up the meaning of the root from the words generated.
  3. Two to three roots will be introduced in each of the next 13 lessons. As these roots generally form the basis of from 100–200 associated words by adding numerous prefixes and suffixes, lists are not comprehensive. See if students can suggest new words by adding other suffixes or prefixes.
  4. Discuss meanings of some words with students (i.e., *portable* = able to be carried; *interrupt* = break between).
  5. Have students spell some of the words in each category. Have students identify the root in each word before they write the word.)

**form** (to shape)

**READ** in *Student Word Lists*:

reform	deform	inform	informing
information	transform	transformer	conforming
formula	formal	informal	informative
conformed	conformity	formality	disinformation