Name: _____ Gr. 6   Date: _____

Latin Word Roots Homework Review: Weeks 7-9

Word Root Meanings:

Word Roots – Weeks 7-9	Word Root Meaning	Constructed Word Example
1. val-/ valu-, vale-/ -vail		
2. amphi- *(Gr)* /ambi- *(Lat)*		
3. fug-/ fugit-/ -fuge		
4. leg-/ lect-/ lig-		
5. solv-/ solu-/ solut-		
6. tropo-/-trope		
7. syn-/ sym-		
8. photo-		
9. mega- / megalo-		
Prior Weeks	**Word Root Meaning**	**Word Example**
10. pend-/ pens-		
11. centr-		
12. ger-/gest-		
13. in²-		
14. -ive		
15. -ary		

A. **Spelling Changes for syn-:** The prefix syn- changes its spelling before base words beginning with specific letters. Fill in the blanks below to correctly identify how its spelling changes.

1. **syn-** changes to _____ when added to a base word beginning with: **B, P, M.** For example,

    a. _____**bol**   b. _____**phony**   c. _____**metry**

2. **syn-** changes to _____ when added to a base word beginning with: **L**. For example,

    a. _____**lable**

3. **syn-** changes to _____ when added to a base word beginning with: **S, Z.** For example,

    a. _____**stem**   b. _____**zygy**

B. **Fill in the Roots:** Fill in the blanks with the correct word root part.

1. **amphi**bi**an** = <u>a thing that _____</u> + <u>lives _____</u> **+** <u>on both _____</u> *water & land*

2. **val**or **=** <u>a condition of _____</u> **+** <u>worth _____</u>

3. **photo**metr**ic =** <u>pertaining to _____</u> + <u>measurement_____</u> **+** <u>light _____</u>

4. **re**fug**ee** = <u>a person who _____</u> + <u>flees _____</u> + <u>back _____</u> *to safety*

C. **Construction Zone:** Build the constructed words from the given clues. Use the table of additional word roots below and the following word roots: **-lect, solv-, syn-, trop-, -vail**

Additional Word Roots:	<u>before</u> = **pre-**		<u>capable of</u> = **-able**	
	<u>not</u> = **neg-**		<u>pertaining to</u> = **-ic**	
	<u>sun</u> = **helio-**	<u>the state of</u> = **-y**		<u>working</u> = **erg**

1. <u>capable of</u> **+** **loosening** *an answer* **=** _____

2. *to be* **stronger** **+** <u>before</u> *all others* **=** _____

3. **choosing** + <u>not</u> *to pay attention* **=** _____

4. <u>pertaining to</u> **+** **turning** *in response to the* **+** <u>sun</u> **=** _____

5. <u>the state of</u> *two things* + <u>working</u> **+** **together** **=** _____

Latin Word Roots Classwork Review: Weeks 7-9

Word Hunt: Read the following excerpt and circle, highlight, or underline the 5-words containing the following word roots**: -ary,   im-, -ive, solut-,** and **sym- .**   Then, match each word to its correct definition below.

A few weeks ago, scientists reported that climate change might actually be helping California's ancient trees thrive. Now there seems to be more positive news - This time about the coral in our oceans whose population has been severely impacted in last few decades by rising temperatures and ocean acidification, disease and human carelessness.

Coral reefs as you probably know are not just colorful calcium carbonate structures that provide sanctuary to a wonderful array of fish but also, a symbiosis or partnership between coral polyps and single celled organisms called zooxanthellae.

The coral polyps give the zooxanthellae a home and in return these organisms provide the polyps with their vivid color and food. The two species support each other in a delicate balance, one that is getting severely damaged by the rising temperatures which are causing the coral polyps to reject their zooxanthellae friends, both eliminating their color and their food source and causing the coral to appear as though it has been 'bleached'.

Scientists estimate that the 1998 El Nino bleached and killed almost 16% of the world's coral reefs. And if that is not bad enough, since 1977, this phenomenon combined with disease has decimated the Caribbean coral reef population by more than 80%. It is therefore no wonder that scientists all over the world are looking for solutions to try to restore this link to marine life.

1. <u>a place of</u> + <u>sacredness</u> *or safety* **=** _____

2. to <u>push</u> **+** <u>into</u> *(past tense)* **=** _____

3. <u>the condition of</u> + <u>living</u> **+** <u>together</u> **=** _____

4. <u>the result of</u> **+** <u>loosening</u> *an answer* **=** _____

5. <u>characterized by</u> **+** <u>placing</u> *no doubt* **=** _____

Fill in the Roots: Write the correct word root part after its meaning.

A few notes:

- The words in *italics* are not the meanings of the word roots. They help to provide better understanding of the vocabulary word.
- The words that are <u>underlined</u> are the word root meanings!
- How to recognize word root types:
    - **Base words** are the main idea of the overall vocabulary word
    - **Prefixes:**
        - **Directional Prefixes** tell you where the base word may be located or going. Examples: in, out, toward, under, over, above, below
        - **Intensifying Prefixes** make the meaning of the base word stronger and typically their meanings end in the adverb suffix *-ly*. Examples: completely, fully, intensely
        - **Negating Prefixes** make the meaning of the base word opposite its original meaning. Examples: not, reversal, removal, without
        - **Quantifying Prefixes** tell you how many or the size of the base word. Examples: one, two, three, … ten, ….hundred, …… million or large, great, small, many
    - **Suffixes:**
        - **Adjective Suffixes** establish a relationship or details about the word. Examples: capable of, tending to, characterized by, pertaining to
        - **Noun Suffixes** tell you that the word is a person, place, thing or the idea of something. **Examples: a person who, a place for, the act of, the process of, the condition of**
        - **Verb Suffixes** tell you that an action is taking place. Examples: to act by, to cause, to become, to make

1. **ambi**val**ent** = <u>characterized by</u> _____ *having* + <u>strong</u> _____ *feelings* + <u>on both sides</u> _____

    a. **Which root is the base word? _____**

    b. **Which root is the prefix and what type is it? _____ = _____**

    c. **Which root is the suffix and what type is it? _____ = _____**

2. **col**lect**or** = <u>a person who</u> _____ + <u>gathers</u> _____ *things* + <u>together</u> _____ *as a set*

    a. **Which root is the base word? _____**

    b. **Which root is the prefix and what type is it? _____ = _____**

    c. **Which root is the suffix and what type is it? _____ = _____**

3. **mega**phone = *a device that makes* <u>sounds</u> _____ + larger _____ *or louder*

    a. **Which root is the base word? _____**

    b. **Which root is the prefix and what type is it? _____ = _____**