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Roots: *cycl* and *cyclo*

Quick Lesson—The Latin roots *cycl* and *cyclo* mean *wheel* or *circular*.

Example: bi + cycle = bicycle A *bicycle* has two wheels.

Sentence: The rider won the *bicycle* race, even though one of his two tires was flat.



Directions: Label each picture using one of the *cycl/cyclo* words from the Word Bank.

Word Bank

cyclone

Cyclops

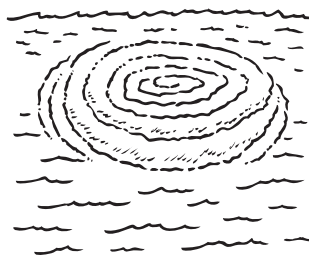
tricycle

unicycle

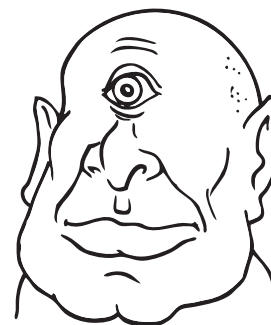
1.



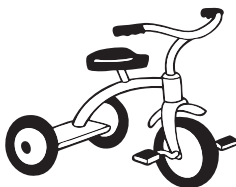
3.



4.



2.



Directions: Use each word to complete one sentence.

Word Bank

cyclists

motorcycle

recyclable

water cycle

5. Used bottles and cans are _____.

6. The _____ includes precipitation and evaporation.

7. The _____ competed in the race.

8. He roared away on his _____.



Draw what you think a *pentacycle* or a *decacycle* would look like.

Linking Up Roots

Quick Lesson—Many words are formed by linking up two or more roots to create a new word. When doing this, extra letters are sometimes added or removed to form the new word.

Example: micro + phon + e = microphone

Directions: Look at the root equations below. Add the roots to form a new word. Letters may be added or deleted in the process. Write the letters you added or deleted in the box on the right. Check your dictionary to see if you've created a real word, and if it is spelled correctly. Then write the definition for each word you created.

Added

1. therm + meter =

Definition: _____

2. tele + vis =

Definition: _____

3. geo + therm =

Definition: _____

4. trans + mit =

Definition: _____

5. anthro + logy =

Definition: _____

6. phono + graph =

Definition: _____

7. tele + phon =

Definition: _____

8. manu + fact =

Definition: _____

9. auto + bio + graph =

Definition: _____



Bonus

Using your Roots Lists (pages 15 and 16), come up with two more root equations.

+ =

+ =

Change the Root: Prefixes

Quick Lesson—Adding a prefix to a root can change its meaning significantly. Adding **de-**, **in-**, or **un-** can make it have an opposite meaning.

Directions: Combine the root *scrib* with each of the prefixes in the chart. Add additional letters as needed. Write the meaning for each new word in the last column.

scrib = to write		
Prefix	Word	Meaning
in-		
pre-		
sub-		
trans-		

Directions: Choose a word from the chart above to complete each sentence.

- The doctor was able to _____ medicine for her illness.
- The secretary tried to _____ his boss' notes.
- I _____ to the local newspaper.
- We will _____ the winner's name on the plaque.



Directions: Combine the root *tain* with the prefixes in the chart. Write the meaning for each new word and use the words to complete the sentences below.

tain = hold, have		
Prefix	Word	Meaning
at-		
con-		
de-		
re-		

Directions: Choose the word to complete each sentence.

- The officers will _____ the suspects.
- She hopes to _____ high grades this year.
- If I study enough, I will _____ the information and do well on the test.
- This box is heavy, so it must _____ a lot of donuts!

Suffixes: *-ity, -ty, -ish, -ward*

Quick Lesson—The suffixes *-ity* and *-ty* mean **state of** or **quality of**. These suffixes usually change an adjective into a noun.

Examples: final + ity = finality, which means being final.

difficult + ty = difficulty, which means being difficult.

Directions: Use each word in the Word Bank to complete one of the sentences.

Word Bank

toxicity

variety

curiosity

maturity

adversity

longevity

- I like a menu with a lot of _____ when I go to a restaurant so that I have a lot of choices.
- She was strong because she faced so much _____ in her life.
- He was very ill after eating the plant because of its _____.
- The cat was full of _____ as she explored her new surroundings.
- The 100-year-old man was proud of his _____.
- She showed great _____ in her decision-making, although she was young.

Quick Lesson—The suffix *-ish* means **having the qualities of**. This suffix usually changes a noun into an adjective.

Example: child + ish = childish, which means behaving like a child.

Directions: Add *-ish* to a word to fill in each blank.

- Someone who acts like a fool is _____.
- Someone who acts shy like a sheep is _____.
- Someone who moves slowly like a slug is _____.
- Someone who acts like a baby is _____.
- Someone who has style is _____.
- Someone who only thinks about him or herself is _____.



Quick Lesson—The suffix *-ward* means **in a certain direction**.

Example: in + ward = inward, which means towards the inside.

Sentence: Sometimes, it is important to look *inward* to figure out what is wrong.

Directions: Write a word for each meaning by using the suffix *-ward*.

- toward the sea _____
- toward the north _____
- toward the back _____
- toward the front _____