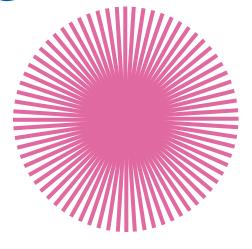
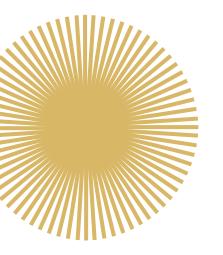


Context Clues and Word Part Strategies

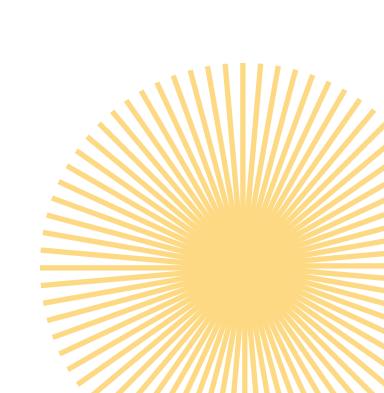
Kit







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STEP 1: Break the word into smaller parts. Look for the parts of the word you know.

Submersible → **sub** mersible

What does the word **sub** make you think of?

- Subway
- Submarine

You can investigate even further by asking, "Do subways and submarines have anything in common?"

- Both used for transportation and traveling from one point to another.
- Both are underground.

STEP 2: Look for the context clues. What do they tell you?

"Explorer, the submersible watercraft, sank deeper into the ocean."

From the passage clues we know that:

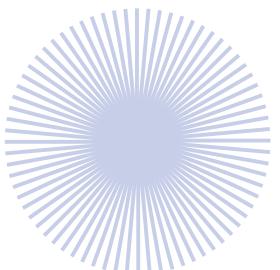
- Submersible is describing a feature of the watercraft.
- The watercraft can travel deep into the ocean.

STEP 3: Use your background knowledge.

I know a sub or submarine travels underwater.

The passage says, "... sank deeper into the ocean."

Answer: You can conclude that submersible means a vessel or vehicle that is capable of traveling and operating underwater.





VOCABULARY STRATEGY: Using Context

The **context** of a word is the printed text of which that word is part. By studying the word's context, we may find **clues** to its meaning. We might find a clue in the immediate or adjoining sentence or phrase in which the word appears; in the topic or subject matter of the passage; or in the physical features—such as photographs, illustrations, charts, graphs, captions and headings—of a page itself.

The **Vocabulary in Context**, **Vocabulary for Comprehension**, and **Choosing the Right Meaning** exercises that appear in the Units, the Reviews, and Final Mastery Test provide practice in using context to decode unfamiliar words.

Three types of context clues appear in the exercises in this book.

A restatement c missing word. Fo	lue consists of a <i>syn</i> er example:	onym for or a de	efinition of the	
The plea.	, overbearing	king refused to	hear the poor workmar	า'ร
a. arrogant	b. disarming	c. fervent	d. legendary	
In this sentence, over as a restatement clue		n of the missing	word, arrogant, and ac	ets
	consists of an <i>antony</i> nissing word. For exa		se that means the	
	ne that the coach is e my teammates find th	•		
In this sentence, even is confirmed by the proposite must be the opposite	resence of the word		sing word, <i>irascible</i> . Th ates that the answer	is
	e implies but does n words. For example:	ot directly state	the meaning of the	
			nt in a short period of kept up his usual busy	
a. abashedb. judicious	. calamitous . bountiful	c. resolute d. gaunt		
weight suggests gau	nt; (b) the words <i>kep</i> se words are inferen	<i>t up his usual be</i> ce clues becaus	phrase <i>had lost a lot o</i> usy schedule suggest the they suggest or implese they suggest or implese.	he



WORD STRUCTURE: Greek and Latin Roots

One important way students build vocabulary is to learn the meaning of word parts that make up many English words. These word parts consist of **prefixes**, **suffixes**, and **roots**, or **bases** (see the list of common Greek and Latin roots below.) A useful strategy for determining the meaning of an unknown word is to "take apart the word and think about the parts.

Following is a list of common prefixes. Knowing the meaning of a prefix can help students determine the meaning of a word in which the prefix appears.

Prefix	Meaning	Sample Words
bi-	two	bicycle
com-, con-	together, with	compatriot, contact
de-, dis-	lower, opposite	devalue, disloyal
fore-, pre-	before, ahead of time	forewarn, preplan
il-, im-, in-, ir, non-, un-	not	illegal, impossible, inactive, irregular, nonsense, unable
in-, im-	in, into	inhale, import
mid-	middle	midway
mis-	wrongly, badly	mistake, misbehave
re-	again, back	redo, repay
sub-	under, less than	submarine, subzero
super-	above, greater than	superimpose, superstar
tri-	three	triangle

Following is a list of common suffixes. Knowing the meaning and grammatical function of a suffix can help students determine the meaning of a word.

Noun Suffix -acy, -ance, -ence, -hood, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ship	Meaning state, quality, or condition of, act or process of	Sample Nouns adequacy, attendance, persistence, neighborhood, activity, judgment, brightness, friendship
-ant, -eer, -ent, -er, -ian, -ier, -ist, -or	one who does or makes something	contestant, auctioneer, resident, banker, comedian, financier, dentist, doctor
-ation, -ition, -ion	act or result of	organization, imposition, election
Verb Suffix	Meaning	Sample Verbs
-ate	to become, produce, or treat	validate, salivate, chlorinate
-en	to make, cause to be	weaken
-fy, -ify, -ize	to cause, make	liquefy, glorify, legalize



Adjective Suffix	Meaning	Sample Adjectives
-able, -ible	able, capable of	believable, incredible
-al, -ic,	relating to, characteristic of	natural, romantic
-ful, -ive, -ous	full of, given to, marked by	beautiful, protective, poisonous
-ish, -like	like, resembling	foolish, childlike
-less	lacking, without	careless

Greek and Latin Roots

A base or root is the main part of a word to which prefixes and suffixes may be added. Many roots come to English from Latin. Knowing Greek and Latin roots can help students determine the meaning of a word.

In the Building with Classical Roots sections of this book students will learn more about some of these Latin and Greek roots and about the English words that derive from them.

Greek Root	Meaning	Sample Words
-astr-, -aster-, -astro-	star	astral, asteroid, astronaut
-auto-	self	autograph
-bio-	life	biography
-chron-, chrono-	time	chronic, chronological
-cosm-, -cosmo-	universe, order	microcosm, cosmopolitan
-cryph-, -crypt-	hidden, secret	apocryphal, cryptographer
-dem-, -demo-	people	epidemic, democracy
-dia-	through, across, between	diameter
-dog-, -dox-	opinion, teaching	dogmatic, orthodox
-gen-	race, kind, origin, birth	generation
-gnos-	know	diagnostic
-graph-, -graphy-, -gram-	write	graphite, autobiography, telegram
-log-, -logue-	speech, word, reasoning	logic, dialogue
-lys-	break down	analysis
-metr-, -meter-	measure	metric, kilometer
-micro-	small	microchip
-morph-	form, shape	amorphous
-naut-	sailor	nautical
-phon-, -phone-,	sound, voice	phonics, telephone,



-pol-, -polis-	city, state	police, metropolis
-scop-, -scope-	watch, look at	microscopic, telescope
-tele-	far off, distant	television
-the-	put or place	parentheses
Latin Root -cap-, -capt-, -cept-, -cip-	Meaning take	Sample Words capitulate, captive, concept, recipient
-cede-, -ceed-, -ceas-, -cess-	happen, yield, go	precede, proceed, decease, cessation
-cred-	believe	incredible
-dic-, -dict-	speak, say, tell	indicate, diction
-duc-, -duct-, -duit-	lead, conduct, draw	educate, conduct, conduit
-fac-, -fact-, -fect-, -fic-, -fy-	make	faculty, artifact, defect, beneficial, clarify
-ject-	throw	eject
-mis-, -miss-, -mit-, -mitt-	send	promise, missile, transmit, intermittent
-note-, -not-	know, recognize	denote, notion
-pel-, -puls-	drive	expel, compulsive
-pend-, -pens-	hang, weight, set aside	pendulum, pension
-pon-, -pos-	put, place	component, position
-port-	carry	portable
-rupt-	break	bankrupt
-scrib-, -scribe-, -script-	write	scribble, describe, inscription
-spec-, -spic-	look, see	spectator, conspicuous
-tac-, -tag-, -tang-, -teg-	touch	contact, contagious, tangible, integral
-tain-, -ten-, -tin-	hold, keep	contain, tenure, retinue
-temp-	time	tempo
-ven-, -vent-	come	intervene, convention
-vers-, -vert-	turn	reverse, invert
-voc-, -vok-	call	vocal, invoke

