### Part A: Meet the Root

**Divide and Conquer**

**Directions:** “Divide” the words below and then “conquer” them by writing the meaning of the bases and suffixes in the blanks. Then write the meaning of the whole word in the last blank. Use the Base Bank and definitions below to help you fill in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base means</th>
<th>Suffix means</th>
<th>Word means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. solitude</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. vestments</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. segment</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. testament</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. tenement</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. fortitude</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. magnitude</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. multitude</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. certitude</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. sentiments</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Base Bank

- **cert** = sure, certain
- **fort** = strong
- **magn** = big, large
- **mul(i)** = much, many
- **seg** = cut, slice
- **sent** = think, feel
- **sol** = alone
- **ten** = hold
- **vest** = clothing

### Definitions

- **feeling**: feelings
- **isolation**: isolation
- **crowded apartment building**: crowded apartment building
- **regal or priestly robes**: regal or priestly robes
- **crowd or throng**: crowd or throng
- **legacy; will signed in the presence of witnesses**: • legacy; will signed in the presence of witnesses
- **large size or scope**: large size or scope
- **confidence; surety**: confidence; surety
- **strength of character**: strength of character
- **portion**: portion
Part C: Read and Reason

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Nature vs. Nurture

You probably take several standardized tests in school. Aptitude tests measure your potential for learning. Achievement tests measure what you have learned. These tests usually contain many segments.

Psychologists and geneticists are interested in two questions these tests pose about human beings: (1) How much of who we are is determined by our genetic makeup? (2) How much is determined by our environment? It is difficult to document our answers. How can we know with certitude if nature or nurture is the predominant factor? A multitude of sentiments have been voiced on this question.

Studies of twins and adopted children have examined the nature vs. nurture debate. Scientists compare similarities in personality between twins, both those raised in the same house and those raised apart. Identical twins, who share 100 percent of their DNA, have the same “nature” but a different “nurture” when raised in different houses. Scientists also study children who are born to different parents but who are raised in the same adoptive family. The “nurture” of such children is similar, but their “nature” differs.

The scientific judgment on the “nature vs. nurture” debate is that almost nothing about us is solely determined by genetics or environment. Some traits, such as eye color, are “predominantly genetic.” Others, such as language, are “predominantly environmental.” But the most important factors are “interactional,” resulting from the interaction of our nature with our nurture. Our height and weight, for example, are biologically based but also influenced by the nutrition and health afforded by our environment.

Psychologist Donald Hebb gave a profound answer when asked, “Does nature or nurture contribute more to personality?” He retorted with another question, “Which contributes more to the area of a rectangle? Its height or its width?”

1. Why would height or weight be called “interactional” factors? _____________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

2. Briefly explain Donald Hebb’s comment. ______________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

1. Why would height or weight be called “interactional” factors?

2. Briefly explain Donald Hebb’s comment.
Management
Program Overview .................................. A1
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Lessons

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Lesson 4: Greek prefix peri- and Latin prefix circum- = “around” ............................... B18
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Components of the *Building Vocabulary* Kit

**Teacher’s Guide includes:**

- Standards and Correlations Chart (in Management Section)
- Tips for Implementation
- Assessments
- Teacher Resource CD (includes bonus activities to differentiate instruction, reproducible templates, word cards, assessment charts, transparencies, and a list of all the word families and word roots in the series)

**Lessons** (correspond to each lesson from the student Guided Practice Book)

**Teacher Resources** (includes activities, word cards, and reproducible templates)

**Other Components Include:**

- Guided Practice Book (student book)
- Professional Development DVD
- Transparencies (in the transparency folder)

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*Interesting Facts About English*

- Some words come from the Latin language. For example, *prima* means first.
- Prefixes can change the meaning of a word. For example, *un-* means not, and *pre-* means before.
- Suffixes add meaning to words. For example, *-ly* can mean in a manner.

*Roots: How Do They Work?*

- Prefixes, bases, and suffixes are used in a large number of words. They are combined to form new words.
- Understanding prefixes and suffixes can help you understand new words.

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*Objective #1*

2. When we alleviate a problem, we a. solve it.
   - Incorrect: a. solve it.
   - Correct: b. financially risky

3. Develop regular routines with activities a. state of ability to do that thing
   - Incorrect: a. state of ability to do that thing
   - Correct: b. compound

4. Which word means “pertaining to parts under the skin”? a. shiver with chills.
   - Incorrect: a. shiver with chills.
   - Correct: b. are circumspect.
How to Use This Program

The following provides a more detailed overview of the various components of this program, including the differentiated, five-part lessons, the Assessment section, the Teacher Resources section, and the Teacher Resource CD. Each component offers support for the entire program, making students’ word learning meaningful and fun.

Lesson Overview

Each lesson in the Guided Practice Book begins with Part A (“Meet the Root”). This activity is called “Divide and Conquer,” and it provides the foundation for all activities that follow. It asks students to divide words into their word parts, which requires them to identify the Greek and Latin roots from each lesson. Students “conquer” words by writing the meaning of each word part and finally, the meaning of the entire word. Since this is intended as an explicit instruction day, help students by using the following suggestions:

Remind students that when we translate bases and prefixes, we normally put the base first (as the core of the word) and then add the meaning of the prefix. For example, the word convene does not mean “together come,” although the roots appear in that order; translate the base first in order to produce “come together.”

After students divide and translate the word parts in the first two blanks, ask the question, “If the base X means Y and the prefix X means Y, then the whole word means XY.” For example, with the word cooperate, assist students by saying, “If the base oper means “work” and the prefix co- means “with, together,” then the whole word means “work together” (formally defined as “work together in harmonious fashion”).

The first word in each “Divide and Conquer” activity is often the most challenging, so students will benefit from explicit instruction. Then students will be better able to independently “divide and conquer” the remaining words on the list.

In Part B (“Combine and Create”), students compose English words from the word roots. Usually, in this part of the lesson, students analyze something and record an English word as the answer.

In Part C (“Read and Reason”), students read a variety of passages that use word roots in context and then answer questions in pairs or small groups about the root-based vocabulary.

In Part D (“Extend and Explore”), students work individually and in partners/small groups to create applications for the new vocabulary.

In Part E (“Go for the Gold!”), students enjoy a variety of vocabulary activities and games for additional word-root practice and review.
Lesson 5  Latin Suffixes \(-ment\) = “thing or object” and \(-itude\) = “state or quality”

Teacher Notes

- This week’s lesson focuses on the Latin suffix \(-ment\), which means “thing or object” and the Latin suffix \(-itude\), which means “state or quality.” The main function of a suffix is to indicate a word’s part of speech. Suffixes fall into three broad categories: noun suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and verb suffixes.

- Unlike prefixes and bases, most Greek and Latin suffixes have such wide-ranging meanings that it is not necessary—or even advisable—to “lock in” a single definition for a single suffix. Do not ask students to memorize dictionary-sounding phrases like “characterized by,” “pertaining to,” “having the quality of,” etc. Encourage them to describe the word, rather than give a technical definition. Also encourage them to provide a context for the word, using it in a short phrase.

- Help students see that suffixes enable us to “flex” vocabulary. Many words that contain the same prefix and base can end in a variety of suffixes. A suffix enables us to change a noun (e.g., fundament: one suffix) to an adjective (fundamental: two suffixes \(-ment + -al\) to an abstract noun (fundamentalism: three suffixes \(-ment + -al + -ism\)) to another noun indicating a person (fundamentalist: three suffixes \(-ment + -al + -ist\)).

- This week’s lesson presents a pair of Latin suffixes that will engage students in thinking about the categories of abstract nouns and concrete nouns. As students progress in school, they encounter more words that express abstract ideas and advanced concepts. Being aware of suffixes can be especially helpful as students encounter more challenging conceptual vocabulary. Many words ending in the Latin suffix \(-itude\), for example, are not part of most students’ “active vocabulary” (few students actually write or say words like pulchritude, fortitude, and magnitude.) But by identifying the suffix as an abstract noun indicating “state or quality,” they can often arrive at an idea of the word’s basic meaning.

- By contrast, students use many words ending in the suffix \(-ment\) in their daily active vocabulary because words such as apartment, basement, and judgment refer to tangible, concrete items with which students are familiar. But this suffix also appears in important academic vocabulary. For example, words like firmament, fundament, increment, sentiment, and predicament end in this suffix.

- Students will use the “Divide and Conquer” strategy throughout the series in Part A of each lesson. Explain that students will “divide” words with a slash (/) between word roots (e.g., between the prefix and the base, as in the word solitude = sol/itude). Then they will write the meaning of the word roots on the lines provided (e.g., sol = “alone” and \(-itude\) means “state or quality”). Finally, students will write the meaning of the whole word.
on the line provided (e.g., solitude = “state or quality” “alone”). Students may use the list of definitions provided to help them choose the definition that best matches the word they conquered (e.g., solitude = “isolation,” or the state of being alone).

Direct students to Guided Practice Book pages 24–28 to find the activity pages for Unit I, Lesson 5, Parts A–E.

1. Tell students that this week’s lesson focuses on two common suffixes: -ment and -itude. Show Transparency #2 again. Draw students’ attention to the definition of suffix.

2. Tell students that you will give them some clues to see if they can figure out the meaning of the suffixes -ment and -itude. Show students Transparency #14. Ask them to work in pairs and think of a definition for each of the words listed on the transparency (announcement = saying something; judgment = deciding something; gratitude = appreciation; solitude = being alone).

3. Return to Transparency #14. Ask students to work with their partners and answer the italicized questions: What do the words in the first column have in common? (e.g., they are something you say or make); What do the words in the second column have in common? (e.g., they are ways you feel); Can you predict the meaning of -ment and -itude? Accept students’ predictions. Then tell them that -ment means “thing or object” and -itude means “state or quality." Now revisit the four words and ask a volunteer to define each one using the words “thing, object” or “state, quality.”

4. Ask students to identify the base of each word (announce, judge, grat, and sol). Now ask pairs of students to select one base and generate words containing that base. Give students one minute to list as many words as they can. Write their responses on the board.
5. Remind students that a noun is a “person, place, or thing.” Persons and places always have a physical reality; therefore, we call such nouns **concrete nouns**. In addition, there are many different things: Those that we can touch and that have a physical reality are also **concrete nouns**. But nouns that refer to ideas, states, or qualities that we cannot touch are called **abstract nouns**. This week’s suffixes present one concrete noun suffix (**-ment**) and one abstract noun suffix (**-itude**).

6. Now show **Transparency #15**. This draws students’ attention to concrete and abstract nouns, using **-ment** and **-itude** words as examples. After students finish the activity, ask volunteers to identify concrete words (**condiment, multitude**) and the abstract words (**altitude, statement**).

7. Show students **Transparency #16**. Tell them that each of these words has either **-ment** or **-itude**. Ask them to work in pairs and see how many of these words they can figure out by using “thing or object” or “state or quality.” Point out that the meaning of each base word is provided.

8. Ask volunteers to share their ideas for each word.

**Differentiation Strategies**

**Above Level Support**

Have students use an online dictionary to research other **-ment** and **-itude** words and share their findings with the class.

**English Language Support**

Have students choose concrete nouns from the transparencies to illustrate on a 5 x 8 card. For example, students can illustrate **condiment** or **multitude**. You may wish to post these illustrations in the classroom for reference throughout the lesson.

**Below Level Support**

Pair students with above- or on-grade level students to complete the activities. As students become more comfortable with the activities, they can begin to work independently.

**Guided Practice Pages**

**Parts A–E**

Guide students through lesson plan pages B28–B30 to complete the rest of this lesson. Read the directions at the top of each page and complete the activity together.
Part A: Meet the Root

Students “divide and conquer” a list of words by identifying the word roots. See Guided Practice Book page 24.

**Answers**

1. alone + state = isolation
2. clothing + object = regal or priestly robes
3. cut + object = portion
4. witness + thing = will signed in the presence of witnesses
5. hold + thing = crowded apartment building
6. strong + quality = strength of character
7. large + quality = larger size or scope
8. many + state = crowd or throng
9. certain + state = surety
10. feel + quality = feelings

Part B: Combine and Create

Students complete sentences with the correct vocabulary words. For additional support, reference the definitions in the “Divide and Conquer” activity and on the Teacher Resource CD. You might also have students work in pairs or small groups to discuss the words and their root-based definitions. See Guided Practice Book page 25.

**Answers**

1. Testament
2. certitude
3. multitude
4. fortitude
5. magnitude
6. vestments
7. solitude
8. tenement
9. sentiments
10. segment
## Diagnostic Pre-test

### Directions: Circle the correct answer.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. What is a <em>convocation</em>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>5. What does it mean to <em>circumvent</em> a problem?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. an assembly</td>
<td>a. complicate it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. a career</td>
<td>b. ignore it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. a hobby</td>
<td>c. surrender to it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. an act of dishonesty</td>
<td>d. get around it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. When we <em>alleviate</em> a problem, we</strong></td>
<td><strong>6. What are <em>vestments</em>?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. solve it.</td>
<td>a. robes worn by judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. tell others about it.</td>
<td>b. financially risky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. make it easier to be endured.</td>
<td>c. principles we upheld with vigor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. keep it a secret.</td>
<td>d. our daily bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Which means “excessive or abnormally high blood pressure”?</strong></td>
<td><strong>7. A person’s <em>aptitude</em> for something is that person’s</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. hyperactive</td>
<td>a. state of ability to do that thing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. hypertension</td>
<td>b. state of physical health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. hyperion</td>
<td>c. state of being truthful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. hypnosis</td>
<td>d. state of being grateful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Which word means “pertaining to parts under the skin”?</strong></td>
<td><strong>8. When a ruler <em>abdicates</em>, he or she</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. hypoglycemia</td>
<td>a. issues a decree of silence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. hypothetical</td>
<td>b. renounces power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. hypochondriac</td>
<td>c. imposes martial law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. hypodermic</td>
<td>d. steals the throne from a rival.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>