Word roots and derivations



Another way of understanding what words mean is to learn about how they are formed. Many words are formed by taking one word (a **root word**) and adding groups of letters called prefixes and suffixes to the beginning or end.

For example: act action active activity inactive proactive

All these words are formed from the root word act, so the meanings of these words are also linked.

- I. Look closely at these words. Draw a circle round the root word and underline the prefixes and suffixes that have been added.
 - a) redirectiond) enjoymentg) unusuallyb) repossessione) imprisonmenth) returnablec) misinformationf) disagreeablei) deformed



Some **prefixes** change the meaning of the **root word** to make a word with the **opposite** meaning.

For example:	active	(meaning	'working')	
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inactive (meaning 'not working').

J+ is important to learn these **prefixes**:

in	dis	de	un	non	im	il

2. Use prefixes from the list above to make the **opposite** form of each word.





The *tele*- part of the word means '*far off*'. So the word *telephoto* refers to taking photographs of something that is far away. If you learn the meaning of word parts, you can work out the meaning of lots of words.

3. Here are some word parts and their meanings. Use a **dictionary** to find four words that start in the same way. The first one is done for you.

a)	tele meaning 'far off'	telephone,	telescope,	telegraph,	teleport
b)	auto meaning 'self'				
c)	super meaning 'more than'				
d)	trans meaning 'across'				
e)	micro meaning 'small'				

4. Form four whole words from these word parts.

mega	inter	aero	
marine	plane	phone	
sub	national		



Many word roots come from Latin and Ancient Greek, and inventors often use them when they need to make up a word for something new. For example, telephones and televisions were invented in the twentieth

century, but the word *tele* was used in Ancient Greece many hundreds of years earlier.