



KS2 Unit 3 Lesson 4 Prefixes, Suffixes and Roots

Crib Sheet

Slides 1 and 2: Introduce the aims of the lesson which are to investigate prefixes, suffixes and roots and to see how we can work out meaning of long, tricky words if we understand some of the main affixes.

- We can see that there are different parts of words.
- We can think of lots of words with the same start (prefix) or end (suffix).
- We can work out meanings of words easily if we know what the prefix, suffix or root means.

Slide 3: is a starter activity linking to previously taught knowledge and skills. Play Os and Xs and as a class activity.

Slide 4: This slide shows pupils what a prefix is. A prefix goes at the start of the word and has a meaning of its own. Knowing the meaning of the prefix helps pupils build their vocabulary and work out meanings of words. Ask pupils to think of more words with the prefixes provided in their worksheet.

Slide 5: This slide shows pupils what a suffix is and asks them to think of more words with the suffixes given as examples on their worksheets. A suffix goes at the end of a word and has its own meaning.

Slide 6: This slide provides examples of root words. We can add prefixes or suffices to these words. Ask pupils to think of their own examples. Ham and Wick/Wich may be easy as they can think of place names (e.g., Norwich).

Slide 7: These examples show that roots are hidden in words. Ask pupils to highlight the root word. It is voc, meaning "voice".

Slides 8 to 12 show a part of a word on the board. Who can call out a word with the part of a word in? There are many options. Ask if pupils can work out the meaning of the words.

Phone = voice, sound, to speak (telephone, microphone, megaphone)

Micro = small (microorganism, microbe)

Com = with (compare, combination)

Phobia = aversion/fear (agoraphobia, arachnophobia)

Biblio = book (bibliography, bible)

Slide 13 is an optional extension slide. Can pupils spot if the words given are prefixes, suffixes or roots? They are all prefixes.

Slide 13: Pupils mix and match the prefix and the root. How many words can they create?

Microphone, microscope

Telephone, telescope, television

Megaphone, megascope



Slide 14: This slide asks pupils to think about which language these people speak. The words use the suffix phone, which we have seen means *voice, sound, to speak*.

- Anglophone - English
- Italophone - Italian
- Arabophone - Arabic
- Hispanophone - Spanish
- Russophone - Russian
- Germanophone - German

Slide 15: A plenary slide to recap the meanings of the four main terms from today.