



## What Is This Module About?

In putting up a building, the first thing you should do is build a strong foundation to ensure that the building will be strong. Words, like buildings, are also made up of parts. These parts are so structured or connected to each other to convey a definite meaning.

This module will help you understand the structure of words better through the following lessons:

Lesson 1 – *Root Words*

Lesson 2 – *Prefixes*

Lesson 3 – *Suffixes*

Lesson 4 – *Compound Words*



## What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ define what root words, prefixes, suffixes and compound words are;
- ◆ explain how prefixes and suffixes are used;
- ◆ give your own examples of root words, prefixes, suffixes and compound words; and
- ◆ form new words by using prefixes and suffixes and putting words together; and
- ◆ spell compound words correctly.



## Let's See What You Already Know

Before you start studying this module, take this simple test first to find out what you already know about the topic.

Be sure to read and follow the directions carefully. Examples are provided to guide you in answering.

- A. In the box below are some common prefixes. Study them and their meanings carefully. Read the sentences that follow and fill in the blanks with the correct prefixes.

<b>de</b>	—	away; down
<b>re</b>	—	back; again
<b>pro</b>	—	before in time or place; in favor of
<b>trans</b>	—	across

*Example:* When a man is \_\_\_\_\_ported, he is sent out of the country.

*Answer:* deported

1. To carry products from one place to another is to \_\_\_\_\_port them.
  2. Did you come across a difficult word in the sentence? \_\_\_\_\_read the sentence so you can get its meaning.
  3. A short explanation or event before the main part of the story is called a \_\_\_\_\_logue.
- B. The box below contains some common suffixes and their meanings. Study them and complete the sentences that follow with the correct suffixes.

<b>or/er</b>	—	person/thing performing an action
<b>ist</b>	—	someone who carries out some activity or practices some art or profession
<b>ary/ery</b>	—	a place for something

*Example:* A person who preaches is a preach\_\_\_\_.

*Answer:* preacher

1. A person who acts on stage is an act\_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Sick students are sent to the infirm\_\_\_\_\_.
  3. One whose special field is anthropology is an anthropolog\_\_\_\_\_.
- C. The words in each box have the same root word. Choose the best word which fits the following sentence.

*Example:*

sing	singer	singing
------	--------	---------

Martin is \_\_\_\_\_ my favorite song.

*Answer:* singing

company	companion	accompany	accompanist
---------	-----------	-----------	-------------

1. My sister will \_\_\_\_\_ me to the dentist tomorrow.
2. Arthur works for a newly organized \_\_\_\_\_.

play	player	playful	playing
------	--------	---------	---------

3. Ninoy is a very \_\_\_\_\_ child.
4. Please help me get a signed picture from that \_\_\_\_\_. He is my idol.

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 30 to find out.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topic. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand some important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you will learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

You may go now to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

## Root Words

New words are formed when you put together **roots** and **affixes**. The more you know about these, the wider your vocabulary will be. And the wider your vocabulary is, the better your ability to comprehend ideas.

It is time to work on the first lesson in developing your word-building ability.



### Let's Try This

To give you a better understanding of word structure, let us play a game.

You are familiar with the word **play**, aren't you? How many new words can you form using the word **play**? You are allowed to add letters **before** and **after** the word. You may even add to both the beginning and the end of the word, if you wish. You must, however, stick to the basic meaning of the word **play**—to spend time in recreation.

When you have finished, count the words you have on your list. Then compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 30.

This lesson will tell you all about **root** or **base words**. These are the basic elements in words which remain after all affixes have been removed and which may form the basis of a number of related words.



## Let's Learn

Read the sentences below. Look closely at the underlined root words. Read aloud the root word in each sentence. Note the letters before and after each root word.

1. That job is impossible.
2. The paper is published bimonthly.
3. I failed the pretest.
4. Pack the glass well to avoid breakage.
5. Let us recycle our waste materials.
6. How much is the rental for the car?

What are the affixes found in the sentences? If you say that they are im, bi, pre, age, re and al, then you are correct.

We can form new words using given root words by adding **affixes**. These are word-forming elements of one or more syllables which can be added to words to form other related words. They may be classified as **prefixes** (those added at the beginning of words) or **suffixes** (those added at the end of words).

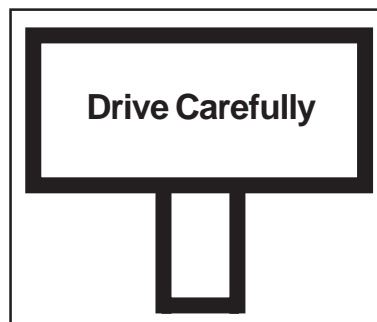
What are the prefixes? They are im, bi, and re. What are the suffixes?

If you say age and al, then you are correct.



## Let's Try This

The following road signs have been put up along the new highway. Identify what each sign is saying. Then write all the words with affixes in the space provided below. Underline the root words.



\_\_\_\_\_



Go over your answers before looking at the answers in the *Answer Key* on page 30. How well did you do?

You probably found it easy to identify the root words in the road signs. But identification is only the first step. Knowing or understanding what these words mean is actually more important.



## Let's Learn

Many of the words in English are of foreign origin. This means that their roots may have been borrowed from Greek, Latin, French or any of the other languages around the world. Studying the meanings of some of these words can widen your vocabulary.

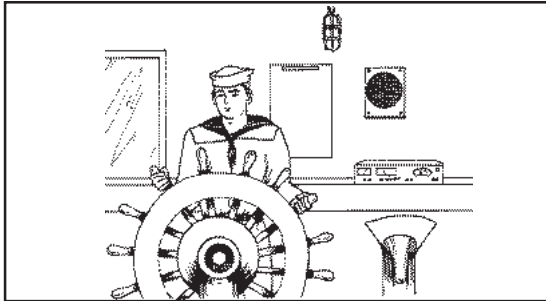
Below are some of the most common Latin words and their meanings. Study them.

<b>ambulare</b>	—	to walk about
<b>dolor</b>	—	pain
<b>dormire</b>	—	to sleep
<b>hostilis (from <i>hostis</i>)</b>	—	enemy
<b>manu</b>	—	by hand
<b>navigare (from <i>navis</i>)</b>	—	ship
<b>sedere</b>	—	to sit
<b>timere</b>	—	to fear



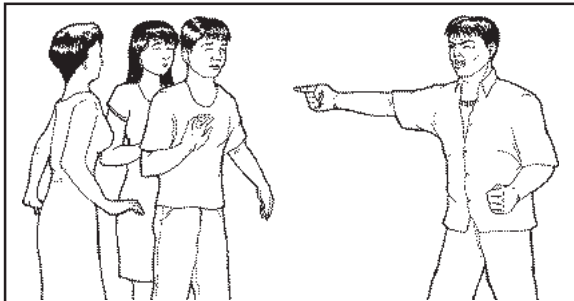
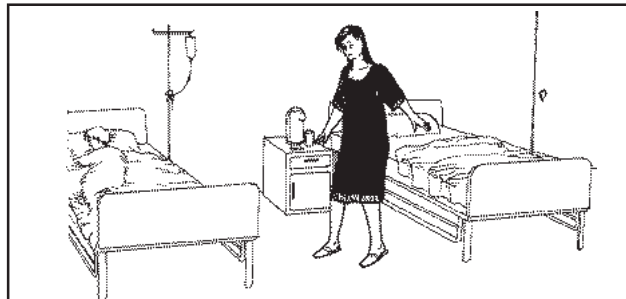
## Let's Try This

Now, read each phrase below. The underlined words are related in form and meaning to the Latin words given beforehand. Identify the Latin word from which the underlined English word originated. You may refer to page six if you need to.



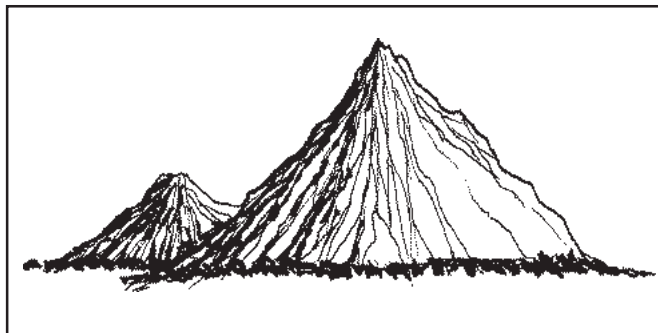
1. the navigator's job onboard a ship

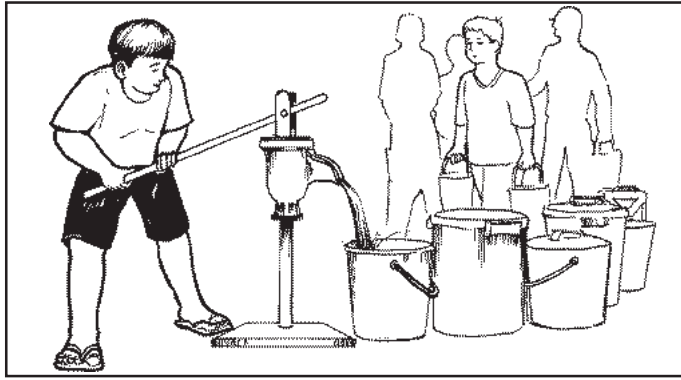
2. an ambulant patient



3. a hostile person

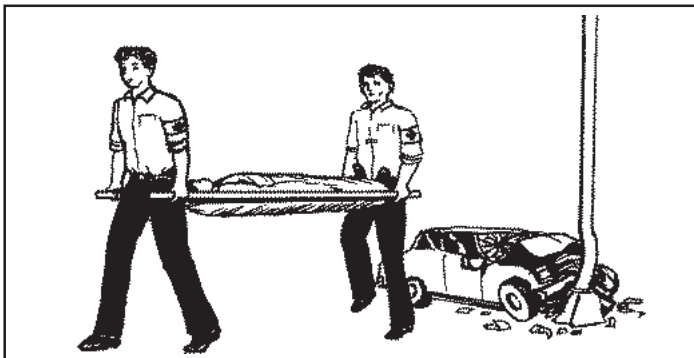
4. a dormant volcano





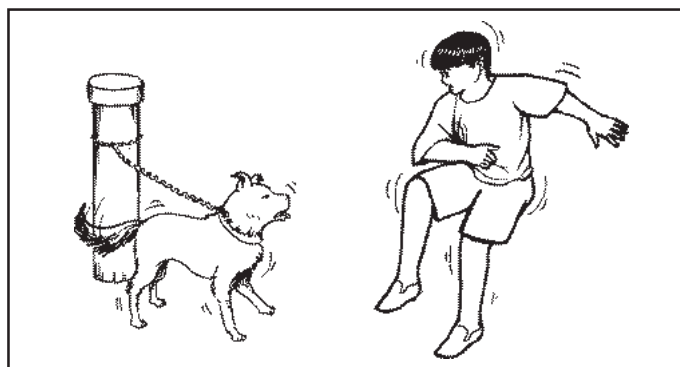
5. a manual water pump

6. a sedentary job



7. a dolorous incident

8. a timorous person





You may now proceed with the rest of the activity. Did you understand the meanings of the words in the preceding activity? Answer each question below with **Yes** or **No**.

9. Is it the navigator's job to clean the ship?
10. Can an ambulant patient walk around?
11. Is a hostile person easy to get along with?
12. When a volcano is inactive, can we say it is dormant?
13. Does a manual pump work by means of electricity?
14. Does the sedentary job of Mang Ambo make him walk from one building to another?
15. Is a dolorous incident a joyous one?
16. Would you say that a timorous person is afraid?

Turn to the *Answer Key* on page 31 to check your answers.

Were you able to answer all the questions correctly? If you did, that's very good. If you did not, review the items you missed before moving on to the next part of the lesson.



## Let's Learn

You became familiar with the Latin root word **manus**. Did you know that many English words have been formed using this root word? Look at some of the words listed below and memorize their meanings.

<b>emancipate</b>	—	to set free or liberate
<b>manipulate</b>	—	to operate something skillfully
<b>manual</b>	—	a book of instructions
<b>mandate</b>	—	an order
<b>manacle</b>	—	a handcuff



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Let's see if you can use the words in the box on page 9 properly. Complete each sentence below using the correct word.

1. I'm glad I finally learned how to \_\_\_\_\_ the buttons in that machine!
2. The accompanying teachers' \_\_\_\_\_ really helped me this past year.
3. The policemen used \_\_\_\_\_s on the criminal so he could not get away.
4. The king issued a \_\_\_\_\_ to his subjects. They should all bow before him.
5. The goal of the new president is to \_\_\_\_\_ all Filipinos from poverty.

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 31. How many correct answers did you get? If you got all the answers right, that's very good. If you did not, reread the lesson before moving on to the next one.



## Let's Remember

- ◆ **Root words** are the basic elements in words which remain after all affixes have been removed and which may form the basis of a number of related words.

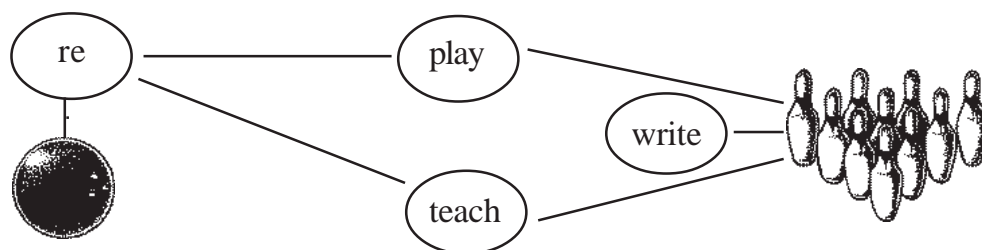
## Prefixes



### Let's Study and Analyze

Refer to the following diagram to find out how much you know about prefixes.

Do you know how to play bowling? Let the ball represent the prefix **re** and some of the pins represent the root words **play**, **write** and **teach**.



Roll the ball (re) to Pin 1 (play), what new word is formed? \_\_\_\_\_

Roll the ball (re) to Pin 2 (write), what new word is formed? \_\_\_\_\_

Roll the ball (re) to Pin 3 (teach), what new word is formed? \_\_\_\_\_

If you answered **replay**, **rewrite** and **reteach** respectively, you've done well.



### Let's Learn

One way of forming new words is by adding letters **before** root words. These new elements are called **prefixes**.

The prefix **re** means "again." So, the new words **replay**, **rewrite** and **reteach** mean "play again," "write again" and "teach again," respectively.

Adding a prefix to a root word changes its meaning.

Do you know what **antonyms** are? These are words that are opposite in meaning to other words. Did you know that some prefixes can be used to form the antonyms of some words? Study the prefixes in the box.

im	in	un	dis	non
----	----	----	-----	-----

The prefixes above mean “no” or “not.” When attached or connected to certain words, they give an opposite meaning.

Let’s see if you get the idea.



## Let’s Try This

Choose a prefix from those given above and attach it to each word below to form the antonym of each given word.

<i>Example:</i> im	+	patient	→	<u>impatient</u>
		(prefix)		(new word)
1. ____ + violent		_____	→	_____
2. ____ + honest		_____	→	_____
3. ____ + attentive		_____	→	_____
4. ____ + concerned		_____	→	_____

Compare your answers with mine.

- |              |   |             |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1. violent   | → | nonviolent  |
| 2. honest    | → | dishonest   |
| 3. attentive | → | inattentive |
| 4. concerned | → | unconcerned |

Did you get all the answers right?

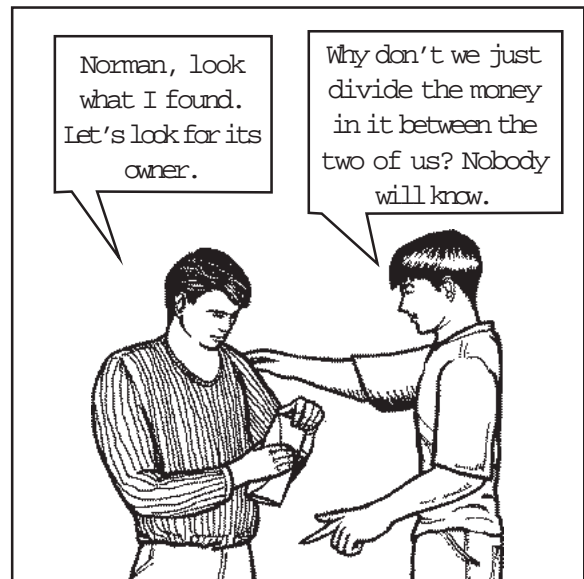
Now, let us check if you understood the meanings of the new words you just formed.

Study the pictures on the next page. Choose a new word from the previous activity that describes each character.

The first number has already been done for you.



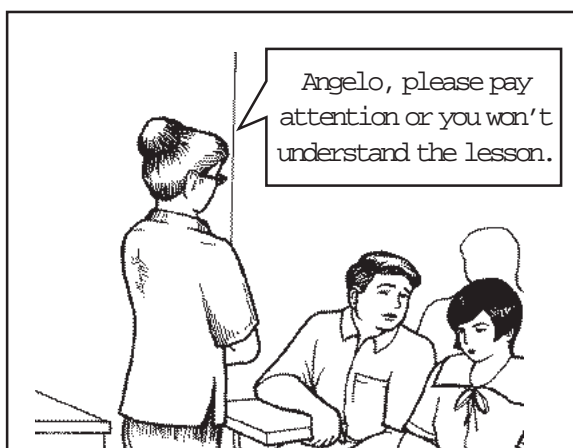
impatient



1.



2.



3.



4.

Turn to page 32 to check your answers.

How well did you do? Refer to the ratings below.

3 – 4 = very good

1 – 2 = good



## Let's Learn

The prefix **ir** means the same as the prefixes mentioned earlier. It also means “no” or “not.”

*Examples:* responsible  $\longrightarrow$  ir + responsible  $\longrightarrow$  irresponsible

relevant  $\longrightarrow$  ir + relevant  $\longrightarrow$  irrelevant

But not all words that begin with the letters mentioned earlier have prefixes. At times, the letters may just be part of the root words themselves.

*Examples:* immediate  
distant



## Let's Try This

Determine which of the following words have negative prefixes. Put a check (4) before each word that has a prefix and a cross (8) before each word which does not.

*Examples:* 1. 4 impossible [not possible]  
2. 8 improve [to do better]

1	2	3	4	5
incomplete	improve	unafraid	distrust	irrational
introduce	immortal	under	disloyal	ironing
inexpensive	impolite	united	distance	Irving
invitation	impure	unharmd	dishonest	irresponsible
invisible	impractical	university	dishwater	irregular

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 32.

Did you do well?



## Let's See What You Have Learned

This time, you will learn about other prefixes. Read the pairs of prefixes below and their meanings. Then read Sentence a to give you a clue or hint on what prefix to use in Sentence b. Write the correct prefix on the blank or write the new word on your paper.

1. 

sub	=	below
-----	---	-------

ab	=	from; away from
----	---	-----------------

  - a. The product was rated below standard.
  - b. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ standard product.
  
2. 

re	=	back; again
----	---	-------------

dis	=	not; remove
-----	---	-------------

  - a. After Dr. Rivers examined Josie, he advised her not to continue using the medicine.
  - b. Josie was advised to \_\_\_\_\_ continue using the medicine.
  
3. 

un	=	not
----	---	-----

ir	=	not
----	---	-----

  - a. The bus trips to the barrios were not regular.
  - b. The trips were so \_\_\_\_\_ regular that the merchants cannot predict when the goods they ordered would arrive.
  
4. 

inter	=	among; between
-------	---	----------------

trans	=	across
-------	---	--------

  - a. The new airline company is offering several flights daily across the Pacific.
  - b. The new airline company has several \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific flights.
  
5. 

inter	=	among; between
-------	---	----------------

in	=	into; in
----	---	----------

  - a. Ambassador Romulo attended the conference among different nations.
  - b. He attended the \_\_\_\_\_ national conference.
  
6. 

un	=	not
----	---	-----

dis	=	not
-----	---	-----

  - a. The *lanzones* trees in their orchard have not been productive for the last two years.
  - b. The lanzones trees are \_\_\_\_\_ productive.
  
7. 

re	=	back; again
----	---	-------------

pre	=	before; ahead
-----	---	---------------

  - a. The news about the plane crash was broadcast again by the same radio station.
  - b. The news was \_\_\_\_\_ broadcast over the same air lane.

8. 

dis	=	not; apart
-----	---	------------

mis	=	error; failure
-----	---	----------------

- a. The contestant gave the wrong interpretation to the question.
- b. The contestant \_\_\_\_\_ interpreted the question.

How well did you do? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 32. You can now move on to the next lesson.



## Let's Remember

- ◆ **Prefixes** are placed at the beginning of or before a root word.



## Suffixes

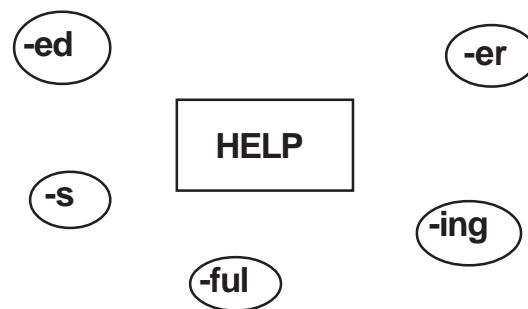
You just learned what prefixes are. This time you will learn about suffixes.

The word **help** is a familiar word. See how other words can be formed by adding a letter or letters at the end of the word. Such letter or letters are called **suffixes**.



### Let's Try This

Refer to the diagram below. Notice that there are several suffixes around the root word **help** which when added to it can form new words. Make a list of such new words.



Compare your answers with mine.

helps	helpful
helper	helping
helped	

Did you get all your answers right? If you did, fine. You will learn how to form new words by using suffixes as you read on.



## Let's Learn

A **suffix** is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make another word.

The suffixes in the box are called **agent suffixes**. Look at them very well because they can be a bit confusing.

ar	or	er	an	ist
----	----	----	----	-----

Agent suffixes refer to human beings. They refer to “people who perform or do something.”

*Examples:*      beg + ar    =   beggar [one who begs or asks for something like food or money]

                     write + er   =   writer [one who writes]

                     veterinary + an   =   veterinarian (one who treats animal diseases)

Read each sentence below carefully. Choose the appropriate suffix in the box to complete each sentence. Note that you need to make some changes in spelling when you add some suffixes. The first number has already been done for you.

1. A person who acts or performs on stage is an actoror.
2. An orchestra leader is called a conduct\_\_\_\_\_.
3. A person who manages a library is called a library\_\_\_\_\_.
4. One who traps or hunts animals is a hunt\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Leonardo da Vinci is a great art\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Pitoy Moreno is a well known fashion design\_\_\_\_\_.
7. That new instruct\_\_\_\_\_ is very punctual.
8. Gil Kabayao is a famous violin\_\_\_\_\_.

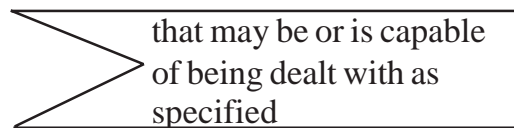
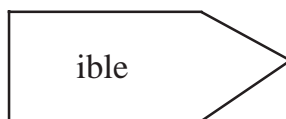
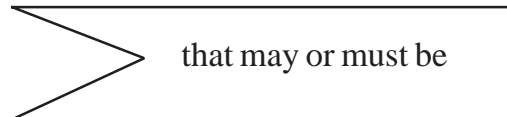
Check your answers using the *Answer Key* on page 32 before working on the next activity.



## Let's Try This

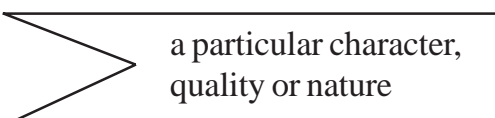
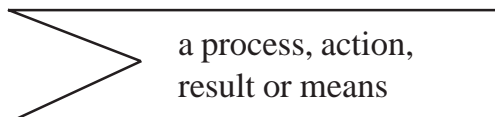
Read each set of suffixes and their meanings. Then read the sentences that follow. Add the correct suffixes to complete the sentences. Note that you may need to make some changes in spelling when you add some suffixes. You may need to change some letters. For example: mercy-merciful, or you may need to drop a letter or letters as in possible-possibly.

A.



1. The hole in his pants is very notice\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Is that horse manage\_\_\_\_\_? He looks rather wild.
3. This jacket is reverse\_\_\_\_\_. You can use either the black or the brown side.
4. Nena is a sense\_\_\_\_\_ girl. She always knows what to do.

B.



1. The two brothers had an argue\_\_\_\_\_ as to who should be allowed to study this year.
2. People say that praying before the Virgin at the Lourdes Grotto can bring a miracle\_\_\_\_\_ cure.
3. There is a mystery\_\_\_\_\_ person who helps the poor people in our barrio.
4. The judge\_\_\_\_\_ of Chief Justice Tuason is fair.

C.

ly	in a particular way
ful	full of something specified
less	free from; lacking; without

1. If it rains, I will probable\_\_\_\_\_ take a bus instead of a jeepney.
2. We are very thank\_\_\_\_\_ to the people who helped us.
3. Don't feel so hope\_\_\_\_\_. God will provide our needs.
4. Put the baby down gentle\_\_\_\_\_ so he will not wake up.

Check your answers using the *Answer Key* on page 33.

Did you do well? I'm sure you did. If you did not, go over the lesson again. Then copy the words with affixes in your notebook. Be sure you spell them correctly.

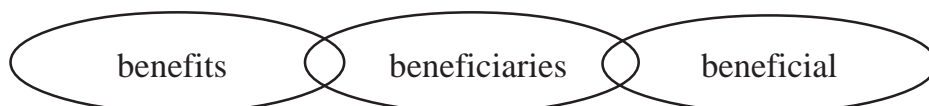


## Let's See What You Have Learned

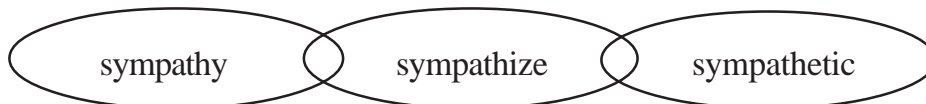
- A. Each set of words below has the same root word. Fill in the blanks to complete the given sentences for each set of words.



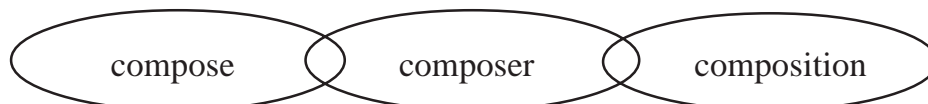
The \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ lady who owns JP Mini Mart is a dear \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of my mother. Their \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ started when they were still in high school.



It is \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to have an insurance policy. It provides \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for your \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_.



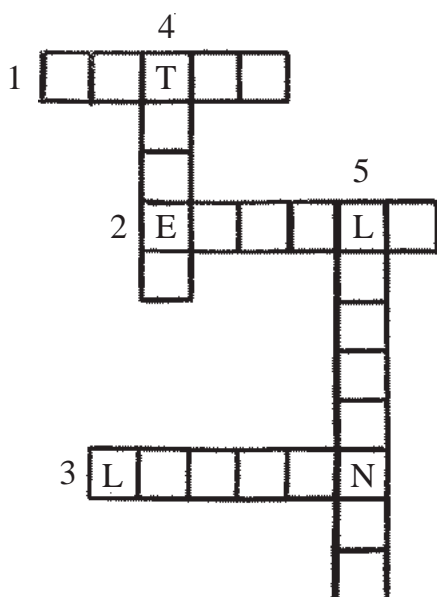
The child whose ice cream fell looked around for \_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_. A \_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ woman who was passing by bought him another cone of ice cream.



Do you know the \_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of the song “*Anak*”? His \_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ has been translated into many different languages.

0

- B. Complete the word puzzle below by adding the correct suffixes to the root words in parentheses. Use the given clues.



#### Across

1. a person who plays a role on stage (act)
2. another word for “fair” (even)
3. Good Friday is a part of the \_\_\_\_\_ season. (Lent)

#### Down

4. another word for “stopwatch” (time)
5. another word for “one who listens” (listen)

Refer to the *Answer Key* on page 33 to check your work. How many correct answers did you get? If you got a perfect score, you may then move on to the next lesson. If you did not, go over the items you missed before proceeding to Lesson 4.



### Let's Remember

- ◆ A **suffix** is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to form another word.

# Compound Words

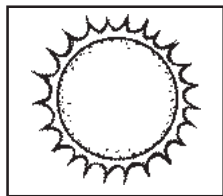
After learning about root words, prefixes and suffixes, you will now learn about compound words.



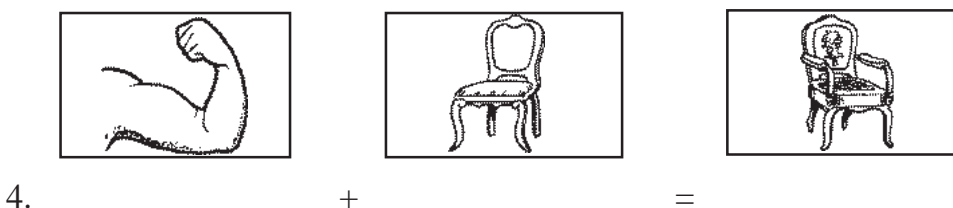
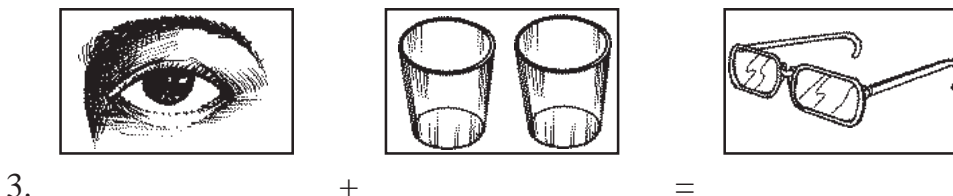
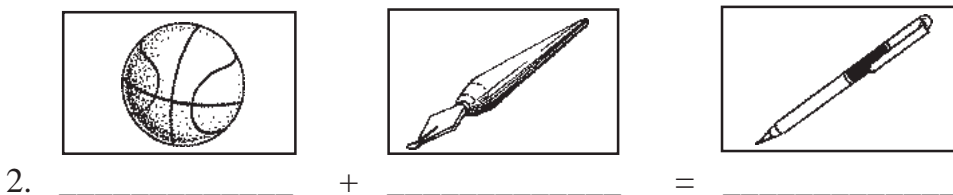
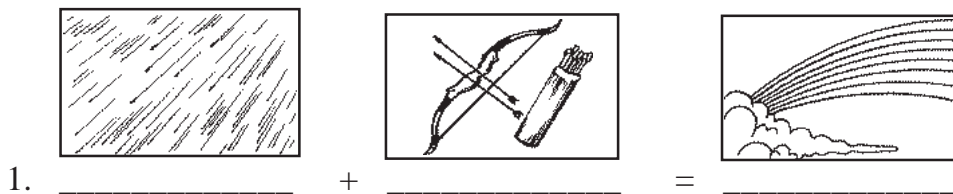
## Let's Try This

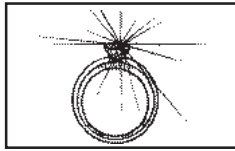
Look at the pictures below. Put the names of the first two pictures together.

*Example:*

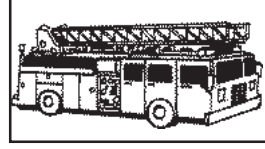


*Answer:* sun + flower = sunflower

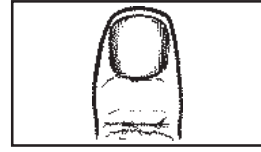
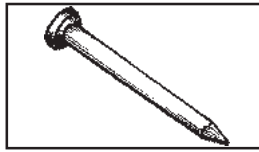




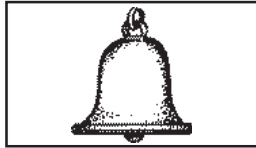
5. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



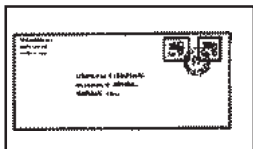
6. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Check your answers using the *Answer Key* on page 34.

Did you get all the answers right? What kind of words were you able to form? To make sure that you spell the compound words correctly, copy the list found in the *Answer Key* on page 34 in your notebook. Remember which are spelled as one word, are hyphenated and written as separate words.



## Let's Learn

The words you formed in the preceding activity are called **compound words**. These are words that are made up of two or more root words.



## Let's Try This

Read the sentences below. Form compound words by putting together two of the underlined words. The first one has already been done for you.

1. The airplane makes several flights over the seas.

*Answer:* overseas

2. Ways built in the sky are no longer objects of the future.
3. Girls' garments worn under are usually pastel-colored.
4. Holes in the shirt through which buttons pass were made to keep shirts in place.
5. This is the room where sewing is done.
6. The new houses owned by the government were admired by the visitors.
7. The children were given work at home for discussion the next day.

Check your answers using the *Answer Key* on page 34. How well did you do? I'm sure you did well. Now, proceed to the next part of the lesson.





## Let's Learn

How are compound words written?

Compound words are written in three ways. They can be written:

- a. as one word

*Example:* back + ground = background

- b. using a hyphen (hyphenated)

*Example:* green + eyed = green-eyed

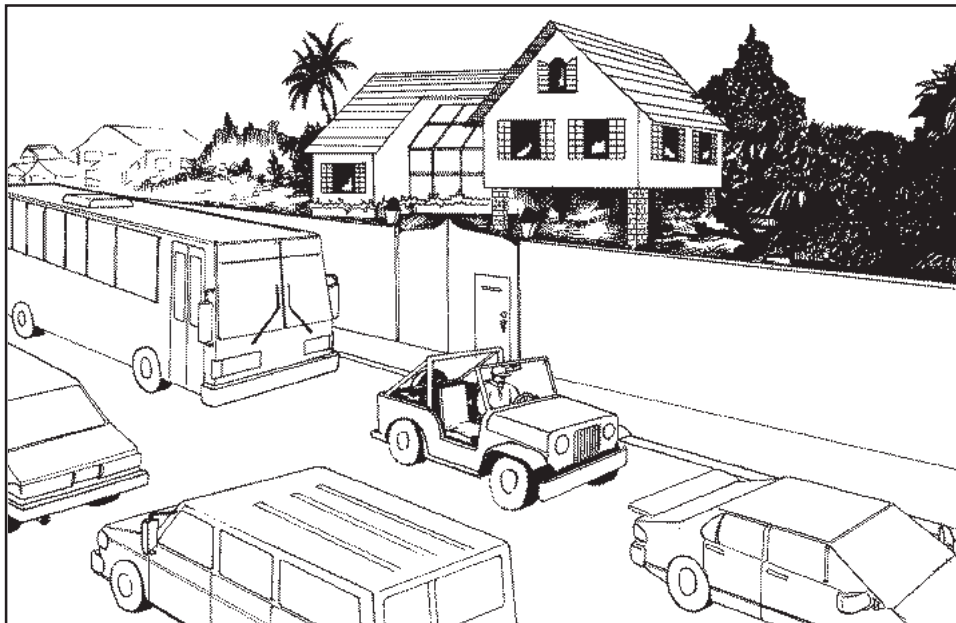
- c. as two or more separate words

*Example:* picnic + basket = picnic basket



## Let's Try This

Look at the picture below. Read the story about it on the next page. Notice that the story makes use of compound nouns. Copy all of them in the space provided.



### **The Town House**

My grandmother lives in a town house. It is located along the highway. Her house is large and fully furnished. The bedrooms are big, each with its own bathroom. The living room contains a comfortable sala set, display cabinet, a 27-inch television set and a tape recorder. The dining room is spacious. A big painting hangs on one of its walls. The kitchen floor is tiled. The cupboards are clean. The drinking glasses are well arranged. The frying pans and other cooking utensils are neatly piled up in the kitchen cabinets.

Nona, the daughter-in-law of my grandmother, lives in that home, too. She and her children keep the house alive with laughter.

Check your work using the *Answer Key* on page 34.



### **Let's See What You Have Learned**

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

The most basic form of a word from which other words can be formed is called a \_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The letters which can be added before and after a root word is called an \_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_. When an affix is placed before a root word, it is called a \_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_. If it is placed after a root word, it is called a \_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes two or more root words are combined to form a new word. This new word is called a \_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Check your answers using the *Answer Key* on page 34.

How many correct answers did you get? If you got a perfect score, you may proceed to the next part of the module. If you did not, review the items you missed before moving on to the next part.



## Let's Remember

- ◆ Compound words are words that are made up of two or more root words. They can be written:
  1. as one word;
  2. using a hyphen; or
  3. as two or more separate words.

Well, this is the end of the module. Congratulations for finishing it. Did you like it? Did you learn something useful from it? A summary of its main points is given below to help you remember them better.



## Let's Sum Up

- ◆ **Root words** are the basic elements in words which remain after all affixes have been removed and which may form the basis of a number of related words.
- ◆ **Prefixes** are letters or group of letters that are added at the beginning of words to form new words.
- ◆ **Suffixes** are letters or group of letters that can be added at the end of words to form new words.
- ◆ **Compound words** are words that are made up of two or more root words. They can be written:
  1. as one word;
  2. using a hyphen (hyphenated); or
  3. as two or more separate words.



## What Have You Learned?

- A. Look at the prefixes in the box below. Read the sentences that follow and fill in the blanks with the correct prefixes.

im  
in  
un  
dis  
ir

1. I do not want Jimmy to be the captain. He is \_\_\_\_ responsible.
  2. Your money is not safe if there is a \_\_\_\_ honest child in your class.
  3. Do not be \_\_\_\_ patient. It is only three o'clock.
- B. Look at the suffixes and their meanings below. Read the sentences that follow and fill in the blanks with the correct suffixes.

ment

a process, action, result or means

ous

a particular character, quality or nature

ful

full of something specified

1. The class had an agree\_\_\_\_\_ to hold a reunion ten years after graduation.
2. The child is very help\_\_\_\_\_. He sweeps the floor and dusts the furniture. He even cooks and washes the dishes.
3. To the amaze\_\_\_\_\_ of the shepherds, angels suddenly appeared before them.

C. Choose a word from the given set which best completes each sentence.

1. beautiful      beauty      beautification      beautify

- a. The plants along the road are \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. They are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ program of the city mayor.

2. written      writer      rewriting      writes

- a. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ of that book?
- b. At present, she is \_\_\_\_\_ about the events that happened in Kawit, Cavite around a hundred years ago.

3. loyalty      disloyal      loyally      loyal

- a. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ to your country?
- b. Show your \_\_\_\_\_ by saluting the flag.

4. comforted      discomfort      uncomfortable      comfortable

- a. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ in that bed?
- b. I feel very \_\_\_\_\_. There seems to be a broken spring in my mattress.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 35. Did you get a perfect score? If you did, that's very good. You learned a lot from this module. If you did not, review the items you missed first before studying another module.



## Answer Key

### A. Let's See What You Already Know (*pages 2–3*)

- A.
  - 1. trans
  - 2. Re
  - 3. pro
- B.
  - 1. or
  - 2. ary
  - 3. ist
- C.
  - 1. accompany
  - 2. company
  - 3. playful
  - 4. player

### B. Lesson 1

*Let's Try This (page 4)*

The following are some possible answers:

<b>Play</b>	—	plays	players
		played	replay
		player	replays
		playing	replayed
		playful	replaying
		playlet	

*Let's Try This (pages 5–6)*

Words with affixes. Root word underlined.

- 1. Drive Slowly — slowly
- 2. Drive Carefully — carefully
- 3. No Parking — parking
- 4. Slippery Road — slippery
- 5. No Littering — littering
- 6. No Blowing of Horn — blowing

*Let's Try This (pages 7–9)*

1. navigare
2. ambulare
3. hostilis
4. dormire
5. manu
6. sedere
7. dolor
8. timere
9. No, the navigator's duty is to steer the ship.
10. Yes, an ambulant patient can walk around.
11. No, a hostile person is very unfriendly.
12. Yes, because **dormant** means "sleeping."
13. No, a manual pump is worked by hand.
14. No, because a sedentary job does not require a person to travel from one place to another.
15. No, a dolorous event is a sorrowful one.
16. Yes, a timorous person is afraid of almost everything.

*Let's See What You Have Learned (page 10)*

1. manipulate
2. manual
3. manacle
4. mandate
5. emancipate

### C. Lesson 2

*Let's Try This (pages 12–13)*

1. dishonest
2. nonviolent
3. inattentive
4. unconcerned

*Let's Try This (page 14)*

1	2	3	4	5
4incomplete	4immortal	4unafraid	4distrust	4irrational
4inexpensive	4impolite	4unharmd	4disloyal	4irresponsible
4invisible	4impure	6united	4dishonest	4irregular
6introduce	4impractical	6under	6distance	6Irving
6invitation	6improve	6university	6dishwasher	6ironing

*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 15–16)*

1. sub
2. dis
3. ir
4. trans
5. inter
6. un
7. re
8. mis

### D. Lesson 3

*Let's Try This (page 18)*

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. or  | 5. ist |
| 2. or  | 6. er  |
| 3. ian | 7. or  |
| 4. er  | 8. ist |



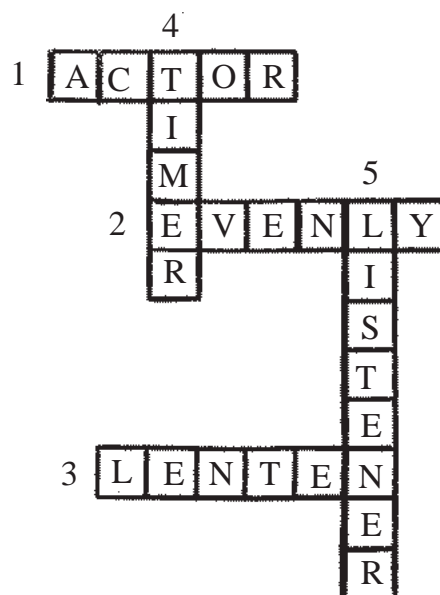
*Let's Study and Analyze (pages 19–20)*

- A.
1. noticeable
  2. manageable
  3. reversible (delete the e in reversee)
  4. sensible (delete the e in sensee)
- B.
1. argument (delete the e in arguee)
  2. miraculous (delete le in miraclee, and add ulous)
  3. mysterious (delete y in mystery and add ious)
  4. judgement/judgment (delete the e in judgee and add ment)
- C.
1. probably (delete le in probable and add ly)
  2. thanful (add ful)
  3. hopeless (add less)
  4. gently (delete the le and add ly)

*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 20–21)*

- A.
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. friendly   | 6. beneficiaries |
| 2. friend     | 7. sympathy      |
| 3. friendship | 8. sympathetic   |
| 4. beneficial | 9. composer      |
| 5. benefits   | 10. composition  |

B.



## E. Lesson 4

*Let's Try This (pages 22–23)*

- |     |        |   |         |   |             |
|-----|--------|---|---------|---|-------------|
| 1.  | rain   | + | bow     | = | rainbow     |
| 2.  | ball   | + | pen     | = | ball pen    |
| 3.  | eye    | + | glasses | = | eyeglasses  |
| 4.  | arm    | + | chair   | = | armchair    |
| 5.  | ear    | + | ring    | = | earring     |
| 6.  | fire   | + | truck   | = | fire truck  |
| 7.  | finger | + | nail    | = | finger nail |
| 8.  | door   | + | bell    | = | doorbell    |
| 9.  | mail   | + | box     | = | mailbox     |
| 10. | horse  | + | shoe    | = | horseshoe   |

*Let's Try This (page 24)*

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. overseas    | 5. sewing room      |
| 2. Skyways     | 6. government-owned |
| 3. underwear   | 7. homework         |
| 4. Buttonholes |                     |

*Let's Try This (pages 25–26)*

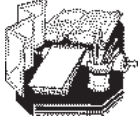
- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Town House      | 10. tape recorder    |
| 2. grandmother     | 11. dining room      |
| 3. highway         | 12. kitchen floor    |
| 4. bedrooms        | 13. cupboards        |
| 5. bathroom        | 14. drinking glasses |
| 6. living room     | 15. frying pans      |
| 7. sala set        | 16. cooking utensils |
| 8. display cabinet | 17. kitchen cabinets |
| 9. television set  | 18. daughter-in-law  |

*Let's See What You Have Learned (page 26)*

1. root word
2. affix
3. prefix
4. suffix
5. compound word

**F. What Have You Learned?** (*pages 28–29*)

- A.
  1. irresponsible
  2. dishonest
  3. impatient
- B.
  1. ment
  2. ful
  3. ment
- C.
  1.
    - a. beautiful
    - b. beautification
  2.
    - a. writer
    - b. writing
  3.
    - a. loyal
    - b. loyalty
  4.
    - a. comfortable
    - b. uncomfortable



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