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| **The**  **Word Mapping Strategy**  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #6  **COMPOUND PREFIX**  Two or more  prefixes at the  beginning of word  **Example:**  un re lenting  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #12A & B  **Suffix Guidelines**   1. Change ***y*** to ***i*** when you add ***es, er, est,*** and other suffixes starting with a vowel   fl***y*** → fl***i***es   1. Use consonant doubling when you add ***ing***   run → ru***nn***ing   1. Remove the silent ***e*** when you add ***ing*** or other suffixes   excit***e*** → excitable  mandat***e*** → mandatory  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #18  **Word Mapping Strategy**  **M**ap the word parts  **A**ttack the meaning of  each part  **P**redict the word’s  meaning  **S**ee if you are right!  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #1  **Morpheme**  A word part with meaning  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #7  **SUFFIX**  A morpheme that:   * is placed at the end of a word and * affects the word’s form or *meaning* in some way   recycle ing  command er  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #13  **COMPOUND SUFFIX**  Two or more suffixes at  the end of a word.    help less ness  thought ful ness  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #19  **MEMORY TABLE**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. Word Part | 1. Word-Part Meaning | | 1. Memory Word | 1. Picture |   HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #2  **SYLLABLE**   * + a word part   + that centers on a vowel sound   + that has no meaning   HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #8  **SUFFIX TYPES**   * Inflectional * Derivational   HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #14  **ROOT**  A morpheme (a word part with  meaning) that:   * is placed at the beginning, middle, or end of a word * sometimes is the whole word * gives the word its main meaning   HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #20  **WORD PARTS TABLE**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Word Part** | **Meaning** | **Examples** | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |   HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #3  **SYLLABLES**  Versus  **MORPHEMES**  unladylike  **Syllables**  un la dy like  **Morphemes**  un lady like  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #9  **INFLECTIONAL SUFFIX**  A morpheme that:   * is placed at the end of a word, and * changes the *form* of the word   + its number   + its point of view   + its tense or   + shows possession or   + shows comparison * does not change the word’s meaning   HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #15  **EXAMPLE ROOT**  **“aster” means “star”**  At the beginning of a word: **aster**isk  In the middle of a word:  Dis**astro**us  At the end of a word:  Dis**aster**  A whole word:  **aster**  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #21  **WORD MAPPING TREE**    HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #4  **MORPHEME**  **TYPES**  Prefixes Roots Suffixes  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #10  **DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX**  A morpheme that:   * is placed at the end of a word, * changes the *meaning* of the word, and * sometimes changes the part of speech of the word.     HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #16  **MORPHEME RULES**   1. **A morpheme can have several meanings.**   **Example:** “in-“ means “not”  “in-“ means “into” & “within”   1. **Morphemes can have the same meaning but different forms.**   **Examples:** “an-” means “not”  “dis-“ means “not”  “im-“ means “not”   1. **Morphemes can have the same meaning but similar forms.**   **Examples:**  “aster” & “astro” mean “star”  “flex” & “flect” mean “bend”  “mit” & “mis” mean “send”  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |  |
| Cue Card #5  **PREFIX**   * A word part * placed at the beginning of a word * that has meaning, and * that changes or adds to the meaning of the word   **re cycle**    HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #11  **EXAMPLE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES**  Example derivational suffixes that change the part of speech of a word:  Noun to verb: -fy (glory → glorify)  Verb to noun: -ion (invent → invention)  Adjective to noun: -ness (slow → slowness)  Adjective to verb: -ize (modern → modernize)  Noun to adjective: -al (recreation → recreational)  Verb to adjective: -able (drink → drinkable)  Example derivational suffixes that do not change the part of speech of a word:  Noun to noun: -er (the dance → the dancer)  -ism (Budda → Buddhism)  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #17  **WORD MAP**  Word  ↓ ↓ ↓  Prefix Root Suffix  **M** step    Meaning Meaning Meaning  **A** step  Definition  **P** step  Definition  **S** step  HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |  |