

# YEAR-LONG WORD STUDY BUNDLE

## LESSONS FOR SYLLABLES, AFFIXES, & ROOTS

**Suffix: -ness**  
The suffix **-ness** means the state of, the condition of, or the quality of. This suffix is a derivational suffix. This means it changes the part of speech of the word it is added to.  
When **-ness** is added to adjectives it turns them into nouns.

**Let's dig into an example:**

Base	fast	moving at a high speed
Suffix		comparing more than

**Suffix: -est**  
When the suffix **-est** is added to words, it indicates the comparison of three or more things. This suffix is an inflectional suffix. This means it does not change the part of speech of the word it is added to.  
When **-est** is added to an adjective, it remains an adjective.

**Let's dig into an example:**

Base	fast	moving at a high speed
Suffix		comparing more than

**Suffix: -able, -ible**  
The suffixes **-able** and **-ible** mean possible, can be done or capable of. These suffixes are derivational suffixes. This means they change the part of speech of the words they are added to.  
**-able** and **-ible** are usually added to verbs and turns them into adjectives.

**Let's dig into an example:**

Base	fix	to correct, repair, or mend
Suffix		to be able to be done

**Suffix: -tion, -sion, -ion**  
The suffixes **-tion**, **-sion** and **-ion** mean the action of, result of, or process of. These suffixes are derivational suffixes. This means they change the part of speech of the words they are added to.  
When **-tion**, **-sion** and **-ion** are added to verbs they turn them into nouns.

**Let's dig into an example:**

Base	erupt	to explode with lava
Suffix	tion	the act or process of
Base + Suffix	eruption	the act of erupting with lava

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# REASONS TO LOVE

## THIS WORD STUDY LESSON BUNDLE

### Vowel Teams

Vowel team syllables are those that have two vowels next to each other. The two vowels will work together to make one sound. These are also called vowel digraphs and diphthongs.

#### Let's Identify



You can identify this syllable type when you see two vowels next to each other.

#### Let's Label

rain

VT

coat

VT



Let's see some more examples:

snout → snout  
VT

peanut → pea | nut  
VT C

employee → em | ploy | ee  
C VT VT

#### What's the exception to the rule?



Sometimes when two vowels are together they will need to be divided into two syllables: cre|ate, vi|olin, flu|id

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### EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION

When it comes to word study, we want to make sure our instruction is explicit. These lessons will help you explicitly teach a variety of word study concepts like syllabication, prefixes, suffixes, and Greek and Latin roots.

### EASY TO USE

If you're not confident how to teach some word study concepts, have no fear. These lessons give you all of the information and resources to confidently teach your word study lesson. It really is a print-and-teach type of resource, and you'll feel confident using it.

### ENGAGING FOR STUDENTS

Word study is fun and engaging for students. These lessons and materials will keep your students engaged and actively thinking about the syllables, prefixes, suffixes, and roots they encounter in multisyllabic words. The Google Slides will help you keep students engaged during your whole group lessons.

# WHAT'S INCLUDED?

This year-long bundle includes 3 of our top-rated word study resources. You'll get ready-to-print lessons to help you teach syllabication, prefixes and suffixes, and Greek and Latin roots.

## TYPES OF SYLLABLES 10 Word Study Lessons

**WORD STUDY PRACTICE**  
READING CLOSED SYLLABLES

**Key Concept:** Students will be able to read words with a closed syllable.

**Let's Read a Paragraph:** Read the paragraph below. The underlined words with you don't know, take your time and break it down with it.

It was a hot day and Sam wanted to go to an excellent choice for his. So Sam read what? "I read a magazine one in the booth!"

"What will it be?" the shop clerk said.

Just then, Sam knew: "A scoop of ice cream to the clerk get Sam's ice cream and Sam!"

Sam grabbed a maple, took a big bite, and he was happy with his ice cream habit.

**Let's Write About What We Read:** Use the text above to answer the questions.

1. What was Sam's problem?

2. Was Sam happy with his ice cream?

**What's the exception to the rule?** Depending on the blend at the end of the word, some closed syllables will have a long sound: wild, cold, post.

**Anchor Chart: Closed Syllables**

A closed syllable is any syllable that ends in a consonant. This syllable type is the most common type of syllable in the English language. In fact, close to 50% of the syllables in the read will be closed syllables.

**Let's Identify:** This syllable ends in a consonant. Closed syllables usually have the short vowel sound.

**Let's Label:** nap | kin

**Let's see some more examples:**

ship → ship  
sunset → sun | set  
fantastic → fan | tas | tic

## PREFIXES & SUFFIXES 40 Word Study Lessons

**WORD STUDY FOR**  
Prefix #4: pre- (before)

**Key Concept:** The prefix pre- means before. When you add this combination of letters before a base or root, it will change the meaning of the base or root word.

**INTRODUCE & EXPLAIN:** The prefix pre- means before. When you add this combination of letters before a base or root, it will change the meaning of the base or root word.

**TEACH & MODEL:** Let's dig into an example:

Base	pay	to give money for work or goods
Prefix	pre	before
Prefix + Base	prepay	to pay ahead of time

**Let's see some more examples:**

preview → view before  
pretest → test before  
prearrange → arrange before

**Let's see some more examples:**

Even though it was only January, we had to prepay for our summer vacation to make sure we had a room on the cruise ship.

## GREEK & LATIN ROOTS 20 Word Study Lessons

**WORD STUDY FOR**  
Root: port (carry)

**Key Concept:** The root port means carry. It means related to carrying.

**INTRODUCE & EXPLAIN:** A root is a basic word part that gives a word its meaning. The root part means carry. Words with this root have a meaning related to carrying.

**TEACH & MODEL:** Let's see some more examples:

Meaning/Origin	carry	Picture
Latin		

**portable** → Something that is able to be carried.

We brought a portable radio to the beach so we could listen to the baseball game.

**Let's see some more examples:**

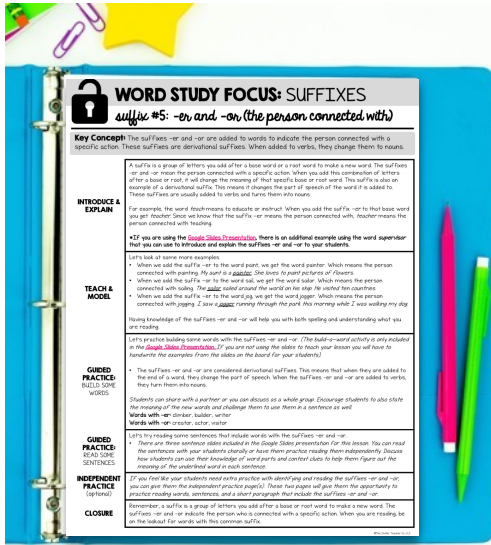
export → to carry out  
reporter → one who carries news back  
transportation → the act of carrying across

## Hear what teachers have to say...

"I love the progression of skills and routines of these activities. Students know what to expect and it allows them to practice in various ways." - Erin M.

# WHAT'S INCLUDED IN EACH LESSON?

For each of the 70 lessons included in this year-long bundle you get:



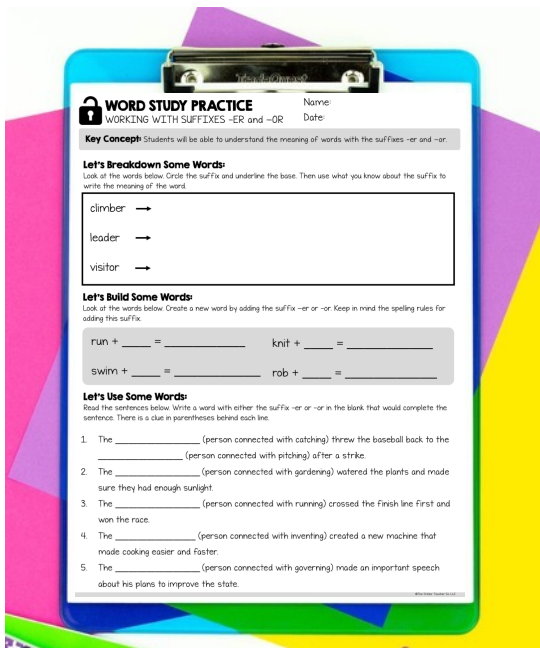
## LESSON PLAN

Each word study lesson includes a scripted teacher lesson plan so you can save time planning and feel confident in your lesson delivery.



## ANCHOR CHART

These can be shared with students or posted around the classroom as a reminder of the most common prefixes and suffixes.

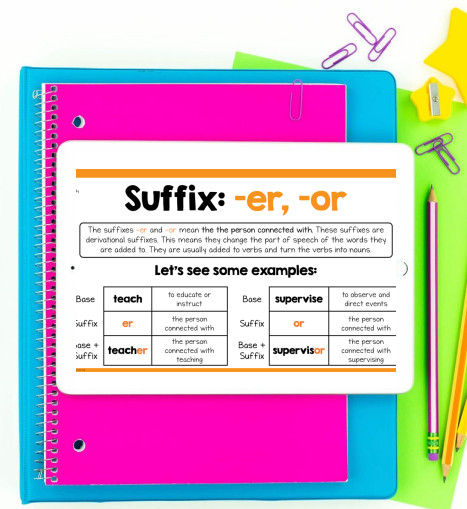


## STUDENT PRACTICE

Each lesson includes two practice pages so students can apply their understanding of affixes to reading and writing words in a variety of ways.

## TEACHING SLIDES

Each lesson includes 3 different slides to help you explicitly teach and model the most common prefixes and suffixes to your students.



# WHAT SYLLABICATION LESSONS ARE INCLUDED?

## REVIEW LESSONS:





- What is a syllable?
- Sounds in a Syllable
- Syllable Division Patterns

## TYPES OF SYLLABLE LESSONS:


- Closed Syllables
- Open Syllables
- Magic E Syllables
- R Controlled Syllables
- Vowel Team Syllables
- Consonant + le, al, el
- Final Stable Syllables (-tion, ture)



### Closed Syllables




A closed syllable is any syllable that ends in a consonant. This syllable type is the most common type of syllable in the English language. In fact, close to 50% of the syllables you read will be closed syllables.


Let's Identify	Let's Label
 This syllable ends in a consonant. Closed syllables usually have the short vowel sound.	<b>nap</b>   <b>kin</b>   

Let's see some more examples:

**ship** → **ship**  


**sunset** → **sun** | **set**  
 

**fantastic** → **fan** | **tas** | **tic**  
  

**What's the exception to the rule?**  Depending on the blend at the end of the word, some closed syllables will have a long sound: wild, cold, post

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# WHAT PREFIXES ARE INCLUDED?

These lesson sets include the 20 most common prefixes. These 20 prefixes account for 97% of all words with prefixes. Teaching the most common prefixes first is the most effective way to teach prefixes.

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- un (not, opposite of)
- re (again)
- dis (not, opposite of)
- pre (before)
- over (too much)
- mis (wrongly)
- non (not)
- sub (under)
- in, im, ir, il (not)
- en, em (cause to)
- fore (before)
- inter (between, among)
- super (above)
- semi (half)
- anti (against)
- mid (middle)
- under (too little)
- de (move away)
- trans (across)
- multi (many)

Keep scrolling through the preview to see what is included in each lesson!

# WHAT SUFFIXES ARE INCLUDED?

These lesson sets include the 20 most common suffixes. These 20 suffixes account for 95% of all words with suffixes. Teaching the most common suffixes first is the most effective way to teach suffixes.

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- s, es (plural)
- ed (past tense verbs)
- ing (present tense verbs)
- ly (characteristics of)
- er, or (person connected with)
- ion, tion (act or process)
- able, ible (can be done)
- al, ial (having characteristics of)
- y (characterized by)
- ness (state or condition of)
- ment (action or process)
- ful (full of)
- less (without)
- ic (having characteristics of)
- al, ial (having characteristics of)
- y (characterized by)
- ity, ty (state of)
- en (made of)
- ous, eous, ious (qualities of)
- ive, ative, itive (adjective form of)

Keep scrolling through the preview to see what is included in each lesson!

# WHAT ROOTS ARE INCLUDED?

These lesson sets include 20 common Greek and Latin roots.

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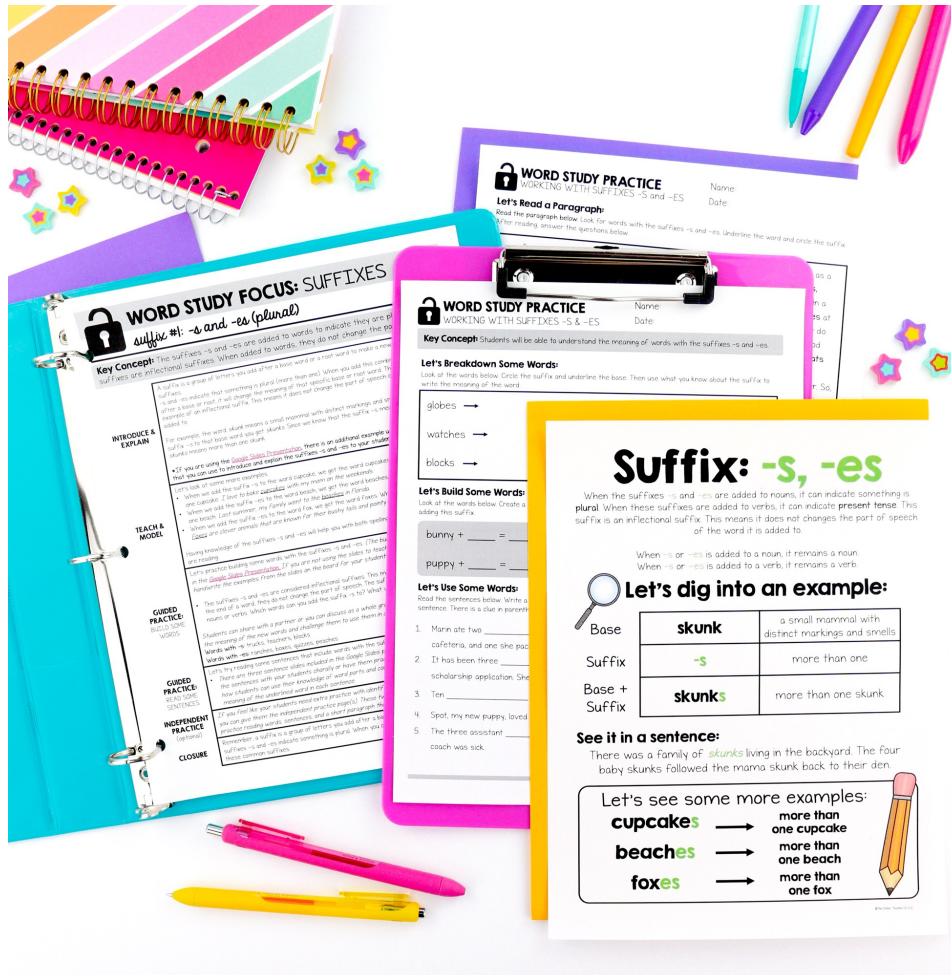
- port (carry)
- form (shape)
- spect (see, look, observe)
- script (written)
- struct (built)
- vis, vid (see, look, observe)
- rupt (burst, break)
- tract (drag, pull)
- cred (believe, trust)
- ject (throw)
- mit, miss (send)
- cept (taken, seized)
- flect (bend)
- dict (say)
- fer (carry, bring, bear)
- duc, duct (lead)
- pend (hang, weigh)
- fact (made, done)
- vert (turn)
- ped, pod (foot)

Keep scrolling through the preview to see what is included in each lesson!



# HOW CAN I USE THIS RESOURCE?

The resources included in this bundle can be used in a variety of ways to help your students build a strong foundation to help them read and spell multisyllabic words. You can use them whole group or small group depending on the needs of your students.



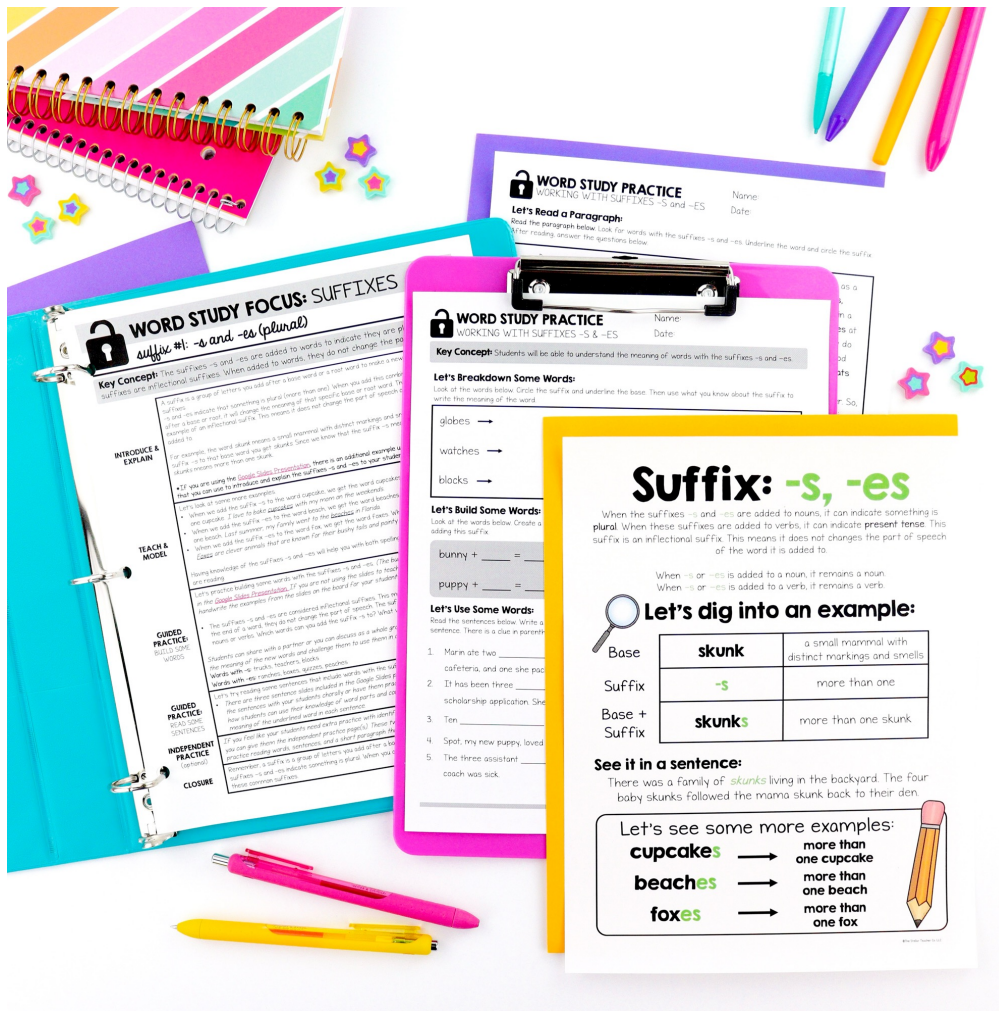
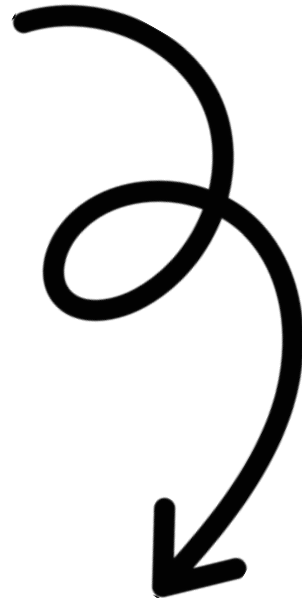
- Use as whole group word study lessons throughout the year.
- Use as small group remediation for students who need additional help with understanding syllables, affixes, and roots.

# WANT A FREE SAMPLE?



SIGN UP BELOW TO GET A FREE SAMPLE OF THESE LESSON PLANS!

I'd love to share a free sample of the prefix and suffix lessons with you. You'll get a sample of the prefix and suffix lessons to try out with your students.



[CLICK HERE TO GRAB YOUR FREE SAMPLE!](#)

I hope you and your students enjoy them!

