HAKILLO KIDS · TEACHER GUIDE · COMMON CORE EDITION · LANGUAGE ARTS · GRADE 8 · LESSON 2

Roots, Affixes and Etymology



COMMON CORE
L.8.4.b, L.8.4.c

VIDEO LENGTH
3:42 · Virginia SOL edition also available

WATCH THE LESSON FREE
hakillokids.org/language-arts/grade-8#L8-02

PRACTICE ONLINE
learn.hakillokids.org · videos stop for each question, scored automatically

L.8.4.b Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede).

L.8.4.c Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.

Materials: Dictionaries with etymologies, root cards.

Students will

- Know the roots aud, vis and mort.
- Know the affixes anti-, -ous and -pathy.
- Explain etymology and find it in a dictionary.
- Identify derivations and their parts of speech.

Key words

aud, vis, mort	hear, see, death
anti-, -ous, -pathy	against, full of, feeling
etymology	a word's history
derivation	a related word from the same root

Before the video 2 minutes

Ask: “Where do you think the word sandwich came from?”

What happens in the video

0:00	Welcome and today's goal: roots, affixes and etymology
0:19	Aud, vis and mort
0:37	Anti-, -ous and -pathy
0:57	Etymology: the Earl of Sandwich
1:14	Derivations: vision, visible, visualize
1:33	Spot the mistake: aud means hear
1:49	Your turn! Students answer during each pause (see below)
3:23	Recap and goodbye

Spot the mistake at 1:33

> **Sam:** Audible means something you can see!
> **Ivy:** Hmm... what does aud mean?
> **Mia:** Aud means hear! Audible means loud enough to be heard.
> **Sam:** Oops! Aud means hear.

- Ask: “What does aud mean?” (Hear.)
- Ask: “So what is audible?” (Loud enough to be heard.)
- Brainstorm aud words: audience, audio, auditorium.

Your-turn pauses students answer out loud, then the characters give the answer

TIME	QUESTION	ANSWER IN THE VIDEO
1:50	Vis means see. What does invisible mean? Can't be seen, or can't be heard?	Can't be seen!
2:04	Ous means full of. What does joyous mean? Full of joy, or without joy?	Full of joy!
2:18	A word's history, where it came from, is called what? Etymology, or a synonym?	Etymology!
2:34	Anti means against. What is an antidote? Something that works against poison, or a kind of candy?	Something that works against poison!
2:50	Visible, vision, visualize. Are they derivations of one root, or unrelated words?	Derivations of one root! Vis.
3:07	Pathy means feeling. What is empathy? Understanding someone's feelings, or a fear of spiders?	Understanding someone's feelings!

Tip: pause the video a little longer on any question your class finds hard, and ask a student to explain how they know.

After the video: talk about it

1. How does knowing vis help with invisible and visualize?
2. What is the difference between sympathy and empathy?
3. Look up the etymology of one word you use every day.

Go further

Etymology stories: students research where three words came from and present the most surprising one.

Answer key for the practice page

1. Can't be seen
2. Full of joy
3. Etymology
4. Something that works against poison.
5. Understanding someone else's feelings.
6. For example: vision (noun), visible (adjective), visualize (verb).

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Roots, Affixes and Etymology

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. **Vis means see. What does invisible mean?**

   Answer: _____

2. **-ous means full of. What does joyous mean?**

   Answer: _____

3. **What is a word's history called?**

   Answer: _____

4. **Anti means against. What is an antidote?**

   Answer: _____

5. **Pathy means feeling. What is empathy?**

   Answer: _____

6. **Choose one root. Write three derivations, their parts of speech and meanings.**

   Answer: _____

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