

LESSON 11:

AFFIXES WITH UNCHANGING BASE WORDS

Host: In this lesson, we will learn about affixes. An affix is a word or word part added to the beginning or ending of a base word to create a new word. If the affix is at the beginning of the word, it's called a prefix. If it's at the end of the word, it's called a suffix. Some of these might include...

Teacher: Today, we'll learn about affixes. An affix is a word part added to the beginning or end of a base word to create a new word. Some words have only an affix at the beginning of a word, which is called a prefix. Some words have an affix at the end of a word, which is called a suffix. Sometimes, words have both a prefix and a suffix. Sometimes, affixes change the meaning of words. Knowing about affixes can help us read large words and discover their meaning.

This is a prefix, so it is a word part that is added to the beginning of a word. Remember what we learned about open syllables. Open syllables have only one vowel, and the vowel is open, meaning that a consonant does not close it in. We learned that in open syllables, the vowel makes its long sound. This is an open syllable, so it is pronounced /rē/. Your turn to say it, please.

Correct, *re*. To read this word, find the word parts and put them together.

Re: This word has the prefix *re*. Then I look at the base word and read it.

Do. The base word is *do*. I put the prefix and the base word together to form the whole word.

Re, do, redo. Let's read it together. Read each part as I point to it and then say the whole word.

Correct, it is *re, do, redo*. Let's read some more words with prefixes. What is the sound of this prefix?

Correct, it is *re*.

What is the base word?

Good, it is *read*. I put the prefix and the base word together to form the whole word: *re, read, reread*. Repeat, please.

Good job. It is *re, read, reread*. Earlier, I said that some affixes change the meaning of base words. For example, when you reread a book, you read it again. When you return a video, you bring it back to the store. So, *re* can mean "again" or "back."

This is a prefix, so it is a word part that is added to the beginning of a word. Remember what we learned about closed syllables? Closed syllables have only one vowel, and the vowel is closed in by a consonant at the end. We learned that in closed syllables, the vowel makes its short sound. This is a closed syllable, so it is pronounced /mid/. Your turn to say it, please.

Correct, *mid*. To read this word, I find the word parts and put them together.

Mid: This has the prefix *mid*. Then, I look at the base word and read it.

Day: The base word is *day*. I put the prefix and the base word together to form the whole word: *mid, day, midday*. Let's read it together. Read each part as I point to it and then say the whole word.

That's right. Correct, it is *mid, day, midday*. Let's read some more words with prefixes. What is the sound of this prefix?

Correct, it is *mid*. What is the base word?

Good. It is *night*. I put the prefix and the base word together to form the whole word.

Mid, night, midnight. Repeat, please.

Good job! It is *mid, night, midnight*. Now, read each part as I point and then say the whole word.

Good job. It is *midsize*.

Earlier, I said that some affixes change the meaning of base words. For example, *midday* is the middle of the day and *midsize* is between small and large, so *mid* can mean "middle" or "intermediate."

This is a suffix, so it is a word part that is added to the end of a word. It is pronounced /ing/. Reading words with suffixes is similar to reading words with prefixes. To read this word, I find the word parts and put them together.

Ing: This word has the suffix *ing*. Then, I look at the base word and read it.

Jump: The base word is *jump*. Then, I put the base word and the suffix together to form the whole word.

Jump, ing, jumping. Let's read some more words with suffixes. What is the sound of this suffix?

Correct, *ing*. What is the base word?

Good job, *hunt*. I put the word parts together to form the whole word.

Hunt, ing, hunting. Repeat.

Correct, *hunt, ing, hunting*. Some words have more than one affix. When I add the suffix *ly* to the base word, what is the new word?

Correct, *likely*. Now, I've added a prefix, *un*. This word has a prefix and a suffix. I use the same strategy to read it that we learned before. I identify the base word, *like*, and the affixes *un* and *ly*. I read the word by putting them together: *un, like, ly, unlikely*. Read each part as I point to it and then say the whole word.

Perfect, *unlikely*. Let's read some more words with affixes. What is the prefix?

Correct, *re*. What is the base word?

Right, *fresh*. What is the suffix?

Good job, *ment*. Put the word parts together to form the whole word.

Excellent reading! *Re, fresh, ment, refreshment*. Sometimes two suffixes can be added to a base word.

Now, it is your turn to do it more independently. Please read each part of the word as I point to it; then, say the whole word.

Good job reading! Yes, it is *carelessly*. What is the base word in *carelessly*?

Correct, it is *care*. What suffixes were added?

Correct, *less, ly*. Now, let's think about how the meaning is changed by the affixes. Can you figure out what the meanings are from the following sentence? Listen carefully. "Rita did her homework so carelessly the teacher couldn't read her handwriting."

That is correct! The suffix *less* means "without," so when it is added to the base word *care*, it changes the meaning to "without care."

Host:

Remember, an affix is a word or word part that is added to the beginning or ending of a base word. One way to help students learn to read and write words with affixes is to group words with the same combination of affixes. For example, first read *carelessly*, *thanklessly*, and *hopelessly*; then read *skillfully*, *thankfully*, and *hopefully*.