



LANGUAGE ARTS

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **11th Grade** | Unit 4

LANGUAGE ARTS 1104

WHY STUDY READING?

INTRODUCTION |3

1. **USING PREFIXES AND ROOTS** **5**

GREEK PREFIXES |5

LATIN PREFIXES |8

GREEK ROOTS |11

LATIN ROOTS |16

SELF TEST 1 |21

2. **FINDING WORD MEANINGS AND PRONUNCIATION** **23**

USING CONTEXT CLUES |24

MARKING PRONUNCIATION |30

DIACRITICAL MARKS |31

SELF TEST 2 |33

3. **FINDING THE MAIN IDEA** **35**

FINDING THE KEY WORDS IN A SENTENCE |36

FINDING KEY IDEAS IN A PARAGRAPH |38

FINDING A KEY SENTENCE IN A PARAGRAPH |40

SELF TEST 3 |41

4. **ANALYZING A TEXTBOOK** **44**

SKELETON OF A TEXTBOOK |44

OUTLINE OF A TEXTBOOK |47

SELF TEST 4 |50



LIFEPAC Test is located in the center of the booklet. Please remove before starting the unit.

Author:

Victor J. Kelly, M.A.

Editor:

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

Media Credits:

Page 9: © Stefano_Pellicciari, iStock, Thinkstock; **12:** © extravagantni, iStock, Thinkstock; **14:** © PapaBear, iStock, Thinkstock; © shironosov, iStock, Thinkstock; **23:** © AntonioGuillem, iStock, Thinkstock; **32:** © sudok1, iStock, Thinkstock; **35:** © ismagilov, iStock, Thinkstock; **40:** © patpitchaya, iStock, Thinkstock; **47:** © CherriesJD, iStock, Thinkstock.



**804 N. 2nd Ave. E.
Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759**

© MM by Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. All rights reserved.
LIFEPAC is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications, Inc.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners. Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates, and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.

Why Study Reading?

Introduction

God gave mankind the gifts of speaking, listening, and reading so that every person could communicate with every other person and with God Himself. Reading is different from both speaking and listening because it gives people of today the opportunity to communicate with people who lived many hundreds of years ago. Learning to read better will enable you to understand more easily and quickly the things that the Holy Spirit wishes to reveal to believers. God has chosen the Holy Bible as the primary means for revealing His will.

This LIFE PAC® will help you to read more accurately and to understand more specifically all of the things you read, including the Scriptures. Better yet, you will be able to read many unfamiliar words more accurately without having to stop as often to use a dictionary. The skills you practice in this LIFE PAC will enable you to better understand God, yourself, and the people around you. You will have a better understanding of God because you will recognize and understand more words in the Scriptures. You will understand yourself better by being able to read what others have written about experiences held in common by all human beings. You will understand others better by being able to interpret intelligently the meanings of words which still might be unfamiliar to you.

In this LIFE PAC you will study both Greek and Latin prefixes and roots. By knowing the meanings of these word parts, you will be able to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words formed from these word parts. You will find word meanings and pronunciation hints by using context clues or by using the dictionary. By finding main ideas in sentences and paragraphs, you will learn to study more effectively. Finally, by analyzing the structure and elements of a textbook, you will be able to find information more efficiently.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you will be able to:

1. Recognize commonly encountered Greek and Latin prefixes and roots.
2. Determine more accurately the meanings of words containing Greek and Latin prefixes and roots.
3. Demonstrate an improved vocabulary in your schoolwork.
4. Show an improvement in your word deciphering skills.
5. Identify and use a variety of context clues in interpreting unfamiliar words encountered while listening or reading.
6. Pronounce words accurately in Standard English.
7. Demonstrate the ability to decide correctly when to use a dictionary to aid pronunciation and when to use context clues for a working definition to aid reading.
8. Extract the most important information from a paragraph through the use of key words and details.
9. Locate the most important sentence in a paragraph.
10. Identify the levels of importance of main ideas and supportive details in textbooks by noticing various sizes and styles of print.

1. USING PREFIXES AND ROOTS

The English language contains elements borrowed from many different languages. Many words are formed from only a few basic word elements. In this section you will study both Greek and Latin prefixes. These prefixes, or word parts, are added to the front of a word to modify, or change, its basic meaning.

When you learn how to bolt a word together with prefix and root, you will be able to read more rapidly and knowledgeably. You will seldom have to interrupt someone to ask the meaning of an unfamiliar word. You will refer to a dictionary less frequently. You will not be embarrassed because you cannot understand the words a person might use.

Section Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Recognize commonly encountered Greek and Latin prefixes and roots.
2. Determine more accurately the meanings of words containing Greek and Latin prefixes and roots.
3. Demonstrate an increased vocabulary in your schoolwork.
4. Show an improvement in your vocabulary deciphering skills.

GREEK PREFIXES

The Greeks, fascinated by the sky, the earth, man, and God, developed an insatiable curiosity about all creation. Many hundreds of years before the birth of Christ, the Greeks discovered, named, and developed explanations for the stars and planets, the seasons, night and day, the physical laws, the human anatomy and physiology, and the supernatural. Because they were accurate observers of particular things, the Greeks developed precise and specific statements dealing with ideas of position,

size, and scope. The Greek language thus contained few vague words.

The following chart contains some frequently encountered Greek prefixes. These prefixes appear repeatedly in general reading as well as in specific subject matter. As you become familiar with these prefixes, you will be able to decipher the meanings of unfamiliar words containing these prefixes. The following prefixes have been listed in related pairs to help you to recall them later.

When You See	It Means	The Opposite Prefix Is	It Means
ec-	out of	en-	into
ex-, exo-	out from	em-, endo-	within
epi-	upon	hypo-	under, underneath
poly-	many	mono-	one
syl-	with	anti-	against
sym-, syn-	together	a-, an-, apo-	away from

Not all Greek prefixes have opposite equivalents in English. Notice the following list.

a-	not	meta-	across
amphi-	both	pan-	all
cata-	down	para-	beside
dia-	through	peri-	around
eu-	good	pro-	before

Complete the following activities.

1.1 Most Greek prefixes seem to act as what part of speech? _____

1.2 Make flashcards by following these directions:

- Cut 2½ × 3-inch rectangles from tag board or from construction paper, using green, red, and yellow paper.
- Write the Greek prefixes from the first column on the red cards.
- Write the opposite Greek prefix on the green cards.
- Write the prefixes having no opposite counterpart on the yellow cards.
- Write the English translation of each prefix on the reverse side of each card.
 - a. How many of the sixteen prefixes can you identify? If you missed more than three, drill for another five minutes.
 - b. Now, how many can you identify? _____



CHECK _____

Teacher _____

Date _____

1.3 Write some words from your own vocabulary that are formed from the prefixes you have just studied. Try to use as many different prefixes as possible.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | b. _____ |
| c. _____ | d. _____ |
| e. _____ | f. _____ |
| g. _____ | h. _____ |
| i. _____ | j. _____ |
| k. _____ | l. _____ |
| m. _____ | n. _____ |
| o. _____ | p. _____ |

The following list of twenty-one words is often found on pre-college tests.

In Column A, write the prefix used in the word on the left. In Column B, write the meaning of the prefix. Refer to a dictionary as needed.

	A	B
1.4 apathetic	a. _____	b. _____
1.5 apostasy	a. _____	b. _____
1.6 analgesic	a. _____	b. _____
1.7 ecstasy	a. _____	b. _____
1.8 expulsion	a. _____	b. _____
1.9 exorcise	a. _____	b. _____
1.10 epidermis	a. _____	b. _____
1.11 embolism	a. _____	b. _____
1.12 endophyte	a. _____	b. _____
1.13 prognosis	a. _____	b. _____
1.14 catastrophe	a. _____	b. _____
1.15 antipathy	a. _____	b. _____
1.16 hyperbole	a. _____	b. _____
1.17 hypochondria	a. _____	b. _____
1.18 monogamy	a. _____	b. _____
1.19 polygon	a. _____	b. _____
1.20 syllogism	a. _____	b. _____
1.21 symposium	a. _____	b. _____
1.22 synthesis	a. _____	b. _____
1.23 euphoria	a. _____	b. _____
1.24 pantheism	a. _____	b. _____

LATIN PREFIXES

Latin was the language used by the early Roman people. The Romans conquered the Greeks and most of the tribes and nations of Eastern Europe, Western Europe, and Northern Africa. For many centuries Latin influence was reflected in language, law, trade, social customs, philosophy, and religion. During the more than five hundred years of Roman rule, laws were developed, language was stabilized, nations were subjugated, literature was produced, and foreign cultures were absorbed into a sprawling system that stretched from England to Egypt and from Carthage to just outside of Constantinople.

Maintaining a vast population of slaves who were captured in battle and who brought in new influences, Rome borrowed the ideas, the skills, the crafts, the style of dress, and even the gods that she found useful.

As a result of these influences, the Latin language developed a wide scope of words and word elements expressing ideas dealing with every area of life. Some of the elements survive in English today in prefix form. How many prefixes can you recognize in the following list?

When You See	It Means	The Opposite Prefix Is	It Means
ad-	toward, to	contra-, dis-	opposite, against
bene-	good	mal-	bad
co-, com-, con-	with, together	ab-, di-	away, apart from, two
em-	into	e-, ex-, ef-	out of, away
magn-	great	mini-	small
neo-	new	sen-	old
pre-, pro-, ante-	before, in front of	post-	after
super-	above	sub-	under

Not all Latin prefixes have opposite equivalents in English. Study the following list.

circum-	around	re-	back again
extra-	beyond, outside of	semi-	half
in-	not	trans-	across
ir-	into, not	ultra-	beyond
inter-	between	un-	not
per-	through		

Complete these activities.

1.25 Make flashcards in the same manner as you made them for the Greek prefixes. Drill in the same manner as before.

- a. How many Latin prefixes can you recall? _____
If you missed more than five, drill for another five minutes.
- b. Now how many can you recall? _____

**CHECK**

_____ Teacher

_____ Date

1.26 List words containing Latin prefixes from your own vocabulary. Use a prefix no more than twice.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| a. _____ | b. _____ | c. _____ |
| d. _____ | e. _____ | f. _____ |
| g. _____ | h. _____ | i. _____ |
| j. _____ | k. _____ | l. _____ |
| m. _____ | n. _____ | o. _____ |
| p. _____ | q. _____ | r. _____ |
| s. _____ | t. _____ | u. _____ |
| v. _____ | w. _____ | x. _____ |
| y. _____ | z. _____ | aa. _____ |

1.27 Give the English meaning for each of the following Latin prefixes which do not necessarily have opposites.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. circum- _____ | b. extra- _____ |
| c. in- _____ | d. inter- _____ |
| e. ir- _____ | f. per- _____ |





Alpha Omega
PUBLICATIONS

804 N. 2nd Ave. E.
Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

800-622-3070
www.aop.com

LAN1104 – Jun '17 Printing

ISBN 978-1-58095-344-3



9 781580 953443