

Due Monday,  
October 2, 2017

◀ **BUILDING VOCABULARY: Using Word Relationships**

A word family includes a root word plus the following:

- forms of the root word with endings such as *-s*, *-ing*, and *-ed*
- forms of the root word with prefixes such as *un-*, *pre-*, and *mis-*
- forms of the root word with suffixes such as *-ly*, *-ment*, and *-ful*

If you know the meaning of a root word and of prefixes and suffixes, you can more easily identify the meanings of all the words in a word family.

Look at the following word family. (Endings have not been included.) Notice that in some cases, due to spelling rules, letters must be omitted when the suffix is attached to the root word.

Prefix	Root Word	Suffix	Resulting Word	Meaning of Resulting Word
	able	<i>-ity</i> (condition)	ability	condition of being able to do something
<i>un-</i> (not)	able		unable	not able
<i>dis-</i> (not)	able		disable	to make something not able to function
<i>dis-</i> (not)	able	<i>-ity</i> (condition)	disability	condition of not being able to do something

Study the prefixes and suffixes below. Then complete the chart.

**Prefixes:** *pre-* (before); *ir-* (not)

**Suffixes:** *-ian* (one who); *-ic* or *-ical* (related to); *-ly* (in the manner of); *-ity* (condition)

Prefix	Root Word	Suffix	Resulting Word	Meaning of Resulting Word
	history	<i>-ian</i>	historian	1.
	history	<i>-ical</i>	historical	2.
<i>pre-</i>	history	<i>-ic</i>	prehistoric	3.
	responsible	<i>-ly</i>	responsibly	4.
	responsible	<i>-ity</i>	responsibility	5.
<i>ir-</i>	responsible		irresponsible	6.

## ◀ LESSON 2: Making Predictions

As you read a story, your interest and involvement will increase if, as you go along, you **make predictions** about what is going to happen. To make predictions, you use the details and events you have read so far as clues or support. You also activate prior knowledge—that is, you apply what you have seen, experienced, or read in the past. For example, if you have ever felt anxious about taking a test, you probably can correctly predict how a character feels just before an important test.

You can make predictions about what characters will say or do or how they will feel later in a story. You can predict how the story will end, or how the problem in a story will be resolved.

After you make a prediction, you keep reading to confirm it—in other words, to see if it was correct. If your prediction was not correct, you revise it.

You also can use the skill of making predictions to predict what a story is about, even before reading the first word of a story. You use the title and illustrations as clues or support.

Finally, you can predict what will most likely happen after a story has concluded. A prediction of this type should be based on the events and characters' behavior in the story. Of course, you will not be able to confirm this type of prediction.

**The following paragraph is the beginning of a story. Read the paragraph.**

Serena's family had moved to Seattle, Washington, from sunny San Diego, California, exactly two weeks ago. But to Serena it felt like a year—a sad, lonely, rainy year. One Saturday Serena's mom, after hearing her daughter sigh for the tenth time that morning, said, "Serena, sometimes things change even when you don't want them to. You have to find a way to make the best of it. . . . Hey! Why don't you join an activity at school? You like to run. How about joining the track team?" Serena thought doing that would be a waste of time, but she decided to give track a try. On Monday after school she went to the field where practice was held. The girls' track coach was eager to talk to her. So were the girls on the team.

How will Serena's feelings about being in Seattle probably change? Make a prediction and write it on the lines below. Then underline the clues in the paragraph you used to make your prediction.

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