

SOME WORDS

Rebecca Sitton's
VOCABULARY
MINI-COURSE SERIES
FOR
Upper Grade Wordsmiths

HAVE
GREEK
WORD PARTS

This word-skill strategy book belongs to:

and it cannot be duplicated for anyone else, at any time, for any reason...it's all mine.

Inventors often used *Greek* word parts to name their inventions. Guglielmo Marconi invented a new way to send and receive written messages between people many miles apart. He called it the *telegraph*. What is the purpose of these inventions, all named with *Greek* word parts? Use your *Greek Word Parts Reference* on pages 1-11 to assist you.

1. chronometer _____

2. telescope _____

3. megaphone _____

4. periscope _____

5. microscope _____

6. thermometer _____

7. telephone _____

8. television _____

9. hydrometer _____

10. photograph _____

11. micrometer _____

12. cyclometer _____

13. polygraph _____

14. microphone _____

15. thermograph _____



Create a make-believe invention that you think will solve a current problem people have or will in some way make life better. Name it using *Greek* word parts. Explain its purpose, how it works, and its benefits in the "voice" of the inventor. Now, how will you tell people about your invention so they will be eager to buy it? Describe your marketing plan and create an advertisement to sell it.

Proof It! Look for errors in capitalization, punctuation, usage, grammar, and spelling. Find ten errors in each paragraph. Circle errors. Make corrections above the errors.

By the way, *paragraph* has a Greek origin. The prefix *para* can mean *beside*, as in *paralegal* (a person who works beside a legal professional); or it can mean *beyond*, as in *paragraph* (writing that goes beyond one sentence, or is several sentences on a single topic).

1. Do not confuse the look-alike words astronomy and astrology. An Astronomer studys movment, location, and size of the sun, Moon, planets, stars, and other bodys in the skys. A Astrologer uses the position of these heavenly elements to supposly foretell a persons future and fortune.
2. Don't mix up optician optometrist, and ophthalmologist. An Optician makes or sells eyeglasses or other optical insterments, while an Optometrist is a person who's job it is to examin eyes and subscribe eyeglasses. An Ophthalmologist is a Dr. who deals with disease's of the eye.
3. Homogeneous and heterogeneous are antnyms. The former means consistant or the same, while the later means veried or diverse. A homogeneous group of students are alike in some respect while a heterogeneous one consists of disimilar learners. The greek prefixes makes the differense.



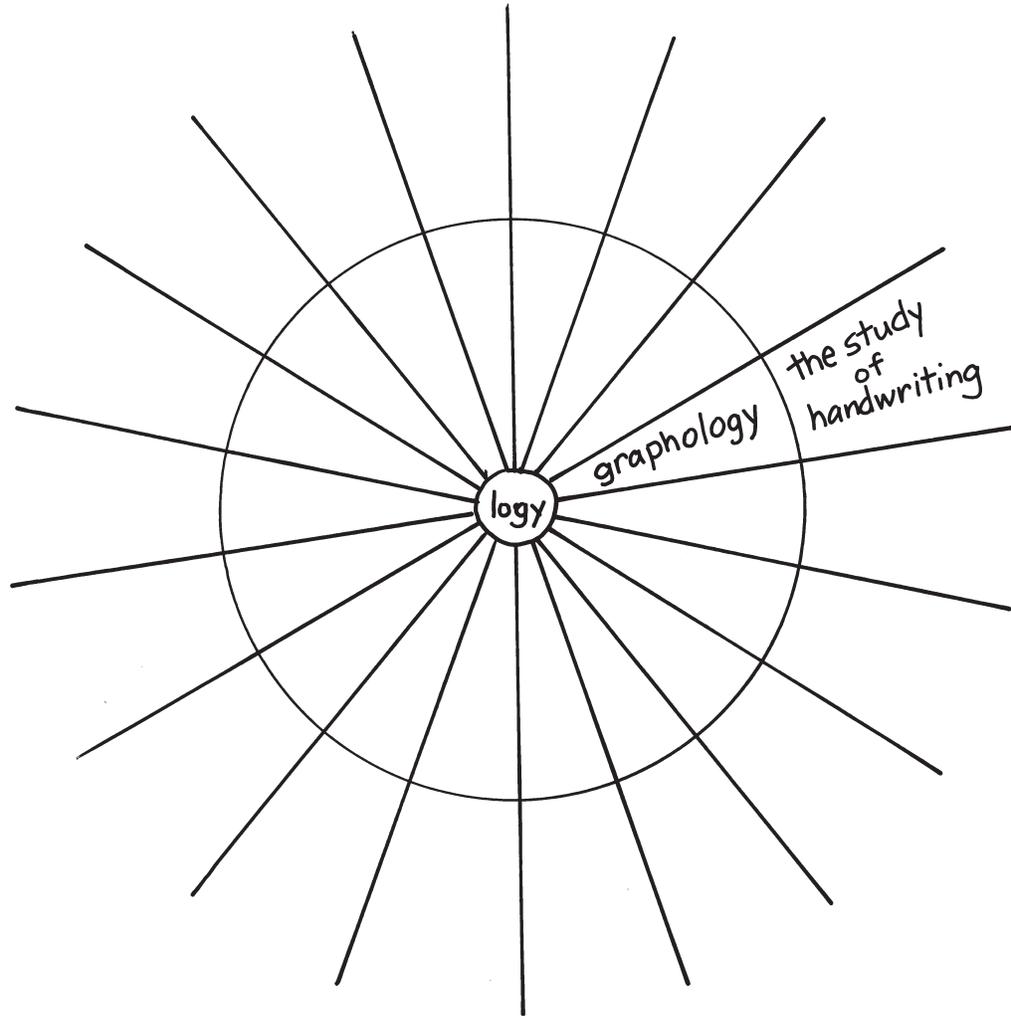
The word *paradox* literally means *beyond thinking*—incredible, unbelievable, contrary to what would normally make sense. We use the word *paradox* to mean a statement that seems to say two different (or contradictory) things but may nonetheless be true.

More haste, less speed. Silence says more than words.

Explain how these paradoxical statements might be sensible. Then write another paradox and show how it, too, can be true.

Make a Greek Word Wheel—a big one! In the center, write the Greek word part *logy*. Write your Word Wheel words in the next section of the circle and your definition in the outer part of the circle. Begin with the list on page 14. Then add more. Following are ideas to include in your _____logy Word Wheel.

geology
anthropology
seismology
graphology
philology
theology
ophthalmology
meteorology
entomology
etymology
chronology
dermatology
geology
methodology
physiology
archaeology
hydrology
morphology



Make more Greek Word Wheels! Here are ideas—

_____graphy, _____cracy, _____archy, _____gon, _____meter

These Greek word parts are suffixes. Could you make a Word Wheel from a Greek prefix or a Greek root word? Of course! Could you make a Word Wheel using Greek spelling patterns, such as *ch* words spelling /k/? Yes! Use colorful paper or color your Word Wheels in some way. Display the results on a school hallway bulletin board. What will you title your bulletin board?



Students,

Here is why this vocabulary-building book is a good one for you. In every subject you study, there are words. The more words you know, the easier these subjects become and the easier it is to learn new things. Word power pays off!

Over the years, scientific studies have been done in classrooms like yours. The studies prove that students who know and understand the most words do the best in school. Often, they do better their whole life. And you can learn words!

Some words have Greek origins. In this book, you work with the Greek elements that have become a part of English words—their spellings and meanings. Knowing this, you're empowered to better spell and understand the hundreds of English words in which they appear. For example, knowing that auto means self, bio means life, and graph means write—well, you can instantly figure out what an autobiography is!

As you learn about words with Greek origins, other word skills are woven into the lessons I've created for you. You'll make discoveries about—



You can write to me. I'd like to hear from you. I live in Arizona and, like you, continue to learn more about words every day. It is a lifelong hobby!

Rebecca

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PS Check www.sittonspelling.com for more books in this vocabulary mini-course series.