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ABSTRACT

This inservice professional development module, part of the Alabama Reading Initiative, presents research summaries, notes for presenters, and activities. The Oral Language and Vocabulary module elaborates on a student's comprehension of text as it relates to the overlap between the student's system of language and the author's system of language. Knowing that the language used in children's books is 10 times more complex than the conversation of college graduates, this module shows how students need "authentic" occasions (e.g., book talks, drama) in which they practice the more "formal" language (e.g., vocabulary and structures) used in books. Sections of the module, and associated objectives, are: (1) "Research Base for Oral Language and Vocabulary Development" (examine and discuss research-based quotes about oral language and vocabulary development; examine and discuss the stages of oral language development; discuss the instructional implications of the stages of oral language development and condition for learning language); (2) "Components of Oral Language and Vocabulary Development" (become familiar with five components of oral language/vocabulary development; reflect upon how the components of oral language/vocabulary development specifically relate to classroom instruction); and (3) "Practical Application" (examine the main things about oral language/vocabulary development; participate in activities that expand their own oral language and vocabulary; engage in activities designed to promote students' oral language and vocabulary development; and reflect on specific ways the instructional tools can be used to develop students' oral language and vocabulary). An appendix contains a list of prefixes, suffixes, and roots; hints, helps, and expectations for students with limited English proficiency; additional activities to develop oral language; a discussion of literature circles; a list of 100 picture books everyone should know; and a 45-item list of related research. (RS)

Oral Language & Vocabulary Development

Grades 2-3



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TABLE OF CONTENTS & OBJECTIVES

Section 1: RESEARCH BASE FOR ORAL LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Participants will:

1. Examine and discuss research-based quotes about oral language and vocabulary development.
2. Examine and discuss the stages of oral language development.
3. Discuss the instructional implications of the stages of oral language development and conditions for learning language.

Section 2: COMPONENTS OF ORAL LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Participants will:

1. Become familiar with five components of oral language/vocabulary development; phonological awareness, morphemes, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.
2. Reflect upon how the components of oral language/vocabulary development specifically relate to classroom instruction.

Section 3: PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Participants will:

1. Examine the main things about oral language/vocabulary development.
2. Participate in activities that expand their own oral language and vocabulary.
3. Engage in activities designed to promote students' oral language and vocabulary development.
4. Reflect on specific ways the instructional tools can be used to develop students' oral language and vocabulary.

Appendix

Oral Language and Vocabulary Development

What The Research Says

The ...child's language development is vital to his progress in reading. We are concerned not only with the development of his vocabulary, or his articulation of sounds, but with the range and flexibility of the patterns of sentences which he is able to control....Children need to be engaged in conversations about the things they know about, because familiar content provides them with opportunities to experiment in ways of expressing themselves.

Clay, 1991

A basic appreciation of the phonological structure of spoken words appears to be necessary for a child to understand how print represents the sounds of the language.

Ehri & Wilce, 1980; Perfetti et al., 1987
(in Phonemic Awareness and Phonics Module)

Reading instruction builds especially on oral language. If this foundation is weak, progress in reading will be slow and uncertain.

Anderson, Hiebert, Scott, & Wilkinson, 1985

People who say *cuz*, *watchamacallit*, *jeet*, and *gonna* must learn to recognize their counterparts in written language as *because*, *what you may call it*, *did you eat*, and *going to*. The oral forms are not sloppy renditions of the written forms, they are different forms representing the same meanings. Each reader must learn the set of relationships that exists between his or her oral language and its written counterparts: the phonics of language. The relationships are not the same for all speakers because of differences in dialects, as well as idiosyncratic differences.

Goodman, Watson, & Burke, 1996

Stages of Language Development for Expressive Oral Language

Stage 1: Random – Children begin vocalizing sounds, cooing, gurgling, babbling, and experimenting with production of phonemes, which are the smallest units of sound in spoken language. These random vocalizations come to include commonly heard intonation patterns and repeated consonant-vowel links that children will arrange and control much later in complex, whole-word sequences such as “bombard.”

Stage 2: Unitary – Children produce deliberate units of language that are often limited to one syllable or single words and used to convey different whole thoughts, requests, or commands. For example, “cookie” may mean “There’s a cookie.” or “I want a cookie.” or “Give me a cookie no!”

Stage 3: Expansion and Delimiting – Children expand one-, two-syllable utterance in ways that begin to differentiate between meanings and approximate word orders in adult language structures. Examples might be found in shifts from “Cookie!” to expressing different meanings in different phrases such as “look cookie!” and “Gimme cookie.” Many phrases continue to serve several purposes, however, and “Mommy play!” may mean “Mommy is playing.” or “I want Mommy to play.”

Stage 4: Structural Awareness – Children begin to use more complex patterns and word orders in speech and then generalize them or over-generalize them, often in unconventional ways. These patterns include plurals, verb forms, pronouns, etc. and productions such as “Mens wear pants.” and “I goed.”

Stage 5: Automatic Usage – Children generate a large number of grammatical sentences from knowledge of grammatical rules and patterns that have been heard and internalized through usage, but they do not know why. Examples of automatic usage are found in the speech of kindergarten-age children who can produce sentences such as “She goes to school.” or “Yesterday we went to town.” and “He’s already gone.” but have no idea why these different verb forms are used.

Stage 6: Creative Usage– Children combine and recombine words, phrases, structures to invent personal language that expresses needs of the child and communicates with peers and family. Productions may be trite and funny such as “The mayor has keys to the city. Where’s his house with the doors to the city?”

The Conditions of Learning: A Model of Learning as it Applies to Literacy

From Brian Cambourne (Nov., 1995) Toward an educationally relevant theory of literacy learning: Twenty years of inquiry. *The Reading Teacher*. Vol. 49, No.3.

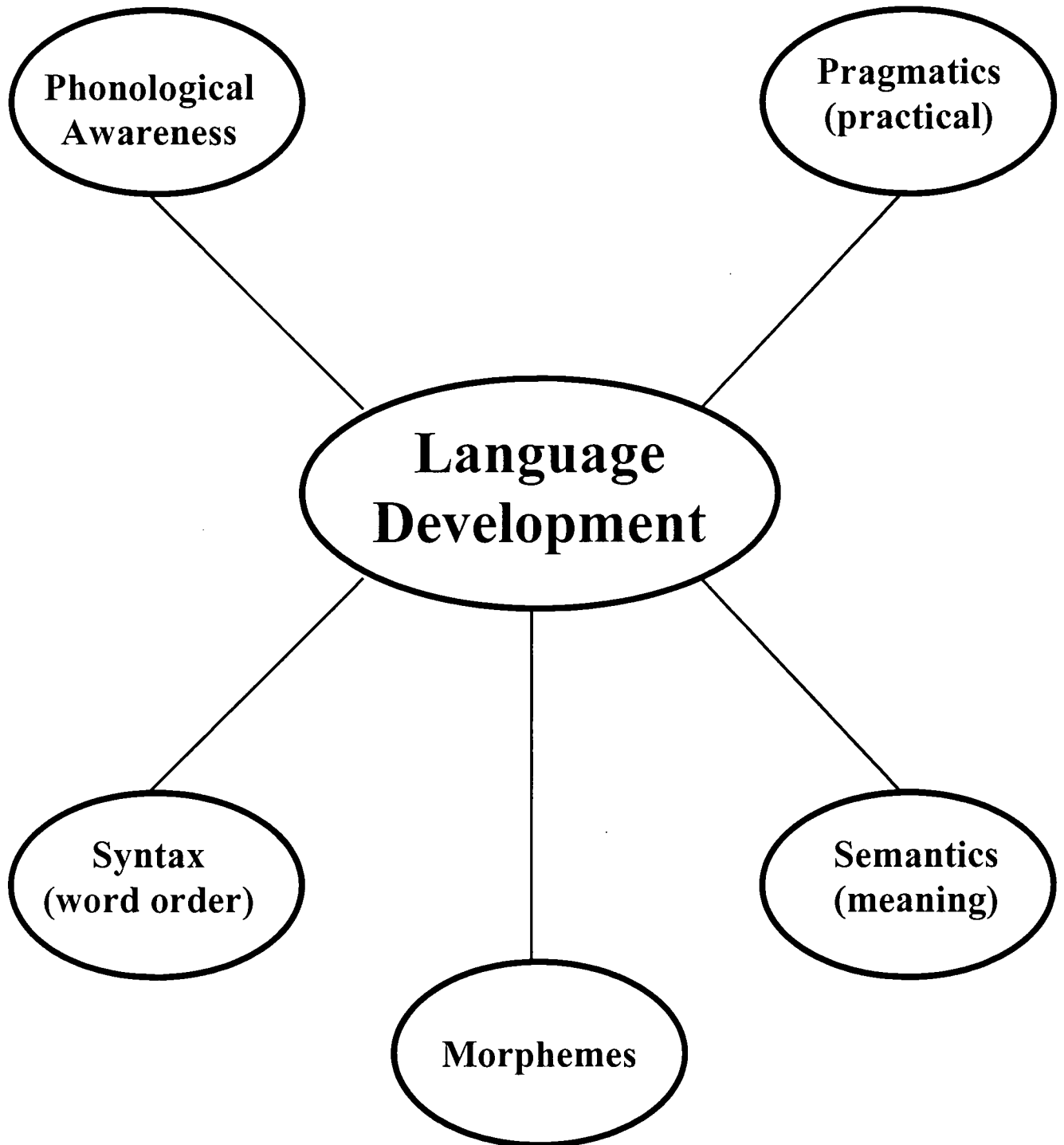
- **Immersion.** Students need to be immersed in a wide variety of literature that they find interesting and use these books for reading and writing instruction.
- **Demonstration.** Students need to receive many demonstrations and models of how texts are constructed and used.
- **Expectation.** Students are supported or thwarted by the expectations of “those who [they] regard as significant and who hold high expectations for [them];” i.e., parents, teachers, and classmates.
- **Responsibility.** Students need to be empowered to make their own decisions about what they read and when and how they respond.
- **Use.** Students need time and opportunity to read literature, extend their reading, share their reading with genuine audiences, and participate in other authentic literacy-related activities.
- **Approximation.** Students must be free to approximate the desired model; trial and error is essential for learning to occur.
- **Response.** Students must receive feedback from others more knowledgeable. Feedback must be relevant, appropriate, timely, readily available, and non-threatening.
- **ENGAGEMENT.** The key to learning is engagement with language and literacy learning.
 - If they believe they are able to learn.
 - If they believe the knowledge or skills are purposeful.
 - If they are free from anxiety
 - If they like, respect, trust the more knowledgeable other.

Instructional Implications of the Stages of Language Development and Cambourne's Conditions for Language Learning

For each of the stages of oral language (on page 2) that characterize students' speech at the grade(s) you teach, list several instructional activities and features of classroom environments that will engage students in Cambourne's conditions of learning (page 3 and below) and promote their development to subsequent stages of oral and written expression.

1. Immersion
2. Demonstration
3. Expectation
4. Responsibility
5. Use
6. Approximations
7. Response & Feedback

COMPONENTS OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT



Corandic Passage

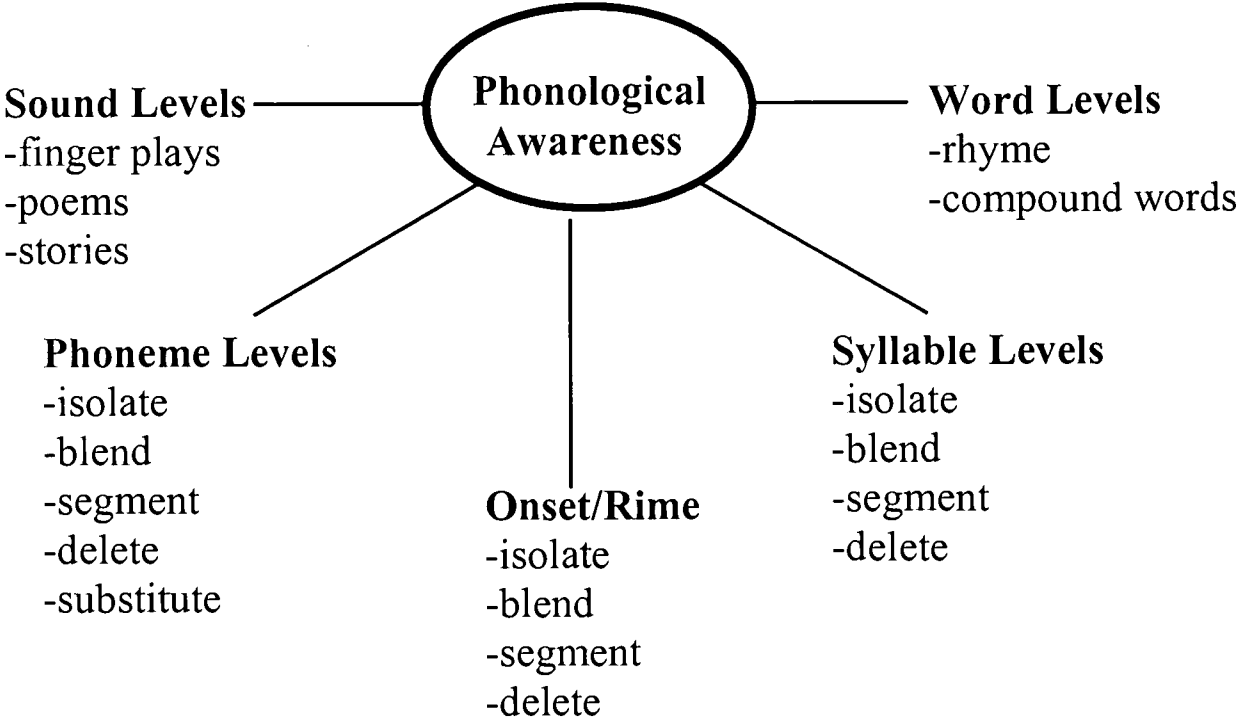
Corandic is an emurient grof with many fribs: it granks from corite, al olg which cargs like lange. Corite grinkles several other tarances, which grakers excarp by glarcking the corite and strapng it in tranker-clarped storbs. The tarances strap a chark which is exparged with worters, branking a slorp.

1. What is corandic?
2. What does corandic grank from?
3. What is corite?
4. How do grakers excarp the tarances from the corite?

Presenter Notes: Ask participants to close their modules. Do this passage as a read-aloud and have participants listen to the questions below the passage. Re-read the passage and have participants listen for answers to the questions during this second reading (and “jot down” sounds and words if they want). After the passage is reread and questions repeated, answer each question. Discuss which components of oral language were used to answer the questions. Suggestion: Use children’s books written in dialect for literature discussion groups in which participants find examples to illustrate the components of language detailed on the following pages (8-12).

Phonological Awareness

Phonological Awareness is the awareness of speech sounds including spoken words, syllables, onsets/rimes, and phonemes.

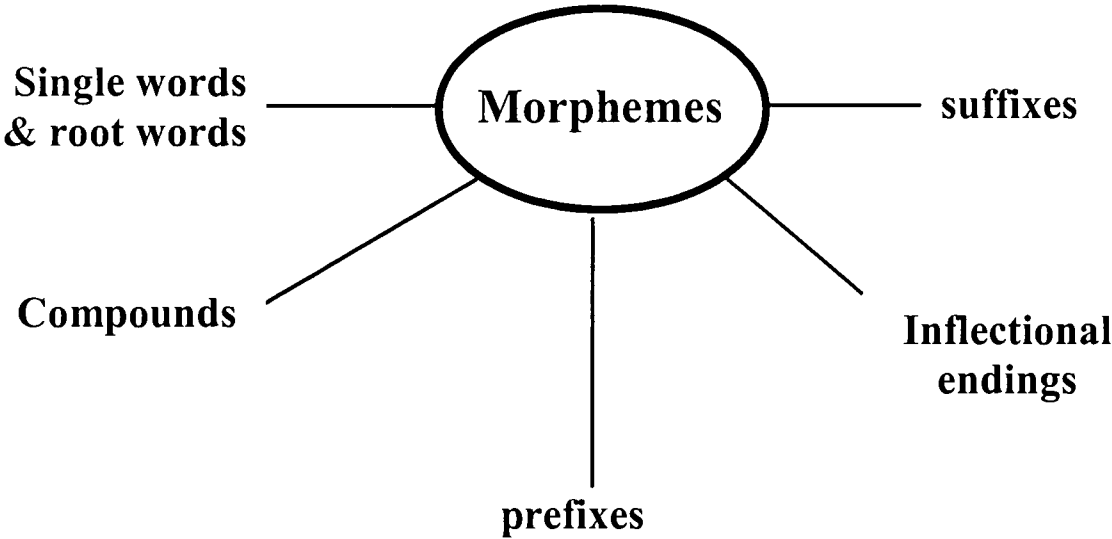


Phonological Awareness is relevant to Oral Language and Vocabulary Development because children use sounds to communicate.

Presenters Notes: The focus of this discussion will differ depending on grade level. This page is intended to be a short review of the Phonemic Awareness/Phonics module for teachers of grades K-3 and an introduction to phonological awareness as a component of language development for teachers in upper elementary, middle school and high school.

Morphemes

Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning in our language.



Morphemes are relevant to Oral Language and Vocabulary Development because they possess meaning.

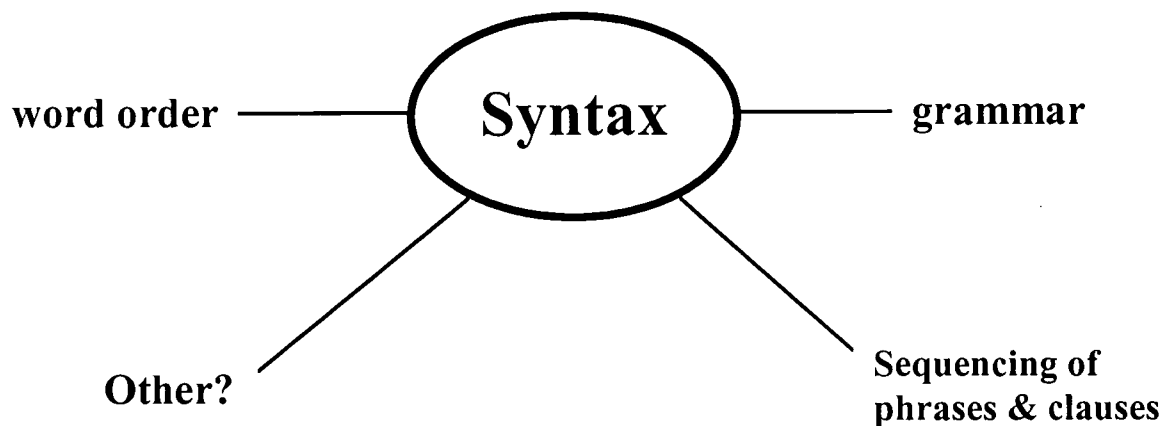
Presenters Notes: Point out that teachers frequently spend time “teaching” common prefixes and suffixes, but these lists are short compared to the list of commonly used root work. Also point out that students who learn the meanings of common Latin and Greek prefixes, suffixes, AND root words can unlock the meaning of 80% of the words in the English language. Check the lists of common prefixes, suffixes, and roots in the Appendix. Which list is longest? Which type of morphemes should receive the most instructional time and focus?

Syntax

Syntax is the sequencing of words to convey meaning.

The building falls on the man./The man falls on the building.

Is it lunchtime. /It is lunchtime.

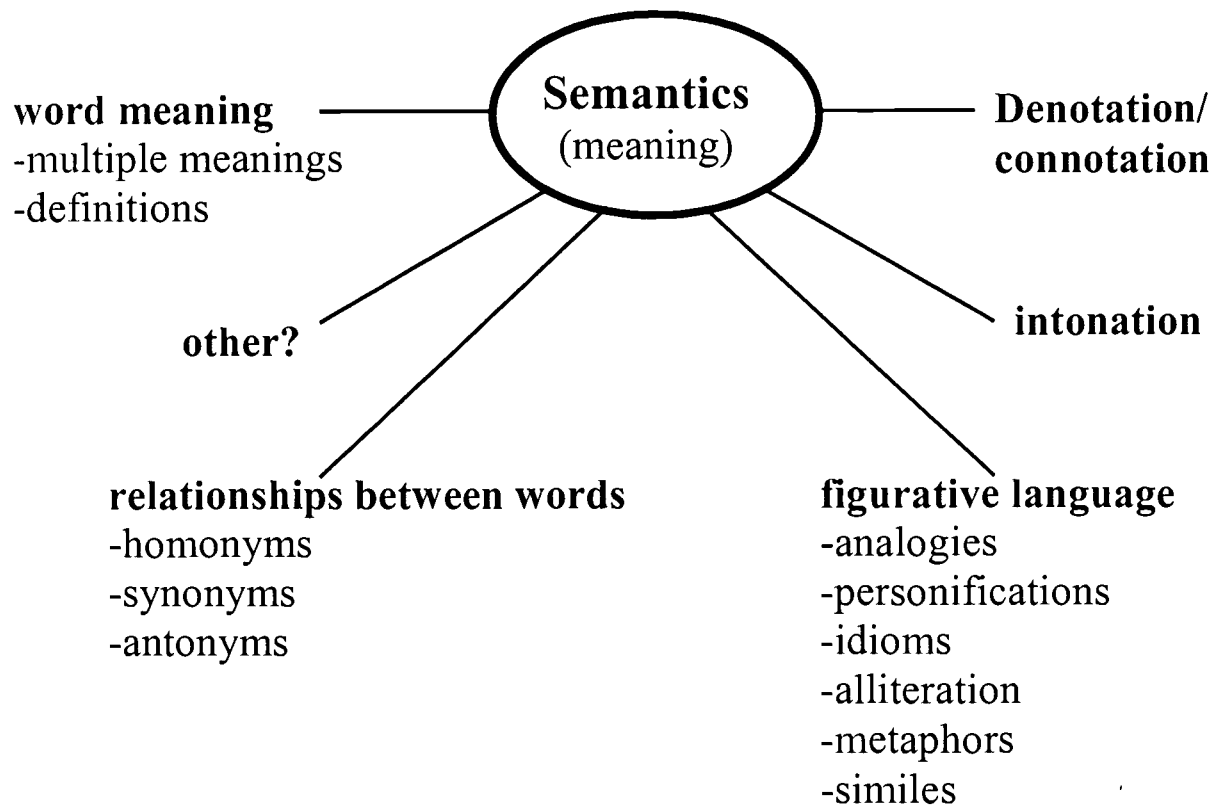


Syntax is relevant to Oral Language and Vocabulary Development because word order and word choice affect meaning.

Presenters' Notes: Discuss the use of syntax (correct and incorrect) and its effect on listeners' perceptions and impressions of the speaker.

Semantics

Semantics is the meaning expressed in language.

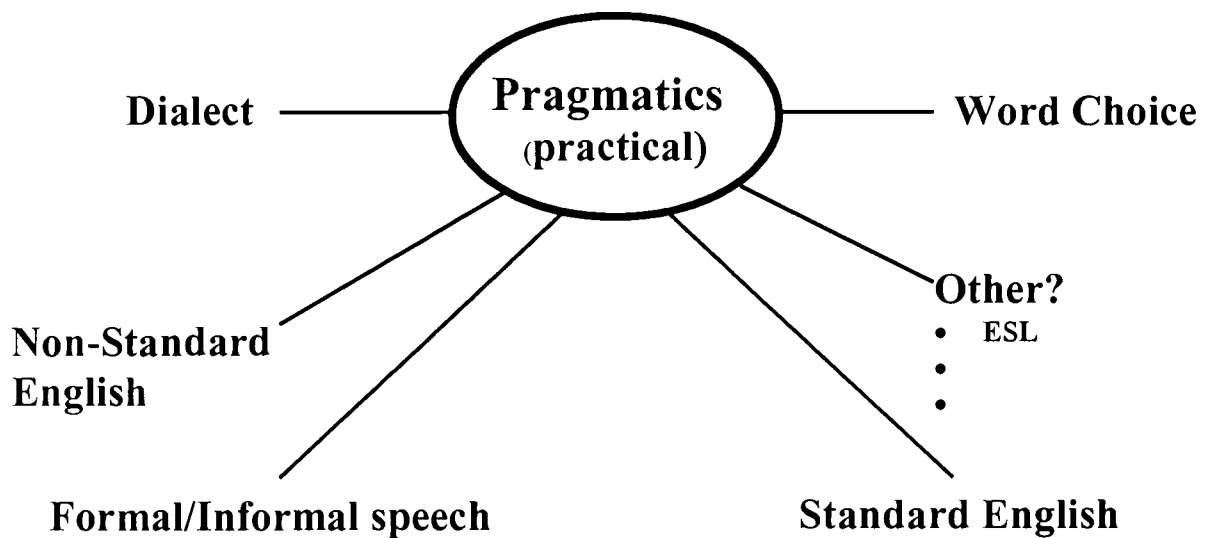


Semantics is relevant to Oral Language and Vocabulary Development because meaning is the main thing.

Presenters Notes: Discuss the use of semantics and its effect on communication and language. Encourage participants to add ways to express meaning to the diagram above.

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the practical use of language and results often in “code-switching” from one type of speech to another depending on purposes and audiences.



Pragmatics is relevant to Oral Language and Vocabulary Development because it encompasses all the other components.

Presenters Notes: Discuss pragmatics and its effect on communication and language. Encourage participants to add ways to select language for practical use and expressions of meanings to the diagram above. Make connections between each component of language to pragmatics.

- Phonological: “aks” for “ask” is dialect difference in sequencing phonemes.
- Syntax: “she gone” – Non-Standard English.
- Morpheme: “He walked quietly.” – Standard English.
- Semantics: “chop”/”dice” have subtle difference in meaning that influence word choice.

The Main Things About Oral Language Development

1. **The systems of language and meaning develop in mutually supportive ways.**
2. **Oral language development is a critical piece of reading comprehension instruction.**
3. **The system of language comes alive and develops through use as learners build meaning.**

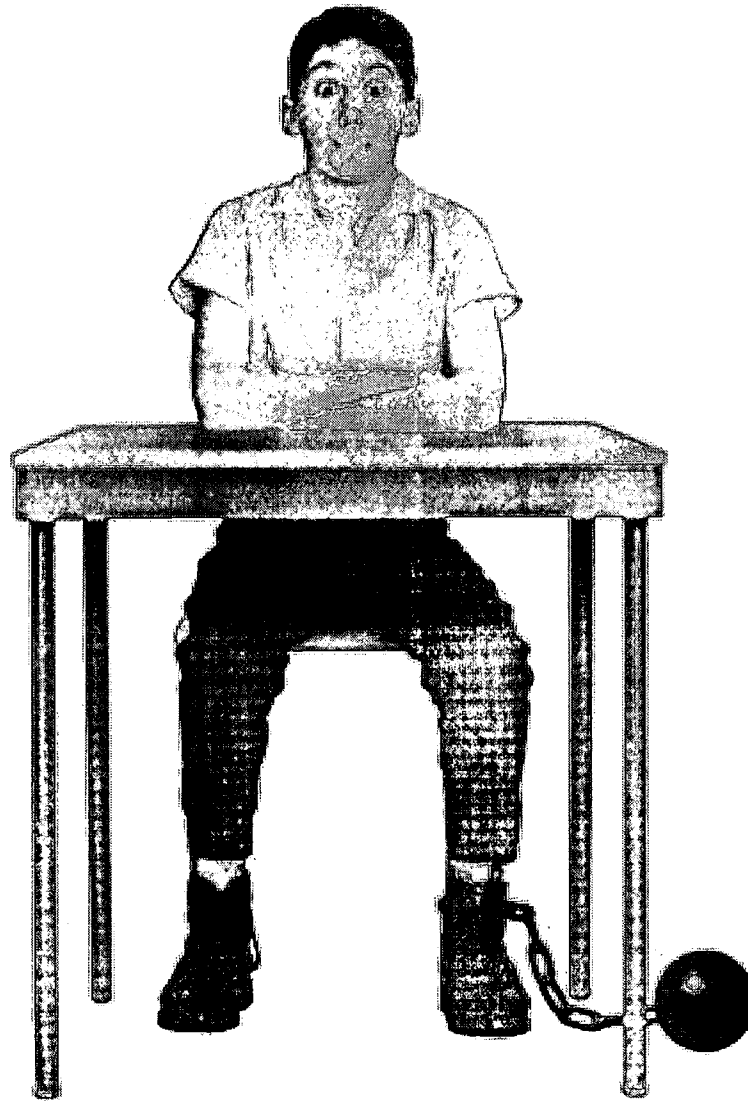
Sketch (resketch)

- **In small groups, sketch your understanding of one main thing.**
- **Explain your sketch to the whole group.**
- **Ask the group what they liked about your sketch (what was important to them).**
- **Post your sketch under the main thing that it illustrates.**

Notes to Presenters:

- Put 1-3 above on sentence strips. Make 3-5 sets.
- Post the main things for continuous reference throughout the day.
- Provide large paper and markers for sketching.
- Facilitate probing conversations as participants share their thoughts about each main thing.
- Point out how mental “resketching” takes place as others respond to the sketches.

Further Exploration of the Main Thing



One Word Summary

adapted from The Geranium on the Windowsill Just Died But Teacher You Went Right On by Albert Cullum, Harlin Quist Books, © 1971

Making Connections

“Text” to Self

Connection:

Related words:

“Text” to “Text”

Connection:

Related words:

“Text” to World

Connection:

Related words:

Possible Sentences

Words for Word Wall

Notes for Presenters (pp. 13-14):

- Using the picture as a “text,” engage participants in activities that focus on bringing language to life and building meaning.
- Keep asking how participants’ responses are connected to and/or expand the main things about oral language development.

Exploration of Oral Language Development*

*The “text” for the activities on pages 15-16 was chosen to stimulate thinking. What “texts” would be appropriate for the students at grade level(s) you teach?

**Whatever looks
like a pigeon and
acts like a pigeon
usually makes a
good pigeon pie.**

(excerpt from Squids Will Be Squids by Jon Scieszka & Lane Smith)

One Word Summary

Making Connections

“Text” to Self

Connection:

Related words:

“Text” to “Text”

Connection:

Related words:

“Text” to World

Connection:

Related Words:

Concept of Definition Maps (see page 23)

Words for Word Wall

Notes for Presenters (pp. 15-16):

- Using the picture as a “text,” engage participants in activities that focus on bringing language to life and building meaning.
- Keep asking how participants’ responses are connected to and/or expand the main things about oral language development.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

WHAT DOES THE RESEARCH SAY?

. . . The most important activity for building the knowledge and skills eventually required for reading is that of reading aloud to children. . . . It [is] especially important to engage the child's active attention.

Adams, 1990

Children's books have 50% more rare words in them than does adult prime-time television and the conversations of college graduates.

Cunningham and Stanovich, 1993-94

The bulk of vocabulary growth during a child's lifetime occurs indirectly through language exposure rather than through direct teaching. The only opportunities to acquire new words occur when an individual is exposed to a word in written or oral language that is outside his current vocabulary.

Cunningham and Stanovich, 1998

Increasing the volume of student's reading is the single most important thing a teacher can do to promote large scale vocabulary growth.

Nagy, 1988

The goal for vocabulary development is to insure that students are able to apply their knowledge of words to appropriate situations and are able to increase and enrich their knowledge through independent encounters with words [R]esearch . . . indicates that the best way to reach this goal is to help students add to their repertoires both specific words and skills that promote independent learning of words, and also to provide opportunities from which words can be learned.

Beck and McKeown, 1991

Implicit in school success is the teacher's own model of the language.

Thomas and Rinehart, 1990

While schools have the responsibility to accommodate the linguistic needs of students with limited proficiency in English, students' abilities and needs vary as do the capacities of different communities to support literacy development. If there are learning materials, instructional guides, and teachers who are proficient in the children's language, then language-minority children should be taught how to read in their native language while acquiring proficiency in spoken English and then subsequently taught to extend their skills to reading in English. If materials or teachers are not available or there are not enough children speaking a particular language to justify the development of a particular language program, then the priority should be to develop children's proficiency in English. Formal reading instruction should be preceded by educational opportunities for learning spoken English.

Adapted from Preventing Reading Difficulties in Young Children, 1998

READING ALOUD TO CHILDREN

Reading aloud to children helps them develop a love for good literature, motivation to pursue reading on their own, and familiarity with a variety of genre (Lipton & Hubble). Children’s author, Bill Martin, Jr., expresses views on the importance of reading aloud in this way:

Now we have research that validates that when children are listening to the teacher read aloud, they’re learning more about language and how it works than at any other time. They’re learning more than when they’re studying the rules of how to write and how to make language behave (46).”

REASONS TO READ ALOUD	HINTS FOR SUCCESS
See, hear, and use new words.	Pick books that you really enjoy yourself.
Enhance and enrich vocabulary.	Preview and practice before sharing with children.
Develop a sense of sentence, rhythm, and rhyme.	Make sure the children can see the text and any illustrations as you read.
Model standard form of English.	Allow ample time, and adjust your pace as you read.
Share a variety of writing styles.	Connect with the children frequently.
Develop a sense of story and audience.	Read with expression, but in your own style.
Stimulate writing.	If the book turns out to be a poor selection for the group, feel free to abandon it.
Develop a foundation for discussion.	Make the book available to the children for re-reading independently.
Read for a variety of reasons. (pleasure, knowledge, information, directions) EVERYDAY!!!	

INDEPENDENT READING PRACTICE

Adapted from: Fountas, I. and Pinnell, G.S.. (1996). *Guided Reading*, Heinemann.

Walls	Centers
Name chart	Directions
Nursery rhymes on large charts	Menus or recipes (restaurant or house center)
Alphabet charts	Reference materials: encyclopedias, dictionaries, thesauruses
Number charts	Information books
Songs (e.g. “Happy Birthday to You”)	Manuals
Labels of lists	Reference charts, diagrams, maps
Posters	Classroom Library
Helpers’ chart and other management charts with names	Big books
Word wall	Baskets of books sorted by author, illustrator, theme, series or other genres
Interactive writing; story retellings, story maps with labels, alternative texts	Books arranged by level
Poster or poem charts	Browsing boxes
Pocket charts	Class-published books
	Paperbacks (novels)

Criteria for Classroom Libraries Grades 2-3

Grade 2

Grade 3

Basic Library

at least 4 books per child	at least 4 books per child
quiet and well lighted	quiet and well lighted
seating or carpet	seating or carpet
area for at least 3 children	area for at least 3 children

Satisfactory Library – All the above plus:

more than 4 books per child	more than 4 books per child
area for at least 4 children	area for at least 4 children
partitioned from room	privacy with partitions
open-faced book presentation	some open-faced books
bulletin boards, displays, etc.	bulletin boards, displays, etc.

Excellent Library – All the above plus:

more than 8 books per child	more than 8 books per child
props for drama/rereading	books organized
name for area	name for area
area for at least 5 children	area for at least 5 children

FILL YOUR CLASSROOM WITH:

Traditional Literature	Poetry
Folktales	Lyric Poetry
Fables	Narrative Poetry
Myths	Ballads
Legends	Limericks
Modern Fantasy	Concrete Poems
Animal Fantasy	Haiku
Quest Stories	Nonfiction
Science Fiction	Biographies
Picture Books	Informational Books
Alphabet Books	
Wordless Books	Contemporary Realistic Fiction
Easy to Read Books	Bibliotherapy
Storybooks	Historical Fiction

Encyclopedia, dictionary, thesaurus	Newspapers, magazines, maps, etc.
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A SAMPLE OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS WRITTEN IN DIALECT:

- Greenfield, E. (1978). *Honey I Love: And other love poems*. New York. Harper & Row.
- Gibbons, Faye (1996). *Mountain Wedding*. William Morrow & Company. New York.
- Ketteman, H. (1997). *Bubba the Cowboy Prince: A Fractured Texas Tale*. New York, Scholastic Press.
- Laan, N. V. (1998). *With a Whoop and a Holler*. New York. Atheneum Books for Young Readers.
- Lester, J. (1996). *Sam and the Tigers*. New York. Dial Books.
- McKissack, P.C. (1986). *Flossie & the Fox*. New York. Dial Books.
- Martin B. & Archambault J. (1986). *Barn Dance*. New York. Henry Holt and Company.
- Martin B. & Archambault J. (1986). *White Dynamite & Curly Kidd*. New York. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

HOW AND WHEN IS DIRECT VOCABULARY INSTRUCTION EFFECTIVE

1. **Only a few words** central to the context of the story or informational text are taught (Beck, Perfetti & McKeown, 1982; Wixson, 1986).
2. Words are taught **in meaningful contexts** that convey the particular meanings relevant to the text (Gipe, 1978/1979; Nagy & Herman, 1987).
3. The teaching of vocabulary is **integrated with** the activation and development of **prior knowledge** (Nagy & Herman, 1987).
4. Teachers teach words thoroughly by offering students **rich and varied information** about them (Beck, et.al., 1987, Nagy & Herman, 1987).
5. Students are exposed to a word **many times** (Nagy & Herman, 1987).
6. Students were **actively involved** in the process of learning the words (Beck, et. al., 1987; Nagy & Herman, 1987).
7. There is no one best **method** for vocabulary instruction (Beck & McKeown, 1991).
8. There is not a most effective **time** for teaching vocabulary. Instruction before reading, during reading, and after reading are appropriate based on the text to be read and the students involved (Beck, McKeown, 1991).

Activities for Language and Vocabulary Development

Many children love acting. With these activities they can have some fun and learn a few words at the same time.

1. In One Place—Make Your Body:

wiggle	collapse	expand	hang
wriggle	shake	contract	slouch
squirm	rock	curl	droop
stretch	sway	uncurl	sink
bend	bounce	rise	tumble
twist	bob	lurch	totter
turn	spin	lean	swing
flop	whirl	sag	

2. From Place to Place—Make Your Body:

creep	hop	meander	stalk
crawl	tramp	limp	race
roll	hustle	hobble	plod
walk	stride	stagger	amble
skip	prance	scramble	sprint
run	strut	march	slink
gallop	stroll	scurry	dodge
leap	saunter	trudge	

3. Make Your Legs and Feet:

kick	stamp	trample	mince
shuffle	tap	tip-toe	stumble
scuff	drag	slip	

4. Make Your Face:

smile	wink	yawn	wince
frown	gape	chew	grimace
sneer	scowl	stare	squint
pout	grin	glare	blink
leer	smile		

5. Make Your Hands:

open	grasp	snatch	pinch
close	clap	pluck	poke
clench	scratch	beckon	point
grab	squeeze	pick	tap
stroke	wring	slap	clasp
poke	knead	pat	rub

Additional Activities for Enhancing Language and Vocabulary Development

Brainstorming – Identify a key concept that represents a main topic to be studied. Students generate a list of words related to the concepts. All words, whether right or wrong, are recorded. During or after reading, the list may be modified. This can be a whole or small group, or an individual activity

Interactive Word Walls - A Word Wall is a classroom wall space devoted to commonly used words that students show an interest in reading and writing. To use word walls effectively:

- Begin with a blank wall, bulletin board, or space under a chalkboard.
- Divide the space into blocks for each letter of the alphabet, vowel sounds, or topics and subtopics for themes and units of study in the content areas.
- Make letters large enough and allow enough space between words so students can read the words from a distance.
- Select words that students frequently read or write.
- Encourage students to identify words they want on word walls as referents that will help them with independent reading and spelling. These may be high frequency, commonly misspelled words and words that can be used as patterns or keys for decoding many new words and syllables that students will encounter in reading and need for writing.
- Be selective and add words only if they represent a new pattern or category for reading and spelling. (If seed is on the wall, point out that students can use it as a key to help them with all – ee words. It is not necessary to add meet, steer, and every other –ee word.)
- Refer to the word wall on a daily basis. Study the similarities and differences in words such as sounds, letters, and meanings with word building, sorting, and features analysis activities.
- **Remove** words the students can read and write to create room for other words.

Optional ideas:

- Use different colored paper for different kinds of words.
- Attach words with rolled masking tape so they can be manipulated easily.

Word Exploration – Word explorations use writing to promote learning. Students keep a learning log or journal where they record what they are learning. The teacher provides a concept or word, and the students write quickly and spontaneously (free write or quick write) everything they know about the word or concept. Students serve as the audience for their own writing; therefore, they need not be concerned about mechanics.

Possible Sentences – Students generate sentences to show and check what they know about words.

- Prepare a list of key terms for a text or refer to key terms supplied in textbook.
- Ask students to write a sentence in which two, three, or as many words as possible are used.
- Read to discover relationships between words and meanings in context.
- Revisit sentences. Discuss whether each sentence is possible. Revise if necessary.
- This strategy can be used as a pre-reading or post-reading vocabulary activity.

Word Sorts – The teacher identifies key words from a reading, and the students sort them into arrangements of two or more. This requires students to classify words based upon what they already know (prior knowledge). In order to group words into various categories, students must recognize meanings that are similar. Students literally sort out the technical terms that are written on cards or listed on an exercise sheet. The object of word sorting is to group words into different categories by looking for shared features among their meanings. This activity gives students the opportunity to teach and learn from each other while discussing and examining words together. Both open and closed word sorts can easily be adapted to any content area.

- **Open Sort:** Students are not aware of the category for sorting and, therefore, must find the relationships among the meanings of the words. This builds inductive reasoning.
- **Closed Sort:** Students are given the main categories into which the words are to be sorted. This process builds the ability to classify words.

Knowledge Rating – Students are given a list of words from a chapter or related to a specific topic and are asked to rate the words in three categories such as: “know it well,” “heard of it,” and “clueless.” Students begin making connections with prior knowledge and the teacher learns about students’ background related to the specific topic.

One-Word Summaries- Students must limit their response to a “text” (printed, pictured, on video, etc.) to a single word that captures the meaning for them. These words can then be used for possible sentences, concept of definition maps, word walls, and other activities that promote vocabulary development and language use.

Sketch-Resketch – Students draw or make a graphic representation that expresses the core meaning of a text and share their works. Students then re-sketch, mentally or on paper, different or additional meanings that result from sharing.

Semantic Map – Development of a semantic map or web can follow a brainstorming activity. Students distinguish relationships among words and cluster them into categories.

- Select a key concept, word, or a common Latin or Greek root that relates to the topic.
- Record related words or phrases.
- Graphically depict how the words or phrases are related to the key concept.

Concept Circles – This activity provides an opportunity to study words critically and relate words conceptually to one another. A concept circle may simply involve putting words or phrases in sections of a circle and directing students to describe or name the concept relationship that exists among the sections. A concept circle can also be constructed by leaving one or two sections blank. Students will fill in the word or two words that relate in some way to the terms of the other sections.

Concept of Definition Map– Use these maps to define and clarify meaning of unknown words.

Procedure: Work out from the center of the diagram, poster board, or chart paper.

Write the concept being studied in the center of the map.

Ask – What is it? Then write the word that best answers this question.

(General class or category)

Ask – What are some examples? Give at least three. (Examples)

Ask – What is it like? (Properties)

Classification occurs in three ways. Students find:

1. The general class or category in which the concept belongs.

2. The attributes or properties that distinguish it from other members of the category.
3. Examples of the concept.

Graffiti Walls – A wall ultimately becomes a graphic organizer for a unit of study.

- Cover a large bulletin board or empty wall space with butcher paper.
- Write the topic in the center of the paper; students are invited to brainstorm and record words and phrases associated with the topic.
- As the unit progresses, the students continue to build the wall by adding new terms and concepts they have acquired.
- When the wall is sufficiently covered, the students critically examine it and attempt to categorize the words and phrases.

Word Analogies – Analogies allow students to identify relationships between words and ideas that have something in common.

1. part to whole
heel: shoe as kickstand: _____
2. antonym
always: never as many: _____
3. synonym
shriek: _____ as cry: weep
4. object and its use
ruler: measuring as _____: cutting
5. geography
Harrisburg: Pennsylvania as Montgomery: _____
6. cause – effect
rain: wet as sun: _____
7. person – situation
Watergate: Nixon as oil crisis: _____
8. measurement
inches: ruler as hours: _____
9. time
24 hours: day as 365 days: _____
10. classification
pickup truck: _____ as minivan: family

Vocabulary Self-Collection Strategy – Use passage context to find out what words students need to learn and to determine meanings appropriate for the context.

Procedures:

1. Read and discuss text assignment.
2. Divide class into teams of two to five students who will nominate a word that they would like to learn more about.
3. Present the word from each team to the entire class. A spokesperson for the team states the word and does the following.
 - Tell where the word is found in the printed material.
 - He/she then reads the passages and describes the context in which the word is used.
 - Team decides what the word means based upon how it is used and any other information that they can find from other sources.
 - Team tells why it is important to learn the word.
 - Students record all nominated words and their meanings in their vocabulary notebooks or learning logs.

Appendix

Prefixes

a, an [*not, without*] amoral (without a sense of moral responsibility), atheism, anemia, atypical, atom (not cutable), apathy (without feeling)

ab, abs. a [*from, away*] abnormal, avert (turn away)

acro [*high*] acropolis (high city), acrobat, acrogen (of the highest class), acronym, acrophobia (fear of height)

ad (ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at) [*to, towards*] admire (look at with wonder), attract, admit, advance, allege, announce, assert, aggressive, accept

ambi, amb [*both, around*] ambidextrous (skilled with both hands), ambiguous, amble

amphi [*both*] amphibious (living on both land and water), amphitheater

ana [*on, up, backward*] analysis (loosening up or taking apart for study), anatomy, anachronism

ante [*before*] antedate, anteroom, antebellum, antecedent

anti, ant [*against*] anticommunist, .antidote, anticlimax, antacid, antarctic

apo [*from, off*] apostasy (standing from. abandoning a professed belief), apology, apothecary, apostle

be [*on, away*] bedeck, belabor, bequest, bestow, beloved

bene, bon [*well*] benefit, benefactor, benevolent, benediction. bonus, bona fide, bonanza

bi, bis, bin [*both, double, twice*] bicycle, biweekly, binoculars, bilateral, biscuit

by [*side, close, near*] bypass, bystander, by-product, bylaw, byline

cata [*down, against*] catalogue, catapult, catastrophe, cataclysm

circum, circ [*around*] circumference, circumnavigate, circumspect

co (con, col, cor, com) [*together, with*] compose, copilot, conspire, collect, concord

coni [*dust*] coniosis (disease which comes from inhaling dust)

contra, counter [*against*] controversy, contradict, counterpart

de [*from, down*] demote, depress, degrade, deject, deprive

di [*two, twice*] dilemma, diatom, dissect, diploma

dia [*through, between*] diameter, diagonal, diagram, diagnosis, dialogue

dis, dif [*apart, away, reverse*] dismiss, distort, distinguish, diffuse

dys [*badly, ill*] dyspepsia (digesting badly, indigestion) dystrophy

en, en [*in, into*] embrace, enslave

epi [*upon*] epidermis (upon the skin, outer layer of skin), epitaph, epithet, epigram, epitome

eu, ev [*well*] eulogize (speak well of, praise), eupepsia, euphony, eugenics

ex, e, ec, ef [*out*] expel (drive out), ex-mayor, exit, exorcism, eccentric (out of the center position), eject, emit

extra, extro [*beyond, outside*], extracurricular, extrovert, extraneous

for [*away or off*] forswear (to renounce an oath)

fore [*before in time*] foretell (to tell beforehand), forecast, foreshadow, foregone, forefather

hemi, demi, semi [*half*] hemisphere, hemicycle, semicircle, demitasse

homo [*man*] Homo sapiens, homicide, homunculus, hominid

hyper [*over, above*] hypercritical, hyperemia, hypersensitive, hypertensive, hyperactive

hypo [*under*] hypodermic, hypothesis, hypotension

idio [*private, personal*] idiom, idiosyncrasy, idiomatic

il (ir, in, im) [*not*] incorrect, illegal, immoral, irregular

in (il, im) [*into*] inject, inside, illuminate, impose, illustrate, implant, imprison

infra [*beneath*] infrared

inter [*between*] intercollegiate, interfere, intervene, interrupt (break between)

intra [*within*] intramural, intravenous (within the veins)

intro [*into, inward*] introduce, introvert (turn inward)

macro [*large, excessive*] macrodent (having large teeth), macrocosm

mal [*badly, poor*] maladjusted, malnutrition, malfunction, malady

meta [*beyond, after, with*] metabolism (thrown beyond, literally; hence, chemical and physical change), metaphor, metamorphosis, metaphysical

mis [*incorrect, bad*] misuse, misprint

miso [*hating, wrong*] misanthropist, misogynist, miser

mono [*one*] monoplane, monotone, monogamy, monochrome, monocle

multi [*many*] multiply, multiform, multilateral

neo [*new*] neopaganism, neoclassic, neologism, neophyte

non [*not*] nontaxable (not taxed), nontoxic, nonexistent, nonsense

ob (*of, op, oc*) [*towards, against*] obstruct, offend, oppose, occur
para [*beside, almost*] parasite (one who eats beside or at the table of another), paraphrase, parody, parachute, paramedic, parallel
penta [*five*] [entagon (figure or building having five angles or sides), Pentateuch, pentameter, pentathlon
per [*throughout, completely*] pervert (completely turn wrong, corrupt), perfect, perceive, permanent, persuade, pervade
peri [*around*] perimeter (measurement around an area), periphery, periscope, pericardium, period
poly [*many*] polygon (figure having many angles or sides), polygamy, polyglot, polychrome
post [*after*] postpone, postwar, postscript, postseason
pre [*before*] prewar, preview, precede, prevent, premonition
pro [*forward, in favor of*] project (throw forward), progress, pro-abortion, promote, prohibition
pseudo [*false*] pseudonym (false or assumed name), pseudo, pseudopodia
re [*back, again*] reclaim, revive, revoke, rejuvenate, retard, reject, return
retro [*backwards*] retrospective (looking backwards), retroactive, retrorocket, retrogression
se [*aside*] seduce (lead aside), secede, secrete, segregate
self [*by oneself*] self-determination, self-employed, self-service, selfish
sesqui [*one and a half*] sesquicentennial (one and one-half centuries)
sub [*under*] submerge (put under), submarine, subhuman, subject, substitute, subsoil, suburb

suf (*sug, sup, sus*) [*from under*] suffer, suggest, support, suspect, sufficient, suspend
super, supr, sur [*above, over, more*] supervise, superman, survivor, supreme, supernatural, superior
syn (*sym, sys, syl*) [*with, together*] sympathy, system, synthesis, symphony, syllable, synchronize (time together), synonym
trans, tra [*across, beyond*] transoceanic, transmit, traverse (lying across as a bridge over a stream), transfusion
tri [*three*] tricycle, triangle, tripod, tristate
ultra [*beyond, exceedingly*] ultramodern, ultraviolet, ultraconservative
un [*not, release*] unfair, unnatural, unbutton, unfasten
under [*beneath*] underground, underling
uni [*one, below*] unicycle, uniform, unify, universe, unique
vice [*in place of*] vice-president, vice-admiral, viceroy

Suffixes

able, ible [*able, can do*] capable, agreeable, edible, visible (can be seen)
ad.ade [*result of action*] monad (a unit, an individual), blockade (the result of a blocking action), lemonade
age [*act of, state of, collection of*] salvage (act of saving), storage, forage
al [*relating to*] sensual, gradual, manual, natural (relating to nature)
algia [*pain*] neuralgia (nerve pain)
an, ian [*native of, relating to*] Czechoslovakian (native of Czechoslovakia), African
ance, ancy [*action, process, state*] assistance, allowance, defiance, resistance
ant [*performing, agent*] assistant, servant, defiant
ar, er, or [*one who, what which*] doctor, baker, miller, teacher, racer, amplifier
ard, art [*one who*] drunkard, dullard, braggart
ary, ery, ory [*relating to, quality, place where*] dictionary, dietary, bravery, dormitory (a place where people sleep)
asis, esis, osis [*action, process, condition*] genesis, hypnosis, neurosis
ate [*cause, make*] enumerate, liquidate, segregate (causing a group to be set aside)
cian [*having a certain skill or art*] logician, musician, beautician, magician, physician
cide [*kill*] homicide, pesticide, genocide (killing a race of people)
cule, ling [*very small duck*] sapling
cy [*action, function*] hesitancy, prophecy, normalcy
dom [*quality, realm, office*] boredom, freedom, kingdom, stardom, wisdom (quality of being wise)
ee [*one who receives the action*] employee, devotee, nominee (one who is nominated), refugee, trustee
en [*made of, make*] silken, frozen, oaken, (made of oak), wooden, lighten
ence, ency [*action, state of, quality*] difference, conference, proficiency (quality of being proficient), urgency
er [*see ar*]
ery [*see ary*]

esce [*to become*] acquiesce (become restful, peaceful), coalesce
escent [in the process of] convalescent, obsolescent
ese [*a native of, the language*] Japanese, Vietnamese
esis [see *asis*]
esque [*in the style of*] burlesque, arabesque
ess [*female*] actress, goddess, lioness
et, ette [a small one, group] midget, octet, baronet, bassinet
fic [*making, causing*] scientific, specific
ful [*full of*] frightful, careful, helpful (full of help)
fy [*make*] fortify (make strong), simplify, terrify, amplify
hood [*order, condition, quality*] manhood, womanhood, brotherhood
ible [see *able*]
ic [*nature of, like*] acidic, metallic (of the nature of metal), heroic, poetic
ice [*condition, state, quality*] justice, malice
id, ide [*a thing connected with or belonging to*] fluid, fluoride
ile [*relating to, suited for, capable of*] domicile, agile, juvenile, senile (related to being old), missile
ine [*nature of*] feminine, masculine, genuine, medicine
ion, sion, tion [*act of, state of, result of*] action, injection, infection, suspension (state of suspending)
ish [*origin, nature, resembling*] foolish, Irish, clownish (resembling a clown)
ism [*doctrine, system, manner, condition, characteristic*] alcoholism, exorcism, heroism (characteristic of a hero),
 Communism, realism
ist [*one who, that which*] artist, dentist, violinist, racist
ite [*nature of, quality of, mineral product*] expedite, Israelite, graphite, sulfite, dynamite (quality of being powerful)
ity, ty [*state of, quality*] captivity, chastity, fraternity, clarity
ive [*causing, making*] assertive, abusive (causing abuse), affirmative, exhaustive
ize [*make*] emphasize, liberalize (make liberal), idolize, penalize, publicize
less [*without*] baseless, careless (without care), artless, fearless, helpless
ling [see *cule*]
ly [*like, manner of*] carelessly, fearlessly, hopelessly, shamelessly
ment [*act of, state of, result*] contentment, alignment, amendment (state of amending), achievement
mony [*a resulting thing*] patrimony, alimony, acrimony
ness [*state of*] carelessness, restlessness, lifelessness
oid [*like, resembling*] asteroid, spheroid, tabloid, anthropoid
ology [*study, science, theory*] biology, anthropology, geology, neurology
or [see *ar*]
ory [see *ary*]
osis [see *asis*]
ous [full of, having] gracious, nervous, vivacious (full of life), spacious
rhea [*flowing, discharge*] pyorrhea, diarrhea, gonorrhea (discharge from the reproductive organs)
ship [*office, state, quality, skill, profession*] friendship, authorship, scholarship, dictatorship
some [*like, apt, tending to*] lonesome, threesome, gruesome
tude [*state of, condition of*] gratitude, multitude (condition of being many), aptitude, solitude
ure [*state of, act, process, rank*] culture, literature, pressure, rupture (state of being broken)
ward [*in the direction of*] eastward, forward, backward
y [*inclined to, tend to*] cheery, crafty, faulty, dirty, itchy

Roots

acer, acid, acri [*bitter, sour, sharp*] acerbic (bitter, harsh), acerbate (embitter), acidity (sourness), acrid, acrimony
acu [sharp] acute, acuity, acupuncture
ag, agi, ig, act [*do, move, go*] agent (doer), agenda (things to do), agile, navigate (move by sea), pedagogue (child-mover, teacher), ambiguous (going both ways, not clear), retroactive, agitate
ali, allo, alter [*other*] alias (a person's other name), alternative, alibi, alien (from another country), alter (change to another form), allotment, allocate
altus [*high, deep*] altimeter, exalt, altitude, alto
am, amor [*love, liking*] amiable, amorous, enamored
anim [*mind, will*] unanimous, animosity, equanimity, magnanimous, animal

anni, annu, enni [*year*] anniversary, annually (yearly), centennial (occurring once in 100 years), per annum, annuity

anthrop [*man*] anthropoid (man-like, e.g., an ape), anthropology (study of mankind), misanthrope (hater of mankind), philanthropic (love of mankind)

antico [*old*] antique, antiquated, antiquity

arch [*chief, first, rule*] archangel (chief angel), architect (chief worker), archaic (first; very early), archives, monarchy (rule by one person), matriarchy (rule by the mother), patriarchy (rule by the father), archeology

aster, astr [*star*] aster (star flower), asterisk, asteroid, disaster (originally a bad happening from a contrary influence by a star), astrology (lit., star-speaking; pseudoscience of influence by stars and planets), astronomy (star law), astronaut (lit., star traveler; space traveler)

aud, aus [*hear, listen*] audible (can be heard), auditorium, audio, audition, audience, auditory, auscultate

aug, auc [*increase*] augment, auction, augur

auto, aut [*self*] automobile (self-moving vehicle), autograph (self-writing; signature), automatic (self-acting), autonomy (lit., self-laws; self-government), autobiography (lit., self-life writing)

belli [*war*] rebellion, belligerent (warlike or hostile), bellicose

bibl [*book*] Bible, bibliography (writing, list of books), bibliomania (craze for books), bibliophile (book lover)

bio [*life*] biology (study of live things), amphibious, biography, biophysics, biopsy (cutting living tissue for examination), microbe (small, microscopic living thing), biogenesis

breve [*short*] breve, brevity, abbreviate, brief

bursa [*purse, payment*] reimburse, disbursements (money paid out)

cad, cas [*to fall*] cadaver, cadence, caducous (falling off), cascade

calor [*heat*] calorie (a unit of heat), calorify (to make hot), caloric, nonchalant

cande [*shine*] candor, candelabra, candid

cap, cip, cept [*take*] capable, capacity, capture, anticipate, participate, principal, accept, except, conception, deceptive, perception, conceive, receive, forceps

capit, capt [*head*] decapitate (to remove the head from), capital, captain, caption, recapitulate

carn [*flesh*] carnal, carnage, carnivorous (flesh eating), incarnate, reincarnation

caus, caut [*burn, heat*] cauterize, cauldron, caustic

cause, cuse, cus [*cause, motive*] because, excuse (to attempt to remove the blame or cause; exonerate), accusation

ced, ceed, cede, cess [*move, yield, go, surrender*] cede (yield), antecedent (moving, occurring before), accede, concede, intercede, precede, recede, secede (move aside from), proceed (move forward), success

chrom [*color*] chrome (color purity), chromatic, chromosome (color body in genetics), Kodachrome, monochrome (one color), polychrome (many colored)

chron [*time*] chronological (in order of time), chronometer (time-measured), chronicle (record of events in time), synchronize (make time with, set time together), anachronism (lit., back in time; anything backwards in historical time)

cide [*kill*] suicide (self-killer or self-killing), homicide (man, human killer or killing), genocide (race killing), tyrannicide (tyrant killer or tyrant killing), pesticide (pest killer), germicide (germ killer), insecticide (insect killer)

cise [*cut*] decide (cut off uncertainty), precise (cut exactly right), concise, incision, scissors, criticize

cit [*to call, start*] incite, citation, cite

civ [*citizen*] civic (relating to a citizen), civil, civilian, civvies (citizen clothing), civilization

clam, claim [*cry out*] exclamation, clamor, proclamation, reclamation, acclamation, declamation, claim

clemen [*merciful*] inclement (not merciful), clemency, clement

clud, clus, claus [*shut*] include (to take in), recluse (one who shuts himself away from others), claustrophobia (abnormal fear of being shut up, confined), conclude, include, preclude, seclude, close, closet

cognosc, gnosi [*know*] prognosis (forward knowing), diagnosis (thorough knowledge), recognize (to know again), incognito (not known), agnostic (not knowing about God)

cord, cor, card [*heart*] cordial (heartly, heartfelt), accord, concord, discord, record, courage, encourage (put heart into), discourage (take heart out of), core, coronary, cardiac

corp [*body*] corporation (a legal body), corpse, corps, corporal, corpulent

cosm [*universe, world*] cosmos (the universe), cosmic, cosmology, cosmopolitan (world citizen), cosmonaut, microcosm, macrocosm

crat [*rule, strength*] autocracy, democratic

crea [*create*] creature (anything created), recreation, creation, creator

cred [*believe*] creed (statement of beliefs), credo (a creed), credence (belief), credit (belief, trust), credulous (believing too readily, easily deceived)

crese, cret, crease, cru [*rise, grow*] crescendo (growing in loudness or intensity), crescent (growing, like the moon in first quarter), accretion, concrete (grown together, solidified), increment (amount of growth), increase, decrease, accrue (to grow, as interest in money)

crit [*separate, choose*] critical, criterion (that which is used in choosing), diacritical, hypocrisy

cub, cumb [*lie down, lean back*] incubate (to hatch by keeping), encumber to place a burden upon), cumbersome, succumb, incumbent

cur, curs [*run*] current (running or flowing), concurrent, concur (run together, agree), curriculum (lit., a running, a course), cursory (done hastily, "on the run"), incur (run into), precursor (forerunner), recur, occur, courier

cura [*care*] manicure (caring for the hands), curator, curative

cus, cuse (see *cause*)

cycl, cyclo [*wheel, circular*] Cyclops (a mythical giant with one eye in the middle of his forehead), cyclone (a wind blowing circularly: a tornado), unicycle, bicycle

deca [*ten*] decade, decalogue, decapod (ten feet), Decapolis, decathlon

dem [*people*] democracy (people-rule), demagogue (people-leader, one who stirs up people for selfish ends), demography (vital statistics of the people: deaths, births, etc.), epidemic (on or among the people; general), pandemonium

dent, don't [*tooth*] dental (relating to teeth), orthodontist (a dentist who practices orthodontia), denture, dentifrice

derm [*skin*] hypodermic (under skin; injected under the skin), dermatology (skin study), epidermis (on skin; outer layer), taxidermy (arranging skin; mounting animals)

dic, dict [*say, speak*] dictation (how one speaks, what one says), dictionary, dictate, dictator, dictum (a saying), dictaphone, dictagraph, dictatorial, edict, predict, verdict, contradict, adjudicate (to speak the law, to judge), benediction

domin [*master*] dominate, dominion, domain, predominant, Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord, abbreviated A.D.)

don [*give*] donate (make a gift), condone

dorm [*sleep*] dormant, dormitory

dox [*opinion, praise*] doxy (belief, creed, or ism), orthodox (having the correct, commonly accepted opinion), heterodox (differing opinion; contrary, self-contradictory), doxology (statement or song of praise), paradox

drome [*to run, step*] syndrome (run together; symptoms) hippodrome (a place where horses run)

duc, duct [*lead*] duke (leader), induce (lead into, persuade), secure (lead aside), traduce (lead across in public disgrace, vilify), aqueduct (water leader, artificial channel), subdue, ductile (easily drawn out or hammered thin), viaduct, conduct, conduit, produce, reduce, educate

dura [*hard, lasting*] durable, duration, duramen, endurance

dynam [*power*] dynamo (power producer), dynamic, dynamite, hydro-dynamics (lit., water power), dyne (unit of power, force), dynamometer, dynasty (power, rule by successive members of a family)

end, endo [*within*] endoral (within the mouth), endocardial (within the heart), endoskeletal, endoplasm

equi [*equal*] equinox, equilibrium

erg [*work*] energy, erg (unit of work), allergy, ergophobia (morbid fear of work), ergometer, ergograph

fac, fact, fic, fect [*do, make*] factory (the place where workmen are employed in making goods of various kinds), fact (a thing done, a deed), facsimile, facility, manufacture, faculty, amplification, affect

fall, fals [*deceive*] fallacious, falsify, fallacy

fer [*bear, carry*] ferry (carry by water), odoriferous (bearing an odor), coniferous (bearing cones, as a pine tree), pestiferous (bearing disease), fertile (bearing richly), defer, infer, refer, suffer (bear under, as under yoke), referee, referendum, circumference

fic, fect (see *fac*)

fid, fide, feder [*faith, trust*] fidelity, confident, confidante, infidelity, infidel, fiduciary (held in trust, confidential), perfidy (breaking faith), bona fide (in good faith), federal, confederacy, Fido

fila, fili [*thread*] filament (a threadlike conductor heated by electrical current), filiform (having the shape of a thread), filter, filet

fin [*end, ended, finished*] final, finite, infinite, finish, confine, fine, refine, define, finale

fix [*fix*] fix (a difficult position), transfix (to hold motionless), fixation (the state of being attached), fixture, affix, prefix, suffix

flex, flect [*bend*] flex (bend), reflex (bending back), flexible, flexor (muscle for bending), inflexibility, reflect, deflect, genuflect (bend the knee)

flu, fluc, fluv [*flowing*] influence (to flow in), fluctuate (to wave in an unsteady motion), fluviograph (instrument for measuring the flow of rivers), fluid, flue, flush, fluently, affluent

form [*form, shape*] form, uniform, conform, deform, reform, perform, formative, formation, formal, formula

fort, forc [*strong*] fort, fortress (a strong point, fortified), fortify (make strong), forte (one's strong point), forte (strong, loud in music), fortitude (strength for endurance), force, effort, comfort, pianoforte, force (power)

fract, frag [*break*] fracture (a break), infraction, fragile (easy to break), fraction (result of breaking a whole into equal parts), refract (to break or bend, as a light ray), refractive, fragment

fum [*smoke*] fume (smoke; odor), fumigate (destroy germs by smoking them out), perfume

gam [*marriage*] bigamy (two marriages), monogamy, polygamy (lit., many marriages), exogamy, endogamy, gamete, gambit

gastro [*stomach*] gastric, gastronomic, gastritis (inflammation of the stomach)

gen [*birth, race, produce*] genesis (birth, beginning), Genesis, genus, genetics (study of heredity), eugenics (lit., wellborn), genealogy (lineage by race, stock), generate, progeny (offspring), genitals (the reproductive organs), congenital (existing as such at birth), indigenous (born, growing or produced naturally in a region or country), genetic, hydrogen (lit., water-born element)

geo [*earth*] geometry (earth measurement), geography (lit., earth-writing), geocentric (earth centered), geology, geochemistry, geophysics

germ [*vital part*] germination (to grow), germ used (seed; living substance, as the germ of an idea), germane

gest [*carry, bear*] congest (bear together, clog), suggestion (mental process by which one thought leads to another), congestive (causing congestion), gestation, suggestion, gesture

gloss, glot [*tongue*] polyglot (many tongues), epiglottis, glossary, glottic

glu, glo [*lump, bond, glue*] conglomerate (bond together), agglutinate (make to hold in a bond)

grad, gress [*step, go*] grade (step, degree), gradual (step by step), graduate (make all the steps, finish a course), graduated (in steps or degrees), aggressive (stepping toward, pushing), transgress (step across limits, break a law)

graph, gram [*write, written*] graph, graphic (written; vivid), autograph (self-writing, signature), photography (light-writing), graphite (carbon used for writing), phonograph (sound-writing), bibliography, monograph (writing on one subject), telegram (far writing)

grat [*pleasing*] congratulate (express pleasure over success), gratis (as a favor, free), gratuitous (gratis), gratuity (mark of favor, a tip), grateful, gracious, ingrate (not thankful; hence, unpleasant), ingratiating

grav [*heavy, weighty*] grave, gravity, aggravate, gravitate

greg [*herd, group, crowd*] gregarian (belonging to a herd), congregation (a group functioning together), segregative (tending to group aside or apart), aggregation

hab, habit [*have, live*] habitat (the place in which one lives), inhabit (to live in; to establish as residence), rehabilitate, habitual

helio [*sun*] heliograph (as instrument for using the sun's rays), heliotrope (a plant which turns to the sun)

hema, hemo [*blood*] hematid (red blood corpuscle), hemotoxic (causing blood poisoning), hemorrhage, hemoglobin, hemophilia, hematose

here, hes [*stick*] adhere, cohere, inherent

hetero [*different*] heterogeneous (different in birth; miscellaneous), heterodox, heterochromatic (of different colors), heteromorphic (of different forms), superheterodyne, heterosexual (with interest in opposite sex)

homo [*same*] homogeneous (of same birth or kind), homonym (word with same name or pronunciation as another), homosexual (with sex desire for those of the same sex), homologous (same-minded, agreeing), homogenize

hum, human [*earth, ground, man*] humility, (quality of lowliness), humane (marked by sympathy, compassion for other human beings and animals), humus, exhume, humanity

hydr, hydro, hydra [*water*] dehydrate (take water out of; dry), hydrant (water faucet), hydraulic (pertaining to water or to liquids), hydraulics, hydrogen, hydrophobia (fear of water), hydrodynamics, hydroelectric

hypn [*sleep*] hypnoidal (relating to hypnosis or sleep), hypnosis, Hypnos (god of sleep), hypnotherapy (treatment of disease by hypnosis)

ignis [*fire*] ignite, igneous, ignition

ject [*throw*] deject, inject, project (throw forward), eject, object, ejaculate

join, junct [*join*] junction (act of joining), enjoin (to lay an order upon; to command), juncture, conjunction, joint, adjoining, injunction

jud, judi, judic [*judge, lawyer*] judge (a public officer who has the authority to give a judgment), abjure (reject the case), judicial (relating to administration of justice), judicious, prejudice

jur, jus [*law*] justice (a just judgment; as justice must be served), conjure (to swear together; to imagine; to entreat; as, conjure the king to be merciful), juror, jurisdiction

juven [*young*] juvenile, juvenescent (becoming young), rejuvenate (to make young again)

later [*side, broad*] lateral, latitude

laut, lav, lot, lut [*wash*] lavish (flowing like water), dilute (to make a liquid thinner and weaker), ablution (a washing away), launder (to wash and iron clothes), lavatory, laundry, lotion, deluge

leg [*law*] legal (lawful; according to law), legislate (to enact a law), legislature (a body of persons who can make laws), legitimize (make legal), legacy

letter, lit, liter, litera [*letters*] litany (prayer consisting of invocations and responses), literary (concerned with books and writing), literature (the best works written during the century), literal, alliteration, obliterate

levis [*light*] alleviate (lighten a load), levitate, levity

lic, licit [*permit*] license (freedom to act), licit (permitted; lawful; conceded), illicit (not permitted), licentious (taking liberties; disregarding rules, especially in morals)

lith [*stone*] monolith (one stone, a single mass), lithography (stone writing, printing from a flat stone or metal plate), neolithic (new stone, of the layer stone age), paleolithic (ancient stone)

liver, liber [*free*] liberal (relating to liberty), delivery (freedom; liberation), liberalize (to make more free; as., to liberalize the mind from prejudice), deliverance

loc, loco [*place*] locomotion (act of moving from place to place), locality (locale; neighborhood), allocate (to assign; to place; apportion), relocate (to put back into their homes)

log, logo, ology [*word, study, speech*] Logo (the word, Jesus), logic (orig., speech; then reasoning), prologue, epilogue, dialogue, catalogue, logorrhea (a flux of words; excessively wordy), zoology (animal study), psychology (mind study), theology (god study)

loqu, locut [*talk, speak*] eloquent (speaking out well and forcefully), loquacious (talkative), colloquial (talking together; conversational or informal), obloquy (a speaking against, a reproach), circumlocution (talking around a subject), soliloquy

luc, lum, lus, lun [*light*] Luna (the moon goddess), lumen (a unit of light), luminary (a heavenly body; someone who shines in his profession), translucent (letting light come through), luster (sparkle; gloss; glaze), illuminate

lude [*play*] ludicrous, prelude (before play), interlude

magn [*great*] magnify (make great, enlarge), magnificent, magnanimous (great of mind or spirit), magnate, magnitude, magnum

man [*hand*] manual, manage, manufacture, manacle, manicure, manifest, maneuver, emancipate

mand [*command*] mandatory (commanded), remand (order back), writ of mandamus (written order from a court), countermand (order against, cancelling a previous order), mandate

mania [*madness*] mania (insanity; craze; excessive craving), monomania (mania on one idea), kleptomania (thief mania; abnormal tendency to steal), pyromania (insane tendency to set fires), dipsomania (uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drink), manic, maniac

mar, mari, mer [*sea, pool*] mermaid (fabled marine creature, half fish), marine (a sailor serving on shipboard), marsh (wetland, swamp), maritime

matri, matro, matric [*mother*] matrimony (state of wedlock), maternal (relating to the mother), matris (mother goddess of the Hindu deities), matron

medi [*half, middle, between, halfway*] mediate (come between, intervene), medieval (pertaining to the middle ages), mediterranean (lying between lands), medium (a person having the faculty to make contact with the supernatural), mediocre

mega [*great*] megaphone (great sound), megacephalic (great-headed), megalith, megalopolis (great city; an extensive urban area including a number of cities), megacycle (a million cycles), megaton (force of a million tons of TNT), omega (great)

mem [*remember*] memorandum (a note; a reminder), commemoration (the act of observing by a memorial or ceremony), memento, memoir, memo, memorable

meter [*measure*] meter (a measure), gravimeter (instrument for measuring weight and density), voltmeter (instrument to measure volts in an electric circuit), barometer, thermometer

micro [*small*] microscope, microfilm, microcard, microwave, micrometer (device for measuring very small distance), micron (a millionth of a meter), microbe (small living thing), microorganism, omicron (small)

migra [*wander*] migrate (to wander), emigrant (one who leaves a country), immigrate (to come into the land to settle), migrator (one who roves; a wanderer)

mit, miss [*send*] emit (send out, give off), remit (send back, as money due), submit, admit, commit, permit, transmit (send across), omit, intermittent (sending between, at intervals), mission, missile

mob, mot, mov [*move*] mobile (capable of moving), motionless (without motion), motor (that which imparts motion; source of mechanical power), emotional (moved strongly by feelings), motivate, promotion, demote

mon [*warn, remind*] admonish (warn), admonition, monitor, premonition (forewarning), monument (a reminder or memorial of a person or event), reminisce

monstr, mist [*show*] demonstrate (to display; show) muster (to gather together; collect; put on display)
 demonstration, monstrosity
mori, mort, mors [*mortal, death*] mortal (causing death or destined for death), immortal (not subject to death),
 mortality (rate of death), immortality, mortician (one who buries the dead), mortification
morph [*form*] amorphous (with no form, shapeless), anthropomorphic (man form), Morpheus (the shaper, god of
 dreams), morphine (drug making sleep and dreams), metamorphosis (a change of form, as a caterpillar into a
 butterfly), morphidite
multi, multus [*many, much*] multifold (folded many times), multilingual (one who speaks many languages),
 multiped (an organism with many feet), multiply (to increase a number quickly by multiplication)
nasc, nat [*to be born, to spring forth*] nature (the essence of a person or a thing), innate (inborn, inherent in),
 international (between or among nations), renascence (a rebirth; a revival), natal, native, nativity
neur [*nerve*] neuritis (inflammation of a nerve), neuropathic (having a nerve disease), neurologist (one who
 practices neurology), neural, neurosis, neurotic
nom [*law, order*] autonomy (self-law, self-government), astronomy, Deuteronomy (lit., second law, as given by
 Moses), gastronomy (lit., stomach law; art of good eating), agronomy (lit., field law; crop production), economy
 (household law, management)
nomen, nomin [*name*] nomenclature, nominate, nominal
nounce, nunci [*warm, declare*] announcer (one who makes announcements publicly), enunciate (to pronounce
 carefully), pronounce (declare; articulate), renounce (retract; revoke), denounce
nov [*new*] novel (new; strange; not formerly known), renovate (to make like new again), novice, nova, innovate
nox, noc [*night*] nocturnal, equinox (equal nights), noctiluca (something which shines by night)

null [*none*] null, nullification, nullify, nullifidian (one who has no faith), nulliparous
number, numer [*number*] numeral (a figure expressing a number), numeration (act of counting), numberable (can
 be numbered), enumerate (count out, one by one), innumerable
omni [*all, every*] omnipotent (all powerful), omniscient (all knowing), omnipresent (present everywhere),
 omnivorous (all eating), omnibus (covering all things)
onus [*burden*] onerous (burdensome), onus, exonerate (to take out or take away a burden)
onym [*name*] anonymous (without a name), pseudonym (false name), antonym (against name; word of opposite
 meaning), synonym
oper [*work*] opera (a work which has been set to music and is sung instead of spoken), operate (to labor; function),
 opus (a musical composition or work), cooperate (work together)
ortho [*straight, correct*] orthodox (of the correct or accepted opinion), orthodontist (tooth straightener), orthopedic
 (originally pertaining to straightening a child), orthography (correct writing, spelling), unorthodox
oss, osteo [*bone*] ossicle (a small bone), ossification (the process of making into bone), osteopath (one who practices
 osteopathy), osteoporosis (a condition in old age when bones become porous and fragile)
pac [*peace*] pacifist (one for peace only; opposed to war), pacify (make peace, quiet), Pacific Ocean (peaceful
 ocean)
pan [*all*] Pan American, panacea (cure-all), pandemonium (place of all the demons; wild disorder), pandemic,
 panchromatic (sensitive to all colors), pantheism (all-god belief; belief that God is all and all is God)
pater, patr [*father*] patriarch (the head of the tribe, family), patron (a wealthy person who supports as would a
 father), paternity (fatherhood; responsibility, etc.), patriot
path, pathy [*feeling, suffering*] pathos (feeling of pity, sorrow), pathetic, sympathy, antipathy (against feeling),
 apathy (without feeling), empathy (feeling or identifying with another), telepathy (far feeling; through
 transference), pathogenic (disease being born; causing suffering or disease)
ped, pod [*foot*] pedal (lever for a foot), impede (get the feet in a trap, hinder), impediment, pedestal (foot or base of
 a statue), pedestrian (foot traveler), centipede, tripod (three-footed support), podiatry (care of the feet), antipodes
 (opposite feet; parts of the earth diametrically opposed)
pedo [*child*] orthopedic, pedagogue (child leader, teacher), pedant (narrow-minded teacher), pediatrics (medical care
 of children)
pel, puls [*drive, urge*] compel, dispel, expel, repel, impel, propel, pulse, impulse, pulsate, compulsory, expulsion,
 repulsive
pend, pens, pond [*hang, weigh*] pendant (a hanging object), appendix, pendulum, depend, impend, suspend,
 perpendicular, pending, dispense, pensive (weighing thought), appendage, ponderous (weighty)
phan, phen [*show, appear*] phantom, phenomenal, fantasy
phemi [*speak*] euphemism (speak well of), prophet
phil [*love*] philosophy (love of wisdom), philanthropy, philharmonic, bibliophile, Philip, Philadelphia (city of
 brotherly love)

phobia [*fear*] phobia (abnormal fear), claustrophobia (fear of closed places), acrophobia (fear of high places), photophobia (fear of light), aquaphobia (fear of water), pyrophobia (fear of fire)

phon [*sound*] phonograph, phonetic (pertaining to sound), phonology, symphony (sounds with or together), polyphonic (having many sounds or tunes), dictaphone, euphony (pleasing sound)

photo [*light*] photograph (light-writing), photoelectric, photoflash, photogenic (artistically suitable for being photographed), photometer (light meter), photon (a quantum of light energy), photosynthesis (action of light on chlorophyll to make carbohydrates)

pict [*paint*] pictograph (writing with pictures or symbols), picture (make a mental image), depiction (the act of depicting or representing), picturesque, pictorial

plac, plais [*please*] placid (calm, unruffled), placatory (appeasing, soothing), placebo, placate, complacent (self-satisfied)

plenus [*full*] plenary, replenish, plentiful, plenteous

plic, pli, ply [*fold*] inexplicable, pliable, implicate

plu, plur, plus [*more*] plus (indicating that something is to be added), plural (more than one), pluralist (one who holds two or more jobs), plurisyllabic (having more than one syllable)

pneuma, pneumon [*breath*] pneumatic (pertaining to air, wind or other gases), pneumonia (disease of the lungs), pneumatogram (tracing of respiratory movements)

pod (see *ped*)

poli [*city*] metropolis (mother city; main city), police, politics, Indianapolis, megalopolis, Acropolis (high city, fortified upper part of Athens), cosmopolite (world citizen)

pon, pos, pound [*place, put*] postpone (put afterward), component, opponent (one put against), proponent, depose, expose, impose, purpose, propose, deposit, deposition, expound, compound, posture (how one places himself), position, post

pop [*people*] population (the number of people in an area), Populist (a member of the Populist party), populous (full of inhabitants), popular

port [*carry*] porter (one who carries), portable, transport (carry across), report, export, import, support, comport, deportment (how one carries himself, behaves), portage, transportation, port, disport

portion [*part, share*] portion (a part; a share, as a portion of pie), proportion (the relation of one share to others), portionless (without portion), without dowry

posse, potent [*power*] posse (an armed band; a force with legal authority), possible, potent, potentate, omnipotent, impotent

prehend [*seize*] apprehend (seize a criminal, seize an ideal), comprehend (seize with the mind), comprehensible, comprehensive (seizing much, extensive), reprehensible (needing to be seized back, rebuked)

prim, prime [*first*] primacy (state of being first in rank), prima donna (the first lady of opera), primitive (from the earliest or first time), primary, primal

proto [*first*] prototype, protocol, protagonist, protozoan

psych [*mind, soul*] psyche (soul, mind), psychic (sensitive to forces beyond the physical), psychiatry (healing of the mind), psychology, psychopath (mind feeling; one with mental disease), psychosis (serious mental disorder), psychotherapy (mind treatment), psychogenic (of psychic birth, origin)

punct [*point, dot*] punctual (being exactly on time), punctum (a dot, a point), compunction (remorse; points of guilt), punctuation, puncture, acupuncture

put [*think*] computer (a computing or thinking machine), deputy, reputable (honorable; estimable; a thinker), dispute, repute

quies [*be at rest*] acquiesce, quiescent, quiet

reg, recti [*straighten*] regular, rectify (make straight), regiment, rectangle, correct, direct, erect, incorrigible

ri, ridi, risi [*laughter*] ridicule (laughter at the expense of another; mockery), deride (make mock of; jeer at), risible (likely to laugh), ridiculous

rog, roga [*ask*] prerogative (privilege; asking before), interrogation (questioning; the act of questioning), surrogate, derogatory

rupt [*break*] rupture (break), interrupt (break into), abrupt (broken off), disrupt (break apart), erupt (break out), incorruptible (unable to be broken down)

salv, salu [*safe, healthy*] salvation (act of being saved), salvage (that which is saved after appearing to be lost), salvable, salubrious (healthy), salutary (promoting health), salute (wish health to)

sat, satis [*enough*] sate (to satisfy, sate with food), satisfy (to give pleasure to; to give as much as is needed), satiate (giving pleasure, satisfying), satiate, saturate

sci [*know*] science (knowledge), conscious (knowing, aware), omniscient (knowing everything), prescient (knowing beforehand)

scope [*see, watch*] scope (extent one can see), telescope, microscope, kaleidoscope (instrument for seeing beautiful forms), periscope, horoscope (hour watcher), episcopal (overseeing; pertaining to a bishop), stethoscope

scrib, script [*write*] scribe (a writer), scribble, inscribe, describe, subscribe, prescribe, ascribe, scrivener, manuscript (written by hand), scripture (the Bible)

sed, sess, sid [*sit*] sedentary (characterized by sitting), sedate (sitting, settled, dignified), preside (sit before), president, reside, subside, sediment (that which sits or settles out of a liquid), session (a sitting), obsession (an idea that sits stubbornly in the mind), possess

sen [*old*] senior, senator, senescent (growing old), senile (old; showing the weakness of old age)

sent, sens [*feel*] sentiment (feeling), presentiment (feeling beforehand), assent, consent, resent, dissent, sentimental (having strong feeling or emotion), sense, sensation, sensitive, sensory, dissension

sequ, secu, sue [*follow*] sequence (following of one thing after another), sequel, consequence, subsequent, obsequious (blindly following), prosecute, execute, consecutive (following in order), ensue, pursue, second (following first)

serv [*save, serve*] servant, service, subservient, servitude, servile, reservation, preserve, conserve, deserve, observe, conservation

sign, signi [*sign, mark, seal*] signal (a gesture or sign to call attention), signature (the mark of a person written in his own handwriting), design, insignia (distinguishing marks), signify

silic [*flint*] silicon (a nonmetallic element found in the earth's crust), silicosis (a disease prevalent among miners and stone cutters who breathe much dust)

simil, simul [*like, resembling*] similar (resembling in many respects), simulate (pretend; put on an act to make a certain impression), simulation (pretense; counterfeit display), assimilate (to make similar to), simile

sist, sta, stit, stet [*stand*] assist (to stand by with help), circumstance, stamina (power to withstand, to endure), persist (stand firmly; unyielding; continue), stanchion (a standing brace or support), substitute (to stand in for another), status (standing), state, static, stable, stationary

solus [*alone*] solo, soliloquy, solitaire, solitude

solv, solu [*loosen*] solvent (a loosener, a dissolver), solve, solvency, insolvency, absolve (loosen from, free from), resolve, soluble, solution, resolution, resolute, dissolute (loosen morally)

somnus [*sleep*] somnific, insomnia (not being able to sleep), somnambulant (a sleepwalker)

soph [*wise*] sophomore (wise fool), philosophy (love of wisdom), sophisticated (worldly wise), sophistry, sophist, theosophy (wise about God)

spect, spect, spic [*look*] specimen (an example to look at, study), specific, spectator (one who looks), spectacle, speculate, aspect, expect, inspect, respect, prospect, retrospective (looking backwards), suspect (look under), perspective, circumspect, introspective, conspicuous, despicable

sphere [*ball, sphere*] sphere (a ball), stratosphere (the upper portion of the atmosphere), hemisphere (half of the earth), biosphere, spheroid

spir [*breathe*] spirit (lit., breath), conspire (breathe together; plot), inspire (breathe into), aspire (breathe toward), expire (breathe out, die), spirant, perspire, respiration

spond, spons [*pledge, answer*] sponsor (one who pledges responsibility to a project), correspond (to communicate by letter; sending and receiving answers), irresponsible, respond

stereo [*solid*] stereotype (to fix in lasting form), stereome (strengthening tissue in plants), stereograph

string, strict [*draw, tight*] stringent (draw tight, rigid), astringent (drawing tightly, as skin tissue), strict, restrict, constrict (draw tightly together), boa constrictor (snake that constricts its prey)

stru, struct [*build*] structure, construct, instruct, obstruct, construct (build in the mind, interpret), destroy, destruction, instrument (originally, a tool for building)

sume, sump [*take, use, waste*] assume (to take; to use), consume (to use up), presume (to take upon oneself before knowing for sure), presumption, sump pump (a pump that takes up water)

tact, tang, tag, tig, ting [*touch*] contagious (transmission of disease by touching), contact (touch), tact (sense of touch for the appropriate), intact (untouched, uninjured), intangible (not able to be touched), tangible, contingent (touching together, depending on something), tactile

techni [*skill, art*] technician (one who is skilled in the mechanical arts), pyrotechnics (display of fireworks), technique, technology

tele [*far*] telephone (far sound), telegraph (far writing), telegram, telescope (far look), television (far seeing), telephoto (far photograph), telecast, telepathy (far feeling), teletype, teleprompter

tempo [*time*] tempo (rate of speed), pro tem (for the time being), extemporaneously, contemporary (those who live at the same time), temporary, temporal

ten, tin, tain [*hold*] tenacious (holding fast), tenant, tenure, untenable, detention, retentive, content, pertinent, continent, obstinent, abstain, contain, pertain, detain, obtain, maintain
tend, tent, tens [*stretch, strain*] tendency (a stretching; leaning), extend, intend, contend, pretend, superintend, tender, tent, tension (a stretching, strain), tense, tensile, attention
terra [*earth*] territory, terrestrial, terrain, terrarium
test [*to bear witness*] testament (a will; bearing witness to someone's wishes), detest, attest (certify; affirm; bear witness to), testimony, contest, intestate
the, theo [*God, a god*] monotheism (belief in one god), polytheism (belief in many gods), atheism (belief there is no god), pantheism (belief that God is all things), theogony (birth, origin of the gods), theology
therm [*heat*] therm (heat unit), thermic, thermal, thermometer, thermos bottle, thermostat (heat plus stationary; a device for keeping heat constant), hypothermia (subnormal body temperature), thermonuclear
thesis, thet [*place, put*] antithesis (place against), hypothesis (place under), synthesis (put together), epithet
tom [*cut*] atom (not cutable; smallest particle of matter), appendectomy (cutting out an appendix), tonsillectomy, epitome (cut on; a summary), dichotomy (cutting in two; a division), anatomy (cutting, dissecting to study structure)
tort, tors [*twist*] torsion (act of twisting, as a torsion bar), torture (twisting to inflict pain), retort (twist back, reply sharply), extort (twist out), distort (twist out of shape), contort, tortuous (full of twists, as a mountain road)
tox [*poison*] toxic, intoxicate, antitoxin
tract, tra [*draw, pull*] tractable (can be handled), abstract (to draw away), tractor, attract, subtract, subtrahend (the number to be drawn away from another)
trib [*pay, bestow*] tribute (a fine paid to be conquering power), distribute (to divide among many), redistribute, contribute (to give money to a cause), attribute, retribution, tributary
trophy [*nourishment, development*] dystrophy (badly nourished), atrophy
tui, tuit, tut [*guard, teach*] tutor (one who teaches a pupil), tuition (payment for instruction or teaching fees), intuent (knowing by intuition)
turbo [*disturb*] turbulent, turmoil, disturb, turbid
typ [*print*] type, prototype (first print, model), typical, typography, typewriter, typology (study of types, symbols) typify
ultima [*last*] ultima (last; final; most remote), ultimate (man's last destiny), ultimatum (the final or last offer that can be made)
unda [*wave, flow*] abundant, inundate, undulation, redundant
uni [*one*] unicorn (a legendary creature with one horn), uniface (a design that appears only on one side), unify (make into one), university, unanimous, universal
vac [*empty*] vacate (to make empty), vacuum (a space entirely devoid of matter), evacuate (to remove troops or people), vacation, evacuee, vacant
vale, vali, valu [*strength, worth, valor*] valor (value; worth), validity (truth; legal strength), equivalent (of equal worth), evaluate (find out the value; appraise actual worth), valedictorian, valiant, value

ven, vent [*come*] convene (come together, assemble), intervene (come between), circumvent (come around), adventure, invent, subvention, venturesome, convent, inventory, venture, venue, event, eventually, souvenir, contravene (come against), avenue, advent, convenient, prevent
ver, veri [*true*] verity (truth), very, verify (show to be true), verisimilitude, aver (say to be true, affirm), verdict
vert, vers [*turn*] avert (turn away), divert (turn aside, amuse), invert (turn over), introvert (turn inward, one interested in his own reactions), extrovert (turn outward, one interested in what is happening outside himself), controversy (a turning against; a dispute), reverse, versatile (turning easily from one skill to another), convertible, adversary, adverse
vest [*clothe, to dress*] vest (an article of clothing; vestment), investor (one who has laid out money for profit), travesty, vestry, vestment
vic, vicis [*change, substitute*] vicarious, vicar, vicissitude
vict, vinc [*conquer*] victor (conqueror, winner), evict (conquer out, expel), convict (prove guilty), convince (conquer mentally, persuade), invincible (not able to be conquered), evince, eviction
vid, vis [*see*] video (television), vision, evident, provide, providence, visible, revise, supervise (oversee), vista, visit, visage

viv, vita, vivi [*alive, life*] revive (make live again), survive (live beyond, outlive), vivid (full of life), vivify (enliven), convivial (fond of "living it up" with friends), vivisection (surgery on a living animal), vitality, vivacious (full of life)

voc [*call*] vocation (a calling), avocation (occupation not one's calling), convocation (a calling together), invocation (calling in), evoke, provoke, revoke, advocate, provocative, vocal, vocation, vocabulary

vol [*will*] malevolent, benevolent (one of good will), volunteer, volition

vola [*to fly*] volatile (able to fly off or vaporize), volley, volery, volitant

volcan, vulcan [*fire*] Vulcan (Roman god of fire), volcano (a mountain erupting fiery lava), vulcanize (to undergo volcanic heat), vulcanist

volvo [*turn about, roll*] voluble (easily turned about or around), voluminous, volution, revolt

vor [*eat greedily*] voracious, carnivorous (flesh-eating), herbivorous (plant-eating), omnivorous (eating everything), devour (eat greedily)

zo [*animal*] zoo (short for zoological garden), zoology (study of animal life), zoomorphism (attributing animal form to God), zodiac (circle of animal constellations), protozoa (first animals; one-celled animals)

Numerical Prefixes

Prefix	Symbol	Multiples and Submultiples	Equivalent	Prefix	Symbol	Multiples and Submultiples	Equivalent
tera	T	10^{12}	trillionfold	centi	c	10^2	hundredth part
giga	G	10^9	billionfold	milli	m	10^3	thousandth part
mega	M	10^6	millionfold	micro	u	10^6	millionth part
kilo	k	10^3	thousandfold	nano	n	10^9	billionth part
hecto	h	10^2	hundredfold	pico	p	10^{12}	trillionth part
deka	da	10	tenfold	femto	f	10^{15}	quadrillionth part
deci	d	10^1	tenth part	atto	a	10^{18}	quintillionth part

HINTS, HELPERS AND EXPECTATIONS

For Students with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Students Learning English as a Second Language (ESL)

1. Rely on yourself and your abilities; your common sense, love for children and open minded attitudes; your knowledge of child development and language acquisition; your good teaching practices.
2. Learning begins where the student is. You will get positive results if you expect positive results. Lack of the English language is not an intellectual deficiency.
3. Communicate in any way possible. (#31 addresses the need for a communication notebook). Body language is important. Speak slowly and distinctly, in a normal tone. Gradually make your language more complex.
4. Make no assumptions that LEP students understand. Have them demonstrate their understanding whenever possible.
5. Accept any verbal response in a positive manner. Use correction sparingly. Do not correct the students' grammar until they are comfortable with English usage. (Perhaps repeat the sentence correctly, but do not draw attention to their error directly.)
6. Learn all you can about the students' country and culture (don't go overboard and overwhelm the students... Asian students tend to be shy about drawing attention to themselves). Expect cultural differences and try to understand and respect them.
7. Encourage students to speak their native language with friends or family members at school. (The psychological effects can be negative.)
8. Daily instructional objectives should be specific and limited in content.
9. Build schema (background information) for the student whenever possible.
10. Show empathy for the student, not sympathy.
11. Appreciate and capitalize on what the LEP student brings into your classroom: fluency and literacy in a language, conceptual development, a high motivation to learn English, and a rich cultural heritage.
12. Using common sense and empathy as our guide, help the student learn acceptable behavior. Discipline appropriately, when necessary.
13. Be positive, patient, reinforcing, and at ease. SMILE and keep the stress level as low as possible for the student and for yourself.
14. Use many VISUAL aids and clues to help the student understand.

15. Learn to pronounce the student's name. Do not try to Americanize it unless the student initiates the change.
16. A silent period is normal for an LEP student. Generally it takes several weeks or months for the student to adjust to a new language environment and gain sufficient input for spontaneous speech production to begin.
17. Developmental stages of language learning are predictable. Nouns and verbs are learned first; pronouns and adjectives come later. Once the student learns to use nouns and verbs, simple sentences can be made.
18. Be sure the student understands standard classroom procedures.
19. Try to get a parent volunteer to work with the student on a regular basis.
20. Provide many opportunities for interaction among students.
21. Have an English-speaking student read simple texts aloud to the LEP student. Encourage the LEP student to follow along and repeat.
22. Involve the student in as much as possible, as soon as possible.
23. Encourage LEP students to work together and assist one another. Do not allow them to become too dependent on each other or exclusive of other members of the class.
24. Allow LEP students to participate in more than one reading group if possible. They may need to hear the lesson twice.
25. Each day give the LEP student some meaningful assignment in which they can be successful. Handwriting or math calculations are often good for this.
26. Provide the student with as many listening opportunities as possible.
27. Help the English-speaking students understand and respect these newcomers and their situations by studying the LEP student's country and compare it to the culture in the United States.
28. In elementary school, especially, many teachers prepare a special folder or box for each LEP student that includes picture cards, word cards, penmanship sheets, simple readers, flash cards or other age-appropriate materials. LEP student should ALWAYS have work to do when unable to participate in the regular class work. THE STUDENT SHOULD NOT JUST SIT!

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES TO DEVELOP ORAL LANGUAGE

1. Story Wheel:
 - 1.1. Assign each group a children's picture book.
 - 1.2. Have students read the book.
 - 1.3. Divide the book into events. Around 8 events make a challenging but not too hard story-wheel activity.
 - 1.4. Have students draw a large circle on butcher paper. Use of a string and chalk may help with precision. Divide the circle into wedges (like pieces of a pie) corresponding to the number of events identified for the particular story. Cut the wedges.
 - 1.5. Color each of the scenes on a wedge of the circle.
 - 1.6. Paste parts of the circle in chronological order, in an exploded circle on another sheet of paper. This can be the "visual aid" to a book talk about the book.
2. Read, reread, and enjoy books familiar to children. Write your own version to a familiar story.
 - *Cinderella* stories
 - *The Gingerbread Man* and *The Stinky Cheese Man*
 - *Little Red Riding Hood* and *Lo Po Po*
 - Legends
 - Tall tales
3. Read and enjoy literature with rich vocabulary (homonyms, idioms, cliches); then create your own response.
 - *Amelia Bedelia* *A Cache of Jewels*
 - *The King Who Reigned* *Kites Sail High*
 - *Anamalia* *Many Lucious Lollipops*
 - *Quick as a Cricket*
4. Read and write stories and poems containing literary techniques such as figurative language, alliteration, similes, personification, analogies.
5. Read and discuss content texts, relating to prior knowledge and experiences; then create response projects using new words and the language of the unit. Expand language usage in content texts by searching for synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and multiple meanings.
6. Choral reading
 - *Poems for Two Voices*
 - Chants and Rap
7. Reader's Theater and other related drama
 - Commercially prepared
 - Create your own scripts
8. Storytelling by teachers and students (with props such as puppets)
 - The oral tradition Fables
 - Folk tales Legends
9. Character Interviews (literary or historical)
 - InQuest
 - Levels of Questioning
10. Character Role Plays
 - Descriptive language
 - Character journals
 - Circle Stories

- *If You Give a Mouse a Cookie*
 - Create your own circle stories (demands active listening and critical thinking skills, as well as knowledge of story structure)
11. Discussion (teacher-led, student-led)
 - Content unit response
 - Character education
 - Current events
 - Narrative and informational texts
 12. Grand Conversations (Marilyn Eeds)
 - Instructional Conversations
 13. Word for the Day/Thought for the Day

ABOVE ALL: READ ALOUD DAILY!!!

LITERATURE CIRCLES

Adapted from: Harvey Daniels. (1994). *Literature circles: Voices and choice in the student-centered classroom*. York, ME: Stenhouse.

“Literature circles are small, temporary discussion groups who have chosen to read the same story, poem, article, or book. While reading each group-determined portion of the text (either in or outside of class), each member prepares to take specific responsibilities in the upcoming discussion, and everyone comes to the group with the notes needed to help perform that job. The circles have regular meetings, with discussion roles rotating each session. When they finish a book, the circle members plan a way to share highlights of their reading with the wider community; then they trade members with other finishing groups, select more reading, and move into a new cycle. Once readers can successfully conduct their own wide-ranging, self-sustaining discussions, formal discussion roles may be dropped.”

Literature Circles build metacognitive capacity in children, particularly in understanding narrative text and images. They:

- promote a love for literature and positive attitudes toward reading
- reflect a constructivist, child-centered model of literacy
- encourage extensive and intensive reading
- encourage talk about language, word choice, and sentence structures
- invite natural discussions that lead to student inquiry and critical thinking
- support diverse response to texts
- foster interaction and collaboration
- provide choice and encourage responsibility
- expose children to literature from multiple perspectives
- nurture reflection and self-evaluation

Quick training procedure (A more in-depth description can be found in Daniels, 1994.)

1. Provide a wide choice of good books, and invite everyone to “choose themselves” into a group of four people who want to read the same book.
2. Hand out sets of role sheets and let people in each group divide themselves up however they want. The roles that are *required* are:

- a. **Discussion director:** Has the official responsibility to think up some good discussion questions, convene the meeting and solicit contributions from other group members.
- b. **Literary luminary/passage master:** Takes readers back to memorable, important sections of the text and reads them aloud.
- c. **Connector:** Takes everyone from the text world out into the real world where experiences in their own life, happenings at school or in the community, or other people and problems they are reminded of are connected with the literature.
- d. **Illustrator:** Adds a graphic, nonlinguistic response to the text — a sketch, cartoon, diagram, flowchart, or stick-figure scene.

Optional roles include:

- a. **Summarizer:** Prepares a brief summary of that day's reading , a quick one-or two-minute statement that conveys the key points and main highlights.
 - b. **Vocabulary enricher/word wizard:** Is on the lookout for a few especially important words in the day's reading, words that may be puzzling or unfamiliar; marks them down when reading, looks them up in the dictionary, and records definition, marks words that are repeated a lot as keys to meaning of the text.
 - c. **Travel tracer:** Keeps track of when the setting changes, where the action takes place in the day's reading. Describes each setting in detail, either with words or with an action map or a diagram that can be shown to the group.
 - d. **Investigator/researcher:** Digs up background information on any topic related to the book. Might include information about the author, time period portrayed in the book, geography, weather, culture, or history of the book's setting—not a formal research report.
3. Have someone serving in each role read aloud its description for the whole class, so that everyone hears what other roles will be part of the group. Clarify nature of the roles and answer questions .
 4. Give a set amount of time for reading and role-sheet preparation (20-30 minutes is plenty). Tell the groups to assign themselves a section of the book that everyone feels can comfortably be finished in five minutes less than the allotted time. The remaining five minutes will be used to prepare the role sheet.
 5. When everyone has done the reading and prepared the role sheets, invite groups to get together for 15-20 minutes. Clearly explain that the main goal is to have a natural conversation about the book. Role sheets will serve as a starting point for the discussion.



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PICTURE BOOKS
EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW

Peggy Rathmann

<http://www.nypl.org/branc/kids/gloria.html>

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ALEXANDER AND THE TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE, NO GOOD, VERY BAD DAY by Judith Viorst. Illustrated by Ray Cruz. Atheneum.

ANIMALS SHOULD DEFINITELY NOT WEAR CLOTHING by Judi Barrett. Illustrated by Ron Barrett. Atheneum.

ANANSI AND THE MOSS-COVERED ROCK by Eric A. Kimmel. Illustrated by Janet Stevens. Holiday House.

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