Name

Set #1

Prefixes	Roots	Suffixes
re (again, back)	ject (to throw)	or,er (one who, something that)
pro (forward, for)	ceed, cede (to go)	able, ible (can be, can)
con (with, together)	tain (to hold)	ing (continuing action)
un (not)	tract (to pull)	

Many words can be made with just these few morphemes. What do they really mean? (Ex: **reject = to throw back**) Write the meanings of the words below, then see how many more you can make.

1.	$\underline{\text{recede}} = \underline{\text{go}} \underline{\text{back}} (\text{It's bo})$	oring being trapped by this flood. I'm glad the waters will recede tomorrow.)		
2.	container =	(Put the lettuce in the container to keep it fresh.)		
3.	projector =	(The projector shows the picture up on the screen.)		
4.	retractable =	(The ink won't get on my clothes because this is a retractable pen.)		
5.	rejecting =	(I am rejecting this offer, so bring me another one.)		
6.	proceed=	(I would like my class to proceed to the lunchroom.)		
7.	containable =	(Since this virus is containable , it will not infect more people.)		
8.	<u>retainer</u> =	(You have to use a retainer, so that your teeth stay straight.)		
9.	uncontainable =	(YIKES! This illness will spread. It is uncontainable!)		
Can you make more words? You can use the back to write more words and what they mean.				
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Set # 1 Matching Activity

Match the definition to the morpheme and write the letter in the blank.

	A. not
1. ing	B. together, with
2. re	C. to throw
3. pro	D. to go
4. retain	
5. or, er	E. continuing action
	F. to hold
6. con	G. something that,
7. concede	someone who
8. tain	H. again, back
9. able, ible	I. to throw forward
10. ceed, cede	J. to pull
11. ject	K. forward
12. project	L. can be, can
13. contactor	M. someone who pulls together
14. un	N. to go with
15. tract	O. to hold back

Word Analysis Test for Set #1

Directions : Write the meanings of the following prefixes, suffixes,	and roots.
1. con = ,	
2. pro =	
3. able, ible =,	
4. ject =	
5. re =	
6. ceed, cede =	
7. or, er =	
8. tract =	
9. un =	
10. ing =	
11. tain =	
Ex: That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> <u>b</u> .= That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> .= That straw is <u>flexible</u> . That straw <u>c</u> .= That	o the lunchroom.
Bonus Question	_
Directions: Read this sentence and decide what you think protracted to was a protracted argument. A. loud B. long C. silly D. quiet	ed means. Circle your answer.
think protracted means because pro means <u>f</u> and tr acted	act means t <u>p</u> . So loud, long, silly, or quiet.