

3.04 The Name Game

Thinking About Parts and Wholes

When it comes to **vocabulary**, it's important to recognize _____ both within words and between words. It increases your ability to _____ unknown words, use the right word, and understand exactly how degrees of words (their _____) are related. These essential critical thinking skills will be used for years to come.

- **Word Parts:**
 - Root:
 - Prefix:
 - Suffix:
- **Word Relationships:**
 - Synonym:
 - Antonym:
 - Homonym:
 - Homophone:

What's in a Word?

Sometimes, you can figure out a word's meaning using _____, which means looking for words around the term that can help you determine its meaning. But there are times when context clues don't do the trick. Where do you turn? To _____.

Helpful Hints—The Root of It All

It's said that 60% of words in the English language come from Greek and Latin. When it comes to _____ (words you don't use every day), like science words, that number increases to 90%. This doesn't mean that you need to learn two more languages—it means that recognizing common **word parts** can be helpful in figuring out a word's _____.

Even if you don't automatically know what the entire word means, you can make an _____ based on word parts if you're aware of what some of the Greek and Latin _____ and _____ mean.

Cracking the Code

Most of the time, if you can _____ the **affix** (the _____ or _____), you are left with a root word. A dictionary can help you determine the meaning of the _____.

Use this [Guide to Greek and Latin Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes \(RPS Guide\)](#) as a resource as you continue through the lesson.

What Do You Mean?

Thinking about how things are _____ helps you to better see the _____. Think about how useful a _____ or _____ can be in describing something—an _____ accomplishes the same purpose. It's a set of words that share a relationship.

Let's examine four types of word relationships you'll explore in this lesson. As you explore each, you'll notice the _____ of an analogy contains two words separated by a colon (:). The colon means "is to." For example, "petal : flower" means "petal is to flower."

Relationships	Define	Example
Synonym		____ : ____ ____ : ____ ____ : ____
Antonym		____ : ____ ____ : ____ ____ : ____
Homonym		____ : ____ ____ : ____ ____ : ____
Homophone		____ : ____ ____ : ____ ____ : ____

Dare to Compare

When looking at a complete set of _____, you are comparing sets of words based on their relationships. This is where _____ and _____ make an appearance.

Assessment

Take the **03.04 The Name Game** quiz.