

DSA Stage: Derivational Constancy: Revisiting Prefixes & Suffixes

Sort #	Feature	Discovery	Resources
1	E drop and no change with ed and ing	<p>Both multi-syllable and one-syllable words work the same, drop the final e before you add <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>.</p> <p>Change final y to i before adding ed. Do not change the base word when adding <i>-ing</i> to words ending in y, like carrying.</p>	Mindful of Words Pages 192-193 & 201
2	Doubling and No Change with ed and ing	When dealing with a polysyllabic word, the final syllable ends in a VC pattern and the syllable is stressed, DOUBLE the final consonant as in <i>preferred</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 193-194 & 202
3	Doubling and No Change with Various Suffixes	The final consonant of a polysyllabic base word is doubled if the suffix begins with a vowel and if the base word ends with the VC pattern that is stressed, as in <i>propeller</i> and <i>repellent</i>, but not <i>developing</i> and <i>equipment</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 195-196 & 203
4	Suffix with Final Y (ier, iness, ious ily, ied)	Final y changes to i when adding a suffix regardless of whether the suffix begins with a consonant or vowel (excepting i).	Mindful of Words Pages 196-197 & 204
5	Prefixes (un, dis, in)	<p><i>Un-</i> and <i>dis-</i> are prefixes that mean “not” or “the opposite of”; <i>in-</i> can mean “in, into,” as well as “not.”</p> <p>When prefixes are added to words, double consonants can result, as in <i>unnatural</i>. Though they may look peculiar, they are needed for meaning.</p>	Mindful of Words Pages 197 & 205
6	Prefixes (mis, en, de, anti)	<p><i>Mis-</i> means “wrongly.” <i>En-</i> means “cause to.” <i>De-</i> means “away.” <i>Anti-</i> means “against.”</p>	Mindful of Words Pages 198-199 & 206
7	Prefixes inter, mid, sub, super	<p><i>Inter-</i> means “between” or “among.” <i>Mid-</i> means “middle.” <i>Sub-</i> means “under.” <i>Super-</i> means “above” or “beyond.”</p>	Mindful of Words Pages 199-200 & 207

DSA Stage: **Derivational Constancy: Consonant Alternations**

Sort #	Feature	Discovery	Resources
8	DSA Features P&Q	When the suffixes are added to words, the sound of certain consonants often change or alternate, though their spelling remains intact. Words related in meaning tend to be related in spelling despite changes in sound, such as <i>haste</i> and <i>hasten</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 208-209 & 215
9	DSA Features P&Q	When you add the suffix <i>-ion</i> to words that end in <i>-ct</i>, the sound changes to /sh/, but is spelled <i>-ction</i>. When you have words that end in a final <i>-ss</i>, the sound changes to /sh/, but is spelled <i>-ssion</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 210-211 & 216
10	DSA Features P&Q	For most base words that end in consonant <i>-t</i> just add <i>-ion</i> as in <i>digest/digestion</i>. When a word ends in <i>-ic</i> and you add <i>-ian</i> the sound is /shen/ and indicates a person. You can make some verbs into nouns by addition <i>-tion</i> or <i>-ion</i> .	Mindful of Words Pages 211-212 & 217
11	DSA Features P&Q	When adding <i>-ion</i> to the ends of words that end in <i>-te</i> or <i>-se</i>, you drop the <i>e</i> and add <i>-ion</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 212- 213 & 218
12	DSA Features P&Q	When adding <i>-sion</i> to words that end in <i>-de</i> or <i>-d</i>, you drop the <i>-d</i> or <i>-de</i> and add <i>-sion</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 213-214 & 219

DSA Stage: Derivational Constancy: Vowel Alternations

Sort #	Feature	Discovery	Resources
13	R	When a suffix is added to a base word, the sound of a vowel may change to a short vowel sound, but the spelling is likely to remain the same, as in <i>divide/division</i> and <i>crime/criminal</i> .	Mindful of Words Pages 220-221 & 227
14	R	When a suffix is added to a base word, the sound of a vowel may change to a schwa, but the spelling is likely to remain the same, as in <i>invite/invitation</i> .	Mindful of Words Pages 221-222 & 228
15	R	Sorting by pattern: Although suffixes sometimes cause a short or long vowel to become a schwa, thinking of the base word can clarify the spelling, as in <i>distribute/distribution</i> . Sorting by sound: When a suffix is added to a base word, the sound of a vowel may change to a short vowel sound or a schwa, but the spelling is likely to remain the same, as in <i>divide/division</i> or <i>divide/dividend</i> .	Mindful of Words Pages 222-223 & 229
16	R	When you add a suffix the vowel sound and spelling pattern may change, but they change in a predictable way, like <i>receive/reception</i> , <i>qualify/qualification</i> , <i>proclaim/proclamation</i> , and <i>synthesize/synthesis</i> .	Mindful of Words Pages 224 & 230
17	R	In words with multiple vowel changes the stressed syllable may change from the base word to the derived word, as in <i>academy/academic</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because a primary purpose of this sort is to increase awareness, repeated sorting of words by students is unnecessary. 	Mindful of Words Pages 225 & 231
18	R	Other suffixes besides <i>-ion</i> can lead to consonant alternations; thinking of a related word can help with spelling, as with <i>critic/criticize</i> and <i>public/publicity</i> . Adding a suffix can cause vowel and stress changes, as well as consonant sound changes as in <i>office/official</i> .	Mindful of Words Pages 226 & 232

DSA Stage: Derivational Constancy: More Suffixes & Prefixes

Sort #	Feature	Discovery	Resources
19	S and T	Recognize and use endings for adjectives that add <i>-ible</i> and <i>-able</i> . Base words require <i>-able</i> and roots require <i>-ible</i>. Base words are words that can stand alone and roots require a prefix and/or suffix.	Mindful of Words Pages 233-234 & 240
20	S and T	Recognize and use endings for adjectives that add <i>-ible</i> and <i>-able</i> . Base words drop the final <i>e</i> before adding <i>-able</i>, unless this will cause a soft <i>c</i> or <i>g</i> to be hardened, in this case the <i>e</i> is kept	Mindful of Words Pages 234-235 & 241
21	S and T	Recognize and use nouns that add <i>-ant</i> , <i>-ance</i> , <i>-ent</i> , and <i>-ence</i> . If the word ends in <i>-ant</i>, it becomes <i>-ance</i>. If the word ends in <i>-ent</i>, it becomes <i>-ence</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 235-236 & 242
22	S and T	If the word ends in <i>-ent</i> or <i>-ence</i>, use <i>-ency</i>. If the spelling is <i>-ant</i> or <i>-ance</i>, use <i>-ancy</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 236-237 & 243
23	S and T	When <i>-ity</i> is added to base words ending in <i>-ble</i>, the spelling changes to <i>bil</i> before the ending is added. If the base word ends in <i>e</i>, drop the <i>e</i> and add <i>-ity</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 237 & 244
24	S and T	Recognize and use prefixes that change form to match the root word. The prefix <i>in-</i> (meaning "not") can also be spelled <i>il-</i>, <i>im-</i>, and <i>ir-</i>.	Mindful of Words Pages 238-239 & 245
25	S and T	Recognize and use prefixes that change form to match the root word, often resulting in double letters and changed spellings. The prefix <i>ad-</i> means "toward," <i>com-</i> means "with," <i>ex-</i> means "out," <i>ob-</i> means "to/against," and <i>sub-</i> means "under."	Mindful of Words Pages 239 & 246

DSA Stage: Derivational Constancy: Greek & Latin Word Elements

Sort #	Feature	Discovery	Resources
26	Greek and Latin Prefixes	The Greek prefix <i>mono-</i> means “one”, the Latin prefix <i>bi-</i> means “two”, and the Latin/Greek prefix <i>tri-</i> means “three”.	<i>Mindful of Words</i> Pages 248-249 & 279
27	Greek and Latin Prefixes	The Latin prefix <i>quadr-</i> means “four”, the Greek prefix <i>pent-</i> means “five”, the Latin/Greek prefix <i>oct-</i> means “eight”, the Greek prefix <i>dec-</i> means “ten”, and the Latin prefix <i>cent-</i> means “hundred”	<i>Mindful of Words</i> Pages 250 & 280
28	Greek and Latin Prefixes	The Latin prefix <i>semi-</i> means “half or partly”, the Greek prefix <i>poly-</i> means “many”, the Latin prefix <i>multi-</i> means “many”, the Greek prefix <i>micro-</i> means “small”, and the Greek prefix <i>mega-</i> means “large”	<i>Mindful of Words</i> Pages 251 & 281
29	(auto-, bio-, geo-, graph-, -meter/metr, therm	Word roots are sometimes combined to make words. You can notice Greek word roots to understand the meaning of words. <i>Auto</i> means “self,” <i>bio</i> means “life,” <i>geo</i> means “earth,” <i>graph</i> means “write,” <i>meter/metr</i> means “measure,” and <i>therm</i> means “hot”	<i>Mindful of Words</i> Pages 252-253 & 282
30	Aud, phon, vis, -scope, tele-	Word roots are sometimes combined to make words. You can notice Greek word roots to understand the meaning of words. <i>aud</i> means “hear,” <i>phon</i> means “sound,” <i>vis</i> means “see,” -<i>scope</i> means “see,” <i>tele-</i> means “distance”	<i>Mindful of Words</i> Pages 253 & 283
31	Ject and tract	Word roots are sometimes combined to make words. You can notice Greek word roots to understand the meaning of words. <i>ject</i> means “throw” (never a base word), <i>tract</i> means “draw, pull”	<i>Mindful of Words</i> Pages 254-255 & 284
32	mis/mit, port	Word roots are sometimes combined to make words. You can notice Greek word roots to understand the meaning of words. <i>mis/mit</i> means “send,” <i>port</i> means “carry”	<i>Mindful of Words</i> Pages 256-258 & 285
33	Latin Roots: Senses	In words with <i>dict</i> roots the words meaning relates to speaking. In words with <i>spect/spic</i> roots the words meaning relates to looking. In the root <i>spir</i>, the root means to breathe. In words with <i>tact/tag/tang</i> roots the words meaning relates to touch.	<i>Mindful of Words</i> Pages 258 & 286
34	Latin Roots: Action Set 1	In words with <i>fract/frag</i> and <i>rupt</i> roots the words meaning relates to “break.” In words with <i>flect/flex</i> roots the words meaning relates to “bend.”	<i>Mindful of Words</i> Pages 259 & 287

		In words with <i>vers/vert</i> roots the words meaning relates to “turn.”	
35	Latin Roots: Action Set 2	<p>In words with <i>fac/fact</i> roots the words meaning relates to “make.”</p> <p>In words with <i>fer</i> roots the words meaning relates to “carry/bear.”</p> <p>In words with <i>mot</i> roots the words meaning relates to “move.”</p> <p>In words with <i>struct</i> roots the words meaning relates to “build.”</p> <p>In words with <i>ven/vent</i> roots the words meaning relates to “come.”</p>	Mindful of Words Pages 259-260 & 288
36	Greek and Latin Elements: Air, Land, Water, and Light	<p>In words with <i>greek and latin elements</i>, be able to relate the meaning to the root.</p> <p>In words with the <i>aero</i> element, the word meaning relates to “air.”</p> <p>In words with the <i>aster</i> element, the word meaning relates to “star.”</p> <p>In words with the <i>hydr</i> element, the word meaning relates to “water.”</p> <p>In words with the <i>nav/nav</i> element, the word meaning relates to “ship.”</p> <p>In words with the <i>phot</i> element, the word meaning relates to “light.”</p> <p>In words with the <i>terra</i> element, the word meaning relates to “Earth.”</p>	Mindful of Words Pages 260-61 & 289
37	Greek and Latin Elements: Round and Around	<p>In words with <i>greek and latin elements</i>, be able to relate the meaning to the root.</p> <p>In words with the <i>circum-</i> prefix, the word meaning relates to “around.”</p> <p>In words with the <i>peri-</i> prefix, the word meaning relates to “near,around.”</p> <p>In words with the <i>centr</i> root, the word meaning relates to “center.”</p> <p>In words with the <i>circ</i> root, the word meaning relates to “circle.”</p> <p>In words with the <i>vol(v)</i> root, the word meaning relates to “roll.”</p>	Mindful of Words Pages 261-262 & 290

38	Greek and Latin Roots: Reading and Writing	In words with <i>greek and latin roots</i> be able to relate the meaning to the root. In words with <i>gram</i> roots the word meaning relates to “something written/recorded, to write, letter, or line.” In words with <i>leg</i> roots the word meaning relates to “to read.” In words with <i>lit</i> roots the word meaning relates to “letters.” In words with <i>scrib/script</i> roots the word meaning relates to “to write.”	Mindful of Words Pages 262-263 & 291
39	Greek & Latin Roots: Body language	*Using sentence frame and conceptual understanding from previous sorts: <i>man</i> relates to “hand” <i>ped</i> relates to “foot” <i>pod</i> relates to “foot” <i>ped</i> relates to “child”	Mindful of Words Pages 263 & 292
40	Greek & Latin Roots: Body language	<i>cap</i> relates to “head” <i>cord</i> relates to “heart” <i>corp</i> relates to “body” <i>dent/don</i> relates to “tooth” <i>derm</i> relates to “skin” <i>ocu/opt</i> relates to “vision”	Mindful of Words Pages 264 & 293
41	Greek & Latin Roots: People	<i>dem</i> relates to “people” <i>greg</i> relates to “flock/herd” <i>pol/polis</i> relates to “city” <i>pop/pub</i> relates to “people” <i>civ</i> relates to “citizen”	Mindful of Words Pages 264-265 & 294
42	Greek & Latin Roots: Ruling & Governing	<i>-archy</i> relates to “rule/government” <i>-cracy</i> relates to “government/rule” <i>dom</i> relates to “lord” (can also mean “house” as in domicile or domestic) <i>reg</i> relates to “rule” (can also mean “regal”)	Mindful of Words Pages 265-266 & 295
43	Greek & Latin Roots: Truth or Consequences	<i>jud</i> relates to “judge” <i>mon</i> relates to “warn” <i>ques/quir/quis</i> relates to “seek” <i>leg</i> relates to “legal” <i>ver</i> relates to “true”	Mindful of Words Pages 266-267 & 296

44	Greek & Latin Roots: Opposites	<i>ante-</i> relates to “before” <i>post-</i> relates to “after” <i>bene</i> relates to “good” <i>mal</i> relates to “bad” <i>hyper-</i> relates to “over, beyond” <i>hypo-</i> relates to “under, below”	Mindful of Words Pages 267-268 & 297 *Introduce in pairs, one day at a time
45	Greek & Latin Roots: Conflicts	<i>bell</i> relates to “war” <i>cede/cess</i> relates to “go, yield” <i>pug</i> relates to “fight” <i>vinc/vict</i> relates to “conquer” <i>val</i> relates to “be strong”	Mindful of Words Pages 268-269 & 298
46	Latin roots: Actions Set 3	<i>clud/clus</i> relates to “close” <i>duc/duct</i> relates to “lead” <i>pend</i> relates to “hang” <i>scend</i> relates to “climb” <i>tend</i> relates to “stretch”	Mindful of Words Pages 269 & 299
47	Latin Roots: Actions Set 4	<i>flu</i> relates to “flow” <i>junct</i> relates to “join” <i>mod</i> relates to “measure” <i>press</i> relates to “press” <i>sect</i> relates to “cut”	Mindful of Words Pages 269-270 & 300
48	Latin Roots: Peace and Goodwill	<i>fid</i> relates to “faith/trust” <i>grac/grat</i> relates to “pleasing” <i>pac</i> relates to “peace” <i>sens/sent</i> relates to “feel” <i>sol</i> relates to “alone”	Mindful of Words Pages 270-271 & 301
49	Latin Roots: Speaking	<i>lingu</i> relates to “tongue” <i>loc/loq</i> relates to “speak” <i>voc/vok</i> relates to “call” <i>verb</i> relates to “word”	Mindful of Words Pages 271-272 & 302
50	Green and Latin Roots: Wisdom and Wonder	<i>anima</i> relates to “mind and soul” <i>cogn</i> relates to “know, learn” <i>mem</i> relates to “mindful” <i>mir/marv</i> relates to “wonderful” <i>sci</i> relates to “know” <i>soph</i> relates to “wise”	Mindful of Words Pages 272 & 303
51	Greek and Latin Roots: Care and Illness	<i>cur</i> relates to “care” <i>path</i> relates to “suffer, feel” <i>phobia</i> relates to “fear” <i>itis</i> relates to “inflammation” <i>vol</i> relates to “will, willing”	Mindful of Words Pages 273 & 304
52	Greek and Latin Roots: Time and Family	<i>chron</i> relates to “time” <i>mat/matr</i> relates to “mother” <i>pat/patr</i> relates to “father” <i>onym</i> relates to “name” <i>doc</i> relates to “teach”	Mindful of Words Pages 274 & 305

53	Latin Roots Beginnings and Endings	Nov relates to "New" Sen relates to "Old" Mort relates to "Death" Nat relates to "to be born" Gen-birth	Mindful of Words Pages 274 & 306
54	Greek and Latin Elements: Order	Equa/Equi relates to "Equal" Medi relates to "middle" Prim relates to "first" Proto relates to "first" Secu/sequ relates to "follow"	Mindful of Words Pages 275 & 307
55	Green and Latin Elements: All or Nothing	Nihil/nil/null relates to "zero or nothing" Omni relates to "all" Pan relates to "all" Plen/plet relates to "full" Vac relates to "empty"	Mindful of Words Pages 276 & 308
56	Latin Roots: Light and Day; Day and Night	Cand/chand relates to "shine" Jour relates to "day" Luc/lum relates to "light" Noc relates to "night" Omb/umbr relates to "shade"	Mindful of Words Pages 277 & 309
57	Latin Roots: Odds and Ends	Loc relates to "place" Pos relates to "put" Mut relates to "change" Magn relates to "great" Min relates to "lessen"	Mindful of Words Pages 277 & 310
58	Latin Roots: "Stand" and Alone	Sist- Stab- Stan- (All mean "stand") Stat- Stit- ?-	Mindful of Words Pages 278 & 311