

**EXACT TEKS WORDING (FROM TEA)**

*“identify the meaning of and use words with affixes such as im- (into), non-, dis-, in- (not, non), pre-, -ness, -y, and -ful”*

**WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?**

Big words are built from smaller parts. Each part carries meaning.

When I find a prefix, suffix, or root, I can use it to figure out a word I do not know.

I check my meaning in the sentence to be sure it makes sense.

**THIS WEEK’S FOCUS**

## SUFFIX -Y

The suffix **-y** means “having or full of”. A suffix is a word part added to the end of a base word. It changes what the word means or how the word is used.

from **“Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel”**

This week we move across five thinking levels: **NOTICE** → **CHOOSE** → **SHOW** → **OWN** → **DEFEND**.

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

## NOTICE

I can notice word parts.

EXACT TEKS WORDING

*“identify the meaning of and use words with affixes such as im- (into), non-, dis-, in- (not, non), pre-, -ness, -y, and -ful”*

### Notice the suffix.

Read this sentence from the passage. Find the word with the suffix -y.

**“Roads were often rough, muddy, or dusty.”**

**I CAN** I can find a word with the suffix -y in our reading.

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

## CHOOSE

I can choose the meaning of a word part.

## EXACT TEKS WORDING

*“identify the meaning of and use words with affixes such as im- (into), non-, dis-, in- (not, non), pre-, -ness, -y, and -ful”*

**Choose what -y means.**

The word muddy has the suffix -y. What does -y mean?

muddy = mud + y

A. having or full of   B. not   C. again

**I CAN** I can choose the meaning of the suffix -y.

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

## SHOW

I can break a word into parts.

## EXACT TEKS WORDING

*“identify the meaning of and use words with affixes such as im- (into), non-, dis-, in- (not, non), pre-, -ness, -y, and -ful”*

**Show how the parts build the word.**

Break the word dusty into parts. What does it mean in this sentence?

“Roads were often rough, muddy, or dusty.”

dusty = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

**I CAN** I can break a word into parts and build its meaning.

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

## OWN

I can build and use new words.

## EXACT TEKS WORDING

*“identify the meaning of and use words with affixes such as im- (into), non-, dis-, in- (not, non), pre-, -ness, -y, and -ful”*

**Own it. Build and use your own word.**

Build a word with the suffix -y. Use your new word in a sentence.

rain + y = ? • salt + y = ? • sand + y = ?

**Build one word. Use it in a sentence.**

**I CAN** I can build new words with the suffix -y and use them correctly.

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

## DEFEND

I can defend a word's meaning.

## EXACT TEKS WORDING

*“identify the meaning of and use words with affixes such as im- (into), non-, dis-, in- (not, non), pre-, -ness, -y, and -ful”*

## Defend the meaning.

How do the suffix and the sentence prove what wealthy means?

“He thought transportation should not be limited to wealthy people.”

Use the word part AND the sentence to explain.

**I CAN** I can use a word part and the sentence to prove what a word means.

## **Your turn. Find more word parts.**

Go back to the passage. Find another word with the suffix -y or another word part you know. Break it apart and explain it.

**Go back to the reading.**

**Find one more word with a word part.**

**Write the word, break it into parts, and tell what it means.**

**I CAN** I can break a new word into parts and explain its meaning.

## Answers across the five thinking levels.

**NOTICE**

Muddy. It has the suffix -y: mud + y.

**CHOOSE**

A. having or full of. Muddy means full of mud.

**SHOW**

Dust + y. In this sentence, dusty means full of dust.

**OWN**

rainy, salty, sandy. Answers vary. Example: We built a castle at the sandy beach.

**DEFEND**

The suffix -y means having, so wealthy means having wealth, or lots of money. Henry wanted cars for more than just the rich.

**YOUR TURN**

Answers vary. One example: dependable (depend + able), which means can be depended on.

READ THIS SENTENCE FROM THE PASSAGE.

**Roads were often rough, muddy, or dusty.**

**The suffix -y helps the reader understand that muddy roads were what?**

- A** without any mud at all
- B** roads that were built again
- C** covered with and full of mud
- D** roads made by people who dig

**The answer is C.**

- A** **without any mud at all**  
Without is the meaning of -less, not -y.
- B** **roads that were built again**  
Again is the meaning of re-, not -y.
- C** **covered with and full of mud**  
Correct. Mud + y means full of mud. The roads were rough.
- D** **roads made by people who dig**  
A person who is the meaning of -er, not -y.