

# Unit 2 Concepts to Review

## Use Word Parts

- Many words are made up of parts. Knowing the meaning of the parts can help you figure out the meaning of the whole word.
- A **root** is a word part that gives a word its basic meaning. It usually cannot stand alone. Many roots come from Greek or Latin.
- A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a word or root. A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a word or root. A prefix or suffix changes the meaning of a word.

### Roots

- *cred* = believe
- *fac* = do, make
- *graph* = write
- *port* = carry
- *photo* = light

### Prefixes

- *in-* = not
- *re-* = again
- *un-* = not, opposite of
- *inter-* = between, among

### Suffixes

- *-er/-or* = person who or thing that does an action
- *-ible/-able* = is, able to be
- *-ing* = action of
- *-ity* = state of

### Roots

- *cir/circum* = around
- *form* = shape
- *multi* = many
- *phone* = sound
- *tele* = far

### Prefixes

- *de-* = opposite of
- *im-* = not
- *dis-* = not, opposite of
- *trans-* = across

### Suffixes

- *-ment* = state of being, act of
- *-ion/-tion/-sion* = act or process of
- *-ness* = state or condition of
- *-ly* = how something is done
- *-ate* = make, have, become
- *-less* = without
- *-able/-ible* = able to be done

# Explain a Central Idea

- The **topic** is a word or phrase that tells what the text is about.
- The **central idea** of a text is the most important idea the author wants you to know about the topic. You state it in a complete sentence.
- **Relevant details** are facts that support, or tell about, the central idea.

# Summarize a Text

- To **summarize** a text means to retell the most important ideas in the text.
- A **summary** includes the central idea and relevant details from the text.
- The **central idea** is the most important idea the author wants you to know about a topic. **Relevant details** are the most important details that support the central idea.

## Identify Text Structure

- Authors organize information in a text in different ways. The way they organize information about a topic or idea is called the **text structure**.
- Authors use a **descriptive text structure** to give information about a topic or idea. A text with this structure is organized into sections. Each section describes characteristics, features, or examples of a main topic.
- Descriptive text structures often include phrases such as *for example*, *for instance*, *characteristics of*, *features*, and *includes*.

## Identify Text Structure

- Authors use different text structures to organize information.
- Texts organized by a **sequential text structure** show the **sequence**, or order of steps, in a process. Authors use this text structure to explain how to do or make something.
- Texts with a sequential text structure often include numbered steps and words that show order, such as *first*, *second*, *third*, *before*, *next*, *after*, and *finally*.