

# Unit 4 Concepts to Review

## Use Word Parts

- Word parts can provide clues to the meaning of an unknown word.
- Many words are built from a base word. A **base word** is a word that has meaning. It can stand alone as a complete word, without a prefix or suffix. For example, the base word of *movement* is *move*.
- A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a base word. A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a base word. A prefix or suffix changes the meaning of a word.

### Prefixes

- *im-, in-* = not, in
- *re-* = again
- *dis-* = not, opposite of
- *pre-* = before

### Suffixes

- *-ful* = full of, having a lot of
- *-ion/-tion/-ation* = act or process of
- *-ed* = happened in the past, describes
- *-ment* = state or act of

### Prefixes

- *en-/em-* = cause to
- *inter-* = between, among
- *non-* = not

### Suffixes

- *-ize* = cause, make, become
- *-ate* = make, have, become
- *-ent/-ant* = an action or condition, person who
- *-ive/-ative/-itive* = described as

## Determine Word Meanings

- One way to figure out the meaning of an unknown word is to look around the word for clues in the text.
- **Context clues** are the words, phrases, or sentences near an unknown word in a text that help you determine its meaning. There are different types of clues.
  - **Synonyms** are words that have the same or similar meanings.
  - **Antonyms** are words that have opposite meanings. When synonyms or antonyms are used together, you can use one word to figure out the other.
  - An example shows what a group of things or a trait is like.
- Different types of context clues can help you figure out the meaning of words.
  - Look for nearby words that can help you make an inference about the meaning of a word or phrase.
  - Look for comparisons and images in figurative language to help you understand the meaning of words or phrases as they are used in the text.
- You can also use context clues to understand words that have multiple meanings. Use context clues to figure out which meaning makes sense.

# Unit 4 Concepts to Review

## Explain Point of View and Perspective

- A **narrator** is the person who tells a story.
- In a story written from a **first-person point of view**, the narrator is a character in the story. They describe what they observe, think, and feel.
- Narrators who tell the story from a first-person point of view can describe what other characters say and do but not what other characters think and feel.
- In a story, each character has their own **perspective**, or way of looking at things.
- In a story written from a **third-person point of view**, the narrator is not a character in the story.
- Narrators who tell a story from a third-person point of view can describe what more than one character thinks and feels on the inside. They can show more about different characters' perspectives.

