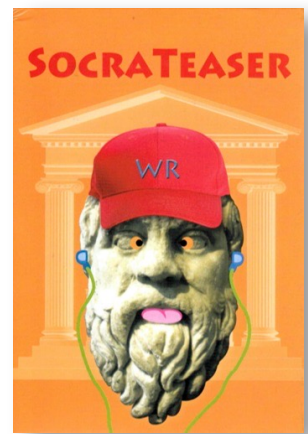


# Socrateaser

## *extension activities*



- **DECODING MULTISYLLABLE WORDS:**  
Stack the cards so the entire Greek word is facing up. Go through the deck decoding these multi-syllable words.
- **COMBINING FORM SORT:**  
Separate the cards into piles of common word forms: phon, chron, hyper, sym, etc. Discuss the meaning differences.
- **GRAMMAR/SYNTAX TO THE MAX:**  
Note the part of speech/suffix information at the bottom of the card. Use the word in a sentence. Do this orally. Have a written sentence as well.
- **SPELLING GREEK:**  
Headline a paper/black or white board with the Greek Spelling differences. CH as “k” PS as “s” y as short i y as long i. Then read the words and sort appropriately. Then have a spelling test of these Greek spellings on the sorted words.
- **HEARING GREEK:**  
Read a word aloud to students. Have them identify as many parts/morphemes of the word as possible. The person who gets all of the parts gets a point!
- **A GREAT MORPHEME AWARENESS TASK - GREEK WORD CHAINS:**  
Put out a line of 10 cards across the table. Divide up the deck among the players. Have students take turns “CHAINING” by making a ladder of words. In order to be added to the chain, the card must have one of the morphemes of the word to which it is chained. Chain can move up or down. First one out of cards wins.
- **SAYING GREEK:**  
Then the students can have timed races of reading the chain. Fastest time wins! Any inaccuracy and the person is out (think Project Runway) and must start again in his/her next turn.
- **BRIDGING:**  
As students read science and math books in the classroom, invite them to make a list of these words of Greek origin/ combining forms to share with the class. Teach them how to use root hooks to access meaning of the words. They can use the hooks to store words easier retrieval for tests. This is a great bridge from the reading room to the content classroom.
- **GREEK GO FISH:**  
Play like classic Go Fish. Deal 7 cards to each player. Pool remaining cards in “the Aegean sea.” Ask other players for particular combining forms. A book of 4 gets put down on the table. The winner goes out first!
- **GREEK CRAZY EIGHTS/UNO:**  
Deal out 7 cards to each player. Have a draw pile. Turn over a card to start the discard pile. Take turns playing on word parts. You must announce the part and pronounce the word as you play through. First one out of cards wins.
- **VOCABULARY SPECIFICITY:**  
Students who struggled with vocabulary acquisition as youngsters, need to be active acquirers of higher level vocabulary. To log in the advanced, multisyllable vocabulary of math and science, they need to follow several steps: write a word in chunks; determine the meaning of the chunks; pronounce the word five times to get the syllable sequences pronounced correctly and automatically. Compare the word to similar words close in sounds and parts (such as numerator/denominator). This is an **EARLY ELEMENTARY EXTENSION** of GREEK FOR FIRST AND SECOND GRADERS. It is a great introduction to the morphological nature of English and its multi-language heritage.

- **GREEK FOR FIRST AND SECOND GRADERS:**

As young students learn terms such as antonym and synonym, homonym, phonogram etc. take the opportunity to put this vocabulary into its Greek building blocks. This will serve to anchor the meaning and give the students hints for meaning when meeting new Greek words.

Nym is name in Greek

Sym is same

Ant is against

Homo is same

Gram is picture