

Latin and Greek Suffixes: -Ile and -Ia

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix *-ile* is from Latin meaning “capable of” or “relating to.” The suffix *-ia* is from Greek for making names of diseases, flowers, and places. Suffixes often change the meaning of the root word. For example, the word *George* is a first name. Combine *George* with *-ia*, and it becomes the word *Georgia*. This combination makes a place named in honor of someone named George.

Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of *-ile* and *-ia*. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both *-ile* and *-ia*.



Word Bank

ag
frag
garden
host
juven
magnol
malar
man
mob
suburb

Sentences:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Latin and Greek Suffixes: -Ile and -Ia

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix *-ile* is from Latin meaning “capable of” or “relating to.” The suffix *-ia* is from Greek for making names of diseases, flowers, and places. Suffixes often change the meaning of the root word. For example, the word *George* is a first name. Combine *George* with *-ia*, and it becomes the word *Georgia*. This combination makes a place named in honor of someone named George.

Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of *-ile* and *-ia*. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both *-ile* and *-ia*.



Word Bank

ag
frag
garden
host
juven
magnol
malar
man
mob
suburb

Sentences:

1. **Student's choice**

2.

3.

4.

5.