Latin Word Parts

Basic: Write the basic word that could go with each group.

1. witness, observer, ________________________
2. explode, blow up, ________________________
3. look over, examine, ________________________
4. move, carry, ________________________
5. disturb, interrupt, ________________________
6. admiration, praise, ________________________
7. show, display, ________________________
8. movable, transportable, ________________________
9. forecast, guess, ________________________
10. ruler, leader, ________________________
11. decision, judgment, ________________________

Challenge 12-14: Write two or three sentences about a news event. Use at least three of the Challenge Words. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

Spelling Words

Basic
1. inspect
2. export
3. erupt
4. predict
5. respect
6. bankrupt
7. dictate
8. porter
9. report
10. spectacle
11. deport
12. interrupt
13. dictator
14. import
15. disrupt
16. portable
17. transport
18. spectator
19. verdict
20. dictionary

Challenge
- spectacular
- contradict
- corrupt
- retrospect
- rupture
Spelling Word Sort

Write each Basic Word next to the correct word part.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Part: spect</th>
<th>Basic words:</th>
<th>Challenge words:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word Part: port</td>
<td>Basic words:</td>
<td>Challenge words:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word Part: dict</td>
<td>Basic words:</td>
<td>Challenge word:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word Part: rupt</td>
<td>Basic words:</td>
<td>Challenge words:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenge: Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

Spelling Words

Basic
1. inspect
2. export
3. erupt
4. predict
5. respect
6. bankrupt
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Challenge
spectacular
contradict
corrupt
retrospect
rupture
Proofreading for Spelling

Find the misspelled words and circle them. Write them correctly on the lines below.

Are you ready to write your report on the La Brea Tar Pits in Los Angeles, California? Here’s what you need to do: Look up this historical spectacle in your online dictionary. Then import the facts about these tar pits where prehistoric animals were trapped, and export what you learn into a separate document. You may want to interrupt your research to imagine the pits as they looked thousands of years ago when prehistoric animals roamed the earth.

If you don’t want to write the final report yourself, perhaps you can dictate it to one of your parents. They may decide to take you on a trip to La Brea by train, where a porter will load your bags and the cost of a ticket will not cause your family to go bankrupt. Everyone will give the same verdict on the tar pits: They’re amazing!

1. inspect
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Challenge
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Commas with Appositives

• An appositive is a noun or pronoun, often with adjectives and other words, placed after a noun to identify or explain it. Commas are usually used to set off an appositive from the rest of the sentence.

The red deer, a large and impressive looking animal, has a slender body and long legs.

Rewrite each sentence. Add commas where they are needed.

1. The caribou of North America animals famous for long migrations often travel in herds numbering in the tens of thousands.

2. The elk the largest species of deer has a humped back and long, thin legs.

3. Elk creatures active during the early morning rest during the middle part of the day.

4. The elk's coat fur that is thick and coarse in texture is short except for the shoulders, where it forms a distinctive mane.

Thinking Question
Is there a phrase that follows a noun in the sentence? Does the phrase identify or explain the noun before it?
Commases in Sentences

Use a comma to separate items in a series of three or more items, elements of dates, and elements of an address when they appear in a sentence.

Deer, elk, and caribou are all herbivores.
The deer was seen on October 6, 2010, in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Rewrite the sentences below, using commas where they are needed.

1. White-tailed deer eat a variety of foods, including hay, acorns, grasses, and wildflowers.

2. The herd started their migration south on November 3, 2010.

3. Elk are the prey of mountain lions, bears, wolves, and coyotes.

4. Deer can be found near Helena, Montana.

5. Deer live in grassland, forest, and tundra habitats.

Thinking Question
Are there three or more items in a series, a date, or a city with its state in the sentence?
Rewrite each sentence. Add commas where they are needed.

1. The tundra a treeless plain of the arctic region has a permanently frozen layer below the surface soil.

2. Common colors for a white-tailed deer’s hide include light brown tan or deep red.

3. Caribou are able to smell lichens a favorite food lying beneath the snow.


5. Woodland caribou have been sighted in the mountains north of Spokane Washington.
Making Comparisons

Use superlative adjectives to compare three or more items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparing Three or More Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One syllable (small, weak)</td>
<td>Add –est (smallest, weakest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending with e (safe, white)</td>
<td>Drop e, add –est (safest, whitest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending with y (easy, hairy)</td>
<td>Drop y, add iest (easiest, hairiest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long adjectives (interesting, puzzled)</td>
<td>Use most before long adjectives (most interesting, most puzzled)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the correct choice on the line provided.

1. The elk is the (most large, largest) member of the deer family.  
   __________

2. The fallow deer is the (most common, commonest) deer species in Europe.  
   __________

3. Elderly caribou are vulnerable to wolves and suffer the (most great, greatest) losses.  
   __________

4. Of the deer’s many predators, the wolf is the (most deadly, deadliest).  
   __________

5. The bucks compete to see who is the (most strong, strongest).  
   __________
Sentence Fluency

Instead of writing two or more short sentences, you can often write one longer sentence that combines similar items. Separate the items with commas when there are more than two. Be sure to use the word *and* before the last item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choppy Sentences</th>
<th>Combined Sentence: Items in a Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A male turkey is called a tom or a gobbler.</td>
<td>A male turkey is called a tom or a gobbler, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A female is called a hen.</td>
<td>female is called a hen, and a baby turkey is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A baby turkey is called a poult.</td>
<td>called a poult.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Combine each set of sentences by using commas and the word *and*.

Write your sentence on the lines provided.

1. Elephants can run 25 miles per hour. Deer can race at 40 miles per hour. Cheetahs can sprint at 70 miles per hour.

2. Deer shed their antlers each winter. They grow new ones from spring until fall. In the fall the antlers harden and can be used as weapons.

3. A young male turkey is called a jake. A young female is called a jenny. A group of turkeys is called a flock.

4. Turkeys are social animals. They enjoy the company of other creatures. They love having their feathers stroked.
Focus Trait: Organization

Good writers think about the characteristics of the genre they are writing. When writing multiple genres about the same topic, writers want to choose genres that have different characteristics so they can cover the topic in many different ways.

Think about the genres that you might use to write about trees that are native to your area. Complete the following chart to tell characteristics about each genre listed. Then add two genres to the list, and tell about each additional genre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genre</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public service announcement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the following chart to tell characteristics about each genre listed. Then add two genres to the list, and tell about each additional genre.