

## Suffixes *-ant/-ent* and *-al/-ial*

### **FOCUS**

The suffix *-ant/-ent* means “one who” or “characterized by.” The suffix *-ant/-ent* forms an adjective or noun. For example, the verb *serve* becomes a noun, *servant*, meaning “one who serves.” The verb *excel* becomes an adjective, *excellent*, which means “characterized by excelling.”

The suffix *-al/-ial* means “having characteristics of.” The suffix *-al/-ial* usually forms an adjective or noun. For example, the noun *president* becomes an adjective, *presidential*, meaning “having characteristics of a president.” The verb *refuse* becomes a noun, *refusal*, meaning “having characteristics of refusing.”

**PRACTICE** Complete each sentence below using the boldfaced word and the suffix *-ant/-ent*.

1. Someone who **assists** is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Something with the quality of **depending** is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Someone who **occupies** a room is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Something with the quality of **fluency** is \_\_\_\_\_.

Complete each sentence below using the boldface word and the suffix *-al/-ial*.

5. Something with the characteristics of **agriculture** is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Something with the characteristics of **emotions** is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Something with the characteristics of an **office** is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Something with the characteristics of **industry** is \_\_\_\_\_.

**APPLY** Complete the “word-math” problems below by combining the base word and suffix and writing the word on the line. Then use each word in a sentence.

9. option + al = \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

10. depend + ent = \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

11. nation + al = \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

12. preside + ent = \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

13. substance + ial = \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

14. assist + ant = \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

# Vocabulary

**FOCUS** Review the selection vocabulary words from “Monsoons: From Myth to Modern Science.”

**basins**

**commanded**

**ebb**

**hydroelectric**

**mature**

**prevailing**

**proclamation**

**reliable**

**temperate**

**tender**

**turbines**

**ushers**

**PRACTICE** Complete each sentence with a selection vocabulary word. Each vocabulary word should be used once.

1. The king made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that there would be a day of celebration.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ power plant provides electricity to the whole city.
3. Scientists are studying fish in river \_\_\_\_\_ around the United States.
4. I need a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ alarm clock if I am going to wake up on time every morning.
5. The general \_\_\_\_\_ the soldiers to march to the next town five miles away.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ practice for recycling in our community is a weekly pick-up.

7. The big wind \_\_\_\_\_ turn slowly in the light breeze.
8. Because of the \_\_\_\_\_ climate, farmers have a long growing season.
9. I find it relaxing to watch the \_\_\_\_\_ and flow of the waves at the beach.
10. The rain \_\_\_\_\_ in some cool relief after the hot, sweltering days of summer.
11. The thin branches of the young trees are \_\_\_\_\_ and will break easily.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ trees in the garden are tall and full of leaves, providing much shade.

**APPLY** Read each question. Write your answers and explanations in a complete sentence on the lines.

13. Which one is *mature*: a tadpole or a frog? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Which is a *reliable* spelling resource: a dictionary or a friend? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

15. Which is *temperate*: Tennessee or northern Minnesota? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16. Which one is *tender*: a strained muscle or a relaxed muscle? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17. What is the *prevailing* transportation for school: a school bus or a truck? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

18. Who can issue a *proclamation*: a principal or a student? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Power for All

## Power to the People

In 1933, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was ushered into office by the American voters, the country was in a great depression. The prices of farm crops had fallen, making it hard for farmers and their families. One in four adults was looking for a job, on which families relied to have enough money for food and housing. He won the election on the prevailing opinion that the government needed to do something to help the millions of people out of work. He proclaimed that his “New Deal” would provide help in getting people jobs through a variety of government programs.

One of the programs during this time, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), was created with the purpose of bringing electric power to the rural communities. To achieve this goal, the TVA planned to use the water from the river basins in the area to create hydroelectric power. The guiding commandment of the TVA was “Power to the People.”

Today, almost everyone can get electricity to power their homes. As the technology for making electricity matures, new ways are created and improved upon to make it more affordable and available for all. Scientists now look to the sun, wind, and oceans for other ways to create electricity.

## Solar Energy

What is solar energy? Solar energy refers to energy from the sun. The sun provides a great deal of energy to Earth as its rays hit Earth’s surface. The problem is to figure out a way to collect this energy. Scientists are constantly trying to improve the ways we collect energy from the sun.

To do this, scientists have created solar panels which collect the sun’s energy. These panels can be placed on roofs or on the ground, and then the energy is used to create electricity. Sometimes, power companies will give people a discount if they use solar panels to help power their homes. In temperate climates, where the sun shines most days, solar energy is becoming more common.

But what do you do if the sun does not shine almost every day?

Do you have nearby oceans or mountains or plains? Do you have wind in your community? Have you seen wind strong enough to bend tender, young trees? Scientists have been working on technology to create electricity from the wind.

## Wind Power

Wind turbines look like large fans, which are moved by the power of the wind. The blades turn faster when the wind is stronger. As the blades turn, the turbine collects the energy of the wind that will then be used to make electricity. Wind farms are groups of wind turbines working together to make electricity.

People have been using windmills to run water pumps and provide electricity in rural communities for a long time. In fact, ancient Egypt used wind power to grind grain and pump water thousands of years ago. Wind turbines can be used in all fifty states, with both large and small turbines depending on the electricity needs in the area. Large turbines reach high into the sky, where there is more wind. They are used to create a great deal of electricity. Small turbines can be used to create electricity for a house or farm.

Offshore turbines are made to collect wind power in oceans, lakes, or other major water sources, where the wind is strong. Offshore turbines are even larger than the ones on land, and can collect this plentiful resource. The electricity is sent along cables under the sea to land. In addition to using wind from the oceans, scientists are also studying other ways to use energy in the ocean.

## Ocean Power

Scientists are considering ways to use ocean tides, currents, or ocean waves to create electricity. However, there are many problems that need to be solved before this will work. Collecting that energy may create problems for ocean life and may interfere with migration patterns. Scientists are still researching and inventing ways to address the challenges of harnessing the power of the ocean.

If you sit on a beach watching the ebb and flow of the ocean waves, you can imagine all the power Earth provides. Feel the warm sun as you sit on the beach. Consider how those warm rays can be saved in solar batteries. Feel the gentle breeze as you look over the water. Imagine the blades of a wind turbine slowly turning and collecting energy. Wonder at the waves crashing on the beach as the tide goes in. Think about how that energy, too, might provide electricity to all.

## Fact and Opinion

### **FOCUS**

Good writers use both facts and opinions in their writing. A good reader can tell one from the other.

- **Facts** are details that can be proven true or false.
- **Opinions** are what people think. They cannot be proven true or false.

**PRACTICE** Read each sentence below and tell whether it is a fact or an opinion.

1. The princess is the daughter of the king. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The princess is the kindest person in the kingdom. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Thúy Tinh returned after the princess married Sơn Tinh. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The king looked proudly at the happy couple. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The nation of Vietnam lies in Southeast Asia. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Vietnam is surrounded on three sides by China, Cambodia, and Laos. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The best time to visit Vietnam is in November. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Vietnam has two kinds of climates: temperate and tropical. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Too much rain is a bigger problem than not enough rain. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Water collected during the rainy season is used to produce hydroelectric power.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**APPLY** Write one fact and one opinion you have about each topic below. Use complete sentences.

11. a local park

**Fact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Opinion:** \_\_\_\_\_

12. games

**Fact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Opinion:** \_\_\_\_\_

13. a book you read recently

**Fact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Opinion:** \_\_\_\_\_

14. vegetables

**Fact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Opinion:** \_\_\_\_\_

15. weather

**Fact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Opinion:** \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Informational Writing

## Think

**Audience: Who** will read your informational writing?

---

**Purpose: What** is your reason for writing an informational text?

---

**PREWRITING** Use the “note cards” below to take notes as you research. Be sure to use your own words as you take notes, and include details about the source where you found the information.

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Source title: \_\_\_\_\_ Source author: \_\_\_\_\_

Page number: \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Source title: \_\_\_\_\_ Source author: \_\_\_\_\_

Page number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Revising** When revising, be sure to look for places where you can eliminate irrelevant, or unnecessary, information. In informational writing, you also want to avoid including opinions that are not supported by facts. Read each paragraph below. Underline the sentences that contain irrelevant information or express an opinion.

Wind has been used as an energy source for thousands of years. Sailboats powered by the wind are an ancient form of transportation, and even the earliest windmills were in use in China nearly 4,000 years ago. The capital of China is Beijing, and nearly twelve million people live there. Today, wind energy is used more and more around the world to generate electricity. In fact, nearly a quarter of the electricity used in Iowa and South Dakota was made with wind power. Wind power is the best way to create electricity.

Have you ever heard of a sport called *cricket*? Cricket is played with two teams of eleven players each. In some ways it is similar to baseball. Each team has batters that are trying to hit a ball and score points. The person who throws the ball is not called a pitcher, though. The bowler is the person who throws the ball. Bowling is a sport I like too. I try to go bowling at least once a month or so. The bowler throws the ball and tries to knock down a target that is right behind the batter. If the bowler hits the target, then the batter is out.

## Suffixes *-ant/-ent* and *-al/-ial*

### FOCUS

- The **suffixes -ant** and **-ent** both mean “one who” when added to words to form nouns. When added to words to form adjectives, the meaning of both suffixes is “characterized by.”
- The suffix **-al/-ial** means “having characteristics of.” It usually forms an adjective.

**PRACTICE** Add the suffix *-ant* or *-ent* to the following word parts to form spelling words on the lines.

#### Word List

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. absorbent     | 11. obedient     |
| 2. aerial        | 12. occupant     |
| 3. artificial    | 13. partial      |
| 4. attendant     | 14. patient      |
| 5. dependent     | 15. persistent   |
| 6. essential     | 16. professional |
| 7. horizontal    | 17. radiant      |
| 8. ignorant      | 18. renewal      |
| 9. international | 19. tolerant     |
| 10. material     | 20. verbal       |

#### Challenge Words

1. celestial
2. centennial
3. inhabitant

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. pati _____   | 6. absorb _____  |
| 2. obedi _____  | 7. persist _____ |
| 3. attend _____ | 8. depend _____  |
| 4. toler _____  | 9. radi _____    |
| 5. ignor _____  | 10. occup _____  |

**Add the suffix *-al* or *-ial* to the following word parts and write the resulting spelling words on the lines.**

11. mater \_\_\_\_\_

12. horizont \_\_\_\_\_

13. profession \_\_\_\_\_

14. verb \_\_\_\_\_

15. artific \_\_\_\_\_

16. essent \_\_\_\_\_

17. renew \_\_\_\_\_

18. aer \_\_\_\_\_

19. internation \_\_\_\_\_

20. part \_\_\_\_\_

***APPLY*** Circle the misspelled word in each sentence and write it correctly on the line.

21. The occupent was persistent about getting the leak fixed. \_\_\_\_\_

22. It is essental that the patient gets a lot of rest. \_\_\_\_\_

23. You need strong verbial skills to be a professional announcer. \_\_\_\_\_

24. This jacket was made using an absorbant material. \_\_\_\_\_

25. She was ignorent about international affairs. \_\_\_\_\_

26. The rancher was dependent on his sheep being obediant. \_\_\_\_\_

# Capitalization

## **FOCUS**

- Always capitalize proper nouns. Days, months, holidays, city and state names, and all parts of street names are proper nouns and are capitalized.

Thomas Jefferson, Franklin stove, Wednesday  
May, Veterans Day, Portland, Maine, West Third Avenue

- Personal titles are capitalized when they are part of a name. Abbreviations that are parts of proper nouns are also capitalized.

Aunt Shelly, Dr. Stubbs, President Ford,  
Harold M. Knox, Jr.

- Most words in book titles are capitalized, including the first word, the last word, and all other important words in a title. Minor words, such as *the*, *of*, *an*, *for*, are typically not capitalized unless they are the first or last word.

*The Wind in the Willows; Everything on a Waffle*

- All of the letters in acronyms that refer to proper nouns are capitalized.

NATO, CIA, USA

- The first word of a quotation is capitalized when the quotation is a complete sentence.

Patrick Henry is remembered for saying, "Give me liberty, or give me death."

## **PRACTICE** Circle the words that should begin with a capital letter, and rewrite the sentence correctly on the lines.

1. the fourth of july celebrates the signing of the declaration of independence.

---

---

2. our first president, general george washington, said, “it is better to offer no excuse than a bad one.”

---

---

3. “paul Revere’s ride” was written more than a century ago by Henry Wadsworth longfellow.

---

---

**APPLY** Draw three lines under each letter that should have been capitalized. Draw a slash through each letter that should not have been capitalized.

My brother, Brian, attends Thomas Jefferson high school. Each labor day, a fundraiser is held to raise money for care, which is a group that fights hunger around the World. Tables filled with donated items line the High School’s hallways. Everything is for sale. The school’s Principal kicked off the event by announcing, “let the sale begin!”

While the sale was happening inside, games and other activities were being held on the lawn near n. Prescott street. I bought a raffle ticket, and I won a copy of *a corner of the universe* by Ann m. Martin. The Coach of the Soccer Team, Mr. Harris, sat in a dunking booth. My mom’s brother, uncle Louis, sent the Coach splashing into the water. It was the funniest thing I’ve ever seen!