

# Hyphenated Compound Words; Suffixes *-ic/-ical*

**FOCUS** **Hyphenated compound words** are compound words joined with a hyphen. Hyphenated compound words are usually adjectives, adverbs, or nouns. The meaning of a hyphenated compound word can usually be determined using the meaning of the individual words. If you are unsure if the word is hyphenated, check a dictionary. The suffix *-ic/-ical* means “relating to.” Adding *-ic/-ical* to a base word or root forms adjectives and sometimes nouns. For example, *artistic* means “relating to artists” and *musical* means “relating to music.”

**PRACTICE** On the lines below, write a definition for the hyphenated compound word. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. time-consuming: \_\_\_\_\_
2. empty-handed: \_\_\_\_\_
3. well-being: \_\_\_\_\_

**Add the suffix *-ic/-ical* to each word. Then write the new definition on the lines.**

4. archaeology \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. athlete \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. allergy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**APPLY** Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence. Each sentence will contain a hyphenated compound word or a word with the suffix *-ic/-ical*. Write the word on the line.

artistic	fantastic	get-together	gymnastics	identical
father-in-law	musical	organic	practical	part-time

7. Our family had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ trip to the park this past weekend.
8. The teenager will look for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ job this summer.
9. We bought some \_\_\_\_\_ apples and peaches at the farm stand.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ twins wore the same outfits to school.
11. Our family had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ over the holiday weekend.
12. We watched a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ show on TV that included a lot of singing and dancing.
13. The woman's \_\_\_\_\_ is going to watch the kids while she works on a project.
14. The teacher was impressed with the young child's \_\_\_\_\_ abilities.
15. There will be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ class in the gym beginning next week.
16. Let's work on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ solution to the problem.

# Vocabulary

**FOCUS** Review the selection vocabulary words from “Making Waves.”

axis	kicks up
clockwise	lap
conversely	sediment
fences	sustain
gyre	teeming
integral	velocity

**PRACTICE** Read each sentence. Write the vocabulary word on the line that best completes each sentence.

1. If the wind causes the dirt to fly around, this disturbance \_\_\_\_\_ the dirt.
2. When the waves hit the shoreline gently, you hear the waves \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you build an enclosure to keep livestock in a field, it \_\_\_\_\_ the animals in the field.
4. The debris in the ocean is joining the spiral of ocean currents, so it is now part of the ocean \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If the carousel moves in a circular motion like a clock, the ride turns \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The globe is tilted on an imaginary center line around which it turns, just like the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Earth.

7. If the captain measures the speed of the ship, this measurement tells the ship's \_\_\_\_\_.
8. When a choir supports a note in a song, the singers will \_\_\_\_\_ the note.
9. If a playground is full of active children, it is \_\_\_\_\_ with children having fun.
10. If scientists take a water sample and let small pieces fall to the bottom, they are letting the \_\_\_\_\_ settle.
11. If your dad gives an option that is the opposite of a previous statement, he is \_\_\_\_\_ giving another option.
12. Understanding the rules of the game is important, so it is \_\_\_\_\_ that you know all the rules.

**APPLY** Read each question. Think about the meaning of the underlined vocabulary word. Write your answer on the line.

13. How would you turn your body if you moved it clockwise? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What is integral to learning new things? \_\_\_\_\_
15. What helps sustain students' learning? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Where might you find a place teeming with fish? \_\_\_\_\_
17. What is something that moves at a high velocity? \_\_\_\_\_
18. What kicks up noise at school? \_\_\_\_\_

# Reading My Way to the Water Park

Before the end of the school year, I always sign up for the summer reading program at our school. Each child who completes ten hours of reading in the first month of summer gets free admission to our town's local water park. This reward is integrally related to how much I read early in the summer. Those free admissions go fast, so converse to my typical reading practice, I read a lot early in the summer.

I am so excited when I exchange my finished reading log for a free water park admission. The thought of having fun at the water park has sustained me through many hours of extra reading. Now I can make some plans with my family. The ticket comes with a map of the water park, and I immediately start planning my day. We set a date for next week, and I cannot wait!

The following week, as we walk up to the gates of the water park, I can see only a few rides that rise above the high walls that fence in the entire park. A large fountain with a slowly spinning globe appears in the front of the park. The globe is made of flowers and plants and slowly rotates on its axis. My family and I are in line to enter the park. As I wait, I look over the wall for the new ride, Geo Gyre.

Four people can ride together in a raft on the Geo Gyre. The ride starts up high, and you go around a set of spirals in a clockwise rotation, and then slide over the other side and go round and round counter-clockwise. The ride ends with a splash in a large pool. The shape and movement of the ride reminds me of the ocean gyres we learned about in school.

After waiting in line and putting on sunscreen, we get through the entrance gate. I cannot believe my eyes! It is teeming with families in bathing suits. I suppose I should have expected this, since it is a water park and a hot summer day, but the great quantity of people still surprises me. The Geo Gyre is to the right, and I notice there is an incredibly long line. So, I suggested that we go to the sandy-bottom pool first.

As I stand at the edge of the sandy-bottom pool, I listen to soft waves lapping at the sides of the pool. The water feels cool to my feet and legs, and I gradually go a little deeper into the water. However, this pool is not very deep, and the water only comes up to my knees. I feel the scratchy sand on my feet, and pick up some of the sediment with my toes. I drop the sand and watch it drift slowly down.

The wave pool is nearby, and soon we are in a much larger pool. There are no waves currently in the wave pool. It seems to me that waves are integral to a wave pool. Well, no sooner than I think this, I hear three loud beeps, and suddenly waves start kicking up. I am soon jumping and splashing in the waves with my family. Once the waves slow down, I suggest we go to the racing water slides.

The racing water slides are a series of four side-by-side water slides. One person goes down each slide, and each one goes at a different velocity, based on the slide. I pick the middle one, which looks like a very tall slide, but mostly straight. My family choose other slides that have more curves. It will be fun to see who will finish first. As we reach the bottom, our velocities are almost the same, but my dad gets to the end of the slide first!

We go back to the Geo Gyre, but the line still looks too long to wait. So, we decide to swim in the lazy river back to the wave pool. We will try again a little later. As we get back to the wave pool, a wind kicks up, and then a sudden rain shower. There is no thunder or lightning, but it is raining heavy rain drops. People grab their things and leave. We find a shelter, and wait.

I look up at the Geo Gyre and notice all the people are now gone. The rain and wind lessen, and soon we are walking up the stairs with a raft. We jump in the raft and travel round and round in the Geo Gyre. My heart is racing as we lean into the curves, ending with a big splash! It's the perfect end to the day!

# Classify and Categorize

## **FOCUS**

- To **classify** is to identify the similarities that objects, characters, or events have in common with each other, and then grouping them by their similarities.
- To **categorize** is to organize the objects, characters, or events into groups, or categories.

**PRACTICE** On the diagram below, games are categorized into indoor and outdoor. Classify the games listed in the box by writing them in the appropriate category.

chess	jigsaw puzzle	basketball	tag
soccer	checkers	softball	bowling

### 1. Indoor Games

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### 2. Outdoor Games

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**APPLY** Classify the colors listed in the box by writing them under their appropriate categories.

maroon	azure	gold	turquoise	crimson	cobalt
lemon	cherry	scarlet	amber	mustard	indigo

**3. Reds**

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**4. Yellows**

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**5. Blues**

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# Informational Writing

**Citing Sources** Citing the sources you use for research is an important part of avoiding plagiarism. A bibliography is a list of your sources that can be placed at the end of your writing. When you include a bibliography, you show readers that you have conducted research about your topic. Therefore, they can trust the information you have included, or they can look in the same sources to confirm what you have said. They can also use the bibliography if they want to look for more information about the topic.

Use the lines below to practice writing bibliographic entries for different types of sources. Fill in the information based on research you have already completed.

**Citing a book:** Author (Last Name, First Name). Title of book. City of publication: Publisher, Copyright date.

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**Citing an encyclopedia entry:** Author (Last Name, First Name). "Title of entry." Title of encyclopedia. Edition or version. (If there is no author or main editor listed, just start with the title.)

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**Citing a web site:** "Title of page or post." Title of Site. Year of post date or last update. Owner of site. Date accessed (month, day, year). <URL>. (URL is the full address of the web page)

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## Revising

Use this checklist to revise your informational writing.

- Does the writing clearly state the topic?
- Does the writing have an introduction that grabs the reader's attention?
- Does the writing include at least three important details about the topic?
- Are the details presented in the best, most logical order?
- Does the writing have any irrelevant information that can be deleted?
- Does the writing have an effective conclusion that sums up the topic?

## Editing/Proofreading

Use this checklist to correct mistakes in your informational writing.

- Did you use proofreading symbols when editing?
- Do all sentences end with the correct punctuation mark?
- Did you check the writing for misspelled words?
- Did you check the writing for mistakes in capitalization?

## Publishing

Use this checklist to prepare your informational writing for publishing.

- Write or type a neat copy of your informational writing.
- Add a visual element that adds to the written information.
- Include a bibliography that cites sources used for research.

# Hyphenated Compound Words and the Suffix *-ic/-ical*

- FOCUS**
- Compound words are words made up of two or more smaller words. Some compound words include hyphens between the smaller words. You must learn which compound words are **hyphenated compound words**.
  - The **suffix *-ic/-ical*** means “relating to.” It forms adjectives when added to base words.

**PRACTICE** Add the suffix *-ic* or *-ical* to the following base words or word parts and write the resulting spelling words on the line.

Word List		Challenge Words:
1. absent-minded	11. long-distance	1. antiseptic
2. athletic	12. mythical	2. commander-in-chief
3. clinical	13. numerical	3. symmetrical
4. life-size	14. optimistic	
5. energetic	15. patriotic	
6. frantic	16. practical	
7. get-together	17. self-respect	
8. high-tech	18. well-being	
9. historical	19. word-of-mouth	
10. left-handed	20. year-round	

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. myth + ical = _____    | 6. clin + ical = _____   |
| 2. frant + ic = _____     | 7. athlete + ic = _____  |
| 3. pract + ical = _____   | 8. energy + ic = _____   |
| 4. number + ical = _____  | 9. optimism + ic = _____ |
| 5. history + ical = _____ | 10. patriot + ic = _____ |

**Rewrite each compound word with the hyphens placed correctly.**

11. longdistance \_\_\_\_\_
12. lifesize \_\_\_\_\_
13. hightech \_\_\_\_\_
14. selfrespect \_\_\_\_\_
15. yearround \_\_\_\_\_
16. wordofmouth \_\_\_\_\_
17. gettogether \_\_\_\_\_
18. wellbeing \_\_\_\_\_
19. absentminded \_\_\_\_\_
20. lefthanded \_\_\_\_\_

**APPLY** If the spelling is incorrect, write the correct spelling on the line. Write *Correct* on the line if the spelling is correct.

21. numerical \_\_\_\_\_
22. historical \_\_\_\_\_
23. get-to-gether \_\_\_\_\_
24. mithical \_\_\_\_\_
25. clinacal \_\_\_\_\_
26. patreotical \_\_\_\_\_
27. enurgetic \_\_\_\_\_
28. self-respect \_\_\_\_\_
29. year-around \_\_\_\_\_
30. anti-septical \_\_\_\_\_

# Sentences and End Punctuation

## FOCUS

- A **declarative** sentence makes a statement. It always ends with a period.  
My best friend is Reynaldo.
- An **interrogative** sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.  
Did you see the goal Ana scored?
- An **imperative** sentence gives a command or makes a request. It usually ends with a period.  
Please call the police.
- An **exclamatory** sentence expresses a strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point.  
That was a yummy dessert!
- A **simple sentence** contains only one independent clause with a complete subject and a complete predicate. The subject of a simple sentence can be either simple or compound. The predicate can also be either simple or compound.  
The **students** visited a nature preserve. (simple subject)  
The students **visited a nature preserve**. (simple predicate)  
The **students** and their **teacher** visited a nature preserve. (compound subject)  
The students **visited a nature preserve** and **had a picnic**. (compound predicate)

**PRACTICE** Add the correct end punctuation to these sentences. Then write **S** on the lines of the simple sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Do you know anything about Alaska
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The United States bought Alaska from Russia in 1867
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Henry Seward was the Secretary of State at that time, and he arranged to purchase Alaska for \$7 million

4. \_\_\_\_\_ People called the territory “Seward’s Folly” because they thought it cost too much money
5. \_\_\_\_\_ You won’t believe what happens next
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The discovery of gold started a rush to Alaska
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Tell me your favorite part of the story

**APPLY** Label the following sentences as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

8. Where is Julio taking those boxes? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Stay with Trevor until I get back from the store. \_\_\_\_\_
10. While Mr. James jogged, his wife read at the library. \_\_\_\_\_
11. That is a very loud noise! \_\_\_\_\_
12. Listen as I tell you about my childhood. \_\_\_\_\_
13. You should eat five servings of produce each day. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Does Emily know when the next train is scheduled to arrive? \_\_\_\_\_

**Write a simple sentence to meet each description in parentheses.**

15. (with a compound subject) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. (with a simple predicate) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_