

Suffixes *-al/-ial, -ant/-ent, -ic/-ical, -ity, -tion/-ation/-ition*; Hyphenated Compound Words

FOCUS

A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a base word or root that changes the word's meaning. Some common suffixes include the following:

-al/-ial (“having characteristics of”)

-ity (“state of,” “quality of”)

-ant/-ent (“one who,” “characterized by”)

-tion/-ation/-ition (“act,” “process”)

-ic/-ical (“relating to”)

Examples: ***normal, denial, assistant, president, allergic, logical, agility, majority, nutrition, admiration***

PRACTICE A Circle the word with a target suffix in each sentence and write a definition for the word. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. The new house has many optional design features.

2. The town's economy is largely dependent on tourism during the summer months.

3. The fifth graders performed a rendition of a pop song in the talent show.

4. The formality of the situation made everyone uncomfortable.

5. The high school student performed a heroic act by helping someone at the pool.

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A **hyphenated compound word** is a compound word joined by a hyphen. The meaning of the compound word can often be determined using the meanings of the individual words. Some examples include the following:

life-size “the *size* it is in real *life*”

right-handed “favoring one’s *right hand*”

get-together “*getting together* with other people”

PRACTICE B Correctly combine the words to complete the sentence. Be sure to use hyphens correctly.

6. time + out With seconds left and the game on the line, coach called a _____ to go over one final play.
7. father + in + law My uncle and his _____ went golfing on vacation while his mother-in-law went to the pool.
8. left + handed The team was thrilled to get a _____ pitcher to add to the pitching rotation.
9. part + time The zoo hires many _____ employees during the summertime.
10. merry + go + round The kids flocked to the _____ at the festival.

Greek Roots *geo, photo;* Latin Roots *terra, sens, spec, sim*

FOCUS **Greek roots** are word parts that have certain meanings. Some common Greek roots include:
geo (“Earth”)
photo (“light”)
 Examples: ***geode, geography, geological, photograph, photocopy, photosynthesis***

PRACTICE A In each row, circle the words that have the same root. Then write the meaning of the root on the line.

1. geology geyser geographer _____
2. portable photography photometer _____

Write the letter of the definition that matches each word.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 3. _____ photographic | a. one who studies the Earth |
| 4. _____ geologist | b. relating to the science of the Earth |
| 5. _____ photocopier | c. relating to the process of taking pictures |
| 6. _____ geographical | d. a machine that makes copies through the use of light |

FOCUS **Latin roots** are word parts that have certain meanings. Some common Latin roots include:

terra (“land,” “Earth”) **spec** (“see”)

sens (“be aware”) **sim** (“like”)

Examples: **terrain**, **terrier**, **sensible**, **sensory**, **aspect**,
specific, **similar**, **simile**

PRACTICE B Write the word from the box that matches each definition below.

assimilation	extraterrestrial	inspect	Mediterranean
sensational	sensitive	simultaneous	speculate

7. meant to cause great excitement or feeling _____
8. to look into _____
9. to think of reasons or answers for something _____
10. happening at the same time _____
11. act of making similar to _____
12. inclined to be aware _____
13. the name of a sea that means “in the middle of Earth” _____
14. having characteristics of something that comes from beyond Earth

Vocabulary

FOCUS Review the selection vocabulary words from “The Storyteller.”

admiration	ferocity	petulant
assail	humid	pinafore
bachelor	inevitable	punctuality
compartment	listlessly	scowl
correspondingly	morsel	
dreadfully	novelty	

PRACTICE Read each sentence. Think about the meaning of the underlined word or words. Write the vocabulary word on the line that is similar in meaning.

- The athletes competed with such fierceness in the epic match.

- The meal was so delicious that I ate every small bite and crumb.

- His smile turned to an angry frown when he realized he had forgotten his book at school.

- The fans had a feeling of respect for their favorite performer’s latest work.

- My grandmother wore a pretty apron-like dress covering in this photograph of her in the kitchen.

- The unmarried man lived in an apartment by himself.

7. The newness of the toy became less interesting after a few hours.
-
8. She placed her luggage in the overhead area for storing things on the bus.
-
9. The air in the summer is damp and moist until the afternoon storms come through.
-
10. The toddler gave an irritable cry when someone played with his favorite toy.
-
11. They were fearfully frightened by the loud noise outside.
-
12. The weather forecasters expect strong winds and waves to attack the dunes.
-

APPLY Read each sentence. Answer each question by explaining the definition in your own words.

13. Karen moves listlessly because she has a fever. How does she move?
-
14. It is inevitable that the hot, humid weather will return. What does this mean?
-
15. Your grade will match your efforts correspondingly. What does this mean?
-
16. The job required punctuality by the workers. What do workers need to do?
-

Our Family Reunion

Our family meets every summer for a big reunion, and it is inevitably hot and humid. I usually lie listlessly under a willow tree listening as my aunts and uncles talk about their childhoods. They ask each other questions, such as “What ever happened to that beautiful pinafore that Aunt Flora wore?” They would discuss possibilities. Did it become part of someone’s school play costume? Or did a niece wear it at home over the holidays?

These conversations can be dreadfully boring for us kids. We did not know Aunt Flora and we do not remember her beautiful pinafore. When we seem too petulant, Uncle Henry usually introduces some novelty to entertain us. He is a bachelor and spends much of his free time learning card tricks. One time Uncle Henry did a trick that made my cousin’s favorite doll disappear, which made her scowl. But before she could cry or scream, he made it reappear. We assailed Uncle Henry with questions, which he never answered and we correspondingly admired him more.

We have a potluck picnic at our family reunion every year. Each family brings food to share. The tables fill up as more and more people arrive. However, we are not allowed to eat until everyone has arrived. My grandmother is ferocious about punctuality, so most families try to arrive a little early. However, my Aunt Emmy is always late, and there is usually a big commotion when she finally arrives. Although Aunt Emmy scowls at the announcement of her arrival, the rest of us are glad that we can eat.

Because the family reunion lasts all day, my mother makes little sleeping compartments with tents. She will fill small tents with blankets and pillows and place them in shady spots not far from where she sits and talks. She puts little books in there and asks the older children to read to the younger ones so they will take an afternoon nap. With the heat and humidity, most of the younger children do take a nap, but some fight sleep with great ferocity. Those few must play quietly so the others can sleep and get the rest they need.

I am looking forward to the reunion this year, especially to see what novel trick Uncle Henry has learned.

We arrive at the reunion a good twenty minutes before the given time, so we can “help set up.” I know it is so we are sure to be punctual. It is not so humid this year, at least not yet, so I am not feeling listless as I look for my cousins. Maybe we can play a game of tag or kickball while we wait on everyone to show up. My mom sets our food on the big table and reminds us, “Remember, not a morsel to eat until everyone is here!”

I help my mom set up the small tents that will serve as sleeping compartments for the young children’s afternoon naps. Once we have the tents set up, she has me crawl in. Then she assails me with blankets and pillows. She tells me to smooth out the blankets and place the pillows around the edge of the tent. I crawl out of the tent and we look admiringly at our work. It does look like an inviting place to rest.

Aunts and uncles and cousins continue to arrive as the given time approaches. My grandmother is scowling at the clock now that everyone is here except Aunt Emmy. Correspondingly, Uncle Henry pulls out his new card trick to try to entertain everyone as we wait. It seems that Uncle Henry prepared for the inevitability that we would all have to wait on Aunt Emmy. When he finishes, Aunt Emmy arrives, almost as an ending to his performance.

“I am dreadfully sorry that I am late,” says Aunt Emmy to grandmother as she places her food on the large table. “I really did try to be on time this year.”

“Punctuality would be a novelty for you,” says grandmother a little petulantly. “And now that everyone is here, we can finally eat!”

The rest of the aunts and uncles and cousins laugh because this exchange happens every year. Grandmother’s ferocious expression melts into a smile and everyone begins to talk and laugh. The cousins begin playing games, and the adults recall fun times they had with great-aunts and great-uncles at past reunions.

And before I know it, they are discussing Aunt Flora’s pinafore. Then, they ask how long all the uncles were bachelors before they got married. As if on cue, Uncle Henry begins another card trick.

Making Inferences

FOCUS Readers get clues from the text and use their own prior knowledge to **make inferences** about characters and events in a story.

PRACTICE Read each sentence below. Make an inference about the character based on each sentence and write it on the line.

1. Mrs. Boyce talked in a soft voice, putting her books aside to help a patron find something.

Inference: _____

2. Brian strummed his ukulele, looking out over the waves as he sang.

Inference: _____

3. Jessie scowled when she thought about talking to her friend last night.

Inference: _____

4. Jane showed up in athletic attire, holding a tennis racket.

Inference: _____

5. Thomas checked his watch, looked at his ticket, and then looked out the window again.

Inference: _____

APPLY Read the description of each character below. Then write a short paragraph describing how the character feels or acts without actually stating it.

6. a friend who is bossy

7. a student who is stressed

8. a leader who is thoughtful

Historical Fiction

REVISING Visualizing can help you find sensory details to add to your story. Close your eyes, and imagine you are in the setting with the characters of your story. What do see, hear, feel, taste, and smell? Spend a few minutes experiencing the setting with your “mind’s eye.” Then record the details and descriptions below.

Sight

Sound

Touch

Taste

Smell

Be sure to add some of these details to your story as you revise.

Revising

Use this checklist to revise your narrative writing.

- Have you included details and descriptions that make the time period clear?
- Have you developed your characters sufficiently?
- Does your plot have a beginning, middle, climax, and end?
- Have you included any details that do not make sense for the time period?
- Have you used dialogue that sounds realistic for the time?
- Have you used transition devices to move from one paragraph to the next?

Editing/Proofreading

Use this checklist to correct mistakes in your narrative writing.

- Did you use proofreading symbols when editing?
- Did you check for mistakes in capitalization?
- Did you correctly punctuate dialogue?
- Did you check for mistakes in comma use?
- Did you check that compound sentences use conjunctions?

Publishing

Use this checklist to prepare your narrative writing for publishing.

- Write or type a neat copy of your text.
- Consider how you would like to present your writing to others.

Unit 2 Spelling Review

FOCUS

- Review the following suffixes. The **suffixes -ant** and **-ent** both mean “one who” or “characterized by.”
- The **suffixes -al/-ial** mean “having characteristics of.”
- The **suffix -ity** means “state or quality of.”
- The **suffixes -tion/-ation/-ition** mean “act or process.”
- The **suffixes -ic/-ical** mean “relating to”

PRACTICE A Write the spelling word that matches each definition.

Word List

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. abbreviation | 11. professional |
| 2. composition | 12. sensitivity |
| 3. energetic | 13. similarity |
| 4. essential | 14. simulator |
| 5. exception | 15. spectator |
| 6. geologist | 16. speculate |
| 7. get-together | 17. terrain |
| 8. numerical | 18. territorial |
| 9. persistent | 19. tolerant |
| 10. photographer | 20. year-round |

Challenge Words

- 1.** centennial
- 2.** practicality
- 3.** subterranean

- 1.** relating to energy _____
- 2.** having characteristics of a profession _____
- 3.** the act of composing _____
- 4.** relating to numbers _____
- 5.** the act of abbreviating _____

Circle the correctly spelled word.

- 6. persistant persistent
- 7. essental essential
- 8. tolerant tolerent
- 9. sensativity sensitivity
- 10. exception exeption

FOCUS

- Review **Latin root *sens*** = “feel”;
Latin root *spec* “see”; **Latin root *sim*** = “like”;
Latin root *terr* = “land” or “Earth”;
Greek root *geo* = “Earth”;
Greek root *photo* = “light”
- Review **hyphenated compound words**.

PRACTICE B Write the spelling word that matches each definition.

- 11. light writer _____
- 12. Earth studier _____
- 13. one who sees _____
- 14. look ahead _____
- 15. quality of being alike _____

Circle the correctly spelled word.

- 16. terrain terain
- 17. simulater simulator
- 18. get-together get-to-gether
- 19. territorial terratorial
- 20. year-around year-round

Capitalization, Commas, Types of Sentences, Conjunctions, Simple and Compound Sentences

FOCUS • Review rules for **capitalization** and **comma** usage.

PRACTICE A Rewrite to correct mistakes in capitalization.

1. martin luther king, jr. spoke at the lincoln memorial in august of 1963.

2. I take classes at osu on mondays and tuesdays.

3. When she was young, aunt paula read *the little prince* in her french class.

Add commas where they are needed in the sentences.

4. Evan do you know where the paper pens and tape are kept?

5. As soon as Justin gets to Taos he should call home shouldn't he?

6. Mr. Roper watered the flowers raked the beds and planted a small tree.

7. If you arrive early Olivia then please wait by the door.

8. Unless it stops raining we won't be able to have the party outside.

FOCUS

- A **declarative** sentence makes a statement and ends with a period. An **interrogative** sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark. An **imperative** sentence gives a command or makes a request, and it usually ends with a period. An **exclamatory** sentence expresses a strong feeling and ends with an exclamation point.
- A **coordinating conjunction** joins words or groups of words that are equally important in a sentence. The coordinating conjunctions are *and*, *but*, and *or*. **Correlative conjunctions** work in pairs to join words and groups of words. The correlative conjunctions are *either/or* and *neither/nor*. A **subordinating conjunction** joins two clauses when one clause is dependent on the other. Examples of subordinating conjunctions are *before*, *if*, *after*, *so*, *when*, and *because*.
- 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.
- A **compound sentence** consists of two or more simple sentences connected by a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

PRACTICE B Underline the conjunction(s) in each sentence. Then circle the word in parentheses that describes the sentence.

9. Hannah and Savannah always try to do the right thing. (imperative, simple)
10. After the movie is over, can we stop by the drinking fountain? (compound, interrogative)
11. Tyler tried to get the book, but the shelf was too high. (exclamatory, compound)
12. Move that glass of water before it gets knocked over. (compound, imperative)