

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

# Latin Word Roots

**Vanishing Act**  
Spelling: Latin Word Roots

**Basic** Write the Basic Word that best completes each group.

1. loud, noisy, \_\_\_\_\_
2. remove, take out, \_\_\_\_\_
3. put in, include, \_\_\_\_\_
4. order, recommend, \_\_\_\_\_
5. plan, suggestion, \_\_\_\_\_
6. force, inconvenience, \_\_\_\_\_
7. movement, advancement, \_\_\_\_\_
8. complaint, protest, \_\_\_\_\_
9. shorten, compress, \_\_\_\_\_
10. by hand, hand-operated, \_\_\_\_\_
11. tryout, test, \_\_\_\_\_

**Challenge** You are a sculptor who draws your design on paper before you start working with your materials, which might include clay, wood, wire, or metal. Write a paragraph describing your process. Use at least three of the Challenge Words. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

## Spelling Words

1. prescribe
2. contract
3. manufacture
4. progression
5. vocal
6. manual
7. audience
8. eject
9. impose
10. management
11. Congress
12. expose
13. inject
14. audition
15. manuscript
16. vocabulary
17. objection
18. manicure
19. proposal
20. extract

**Challenge**  
manipulate  
protractor  
inscription  
auditory  
advocate

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# Spelling Word Sort

**Vanishing Act**  
Spelling: Latin Word Roots

Write each Basic Word beside the correct heading. One Basic Word belongs in two groups.

Words with <i>scrib, script</i>	
Words with <i>tract</i>	
Words with <i>man</i>	
Words with <i>gress</i>	
Words with <i>voc</i>	
Words with <i>aud</i>	
Words with <i>ject</i>	
Words with <i>pos</i>	

## Spelling Words

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### Challenge

manipulate  
protractor  
inscription  
auditory  
advocate

**Challenge** Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

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# Proofreading for Spelling

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Spelling: Latin Word Roots

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

I saw a good documentary last night showing the progression of how a television show goes from an idea to an actual program. First, a writer prepared a praposal describing the big idea for the show. Once managment approved the idea and signed a conrtact, writers got to work on preparing a script for a trial episode. Many writers got an opportunity to enject their ideas into the script. Sometimes a writer would raise a vocul ubjection to an idea or a word choice and argue to extractt it from the story. Later, the producers would hold an auddition for actors. The pilot episode was taped in front of a live audeince. The pilot show was well received, but it did expose some problems, causing the producers to inpose their ideas to improve the show. Finally, the show was ready to go into production and air on television!

## Spelling Words

1. prescribe
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- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

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# Commas with Introductory Words and Phrases

**Vanishing Act**  
Grammar: Commas in Sentences

Use commas after introductory words and phrases.

- Set off introductory words such as *well*, *yes*, and *no* with a comma.

**Yes**, I'd like to be part of the project.

- Set off long introductory prepositional phrases with a comma.

**With a dramatic sigh**, Justin explained the problem.

- Use a comma after participial phrases that begin a sentence.

**Buzzing from blossom to blossom**, the bees transfer pollen.

## Thinking Question

*Is the meaning of the sentence clearer with a pause after the introductory word or phrase?*

**Activity** Rewrite each sentence. Add commas where they are needed.

1. When visiting Texas did you have time to see any farms?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Settling on a flower the bee began its search for nectar.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. No bees do not usually sting beekeepers.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Mystified by the honeybee deaths scientists began an investigation.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Indeed a virus may be to blame for the honeybee crisis.

\_\_\_\_\_

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# Commas in a Series

**Vanishing Act**  
Grammar: Commas in Sentences

Commas should be used to separate three or more words or phrases in a series.

I want a book, a glass of water, and a quiet place to sit.

Commas can be used to combine sentences that tell about the same thing.

Multiple Sentences	Combined Sentence
John bought grapes. John bought apples. John bought pears.	John bought grapes, apples, and pears.

**Thinking Question**

*How can these sentences be combined into one sentence?*

**Activity** Write a new sentence combining each set of sentences.

1. The beekeeper bought a mask. The beekeeper bought gloves.  
The beekeeper bought a feeder.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The bees made honey. The bees stored honey. The bees then ate honey.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The queen bee buzzed. The queen bee flew around the hive. The queen bee landed.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The worker bees' lives are frantic. The worker bees' lives are nonstop.  
The worker bees' lives are short.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The bees cleaned the hive. The bees filled the hive. The bees lived in the hive.

\_\_\_\_\_

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# Commas with Appositives

**Vanishing Act**

Grammar: Commas in Sentences

An **appositive** is a word or phrase placed after a noun to identify or explain it. Use commas to separate an appositive from the rest of the sentence.

The worker bee, **a tireless worker**, lives a shorter life than the queen.

**Thinking Question**

*Is there a word or phrase placed after a noun to describe it? If so, how should it be punctuated?*

**1–4. Rewrite each sentence. Add commas where they are needed.**

1. The queen bee the mother of the hive can produce more than 1,500 eggs a day.

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2. The eggs all 1,500 of them will be incubated.

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3. The drones the only males in the colony have one job.

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4. The workers always busy keep the hive going.

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**5–10. Read the following paragraph. Add commas where they are needed.**

The work in a hive at least most of it is done by worker bees females that cannot reproduce. Young worker bees build the honeycomb a mass of cells and clean and guard the hive. They feed the queen and larvae with honey a thickened form of nectar. They control the temperature in the hive and carry out many other tasks. These are just a few of the tasks of the worker.

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# Correct Adjectives

**Vanishing Act**  
Grammar: Spiral Review

Adjectives	How to Use	Examples
<b>Articles</b>	place before noun or another adjective: <i>a/an</i> refer to any one item; <i>the</i> refers to a specific item	We played <b>a</b> game. We shared <b>an</b> apple. <b>The</b> afternoon passed quickly.
<b>Demonstratives</b>	tell which one: <i>this, these</i> describe nearby objects; <i>that, those</i> describe distant objects	<b>This</b> bee is larger than <b>that</b> one. <b>These</b> hives need to be moved over by <b>those</b> trees.
<b>Proper adjectives</b>	formed from a proper noun: <i>Britain/British, Italy/Italian, China/Chinese</i>	Hornets swarmed around our <b>Italian</b> gelato and <b>British</b> scones.
<b>Combining Sentences with Adjectives</b>	Add endings <i>-y, -ed, -ing</i> to change other parts of speech to adjectives: <i>shine/shiny, frost/frosted, excite/exciting</i>	The windows were <b>frosted</b> with <b>shiny</b> crystal designs. The storm made the morning <b>exciting</b> .

**1–4. Underline the correct word or words in parentheses to complete each sentence.**

- If honeybees don't pollinate plants, (that, those) plants won't reproduce.
- Take (a, an, the) look at the hives.
- (These, Those) clouds on the horizon look threatening.
- (A, An) colony of honeybees is (a, an) incredible center of activity.

**5–6. Combine details in each set of sentences to make a single sentence. Use proper adjectives when appropriate.**

- Honeybees are brown or black. They have yellow stripes on their abdomens. They are insects.

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- Some honeybees are from Africa. They are smaller than honeybees from Europe.

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# Sentence Fluency

**Vanishing Act**  
Grammar: Connect to Writing

Choppy Sentences	Sentences Combined with Appositive
Colony foragers collect nectar from millions of flowers. Foragers are adult worker bees.	Colony foragers, adult worker bees, collect nectar from millions of flowers.

**Activity** Combine each set of sentences by using appositives.

1. A colony consists of a queen, some drones, and many thousands of worker bees. The colony is the social unit of the honeybee.

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2. Drones live only about eight weeks. Drones are male bees.

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3. The honeybee produces honey and beeswax. The honeybee is one of our oldest insect friends.

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4. The old queen leaves with a group of bees, and a daughter queen inherits the hive. The daughter queen is the new ruler of the established colony.

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# Focus Trait: Voice

**Vanishing Act**  
**Writing: Voice**

Commercial scripts can use a formal or an informal voice. The choice depends on the intended audience and on the product being advertised. A formal voice usually suits serious subjects or products aimed at adults. An informal voice can be used for lighter subjects or products aimed at children or teens.

**Formal:** Nature’s Apple Juice is the smart choice for healthy families.

**Informal:** Hey, kids! Thirsty? Try a cold glass of Nature’s Apple Juice!

**Read the formal commercial script below. Rewrite it in an informal and lively voice.**

### Formal Voice

Narrator: Honey isn’t the only product people get from bees. Visit Barbara’s Beeswax Boutique at the Empire Mall. You’ll find a complete line of beeswax products, from candles to lip balm, at affordable prices. Barbara guarantees no bees are harmed in harvesting the beeswax.

### Informal Voice

Narrator: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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