



Name _____ Date _____

Latin Root *mem*

Focus

Latin roots appear in many English words and are used in many words which make up word families.

- The Latin root **mem**, means “mindful of” or “recall.”
- The prefix **re-** means “again.”

Practice

Knowing what you do about *mem* and *re-*, answer the questions below.

1. What word means “to be mindful of again,” or “recall, again”?

2. What do the following words have in common? *memory*, *memorial*, *memento*

3. Use any of the *mem* Latin root words above in a sentence or sentences.

Complete each sentence with a word containing the Latin root *mem*.

4. She could not recall everything because her _____ had gotten very bad.
5. I think the _____ was a wonderful tribute to the volunteers.

When you have finished, share your response to #3 to those of a partner or small group. If time allows, count how many different Latin root *mem* words you and your partner or small group were able to use in sentences.

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Selection Vocabulary

Focus

capacity *n.* the amount that can be held in a space

clustered *v.* past tense of **cluster**: to gather or grow into bunches

embraces *n.* plural form of **embrace**: a close encircling with the arms as a sign of love or friendship; a hug

bound *adj.* going or intending to go; headed

acquaintances *n.* plural form of **acquaintance**: a person one knows, but who is not a close friend

circulated *v.* past tense of **circulate**: to pass from person to person

nationalities *n.* plural form of **nationality**: the fact or condition of belonging to a particular nation

transplant *v.* to take from one place and put in another

despaired *v.* past tense of **despair**: to completely lose hope

optimistic *adj.* tending to look on the favorable side of things and believe that everything will turn out for the best

Practice

Fill each blank with a vocabulary word to complete the paragraph.

With the airline strike, Sonya had _____ she would miss her mother's birthday party. Her mother, however, had remained _____ about her making it. Finally, Sonya boarded an airplane _____ for Los Angeles. She arrived at her mother's party and saw that the house was filled to _____, Sonia's relatives _____ around her. They greeted her with warm _____. Her mother taught English as a Second Language, so students of many _____ were present. Sonya _____ some pictures among her many _____ at the party. Many gifts were potted plants. Tomorrow, Sonia would help her mother _____ them into her garden.



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Making Inferences

Focus

Writers do not always include all the details in a story. Rather, they include pieces of information and invite readers to make inferences about a character or event. Readers can use information in the story, such as examples, facts, reasons, and descriptions, and their own knowledge or experience to make inferences about story events and characters. Inferences based on experience or knowledge should be supported by information in the selection.

Practice

Read the sentences below. Then, make an inference that best fits the sentence. Use information from the selection and your own knowledge and experience to choose the best answer.

1. Guide dogs are trained by a family for a year. They go everywhere with the family and learn the meaning of words such as *yes*, *no*, and *sit*. They must also get used to loud noises.

2. Wolves use different sounds and body language to mean certain things. They wag their tails when they are happy. When they are scared, they lie their ears flat against their heads. They warn other wolves about danger by barking.

3. A woman is sitting in the park with a sketchpad. She is looking at a swan swim across a pond, and she is drawing on her sketchpad.



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Making Inferences (continued)**Apply**

Read the passages from “I Was Dreaming to Come to America.”
Then answer the questions below.

4. PAUL STURMAN: Right among the people themselves, I circulated around quite a bit. I knew a few words in English, in French, and in German already at that time, so I was able to understand some of the talk, even from the sailors.

What inference can you make about Paul’s character?

5. HELEN COHEN: When I came here, I was in a different world. It was so peaceful. It was quiet. You were not afraid to go out in the middle of the night.

What inference can you make about the place Helen left?

6. CELIA ADLER: I never saw such a big building [Ellis Island]—the size of it. I think the size of it got me. According to the houses I left in my town, this was like a whole city in one, in one building. It was an enormous thing to see, I tell you. I almost felt smaller than I am to see that beautiful [building], it looked beautiful.

What inference can you make about the town Celia left?

When you finish, share your inferences with a partner. Discuss the differences, explaining why you chose the inference you did.

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Name _____ Date _____

Prefix *re-* and Latin Root *mem*

Focus

- The prefix **re-** means “again.”
- The Latin root **mem** means “mindful of” or “recall.”

memento
reaction

remember
memorize

repetitive
memorable

memory
reminder

memorial
reposition

Practice

Word Family Strategy

Write the spelling word that can replace the words in bold.

1. It was an event that is **easy to remember**. _____
2. We visited the **building** to remember the special person. _____
3. I tried to **keep in my memory** the math facts. _____
4. I gave her a **special gift** to remember our friendship. _____
5. The special day is still fresh in my **mind**. _____

Write the spelling word.

6. re + action = _____
7. re + petitive = _____
8. re + position = _____
9. re + minder = _____
10. re + member = _____



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Indefinite, Relative, and Interrogative Pronouns

Focus

Rule

- An **indefinite pronoun** refers to a general person, place, or thing. Some indefinite pronouns are *another, each, both, no one,* and *someone*.
- A **relative pronoun** can be used to introduce an adjective clause. Some relative pronouns are *that, who, which,* and *whose*.
- An **interrogative pronoun** introduces a question. Interrogative pronouns include *who, whom, which, what,* and *whose*.

Example

- **Everyone** has a favorite sport.
- Baseball, **which** originated in the United States, is sometimes called the all-American sport.
- **What** is your favorite sport?

Practice

Choose the pronoun that correctly completes each sentence and identify what kind it is.

1. Does (anyone/everyone) know when baseball was invented? _____
2. Baseball is a game (that/what) evolved over many years. _____
3. (Someone/Anyone) told me that the earliest form of baseball originated in New York City.

4. Robinson, (who/whom) played for the Brooklyn Dodgers, was the first African-American to play major-league baseball. _____
5. (Who/what) left the porch light on?. _____