

Name _____ Date _____

Greek Word Parts

**Fossils: A Peek
into the Past**
Spelling: Greek Word Parts

Basic: Read the paragraph. Write the Basic Words that best complete the sentences.

A few weeks ago, a (1) _____ in a newspaper article informed us of an upcoming performance. The (2) _____ would be playing a concert featuring both jazz and world music. The local TV station planned to (3) _____ the event. My mother picked up the (4) _____ and called the box office to buy tickets. Before we went to the theater, I read about the conductor's life in a short (5) _____. Between songs, the conductor spoke into a (6) _____ to tell us about the music. I enjoyed watching a woman playing the metal bars of a (7) _____ with two mallets. My favorite part of the jazz program was a solo on the (8) _____. Cameras weren't allowed inside, so I was unable to take even one (9) _____. But after the show, I asked the conductor to (10) _____ my program, and he did!

Challenge 11–13: Write a paragraph using three of the Challenge Words. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

Spelling Words

Basic

1. telephone
2. autograph
3. microscope
4. photograph
5. televise
6. biology
7. microphone
8. paragraph
9. symphony
10. telegraph
11. megaphone
12. microwave
13. photocopy
14. biography
15. saxophone
16. telescope
17. calligraphy
18. xylophone
19. homophone
20. homograph

Challenge

telecommute
bibliography
phonetic
microbe
autobiography

Name _____ Date _____

Spelling Word Sort

Fossils: A Peek into the Past

Spelling: Greek Word Parts

Write each Basic Word next to the correct word part.

<i>graph</i> (“something written”)	<p>Basic Words:</p> <p>Challenge Words:</p>
<i>phone</i> (“sound”)	<p>Basic Words:</p> <p>Challenge Word:</p>
<i>micro</i> (“small”)	<p>Basic Words:</p> <p>Challenge Words:</p>
other Greek word parts	<p>Basic Words:</p> <p>Challenge Words:</p>

Spelling Words

Basic

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Challenge

- telecommute
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Challenge: Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

Name _____ Date _____

Proofreading for Spelling

Fossils: A Peek into the Past
Spelling: Greek Word Parts

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

As a grade-school teacher, I was tired from educating students about what a homofone and a honograph were, how biologie played a part in everyday life, and how to use a mickroscope. When I got a telegraf from my cousin inviting me to Alaska, I was ready to use a megafone to announce my departure! Instead, I relied on the telefone. Since I look at every trip as a learning adventure, I packed my telascope, made a photocopyy of a map of Alaska, and set off.

Once I got to Alaska, I discovered that my cousin lived in a remote cabin. Other than a mikrowave, a radio, and a computer, he had few modern conveniences. He even had the time to write letters using caligraphy. I couldn't wait to get outside and explore—and, of course, to report back everything to my students!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

Spelling Words

1. telephone
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Challenge
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Name _____ Date _____

Commas with Introductory Words and Phrases

Fossils: A Peek into the Past
Grammar: Commas in Sentences

- An **introductory word**, such as *meanwhile*, *well*, *yes*, or *no*, that begins a sentence is usually followed by a comma.
- An **introductory phrase**, such as *a short while later*, is also usually followed by a comma.

Yes, I'll go with you.

Earlier today, he was not in the room.

Thinking Question

Is there a word or phrase that begins the sentence? Is there a place in the sentence where I would naturally pause?

Write each sentence correctly, adding commas where they are needed.

1. Yes Dr. Winston will tell the story of his first fossil find.

2. Well the scientist thought he was extremely lucky to find the fossil.

3. After some time the museum hoped he would donate the fossil.

4. In the morning will you tell us about the new fossil exhibit?

5. No I have not seen the fossil of a dinosaur leg.

Name _____ Date _____

Commas with Names

Fossils: A Peek into the Past
Grammar: Commas in Sentences

- When a person is spoken to directly by name, the name is set apart from the rest of the sentence by **commas**.
- **Names** can appear at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of sentences.

Finding fossils is important work, Jake, because fossils teach us about life long ago.

Thinking Question

Is the person who is being spoken to addressed by name in the sentence? Where in the sentence do I naturally pause?

Rewrite each sentence. Add commas where they are needed.

1. Jared how did it feel to find such an unusual fossil?

2. Well Luis I thought I was just digging up an interesting rock.

3. So many people Jared are going to want to see what you found.

4. Do you think Jared that you'll find more fossils?

5. I sure hope so Luis.

6. What most people don't understand Philip is how hard it is to discover anything worthwhile.

Name _____ Date _____

Commas in Sentences

**Fossils: A Peek
into the Past**
Grammar: Commas in Sentences

Rewrite each sentence correctly. Add commas where they are needed.

1. About 10,000 years ago woolly mammoths became extinct.

2. After finding a fossil the scientist recorded his discovery in a notebook.

3. Finally Dr. Winston found the remains of a giant sea creature.

4. Hoping to improve their collection museum officials asked
Dr. Winston to donate the fossil.

5. If you could give us the fossil Dr. Winston our collection would be
complete.

Name _____ Date _____

Correct Adjectives

**Fossils: A Peek
into the Past**
Grammar: Spiral Review

- *A*, *an*, and *the* are special adjectives called **articles**.
A and *an* refer to any noun. *The* refers to a specific noun.
- A **demonstrative adjective** tells which one. *This* and *these* refer to nouns close by. *That* and *those* refer to nouns farther away. *This* and *that* are used with singular nouns. *These* and *those* are used with plural nouns.
- A **proper adjective** is formed from a proper noun. It is capitalized.

1–5. Write the correct article or demonstrative adjective in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. (Those, That) fossils are the oldest in the museum. _____
2. Jorge visited (the, a) National History Museum. _____
3. (These, That) fossils need to be cleaned. _____
4. I wrote a book about (a, an) great fossil discovery. _____
5. Scientists believe that climate change was one reason (these, this) mammoths disappeared. _____

6–8. Rewrite the sentences, using adjectives to combine them.

6. After discovering the dinosaur fossil, the boy appeared on the evening news. The boy was from Canada.

7. The boy said the fossil looked like a rock. It was rough and jagged.

8. They found the fossil buried in the ground. The ground was frozen.

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Sentence Fluency

Fossils: A Peek into the Past
Grammar: Connect to Writing

Use **introductory phrases** to combine sentences when you want to vary sentence length. A comma sets off all introductory phrases.

Short, Choppy Sentences	Combined Sentence with an Introductory Phrase
Jared was walking home from school. He found a fossil of a mammoth tooth.	Walking home from school, Jared found a fossil of a mammoth tooth.

Combine each pair of sentences by changing one sentence to an introductory phrase.

1. We were visiting the museum. We saw the fossil collection.

2. The fossilized tooth weighed seven pounds. It was almost as big as my whole head!

3. Scientists discovered the bones of an 18,000-year-old man. The discovery was made during a trip to Indonesia.

4. Over 100 dinosaur eggs were discovered in India. Three explorers discovered them while hunting.

5. The hunter investigated what he thought was a reindeer. The Russian hunter discovered it was the remains of a 40,000-year-old baby mammoth.

Name _____ Date _____

Focus Trait: Ideas

**Fossils: A Peek
into the Past**
Writing: Ideas

Main idea statements need strong examples to make writing clear.

Read the statement and the weak example. Then notice how this example was made stronger by adding details.

Statement: Fossils give scientists important information.	
Weak Example	Strong Example
They show where they came from.	Scientists can learn the age and size of an animal from fossil remains.

Read each statement and the weak example that follows it. Then rewrite the weak example by adding more details.

1. Statement: Below-average temperatures preserve animal remains.	
Weak Example	Strong Example
In the Arctic the weather is freezing.	

2. Statement: Some animal species have been found in different geographical zones.	
Weak Example	Strong Example
The mammoth has been found in a few places.	

3. Statement: Mammoths were huge animals.	
Weak Example	Strong Example
Some were bigger than an adult person.	

4. Statement: You can hunt for fossils at any age.	
Weak Example	Strong Example
Even little children find them.	