

Name _____ Date _____

**Elephants on
the Savannah**
Independent Reading

Reread page 55. Imagine that Maya recorded in the nature journal, "I used to think that animals did not have feelings, but after today I changed my mind." What might have changed her mind?

Reread page 56. Use the text and illustrations to draw a picture of what was observed. Include callouts and labels to give facts about the elephants.

Greek and Latin Word Parts

Elephants on the Savannah

Spelling: Greek and Latin Word Parts

Basic Write the Basic Word that best completes each group.

1. biography, journal, _____
2. handle, knob, _____
3. deadly, life-threatening, _____
4. sing, yell, _____
5. walker, hiker, _____
6. special, unforgettable, _____
7. doctor, orthodontist, _____
8. platform, stage, _____
9. trader, merchant, _____
10. job, work, _____
11. supervisor, director, _____
12. worm, caterpillar, _____
13. embarrassed, terrified, _____
14. singer, performer, _____

Challenge Imagine you are at a yard sale and you are browsing some interesting items for sale there. Write a description of the items. Use three of the Challenge Words. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

Spelling Words

1. pedal
2. peddler
3. pedestrian
4. pedestal
5. centipede
6. dental
7. dentist
8. dentures
9. vocalize
10. vocalist
11. vocation
12. memoir
13. memorial
14. tripod
15. podium
16. memorable
17. manager
18. manifest
19. mortal
20. mortified

Challenge

impede
pediatrician
pedometer
mannequin
memorabilia

Name _____ Date _____

Spelling Word Sort

Elephants on the Savannah

Spelling: Greek and Latin
Word Parts

Write each Basic Word beside the correct heading.

Words with <i>ped or pod</i>	
Words with <i>dent</i>	
Words with <i>voc</i>	
Words with <i>mem</i>	
Words with <i>man</i>	
Words with <i>mort</i>	

Spelling Words

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Challenge Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

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Proofreading for Spelling

Elephants on the Savannah

Spelling: Greek and Latin Word Parts

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

Myra stepped up to the podedium. She seemed morified as she looked around the room at her classmates. To vocalise her poem in front of a group was Myra's biggest fear. In order to pass speech class, though, she had to do it.

"What is your dream vocacion?" Myra choked out.

Ms. Santos gave her an encouraging smile. Myra took a deep breath and continued. "If you want to fit dentchures for your great auntie, go to dentul school. A detnist is what you'll be. Should you write a memmoir, being an author might be more your thing. Or if you're a good voculist, perhaps you should sing! Maybe you'd like to be a mannager at a shop. Perhaps you'd like to help a pedestian as a traffic cop. Whether you're a cenipede-handler at a zoo or a cook making stew, make your job memurable and fun for you." Shyly, Myra looked down as the class burst into applause.

Spelling Words

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- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 7. _____ | |

Name _____ Date _____

Commas in Longer Sentences

Elephants on the Savannah
Grammar: More Commas

- Use a **comma** to separate the simple sentences that make up a **compound sentence**. Place the comma before the conjunction.

The African elephant is not the world's largest animal, **but** it is the largest land mammal.

- Use a comma to separate the parts of a complex sentence when the first part begins with a subordinating conjunction.

Because most elephant behavior has to be learned, mother elephants keep their young with them for years.

Thinking Questions

Are there two simple sentences joined by a conjunction? Is there a complex sentence that begins with a subordinating conjunction?

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

1. An elephant's trunk is a versatile tool and the huge animal uses it constantly.

2. Elephants can run as fast as 25 mph but they cannot jump.

3. When danger threatens adult elephants form a circle around the young.

4. After the male calves reach maturity they leave the mother's herd.

5. Grown male elephants live alone or they travel in bachelor herds.

6. Because elephants were killed for their ivory elephant populations shrank quickly.

Other Uses for Commas

Elephants on the Savannah
Grammar: More Commas

- When writing a letter, use a comma between the name of a city and state. In a sentence, use a comma after the state as well.

Chicago, Illinois

We flew to Chicago, Illinois, for the conference.

- Use a comma between the day and the year in a date. In a sentence, use a comma after the year as well.

March 13, 2015

On March 13, 2015, we will travel to the state conference.

Thinking Question

Are the city and state, or the day and year, written in a sentence?

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

1. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written on the morning of September 14 1814 in Baltimore Maryland.

2. Before moving to Dallas Texas she lived in Tokyo Japan.

3. Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12 1809.

4. On May 25 2010 our class will go to the zoo in St. Louis Missouri.

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Commas with Nouns of Direct Address

Elephants on the Savannah
Grammar: More Commas

A **noun of direct address** is the name of a person who is spoken to directly. Use commas to set off nouns of direct address.

Is the matriarch larger than the other elephants in the herd, **Dad**?

Thinking Question

Is a person directly addressed in the sentence?

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

1. Jake did you know that elephants are mammals?

2. For instance Sofia they actually have hair on their bodies.

3. What do you think about elephants being used in circuses Mom?

4. Dad what's your opinion on the subject?

5-15. Use proofreading marks to edit the following paragraph from a letter.

Add commas where they are needed. Include quotation marks when necessary.

Wiley let's take a trip to Africa! There's so much to do there. For example Wiley we could go on a safari. I would love to see giraffes, lions, and hyenas. Wouldn't that be great? I asked Professor Jenkins all about it. I said Professor tell me what you saw on your trip. She said Gina I saw more elephants than you could imagine.

Making Comparisons

Elephants on the Savannah
Grammar: Spiral Review

- **Adjectives** can be used to compare two or more people, places, or things.
- Add **-er** to form the **comparative** and **-est** to form the **superlative** of one-syllable adjectives and some two-syllable adjectives.
- Use **more** and **most** to compare many two-syllable adjectives and all adjectives with three or more syllables. Use **less** and **least** to compare adjectives of any length.

Adjectives	Comparative (compare 2)	Superlative (compare 3 or more)
large	larger	largest
honest	more honest	most honest
expensive	less expensive	least expensive

Activity Underline the correct word or words in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. The elephant is the (larger, largest) land animal in the world.
2. Humans are the (bigger, biggest) threat to elephants.
3. Of the two elephants, that one was (bigger, biggest)
4. Between the elephant and the manatee, I thought the elephant was (more, most) impressive.
5. She is the (more, most) skilled animal trainer I have ever seen.
6. The manatee was (least, less) agile than the elephant.

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Connect to Writing

Elephants on the Savannah
Grammar: Connect to Writing

Choppy, Repetitive Sentences	Smooth, Combined Sentences
<p>Manatees are related to elephants. Both are herbivores. Elephants carry their young for many months. Manatees also carry their young for many months. Also, they have the same unique molars that elephants have.</p>	<p>Both manatees and elephants are herbivores, both carry their young for many months, and both have the same unique molars.</p>

Activity Combine each set of sentences by writing them as one sentence. Use commas to separate items in a series.

1. During the Ice Age, the woolly mammoth grew larger. It became bulkier.

It also grew a woolly fur coat.

2. Unlike today's elephant, the woolly mammoth had small ears. It had tusks that were longer and more curved. Also, it had thick brown fur, unlike today's elephant.

3. Elephants collect food with their trunks. They cool off by fanning their ears.

Their tusks are used for fighting.

4. Elephants use their trunks for breathing. Elephants also use their trunks for drinking. The trunk also can be used to pick up large or small objects.

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Focus Trait: Development

Showing Instead of Telling

Elephants on the Savannah

Writing: Narrative Writing

Tells an Event or Emotion	Shows the Event or Emotion
I felt scared.	Fear raced through me, halting my breath and turning my knees to water.

Pair/Share Work with a partner to write examples that show each event or emotion.

Tells an Event or Emotion	Shows the Event or Emotion
I saw the elephants	
The elephants walked into the river.	
A baby elephant drank water.	
Then I saw the lion.	
I felt nervous.	
One elephant let the others know.	
The lion stopped and then left.	