

Greetings LMCJ Parents and Families!

As you may have heard, the state superintendent has made the decision to close all Maryland schools out of an abundance of caution as we work to keep staff and students healthy in the face of COVID-19. Even while we work to follow the state's directives, know that the education of your scholars remains one of our highest priorities. With this in mind, scholars are receiving work packets with 2 weeks worth of work so that their minds are still primed for instruction and they aren't losing valuable learning time while home. For each day, you will find a biography with comprehension questions, a creative writing prompt, and word work involving Greek and Roman suffixes. The expectation is that scholars are spending some time daily working on these assignments. This also a great opportunity to use i-Ready to its full potential as well as supplement with books from home or your local library. Please contact your scholar's Crew leader with any questions!

## Nonfiction Day 1: Toni Morrison



Synopsis: Toni Morrison was born on February 18, 1931, in Lorain, Ohio. Her novels, or books, are known for their richly detailed African-American characters and vivid discussions between her characters. Morrison has won nearly every book prize possible.

## Background And Education

Born Chloe Anthony Wofford, Toni Morrison was the second oldest of four children. Her father, George Wofford held several jobs at once to support the family. Her mother, Ramah, was a housekeeper. Morrison later credited her parents with helping her appreciate reading, music and storytelling.

When Morrison was young, African-Americans still were discriminated against. However, Morrison did not notice this until her teen years. She was the only African-American in her first-grade class, but no one there thought of her as being lesser than them. Morrison worked hard in school and read many great works of European literature. She graduated from high school with honors in 1949.

At Howard University, Morrison continued to follow her interest in literature. After graduating from Howard in 1953, Morrison continued her education at Cornell University. She then moved to Texas to teach English at a college.

## Mother And Random House Editor

In 1957, she met Harold Morrison, an architect originally from Jamaica. The couple got married in 1958 and welcomed their first child, Harold, in 1961. After the birth of her son, Morrison began working on her first book.

In 1963, Morrison's husband decided to move back to Jamaica. At the time, Morrison was due to have their second child. She moved back home to live with her family in Ohio

before the birth of her son, Slade, in 1964. The following year, she moved with her sons to Syracuse, New York, where she worked for a textbook publisher.

## Literary Star

Morrison's first novel, "The Bluest Eye," was published in 1970. It tells the story of a young African-American girl who believes her incredibly difficult life would be better if only she had blue eyes. Her next book, "Sula" (1973), explores good and evil through the friendship of two women who grew up together. The work was nominated for the American Book Award.

"Song of Solomon" (1977) follows the journey of Milkman Dead, a Midwestern city dweller. He attempts to make sense of his family roots and the troubles around him.

## Pulitzer For "Beloved"

Soon, Morrison was a rising star in the literature world. In 1987, she completed one of her greatest works, "Beloved." Main character Sethe, a former slave, is haunted by her decision to kill her children rather than see them become slaves. Sethe's baby daughter returns as a living person who becomes a constant ghostly presence in her home.

For this work, Morrison won several awards, including the famed Pulitzer Prize. In 1998, the book was turned into a movie starring Oprah Winfrey and Danny Glover.

## Branching Out

Morrison became a professor at Princeton University in 1989, and continued to produce great works. She received the 1993 Nobel Prize in Literature, making her the first African-American woman to be selected for the award.

Morrison later branched out to children's books, writing four in a joint effort with her son, Slade.

Her next novel, "Love" (2003), divides its story between the past and the present. Bill Cosey, a wealthy businessman, is the central figure in the work. A writer for Publisher's Weekly said that Morrison "crafted a gorgeous novel whose mysteries are gradually unearthed."

## Writing For An Opera And Supporting Free Speech

In 2006, the New York Times Book Review named "Beloved" the best novel of the past 25 years. Morrison continued to explore new art forms, writing the lyrics, or words, for the opera "Margaret Garner."

Morrison traveled back to the early days of American history and slavery for her next novel, "A Mercy." It won numerous awards and praise from book reviewers.

In October 2009, a Michigan high school banned one of Morrison's books. Afterward, she became outspoken about the importance of free speech. "Unwritten novels ... unstaged plays, canceled films—that thought is a nightmare," Morrison said at a conference for free speech.

## "Home" And "God Help The Child"

Now in her 80s, Morrison continues to be one of literature's great storytellers. Her novel, "Home," published in 2012, follows a former soldier named Frank who suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder. This condition hurts his ability to relate to others.

While writing the novel, Morrison experienced a great personal loss. Her son, Slade, an artist, died in December 2010.

In 2012, Morrison also collaborated on a new opera production inspired by William Shakespeare's "Othello," called "Desdemona."

In 2015, Morrison published her next novel, "God Help the Child." It follows the story of the character Bride, a young, dark-skinned black woman who works in the makeup business.

1 Select the sentence from the section "Background And Education" that explains what first developed Morrison's love for literature.

(A) Her father, George Wofford, held several jobs at once to support the family.

(B) Morrison later credited her parents with helping her appreciate reading, music and storytelling.

(C) Morrison worked hard in school and read many great works of European literature.

(D) After graduating from Howard in 1953, Morrison continued her education at Cornell University.

2 Select the paragraph from the section "Writing For An Opera And Supporting Free Speech" that suggests Morrison is upset by the idea of censorship.

3 Read the following paragraph. Morrison became a professor at Princeton University in 1989, and continued to produce great works. She received the 1993 Nobel Prize in

Literature, making her the first African-American woman to be selected for the award.

How does this paragraph help develop the main ideas of the article?

- (A) It demonstrates where Morrison developed her love of writing.
- (B) It shows that many people learned from Morrison.
- (C) It suggests that Morrison has made a lot of money from her writing.
- (D) It explains that Morrison has been well-respected for her literary skill.

4 Fill in the blank in the sentence below. In the closing paragraphs, the author .....

- (A) describes the public response to Morrison's most recent works of literature.
- (B) suggests that the death of Morrison's son has negatively impacted her work.
- (C) explains that Morrison continues to publish works despite old age and personal loss.
- (D) develops the idea that Morrison will always be remembered for her awards.

## **Vocab Day 1: Greek and Latin Suffix Phile/Osis**

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -phile is from Greek meaning “one who loves” or “one who is attracted to.” The suffix -osis is from Latin and Greek meaning “condition,” “disorder,” or “disease.” Suffixes often change the meaning of the root word. For example, the root halit means “breath.” Combine halit with -osis, and it becomes the word halitosis. Based on its original meaning, halitosis means “breath disorder” or bad breath. Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of -phile and -osis. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -phile and -osis.

Word Bank:

Anglo-

Audio-

Biblio-

Diagn-

Hypn-

Neur-

Psych-

Pyro-

Tubercul-

Xeno-

Sentences:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



## **Nonfiction Day 2: Mae Jemison**



**Synopsis:** Mae C. Jemison was the first African-American woman in space. She is also a medical doctor. Jemison was born in Decatur, Alabama, in 1956. Dr. Jemison was the first African-American woman to be admitted into the astronaut training program. Five years later, she flew into space with six other astronauts aboard the Space Shuttle Endeavour. Jemison has also earned several awards and honorary degrees.

### **A Girl Who Loved The Stars**

Mae C. Jemison was born on October 17, 1956, in Decatur, Alabama. She was the youngest child of Charlie Jemison, a carpenter, and Dorothy (Green) Jemison, a teacher. Jemison has a sister, Ada, and a brother, Charles. The family moved to Chicago, Illinois, in search of better schools. Jemison was just 3 years old at the time. She calls Chicago her hometown.

Jemison went to her school library often when she was young. She read about all kinds of science. She really liked astronomy, the study of stars, planets and other objects in outer space. In high school, Jemison decided that she wanted to use science to make new things to help the human body. For example, she wanted to learn how to design machines that make the heart beat normally, and how to create artificial skin to help burn victims or develop new arms and legs to help people who had been injured or sick.

Jemison's parents supported her dreams. She graduated from high school with honors in 1973 and earned a National Achievement Scholarship. The award is given to hard-working African-American high school students who earn good grades. It paid her way through college in California.

### **An Engineer And A Doctor**

Jemison was only 16 when she started college at Stanford University, one of the best colleges in the world. She studied engineering. But she also kept dancing and working on theater productions at Stanford, continuing two of her favorite activities from high school. She was even head of the Black Student Union, a social, cultural and political



group. After earning a degree in chemical engineering in 1977, Jemison went to medical school at Cornell University in New York. While she was learning to be a doctor, she studied in Cuba and Kenya. She also worked at a Cambodian refugee camp in Thailand.

Jemison graduated from Cornell medical school and became a doctor in 1981. She began practicing medicine in Los Angeles, California. Later, Jemison moved to Africa, where she worked as a doctor in the Peace Corps in the west coast countries of Sierra Leone and Liberia. The Peace Corps is a United States group that trains Americans and sends them to help poor people in other countries.

## **She's Out Of This World**

Jemison returned to the United States in 1985. She decided to chase another dream of becoming an astronaut. She applied to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). On June 4, 1987, she was chosen - one of only 15 people admitted to the astronaut training program out of about 2,000 who applied.

She was the first African-American woman to be chosen for the astronaut training program. After more than a year of training, she became the first African-American female astronaut.

Jemison finally flew into space in September 1992, aboard the Space Shuttle Endeavour with six other astronauts. For eight days, the first African-American woman in space did science experiments. She was in space for more than 190 hours. The first sight she saw from space was her hometown of Chicago. After returning to Earth, Jemison said that people should recognize how much women and members of minority groups can do. Minorities are smaller groups of people who are different in some ways, such as race or religion, from people in a larger group within a country, a town, a company or a school.

## **Awards And A School Named For Her**

Jemison has earned a lot of awards. She is a member of several important groups. Some colleges even gave her their highest degrees. A public school in Detroit, Michigan, was named the Mae C. Jemison Academy in her honor in 1992.

Dr. Mae Jemison left NASA in March 1993. She started her own company in Houston, Texas, where NASA is based. She also taught at a college in New Hampshire for several years.

1 Read the following statement. Ever since she was young, Jemison wanted to study science in order to make the world a better place. Which selection from the biography BEST supports the idea above?

- (A) Jemison went to her school library often when she was young. She read about all kinds of science.
- (B) In high school, Jemison decided that she wanted to use science to make new things to help the human body.
- (C) After earning a degree in chemical engineering in 1977, Jemison went to medical school at Cornell University in New York.
- (D) For eight days, the first African-American woman in space did science experiments.

2 Which selection from the section "She's Out Of This World" shows that becoming an astronaut is a rare and remarkable achievement?

- (A) She applied to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).
- (B) On June 4, 1987, she was chosen - one of only 15 people admitted to the astronaut training program out of about 2,000 who applied.
- (C) She was in space for more than 190 hours. The first sight she saw from space was her hometown of Chicago.
- (D) After returning to Earth, Jemison said that people should recognize how much women and members of minority groups can do.

3 Which of the following answer choices BEST describes how the structure in the section "A Girl Who Loved The Stars" is different from the structure in the section "An Engineer And A Doctor"?

- (A) The first section uses cause and effect and the second section uses chronological order.
- (B) The first section uses order of importance and the second section uses problem and solution.
- (C) The first section uses chronological order and the second section uses compare and contrast.
- (D) The first section uses problem and solution and the second section uses order of importance.

4 What is the connection between the biography's first section, "A Girl Who Loved The Stars," and the final selection, "Awards And A School Named For Her"?

- (A) The first section describes Jemison's early education as a young student and the final section describes her passion for the education of young children.
- (B) The first section explains how Jemison wanted to use science to help people and the final section explains how her company accomplishes this goal.
- (C) The first section explains how important school libraries were to Jemison as a child and the final section explains how her school provides resources to children.
- (D) The first section describes her early interests and dreams for her future and the final section describes what she ultimately accomplished.

## **Vocab Day 2: Greek and Latin Suffix**

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -age is from Greek meaning “act of,” “state of,” or “relating to.” The suffix -tude is from Latin meaning “condition” or “state.” Suffixes often change the way the root word is used, such as from an adjective to a noun. For example, the root solus means “alone.” Combine solus with -tude, and it becomes the noun solitude. Based on its original meaning, solitude means “the state of being alone.” Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of -age and -tude. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -age and -tude.

Word Bank:

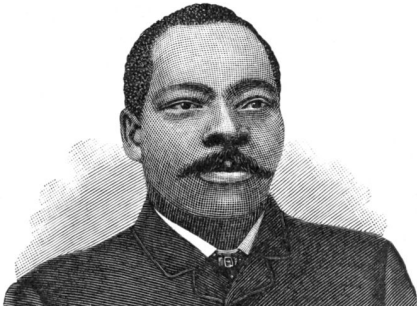
Cour-  
Grati-  
Lati-  
Longi-  
Magni-  
Multi-  
Pass-  
Pilgrim-  
Stor-  
Voy-  
Wreck-

Sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



## Nonfiction Day 3: Granville T. Woods



**Synopsis:** Granville T. Woods was born in Ohio, in 1856. He was the son of free African-Americans during a time when many black people were slaves. When Woods first started out, he held several engineering and industrial jobs. Then, he started a company to make electrical devices that he invented. He invented nearly 60 important devices in his lifetime. Some of the most important were a telephone transmitter, a trolley car wheel that captured electricity from power lines and a way to communicate by voice using telegraph wires. Woods died in 1910.

### **Early Life**

Granville T. Woods was born in Columbus, Ohio, on April 23, 1856. He received little schooling as a young man and had many different jobs. Some of his work was in a railroad machine shop, in a steel mill and on railroads.

From 1876 to 1878, Woods lived in New York City, taking courses in engineering and electricity. He realized early on these were the key to the future.

Beginning in 1878, Woods worked for two different railroad companies in Ohio. It was then that Woods began to form some of his ideas for inventions. These included one of

his most important inventions. It was the inductor telegraph, which sent messages between trains and train stations.

## **Early Inventing Career**

In 1880, Woods moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. There, he eventually set up his own company to make and sell electrical devices.

Woods received his first patent from the government in 1889. It was for an improved furnace, which is used for heating.

A patent is proof that someone invented something. It also stops others from making or selling an inventor's invention for a certain amount of time. When people invent something they send a description of what they invented to the government. Then, the government sends them a paper showing they own the patent.

Woods received other patents that were mainly for electrical devices. This included his second invention, which was an improved telephone transmitter.

In 1885, Woods patented a device that combined the telephone and the telegraph. He called his invention the "telegraphony." It allowed a telegraph station to send both voice and telegraph messages over a single wire.

Woods later sold the device to Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. The money from the sale allowed Woods to do research for other inventions.

One of Woods's most important inventions was the trolley wheel. It allowed street cars, later known as trolleys, to collect electric power from overhead wires.

## **Induction Telegraph**

Woods' most important invention was the multiplex telegraph in 1887. The device allowed people to communicate by voice over telegraph wires. This helped speed up important communications. Doing so prevented mistakes that could have caused train accidents.

Inventor Thomas Edison challenged Woods' patent. Edison said that he'd already invented a similar telegraph, and that he deserved the patent. But, Woods proved that he had invented his telegraph on his own. Woods also turned down Edison's offer to be partners and work together. After this, Woods was often known as "Black Edison."

Woods then decided to make changes at his Ohio company. He named it Woods Electric Company.

Then, in 1890, he moved his own research operations to New York City. Woods was joined there by a brother who was also an inventor. Woods' next most important invention was a power pick-up device in 1901. This was an improvement to the third rail system that electric trains and subways still use today. Next to train tracks is often a third rail that carries the electricity that makes the train go. A few years later, Woods received patents for an improved kind of train brakes.

## **Death And Legacy**

Woods died on January 30, 1910, in New York City. He had invented 15 appliances for electric railways and received nearly 60 patents. Many of his inventions are still part of daily life today.

1 Read the section "Early Inventing Career." Select the sentence that shows on what Woods focused most of his work.

- (A) It was for an improved furnace, which is used for heating.
- (B) Woods received other patents that were mainly for electrical devices.
- (C) The money from the sale allowed Woods to do research for other inventions.
- (D) One of Woods' most important inventions was the trolley wheel.

2 Read the section "Induction Telegraph." Which sentence from the section shows WHY Edison challenged Woods?

- (A) The device allowed people to communicate by voice over telegraph wires.
- (B) Edison said that he'd already invented a similar telegraph, and that he deserved the patent.
- (C) But, Woods proved that he had invented his telegraph on his own.
- (D) Woods also turned down Edison's offer to be partners and work together.

3 Read the section "Death And Legacy." Which answer choice BEST describes the structure of the section?

- (A) chronological
- (B) description
- (C) cause and effect
- (D) problem and solution

4 Read the section "Synopsis." What does this section do that other sections DO NOT?

- (A) It provides information about what it was like to live while Woods was alive.
- (B) It describes the kinds of inventions that Woods specialized in.
- (C) It lists facts about the interests that Woods had as a child.
- (D) It explains why Woods decided to study electricity and engineering.



### Vocab Day 3: Greek and Latin Suffix At/lal/ion

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -al/-ial is from Latin meaning "relating to." The suffix -ion is from Greek meaning "state," "action," or "result." The suffixes often change the way the root word is used, such as from a noun to an adjective. For example, the root elect means "pick out" or "choose." Combine elect with -ion, and it becomes the word election. Based on its original meaning, election means "choosing action" or the process to choose someone for office. Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of -al/-ial and -ion. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -al/-ial and -ion

Word Bank:

Attent-  
Betray-  
Creat-  
Descript-  
Infect-  
Invitat-  
Natur-  
Rac-  
Season-  
Trib-

Sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



## Nonfiction Day 4: Kobe Bryant



### **Biography:**

Kobe Bryant was famous for being one of the best basketball players in the history of the NBA. He played guard for the Los Angeles Lakers for 20 years. He was known for his tough defense, vertical leap, and ability to score winning baskets at the end of the game. He is widely considered the best basketball player of the 2000s and perhaps one of the best of all time.

### **Where was Kobe born?**

Kobe was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on August 23, 1978. He has two older sisters, Sharia and Shaya. His dad, Jellybean Joe Bryant, was a pro basketball player, too. Kobe attended Lower Merion High School in a suburb of Philadelphia. He was a standout basketball player and earned several awards including the Naismith High School Player of the Year.

### **Did Kobe Bryant go to college?**

Kobe decided not to attend college and went straight into professional basketball. He said that if he had gone to college, he would have chosen Duke. He was the 13th player taken in the 1996 draft. The Charlotte Hornets drafted Kobe, but immediately traded him to the Los Angeles Lakers for center Vlade Divac. Kobe was only 17 years old when he was drafted. He had turned 18 by the time his first NBA season started.

### **Did Kobe win any Championships?**

● Yes. Kobe won 5 NBA championships with the LA Lakers. The first 3 championships were early on in his career (2000-2002). All-Star center Shaquille O'Neal was his teammate at the time. After Shaq was traded, it took some time for the Lakers to rebuild, but they won two more championships, one in 2009 and another in 2010.

- His high school team won the state championship his senior year.
- He has won two Olympic Gold medals for basketball in 2008 and 2012.
- He was the NBA slam dunk champion in 1997.

## **Retirement**

After a wildly successful 20 year NBA career, Kobe retired at the end of the 2016 NBA season. He scored 60 points in his final game on April 13, 2016. It was the most points scored by a player in a single game during the 2016 NBA season.

### **Did Kobe hold any records?**

- Kobe scored 81 points in an NBA game, which is the second most points scored in a single game.
- He holds the record for the most career points scored by a Los Angeles Laker.
- He is the youngest player to score 26,000 career points. He actually held a lot of the "youngest" records in the NBA, but LeBron James is catching him in many categories.
- Kobe was the NBA scoring champion in 2006 and 2007.
- He was selected to the All-NBA Team fifteen times and the All-Defensive Team twelve times.
- At the time of the writing of this article he was third on the all-time NBA scoring list.

### **Facts about Kobe Bryant**

- Kobe was the first guard to be drafted by the NBA out of high school.
- Kobe played for the Los Angeles Lakers his entire professional career.
- He was the youngest player to start an NBA game.
- Kobe's mom's brother, John Cox, also played in the NBA.
- He was named after the Japanese steak "kobe".
- His middle name was Bean.

● He spent a lot of his childhood in Italy where his father played professional basketball. He learned how to speak Italian and played a lot of soccer.

1. Who is this biography about?

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2. What was his occupation and where was he born?

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3. What was he best known for in his career?

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4. Where did he go to school? Did he earn any rewards?

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5. Why didn't he go to college? Where would he have gone if he did?

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6. Which team originally drafted him? Where did he end up getting traded to?

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### Vocab Day 4: Greek and Latin Suffix An/Ian/Ity

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -an/-ian is from Latin meaning "having the skill" or "relating to." The suffix -ity is from Latin meaning "condition" or "quality of." Suffixes often change the way the root word is used, such as from a noun to an adjective. For example, the word suburb means "near a city." Combine suburb with -an, and it becomes the word suburban. Based on its original meaning, suburban means "relating to that near a city" or the adjective form of suburb. Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of an/-ian and -ity. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -an/-ian and -ity

Word Bank:

Captiv-  
Celebr-  
Fertil-  
Grav-  
Librar-  
Magic-  
Music-  
Necess  
Physic  
Veter-

Sentences

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.





## Day 5 Nonfiction: Yuri Kochiyama



Social justice was the life work of Yuri Kochiyama.

A tireless activist, she was dedicated to social change. She participated in social justice and human rights movements.

Kochiyama (May 19, 1921 – June 1, 2014) is most widely known for speaking out against the World War II arrest of Japanese-Americans. Many became prisoners in internment camps, where they faced harsh conditions. Her own father died after being detained.

She was on the stage at the Audubon Ballroom with Malcolm X on the day he was killed.

### **Early Life**

Kochiyama was born and raised in San Pedro, California. After the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, her father, who was just out of surgery, was arrested and kept by force in a hospital. "He was the only Japanese in that hospital," Kochiyama recalled. "So they hung a sheet around him that said, 'Prisoner of War.'" He was held for six weeks. His health worsened. He died the day after he was released.

In 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. The government relocated everyone of Japanese ancestry who was living on the West Coast at the time.

These individuals were loaded into cars, buses, trucks and trains. They took what they could carry and left the rest behind. They did not know where they were going or for how long. Kochiyama and her family were sent to an internment camp in Jerome, Arkansas for two years. This experience and her father's death made Kochiyama aware of governmental abuses and unfair treatment. It would forever bond her to those engaged in political struggles.

After being released, she moved to New York in 1946 and married Bill Kochiyama. He was a veteran of the 442nd combat unit of the U.S. Army. His entire unit was made up of Japanese Americans.

## **Political Activism And Meeting Malcolm X**

Yuri Kochiyama's activism started in Harlem, New York in the early 1960s. There, she partnered with Asian-American, African-American and Third World movements. With these groups she fought for civil and human rights and against the war in Vietnam. She also joined support movements involving organizations such as the Young Lords. It fought for Puerto Rican-Americans and their neighborhoods.

Soon, Kochiyama became founder of Asian-Americans for Action. She sought to build an Asian-American movement that worked for changes in government. She also hoped it would link itself to the struggle for black liberation. "Racism has placed all ethnic peoples in similar positions of oppression poverty and marginalization," she said.

In 1963, she met the famous African-American activist Malcolm X. Their friendship and political alliance changed her life and outlook. She joined his group, the Organization for Afro-American Unity, to work for racial justice and human rights. Yuri was present on the day he was tragically shot and killed in 1965. An article called "Death of Malcolm X" was published in Life Magazine. Kochiyama can be seen in the background. She is shown cradling Malcolm X's head.

In the 1980s, Kochiyama worked in the redress and reparations movement for Japanese-Americans along with her husband, Bill. It sought money from the government for former prisoners and an apology for their unfair treatment during the war. Both of those goals were achieved. They also got money from the government to start an organization to educate the public about Japanese internment.

## **Death And Legacy**

Support for political prisoners was always part of Kochiyama's work. She supported African-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, Asian-Americans and whites who were imprisoned for fighting for social change.

Yuri Kochiyama passed away on June 1, 2014 at the age of 93.

1 Read the selection from the section "Early Life." Kochiyama and her family were sent to an internment camp in Jerome, Arkansas for two years. This experience and her father's death made Kochiyama aware of governmental abuses and unfair treatment. It

would forever bond her to those engaged in political struggles. Which of the following is an accurate explanation of what this selection means?

(A) Kochiyama's bond with those involved with political struggles played a role in her family's internment in Arkansas.

(B) Kochiyama's time in the internment camp and her father's death made her feel connected to the struggles of others.

(C) Kochiyama's experience at the internment camp in Arkansas made it hard for her to realize that the government was unfair.

(D) Kochiyama's father wanted her to fight against governmental abuses and bad treatment after he died.

2 When did Kochiyama start working as an activist? How do you know?

(A) She decided to become an activist during Pearl Harbor. After the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, her father, who was just out of surgery, was arrested and kept by force in a hospital.

(B) She decided to become an activist when she met her husband. After being released, she moved to New York in 1946, and married Bill Kochiyama.

(C) She decided to become an activist when she moved to Harlem in the early 1960s. There, she partnered with Asian-American, African-American and Third World movements.

(D) She decided to become an activist after Malcolm X's death. Kochiyama can be seen in the background. She is shown cradling Malcolm X's head.

3 What effect did Executive Order 9066 have on Japanese-Americans?

(A) It sent Japanese-Americans to Arkansas to protect them during World War II.

(B) It helped to free Japanese-Americans from internment camps and give them reparations.

(C) It relocated all the Japanese-Americans who fought in World War II into new homes.

(D) It forced people who were Japanese-American to be detained at internment camps.

4 Why did Kochiyama feel it made sense to unite with the struggle for black freedom?

(A) because she felt they shared similar bad treatment as ethnic people

(B) because she felt it would bring more Asian-Americans to the group she founded

(C) because she felt that it is what Malcolm X would want her to do after his death

(D) because she felt that they could both get redress and reparations more easily

## Day 5 Vocabulary: Greek and Latin Suffix Ate/Able/Ible

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -ate is from Latin meaning "have," "give," or "characteristic." The suffix -able/-ible is from Latin meaning "ability" or "can do something." The suffixes often change the way the root word is used, such as from a noun to an adjective. For example, the root port means "carry." Combine port with -able, and it becomes the word portable. Based on its original meaning, portable means "can carry" or something that can be moved from place to place. Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of -ate and -able/-ible. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -ate and -able/-ible.

Word Bank:

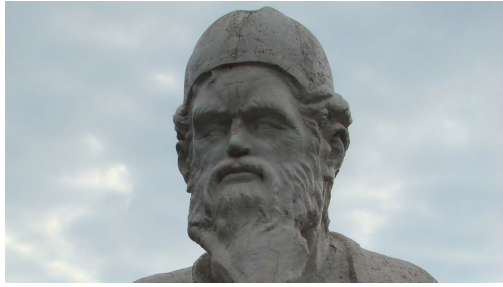
Activ-  
Affection-  
Duplic-  
Enjoy-  
Like-  
Particip-  
Passion-  
Prevent-  
Sens-  
Work-

Sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



## Day 6 Nonfiction: Omar Khayyam



Omar Khayyam was born on May 18, 1048, in the city of Nishapur in northern Persia. This area is now in the country of Iran, in the Middle East. His father was a doctor named Ebrahim Khayyami. His mother's name is not known.

Khayyam's father hired a well-known mathematician to serve as his son's teacher. From an early age, Khayyam received a very good education in science and math.

In his early teens, Khayyam began working at his father's hospital. Later in life, he became a successful doctor himself.

When Khayyam was 18, both his father and his teacher died. Suddenly, he had to find a way to live on his own.

Khayyam set off for the great city of Samarkand, which is now in Uzbekistan. This is a country in central Asia. While living there, Khayyam made a major advance in algebra.

## **Understanding Algebra**

In high school, we learn about equations, like:  $3x^2 + 2x - 5 = 0$ . The term  $x^2$  means  $x$  times  $x$ .

The goal is to find out what number can be used instead of "x." Try plugging in 1 every time you see  $x$ . The answer you get is  $3 + 2 - 5 = 0$ . This kind of math is called algebra.

This example is also a special kind of equation. Since the term with the most  $x$ 's is  $x^2$ , it is called a quadratic equation. If equations have the term  $x^3$ , then they are called cubic. The term  $x^3$  means  $x$  times  $x$  times  $x$ .

Since the time of the ancient Greeks, quadratic equations had been solved with a ruler and compass. Khayyam was the first to understand that cubic equations cannot be solved with these tools. The solution has to be found in another way.

At the age of 22, Khayyam published one of his greatest works. It is titled the "Treatise on Demonstration of Problems of Algebra and Balancing." In this book, he showed that a cubic equation can have more than one solution. This means there is more than one number that can be switched for "x." He also showed how circles and other shapes can be used to solve cubic equations.

Khayyam's "Treatise" made him famous. For almost another 500 years, no other mathematician went any further in solving cubic equations.

## **Length Of Year**

In 1073, Khayyam received a message from Sultan Malik Shah, ruler of the great Seljuq Empire. This was an empire that included Persia. Malik Shah asked Khayyam to prepare a calendar, since at the time calendars were not very accurate.

Khayyam was able to calculate the length of a year with more accuracy than anyone before him. He found that 1,029,983 days made 2,820 years. This gives a year length of 365.2422 days.

Today we know that the length of a year actually changes by as much as 30 minutes from year to year. The usual length of a year used today is 365.242189 days. This is very close to what Khayyam arrived at almost 1,000 years ago.

## **Later Life And Poetry**

When Malik Shah died, probably by poisoning, fights broke out to take over the throne. Khayyam had been Malik Shah's doctor and close friend, but he now had many enemies. Without the ruler's protection, he was forced to go into hiding.

Khayyam stayed hidden for almost 20 years. In old age, he returned to public life and his greatness was once again recognized. Khayyam died at the age of 83.

In the 1800s, Khayyam's poems were translated into English and published as "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." Over time, Khayyam became greatly admired in the West. In both the United States and Europe he remains one of the most famous of all non-Western poets.

1 Which paragraph in the section "Understanding Algebra" BEST explains the major discoveries Khayyam made in algebra?

2 Read the section "Length Of Year." What is the BEST way to describe the structure used in this section?

- (A) descriptive story
- (B) two different opinions
- (C) problem and solution
- (D) list of important events in order

3 Which sentence from the article BEST supports the idea that Khayyam became well-known for more than his work in mathematics?

- (A) From an early age, Khayyam received a very good education in science and math.
- (B) In 1073, Khayyam received a message from Sultan Malik Shah, ruler of the great Seljuq Empire.
- (C) In old age, he returned to public life and his greatness was once again recognized.
- (D) In both the United States and Europe he remains one of the most famous of all non-Western poets.



## Day 6 Vocab: Greek and Latin Suffix -Ic/-Cracy

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -ic is from both Latin and Greek meaning "relating to" or "in the manner of." The suffix -cracy is from Greek meaning "rule" or "government by." Suffixes often change the way the root word is used, such as from a noun to an adjective. For example, the noun base means "foundation" or "pedestal." Combine base with -ic, and it becomes the word basic. Based on its original meaning, basic means "relating to the foundation" or fundamental. Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of -ic and -cracy. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -ic and -cracy.

Word Bank:

Academ-  
Aristo-  
Auto-  
Bureau-  
Demo-  
Energet-  
Histor-  
Seism-  
Son-  
Theo-

Sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



## Day 7 Nonfiction: Patricia Frazier



Black female Chicago writers and activists inspire the writing of Patricia Frazier, she says.

Frazier was just announced as the National Youth Poet Laureate. The National Poet Laureate and the National Youth Poet Laureate are the United States' official poets. They try to bring attention to poetry. They also try to make people appreciate the reading and writing of poetry.

Frazier is currently studying film and creative writing in Chicago, at Columbia College. She has spent the last year writing her first book, "Graphite," coming out in September.

With her new national title, she wants to share her experiences of being a queer black woman from the South Side of Chicago. She also encourages others to write their own stories.

Frazier wrote songs, short stories and poems before ever reading her work aloud to others. She said she was "imagining different ways that the place that I was from could exist."

## **Telling Stories About Where She Grew Up**

Frazier was planning on singing at her fourth-grade talent show. Instead, she performed a spoken piece — inspired by the teen movie "The Cheetah Girls" — about not needing a boyfriend.

"Poetry made me feel heard because I was super introverted and was always afraid of speaking," she said.

A dedicated reader, Frazier spent many hours in her high school library. Soon, the librarian asked if she would be interested in joining the poetry club. She also became part of Young Chicago Authors (YCA), which trained many of the city's brightest talents.

YCA made her think of using creativity for "something bigger than just me," she said. She hoped to tell different stories about the neighborhoods she grew up in, around the South Side.

Chicago, especially the South Side, is often mentioned in news stories for having problems with crime and violence.

## Childhood Memories

In her poems, Frazier brings up the little ways she sees people making money in South Side neighborhoods like Englewood. People like her cousin sell tacos. Other people style hair out of their apartments. When writing about her childhood memories, she combines negative things, like having to walk miles to find a park or grocery store, with positive things, like the strong sense of community. As she wrote in "A Black Girl's Attempt At Escaping Gentrification:"

I pray somebody writes an ode to englewood

Turn my name into a city of God in gold

A black hole of black girl resurrection

She has experienced how Chicago has changed firsthand. She grew up in a public housing project — affordable housing controlled by the government. She was forced to leave when the buildings were demolished. Soon, rent prices in that area increased. She was forced to live further south.

This is an example of gentrification, a process she discusses in her writing. Many neighborhoods are becoming unaffordable for the people who lived there before. As a result, those who earn less money struggle to find affordable housing.

Frazier is a member of the organization Assata's Daughters. It aims to empower young black female and gender non-conforming voices. A person who is gender non-conforming may not identify with one gender.

She said activism makes her think about poetry's possibilities.

"Poetry serves as another form of activism, because if I reach up to somebody and I open their eyes to a new world, that could change their ideas," she said. "I think that activism is all about changing ideas first and changing people's minds."

## Poems That Celebrate And Remember

Frazier's grandmother recently passed away, and she found herself in a new moment in her life. Many of the poems in her new book are celebrations and remembrances. This was on purpose, she said, and she tried not to focus too much on loss.

"I thought ordinary people deserve biographies too," she said. "So that was my way of not only writing this biography for my grandmother, but also this biography for this childhood that I can't go back to anymore."

She found comfort in the words of poet Gwendolyn Brooks and her poem, "A Bronzeville Mother Loiters In Mississippi. Meanwhile, A Mississippi Mother Burns Bacon." The piece is a response to the murder of a black boy, Emmett Till, in 1955. It is written from the viewpoint of a white American. Frazier said it helped her understand the power of exploring others' mind-sets.

"Brooks said, 'I write about the streets. I write about what I see outside,' and a lot of her writing illuminates that."

Frazier said it's "dope that a black girl from Chicago from the projects is putting on for the nation's poetry." The projects are a low-income housing area.

As laureate, she plans to focus on the prison system through Free Write Arts & Literacy, a tutoring program for jailed youth. She is also promoting the arts within Chicago schools. In classrooms there, she said the field is often not regarded as a career possibility.

1 Read the introduction [paragraphs 1-5]. Which sentence from the introduction BEST supports the idea that Frazier is an accomplished writer?

(A) Black female Chicago writers and activists inspire the writing of Patricia Frazier, she says.

(B) Frazier was just announced as the National Youth Poet Laureate.

(C) Fraizer is currently studying film and creative writing in Chicago, at Columbia College.

(D) She also encourages others to write their own stories.

2 What is the MAIN reason Patricia Frazier includes examples in her poems of ways that the people in the South Side neighborhood of Englewood earn money?

- (A) to show that the people in Englewood have good incomes
- (B) to explain how some people in Englewood commit crimes
- (C) to describe what type of work people in Englewood wish they could do
- (D) to show something positive and creative that people in Englewood do

3 Read the paragraph below from the section "Poems That Celebrate And Remember." She found comfort in the words of poet Gwendolyn Brooks and her poem, "A Bronzeville Mother Loiters In Mississippi. Meanwhile, A Mississippi Mother Burns Bacon." The piece is a response to the murder of a black boy, Emmett Till, in 1955. It is written from the viewpoint of a white American. Frazier said it helped her understand the power of exploring others' mind-sets. Which conclusion is BEST supported by the paragraph?

- (A) Frazier has learned things and found emotional relief through poetry.
- (B) Frazier read poetry to learn how a mother felt when her black son was murdered.
- (C) Frazier thinks that not enough poets read poetry by Gwendolyn Brooks today.
- (D) Frazier wants to become a poet who writes from the viewpoint of white Americans.

4 Which of these sentences from the section "Telling Stories About Where She Grew Up" introduces the idea that Frazier wanted to write about her childhood?

- (A) Frazier was planning on singing at her fourth-grade talent show.
- (B) "Poetry made me feel heard because I was super introverted and was always afraid of speaking," she said.
- (C) She hoped to tell different stories about the neighborhoods she grew up in, around the South Side.
- (D) Chicago, especially the South Side, is often mentioned in news stories for having problems with crime and violence.

## Day 7 Vocab: Greek and Latin Suffixes

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -ile is from Latin meaning “capable of ” or “relating to.” The suffix -ia is from Greek for making names of diseases, flowers, and places. Suffixes often change the meaning of the root word. For example, the word George is a first name. Combine George with -ia, and it becomes the word Georgia. This combination makes a place named in honor of someone named George. Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of -ile and -ia. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -ile and -ia.

### Word Bank:

Ag-  
Frag-  
Garden-  
Host-  
Juven-  
Magnol-  
Malar-  
Man-  
Mob-  
Suburb-

### Sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.





## Day 8 Nonfiction: Katherine Johnson



Computers have not always been small. They haven't always been fast or reliable. In the 1960s, humans could often do the job better.

Katherine Johnson was one of the “human computers” hired to perform critical and challenging calculations for NASA’s early space flights. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the United States' space agency and part of the government.

Johnson was not known to the public most of her life. Last year, that all changed.

In September 2016, Margot Lee Shetterly released her book "Hidden Figures." Then came the movie. The story tells the history of the many African-American women who helped America launch ahead in the space race. The space race was a period during the Cold War when the United States and the Soviet Union competed to develop technologies for space exploration.

## **Huge Advances Over A Short Period**

It was a competition that came to define the 1960s as the United States raced to send astronauts to space and to land a man on the moon. The U.S. made extraordinary advances in a short amount of time. "Hidden Figures" broadcasted Johnson’s pioneering contributions far and wide.

Johnson’s work was recently honored in a major way once again. NASA has opened a sprawling, state-of-the-art facility named in Johnson’s honor. The facility is called the Katherine G. Johnson Computational Research Facility.

The building is at NASA's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia, where Johnson worked. It cost \$23 million and spans 37,000 square feet. According to a NASA press release, the center will be used to advance Langley’s capabilities in modeling and simulation, big data and research.

Johnson is now 99 years old. She was on hand for Friday's ribbon-cutting ceremony. Her family, friends, other past NASA "human computers" and students from Black Girls Code also attended the event. Shetterly gave the main speech during the dedication of the new Computational Research Facility.

## **Significant Role By African-American Women**

Johnson is an extraordinarily skilled mathematician. She began at NASA in 1953. At that point the agency was known as the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics or NACA. Aeronautics is the study of flight. Johnson worked at the agency until 1986. NACA had taken the unusual step of hiring women to perform challenging and complicated calculations for wind tunnel tests in the 1930s. It later expanded its efforts to include African-American women.

Johnson helped figure out the path of Alan Shepard's 1961 flight. Shepard was the first American in space. "Hidden Figures" focuses on her work on the 1962 Friendship 7 mission. This launch would make John Glenn the first American astronaut to orbit the Earth. NASA had started using computers by that point. However, the machines tended to have glitches. Worried about his safety, Glenn reportedly asked for "the girl" — Johnson — to check the computers' orbital equations before his flight.

Glenn's mission revitalized the nation's efforts in the space race. The U.S. was competing with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union doesn't exist anymore. It dissolved in 1991 and became 15 separate countries. The largest one is Russia. During the 1960s, however, the Soviet Union was very powerful. The Soviet Union had made gains when Yuri Gagarin became the first human to enter space in April 1961.

Shetterly said Johnson and her fellow human computers helped create the world we live in now. They used pencils, slide rules, machines and "brilliant minds."

## **In Praise Of A Hero**

"At every fork, (Johnson's) talent, her hard work and her character pulled her toward her destiny," added Shetterly. The writer considers Johnson a hero.

Johnson was very humble about her efforts during a pre-taped interview with NASA. She was asked to share her thoughts about the new facility named in her honor.

"You want my honest answer?" she said with a laugh. "I think they're crazy."

"I was excited for something new," Johnson added. "I always liked something new. But give credit to everybody who helped. I didn't do anything alone but tried to go to the root of the question and succeeded there."

1 One MAIN idea of the article is that Johnson's work was extraordinary because it advanced science and showed the important role of women at NASA. What is another MAIN idea of the article?

- (A) Johnson attended a ribbon-cutting ceremony at NASA.
- (B) Johnson has recently been honored for her work in several ways.
- (C) Johnson was trusted by John Glenn before his flight.
- (D) Johnson thinks it is crazy to name a building after her.

2 Read the sentence from the section "Significant Role By African-American Women." Johnson is an extraordinarily skilled mathematician. How does the sentence above support the MAIN idea of the article?

- (A) It shows that Johnson's calculations were always right.
- (B) It explains why Johnson was so important to NASA.
- (C) It highlights that most people are not as smart as Johnson.
- (D) It describes how Johnson first got hired by NASA.

3 What effect did Johnson's work have on NASA?

- (A) It helped NASA attract astronauts like Alan Shepard to the space program.
- (B) It helped NASA with U.S. efforts to compete with the Soviet Union in the space race.
- (C) It caused NASA to begin hiring women to do calculations for wind tunnel tests.
- (D) It caused NASA to begin using human and mechanical computers for their math.

4 Why did John Glenn feel that Johnson should check the computer calculations before his flight?

- (A) He did not think she had done them right the first time.
- (B) He did not believe the computers were always right.
- (C) He thought he should stay in orbit around Earth longer.
- (D) He believed the Soviet Union had more accurate computers

## Day 8 Vocabulary Work

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -ist is from Latin and Greek meaning "one who makes or does." The suffix -ar is from Latin meaning "pertaining to." The suffixes often change the meaning of the root word. For example, the root colony means "settlement." Combine colony with -ist, and it becomes the word colonist. Based on its original meaning, colonist means "one who makes a settlement" or a person who builds a new settlement. Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of -ist and -ar. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -ist and -ar.

Word Bank;

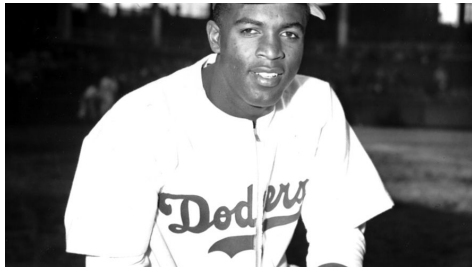
Art-  
Dent-  
Lun-  
Mol-  
Optim-  
Pian-  
Pol-  
Scient-  
Sol-  
Solo-

Sentences;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



## Day 9 Nonfiction: Jackie Robinson



: Born January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia, Jackie Robinson became the first black athlete to play Major League Baseball in the 20th century. He signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, and throughout his decade-long career, Robinson distinguished himself as a talented player and a vocal civil rights activist. In 1955, he helped the Dodgers win the World Series. He retired in 1957 with a career batting average of .311. Robinson died in Connecticut in 1972.

### **Early Life**

Jack Roosevelt Robinson was born on January 31, 1919, in Georgia. The youngest of five children, Robinson was raised without much money by a single mother. In high school, he played four sports: football, basketball, track and baseball.

Robinson continued his education at UCLA. He played four sports there. He had to leave UCLA before finishing due to money troubles. He then moved to Hawaii to play football. His football season was cut short when the United States entered into World War II.

Robinson served in the United States Army. During boot camp, Robinson was arrested and court-martialed for refusing to give up his seat to a white man and move to the back of the bus. The bus was segregated: whites and blacks were supposed to sit separately.

Robinson's excellent reputation, along with the efforts of friends and equal rights groups, helped get him cleared of the charges. He received an honorable release from the Army. The standoff was an early example of Robinson's efforts to fight racism.

### **Breaking The Color Barrier**

After leaving the Army, Robinson started playing baseball professionally. At the time, African-Americans and whites played in separate leagues. Robinson began in the Negro Leagues, but he was soon chosen to help open the white league to black players. He joined the all-white Montreal Royals in 1946.

Robinson promised to not fight back when faced with racism. From the beginning, his will was tested. Even some of his new teammates were against having an African-American on their team. People in the crowds sometimes taunted Robinson. He and his family even received threats.

Nevertheless, Robinson had an amazing start with the Royals. He led the league in batting average and fielding percentage. His success led him to join the Brooklyn Dodgers, an all-white major league team. With his first game on April 15, 1947, Robinson made history as the first black athlete to play Major League Baseball.

The harassment continued, however. Opposing teams shouted hateful things at Robinson from their dugout. Many players on other teams threatened not to play against the Dodgers. Even his own teammates threatened to sit out. Still, the Dodgers, especially the team's coach, were loyal to Robinson.

## **Baseball Hero**

Even though there were many people who mistreated Robinson, others defended his right to play in the major leagues. The league president, the baseball commissioner and Dodgers team captain Pee Wee Reese all supported him.

Robinson showed everyone what a talented player he was. In his first year, he helped the Dodgers win the National League title. Robinson led the league in stolen bases and was selected Rookie of the Year.

Robinson soon became a hero of the sport. He stole home 19 times in his time as a player, setting a league record. He also became the highest-paid athlete in Dodgers history. His success in the major leagues opened the door for other African-American players.

## **A Voice For African-American Athletes**

Robinson became a champion for African-American athletes, civil rights and other important causes. He spoke about discrimination before Congress and called out the Yankees for not having any black players.

In his time with the Dodgers, Robinson and his team won the National League title several times. In 1955, he helped them become World Series champions. Eventually, he was traded to the New York Giants, but retired soon after the trade.

## **Causes And Legacy**

After baseball, Robinson continued his work for social change. He was the first African-American to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, and in 1972, the Dodgers retired his uniform number of 42, a great honor in baseball.

In his later years, Robinson continued to fight racism in sports. He died in 1972, and after his death, his wife established the Jackie Robinson Foundation, which helps young people in need.

1 Based on information in the article, which of these statements is TRUE?

- (A) Robinson began playing for the Dodgers directly after college.
- (B) Robinson was paid less than his teammates because of his race.
- (C) Robinson forced the Yankees to include black players.
- (D) Robinson spoke about racism and discrimination to Congress.

2 Which sentence from the article BEST supports the idea that Jackie Robinson faced intense racism while playing for the Dodgers?

- (A) During boot camp, Robinson was arrested and court-martialed for refusing to give up his seat to a white man and move to the back of the bus.
- (B) Robinson began in the Negro Leagues, but he was soon chosen to help open the white league to black players.
- (C) People in the crowds sometimes taunted Robinson. He and his family even received threats.
- (D) He spoke about discrimination before Congress and called out the Yankees for not having any black players.

3 Fill in the blank in the sentence below. Overall, the article is organized around....

- (A) a team and a person that joined
- (B) a rule and a person that changed it
- (C) a person and a fight for justice
- (D) a record and the person that set it

4 What is the purpose of the last section, "Causes and Legacy"?

- (A) It describes ways that Jackie Robinson fought against racism.
- (B) It describes ways that Jackie Robinson's life was honored.
- (C) It describes ways that Jackie Robinson helped young people.
- (D) It describes ways that Jackie Robinson broke records.

**Day 9 Vocab: Greek and Latin Suffixes: Ive/Or**



Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -ive is from Latin meaning "cause to," "tend to," or "doing." The suffix -or is from Latin meaning "someone or something that performs an action." Suffixes often change the way the root word is used, such as from a verb to an adjective. For example, the root associate means "join or connect." Combine associate with -ive, and it becomes the word associative. Based on its original meaning, associative means "cause to join" or involving the joining of things or ideas. Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of -ive and -or. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -ive and -or.

Word Bank:

Act-

Advise-

Conduct-

Create-

Detect-

Fest-

Govern-

Profess-

Sail-

Sense-

Sentences:

1.

2.

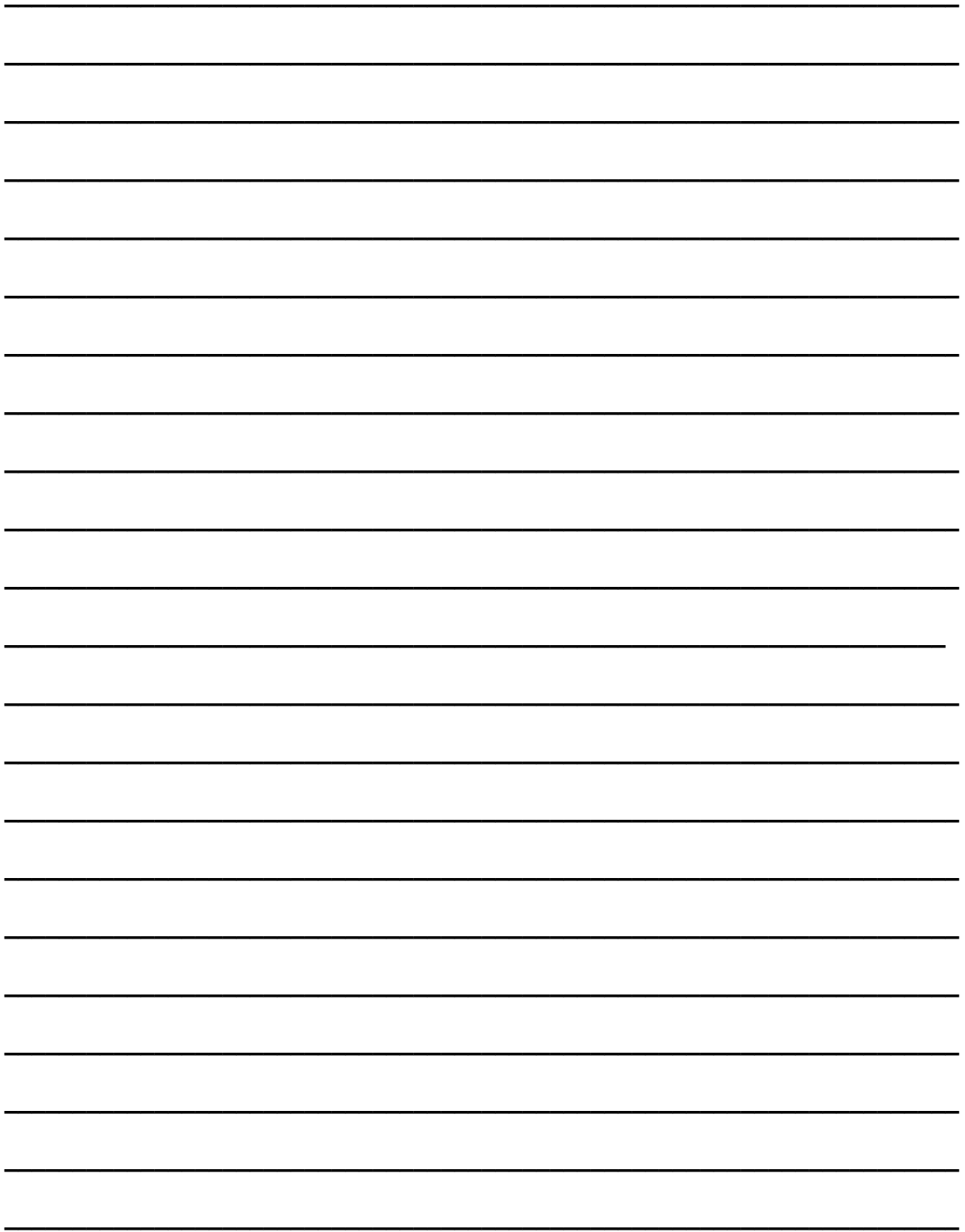
3.

4.

5.







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**Day 10 Vocab: Greek and Latin Suffix Ize/Ade**

Many suffixes we use in English originally come from Greek or Latin word endings. The suffix -ize is from both Latin and Greek meaning "make," "cause," or "become like." The suffix -ade is from Latin meaning "act" or "process." Suffixes often change the way the root word is used, such as from a noun to a verb. For example, the root patron means "father." Combine patron with -ize, and it becomes the word patronize. Based on its original meaning, patronize means "become like a father" or to treat another person like a child. Use the list in the bank to make five different English words out of -ize and -ade. You may add a prefix or change the spelling a little if needed. Write a sentence for each word you make and circle the word you made with the suffix. Be sure to use words for both -ize and -ade.

Word Bank:

Block-

Brig-

Critic-

Energ-

Fertil-

Masquer-

Modern-

Promen-

Reneg-

Summar-

Sentences:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.