

Name _____

WORD BREAKDOWN

WORD	SUFFIX OR PREFIX MEANS	ROOT WORD	DEFINITION
antigravity	prefix anti = against	gravity	against gravity
antibacterial			
antibody			
antisocial			
antiglare			
antiviolence			

anti- **anti-** anti-

Name _____

WORD SORT

DIRECTIONS: The words below are words that can be made using the letters in antigravity. Sort the words into 2 different categories. Be sure to label how you sorted the words in the table.

again angry grain grant
navy gravy trivia trying
vary rating gravity grin

CONNECT TWO

Choose two words from the sort. Write how those two words are connected. Describe to a partner or team how the two words are related.

Ex: Hopeless and careless are connected because the base word hope and care both end with an "e".

_____ and _____ are connected because _____

Name _____

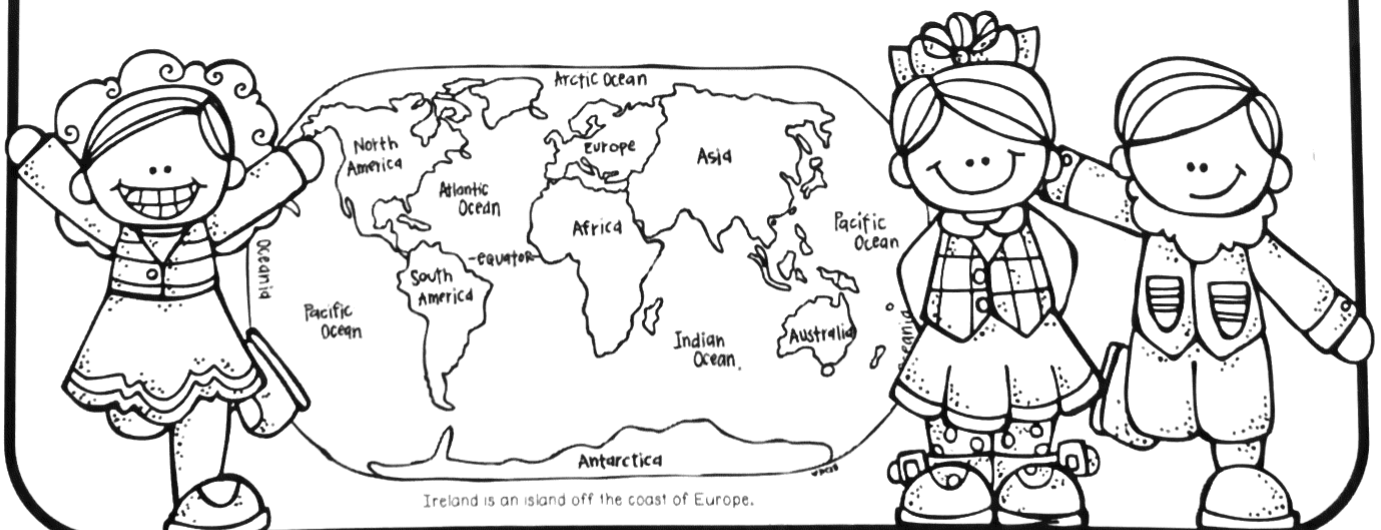
Irish Immigrants

Did you know there are more Irish in America than in Ireland? Irish are one of the largest groups of immigrants in the U.S. Irish became settlers for many reasons.

Irish came to America for work. For years, life in Ireland was tough. Jobs were scarce. Limited work made Irish people leave. Large Irish families would immigrate for jobs. They would start businesses and serve the country.

Irish also came to America for political reasons. For centuries, Ireland was governed poorly. It was also ruled by other countries. People left for freedom of religion. They left for a government created by free people.

Irish immigration has helped the United States. Many Irish people fought in the American Revolution. They helped build cities like New York. They built schools like Notre Dame.



Irish Immigrants
Craft and Structure

Name _____

Directions: Answer in complete sentences.

RI.4

1. Find the word immigrants. What is the meaning of this word?

RI.4

2. How does the author help you understand the word scarce?

RI.4

3. How does the author help the reader understand the word governed?

RI.2.10, RI.3.8, RI.4.5

4. What is the text structure of the last paragraph?

RI.6

5. What is the author's purpose for writing the passage?

Restate the question.

Answer in a complete sentence.

Prove with evidence!

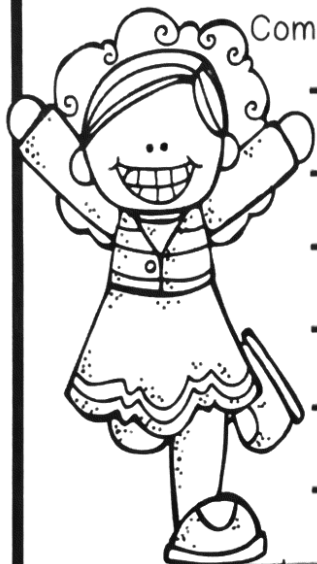
Name _____

Irish Immigrants

There are more Irish people in America than in Ireland.

Do you feel the above statement is true? Think about the evidence from the text. Did the author provide enough evidence?

Combine the text with your thinking to explain your answer.





Name _____

- **Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. Some examples of homophone pairs include *read/reed*, *write/right*, and *their/there*.

Read each sentence. Choose the homophone in parentheses that best completes the sentence. Write it on the line provided.

1. "(Lets, Let's) go to the zoo this afternoon," I suggested. _____
2. I was interested in seeing Paula the polar (bear, bare). _____
3. "(We'd, Weed) have to leave right now," Mom said. _____
4. "The zoo will be closed in about an (our, hour)." _____
5. We didn't have much time to (waste, waist). _____
6. "(Who's, Whose) coming with us?" Mom asked. _____
7. My sister said she wanted to come, (to, too). _____
8. "(There's, Theirs) a new fawn that I want to see," she said. _____
9. When we arrived, she headed straight for the (dear, deer). _____
10. I made my way (through, threw) the crowds to see Paula. _____

Name _____

- Some pronouns and pronoun/verb contractions are **homophones**.
- Don't confuse these homophones: *there/they're/their*, *there's/theirs*, *its/it's*, and *your/you're*.

Read each sentence. Choose the word in parentheses that best completes the sentence. Write it on the line provided.

1. "Watch (your, you're) step," the tour guide warned. _____
2. "(Your, You're) about to enter the main cavern." _____
3. The students avoided the rocks and stones in (there, their) path. _____
4. "(Its, It's) really muddy down here," one of them said. _____
5. "That's because (theirs, there's) so much moisture," the guide replied. _____
6. "The stream we saw spends most of (it's, its) time underground." _____
7. A student asked, "What are those things up (there, their) above us called?"

8. "(They're, Their) called stalactites," the guide answered. _____
9. "(Your, You're) looking at structures that took centuries to form." _____
10. The teacher took a picture with her camera, and the students took photos with (there's, theirs). _____