



Suffixes

Directions: Review the suffixes and their meanings. Then, use the definition to complete each word and underline the words in the definition that helped you choose the correct suffix.

SUFFIX	MEANING
-al/-ial	like or suitable for, belonging to, pertaining to
-en	made of, to make
-ish	like or similar; inclined to
-ism	state or quality of being
-ize	to make

1. soft(en; ish): to make something more soft
2. motor(al; ize): to make with a motor
3. absentee(en; ism): state or quality of being absent
4. nation(al; ize): pertaining to a nation
5. child(ish; ism): like or similar to a child



What Causes Hurricanes?

Hurricanes are some of the most dangerous weather events that occur on Earth. But do you know how they form? What about the devastating effects they can have?

Hurricanes begin as tropical storms that form in areas where the weather is balmy, and the water temperature is higher than 80 degrees Fahrenheit (27° C). As warm, humid air rises, it cools, and the moisture condenses to form clouds and raindrops. Heat energy is released in this process, as the cold atmosphere cools the warm water quickly. This culminates in an area of low pressure. To create the spiral effect of a tropical storm, it is imperative that the wind is blowing at the same speed and in the same direction. Otherwise, the process only creates rain. In addition, wind speeds must exceed 73 miles per hour (117 kmh) for a tropical storm to be upgraded to a hurricane.

The Coriolis effect, a deflection of air that happens as air moves from high to low pressure, is a result of Earth's rotation. This force causes a further increase in wind speed. Once the storm has formed, it travels about 10 to 20 miles per hour (16 to 32 kmh) and can last for as long as a week.

Smaller storms, known as feeder storms, can form around the outside of a hurricane. These feeder storms gain power as the hurricane moves. The center of a hurricane is known as its eye. This is the calmest part of the hurricane. The strongest part of the hurricane is outside the eye. The sustained winds outside of the eye give a hurricane its brutal force.



Tropical storms usually occur in late summer and fall, when oceans are at their warmest. A hurricane causes a large mound of water to form at its center that is pulled up by the force of the storm's wind. When the hurricane reaches land, it dumps that water on the shore, which causes devastating floods. The water usually causes more damage than the winds, even to durable structures. When a hurricane makes landfall, it loses the tropical moisture, which is the fuel that feeds the storm. A hurricane will eventually weaken as it moves over land, so people farther inland may see only strong thunderstorms that do much less damage than is experienced along coasts.



Central Idea and Supporting Details

Directions: Refer to the passage “What Causes Hurricanes?” as you complete this page. Write your answers in complete sentences.

1. What is the central idea of this passage?

2. Write a brief summary of the passage. Include important supporting details in your summary.



Content Vocabulary

Directions: Read the vocabulary words. Then, find each word in the Glossary and write its definition.

1. extravaganzas

2. stupendous

3. dense

4. churns

5. cylindrical

6. tide



Directions: Think about today’s session. What is the most important thing you learned today? Write your ideas on the lines below. Make sure you begin each sentence with a capital letter and end each sentence with a punctuation mark.

[illegible]



Suffixes

Directions: Review the suffixes and their meanings. Create a new word for each root word and suffix. Then, write a sentence for each new word.

SUFFIX	MEANING
-al/-ial	like or suitable for, belonging to, pertaining to
-en	made of, to make
-ish	like or similar; inclined to
-ism	state or quality of being
-ize	to make

1. globe + al = _____

2. wide + en = _____

3. fool + ish = _____

4. magnet + ism = _____

5. custom + ize = _____



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Central Idea and Supporting Details

Directions: Refer to the passage “Hurricane Flight” as you complete this page. Write your answers in complete sentences.

1. What is the central idea of this passage?

2. List the important supporting details from this passage.



Content Vocabulary

Directions: Answer each question with a vocabulary word from the box below. You may refer to the Glossary, if needed.

tide	stupendous	extravaganzas
dense	cylindrical	churns

1. Which word can be used when something moves about vigorously?

2. Which word describes something that is amazingly large or great?

3. Which word describes something that has straight parallel sides and a circular or oval cross-section? _____
4. What is the regular rising or falling of the ocean?

5. What are spectacular shows or events? _____
6. Which word describes something that is difficult to see through?

Directions: Think about today’s session. What question do you have about something you learned today? Write your ideas on the lines below. Make sure you begin each sentence with a capital letter and end each sentence with a punctuation mark.

[illegible]



Syllabication

Directions: Place a line between the syllables in each word. Write the number of syllables on the line. Then, read each word.

1. activism _____
2. brighten _____
3. bacterial _____
4. bookish _____
5. modernism _____
6. tropical _____
7. humanize _____
8. fictional _____



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Directions: Write a one-paragraph summary of the passage “Hurricane Flight.” Your summary should state the central idea and key supporting details. Make sure you begin each sentence with a capital letter and end each sentence with a punctuation mark. Check your spelling when you are finished writing.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Content Vocabulary Review

Directions: Complete each sentence with the correct vocabulary word.

churns	cylindrical	dense
extravaganzas	stupendous	tide

1. Unlike simple storms, hurricanes are weather _____ that spin like gigantic tops.
2. As hurricanes move across the ocean, they have _____ energy, growing bigger and stronger until they hit land.
3. When hurricane hunters fly into hurricanes, it is difficult to see through the _____ clouds.
4. The ocean water _____ and swells during a hurricane.
5. A _____ can of instruments is shot out of the airplane so it can send information back to the scientists.
6. A storm surge is a huge, rushing _____ that causes flooding along coastal areas.



Directions: Think about today's session. What can you do now that you couldn't do before? OR What do you know now that you didn't know before? Write your ideas on the lines below. Make sure you begin each sentence with a capital letter and end each sentence with a punctuation mark.

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