Clues in Names

Use Greek word parts to read and spell exhibit labels.

RF.4-5.3.e "When appropriate, consider the etymology (word origin) of unknown words to support reading (decoding) and writing (encoding)."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each of these four exhibit words once: telescope, microscope, photograph, and telegraph. Underline one occurrence of each of the five Greek parts explained in the passage.

A Science Exhibit

1. On a rainy afternoon, our class stepped into a small science exhibit. A telescope pointed toward a window, where distant rooftops looked close. Nearby, a microscope made a drop of pond water appear full of tiny moving shapes. Both names hold clues from Greek. Tele means "far," micro means "small," and scope comes from a Greek word meaning "look." The parts helped us read each label and predict what we would see.

2. At the next table, a photograph showed sunlight shining through a leaf. The label said photo comes from the Greek word for "light," and graph comes from a Greek word meaning "write" or "record." This kind of image is made by recording light. I noticed that both photo and graph use ph to spell the /f/ sound. That spelling clue kept me from writing foto on my note card.

3. At the last station, a telegraph sent a message over a wire using electrical signals. A visitor pressed a key to make short and long signals. Long ago, an operator at another station could read the message from far away. I knew this word shared one part with the window tool and one part with the image of sunlight. Its spelling gave me another ph to remember.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Which two Greek parts help you read telescope, and how do they fit what the tool does?

2. Which part of microscope tells you why it was used with pond water instead of distant rooftops?

3. A visitor writes foto for the image at the next table. Use its Greek parts to write the whole word correctly and explain the ph spelling.

4. A visitor writes telegraf for the device at the last station. Write its name correctly, then use its Greek parts to explain its job.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Invent a device that is not in the passage. Name it by joining two Greek parts from the passage, then write two sentences explaining what each part means and what your device does.

ANSWER KEY

Clues in Names

GRADES 4-5 · RF.4-5.3.e

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle each of these four exhibit words once: telescope, microscope, photograph, and telegraph. Underline one occurrence of each of the five Greek parts explained in the passage. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which two Greek parts help you read telescope, and how do they fit what the tool does?	**Tele means far, and scope means look. A telescope helps people look at faraway things.**
2	Which part of microscope tells you why it was used with pond water instead of distant rooftops?	**Micro means small. The microscope made tiny shapes in the pond water visible.**
3	A visitor writes foto for the image at the next table. Use its Greek parts to write the whole word correctly and explain the ph spelling.	**Photograph combines photo, meaning light, and graph, meaning write or record. Both parts use ph for the /f/ sound.**
4	A visitor writes telegraf for the device at the last station. Write its name correctly, then use its Greek parts to explain its job.	**Telegraph combines tele, meaning far, and graph, meaning write or record. It sent messages to people far away.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

My microphoto shines light on tiny insects so people can see them in the dark. Micro means small, and photo means light, so both parts fit the device.

For the marking task, accept one circled occurrence of each exhibit word and one underlined occurrence of each part: tele, micro, scope, photo, and graph. For Your Turn, accept an invented device with a name made from two passage parts and an explanation that fits both meanings.