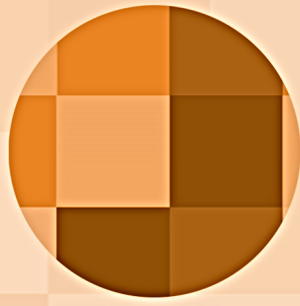
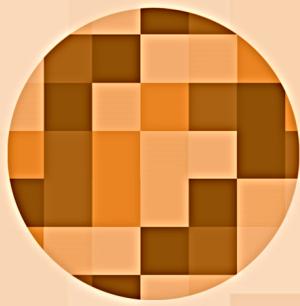
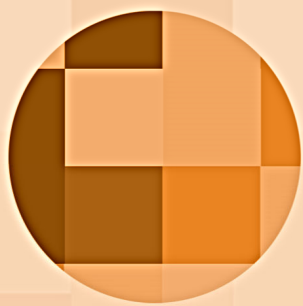
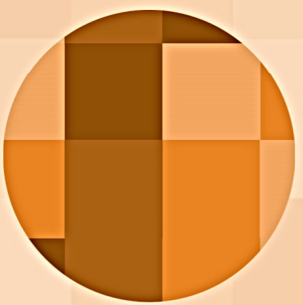




Student Workbook
Grade 6



Teaching ^{the} Language Strand

Common Core State Standards

TLS Language Conventions Worksheet #14

Mechanics

Place a comma before and after any educational degrees and special qualifications which follow peoples' last names. Educational degrees and special qualifications are often abbreviated.

Examples: M.A. for Master of Arts, M.D. for Medical Doctor

Family titles that follow first names are not set off by commas, but family titles that follow first and last names are set off by commas. **Examples:** John Jr. and Maurice Small, IV

Practice: The author is Ray Sr. John Barrow M.A. History.

Grammar and Usage

A preposition shows a relationship between the preposition and its object. The relationship may be that of location, position, or time. The preposition is always part of a phrase and comes before its object. A phrase is a group of related words without a noun and connected verb. The preposition asks "What?" or "Whom?" and the object provides the answer. **Examples:** past the cloud, next to him

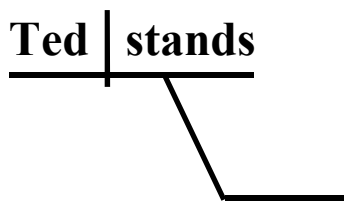
Following are the most common prepositions:

aboard, about, above, according to, across, after, against, along, among, around, as, as to, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, but, by, despite, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, instead of, into, in place of, in spite of, like, near, next, of, off, on, onto, outside, out of, over, past, regardless of, since, than, through, throughout, to, toward, under, underneath, unlike, until, up, upon, with, within, without

Practice: Through clouds the birds fly over the mountain to the rain forest.

Sentence Diagram

Prepositions are placed to the right of slanted vertical lines and connect the predicate to the object of the preposition. Complete this sentence diagram: "Ted stands near Kate."



Writing Application

Mechanics Dictation

Grammar and Usage Dictation

TLS Spelling Worksheet #8 Drop/Keep Final e

Spelling Rule

When adding on a suffix to a root that ends in silent final *e*, drop the “e” if the suffix begins with a vowel as in *take + ing = taking*. Keep the “e” if any of these apply: 1. the suffix begins with a consonant as in *wisely* 2. the root ends in soft *c* or *g* followed by the “able” suffix as in *noticeable* and *changeable* 3. the root ends in soft *c* or *g* followed by the “ous” suffix as in *courageous* 4. the root ends in “ee” as in *seeing* 5. the root ends in “oe” as in *canoeing* 6. the root ends in “ye” as in *eyeing*.

Spelling Sort

Sort each spelling word into the group that best matches its spelling pattern.

SPELLING WORDS

1. tracing
2. excitement
3. disagreeing
4. manageable
5. enforceable
6. tributary
7. completely
8. maturity
9. refereed
10. motivation
11. providing
12. wisely
13. vengeance
14. aloes
15. hideous
16. usage
17. requirement
18. sameness
19. eyes
20. mileage

Drop *e* When Suffix (other than *able* or *ous*) Begins with a Vowel

Keep *e* When Suffix Begins with Consonant

Keep *e* After Soft *c* or *g* when before *able* or *ous*

Keep *e* When Root Ends in *ee*, *oe*, or *ye*

Exceptions

TLS Language Application Worksheet #9

Unnecessary Writer References

Lesson Focus

Our language application task is to **delete unnecessary writer references**. Using phrases that refer to the writer are not needed and tend to make writing wordier. Eliminate such phrases to make your writing more direct.

Key Idea(s)

Examples

I think (or I believe) you would be better off without it.

This sentence can be better revised as...

You would be better off without it.

In my opinion (or In this writer's opinion) this should change.

This sentence can be better revised as...

This should change.

From my point of view (or From this writer's point of view)

no one is safe in this city anymore.

This sentence can be better revised as...

No one is safe in this city any more.

Revise this sentence by deleting the unnecessary writer reference:

In my opinion the teacher is wrong about this proposed law.

Language Application Revision

TLS Vocabulary Worksheet #1

Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Write the number of the definition that best matches the use of each vocabulary word in the sentences below.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

border (n) 1. The outside edge or boundary.
border (v) 2. To be almost like another.

The actions of the two doctors border ____ on heroism as they travel across the border ____ to attend to the tornado victims.

Greek and Latin Word Parts: Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes

Directions: For each prefix, root, or suffix, write an example word which includes the word part. Then use the word part meanings to help you write your own definition of the vocabulary word.

Prefix	Root	Suffix	Meaning	Example Words
auto			self	_____
	crat		rule	_____
autocrat _____				

Language Resources: Dictionary and Thesaurus

Directions: Consult a dictionary to divide the vocabulary word into syl/la/bles, mark its primary accent, list its part of speech, and write its primary definition. Compare to your definition above.

autocrat () _____

Directions: Consult a thesaurus to write the best synonym and antonym for the vocabulary word.

Synonym _____ Antonym _____

Idioms (non-literal expressions used by a certain language group)

Directions: As used in the following sentence, interpret or explain the meaning of this idiom:
“Don’t hold your breath.” I know he promised to return, but he often doesn’t keep his promises.
So don’t hold your breath.

TLS Vocabulary Worksheet #2

Word Relationships: Synonyms

Directions: Write one or two sentences using both vocabulary words. Use **SALE** (Synonym, Antonym, Logic, Example) context clues to show the related meanings of each word.

Vocabulary Words Definitions

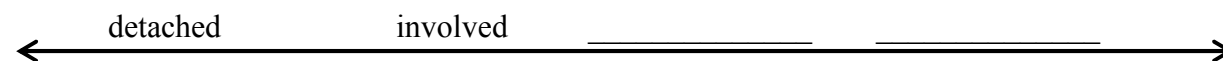
fate (n) Events destined to happen that are beyond a person's control.
destiny (n) The unchangeable events of a person's future.

Connotations: Shades of Meaning

Directions: Write the vocabulary words where they belong on the ←Connotation Spectrum. →

Vocabulary Words Definitions

enthusiastic (adj) Showing intense joy or excitement.
fanatical (adj) Extreme support of a thing or idea.



Academic Language

Directions: Describe the vocabulary words in each box.

Vocabulary Word: text (n) Definition: Printed or written words.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

Vocabulary Word: tradition (n) Definition: Belief or custom passed from generation to generation.	Similar to...
Different than...	Example, Characteristics, or Picture:

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