

ST MATH - House

Lots of you have some really great minutes!

Excellent job!







# Boost- Strawberries, Raspberries, Pineapples

#### Boost Close Reading- Kiwis









Open the Vocab App.



# What is Morphology?



Morphology is the study of **morphemes**.

Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning, such as base words, roots, prefixes, and suffixes. They are also known as word parts.

The word **unkindly** is made up of three morphemes: **prefix**, **base word**, and **suffix**.



## Prefix

A **prefix** is a type of morpheme added to the **beginning** of a base word or root that changes its meaning.

# **Base Word**

A **base word** can stand alone and have an affix added to it to create a new word.

## Suffix

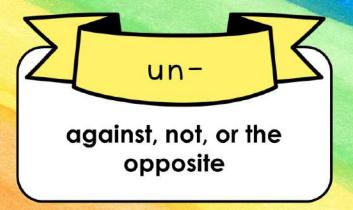
A **suffix** is a type of morpheme added to the **end** of a base word or root that changes its meaning.

# PREFIX >> Warmups



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Directions: Read the prefix and its meaning. Read the words containing the prefix and their definitions. Then choose one to use in a sentence.



uncomm	on	not common or not usual
unwante	ed	not wanted
unzippe	d	the opposite of being zipped

# My Sentence:

# VOCABULARY WORD: Rejoice-Verb







**RECALL: Explain the** experiment that Reed's team is conducting to determine whether or not yellow fever is spread through mosquitoes?

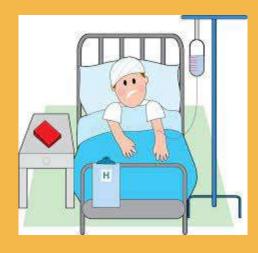
Tab 3 -Listen as we read Chapter 7



#### **CHAPTER 8 SUMMARY**

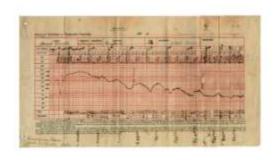
- Carroll drew his own blood to see if he could diagnose his illness, but the results were inconclusive
- Carroll's symptoms worsen and he is taken to the hospital
- He is diagnosed with yellow fever and he becomes very ill
- The other scientists wonder how Carroll contracted the disease. They decide they need to let the mosquito that bit Carroll bite someone else
- Another army doctor, William Dean, believes the mosquito theory is foolish and offers to be bit by the mosquito





#### **CHAPTER 9 SUMMARY**

- Carroll gets even sicker
- The scientists are waiting to see if William Dean gets sick
- Dr. Reed is in Washington D.C., waiting for updates to be sent from his team
- Carroll starts to get better, and everyone is relieved
- William Dean starts to become sick and is also diagnosed with yellow fever. His case is mild and is only sick briefly.
- The scientists are excited about the progress of their investigation



Dr. Carroll's fever chart.
This record shows his
temperature, pulse, and
rate of breathing during his
attack of yellow fever.

#### WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERS' MOTIVATIONS?

Complete the table on Card 2, then the poll on Card 3

Lazear

#### Detail 1

"He tended his mosquitoes as if they were babies." (7, 3)

Why does Dr. Lazear do this? He cares deeply about the mosquito experiment.

What does this say about Dr. Lazear as a person? Dr. Lazear is a meticulous scientist who tries to ensure that his experiment is conducted properly.

#### Detail 1

"...he could easily see his colleague needed help." (7, 12)

Why does Dr. Carroll let the mosquito bite him? He wants to support the mission of the team.

What does this say about Dr. Carroll as a person? Even though he does not believe in the mosquito theory, he tries to help.

Dr. Carroll is a cooperative team member and wants to support Dr. Lazear with his experiments.

Door Side = Dr. Lazear (Tab 3)

Window Side = Dr. Carroll (Tab

Carroll

#### Lazear

- 3. Details that students might select include:
- "Still, Lazear didn't give up. He tended his mosquitoes as if they were babies." (Ch. 7, 3)
- "Sometimes he even let the females bite him and his lab attendants to make sure that they had nourishing drinks of blood." (Ch. 7, 3)
- "Lazear told Carroll how his sickly bug had behaved that very morning." (Ch. 7, 11)
- "Lazear turned the test tube upside down on Carroll's arm. He held it in place." (Ch. 7, 13)

#### Carroll

3. Details that students might select include:

"Carroll had never believed in the mosquito theory" (Ch. 7, 12)

"he could easily see his colleague needed help" (Ch. 7, 12)

"Carroll offered to let the feeble bug bite him" (Ch. 7, 12)

"Carroll took the tube out of Lazear's hand. He held it against his own arm." (Ch. 7, 14)

"James Carroll had always known that Cuba was full of dangerous diseases" (Ch. 8, 2)

"He'd known that coming to the island was a risk." (Ch. 8, 2)

"But James Carroll had never believed in the mosquito theory." (Ch. 8, 2)

"He'd never thought that insects carried the disease." (Ch. 8, 2)

#### WRITE! - Tab 6

### Lazear Group

If he had known the results, would Dr.
Lazear have allowed the mosquito to bite Dr. Carroll?

[Sentence Starters on Slide 12]

## **Carroll Group**

If he had known the results, would Dr.
Carroll have let the mosquito bite him?

[Sentence Starters on Slide 13]

When you're done, complete the Exit Ticket in Tab 10, then choose Boost or IXL

Claim: If he had known the results, Dr. Lazear (would/would not) have allowed the mosquito to bite Dr. Carroll.
nosquio io bile di. Calioli.
Evidence #1: First, in chapter, paragraph, the author writes,
Reasoning #1: This quote shows that Dr. Lazear (would/would not) have allowed the mosquito to bite Dr. Carroll, because
Evidence #2: Second, in chapter, paragraph, the author states,
Pageoning #2: This gueta also shows that Dr. Lazagr (would would not) have
Reasoning #2: This quote also shows that Dr. Lazear (would/would not) have
allowed the mosquito to bite Dr. Carroll, because

Conclusion: In conclusion, Dr. Lazear (would/would not) have allowed the

mosquito to bite Dr. Carroll if he had known the results.

mosquito to bite him if he had known the results.

Claim: If he had known the results, Dr. Carroll (would/would not) have let the mosquito bite him.
Evidence #1: First, in chapter, paragraph, the author writes, ""
Reasoning #1: This quote shows that Dr. Carroll (would/would not) have let the mosquito bite him, because
Evidence #2: Second, in chapter, paragraph, the author states, ""
Reasoning #2: This quote also shows that Dr. Carroll (would/would not) have let the mosquito bite him, because

Conclusion: In conclusion, Dr. Carroll (would/would not) have allowed the