

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a word part. A suffix comes at the end of a word. It changes the word's meaning.

Look at this example. How does the word **weed** change?

The suffix **-y** means "full of."

weed + -y = weedy

Weedy means "full of weeds."



Try It Together

Read each item. Choose the correct answer.

1. The suffix **-less** means "without." What does vineless mean?

- A with vines
- B full of vines
- C without vines
- D the state of vines

2. The suffix **-ness** means "state of." What does uniqueness mean?

- A in a unique way
- B full of unique things
- C without anything unique
- D the state of being unique

Making Connections Read this blog to learn more about the plants of the Okapi Reserve.

Genre A **blog** is a site on the Internet where you can post your thoughts about a topic for others to read.



breeding station place where they can have babies

► Before You Continue

1. **Make Inferences** How does Rosie probably feel about okapis? Why do you think so?
2. **Predict** What do you think this blog will be about? Explain why you think so.

About Rosie's Reports

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https://eltngl.com/reachhigherseries

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Category: [Okapi](#) | Date: November 8

Collecting Leaves

It is early in the morning. Baya and Apomau are already preparing their **machetes**. They will walk 45 minutes to reach the place where they will cut the leaves for today. In the afternoon, some of the leaves will be fed to the okapis.



◀ Apomau and Baya have collected and bundled their leaves. It took them less than three hours.

It is amazing how well they and the other workers know the forest! They are able to find the right amount of leaves every day.

POSTED BY: Rosie

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November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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<<October

machetes large, heavy knives

Preparing Leaves

The workers bring the leaves to a special building. The next step is to prepare 1,536 bundles of leaves! These are the leaves that the okapis will eat in the afternoon and the next morning. ❖



▲ A worker gets ready to wrap a bundle of leaves. The bundle will hang in an okapi's pen.

POSTED BY: Rosie

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► Before You Continue

1. **Make Inferences** Why do you think Baya and Apomau know the **rainforest** so well?
2. **Steps in a Process** List the steps the workers follow to feed the okapis.

Compare Text Features

Key Words

city

desert

diversity

environment

organism

protect

rainforest

unique

vine

weed

A science article and a blog post both have captions. What other text features do they both have? What different text features do they have? Work with a partner to complete the comparison chart.

Comparison Chart

"A Protected Place"	"Rosie's Reports"
Feature: captions Example: An okapi runs through the woods.	Feature: captions Example: A worker gets ready to wrap a bundle of leaves.
	Feature: Date line Example: Date: November 8

Talk Together

What is amazing about the plants in the Okapi Reserve? Think about the science article and the blog postings. Use **Key Words** to talk about your ideas.



More Plural Nouns

Count nouns are nouns that you can count. They change in different ways to show the plural form.

Noncount nouns are nouns that you cannot count. They have only one form for “one” and “more than one.”

Grammar Rules Plural Nouns

Count Nouns

- Add -s or -es to make most nouns plural.
- A few nouns use special forms to show the plural.

tree	▶	trees <u>s</u>
lunch	▶	lunch <u>es</u>
tooth	▶	teeth
child	▶	children

Noncount Nouns

- Use the same form to name “one” and “more than one.”

corn	▶	corn
sunshine	▶	sunshine

Read Plural Nouns

Read these sentences based on “A Protected Place.” What plural nouns can you find? Can you identify a noncount noun?

The forest is a tangle of roots and branches. It is so dense that very little sunlight seeps in.

Write Plural Nouns



Make a list of the things you see on pages 204–205. Compare your list with a partner’s.