

## urb

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## public

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## reg

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## civ

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## doc

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## dom

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## Read the spelling words and sentences.

|                  |                     |  |
|------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. regal         | <i>regal</i>        | The elegant film star had a <b>regal</b> look.   |
| 2. dominate      | <i>dominate</i>     | He tends to <b>dominate</b> a conversation.      |
| 3. urban         | <i>urban</i>        | New York City is a large <b>urban</b> area.      |
| 4. domineer      | <i>domineer</i>     | The tyrant always tries to <b>domineer</b> .     |
| 5. regime        | <i>regime</i>       | The new <b>regime</b> made daily life better.    |
| 6. suburb        | <i>suburb</i>       | We used to live in a <b>suburb</b> of Seattle.   |
| 7. regulate      | <i>regulate</i>     | Can they <b>regulate</b> rush-hour traffic?      |
| 8. civic         | <i>civic</i>        | Voting is a <b>civic</b> duty we appreciate.     |
| 9. docile        | <i>docile</i>       | I chose the most <b>docile</b> horse to ride.    |
| 10. indomitable  | <i>indomitable</i>  | Despite his illness, he was <b>indomitable</b> . |
| 11. doctrine     | <i>doctrine</i>     | She teaches the <b>doctrine</b> of modern law.   |
| 12. suburban     | <i>suburban</i>     | They moved to a quiet <b>suburban</b> town.      |
| 13. regulation   | <i>regulation</i>   | The latest <b>regulation</b> protects the park.  |
| 14. republic     | <i>republic</i>     | He was president of the old <b>republic</b> .    |
| 15. civilization | <i>civilization</i> | Early Mayan <b>civilization</b> is fascinating.  |
| 16. dominant     | <i>dominant</i>     | What is the <b>dominant</b> theme of her art?    |
| 17. publicize    | <i>publicize</i>    | How will they <b>publicize</b> the new hotel?    |
| 18. predominant  | <i>predominant</i>  | What is the <b>predominant</b> language there?   |
| 19. documentary  | <i>documentary</i>  | We saw a <b>documentary</b> on space travel.     |
| 20. republican   | <i>republican</i>   | What is a <b>republican</b> form of government?  |

## Think &amp; Sort the spelling words.

- 1–3. Write the words with the root **urb**, meaning “city.”
- 4–6. Write the words with a form of the root **public**, meaning “people.”
- 7–10. Write the words with the root **reg**, meaning “rule.”
- 11–12. Write the words with the root **civ**, meaning “citizen.”
- 13–15. Write the words with the root **doc**, meaning “teach.”
- 16–20. Write the words with the root **dom**, meaning “to rule.”

## Remember

Knowing Latin roots such as **urb**, **public**, **reg**, **civ**, **doc**, and **dom** can give clues to the meaning and spelling of certain words.

Spelling  
Tutor



## Word Meanings

Write the spelling word that matches each definition.

1. to control or direct according to a rule
2. pertaining to a city or citizen
3. a rule or law designed to control or govern behavior
4. pertaining to a nation or state in which citizens elect government representatives
5. an objective presentation of facts, sometimes on film
6. a political order whose head is usually a president
7. a residential area outlying a city

## Word Groups

Write the spelling word that completes each group.

8. manageable, obedient, agreeable, \_\_\_\_\_
9. invincible, unconquerable, fearless, \_\_\_\_\_
10. heavily populated, metropolitan, \_\_\_\_\_
11. government, administration, \_\_\_\_\_
12. belief, teaching, conviction, \_\_\_\_\_
13. make public, promote, make known, \_\_\_\_\_
14. royal, stately, majestic, \_\_\_\_\_

### Use the Dictionary

Write the spelling words for each dictionary respelling. Circle the syllable that receives the primary stress in each word. Underline the syllable (if there is one) that receives the secondary stress. Check your answers in the **Spelling Dictionary**.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 15. /prĭ dŏm ə nənt/ | 18. /sə bŭr bən/       |
| 16. /dŏm ə nĭr/      | 19. /sĭv ə lĭ zā shən/ |
| 17. /dŏm ə nənt/     | 20. /dŏm ə nāt/        |

## Word Meanings

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## Word Groups

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## Use the Dictionary

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## Connections to READING

|          |           |             |             |              |
|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| regal    | dominate  | urban       | domineer    | regime       |
| suburb   | regulate  | civic       | docile      | indomitable  |
| doctrine | suburban  | regulation  | republic    | civilization |
| dominant | publicize | predominant | documentary | republican   |

## Complete the Sentences

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## Replace the Words

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## Use Context Clues

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## Complete the Sentences

Write the spelling word that best completes each sentence.

1. It is against a school \_\_\_\_\_ to leave without permission.
2. When the dictator was overthrown, a new \_\_\_\_\_ took control.
3. I enjoy living in a lively \_\_\_\_\_ area near the city center.
4. A major television network is filming a \_\_\_\_\_ about the world's largest dormant volcano.
5. She lives in a \_\_\_\_\_ of Los Angeles and commutes to work in the city.
6. Andorra is a small \_\_\_\_\_ between Spain and France.
7. Having just moved from the city, he now has to adjust to \_\_\_\_\_ life.

## Replace the Words

Write the spelling word that best replaces the underlined word or words.

8. The arrogant king was someone who always needed to tyrannize.
9. His unwavering attitude helped the team to victory.
10. The most prominent theme in his books is the power of faith.
11. The production company will advertise its play in local newspapers.
12. He tried to promote his unique philosophy among the people.
13. Can you adjust the volume on the television?
14. This tame dog is perfect for a family with children.
15. She had the noble presence of a queen.

## Use Context Clues

Write spelling words from the box to complete the paragraph.

Governmental theory was one of the great Roman contributions to modern 16. Under a 17. form of government, the Romans managed to 18. the ancient world. Our ideas about 19. responsibility are largely derived from the Romans, but the 20. effect of the Roman regime is the type of government we live under today.

predominant  
dominate  
republican  
civilization  
civic



## Proofread a Paragraph

Proofread the paragraph below for ten misspelled words. Then rewrite the paragraph. Write the spelling words correctly and make the corrections indicated by the proofreading marks.

When I was growing up on a suburban street, my two best friends were as different as night and day. My predominant memory of Alida<sup>is</sup> that she was even-tempered and docel, with an almost regal dignity about her. Lani, on the other hand, would barge into a room and immediately domanate the conversation. With great enthusiasm, she would take the dominant role in whatever ~~Activity~~ we did or game we played. I was drawn to each friend for very different reasons: Alida for her easy and quiet grace and Lani for her cheerful and indomitable ~~S~~pirit. I felt it was my civec duty to regulait conversations between them, and my doctrain became "to each her own."

### Proofreading Marks

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| ≡ | Make Uppercase |
| / | Make Lowercase |
| ^ | Add            |
| ~ | Delete         |
| ○ | Add a Period   |
| ⌘ | Indent         |

## Informative/Explanatory Writing

### Write a Paragraph

Write a paragraph that compares and contrasts two people, places, or things. Use as many spelling words as you can.

- Use the writing process: prewrite, draft, revise, edit, and publish.
- To organize your paragraph, write a strong topic sentence that clearly states what you are comparing and contrasting.
- Use a point-by-point focus to show the similarities and differences. Be sure to include a concluding sentence at the end of your paragraph.
- Use complete sentences with correct capitalization, punctuation, grammar, and spelling.
- Read your paragraph. Circle three words that may be misspelled. Use an electronic resource to check the spelling.

### Transfer

In your Spelling Journal, start a list of words that contain the Latin roots **urb**, **public**, **reg**, **doc**, and **dom**. Start with the words you used in your paragraph. Watch and listen for these and other words when you are reading about or listening to the news.



## Word Study

### Parts of Speech

1.

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### Word Building

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### Word Categorization

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|          |               |              |             |
|----------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| civil    | document      | public       | publication |
| regular  | urban         | regime       | suburb      |
| regulate | civic         | indomitable  | regulation  |
| republic | civilization  | dominant     | regal       |
| dominate | domineer      | docile       | doctrine    |
| suburban | publicize     | predominant  | documentary |
| civility | republican    | indoctrinate | publicist   |
| urbane   | uncivilized   | irregularity | regimen     |
| regalia  | documentation | publicly     | suburbia    |

Use words from the list above to complete these exercises.

### Parts of Speech

1–2. Write the nouns that contain the Latin root meaning “citizen.”

3–7. Write the nouns that contain the Latin root meaning “people.”

### Word Building

8–10. Find three words that combine the Latin root meaning “city” and the Latin prefix meaning “nearby.” Write the words.

11–13. There are several Latin prefixes that mean “not.” Three of them are contained in words in this list. Find the words, write them, and circle the prefix in each one.

### Word Categorization

Write the word that goes with each group.

14. narrative, feature

15. central, metropolitan

16. routine, system

17. dominate, oppress

18. promote, announce

19. rule, requirement

20. dynasty, administration



# Social Studies

## Word Hunt

Read the passage below and notice words that contain Latin roots.

In the late 1800s, many children sold newspapers on urban streets. They were called newsies. A newsie paid a nickel for ten papers and then sold each paper for a penny. Many newsies staked out a corner where they could sell papers to regular customers. If any papers were left over at the end of the day, the newsie could not return them. That meant money was lost. But, if no papers were left at day's end, a newsie could make 25 cents—enough to buy a meal for their entire family.

By 1899, William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, dominant figures in the newspaper business, saw that they were losing money. Paper and printing costs were rising, but customers would not pay more for their publications. Hearst and Pulitzer thought they could cut their costs by charging newsies more for the papers they bought.

At the time there was no agency to regulate child labor. Hearst and Pulitzer assumed that newsies, being children, would be docile and just go along with the increased paper price. They were wrong. The newsies went on strike. They also took their fight to the public. Instead of newspapers, they handed out fliers to publicize what was happening. People stopped buying publications from Hearst and Pulitzer. The strike lasted for two weeks. In that time, both Hearst and Pulitzer had lost two-thirds of their readers. They had to compromise. The newsies would pay six cents for every ten papers, but they could return any unsold papers for a refund. The domineering business owners had to back down. The indomitable spirit and successful organization of the newsies made the headlines.

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### WORD SORT

1. Find and write the word with the root **urb**, meaning "city."
- 2–3. Find and write the words with the root **reg**, meaning "rule."
- 4–6. Find and write the words with the root **dom**, meaning "to rule."
7. Find and write the word with the root **doc**, meaning "teach."
- 8–10. Find and write the words with the root **public**, meaning "people."