

Lesson Plan

Hunting Word History

Book: *Bowhunting*

Series: The Outdoors

Level: Navigator

Objective

To help students explore the etymology of topic-specific terms, using relationships between words to better understand each term.

Supplies

- *Bowhunting* book
- Hunting Word History worksheet (attached)
- Merriam-Webster online dictionary: <https://www.merriam-webster.com>

Before the Activity

Read through the *Bowhunting* book, or assign it to students to read on their own. Print one Hunting Word History worksheet for each student.

Activity

Give each student a Hunting Word History worksheet. Each student will need access to a computer as well. Students should look up each word on the worksheet in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary. They should scroll down to the “Origin and Etymology” section to answer the questions on the worksheet.

Evaluation

Using the attached answer key, give each student one point for each correct answer, for a total of up to 24 points. Note that some questions have several potential answers. This includes the questions about the definitions in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary, which often has multiple entries for one word.

Standards

This lesson may be used to address the Common Core State Standards’ language standards, grade 5 (L 5.4; L 5.5).

Hunting Word History

Preserve/Conserve

1. How is the word *preserve* defined in the book's glossary?
2. How is the word *preserve* defined in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary?
3. What two Latin root words does the word *preserve* come from?
4. How is the word *conserve* defined in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary?
5. What two Latin root words does the word *conserve* come from?
6. What root word do *conserve* and *preserve* have in common?
7. How are the definitions of *conserve* and *preserve* similar?
8. How are the definitions of *conserve* and *preserve* different?

Anatomy/Analysis

1. How is the word *anatomy* defined in the book's glossary?
2. How is the word *anatomy* defined in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary?
3. What Greek root word does the word *anatomy* come from?
4. What two words is this Greek root word a combination of?
5. How is the word *analysis* defined in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary?
6. What Greek root word does the word *analysis* come from?
7. What two words is this Greek root word a combination of?
8. How are the meanings of *anatomy* and *analysis* related?

Habitat/Species

1. How is the word *habitat* defined in the book's glossary?
2. What Latin root word does the word *habitat* come from?
3. Can you think of any words that begin or end with the same letters as *habitat*?
4. How are the definitions of these words similar to the definition of *habitat*?
5. How is the word *species* defined in the book's glossary?
6. What Latin root word does the word *species* come from?
7. Can you think of any words that begin or end with the same letters as *species*?
8. How are the definitions of these words similar to the definition of *species*?

Hunting Word History ANSWER KEY

Preserve/Conserve

1. How is the word *preserve* defined in the book's glossary?
"to protect something so that it does not change."
2. How is the word *preserve* defined in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary?
"to keep safe from injury, harm, or destruction"
3. What two Latin root words does the word *preserve* come from?
Latin *prae* + *servare* (to keep, guard, observe)
4. How is the word *conserve* defined in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary?
"to keep in a safe or sound state...to avoid wasteful or destructive use of"
5. What two Latin root words does the word *conserve* come from?
from Latin *com* + *servare* (to keep, guard, observe)
6. What root word do *conserve* and *preserve* have in common?
Both have the Latin word *servare*.
7. How are the definitions of *conserve* and *preserve* similar?
Possible answer: Both words describe protecting or guarding something.
8. How are the definitions of *conserve* and *preserve* different?
Possible answer: *Conserve* is often more about not wasting something, while *preserve* is often more about protecting.

Anatomy/Analysis

1. How is the word *anatomy* defined in the book's glossary?
The physical structure of a living thing.
2. How is the word *anatomy* defined in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary?
"a science that has to do with the structure of living things"
3. What Greek root word does the word *anatomy* come from?
Greek: *anatome*, from *anatemnein* (to dissect),
4. What two words is this Greek root word a combination of?
***ana* + *temnein* (to cut)**
5. How is the word *analysis* defined in the Merriam-Webster online dictionary?
"a detailed examination of anything complex in order to understand its nature or to determine its essential features" or "separation of a whole into its component parts"
6. What Greek root word does the word *analysis* come from?
from Greek: *analyein* (to break up)
7. What two words is this Greek root word a combination of?
***ana* + *lyein* (to loosen)**
8. How are the meanings of *anatomy* and *analysis* related?
Possible answer: *Anatomy* describes breaking down a body into its parts, and *analysis* describes breaking an idea down into its parts.

Habitat/Species

1. How is the word *habitat* defined in the book's glossary?
The type of places where plants or animals normally grow or live.
2. What Latin root word does the word *habitat* come from?
Latin: "it inhabits" from *habitare*
3. Can you think of any words that begin or end with the same letters as *habitat*?
Possible answers: habit, habitual, habitable
4. How are the definitions of these words similar to the definition of *habitat*?
Possible answer: They relate to places that are livable or patterns of behavior.
5. How is the word *species* defined in the book's glossary?
A group of animals or plants that are similar.
6. What Latin root word does the word *species* come from?
Latin: "appearance, kind, species," from *specere* (to look)
7. Can you think of any words that begin or end with the same letters as *species*?
Possible answers: special, specialty, specific
8. How are the definitions of these words similar to the definition of *species*?
Possible answer: They both refer to particular traits or characteristics.