

Genre:
Narrative
Nonfiction

Unit 4 Week 1

Why do we need government?

On-Level Spelling List

Comprehension Strategy: Ask and Answer Questions

When you find facts and ideas that are new to you, stop and ask yourself questions to help you understand and remember the information. Read carefully for answers.

Comprehension Skill:

Cause and Effect: Cause and effect is one kin. A cause is why something happens. An effect is what happens. signal words such as because, so, since, and as a result can help you identify cause-effect relationships.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Latin Roots: Knowing Greek roots can help you figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words.

dent=tooth

commun=common

spect=look

1. tasted
2. ripping
3. forced
4. flipping
5. tapped
6. flipped
7. scared
8. flagged
9. ripped
10. skipped
11. tapping
12. saved
13. skipping
14. scaring
15. flagging
16. discussed
17. saving
18. tasting
19. forcing
20. discussing

Vocabulary:

amendments: formal changes made according to official procedures.

commitment: a sense of obligation toward something.

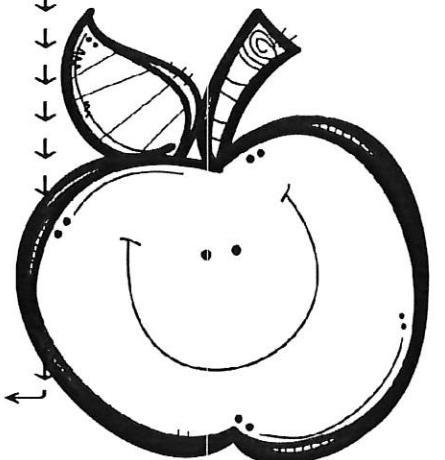
compromise: to reach agreement by having each side give up part of its demands.

eventually: in the end or finally.

legislation: laws that are made or passed.

privilege: a special right or benefit held by a certain group of people.

version: an account given in a particular way.



Genre:
Fantasy

Unit 4 Week 2
Why do people run for public office?

On-Level Spelling List

1. funnier
2. families
3. pennies
4. worried
5. replied
6. varied
7. marries
8. carries
9. easily
10. silliest
11. jumpier
12. emptier
13. merrier
14. applied
15. cozily
16. sorriest
17. prettily
18. lazier
19. happiest
20. dizziest

Comprehension Strategy: Make Predictions

When you read you can use details from the story to make predictions about what you think will happen. Make predictions about the story and confirm or revise them.

Comprehension Skill:

Point of View: The narrator's point of view is how the narrator thinks or feels about characters or events.

A story can have a first-person narrator or a third-person narrator.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Idioms: An idiom is a phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be understood from the separate words in it. If you are not sure look at the surrounding phrases and sentences to help you figure it out.

Vocabulary:

accompanies: goes along with something.

campaign: a series of actions planned and carried out to bring about a particular result.

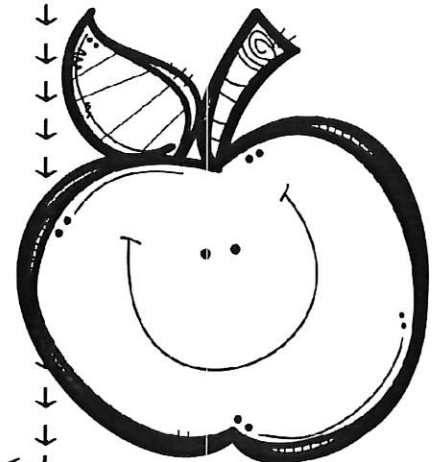
intend: to have a purpose or plan in mind.

opponent: a person or group that is against another in a fight, contest, or discussion.

overwhelming: overcoming or overpowering completely.

tolerate: to put up with or endure someone or thing.

weary: to be very tired.



Genre:
Historical
Fiction

Unit 4 Week 3
How do inventions and
technology affect your life?

**On-Level
Spelling List**

Comprehension Strategy: Make Predictions

When you read, use text clues from the story to help you make predictions about what will happen next. As you read, you can confirm or revise your prediction.

1. mood
2. stoop
3. zoom
4. crew
5. stew
6. ruler
7. produce
8. issue
9. tutor
10. truth
11. bruised
12. juicy
13. suits
14. group
15. you'll
16. huge
17. crook
18. wool
19. used
20. should

Comprehension Skill:

Point of View: The narrator's point of view is how the narrator thinks or feels about characters or events.

A story can have a first-person narrator or a third-person narrator.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Synonyms: the author may use another word or phrase that has the same or similar meaning to the word.

Words that have the same or similar meanings are synonyms.

Vocabulary:

decade: a period of ten years.

directing: the act of giving instructions, ordering, or commanding.

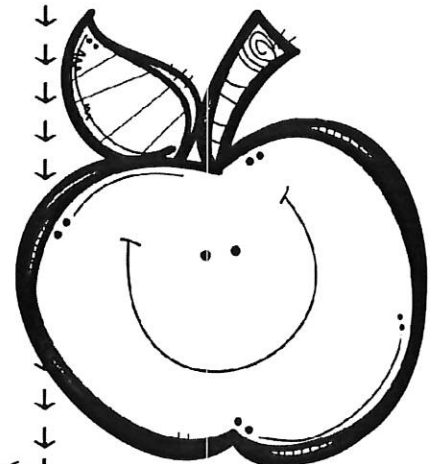
engineering: the work that uses scientific knowledge for practical things such as building bridges and dams.

gleaming: shining or glowing.

scouted: to have looked at or explored in order to find out and bring back more information.

squirmed: to have turned and twisted the body.

tinkering: puttering or keeping busy in an aimless way.



Genre:
Expository
Text

Unit 4 Week 4
How do you explain what you
see in the sky?

**On-Level
Spelling List**

1. noises
2. voices
3. rejoice
4. annoy
5. destroy
6. voyage
7. mound
8. south
9. pound
10. hound
11. pouch
12. thousand
13. wound
14. grouch
15. cowboy
16. gown
17. frown
18. howling
19. flower
20. tower

Comprehension Strategy: Ask and Answer Questions

When you read an informational text, you can come across new facts and ideas. Asking questions and reading to find the answer can help you understand new information.

Comprehension Skill:

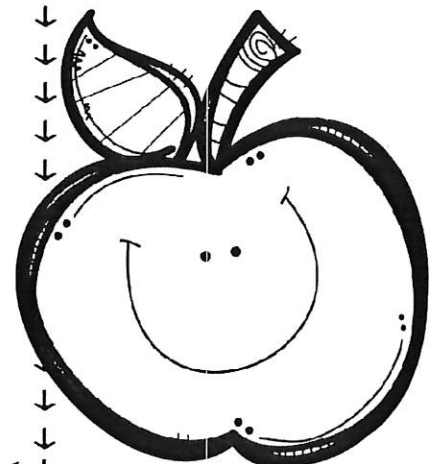
Cause and Effect: Text structure is the way that authors organize information in a selection. A cause is why something happens. An effect is what happens.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Context Clues: you may come across words that you don't know. To figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word, check the words or phrases near it carefully for clues.

Vocabulary:

- astronomer:** studies the stars and planets.
crescent: a curve that is wider in the middle and tapered at the ends.
phases: the different stages of the moon.
rotates: it turns around on an axis.
series: a number of similar things coming one after another.
sliver: a thin, often pointed piece that has been broken, cut, or torn off.
specific: exact or particular.



Genre:
Narrative
Poetry

Unit 4 Week 5
How do writers look at success
in different ways?

**On-Level
Spelling List**

Poetry: Narative Poem

Tells a story and has characters.
Is about fictional or real events
May be written in stanzas.

1. caught
2. laws
3. drawn
4. strawberry
5. straw
6. awe
7. shawl
8. alter
9. halt
10. talking
11. walker
12. chalk
13. stalk
14. small
15. caller
16. squall
17. cough
18. fought
19. thought
20. false

Comprehension Skill:

Theme: The theme is the main message or lesson in a poem. Identifying key details in a poem can help you determine the theme.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Connotation and Denotation:

Connotation is a feeling or idea associated with the word.
Denotation is the dictionary's definition of a word.

Vocabulary:

attain: to work hard to achieve a goal.
dangling: hanging or swinging loosely.
hovering: object stays in one place in the air.
stanza: a poem can contain any number of lines.
connotation: If I say the tree is scrawny, the connotation is different than if I say the tree is thin.
denotation: the denotation of joyful is "full of joy".
repetition: when you repeat words in a poem.

