

**Genre:**  
Narrative  
Nonfiction

## Unit 4 Week 1

### Why do we need government?

### Approaching 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

#### **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.

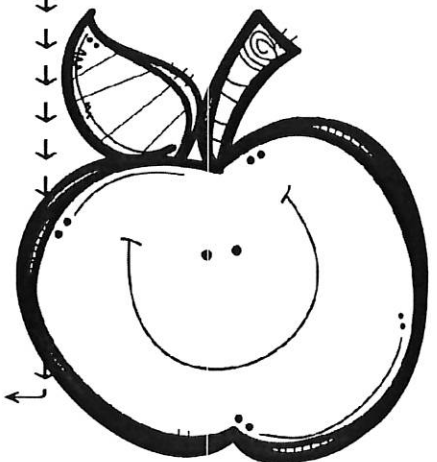
**eventually:** in the end or finally.

**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.

1. tasted
2. ripping
3. liked
4. flipping
5. tapped
6. flipped
7. cared
8. hopped
9. ripped
10. skipped
11. tapping
12. saved
13. skipping
14. caring
15. hopping
16. trimmed
17. saving
18. tasting
19. liking
20. trimming



**Genre:**  
Fantasy

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

Approaching Spelling List

1. funnier
2. families
3. pennies
4. worried
5. replied
6. babies
7. marries
8. carries
9. easily
10. silliest
11. flier
12. berries
13. copier
14. cries
15. happier
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.

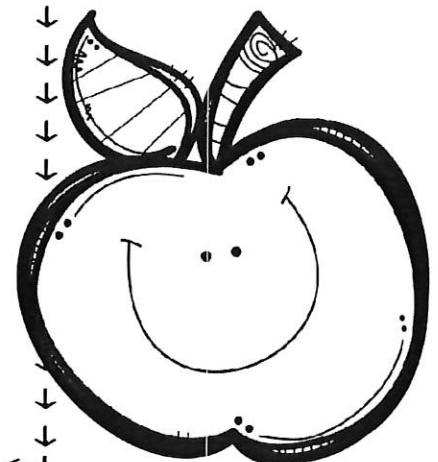
**intend:** to have a purpose or plan in mind.

**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?

**Approaching  
Spelling List**

1. tooth
2. food
3. zoom
4. spool
5. new
6. grew
7. stew
8. tunes
9. true
10. clue
11. fruit
12. suit
13. group
14. you'll
15. huge
16. July
17. used
18. cookie
19. wool
20. should

**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.

**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.

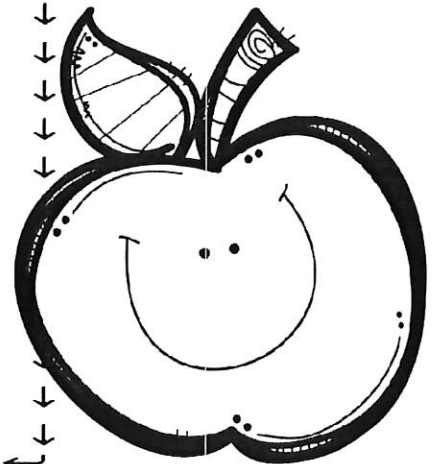
**engineering:** the work that uses scientific knowledge for practical things such as building bridges and dams.

**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?

**Approaching Spelling List**

**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.

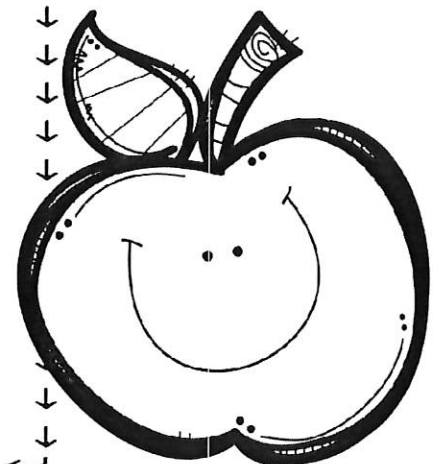
**rotates:** it turns around on an axis.

**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.

1. voices
2. noise
3. coin
4. loyal
5. mound
6. south
7. pound
8. hound
9. pouch
10. thousand
11. wound
12. grouch
13. cloud
14. cowboy
15. flower
16. tower
17. gown
18. frown
19. howl
20. brown



**Genre:**  
Narrative  
Poetry

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

**Approaching  
Spelling List**

1. fault
2. taught
3. laws
4. thaw
5. draw
6. awful
7. straw
8. awe
9. saw
10. raw
11. alter
12. halt
13. walk
14. chalk
15. talking
16. tall
17. caller
18. small
19. cough
20. false

**Poetry: Narative Poem**

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

**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.

