

**Genre:**  
Realistic  
Fiction

**Unit 5 Week 1**  
In what ways do people show  
they care about each other?

On-Level  
Spelling List

1. blanket
2. blossom
3. dipper
4. distant
5. foggy
6. fossil
7. member
8. nodded
9. planner
10. plastic
11. rumbles
12. slender
13. summer
14. swallow
15. tablet
16. thriller
17. traffic
18. welcome
19. willow
20. witness

**Comprehension Strategy: Visualize**

When you read, picture the characters, key events, and setting of the story. As you read, stop and visualize events to help you better understand the story.

**Comprehension Skill:**

Problem and Solution: Identifying the problem and solution can help you understand the characters, setting, and plot. The problem is what the characters want to do, change, or find out. The solution is how it is solved.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

Similies and Metaphors:

A **simile** compares two things by using the words like or as.  
A **metaphor** is the comparison of two things without using like or as.

Vocabulary:

**bouquet:** a bunch of picked flowers.

**emotion:** a strong feeling such as hate, happiness, or fear.

**encircle:** to surround or form a circle around .

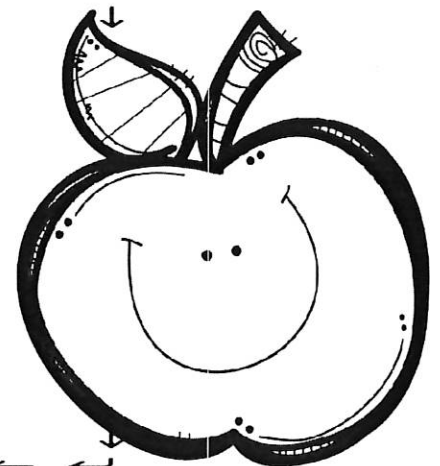
**express:** to say or show something.

**fussy:** hard to please or picky.

**portraits:** pictures of people, usually showing only the face and upper part of the body.

**sparkles:** shines in quick, bright flashes.

**whirl:** to turn or spin around rapidly.



**Genre:**  
Tall Tale

**Unit 5 Week 2**  
What are some reasons people moved west?

**On-Level Spelling List**

**Comprehension Strategy: Visualize**

When you visualize, you use descriptive details from the story to picture what is happening. Visualize to help you understand, enjoy, and remember the story.

**Comprehension Skill:**

**Cause and Effect:** A cause is an event or action that makes something happen. An effect is what happens because of the event or action. This will help you understand the sequence of story events.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

**Homograph:** Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings, and origins. Use contexts clues to figure out the meanings of the homographs.

**Vocabulary:**

**plunging:** falling or moving downward very quickly.

**prospector:** looks for gold, silver or other minerals in the ground.

**scoffed:** to have expressed ridicule or contempt toward it

**settlement:** a place where people live when they first arrive in an area that is new to them.

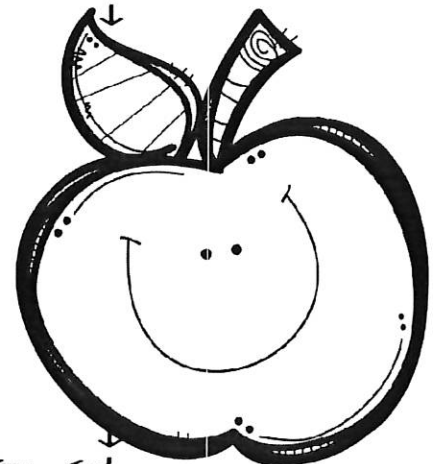
**shriveled:** to shrink, wrinkle or wither.

**territories:** large areas of land where people start living in a region new to them.

**topple:** to collapse or fall

**withered:** dried up from heat or lack of moisture.

1. famous
2. radar
3. razor
4. vacancy
5. beside
6. beyond
7. defend
8. delay
9. demand
10. prevent
11. secret
12. veto
13. bison
14. diver
15. cider
16. silence
17. clover
18. spoken
19. stolen
20. tulip



**Genre:**  
Biography

**Unit 5 Week 3**  
How can inventions solve problems?

**On-Level**  
**Spelling List**

**Comprehension Strategy: Summarize**

When you summarize, you retell the most important details in a paragraph or section. First identify the key details and then retell them in your own words.

**Comprehension Skill:**

**Problem and Solution:** is one kind of text structure. It presents a problem and then explains the steps taken to solve the problem.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

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

cycl=circular

deca=ten

phot=light

graph=write

**Vocabulary:**

**dizzy:** you feel like you are spinning and about to fall.

**experiment:** a test that is used to discover or prove something.

**genuine:** is real or what it seems to be .

**hilarious:** very funny.

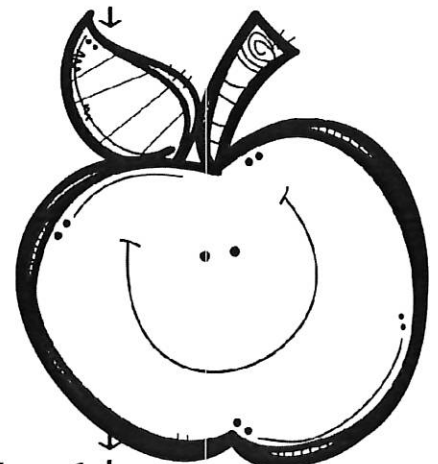
**mischief:** a behavior that causes minor harm or annoyance.

**nowadays:** in the present day.

**politician:** a person who holds or seeks a government office.

**procedure:** a proper way of doing something, usually by a series of steps.

1. brain
2. staircase
3. domain
4. praise
5. trainer
6. oatmeal
7. beneath
8. repeat
9. reveal
10. increase
11. sneakl
12. boast
13. afloat
14. croak
15. compound
16. discount
17. speed
18. sleeve
19. sheep
20. baboon



**Genre:**  
Informational  
Text

**Unit 5 Week 4**  
What can you discover when you  
you look closely at something?

On-Level  
Spelling List

1. grocer
2. pepper
3. barber
4. grader
5. polar
6. tanker
7. singer
8. enter
9. odor
10. collar
11. zipper
12. powder
13. danger
14. cheddar
15. popular
16. harbor
17. anchor
18. elevator
19. daughter
20. victor

**Comprehension Strategy: Summarize**

To summarize a selection, retell the key ideas or details in your own words to help make sure that you understand them.

**Comprehension Skill:**

Sequence: Authors use text structure to organize information in a nonfiction text. Authors who use this text structure present information in time order and use words that signal time.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

Antonyms: Sometimes the author will use an antonym, another word or phrase that means the opposite of the unfamiliar word.

Vocabulary:

**cling:** to stick closely

**dissolves:** to pass into a solution with a liquid.

**gritty:** contains very small bits of sand or stone.

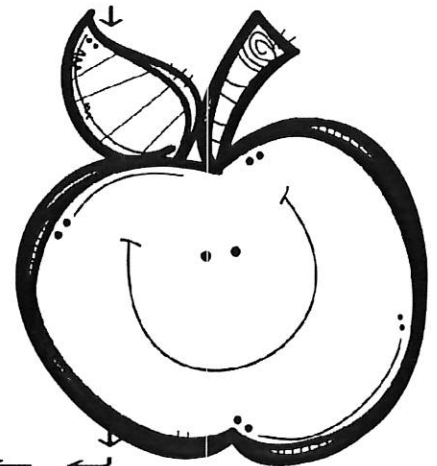
**humid:** moist or full of water vapor.

**magnify:** to make something look bigger than it really is.

**microscope:** a device for looking at things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

**mingle:** to mix or come together.

**typical:** to show qualities or characteristics of a certain type.



**Genre:**  
Informational  
Text

## Unit 5 Week 5

How can learning about the past help you understand the present?

### On-Level Spelling List

1. pebble
2. humble
3. double
4. gamble
5. trouble
6. uncle
7. needle
8. fiddle
9. cuddle
10. cradle
11. jungle
12. single
13. marble
14. ramble
15. tackle
16. ankle
17. freckle
18. buckle
19. hustle
20. tangle

### **Comprehension Strategy: Summarize**

To summarize, retell the key ideas or details briefly in your own words to help make sure that you understand the important information.

### **Comprehension Skill:**

**Sequence:** Text structure is the way authors organize and present information in a selection. Authors present key events in the order in which they happened. Look for words that signal time.

### **Vocabulary Strategy:**

**Proverbs and Adages:** are short sayings or expressions that have been used for a long time and express a general truth. Every culture has them. Look for context clues to figure out what the proverb means.

### **Vocabulary:**

**archaeology:** the study of the way humans lived a long time ago.

**document:** to keep a record.

**era:** a period of time in history, usually beginning with an important event.

**evidence:** proof of something.

**expedition:** a journey made for a particular reason.

**permanent:** lasting.

**tremendous:** very large or great

**uncover:** to discover it or make it known

**typical:** to show qualities or characteristics of a certain type.

