

Genre:
Historical
Fiction

Unit 6 Week 1
How do traditions connect
people?

**Approaching
Spelling List**

Comprehension Strategy: Reread

When you read historical fiction you can come across new information or unfamiliar ideas. Stop and reread any difficult sections to help you understand and remember.

1. woman
2. shaken
3. garden
4. eleven
5. ripen
6. kitten
7. widen
8. open
9. robin
10. cousin
11. muffin
12. button
13. reason
14. cotton
15. dragon
16. person
17. common
18. season
19. wagon
20. lemon

Comprehension Skill:

Theme: the overall message or lesson that an author wants to communicate. To identify the theme, think about what the characters do and say and how they change.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Connotation and Denotation: **Connotation** is an idea, meaning, or feeling associated with a word. **Denotation** is the literal, dictionary definition of a word.

Vocabulary:

ancestors: people from whom one is descended.

despised: looked down on as worthless, or scorned.

endurance: the power to put up with hardships or difficulties.

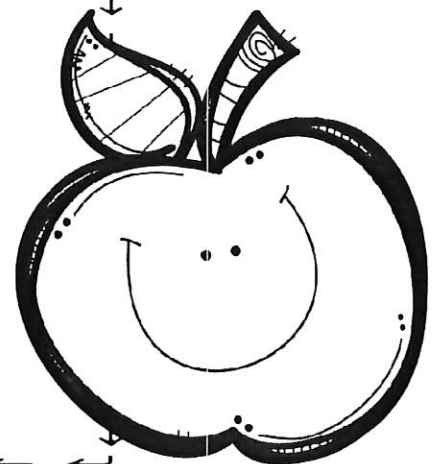
forfeit: to lose or have to give up because of some fault, accident, or mistake.

honor: to show or feel great respect for a person or thing.

intensity: having or showing strong feeling, purpose or effort.

irritating: it can make someone angry or impatient.

retreated: to have withdrawn or moved back.



Genre:
Historical
Fiction

Unit 6 Week 2
Why is it important to keep a
record of the past?

**Approaching
Spelling List**

Comprehension Strategy: Reread

When you read historical fiction you can come across facts and ideas that are new to you. Stop and reread important sections of the text to make sure you understand.

1. root
2. tale
3. peak
4. tall
5. prince
6. dough
7. oar
8. prints
9. herd
10. heard
11. whose
12. who's
13. route
14. blue
15. blew
16. peek
17. need
18. knead
19. doe
20. ore

Comprehension Skill:

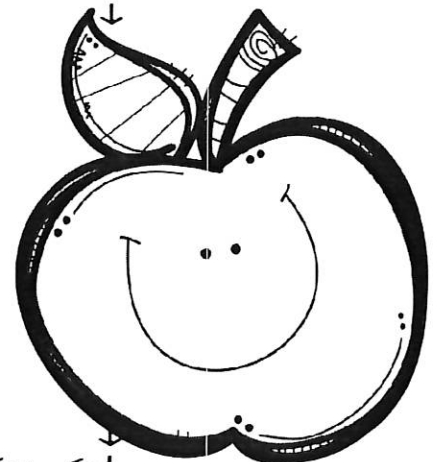
Theme: A story's theme is the main message or lesson that the author wants to express to the reader. To identify the theme, pay close attention to the characters' words and actions.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Homophones: Homophones are words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings. Pay attention to the way they are used to help figure the meaning.

Vocabulary:

- depicts:** to show in pictures or words.
- detested:** disliked or hated very much.
- discarded:** thrown away.
- eldest:** the one who was born first, or the oldest.
- ignored:** having not paid attention to someone or something.
- obedience:** the act of following instructions or doing what someone else says to do.
- refuge:** a shelter or protection from danger or trouble.
- treacherous:** full of danger or hazardous.



Genre:
Informational
Text

Unit 6 Week 3
How have our energy resources
changed over the years?

**Approaching
Spelling List**

Comprehension Strategy: Ask and Answer Question

When you read informational text, you may come across new information. Asking questions and rereading to find the answer can help you understand new information.

1. disorder
2. displeasure
3. displease
4. distrust
5. disloyal
6. misplace
7. mislabel
8. mislead
9. misstep
10. misnumber
11. nonfat
12. nonfiction
13. nonsense
14. nonstop
15. unable
16. unplug
17. unkind
18. unfair
19. uncover
20. unclean

Comprehension Skill:

Main Idea and Key Details: The main idea is the most important idea or point that an author makes in a paragraph or section of text. Key details give information to support the main idea.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Latin and Greek Prefixes: A prefix is a word part added to the front of a word to change its meaning. Some prefixes come from Latin, such as: non=not
pre=before hyper=excessively bio=life

Vocabulary:

coincidence: a remarkable occurrence of events or circumstances at the same time by chance.

consequences: the results of an action.

consume: use it up or destroy it.

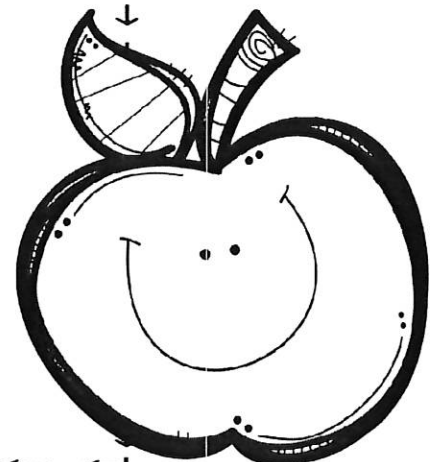
converted: changed in its character, condition or use.

efficient: get the wanted results with a minimum amount of time or effort.

incredible: hard or impossible to believe.

installed: put in place for use or service.

renewable: able to be replaced or restored.



Genre:
Expository

Unit 6 Week 4
What has been the role of
money over time?

**Approaching
Spelling List**

Comprehension Strategy: Ask and Answer Question

When you read informational text, you can ask questions before, during, and after reading to help you understand the text and remember the information.

1. wireless
2. sunny
3. furry
4. really
5. hairy
6. barely
7. tasteless
8. handful
9. lifeless
10. fitness
11. hopeful
12. shortness
13. fullness
14. foggy
15. purely
16. sickness
17. joyful
18. hopeless
19. cordless
20. hardly

Comprehension Skill:

Main Idea and Key Details: The main idea is the most important idea or point that an author makes in a paragraph or section of text. Key details give important information to support the main idea.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Proverbs and Adages: Proverbs and adages are short sayings that have been used for a long time. They usually express a general truth or observation. Every culture has them. Look for context clues to figure out the meanings.

Vocabulary:

currency: the money used in a country.

economics: the science that studies the way people use resources to produce goods and services.

entrepreneur: a person who starts and runs a business..

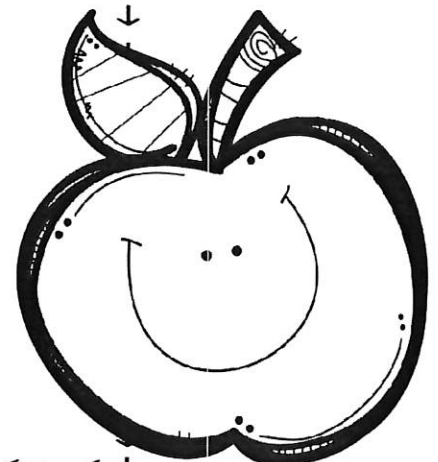
global: to do with the world.

invest: to use money to buy something that will make you more money.

marketplace: a place where food and other products are bought and sold .

mechandise: goods that are for sale.

transaction: the act of carrying out a business exchange.



Genre:
Poetry

Unit 6 Week 5

What shapes a person's identity?

Approaching Spelling List

Poetry: Free Verse

*Does not have a rhyme scheme or a metrical pattern.

*May have irregular lines

1. unchanged

2. unnamed

3. restate

4. reverse

5. underdog

6. invisible

7. prepaid

8. displease

9. action

10. establishment

11. oversized

12. prepack

13. interstate

14. intersect

15. deflate

16. semiweekly

17. happily

18. kindness

19. finally

20. fearful

Comprehension Skill:

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

Vocabulary Strategy:

Figurative Language: A metaphor is a comparison of two Unlike things without the use of like or as.

Vocabulary:

gobble: to eat quickly and in large chunks.

individuality: a quality that makes one person or thing different from others.

mist: a cloud of tiny droplets of water or other liquid in the air.

roots: a person's ancestors.

metaphor: compares two unlike things without the use of like or as.

imagery: the use of words to create a picture in the reader's mind.

personification: when a human characteristics are given to anything that is not human.

free verse: poems do not have a consistent metrical pattern or rhyme scheme.

