

Genre:  
**Folktale**

Unit 2 Week 1  
Why is working  
together a good way  
to solve problem?

### Comprehension Strategy:

**Make, Confirm, and Revise Predictions:** Use clues in the story to guess, or predict, what happens next. Was your prediction right? Read on to check it. Change it if it is not right.

### Comprehension Skill:

**Theme:** The theme of a story is the author's message. Think about what the characters do and say. Use these key details to help you figure out the theme.

### Vocabulary Strategy:

**Antonyms:** Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Look for antonyms to help you figure out the theme.

### Vocabulary:

**cooperation:** people working together to do something.

**attempt:** try to do something.

**awkward:** clumsy and not graceful.

**created:** made or built.

**furiously:** in a way that shows you are angry.

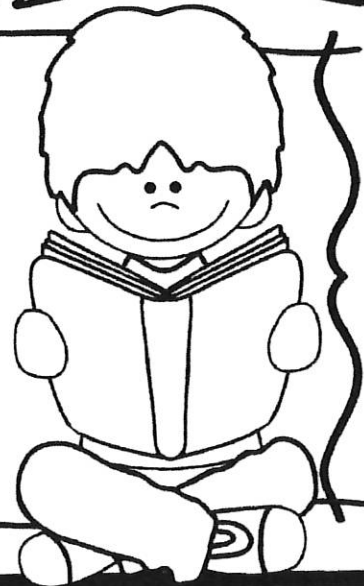
**interfere:** get in the way of something.

**involved:** took part in something.

**timid:** shy and not brave.

### Spelling List:

1. sky
2. fly
3. might
4. right
5. find
6. child
7. bite
8. pie
9. use
10. cute
11. mule
12. huge
13. cube
14. unit
15. few



**Genre:**  
Historical  
Fiction

**Unit 2 Week 2**  
Why do people  
immigrate to new  
places?

**Comprehension Strategy:**

**Make Predictions:** Use story clues to predict what happens next. Was your prediction right? Reread to confirm, or check, it. Change it if it is not right.

**Comprehension Skill:**

**Theme:** The theme of a story is the author's message. Think about what the characters do and say. Use these key details to help you figure out the theme.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

**Similes:** A simile compares two different things. It uses the words *like* or *as*. This is a simile - *Her cheeks were like red roses.*

**Spelling  
List:**

1. heel
2. week
3. free
4. green
5. teen
6. need
7. tree
8. feel
9. meet
10. street
11. seal
12. bean
13. team
14. clean
15. leak

**Vocabulary:**

**arrived:** got to where you were going.

**immigrated:** to have come to a new country to live.

**inspected:** looked at something closely and carefully.

**moment:** a very short amount of time.

**opportunity:** a chance for good things to happen.

**photographs:** pictures taken with a camera.

**valuable:** worth a lot of money, or means a lot to someone.

**whispered:** spoken in a very quiet voice.



Genre:  
Expository  
Text

Unit 2 Week 3  
How do people  
make government  
work?

### Comprehension Strategy:

**Reread:** Stop and think about the text as you read. Do you understand what you are reading? Does it make sense? Reread to make sure you understand.

### Comprehension Skill:

**Author's Point of View:** An author often has a point of view about a topic. Look for details that show what the author thinks. Then decide if you agree with the author's point of view.

### Vocabulary Strategy:

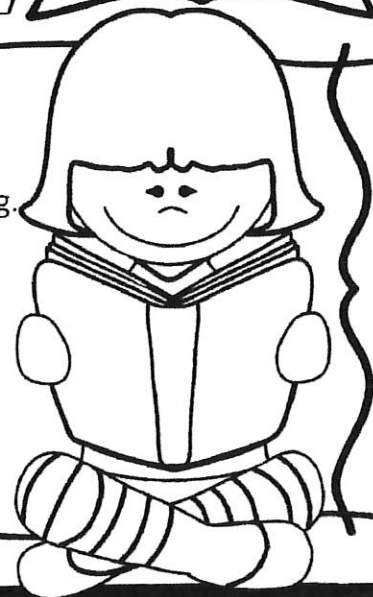
**Prefixes:** A prefix is a word part added to the beginning of a word. It changes the meaning of the word. The prefix **un-** means "not". The prefix **re-** means "again".

### Spelling List:

1. wrap
2. wrists
3. wrote
4. wring
5. write
6. wrong
7. wren
8. knit
9. knock
10. knew
11. knot
12. knee
13. gnat
14. gnaws
15. sign

### Vocabulary:

**announced:** told people about something.  
**candidates:** people seeking an office or honor.  
**convince:** to cause someone to believe or do something.  
**decisions:** choices you make about something.  
**elect:** to choose by voting.  
**estimate:** to guess an amount.  
**government:** people who guide a city, state, or country..  
**independent:** able to do things for yourself.



**Genre:**  
Expository  
Text

Unit 2 Week 4  
How can people  
help animals  
survive?

**Comprehension Strategy:**

**Reread:** Stop and think about the text as you read. Are there new facts and ideas? Do they make sense? Reread to make sure you understand.

**Comprehension Skill:**

**Author's Point of View:** An author often has a point of view about a topic. Look for details that show what the author thinks. Then decide if you agree with the author's point of view.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

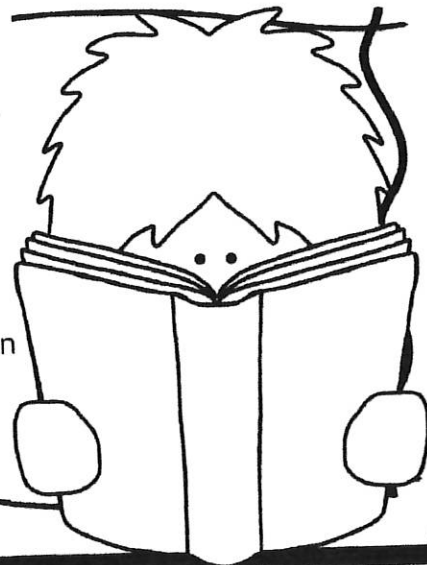
**Suffixes:** A suffix is a word part added to the end of a word. It changes the word's meaning. The suffix **-ful** means "full of". The suffix **-less** means "having no" or "without".

**Spelling  
List:**

1. scrubs
2. screen
3. scrap
4. spree
5. spray
6. stream
7. strong
8. straw
9. squeak
10. squint
11. split
12. splash
13. three
14. throw
15. thrill

**Vocabulary:**

- success:** an attempt that ends well.  
**caretakers:** people that care for a person or animal.  
**populations:** all of the animals of the same kind living in a place.  
**recognized:** remembered someone or something from the past.  
**relatives:** members of the same family.  
**resources:** things that are available to be used when needed.  
**survive:** stay alive.  
**threatened:** a danger of being hurt.



Genre:  
Expository  
Text

Unit 2 Week 5  
How do people  
figure things out?

Spelling  
List:

1. chick
2. much
3. pitch
4. teacher
5. cheese
6. bench
7. chair
8. chin
9. fish
10. shown
11. thick
12. truth
13. sixth
14. wheel
15. whales

### Comprehension Strategy:

**Limerick and Free Verse:** Limerick: is a short funny poem that rhymes. Each stanza has five lines. The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> lines rhymes. The 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lines rhymes. **Free Verse:** is a poem that does not rhyme. It can have any number of lines and stanzas.

### Comprehension Skill:

**Point of View:** A poem often shows a narrator's thoughts about events or characters. This is the point of view. Look for details that show point of view.

### Vocabulary Strategy:

**Simile:** A simile compares two things that are very different. Similes always have the word *like* or *as*. Two examples of similes are, "The bug is as green as grass" or "The moon is like a giant pearl."

### Vocabulary:

- imagine:** picture something in your mind.
- bounce:** spring back after hitting something.
- inventor:** a person who creates something for the first time.
- observer:** someone who watches something.
- alliteration:** several words or syllables in a row start with the same sound.
- free verse:** poem which some verses rhyme and some do not
- limerick:** a funny poem of five lines with a specific rhyme pattern.
- rhyme:** when words end with the same sound.

