

Genre:  
**Folktale**

Unit 3 Week 1  
What makes  
different animals  
unique?

### Comprehension Strategy:

**Visualize:** Use colorful words and details to help you visualize, or form pictures, in your mind. This will help you understand the characters' actions and feelings.

### Comprehension Skill:

**Problem and Solution:** A plot often has a problem and solution. A problem is something that needs to change or be solved. The solution is how the characters fix the problem.

### Vocabulary Strategy:

**Synonyms:** Synonyms are words that have the same meaning. Sometimes synonyms are context clues for words you do not know.

### Vocabulary:

**unique:** the only one of its kind.

**disbelief:** lack belief about something.

**dismay:** shock and surprise.

**fabulous:** amazing.

**features:** things that are noticeable about something.

**offered:** presented with something as a choice.

**splendid:** very beautiful.

**watchful:** watching carefully.

### Spelling List:

1. whirl
2. third
3. firm
4. birds
5. herds
6. fern
7. serve
8. her
9. nurse
10. burn
11. curve
12. burst
13. earn
14. pearl
15. word



**Genre:**  
Historical  
Fiction

**Unit 3 Week 2**  
How can one person  
change the way you  
think?

**Comprehension Strategy:**

**Visualize:** Use colorful words and details to help you visualize how characters feel. Picture in your mind what they do as you read.

**Comprehension Skill:**

**Cause and Effect:** Events in a story's plot are made up of causes and effects. A cause is why something happens. An effect is what happens. Words and phrases such as *because, so, and as a result*, often show cause and its effects.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

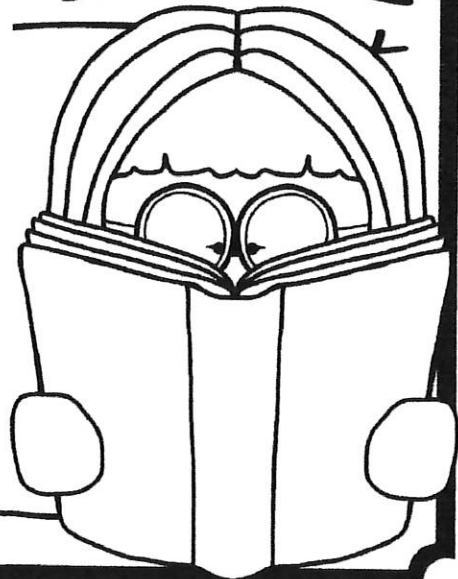
**Idioms:** An idiom is a group of words that means that means something different from the meaning of each word in it. The phrase *a piece of cake* is an idiom. It does not mean "a bit of cake". It means "something that is easy to do".

**Spelling  
List:**

1. hard
2. yard
3. sharks
4. card
5. storm
6. sport
7. porch
8. story
9. chore
10. store
11. sore
12. more
13. roar
14. soar
15. your

**Vocabulary:**

- bravery:** courage when facing danger.  
**amazement:** a feeling of great surprise.  
**disappear:** to stop being visible.  
**donated:** gave something to help.  
**leader:** a person who guides or leads others.  
**nervous:** upset or worried about something.  
**refused:** would not do something.  
**temporary:** lasts only for a short time.



**Genre:**  
Expository  
Text

Unit 3 Week 3  
What do we know  
about Earth and  
its neighbors?

**Comprehension Strategy:**

**Summarize:** When you summarize, you tell the most important ideas and details in a text. Use these ideas and details to help you summarize.

**Comprehension Skill:**

**Main Idea and Key Details:** The main idea is the most important point an author makes about a topic. Key details tell about the main idea.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

**Suffixes:** A suffix is a word part added to the end of a word. It changes the word's meaning. The suffix **-y** means "full of". The suffix **-ly** means "in a certain way".

**Spelling  
List:**

1. care
2. dare
3. hair
4. stairs
5. pair
6. fair
7. pear
8. bear
9. wear
10. there
11. dear
12. ear
13. deer
14. near
15. peer

**Vocabulary:**

**surface:** the outside of something.  
**amount:** how much of something there is.  
**astronomy:** the study of stars and planets.  
**globe:** the world.  
**solar system:** the sun and the planets that move around it.  
**support:** provide what is needed for something.  
**temperature:** how hot or cold something is.  
**warmth:** heat.



**Genre:**  
Expository  
Text

Unit 3 Week 4  
What ideas can we  
get from nature?

**Comprehension Strategy:**

**Summarize:** When you summarize, you tell the most important ideas and details in a text. Use important details to help you summarize.

**Comprehension Skill:**

**Main Idea and Key Details:** The main idea is the most important point the author makes about a topic. Key details tell about the main idea. Put the details together to figure out the main idea.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

**Root Words:** A root word is the simplest form of a word. It helps you figure out the meaning of a related word.

**Spelling  
List:**

1. misread
2. misuse
3. mistrust
4. mistreat
5. mislead
6. mistake
7. precut
8. preplan
9. prepay
10. preheat
11. discount
12. discover
13. distrust
14. disagree
15. dismount

**Vocabulary:**

**imitate:** try to act like something else.

**effective:** works well.

**example:** a thing used to show what other similar things are like.

**identical:** exactly the same.

**material:** the stuff used to make something.

**model:** a small copy of something.

**observed:** looked at closely.

**similar:** alike but not exactly the same.



**Genre:**  
Expository  
Text

**Unit 3 Week 5**  
How is each event  
in history unique?

**Comprehension Strategy:**

**Summarize:** When you summarize, you tell the most important ideas and details in a text. Use details to help you summarize.

**Comprehension Skill:**

**Sequence:** The sequence is the order in which events take place. Look for words and phrases that show time order, such as *first, next, then, later, and finally*.

**Vocabulary Strategy:**

**Suffixes:** A suffix is a word part added to the end of a word. It changes the word's meaning. The suffix **-able** means "is" or "can be".

**Spelling  
List:**

1. oil
2. foil
3. boil
4. point
5. coins
6. joy
7. town
8. owl
9. plow
10. crowd
11. shout
12. round
13. proud
14. house
15. sound

**Vocabulary:**

**agreeable:** nice or pleasant.

**appreciate:** grateful for something.

**boomed:** grown suddenly.

**descendants:** people who come from a particular ancestor or group of ancestors.

**emigration:** leaving one's own country to live in another.

**pioneers:** people who are among the first to explore and settle a region.

**transportation:** the means of carrying or moving something from one place to another.

**vehicles:** a means of transporting goods.

