

Genre:
Folktale

Unit 4 Week 1
What choices are good for you?

Comprehension Strategy:

Ask and Answer Questions: Ask yourself questions as you read. Then look for the details to answer your questions.

Comprehension Skill:

Point of View: Point of view is what a narrator thinks about events or other characters in a story. Look for details that show what the narrator thinks to figure out the point of view.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Root Words: A root word is the simplest form of a word. When you read an unfamiliar word, look for a root word in it. Use the root word to figure out the unfamiliar word's meaning.

Spelling List:

1. loop
2. spoon
3. gloom
4. hoop
5. rude
6. tube
7. due
8. true
9. glue
10. group
11. soup
12. grew
13. look
14. shook
15. chew

Vocabulary:

- aroma:** a pleasant or agreeable smell.
expect: to think or suppose something.
flavorful: tasty and full of flavor.
graceful: beautiful or pleasing in design, movement, or style.
healthful: wholesome and good for your health.
interrupted: stopped for a time or broken off.
luscious: smells or tastes delicious.
variety: a number of different things.



Genre:
Realistic
Fiction

Unit 4 Week 2
How can you use what you know to help others?

Comprehension Strategy:

Ask and Answer: Stop and ask yourself questions as you read. Then look for story details to answer your questions.

Comprehension Skill:

Point of View: Point of view is what a narrator thinks about other characters or events in a story. Look for details that show what the narrator thinks. Use them to figure out the point of view.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Prefixes: A prefix is a word part added to the beginning of a word. A prefix changes the word's meaning. The prefixes **-un**, **non-**, and **im-** means "not" or "opposite of". The prefix **pre-** means "before".

Spelling List:

1. years
2. twins
3. trays
4. states
5. ashes
6. foxes
7. inches
8. flies
9. cities
10. lunches
11. horses
12. ties
13. skies
14. bodies
15. boxes

Vocabulary:

- achievement:** something that you accomplish.
apologize: to say you are sorry.
attention: to watch, listen, or concentrate on it.
audience: a group of people gathered to hear or see something.
confidence: to have trust or faith in something or someone.
embarrassed: to feel shy, uncomfortable, or ashamed.
realized: something you understood completely.
talents: natural abilities or skills.



Genre:
Expository
Text

Unit 4 Week 3

How do animals adapt to challenges in their habitat?

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:

Compare and Contrast: When authors compare, they show how two things are alike. When they contrast, they tell how two things are different. Authors use signal words such as *both*, *alike*, *same*, or *different* to compare and contrast.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Sentence Clues: Sentence clues are words or phrases in a sentence that help you figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word. Sometimes clues define, or tell exactly, what a word means.

Vocabulary:

alert: to give warning.

competition: a situation in which people or animals are trying to be more successful than others.

environment: the natural features of a place.

excellent: very good.

prefer: to like better.

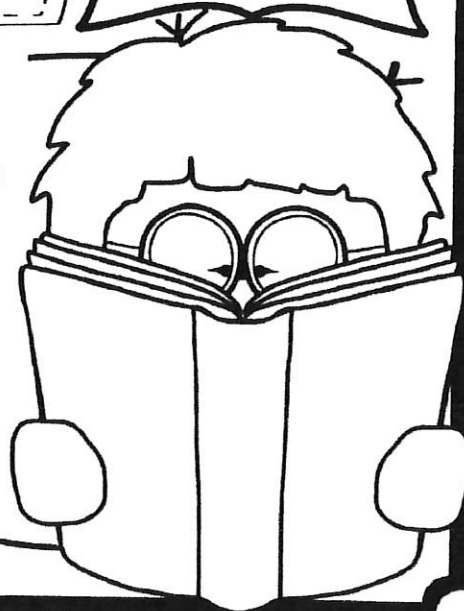
protection: when something is kept safe.

related: to belong to the same family.

shelter: something that covers or protects.

Spelling List:

1. taught
2. hauls
3. caused
4. salt
5. halt
6. halls
7. small
- 8, ball
9. lawn
10. raw
11. crawl
12. draw
13. walk
14. water
15. bought



Genre:
Expository
Text

Unit 4 Week 4
How are people
able to fly?

Comprehension Strategy:

Reread: Stop and think as you read. Does the text make sense? Reread to make sure you understand.

Comprehension Skill:

Cause and Effect: A cause is why something happens. An effect is what happens. They happen in time order. Signal words such as, *so*, *as a result*, and *because* help you find causes and effects.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Multiple-Meaning Words: Multiple-meaning words have more than one meaning. Find other words in the sentence to help you figure out the correct meaning of a multiple-meaning word.

Vocabulary:

controlled: adjusted or moved by something.

direction: the line or course it moves along.

flight: the act of flying.

impossible: it can't be done.

launched: to put into motion.

motion: moving.

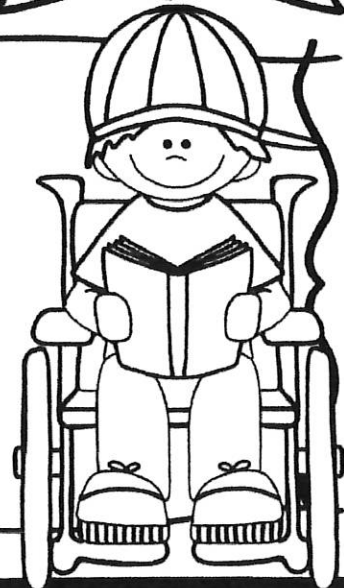
passenger: a person who travels in a vehicle.

popular: liked by many people.

Spelling

List:

1. sale
2. sail
3. beet
4. beat
5. rode
6. road
7. two
8. to
9. too
10. its
11. it's
12. you
13. you're
14. see
15. sea



Genre:
Poetry

Unit 4 Week 5
How can others
inspire us?

Comprehension Strategy:

Narrative and Free Verse: Narrative poetry: tells a story, often has stanzas, or groups of lines, and often rhymes. Free Verse poetry: does not always rhyme, can have stanzas with different number of lines, and can tell a story or express a poet's feelings.

Comprehension Skill:

Theme: The theme is the main message or lesson in a poem. The details in a poem can help you figure out the theme.

Vocabulary Strategy:

Metaphor: A metaphor compares two things that are very different. It helps you picture, or visualize. "His teeth are white pearls" is a metaphor. It compares teeth to pearls. This metaphor helps me picture bright, white teeth.

Spelling List:

1. cell
2. placed
3. since
4. price
5. slice
6. space
7. mice
8. cents
9. gems
10. age
11. giant
12. pages
13. village
14. large
15. gyms

Vocabulary:

adventurous: to risk danger in order to have exciting or unusual experiences.

courageous: brave.

extremely: very.

weird: strange or mysterious.

