

Cooperation

Unit 2 Week 1

Essential Question:

Why is working together a good way to solve a problem?

Make Predictions

Use clues in the story to guess, or predict, what happens next. Was your prediction right? Read on to check it!

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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.

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Folklore

A short story passed from person to person. It usually has a problem the characters must solve. A folktale usually has a lesson or message.

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Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

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Spelling Words

1. sky
2. fry
3. pie
4. tied
5. tight
6. right
7. bright
8. grind
9. child
10. cube
11. cute
12. mule
13. music
14. drew
15. few
16. coast
17. scold
18. bone
19. mighty
20. Utah

Vocabulary

1. cooperation- people are working together to do something
2. attempt- try to do something
3. awkward- someone who is clumsy or not graceful
4. created- something that is made or built
5. furiously- to act in a way that shows you are very angry
6. interfere- to get in the way of something happening
7. involved- to take part in something
8. timid- someone who is shy and not brave

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Grammar: Nouns

A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing. A common noun names any person, place, or thing. A proper noun names a special person, place, or thing.

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Immigration

Unit 2 Week 2

Essential Question:

Why do people immigrate to new places?

Make Predictions

- Use clues in the story to guess, or predict, what happens next. Was your prediction right? Read on to check it!

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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.

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Historical Fiction

- It is a story with made-up characters who take part in real life events from history.

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Similes

- A simile compares two very different things. It uses the words like or as. Ex. Her cheeks were like red roses.

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Vocabulary

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- immigrated- to have come to a new place to live
- arrived- you got to where you were going
- inspected- looked at something closely and carefully
- moment- very short amount of time
- opportunity- chance for good things to happen
- photographs- pictures taken with a camera
- valuable- something that is worth a lot of money or mean a lot to someone
- whispered- spoken in a quiet voice

Spelling Words

- heel
- week
- creek
- free
- green
- street
- freeze
- seal
- weak
- bean
- speaks
- team
- clean
- cream
- field
- tight
- tied
- cute
- sixteen
- peanut

Grammar:

Singular & Plural Nouns

A singular noun names one person, place, or thing. A plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing. Add -s or -es to singular nouns to make them plural.

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Government

Unit 2 Week 3

Essential Question:

How do people make government work?

Spelling Words

1. wrap
2. wrists
3. wrote
4. wreck
5. wring
6. write
7. wreath
8. knit
9. knife
10. knight
11. knock
12. knee
13. gnome
14. sign
15. gnaws
16. heal
17. weak
18. fields
19. wristwatch
20. knapsack

Reread

Stop and think about a text as you read. Do you understand what you are reading? Reread to make sure you understand.

RWW Page 140

Point of View

An author often has a point of view about a topic. Look for details that show what the author thinks.

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Expository Text

It gives facts and information to explain a topic. It may include text features like a map, photographs, and captions.

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Prefixes

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

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Vocabulary

1. announced- told people about something
2. candidates- people seeking an office or honor
3. convince- to cause someone to believe or do something
4. decisions- make choices
5. elect- choose by voting
6. estimate- to guess an amount
7. government- people who guide a city, state, or country
8. independent- do things by yourself

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Grammar:

Special nouns

Some nouns have special plural forms. They do not add -s or -es to form a plural. Men, women, and children are the irregular forms of man, woman, and child. Collective nouns name groups of people, places, or things.

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Survival

Unit 2 Week 4

Essential Question:

How can people help animals survive?

Reread

Stop and think about a text as you read. Do you understand what you are reading? Reread to make sure you understand.

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Point of View

An author often has a point of view about a topic. Look for details that show what the author thinks.

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Expository Text

It gives facts and information to explain a topic. It may include text features such as headings, photographs, and sidebars.

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Suffixes

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

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Vocabulary

1. success- something ends well
2. caretakers- someone who cares for a person or animal and keeps it safe
3. population- all the animals of the same kind living in a place
4. recognized- remembered someone from the past
5. relatives- members of the same family
6. resources- things that are available to be used when needed
7. survive- stay alive
8. threatened- something is in danger of being hurt

Spelling Words

1. scrubs
2. screams
3. scratch
4. scrape
5. screen
6. spread
7. splash
8. spray
9. streak
10. strength
11. strong
12. squeak
13. three
14. throw
15. thread
16. wrote
17. knife
18. sign
19. streamer
20. scribble

Grammar:

Combining Sentences

Join two sentences with the same subject by combining the predicates. Combine the predicates using the word and.

RWW page

Figure It Out

Unit 2 Week 5

Essential Question:

How do people figure things out?

Spelling Words

1. chick
2. much
3. pitch
4. teacher
5. lunch
6. hatch
7. cheese
8. stretch
9. thick
10. truth
11. pathway
12. them
13. fish
14. whales
15. what
16. spray
17. streak
18. thread
19. sandwich
20. weather

Limerick & Free Verse

A limerick is a funny poem that rhymes. A free verse is a poem that does not always rhyme.

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Point of View

An author often has a point of view about a topic. Look for details that show what the author thinks.

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Alliteration & Rhyme

Poets use alliteration and rhyme to make descriptions fun to read and poems sound musical.

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Similes

A simile compares two very different things. It uses the words like or as.
Ex. Her cheeks were like red roses.

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Vocabulary

1. imagine- to picture something in your mind
2. bounce- to spring back after hitting something
3. inventor- a person who creates something for the first time
4. observer- someone who watches something
5. alliteration- when several words or syllables in a row start with the same sound.
6. Free verse- some verses rhyme and some do not
7. limerick- a funny poem of five lines with a specific rhyme pattern
8. rhyme- words that end with the same sound

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Grammar:

Possessive

Nouns

A possessive noun is a noun that shows who or what owns or has something. Add an apostrophe (') and the letter s to make a singular noun possessive.

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