

# Let's Trade

Unit 5 Week 1

## Essential Question:

How do we get what we need?

## Spelling Words

1. airplane
2. daytime
3. birthday
4. daylight
5. hairdo
6. somebody
7. birdhouse
8. barefoot
9. headlight
10. sometime
11. someone
12. newspaper
13. sidewalks
14. basketball
15. stagecoach
16. placed
17. office
18. giant
19. handwriting
20. windshield

## Summarize

To summarize is to retell the important events in a story.

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## Point of View

Point of View is what a narrator thinks about other characters or events in a story.

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## Fairy Tale

- A fairy tale is a made-up story with events that could not really happen. It usually has magical characters or settings.

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## Root Words

- A root word is the simplest form of a word.
- Use root words to help figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words.

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## Grammar:

### Singular & Plural Pronouns

A singular pronoun replaces a singular noun. A plural pronoun replaces a plural noun.

I, you, me, he, she, it, we, they, them,

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## Vocabulary

1. barter- trade things for other things
2. admit- confess to something
3. considered- to think about something carefully before making a decision.
4. creation- something you made
5. humble- not big or important
6. magnificent- very beautiful and grand
7. payment- amount you paid for something
8. reluctantly- do something unwillingly or with hesitation

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# Reuse & Recycle

Unit 5 Week 2

## Essential Question:

How can we reuse what we already have?

### Summarize

To summarize is to retell the important events in a story.

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### Point of View

Point of View is what a narrator thinks about other characters or events in a story.

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### Realistic Fiction

- A made up story that **COULD** happen in real life.
- It includes dialogue.

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### Homographs

- Homographs are words that are spelled the same, but have different meanings. They are sometimes pronounced differently.

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## Spelling Words

1. names
2. named
3. naming
4. hopes
5. hoped
6. hoping
7. dances
8. danced
9. dancing
10. drops
11. dropped
12. dropping
13. wraps
14. wrapped
15. wrapping
16. basketball
17. airplane
18. birthday
19. driving
20. traded

### Grammar:

#### Subject & Object pronouns

\*A subject pronoun is used as the subject of the sentence.

(I, you, he, she, it, they, we.)

\*Object pronouns take the place of an object noun. (me, you, him, her, it, us, them)

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## Vocabulary

1. gaze- look steadily at something.
2. conservation- care of natural resources
3. discouraged- made to feel like giving up
4. frustration- a feeling of being upset because you can't have or do something
5. jubilant- to feel very happy or joyful
6. recycling- putting objects or materials through a special process so they can be reused again.
7. remaining- still in a certain place
8. tinkered- made small changes to something

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# Teaming Up

Unit 5 Week 3

## Essential Question:

How do teams work together?

## Spelling Words

1. basket
2. rabbit
3. lesson
4. letter
5. invite
6. bedtime
7. mammal
8. number
9. fellow
10. chapter
11. follow
12. problem
13. chicken
14. butter
15. napkin
16. hoping
17. dances
18. dropped
19. suppose
20. stubborn

## Ask and Answer Questions

Stop and ask yourself questions as you read. Then re-read to find details to support your answer.

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## Author's Point of View

A point of view is what an author thinks 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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## Sentence Clues

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

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## Vocabulary

1. disasters- sudden misfortunes
2. accidental- something happens for no apparent reason and is unexpected
3. careless- not paying attention
4. equipment- tools needed for a job
5. harmful- causing harm or hurt
6. prevention- stopping something from happening
7. purpose- the reason something is done
8. respond- to react

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## Grammar:

### Pronoun Verb

### Agreement

\*A present-tense verb must agree with its subject pronoun.  
\*Add -s or -es to most present-tense verbs when using singular pronouns.

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# Citizenship

Unit 5 Week 4

## Essential Question:

What do good citizens do?

### Ask and Answer Questions

Ask yourself questions as you read. Then read on or reread to find the answers.

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### Author's Point of View

A point of view is what an author thinks about a topic. Look for details that show what the author thinks.

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### Biography

Tells the true story of a real person's life.

Is written by another person

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### Prefixes and Suffixes

- A prefix is a word part added to the beginning of a word.
- A suffix is a word part added to the end of a word.
- To find the meaning, find the root word first!

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## Vocabulary

1. **citizenship**- being a citizen of a country with all the rights, duties, and privileges that come with it.
2. **continued**- goes on without stopping
3. **daring**- courageous and bold
4. **horrified**- filled with great fear, horror, and dislike
5. **participate**- join in with others or take part in something
6. **proposed**- suggested something to others for their consideration
7. **unfairness**- the state of being unfair or unjust
8. **waver**- pause when being unsure

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## Spelling Words

1. tries
2. tried
3. trying
4. dries
5. dried
6. drying
7. hurries
8. hurried
9. hurrying
10. studies
11. studied
12. studying
13. plays
14. played
15. playing
16. chapter
17. bedtime
18. letter
19. obeyed
20. worrying

### Grammar:

#### Possessive Pronouns

\*A possessive pronoun takes the place of a possessive noun.

\*A possessive pronoun shows who or what owns something.

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# Energy

Unit 5 Week 5

## Essential Question:

What are different kinds of energy ?

## Spelling Words

1. pilot
2. diner
3. tiger
4. favor
5. lemon
6. planet
7. cover
8. shady
9. robot
10. tiny
11. label
12. cozy
13. silent
14. spider
15. frozen
16. tried
17. hurried
18. studying
19. melon
20. stomach

## Ask and Answer Questions

Ask yourself questions as you read. Then read on or reread to find the answers.

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## Cause and Effect

A cause is why something happens. An effect is what happens.

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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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## Homophones

- Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.

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## Vocabulary

1. renewable- can be made again
2. energy- ability to do work
3. natural- found in nature; not made by people
4. pollution- harmful materials that make something dirty
5. produce- make or create something
6. replace- take the place of
7. sources- where things come from
8. traditional- most common or expected

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## Grammar: Pronoun Verb contractions

A contraction is a shortened form of two words. An apostrophe replaces letters left out.

She is = she's  
You are = you're

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