

STRATEGY	Story Structure
<p>Explain/Model Analyzing story structure means looking at the different parts of a story and how the parts are put together. Readers think about who is in the story, where and when it happens, and what the story is about to analyze or understand it better.</p>	
SKILL	Fantasy and Reality
<p>Explain/Model A fantasy could not happen in real life. A realistic story could happen. Readers figure out between fantasy and reality stories by asking questions such as: <i>Could these events happen in real life? Are these characters like real people?</i></p>	

Spelling Words	High-Frequency Words	Vocabulary Words
cage barge page bulge judge change lodge range large hinge Review words face germ	among decided bought	assembled, devoured, fetch, forgetting, menu, simmered Strategy: Word Parts

Grammar: Adjectives

Dictated Sentence: She decided to change the hinge on the large cage near the lodge.

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Descriptive Poster/Flyer

STRATEGY	Text Structure
<p>Explain/Model Analyzing story structure means looking at how the different parts of a selection are organized. Readers think about how the parts of a selection fit together to help them better understand it.</p>	
SKILL	Draw Conclusions
<p>Explain/Model Readers draw conclusions, or make decisions about a story based on text and picture clues and on what they already know about the topic. Drawing conclusions can help you understand a story in new ways and make connections to similar ideas.</p>	

Spelling Words	High-Frequency Words	Vocabulary Words
star dare shark hair care pair stare chair rare fair Review words range judge	believe material built	creating, familiar, glamorous, imagination, memories, occasions Strategy: Word Parts

Grammar: Articles *a* and *an*

Dictated Sentence: I believe the pair of sharks at the fair is rare, because they like to stare at the man who takes care of them.

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process Poem*

STRATEGY	Text Structure
<p>Explain/Model Analyzing text structure is the way the author organizes the information. The author may present the main idea and then supporting details, give a description, present events in a sequence or write about a cause and its effect. Looking at the way an article is organized can help readers understand it better.</p>	
SKILL	Make Judgments
<p>Explain/Model Making judgments about what you read means deciding how you think or feel about something. Readers make judgments using information from an article and what they know from real life to form their opinions. They use clues from the text and make judgments about whether a person is talented or not or if something could or could not happen.</p>	

Spelling Words	High-Frequency Words	Vocabulary Words
near queer dear verb ear perch deer here steer where Review words chair care	heavy system region	impossible, pleasant, talent, treasures, watch Strategy: Context Clues

Grammar: Adjectives That Compare

Dictated: The region where deer are near to water and food is where birds perch in trees, too.

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Nonfiction Article

STRATEGY	<p>Monitor Comprehension: Reread</p>
<p>Explain/Model Good readers monitor comprehension. That means they stop and check to make <i>sure</i> they understand what they are reading. If something does not make sense, they ask questions: <i>What is the main idea? Why are the characters acting this way?</i> They may also reread a section that seems confusing to help them better understand.</p>	
SKILL	<p>Compare and Contrast</p>
<p>Explain/Model When readers compare two or more things, they tell how they are alike. When readers contrast two or more things, they tell how they are different. Authors may use <i>both</i> or <i>also</i> when making comparisons, and <i>but</i> or <i>different</i> when writing a contrast.</p>	

Spelling Words	High-Frequency Words	Vocabulary Words
more roar tore board wore port store north oar fort Review words dear here	building machine scientist	allowed, design, instrument, invented, powerful, products Strategy: Word Parts

Grammar: Adverbs

Dictated Sentence: The roar of the machine that cut the boards for the new building wore on my ears!

Writing Focus: 5 Step Writing Process Biography

STRATEGY	Monitor Comprehension: Reread
Explain/Model Monitoring comprehension means stopping to make sure you understand what you read. If there is something you do not understand and questions arise, stop and reread that section of the text to find answers.	
SKILL	Analyze Character and Setting
Explain/Model A character is a person or animal in a story. Readers analyze a character by thinking about what he or she says, does, thinks, and feels. The setting of a story is where and when it takes place. Sometimes the place (where) and time (when) affect what the characters say and do.	

Spelling Words	High-Frequency Words	Vocabulary Words
fire flier wire crier hire sure tire cure drier pure Review words north wore	island though special	collection, concern, exclaimed, figure, goalie, vendors Strategy: Context Clues

Grammar: Synonyms and Antonyms

Dictated Sentence: The flier told of a special tire made with wire and pure rubber from the island.

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Journal Entry