

STRATEGY	Monitor Comprehension
<p>Explain/Model Readers monitor, or check their understanding, while they read. They do this by using self-correcting techniques, such as rereading, asking and answering questions; reading ahead or summarizing. Readers monitor their comprehension to make sure they fully understand the story they are reading.</p>	
SKILL	Make Inferences
<p>Explain/Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readers use story clues and their own prior knowledge to make logical decisions about actions or events in a story that are not stated directly. • Readers check their inferences, or logical conclusions, as they read on to be sure they are correct. 	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
afternoon flagpole rooftop all right background footstep cardboard field trip cornfield mountaintop ice-skating armchair cornmeal overcome ninety-one cheerleader earthworm pillowcase vice president eggshell Review words blurt, jeer, thirst	first-class briefcase	decency, mournful, bulletin board, delivering, shrieks, injury, slurp, sympathy Strategy: Dictionary: Idioms

Grammar: Common and Proper Nouns

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Radio/TV Advertisement

STRATEGY	Summarize
<p>Explain/Model A summary is a short statement of the most important ideas in a passage or text. When readers summarize they identify the most important ideas in the text and restate them in their own words. Summarizing helps readers understand what they have read.</p>	
SKILL	Main Ideas and Details
<p>Explain/Model The main idea is the most important point an author makes about a topic. Details are provided by the author to support or explain the main idea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes the main idea is not stated in the beginning of the selection and the reader must figure out the main idea using details and logic. • Recognizing the main idea and details of a passage help readers write a summary. 	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
abilities fangs possibilities taxes countries identities rattlers losses batches lashes reptiles potatoes difficulties liberties rodeos zeroes eddies notches surroundings beliefs Review words vice president, flagpole, ninety-one	mangoes sinews	lunging, predators, prey, alert, surroundings, vibrates, survive, species Strategy: Context Clues: Look for Restatement

Grammar: Singular and Plural Nouns

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Letter to the Editor

STRATEGY	Summarize
<p>Explain/Model A summary is a short statement of the most important ideas in a passage or text. When readers summarize they identify the most important ideas in the text and restate them in their own words. Summarizing helps readers understand what they have read.</p>	
SKILL	Main Ideas and Details
<p>Explain/Model The main idea is the most important point an author makes about a topic. The main idea may be stated or implied. Readers must be able to identify important from unimportant information, look for details provided by the author to support or explain the main idea, and then state it in their own words. Recognizing the main idea and details of a passage help readers write a summary.</p>	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
amusing easing injured relied applied envied jogging raking renewing complicated fascinated qualified skimmed deserved forbidding threatening dripping gnarled regretted referred Review words difficulties, notches, rodeos	adoring diaries	artifacts, dedicated, equality, exhibits, site Strategy: Word Parts: Inflectional Endings

Grammar: More plural Nouns

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Research Report

STRATEGY	Summarize
<p>Explain/Model A summary is a short statement of the most important events or ideas in a selection. Summarizing is a strategy that helps readers understand what they have read, because they have to restate the most important information in their own words.</p>	
SKILL	Problem and Solution
<p>Explain/Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In most stories, the plot begins with a main character who has a problem to solve. • Readers identify the problem and the steps or actions of the character trying to solve the problem. Signal words like <i>so</i>, <i>as a result</i>, and <i>consequently</i> often suggest when the solution has been reached. 	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
bawl foul dawdle hoist brought foundation sprawls clause cautious fountain sprouts turquoise counter joint turmoil douse coil mouthful stout scrawny Review words relied, forbidding, easing	buoyant renown	elegant, blared, forbidden, mischievous, reluctant, hesitation, irresistible, gossiped Strategy: Word Parts: Suffixes

Grammar: Progressive Nouns

Writing Focus: 5 Step Writing Process Persuasive Essay

STRATEGY	Monitor Comprehension
<p>Explain/Model Remember that good readers should monitor their comprehension. Pause if you don't understand, choose a self-correction technique, ask questions or reread to decide what needs to be done to understand the text. Then, read on to the end.</p>	
SKILL	Make Inferences
<p>Explain/Model Sometimes authors don't always tell the reader everything that takes place. Instead, they provide details and the reader must figure things out for themselves. Readers can infer meanings by using details from the text or their own prior knowledge. They justify their inferences with supporting evidence from the selection.</p>	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
absent mutter jogger flatter valley goggles kennel fragment vulture pigment dentist empire fifteen summon hollow gallop blizzard champion mustang culture Review words sprawls, sprouts, mouthful	clammy hammock	suspended, vastness, flickered, swerved, enthusiasm, presence, horizon, ravine Strategy: Analogies: Antonyms

Grammar: Plural and Possessive Nouns

Writing Focus: 5 Step Writing Process TV/Movie/Book Review