

STRATEGY		Analyze Story Structure
Explain/Model Understanding how the events of a story are organized can help readers better understand and remember what they are reading. Story structure looks at how the author organized the events of the plot using elements such as setting.		
SKILL		Character and Setting
Explain/Model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A character is a person or animal in a story. Understanding a character helps readers relate to the character, predict how she or he will behave, and appreciate the character’s feelings. Major characters have large roles and minor characters have small roles in the story. • The setting of a story is where and when it takes place. Authors may state a date and location or they may imply the setting by clues in the text and illustrations. Settings can change from one location to another within one story. Settings can also include a specific time of day, season, and time period. Good readers analyze how the setting can have an impact on the characters and events in the plot. 		
Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
angle listen barrel pretzel heron bushel captain fable lengthen signal frighten global marvel nozzle slogan sandal woolen practical mountain chuckle Review words scissors pillar governor	dungeon salmon	scald, permission, autograph, fare, blurred, clenched, chiseled, spectacular Strategy: Homophones: Recognize Homophones

Grammar: Pronouns and Antecedents

Writing Focus: 5 Step Writing Process News Article

STRATEGY	Evaluate
<p>Explain/Model Good readers learn to evaluate, or judge, material they read. Any judgments they make must be supported by the text. Good readers need to be suspicious of biases and techniques of persuasion that authors use to influence the reader’s opinion. As you read text, you must use your own critical judgment based on factual information and personal knowledge, which can help you determine the author’s purpose for writing a story.</p>	
SKILL	Evaluate Author’s Purpose
<p>Explain/Model There are four basic reasons, or purposes, for writing: to entertain, to inform, to inquire, or to persuade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To entertain, authors create a story for enjoyment • To inform, authors present information about a topic • To inquire, authors ask questions of readers to provoke a response • To persuade, authors try to convince readers of their opinions <p>Sometimes authors write with more than one purpose in mind. Recognizing an author’s purpose helps the reader evaluate and make judgments about a selection.</p>	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
allow coward shower August arousing doubting trousers laundry boundary rowdy grouchy caution bestow encounter applause flawless grownup power lawyer faucet Review words angle mountain sandal	southern roughness	arousing, arroyo, behavior, glimpse, nestled, secluded, stunned, unpleasant Strategy: Context Clues: Within a Sentence

Grammar: Subject and Object Pronouns

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Research/Scientific Observation

STRATEGY	Evaluate
<p>Explain/Model Good readers learn to evaluate, or judge, material they read. Any judgments they make must be supported by the text. Good readers need to be suspicious of biases and techniques of persuasion that authors use to influence the reader’s opinion. As you read text, you must use your own critical judgment based on factual information and personal knowledge to understand text.</p>	
SKILL	Make Generalizations
<p>Explain/Model A generalization is a broad statement. For example, <i>most</i> people like music. It is made by good readers using facts from the text and their own prior knowledge. Generalizations can help readers judge whether information applies in some or most situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some generalizations are universally true, and can be recognized by signal words such as <i>all, every, always, or none</i>. • Other generalizations are limited to a few situations, and can be recognized by signal words such as <i>some, most, and many</i>. <p>In order for any generalization to be valid, or true, it must be based on sufficient evidence, facts, or examples.</p>	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
excuse conduct desert compact contest subject rebel contract content extract combat entrance refuse permits conflict present protest insert research minute Review words doubting allow caution	effect affect	compelled, disrespectful, preoccupied, presidential, succeed, unenthusiastically Strategy: Word Parts: Prefixes and Suffixes

Grammar: Pronoun-Verb Agreement

Writing Focus: 5 Step Writing Process Research Report

STRATEGY	Analyze Text Structure
<p>Explain/Model Text structure refers to the way an author chooses to organize and present information. Different types of text structures include sequence, cause and effect, compare and contrast, problem and solution and description. Analyzing text structure can help readers recognize organizational features authors use such as signal words, subheads, and bold-faced words. Readers also analyze the appropriateness of the text structure chosen by the author to meet a purpose.</p>	
SKILL	Description
<p>Explain/Model Description is a text structure that is sometimes used with expository, or nonfiction, writing. Authors who use description as a text structure often use signal words to alert readers about an upcoming list or set of characteristics. Good readers look for signal words and phrases, such as <i>bring, first, next, finally, when, and for example.</i></p>	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
future gesture moisture stretcher creature legislature nature treasure searcher pressure pasture rancher feature measure pleasure butcher fracture mixture azure lecture Review words contest desert entrance	miniature disclosure	atmosphere, available, contact, damages, destruction, hurricanes, property, surge Strategy: Dictionary: Multiple-Meaning Words

Grammar: Possessive Pronouns

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Magazine Article

STRATEGY	Evaluate
<p>Explain/Model Good readers learn to evaluate, or judge, material they read. Evaluating means analyzing character behavior and story events by thinking critically about similar experiences they have had or read about. Using your own critical judgment and knowledge to understand a selection and evaluate a text, can help you determine the author’s purpose for writing a story.</p>	
SKILL	Author’s Purpose
<p>Explain/Model There are four basic reasons, or purposes, for writing: to entertain, to inform, to inquire, or to persuade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To entertain, authors create a story for enjoyment • To inform, authors present information about a topic • To inquire, authors ask questions of readers to provoke a response • To persuade, authors try to convince readers of their opinions <p>Sometimes authors write with more than one purpose in mind. Recognizing the author’s purpose can help readers choose an appropriate reading strategy.</p>	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
ambulance dependence ignorance resistance appearance substance importance reluctance assistance disturbance performance absence attendance balance persistence residence brilliance hesitance radiance distance Review words creature measure rancher	vigilance inference	appreciation, burdens, educate, merchandise, riverbank, treasurer, unfortunate, wares Strategy: Analogies: Relationships

Grammar: Pronouns and Homophones; Contractions and Homophones

Writing Focus: 5 Step Writing Process Research/Interview