

STRATEGY		Summarize
Explain/Model A summary is a short statement, using your own words, of the most important ideas or events in a passage or story. Good readers distinguish between significant (major) details and insignificant (minor) details, as well as make a distinction between relevant (useful) and irrelevant information. Summarizing helps readers understand what they have read by identifying the most important ideas, events, and details and restating them in their own words.		
SKILL		Sequence
Explain/Model The sequence is the time order of events in a fiction story. Understanding the order or sequence in a story can help the reader identify and remember key events.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events may be presented in chronological order, as in real life. Or sometimes narratives unfold in reverse order from end to beginning. Whenever the order of events moves from present to past and back to present, the author is using a literary device called flashback. • Readers can look for clue words such as <i>once upon a time, over the years, now, just then, when, the next morning, and finally</i> to follow the sequence of events in a story. 		
Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
astronaut telegraph homophone photography autograph telephone phonics myth automatic telescope disaster mechanic automobile television astronomer mechanical mythical telegram photograph telephoto Review words correction discussion decoration	videophone photogenic	dismiss, intentions, despair, bridle, descended, accompany, delicacies, consented Strategy: Homophones

Grammar: Adverb

Writing Focus: 5 Step Writing Process Eyewitness Account

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, adjusting their reading rate, and summarizing. Note-taking and outlining are other strategies good readers use, too.</p>	
SKILL	Make Judgments
<p>Explain/Model Making a judgment means to form opinions about the value of something, or decide whether someone’s actions are appropriate. To make judgments while reading, good readers first notice details about the characters and events in a story. Then they form a temporary opinion about the character or event, based on their own experience, and find evidence in the text to support their judgment.</p>	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
suspect spectacle transportation committee distract subtraction attraction intermission export tractor inspector portable inspect import missile respect spectator transport mission dismiss Review words telescope astronaut photograph	spectacular protractor	guaranteed, supervise, frustrated, coordination, ease, scenery, bundle, fused Strategy: Dictionary: Multiple Meaning Words

Grammar: Adverbs that Compare

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* How-to Paragraph

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, adjusting their reading rate, and summarizing. Note-taking and outlining are other strategies good readers can use.</p>	
SKILL	Persuasion
<p>Explain/Model Authors use techniques of persuasion such as glittering generalities, bandwagon, testimonials, or loaded words that can be identified while reading to monitor information. <u>Glittering generalities</u> are statements which are broad and vague; lack details or supporting evidence. <u>Bandwagon</u> is the use of persuasive statements that claim that a large number of people act or think in a certain way. A <u>testimonial</u> is the use of a celebrity to endorse something, and <u>loaded words</u> are meant to appeal to the listener's value system. When you read a persuasive article, evaluate what you read and decide whether the information is valid.</p>	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
cereal ocean mortal salute terrace atlas fury cycle gracious clothes furious cyclone echo territory January lunar gigantic parasol Olympics fortune Review words suspect inspect mission	jovial venerable	elementary, physical, rigid, interact, wheelchair Strategy: Context Clues

Grammar: Negatives

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Research Report

STRATEGY	Monitor Comprehension
<p>Explain/Model Readers monitor comprehension as they read by stopping at regular intervals and asking themselves if they understand what they have just read. If they do not understand, they can use a self-correction technique to help them make sense of the text.</p>	
SKILL	Make Generalizations
<p>Explain/Model A generalization is a broad statement made by combining the facts presented in a text with the reader’s own prior knowledge. Generalizations help readers judge whether the information in a text applies to just a few situations or to most situations. Generalizations can be universal and signal words such as <i>none</i>, <i>all</i>, and <i>always</i> help readers identify universally true generalizations. Limited generalizations are often identified by signal words such as <i>almost</i>, <i>usually</i>, or <i>some</i>.</p>	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
uniform unicorn biweekly century bisect unify binoculars centipede tricycle unison triangle centimeter triplet universe bicycle tripod triple unicycle trio university Review words cereal terrace atlas	bilingual trilogy	launched, particles, dense, inflate, anchored, companion, hydrogen, scientific Strategy: Word Parts: Greek Roots

Grammar: Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Writing Focus: *5 Step Writing Process* Explain How Something Works

STRATEGY	Summarize
<p>Explain/Model A summary is a short statement, using your own words, of the most important ideas or events in a passage or story. Good readers distinguish between significant (major) details and insignificant (minor) details, as well as make a distinction between relevant (useful) and irrelevant (unimportant) information. Summarizing helps good readers understand what they have read by identifying the most important ideas, events, and details and restating them in their own words.</p>	
SKILL	Sequence
<p>Explain/Model Summarizing the sequence of events can help readers identify and remember key events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One kind of nonfiction text structure is sequence of events. It means that the events in a nonfiction piece are presented in chronological order or in step-by-step order. Readers look for time phrases, dates, numbered paragraphs or other clues to identify this text structure. • Authors use signal words, such as <i>first, next, last, then, afterward, while, and during</i> when they use the sequence of events text structure to present information in time order. 	

Spelling Words	Challenge Words	Vocabulary Words
collapsible favorable invisible possible breakable capable reasonable suitable affordable enjoyable respectable laughable usable honorable sensible likable bearable convertible unbelievable comfortable Review words uniform bicycle triangle	manageable tangible	specimens, erupted, murky, dormant, scoured, biology, research, observer Strategy: Word Parts: Latin and Greek Word Parts

Grammar: Sentence Combining

Writing Focus: 5 Step Writing Process Explanatory Review