Thank you for downloading “Wonders Reading Series Fifth Grade: Unit 1, Lessons 1–5” by Lights, Camera, Action.

Credits:
- McGraw Hill Reading – Wonders
- CCSS Reading/Language Arts Program
- School Stick Kids Clipart by Scrappin Doodles
Essential Question: How do we get the things we need?

Comprehension Strategy
Reread
*Good readers reread a part of the story they find confusing. They may need to reread a section more than once to fully understand.
*Rereading can help readers understand the actions of a character, in addition better understand why events occur in a story.

Comprehension Skill
Character, Setting, Plot: Sequence
* The sequence is the order in which “plot events” happen in a story.
*The sequence of events includes the most important events in the beginning, middle, and end of a story.
*The sequence includes when characters and settings are introduced.

Genre
Realistic Fiction
*Tells about characters, settings, and events that are like people, places, and events in “real life”
*Includes dialogue and descriptive language
*Often includes illustrations which help the reader visualize the characters and settings

Vocabulary
Short Vowels
✓ afford
✓ loan
✓ profit
✓ prosper
✓ risk
✓ savings
✓ scarce
✓ wages

✓ jut
✓ gush
✓ nick
✓ scan
✓ tenth
✓ batch
✓ shrug
✓ rough
✓ stuff
✓ stump
✓ sense
✓ tough
✓ damp
✓ laugh
✓ cot
✓ guess
✓ fling
✓ lead
✓ notch
✓ dove

Spelling

Grammar
Types of Sentences
*A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Every sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark.

Build Vocab
Context Clues
*When you come across a word you are unsure of, look at other words or phrases in the sentence to help figure out the meaning of the unknown word.
Essential Question:
What can lead us to rethink an idea?

Comprehension Strategy
Reread
*Rereading can help students better understand and remember important events, descriptions, and details in a story.
*Good readers will assess their comprehension as they read a selection... determining if they need to stop and reread to clear up confusion— or continue on.

Comprehension Skill
Problem and Solution
*What the character wants to do or change is the problem. The way the problem is solved is considered the solution.
*The problem is usually introduced at the beginning of the story, and most often many attempts are made towards finding a solution which frequently occurs at the end.

Genre
Realistic Fiction
*Tells about characters and events that resemble real life
*May contain realistic adventure
*May contain dialogue and descriptive details that help create a feeling of suspense

Vocabulary

- accomplish
- anxious
- assemble
- decipher
- distracted
- navigate
- options
- retrace

Spelling
Long Vowels
- paste
- theme
- bride
- type
- shave
- oak
- spice
- growth
- greed
- yolk
- plead
- folks
- greet
- aim
- heap
- prey
- paid
- tow
- coach
- grind

Grammar
Subjects and Predicates
*The subject tells whom or what the sentence is about. *The predicate is the action that tells exactly what the subject does. *Subjects and predicates can be classified as simple, complete, or compound.

Build Vocab
Idioms
*Authors use idioms to make their writing more interesting.
*An idiom is an expression that cannot be understood from the meanings of the individual words in it.
Essential Question:
How can experiencing nature change the way you think about it?

Comprehension Strategy
Ask and Answer Questions
*When students read, they can stop along the way and ask themselves questions about a section to check their understanding.
*They can ask questions such as: Why did this event happen? What lesson did he/she learn? Where will the character go next?

Comprehension Skill
Cause and Effect
*To explain how and why things happen, authors may use the text structure cause and effect.
*Cause is an event or action that makes something happen and the effect is what happens as a result of the cause.
Signal Words: as a result, because, and so

Narrative Nonfiction
*Uses “story structure” to tell about real people and real events
*Usually events are presented in sequence, or the order in which they occur
*Information used to write narrative nonfiction may come from firsthand or secondhand information

Grammar
Compound Sentences
A simple sentence contains one complete thought. A compound sentence contains two simple sentences joined by a conjunction (I was tired, so I went to bed). In this case the conjunction is joined by a comma.

Homographs
*Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. (bat/bat—wave/wave).
*They may or may not sound the same. Use sentence clues to determine the correct meaning or pronunciation of the word.

Words with the sounds of “u”
tuna boathandbook
duty handbook
lose prove
few mute
doom amusing
bamboo plume
soothe hue
crooks view
hoof bruise
hooks union

Vocabulary

[Checkboxes] debris
[Checkboxes] emphasis
[Checkboxes] encounter
[Checkboxes] generations
[Checkboxes] indicated
[Checkboxes] naturalist
[Checkboxes] sheer
[Checkboxes] spectacular
Essential Question:
How does technology lead to creative ideas?

Comprehension Strategy
Ask and Answer Questions
*To help with understanding readers ask themselves questions before, during, and after they read informational texts, such as biographies. Questions can be generated from the title, the topic, or any illustrations. They may also be in regards to a specific page or the overall main idea.

Comprehension Skill
Text Structure: Sequence
* Sequence is a type of text structure in which events are presented in chronological order, or the order in which they happen in time. This type of text structure focuses on ordering the events in a way that moves the story along.

Biography
*A biography is a true story of a person’s life written by another person. It may be about a person who lived in the past or is still alive today. *Biographies are written in the third person, which means pronouns such as he or she are used to refer to the subject.

Complex Sentences
*Writers use conjunctions to improve the flow of their writing. A sentence containing two related ideas joined by a conjunction other than and, but, or or is called a complex sentence.

Greek Roots
*A root is a basic part of a word that gives the word its meaning. Many words in English have roots that come from ancient Greek. Ex. “biography”: bio=life; graph=write.

r-controlled vowels
heart barge
swear thorn
aboard marsh
squares force
swore harsh
chart scarce
scorn coarse
starch flare
source course
fare sword

breakthrough
captivated
claimed
devices
enthusiastically
envisioned
passionate
patents

Genre
Vocabulary
Spelling
Grammar
Build Vocab
Essential Question:
What are the positive and negative effects of new technology?

Comprehension Strategy
Reread
* Rereading the beginning of a persuasive text can help the reader identify the author's point of view on a topic. Rereading the middle can help the reader identify the reasons which support the author's point of view. Rereading the end can help the reader review the author's point of view.

Comprehension Skill
Author's Point of View
* A fact is a statement that can be proven. An opinion is a personal feeling that cannot be proven.
* The author of a persuasive article gives his or her point of view regarding a topic.
* The evidence presented generally includes facts and opinions meant to persuade.

Persuasive Article
* Persuasive articles are meant to convince readers to support an idea.
* They include reasons and evidence that support opinions.
* They typically include text features such as headings, charts, and graphs which support the author's opinion about the topic.

Genre

Vocabulary

Spelling

r-controlled vowels
- word
- blurt
- nerve
- thirst
- squirt
- spur
- learning
- surf
- shirt
- lurk
- midterm
- work
- return
- stern
- squirm
- spurt
- swerve
- lurch
- yearns

Grammar

Run-On Sentences
* A run-on joins two or more sentences incorrectly. (I play soccer, my sister plays volleyball.)
* A fragment is a group of words that does not tell a complete thought. (The cute mouse.)

Greek and Latin Prefixes
* Prefixes are word parts added to the beginning of a word that changes the word's meaning.
  * "in" = not inaccurate
  * "multi" = many multitasking