

Word Learning Routine

Use the following steps to figure out unfamiliar words. If you figure out what the word means, continue reading. If not, then try the next step.

1. Say the Word or Phrase Aloud.

Circle the word or phrase that you find confusing. Read the sentence aloud.

2. Look Inside the Word or Phrase.

Look for familiar word parts, such as prefixes, suffixes, and root words. Try breaking the word into smaller parts. Can you figure out a meaning from the word parts you know?

3. Look Around the Word or Phrase.

Look for clues in the words or sentences around the word you don't know and the context of the paragraph or selection.

4. Look Beyond the Word or Phrase.

Look for the meaning of the word or phrase in a dictionary, glossary, or thesaurus.

5. Check the Meaning.

Ask yourself, "Does this meaning make sense in the sentence?"

Lesson 7

Recounting Stories

Learning Target

Retelling stories will help you understand the order of events and how these events happen.

- **Read** Good storytellers take care to retell, or **recount**, the important **events** of the story in the **order** they happen. You can recount a story by telling the important events from the beginning, middle, and end.

Read this story. Think about what happens at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end.

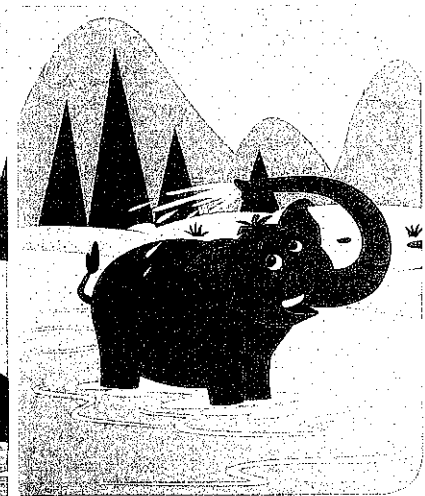
How the Elephant Got Its Long Nose



A long time ago, elephants had short noses. But one day, a crocodile bit a young elephant on the nose.



The elephant tried to pull away. As he pulled and pulled, his nose got longer and longer.



When he pulled free, his nose was five feet long! He didn't like it at first. Then he found new things to do with his long nose. He reached into the trees to grab leaves to eat. Best of all, it was fun to take baths!

- **Think** Fill in the chart to tell the important story events in the order they happen.

Beginning	
Middle	
End	

- **Talk** Retell the story "How the Elephant Got Its Long Nose" to your partner. Use the events from your chart to help you.



Academic Talk

Use these words to talk about the text.

- **recount**
- **event**
- **order**

The Lion and the Mouse

an Aesop fable



- 1 A long time ago, a mouse was looking for a good place to sleep. He climbed up onto what he thought was a small hill of warm, soft grass. He had really crawled up onto a sleeping lion!
- 2 The lion woke up and grabbed the mouse with a huge paw. Then he opened his mouth to eat him. The mouse said, “Forgive me! I didn’t mean to wake you. If you let me go, I’ll do something to help you someday.”
- 3 The lion laughed at the idea that the little mouse could ever help him. “What could a tiny thing like you ever do for me?” the lion said. But he let the mouse go.
- 4 The very next day, two hunters caught the lion. They tied the lion to a tree while they went to get a wagon.
- 5 The lion couldn’t move. Just then, the little mouse appeared. “Don’t worry, my friend,” he said. “I’ll help you!” The mouse gnawed at the ropes that held the lion. Soon, the lion broke free. He said to the mouse, “You were right, little one! Already you have helped me and have saved the King of the Beasts!”

Close Reader Habits

Underline sentences that tell important events. As you reread, think how you would retell those events in your own words.

Explore

What important events should you include when you recount the story "The Lion and the Mouse"?



As you recount a story, be sure to tell what the important events make the characters do.

Think

- 1 Complete the chart by writing the important events in order.

What Happens in the Story?

Beginning	
Middle	
End	

Talk

- 2 Recount the whole story to your partner in your own words.

Write

- 3 **Short Response** Why does the lion tell the mouse, "You were right, little one!"? Use the chart to help you write your answer. Write your answer in the space on page 112.

HINT What important event happens just before the lion says this?



Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 109.

The Lion and the Mouse

3 Short Response Why does the lion tell the mouse, "You were right, little one!"? Use the chart you filled out on page 109 to help you write your answer.

HINT What important event happens just before the lion says this?



Don't forget to check your writing.

PECOS BILL

and the Mountain Lion

a tall tale of the Old West

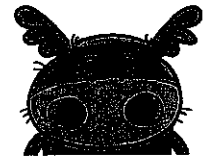


- 1 Almost everybody knows about Pecos Bill. He was born in Texas a long time ago. He grew up with a pack of coyotes. He was one of the toughest cowboys in the West.
- 2 Pecos Bill had a horse named Flash. He treated Flash like his best friend. But Bill didn't just ride horses. He could ride anything that came along.
- 3 One day, Bill was riding Flash through the mountains. A giant mountain lion jumped out in front of them. The big cat growled and showed its sharp teeth. Bill jumped off Flash and sent him home so he was safe.
- 4 Was Bill scared? Of course not! He grabbed a rattlesnake and made it into a lasso. Then he threw the lasso over the mountain lion and pulled it in. The cat knew it was no match for big Bill, so it gave up. Quickly, Bill jumped onto its back. Then he rode the mountain lion all the way home.

Close Reader Habits

What important events happen in the beginning, middle, and end of the story? As you reread, **underline** those important events.

► Think



The mountain lion is important to this story. I'm going to reread what happens when Pecos Bill first meets the mountain lion.

1 Which sentence tells something that happens in the middle of the story?

- A Bill grew up with a pack of coyotes.
- B Bill was born in Texas a long time ago.
- C Bill sends Flash home to keep him safe.
- D Bill rides the giant mountain lion back home.

2 Why does Bill grab the rattlesnake?

- A to use it like a rope to catch the mountain lion
- B to save it from being hurt by the mountain lion
- C to stop it from scaring his horse, Flash
- D to try to scare away the mountain lion with it

► Talk

3 What does Bill do when the mountain lion jumps in front of him? Recount these events to your partner in your own words.

►  Write

4 Short Response Recount the end of the story. Tell the most important events in order, using your own words. Write your answer in the space on page 113.

HINT Reread paragraph 4 to find out what Pecos Bill does with the mountain lion.

▶  **Write** Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 111.

PECOS BILL and the Mountain Lion

HINT Reread paragraph 4 to find out what Pecos Bill does with the mountain lion.

4 Short Response Recount the end of the story. Tell the most important events in order, using your own words.

Check Your Writing

- Did you read the question carefully?
- Can you say the question in your own words?
- Did you use proof from the text in your answer?
- Are your ideas in a good, clear order?
- Did you answer in full sentences?
- Did you check your spelling, capital letters, and periods?

Lesson 18

Using Context Clues



Introduction When you see a word you don't know, look at the other words in the sentence. They can give you **clues** about what the word means.

- Sometimes other words in a sentence tell the **definition**, or meaning, of the word.

definition

The tops of trees in rain forests form a canopy, or **covering of leaves**.

- Sometimes other words in a sentence give an **example** that helps explain what the word means.

example

The forest canopy is like a **really big sun hat**.



Guided Practice

Look at the underlined word in each sentence. Circle the other words that help you understand what the word means.

HINT Look for the words *or*, *like*, and *such as*. They often come before clues that help you figure out what a word means.

- 1 Many creatures, or animals, live in the rain forest.
- 2 Big flocks, or groups, of birds dive through the sky.
- 3 Mammals, like tigers and monkeys, climb on high branches.
- 4 Bright blue butterflies flutter, or fly, between tall trees.
- 5 Tiny amphibians such as frogs hide in the leaves.
- 6 Enormous snakes can be 30 feet long.



Independent Practice

Read the sentence below. Then answer the questions.

Big and small nocturnal animals only come out at night.

- 1** What do nocturnal animals do?
 - A** stay asleep all the time
 - B** come out when it gets dark
 - C** stay inside all the time
 - D** come out only during the day

- 2** Which words help you know what nocturnal means?
 - A** animals only
 - B** Big and small
 - C** only come out at night
 - D** small nocturnal

Read the sentence below. Then answer the questions.

Wild cats hunt for prey, or food, after dark.

- 3** What does the word "prey" mean?
 - A** where wild cats live
 - B** when wild cats sleep
 - C** what wild cats look like
 - D** what wild cats eat

- 4** Which word helps you know what the word "prey" means?
 - A** cats
 - B** food
 - C** dark
 - D** Wild