

Fighting Fires

Firefighters work to put out fires and rescue people. Each item firefighters wear helps keep them safe while they work. For example, their clothes are made from a special fabric that protects them from the high heat and flames. Firefighters' gear is very heavy!



Firefighters must stay in shape and be ready to help. They practice and train a lot to carry their gear and help people.


Weekly Question

How does living in a community help people?



Look at the diagram and picture. Read the information about firefighters. How do they help people? Why do firefighters need special training and gear?

Make Rhyming Words


 **SEE and SAY** Words rhyme when they have the same ending sound. Say the name of each picture.



What is the ending sound in each word?

Underline the picture that rhymes with the pictures above.



 **TURN and TALK** Work with a partner. Say the word for each picture. Produce three or more words that rhyme with them.




Consonant Blends

Some words have two or three consonants whose sounds are blended together. For example, the **tr** in **train** and the **mp** in **lump** are blended in this way. These letter groups are called **consonant blends**.

Read each word below. Listen to the sounds of the consonants.

<u>s</u> poke	trip	clap	prize	flake
fast	lift	jump	grand	slant
scalp	scrub	split	strike	sprint

 **TURN and TALK** Reread the words in the chart with a partner. Underline the consonant blend in each word. Some words have more than one consonant blend.

Consonant Blends



MY TURN

Unscramble the letters to write a word that names each picture. Then read the words.



mudr

drum



lnatp



meils



mutsp



tireps



gorf



My Words to Know



MY TURN Read the words in the box. Find and underline them in the sentences below. Read each sentence. The first one is done for you.

more

things

sound

1. Drums sound loud.
2. Ted was still thirsty. He wanted more juice.
3. The shiny things in the box are seashells.
4. Did you hear that odd sound?



TURN and TALK Work with a partner. Take turns saying another sentence for each word.

Remember these words. You will read them a lot!



**My
Learning
Goal**


I can read about different places in my community.

Informational Text

An informational text tells **facts** and **details** about a **main**, or **central**, **idea**.

- The **main idea** is the most important idea in a text.
- Evidence in the text supports the main idea with more facts and examples.

Establish Purpose People read for a reason. One purpose, or reason, for reading an informational text is to learn new information on a topic. Before you begin to read, ask yourself what you want to learn.

 **TURN and TALK** Talk about a purpose for reading *Places We Go*. What kind of information might you look for in this text? For example, you may want to learn which places the author will talk about. Set your own purpose for reading.

Informational Text Anchor Chart



Main Idea



the most important idea
in a text or text part

Details

facts that support the
main idea

information that develops
the main idea

examples that illustrate
the main idea

Places We Go

Preview Vocabulary

Look for these words as you read the text from *Places We Go*.

community

services

librarian

supermarkets

hospital

First Read

Read for the purpose you set.

Look for the main idea of the text.

Ask questions to clarify information

Talk about the most important ideas.

Meet *the* Author



Rachelle Kreisman won an award for her children's books about places, heroes, and activities in communities. In her Connecticut community, she enjoys hiking, kayaking, and other outdoor activities.



from

Places We Go

A KIDS' GUIDE TO COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

By Rachelle Kreisman



AUDIO

Audio with
Highlighting



ANNOTATE



Identify Main Idea

Underline the words that tell you the main idea of this section.

community a place where people live, work, and play

What Is a Community?

- 1 Hooray for the **community**!
A community is a place where people live, work, and play. It is made up of neighborhoods. There, you will find homes and people. Who lives in one of those neighborhoods? You! That makes you part of a community.
- 2 People in a community help each other and work together. They share roads, parks, and buildings.

DID YOU KNOW?

Three kinds of communities are urban, suburban, and rural. Urban areas are cities. They have tall buildings and many people. Suburban areas are near cities. People often live in houses and apartments. Rural areas have fewer people and more land. Farms and villages are often found there.





3 Can you name some buildings in a community? They include markets, schools, libraries, and hospitals. Many people work at those places. They provide goods and services. Goods are things that people can buy or borrow, such as food and books. Services are things that people do for each other. Teaching and medical care are services.

CLOSE READ



services work that people do to help others



Use Text Evidence

Highlight words that tell more about the many subjects teachers in elementary school teach.

School

- 4 Where do many kids go to learn? School! Most kids start Kindergarten around age five. That is the first year of elementary school.
- 5 Teachers plan lessons for many subjects. They teach math, reading, science, and social studies. Kids usually stay in one classroom for most of the day. They may go to other teachers for art, music, library, and gym.





6 Middle school often starts in grade six or seven. Then kids go to high school in ninth grade. High school lasts for four years. When students graduate, they get an award called a **diploma**.



- 7 Middle and high school kids have many teachers. Each teaches a different subject. Students may start the day in a homeroom class. *Ding!* A bell often tells them when it is time to change classes.



8 Schools are an important part of the community. They bring people together. Many students go to after-school activities. They join clubs and play sports. Some kids take part in plays, band, or chorus. People in the community can watch the sports games. They can also attend the plays and concerts.

Vocabulary in Context

Sometimes you can figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words by reading words nearby that you already know. Underline words in the text that help you understand what after-school activities are.





Use Text Evidence

Highlight words that tell why the library is a popular place in communities.

Library

- 9 The library is a popular place in communities. It is filled with thousands of books. A library's media center has movies, music, and sound recordings of books. People in the community can borrow the books and media for free. How can you do that? It's easy! Get a library card. It shows that you are a library member.





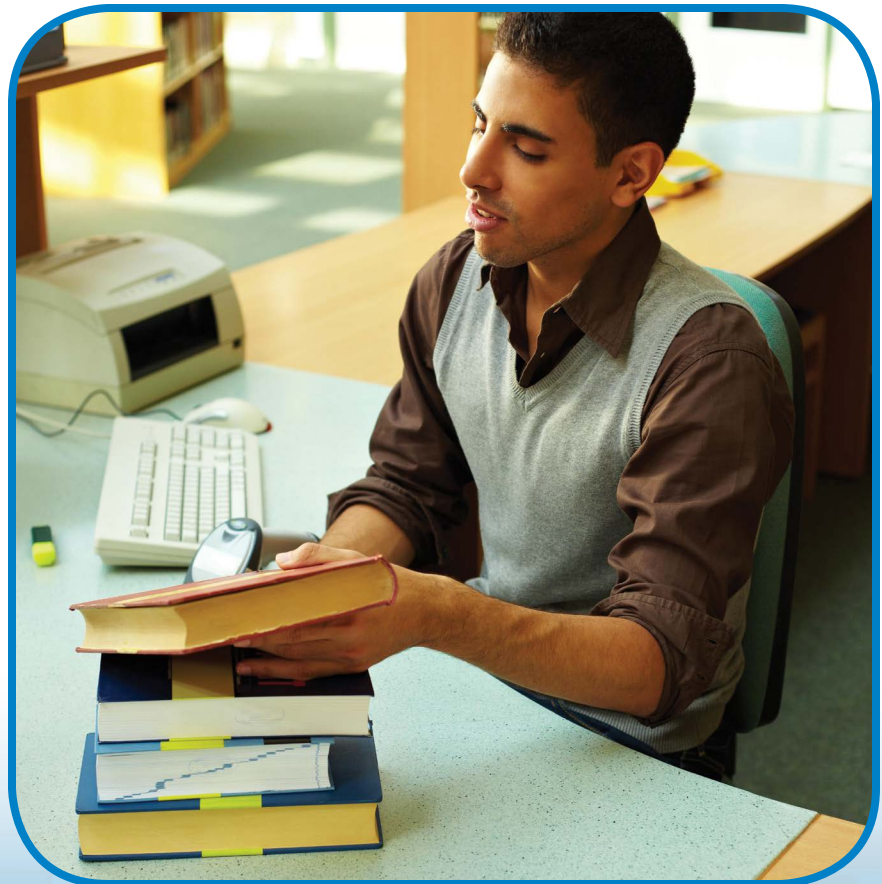
10 Some people go to the library to read. Others go to do research. People also use computers there to go on the **Internet**. They may read news from home or email friends and family.

librarian a person in charge of a library

11 What if you need help at the library?

No problem! You can ask a librarian to help you find books and other materials.

12 The librarian also plans programs for the community. Some members take part in book clubs. They read the same books and get together to talk about them. Authors may come by to talk and sign the books they wrote. Libraries may also show movies and host parties.





- 13 Have you ever been to the children’s section of a library? It is where you will find books written just for kids.
- 14 The children’s section often has story time. The librarian or other guests will read picture books aloud to visitors. Many libraries also have summer reading programs. Kids can sign up, read books, and win prizes.

CLOSE READ 

**Identify
Main Idea**

Underline the words that help you know the main idea of paragraphs 13 to 14.



Identify Main Idea

Underline the words that help you identify the main idea of this section.

supermarkets large stores that sell food and other goods

Grocery Store

- 15 Where do most people get the food they need? They go to the local grocery store. Large grocery stores are called supermarkets.





- 16 People find what they need by searching the aisles in a market. Signs often show what is found in each aisle.
- 17 Many people work in the grocery store. Trucks bring food and other items to the store. Workers unload boxes and stock the shelves. Cashiers work at the register. They scan items to tell people how much money they owe. Some workers put groceries in bags for shoppers.



hospital a place where doctors and nurses care for sick or injured people

Hospital

- 18 When people get sick or hurt, they may have to go to a hospital. It is open all day and night. Most hospitals are busy places with many workers. Doctors and nurses give patients medical care to help them get well.
- 19 If you go to a hospital, your parents will sign you in. You will get an ID bracelet with your name on it. First, you will see a nurse. Then a doctor will give you a checkup.





20 Do you need medical care right away? You can go to the hospital's emergency room. An ambulance may be called to take you there quickly. When the lights and siren are on, cars must move out of the way. Emergency medical workers take care of you on the way to the hospital.

Vocabulary in Context

Underline words that help you understand what an ambulance does.





Use Text Evidence

Highlight words in the text that tell how a hospital is ready for patients who need to stay overnight.

- 21 A patient may need to stay overnight at the hospital. If that happens, the hospital is ready. Many rooms have beds for patients. They can watch TV and eat their meals in bed.
- 22 If you have to stay overnight, you will not be alone. At most hospitals, a parent can stay with you. Friends and family can visit during the day.



So Many Places

23 People have so many places to go for goods and services. That makes life in the community much easier. Lucky you! You get to attend school and go to the library. When you are older, you can get a job. With the money you earn, you can open a bank account. You can also use the money to buy things you need, such as food and gas.



Develop Vocabulary



MY TURN

Use a print or digital dictionary to find the meanings and pronunciations of these words from *Places We Go*. With a partner, take turns saying aloud each word. Then write the meanings in your own words.

Word	Meaning
community	a place where people live and spend time
services	
librarian	
supermarkets	
hospital	



Check for Understanding



MY TURN

Look back at the text to answer the questions. Write the answers.

1. What makes this an informational text?

Four sets of horizontal writing lines for question 1, each consisting of a solid blue top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid pink bottom line.



2. Why does the author include the headings School, Library, Grocery Store, and Hospital?

Four sets of horizontal writing lines for question 2, each consisting of a solid blue top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid pink bottom line.

3. If you were starting a new community, which of these would you build first: a hospital, a library, a school, or a grocery store? Why?

Four sets of horizontal writing lines for question 3, each consisting of a solid blue top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid pink bottom line.



TEKS 2.7.B Write brief comments on literary or informational texts that demonstrate an understanding of the text; TEKS 2.9.D.ii Recognize characteristics and structures of informational text, including features and graphics to locate and gain information; TEKS 2.10.C Discuss the author’s use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes.

Identify Main Idea

The topic of a text is what the text is about. The **main idea**, or central idea, is the most important idea about the topic. A paragraph or a section of text can also have a main idea.



MY TURN

Go to the Close Read notes. Underline words that help you identify main ideas in the text. Your teacher can help you use what you underlined to complete the chart.

Paragraphs	Topic	Main Idea
1–3	Community	A community is where people live, work, play, and help each other.
13–14		
15–17		



Use Text Evidence

Authors include evidence to support their main ideas. Use text evidence to understand the main ideas in an informational text.



Go back to the Close Read notes. Highlight the supporting evidence that helps you understand main ideas. Working with your class, use what you highlighted to complete the chart.

Supporting Evidence	Main Idea
They teach math, reading, science, and social studies.	Teachers in elementary schools plan lessons for many subjects.

Reflect and Share

Talk About It

How are the places in your community the same as the ones you read about this week? How are they different? Use examples from the texts to support your response.



Listen to Others

In a discussion, it is important to listen to everyone. Before you talk, listen to what others have to say.

- Don't interrupt.
- Listen carefully to the ideas of others.

Use these sentence starters to help you build on the ideas of others.

You're right about . . .
I agree with . . .,
but I also think . . .

Weekly Question

How does living in a community help people?



I can use language to make connections between reading and writing.

My
Learning
Goal



Academic Vocabulary

Context clues are words and sentences near an unfamiliar word that can help you understand it.



Underline the clues that help you understand each **bold** word.

1. Being in a beautiful place can **affect** a person. It can change a person's bad mood into a good one.
2. It's good to visit **different** places and not always go to the same place.
3. When you visit a new place, you can **compare** it to your home to see how it is the same.
4. A trip to a new **location**, or place, can teach you something.
5. Every **region** is special. If you can, visit another part of the world and see what it's like.

Read Like a Writer, Write for a Reader

An author has a main idea. The main idea is the most important idea in a text. The author includes details that help explain or support that main idea.

Text from <i>Places We Go</i>	Main Idea and Details
<p>“Many people work in the grocery store. Trucks bring food and other items to the store. Workers unload boxes and stock the shelves. Cashiers work at the register. ... Some workers put groceries in bags for shoppers.”</p>	<p>The first sentence tells me the author’s main idea.</p> <p>Each sentence that follows is a detail about people who work in the grocery store.</p>



MY TURN

Write two details that explain this main idea: People go to the library for different reasons.

Spell Words with Consonant Blends

Some words have two or three consonants whose sounds are blended together. For example, s and l are blended together in **slip**.



Write a Spelling Word with the same beginning or ending consonant blend as each word.

brave	<u>brick</u>	frame	_____
	_____		_____
blip	_____	fist	_____
	_____		_____
stray	_____	rust	_____
	_____		_____
stop	_____	spin	_____
	_____		_____
spray	_____	scrub	_____
	_____		_____

Write the word that rhymes with each word.

pound	_____	wings	_____
	_____		_____

Spelling Words

- nest
- past
- spend
- spring
- strong
- scrap
- frog
- blog
- stick
- brick

My Words to Know

- sound
- things

Compound Sentences

Sometimes the ideas in two sentences are related. The sentences can be combined to make one **compound sentence**, using a comma and the word **and**, **but**, or **or**.

Two sentences	Compound sentence
I have a library card. I use it every week.	I have a library card, and I use it every week.
We can bring a lunch to school. We can eat the school lunch.	We can bring a lunch to school, or we can eat the school lunch.

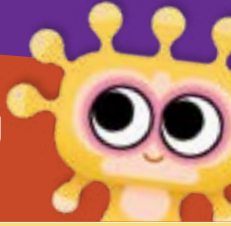


MY TURN Cross out the end mark between simple sentences that can be combined into a compound sentence. Add a **comma** and the connecting word **and**, **but**, or **or**. Change capital letters if you need to.

Our town has a park, ~~It~~ **and it** is near my house. I like to go there after school. I must do my homework first. Then I meet my friends at the park. We have fun together. We play on the playground. We play ball.

I can plan, draft, and publish my writing.

My Learning Goal



The Structure of a Fiction Text

Authors can choose to write different kinds of texts. Fiction is one kind. Fiction is a made-up story. These are some traits of a fiction story:

- **Characters** are the people or animals in the story.
- **Setting** is the time and place of the story.
- **Plot** is what happens in the beginning, middle, and end.
- In most stories the characters have a **problem**, and they must find a **resolution** to the problem.



MY TURN

Choose a fiction book from your classroom library. Complete the sentences about it.

is a fiction book. I know it is fiction because

The Structure of a Nonfiction Text

Nonfiction is another kind of text. Nonfiction tells about real events. In a nonfiction book you may find:

- names of real people and places
- main ideas and details
- text features such as headings and captions
- graphic features such as photographs, maps, and diagrams

You will find nonfiction books together in the library.



Choose a nonfiction book from your classroom library. Complete the sentences about it.

_____ is a nonfiction book. I know it is nonfiction because

Digital Tools Authors Use

You can write your stories and other texts on paper. There are also many ways to use a computer to publish your writing digitally. Here are some examples:

Digital Tool	Good to Use
computer printout	to give copies to classmates, friends, and family
e-book	to create a book, even including sound and video, to share with others digitally
classroom Web site	to share your writing with school friends and families digitally
blog	to share your writing with many people digitally



With a partner, use a digital tool to publish your writing.