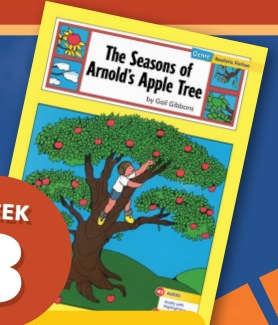


UNIT THEME

Nature's Wonders

WEEK
3



 **TURN and TALK**

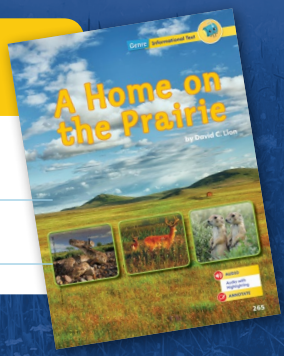
Take a Picture With a partner, choose an image in each text that shows a pattern in nature. Write why you chose it. Then use the information to help you answer the Essential Question.

The Seasons of Arnold's Apple Tree



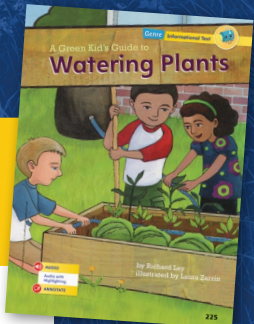
WEEK
2

A Home on the Prairie



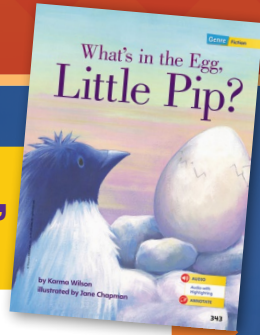
WEEK
1

A Green Kid's Guide to Watering Plants



WEEK
6

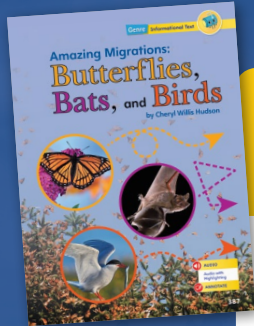
WEEK
4



What's in the Egg, Little Pip?



WEEK
5



Amazing Migrations: Butterflies, Bats, and Birds

Essential Question

MY TURN

In your notebook, answer the Essential Question:
What patterns do we see in nature?



Project

WEEK
6



Now it is time to apply what you learned about nature's wonders in your **WEEK 6 PROJECT: Tree Bark.**

Compound Words

A **compound word** is made up of two smaller words that form a new word. Use what you know about the smaller words to predict the meaning of a compound word.

bath + tub = bathtub

foot + ball = football



Read, or decode, each compound word below. Find the two smaller words in it. Draw a line between the two words.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| bedtime | afternoon | everyone | birdbath |
| classroom | homework | airport | inside |
| hilltop | moonlight | barnyard | raindrop |



Read these sentences with a partner. Find the compound words. Predict the meaning of each compound word by using the meanings of the smaller words.

I left my notebook on a bookshelf.

I put a bookmark in my book when I stopped reading.



Compound Words

Compound words are words made of two smaller words.



Combine words in the first column with words in the second column to make four compound words. Write each compound word. Then read the words.

sea	box
mail	coat
bird	shell
rain	house

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Write a sentence with one of the compound words you wrote above.

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

My Words to Know


MY TURN

Read the words in the box. Write the words to complete the sentences.

country
city
school

1. There are many tall buildings in a _____.

city

2. You might find farms in the _____.

3. There can be a lot of cars in a _____.

4. Children go to _____ everywhere.


TURN and TALK

Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

1. What might you see in the country?

2. What might you see in a city?

3. What do you like best about school?



Spell Compound Words

To spell compound words, think of how the smaller words in each word are spelled.



MY TURN

Alphabetize the compound words by writing them in ABC order. Then write My Words to Know.

Spelling Words

weekend backyard snowman driveway mailbox
raindrop bathtub inside railroad firefly

1. backyard

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

My Words to Know

country school



Tree BARK

Activity

A kindergarten teacher wants you to share facts about tree bark with her class. Make tree rubbings and write a fact sheet to share with the kindergarten class. Point out facts about the patterns in the bark.

Let's Read!

This week you will read three texts about patterns in nature. Today's article will help you build background knowledge.

Generate Questions



COLLABORATE

With a partner, talk about how to make a tree rubbing. Think of two questions to guide your research on tree bark.

1

Looking at Tree Bark

2

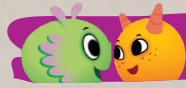
Tidal Patterns

3

Nature's Skyscrapers



Use Academic Words



COLLABORATE

Talk about the picture with your partner. Respond using your new academic vocabulary words. Be sure to use these words in your fact sheet.

Academic Vocabulary

behavior identify
design similar
evidence

Tree Bark Research Plan

Follow this research plan with help from your teacher.

Day 1 List questions for research.

Day 2 Make tree rubbings and do research on tree bark. Take notes as you read about trees.

Day 3 Write a fact sheet for the kindergarten class.

Day 4 Revise and edit your fact sheet.

Day 5 Present your tree rubbings and fact sheet to your classmates.

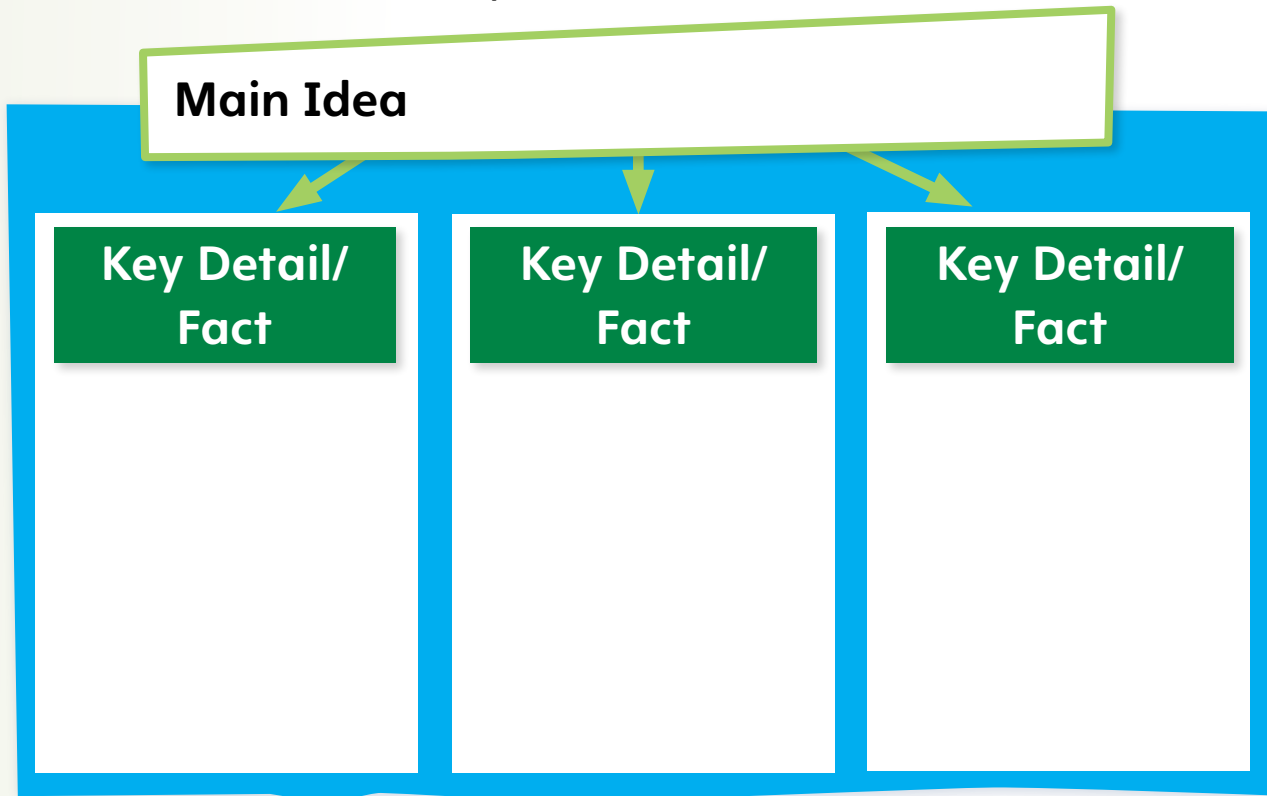
Know the Facts

An informational text has

- one main, or central, idea
- key details that tell about the main idea
- facts and examples



With a partner, read “Tidal Patterns.” Work with your class to fill in the chart.



After you read an informational text, think about the facts you read. How could you make sure they are true?

Identify and Gather Relevant Sources

Books in the library can be good sources. Use the **database** to find books to use as sources. Type in the topic of your fact sheet as the keyword.



PUBLIC LIBRARY

Trees



You will get many books to choose from. How do you pick the best one? Read the title and summary for each book. Then find some books and look through them. Look at headings, photos, and words in bold print.

To demonstrate that you understand the information gathered, ask yourself, “Is this source helpful? Will this book tell facts about my main idea? Did it answer my questions and do I understand the answers?”



COLLABORATE

Look at these books from a library database. Underline the books that might have facts about tree bark. Explain why you chose them and why they are relevant.

- Planting Trees in Your Garden
- Family Tree
- Trees
- Trees: Poetry

Fact Sheet

In a fact sheet, the writer gives important information about a topic by listing the main, or central, idea and key facts from sources. The writer may include a picture too.

Central Idea

Spirals in Nature

Facts from Source(s)

Sunflowers

- Seeds grow in a spiral.
- The spiral holds the seeds together.

Leaves

- Leaves grow in a spiral.
- The spiral allows all leaves to get sunlight.



Visual

Paraphrasing

You need to put the facts from sources in your own words. That's called paraphrasing. Follow these steps to paraphrase:

1. Read a fact in a book. Then close the book.
2. In your own words, tell what you read.
3. When you use your own words, be sure you keep the same meaning as the words in the book.



COLLABORATE

Read the fact below. Then paraphrase it.

Fact from source: Bark is the outer covering on a tree. Although bark from different trees can look different, bark protects the tree.

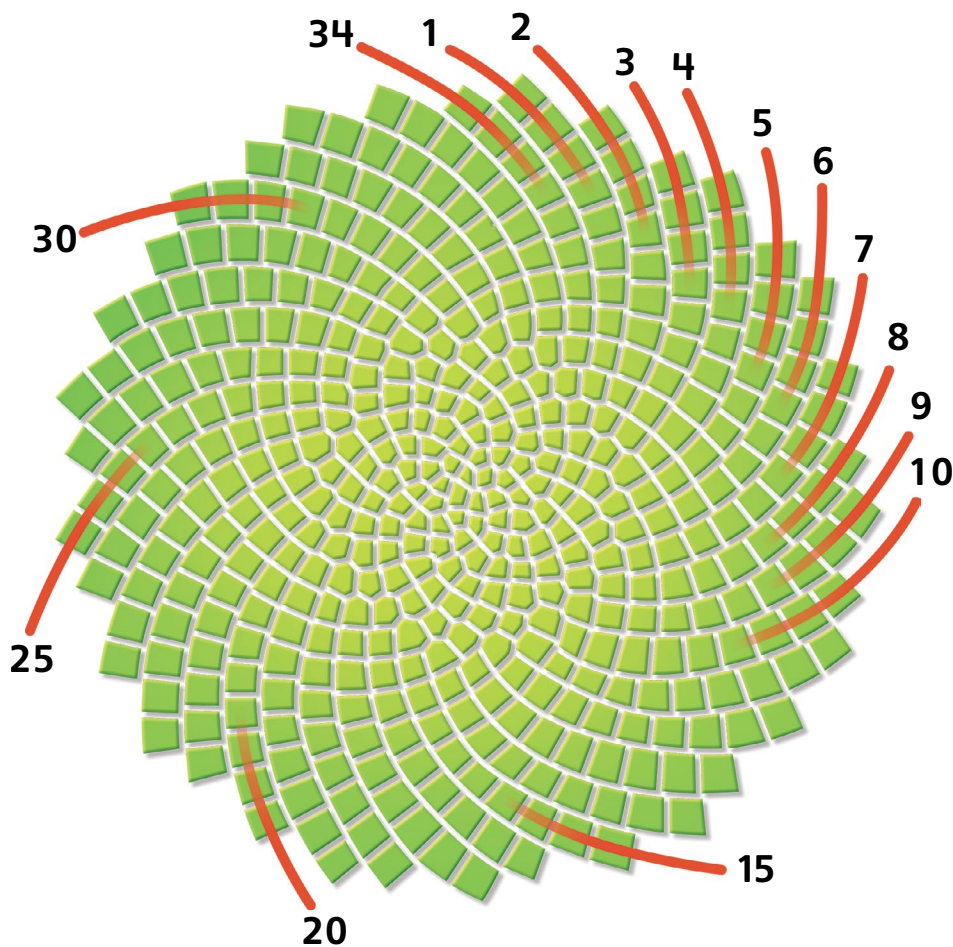
Source: Garden Guide

My paraphrase:

Create a Poster with Images

Fact sheets often have images, such as photos, like the fact sheet *Spirals in Nature*. You can also include a diagram or chart to make your fact sheet stronger.

A diagram can help readers see parts of a whole item. This diagram shows how to count the spirals in a sunflower.



COLLABORATE

With a partner, make a poster of your fact sheet. Choose images to include.

Revise



COLLABORATE

Read your fact sheet to your partner. Discuss what is good and what might be improved. Then listen to your partner's fact sheet and offer feedback.

Did you check your

central idea?	yes	no
facts from sources?	yes	no
images?	yes	no

Edit



COLLABORATE

Read your fact sheet again.

Check for

- spelling
- punctuation
- subject-verb agreement

Share



Share your fact sheet with others. Present your poster. Ask for questions and comments. Remember to follow these rules for speaking and listening.

- Respond to questions with more than one word.
- Listen actively, asking questions to make sure you understand the speaker.

Now post your fact sheet so that others may read it.

Reflect



Complete the sentences.

As I worked on my fact sheet, I most enjoyed

One thing I think is good about my fact sheet is

Reflect on Your Goals

Look back at your unit goals. Use a different color to rate yourself again.



Complete the sentences.

Reflect on Your Reading

From independent reading in this unit, I most liked

Reflect on Your Writing

My best writing from this unit is

How to Use a Glossary

This **glossary** tells you what a word in this book means and how to say it. The words are in ABC order. **Guide words** at the top of each page show the first and last words on the page. To find a word, think about how it is spelled. Look up the first letter of the word to find it. If a word you are looking for is not in this glossary, use a print or online **dictionary**. To use an online dictionary, type the word in the search box.

The pronunciation guide shows you how to say the word.

• **Ff**

flock (FLOK) A **flock** is a group of animals of the same kind. NOUN

All words that begin with **f** will be after **Ff**.

This sentence tells you what the word means.



Find the word **climate** in the glossary. On a piece of paper, write its meaning. Write a sentence using the word. Decide how to say it. Then work together to find a word in an online dictionary. Find its meaning and how to say it.

Aa

affect (uh FEKT) To **affect** something is to have an effect on it or to change it in some way. VERB

arrange (uh RAYNJ) When you **arrange** something, you put it in some kind of order. VERB

Bb

backyard (BAK YARD) A **backyard** is a yard behind a house or building. NOUN

behavior (bi HAY vyer) The **behavior** of a person or animal is how that person or animal acts. NOUN

burrows (BER ohz) **Burrows** are holes or tunnels in the ground that are made by a small animal. NOUN

Cc

carefully (KAIR fuhl ee) If you do something **carefully**, you do it with thought and close attention. ADVERB

GLOSSARY

certain • decorates

certain (SERT uhn) **Certain** can mean some, but not all. ADJECTIVE

climate (KLY mit) **Climate** is the type of weather in one place. NOUN

colonies (KOL uh neez) **Colonies** are groups of animals that live in one place. NOUN

community (kuh MYOO nuh tee) A **community** is a place where people live, work, and play. Stores, houses, and libraries are all part of a community. NOUN

compare (kuhm PAIR) When you **compare** people or things, you find out or point out how people or things are alike and how they are different. VERB

Dd

daylight (DAY lyt) **Daylight** is the natural light of day. NOUN

decorates (DEK uh rayts) If someone **decorates**, he or she makes something look pretty by putting something on it. VERB

design (di ZYN) A **design** is an arrangement of details, form, and color in a painting, building, or part of nature. NOUN

different (DIF er uhnt) When two things are **different**, they are not alike. ADJECTIVE

Ee

evidence (EV uh duhns) **Evidence** is anything that proves what happened. NOUN

excited (ek SY tid) When you are **excited**, you have very strong, happy feelings about something that you like. ADJECTIVE

explore (ek SPLOR) When you **explore**, you look around a place to learn things. VERB

Ff

favorite (FAY ver it) Your **favorite** thing is the one you like better than all the others. ADJECTIVE

flock (FLOK) A **flock** is a group of animals of the same kind. NOUN

generation • huddled

Gg

generation (jen uh RAY shuhn) A **generation** is a group of people or animals that is born at the same time. NOUN

glow (GLOH) To **glow** is to shine or put out light. VERB

grazers (GRAY zerz) **Grazers** are animals that feed on growing grasses. NOUN

guide (GYD) A **guide** is a person who shows people around. NOUN

Hh

habitat (HAB uh tat) A **habitat** is a place where a plant or an animal usually lives. NOUN

hospital (HOSS pi tuhl) A **hospital** is a place where doctors and nurses care for sick or injured people. NOUN

huddled (HUD uhld) If you **huddled**, you moved very close to something or someone else. VERB

Ii

identify (eye DEN tuh fy) To **identify** is to recognize, tell, or prove who or what something is. VERB

insects (IN sektz) **Insects** are small animals with six legs and three main parts to their bodies. NOUN

Jj

joy (JOI) **Joy** is a feeling of great happiness. NOUN

Ll

librarian (ly BRAIR ee uhn) A **librarian** is a person who is in charge of or helps to run a library. NOUN

location (loh KAY shuhn) A **location** is a position or place. NOUN

lonely (LOHN lee) If you are **lonely**, you feel sad because you are alone. ADJECTIVE

mammals • penguin

Mm

mammals (MAM uhlz) **Mammals** are warm-blooded animals, often covered with fur, that feed their young with their milk. NOUN

might (MYT) **Might** is power or strength. NOUN

migration (my GRAY shuhn) **Migration** is the movement of animals from one habitat to another. NOUN

moist (MOIST) Something that is **moist** is slightly wet. ADJECTIVE

Oo

oval (OH vuhl) Something that is **oval** has the shape of an egg. ADJECTIVE

Pp

penguin (PEN gwin) A **penguin** is a short-legged, black-and-white seabird that cannot fly and that lives in or near the Antarctic. NOUN

place (PLAYSS) To **place** something is to put or set it down. VERB

prairie (PRAIR ee) A **prairie** is a large, open grassland with very few trees. NOUN

Qq

quietly (KWY uht lee) To do something **quietly** is to do it so that it does not make noise. ADVERB

Rr

region (REE juhn) A **region** is any place, space, or area. NOUN

rhythm (RITH uhm) **Rhythm** is the strong beat that some music or poetry has. NOUN

rustle (RUS uhl) To **rustle** is to make a soft sound of things rubbing together. VERB

Ss

scolding (SKOHLD ing) **Scolding** is speaking in an angry way. VERB

GLOSSARY

scurried • **stamp**

scurried (SKER eed) **Scurried** means moved quickly. VERB

searchlights (SERCH lyts) **Searchlights** are powerful lights that can shine in any direction.
NOUN

services (SER vis iz) **Services** are things that people do to help others. NOUN

shadows (SHAD ohz) **Shadows** are shaded places away from light. NOUN

similar (SIM uh ler) Two things are **similar** if they are alike or almost alike in some way.
ADJECTIVE

soggy (SOG ee) If something is **soggy**, it is very wet. ADJECTIVE

splattered (SPLAT erd) To be **splattered** means to be splashed by dots of something. ADJECTIVE

spread (SPRED) To **spread** is to stretch out or apart. VERB

stamp (STAMP) When you **stamp**, you put a foot down forcefully. VERB

supermarkets (SOO per mar kits) **Supermarkets** are large stores that sell food and other goods.

NOUN

Tt

tour (TUR) A **tour** is a visit to see things. NOUN

treehouse (TREE howss) A **treehouse** is a small space built in the branches of a tree for children to play in or on. NOUN

Ww

waddle (WAD uhl) To **waddle** is to walk with short steps while swinging the body from side to side. VERB