

# 4.1 - How & Why Stories

## Sequence

**Sequence** is the order in which events take place. Look for **time order words** such as *before, May 5, next* to help identify the sequence.

## Cause and Effect

The **cause** is the reason why something happens. The **effect** is what happens as a result of a cause.

## Personification

**Personification** is when the author gives human traits and mannerisms to animals and objects in the story.

## Spelling Words

1. analogy
2. catalog
3. geocentric
4. millimeter
5. geode
6. motorcycle
7. centimeter
8. geography
9. perimeter
10. cyclops
11. geologist
12. speedometer
13. diameter
14. geometry
15. tricycle
16. encyclopedia
17. logical
18. unicycle
19. epilogue
20. logo

## **Challenge Words**

1. apogee
2. barometer
3. cyclical

## Word Analysis - Greek Roots

- Greek root **log** means "word" or "speech"
- Greek root **geo** means "earth"
- Greek root **cycl** means "circle"
- Greek root **meter** means "measure"

## Vocabulary

**attempt** - a try; effort

**furious** - very angry

**council** - a group of people called together to discuss a problem or other matter

**arranged** - to put in order or position

**gorgeous** - very pleasing to look at; beautiful

**poke** - something moving slowly or lazily

**signal** - something that warns, directs, or informs

**judge** - to find something wrong with

**longed** - wanted very much; yearned

**mainland** - the chief land mass of a country or continent, as distinguished from an island

**sly** - clever and shrewd

**gleam** - a faint or short appearance or sign

## Grammar -

### *Subordinating and Correlative Conjunctions*

A **subordinating conjunction** joins two clauses, or groups of words, that are not equal in importance.

\* joins a *dependent* clause to an *independent* clause

**Correlative conjunctions** are always used in pairs, and they join two parts of the sentence that are of equal importance.

Examples: *either . . . or, both . . . and, not only . . . but also, whether . . . or, neither . . . nor*

# 4.2 - Animal Defense Academy

## Classify and Categorize

When you **classify**, you sort objects or ideas into categories. **Categories** name groups of things that are related in some way.

## Compare and Contrast

When you **compare**, you tell how two or more people, places, things, or ideas are alike. When you **contrast**, you tell how they are different.

## Idioms

**Idioms** are phrases whose meanings do not match the literal words being said. Ex) "It's a piece of cake"  
Idioms are a figurative language.

## Spelling Words

1. activist
2. ferocious
3. mysterious
4. carnivorous
5. florist
6. numerous
7. cartoonist
8. furious
9. optimist
10. cautious
11. gracious
12. ridiculous
13. chemist
14. guitarist
15. venomous
16. colonist
17. journalist
18. zoologist
19. cyclist
20. marvelous

## Challenge Words

1. anonymous
2. courageous
3. psychologist

## Word Analysis - Suffixes

A **suffix** is one or more letters added to the end of a root or base word.

- ist** means "one who practices or is an expert in"  
(ex. - *chemist* = someone who works with chemicals)
- ous** means "possessing the qualities of" or "full of"  
(ex. - *cautious* = full of caution)

## Vocabulary

- prowling** - moving or roaming quietly or secretly
- carnivores** - animals that eat the flesh of other animals
- predators** - animals that live by hunting other animals for food
- decoy** - something or someone used to draw attention away from another
- monarch** - a large orange and black butterfly found in North America
- gland** - a part inside the body that takes certain substances from the blood and changes them into chemicals that the body uses or gives off
- prairie dogs** - animal related to a squirrel that lives in underground dens in the prairies of western U.S.
- scurry** - to go or move in a hurry
- texture** - the look and feel of something
- roast** - to rest or sleep on a perch as a bird does
- mucus** - slimy fluid that coats and protects the inside of the mouth, nose, throat, and other parts of the body
- range** - a variety of choices within a scale

## Grammar - Complex Sentences

A **complex sentence** has both an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

An **independent clause** has a subject and a verb and *can stand alone as a complete sentence*.

A **dependent clause** also has a subject and a verb, but it *cannot stand alone as a sentence*. It *depends* on the independent clause.

# 4.3 - Masters of Illusions

## Cause and Effect

The **cause** is the reason why something happens. The **effect** is what happens as a result of a cause.

## Main Idea and Details

The **main idea** of a paragraph or selection is the most important point the author wants to make. The author supports this point with **details**.

## Text Features -

### Charts and Diagrams

**Charts and Diagrams** are used to visually organize information and data presented in the text.

## Spelling Words

1. coauthor
2. forego
3. misfortunate
4. coeducation
5. forerunner
6. mishap
7. coexist
8. foresee
9. misinform
10. cooperate
11. foresight
12. misrepresent
13. coordinate
14. forewarn
15. misunderstand
16. coproduce
17. foreword
18. misuse
19. forecast
20. misbehave

## Challenge Words

1. coincidence
2. foreboding
3. misconduct

## Word Analysis - Prefixes

*A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a base word that changes its meaning.*

**fore-** means "before" or "front" (ex. - forego = go before)

**co-** means "together" (ex. - coexist = exist together)

**mis-** means "wrongly" (ex. - misuse = use incorrectly)

## Vocabulary

**illusion** - a false impression or belief; misleading idea

**genes** - tiny units of a cell of an animal or plant that determines the characteristics an offspring inherits from its parents

**target** - a mark or object that is aimed at

**increase** - to make or become larger in size or number

**developed** - brought or came gradually into being

**generations** - steps in the line of descent from an ancestor

**ferocious** - savage or fierce

**appear** - to come into sight; be seen

**transparent** - allowing light to pass through so that things on the other side can be clearly seen

**ripple** - a very small wave

**coral** - a hard substance like stone, found in tropical seas

**unless** - except on the condition that

## Grammar - Possessive Nouns and Pronouns

**Possessive nouns** and pronouns show ownership of things or characteristics.

- **Singular possessive** nouns are formed by adding 's to the noun.  
(ex. - Alex's notebook, pie's flavor, building's windows)
- **Plural possessive** nouns are formed by adding only an *apostrophe* when the noun already ends with s. If it does not end in s, then add 's to make it possessive.  
(ex. - kids' gloves, dogs' tails, men's shirts)
- **Possessive pronouns** do not need apostrophes.  
(ex. - his, hers, theirs, mine, ours, yours, its)

# 4.4 - Plants Found a Way

## Main Idea and Details

The **main idea** of a paragraph or selection is the most important point the author wants to make. The author supports this point with **details**.

## Fact and Opinion

A **fact** is a true statement that can be proven. An **opinion** is a statement of someone's feelings or beliefs that cannot be proven.

## Text Features - Diagrams

A **diagram** is an illustration that uses labels to tell the parts of a thing or the steps in a process.

## Spelling Words

1. deactivate
2. illiterate
3. inaccurate
4. deconstruct
5. illogical
6. inappropriate
7. deflate
8. imbalance
9. inefficient
10. dehydrate
11. immature
12. infinite
13. derail
14. immovable
15. infrequent
16. illegal
17. impractical
18. injustice
19. illegible
20. improper

## Challenge Words

1. decontaminate
2. impartial
3. incompetent

## Word Analysis - Prefixes

A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a base word that changes its meaning.

**il-, im-, and in-** means "not" (ex. - illogical = not logical, immature = not mature, incorrect = not correct)  
**de-** means "not" or "opposite" (ex. - deconstruct = to take apart or tear down)

## Vocabulary

**botany** - the study of plants

**in partnership with** - together with

**without further ado** - right away

**presentation** - the act of putting something before an audience

**substance** - material of a certain kind

**felt the jitters** - was nervous

**merge** - to join and become one; came together

**germinate** - to begin growing from a seed; to sprout

**resist** - to overcome the effect or action of

**cue** - a signal that tells someone when to do something

**rare** - not often happening, seen, or found

**lack** - the condition of needing something

## Grammar - Verb tenses

**Verb tense** shows when an action in a sentence takes place.

- **Present-tense** shows an action is happening now.  
(ex - He bakes a cake.)
- **Past-tense** shows an action already happened in the past.  
(ex - He baked a cake.)
- **Future-tense** shows that an action will happen later.  
(ex - He will bake a cake tomorrow.)
- **Progressive tenses** describe actions that are, were, or will be in progress.  
(is baking now, was baking yesterday, will be baking later)

# 4.5 - Survival at 40 Below

## Making Inferences

Making an **inference** means understanding something that is not directly stated by the author. Use clues from the text and what you already know.

## Sequence

**Sequence** is the order in which events take place. Look for **time order words** such as *before, May 5, next* to help identify the sequence.

## Story Element: Setting

Story elements are the parts that make up a story, or prose. The **setting** is where and when a story or narrative takes place.

## Spelling Words

1. antibiotic
2. audiovisual
3. biologist
4. audible
5. auditorium
6. biology
7. audience
8. auditory
9. biome
10. audio
11. biodegradable
12. biopsy
13. audiobook
14. biodiversity
15. biosphere
16. audiology
17. biographer
18. inaudible
19. audiotape
20. biography

## Challenge Words

1. microbiologist
2. audiologist
3. symbiotic

## Word Analysis - Greek and Latin Roots

The Greek root **bio** means "life"  
biology = the study of living things  
The Latin root **aud** means "hear"  
audible = able to be heard

## Vocabulary

**sheer** - steep

**grazing** - feeding on growing grass

**cache** - to place or store something in a hidden or secret place

**esophagus** - the muscular tube through which food moves from the throat to the stomach

**insulating** - covering or surrounding with a material that slows or stops the flow of electricity, heat, or sound

**browses** - feeds or nibbles on

**ceases** - comes or brings to an end; stops

**vital** - necessary to or supporting life

**conserve** - to keep and protect from harm, loss, or change

**prey** - an animal that is hunted by another animal for food

**withered** - dried up or shriveled

## Grammar - Irregular Verbs

**Irregular Verbs** do not follow the regular rule of adding -ed to form the past tense. Instead, the past tense form of an irregular verb is a different word altogether.

- **These words must be learned and memorized.**

### Present

I **am**.

He **is**.

They **are**.

She **speaks**.

They **go**.

You **buy**.

### Past

I **was**.

He **was**.

They **were**.

She **spoke**.

They **went**.

You **bought**.

# 4.6 - Survival at 120 Above

## Compare and Contrast

When you **compare**, you tell how two or more people, places, things, or ideas are alike. When you **contrast**, you tell how they are different.

## Making Inferences

Making an **inference** means understanding something that is not directly stated by the author. Use clues from the text and what you already know.

## Author's Purpose

**Author's Purpose** is the reason why an author writes. PIE: Persuade, Inform, and Entertain.

**Inform:** presents information or explains

**Entertain:** is for enjoyment

## Spelling Words

### Unit 4 Review

1. analogy
2. cooperate
3. inappropriate
4. antibiotic
5. dehydrate
6. journalist
7. audible
8. encyclopedia
9. misfortune
10. auditorium
11. forecast
12. misunderstand
13. biodiversity
14. geologist
15. mysterious
16. cautious
17. illegible
18. optimist
19. centimeter
20. immature

### Challenge Words

1. courageous
2. coincidence
3. impartial

## Word Analysis - Unit 4 Review

- Greek roots **logos**, **geo**, **cycl**, **meter**, and **bio**
- Latin root **aud**
- Suffixes **-ist**, and **-ious**
- Prefixes **fore-**, **co-**, **mis-**, **il-**, **im-**, **in-**, and **de-**

## Vocabulary

**sensor** - a device that detects or senses heat, light, sound, motion, or pressure and then reacts to it in a certain way

**blistering** - very intense or severe

**meandering** - going along in a winding way

**saunter** - to walk in a slow and relaxed manner

**surface** - the outside of a thing

**nocturnal** - active at night

**swiftly** - in a quick manner

**secreting** - to produce and release a chemical substance into the body

**equivalent** - something that is equal

**fleeting** - passing very quickly; very brief

**nimble** - light and quick in movement

**aquatic** - growing or living in water

## Grammar - Unit 4 Review

- **Correlative and Subordinating Conjunctions**
- **Complex Sentences** - has both an independent clause and a dependent clause
- **Possessive nouns and pronouns** - show ownership of things
- **Verb Tenses** - tell when the action takes place
  - Past (-ed) Present (-s) Future (will \_\_ ) In progress (-ing)
- **Irregular Verbs** - do not follow -ed rule. Past tense is a different word altogether.