Decoding

Consonant Digraphs

> Read each clue. Write the word from the word bank that matches each clue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>photo</th>
<th>chew</th>
<th>spring</th>
<th>thumb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stitch</td>
<td>cash</td>
<td>why</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. a question word
2. use your teeth
3. take it with a camera
4. sew with thread
5. money
6. part of your hand
7. season after winter
Critical Vocabulary

You can use the words you learn from reading as you talk and write.

Use details and ideas from *The Saga of Pecos Bill* to answer each question. Responses will vary.

1. Why does young Bill think he is a genuine coyote?

2. What may have happened if Bill had not coiled up the snake?

3. What is something that Pecos Bill is able to tame? How does he do it?

4. What happened when Pecos Bill whirled the rattlesnake?

5. What happens because of Pecos Bill’s saga with the tornado?

Choose two of the Critical Vocabulary words and use them in a sentence. Responses will vary.
Elements of Drama

A drama is a story performed by actors on a stage. Dramas, or plays, are written in a script. Drama scripts have special elements, such as the cast of characters and stage directions. Dramas are divided into acts and scenes.

Answer the questions about pages 306–307 of The Saga of Pecos Bill.

1. What feature lists all the characters in the play?
   - the Characters list on page 306

2. In line 3, what are the first five words of dialogue and who is speaking them?
   - The first five words are “Now as you all know.” Narrator 1 speaks them.

3. Where does the story take place? How do you know?
   - at first in the East, then in the West; The narrators tell what the setting is.

Name: ____________________________
Consonant Digraphs

Read each sentence. Underline the word in each sentence that has a consonant digraph. Circle the consonant digraph in each word.

1. Long ago, people traveled by stagecoach.

2. Val’s homemade brownies vanished in no time at all.

3. Alice scored thirteen points in her basketball game.

4. Connor will celebrate his birthday at a water park.

5. My friends and I like to play checkers after school.

6. You can use a wheelbarrow to move soil in your garden.

7. Roberto has a hyphen in his last name.

8. Our mayor grasped every outstretched hand at her rally.

9. Joe’s family got a kitten from an animal shelter.

10. My team runs six laps around an oblong track.
Prefixes in– (not), im– (into)

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

Add the prefix in– (not) or im– (into) to base words from the word bank to complete each sentence.

peril  complete  migrate  accurate  print  active

1. My pet mouse is _____ inactive _____ lately and won’t use her running wheel.

2. The publisher will _____ imprint _____ the title in gold on the book cover.

3. Many people _____ immigrate _____ to this country from other places.

4. Be careful to get the facts right so you don’t say something _____ inaccurate _____ during the debate.

5. I don’t know how to end the story I’m writing, so it is still _____ incomplete ____.

6. If you want to stay safe, don’t _____ imperil ____ yourself by going skydiving!
Literary Elements

Literary elements are the pieces that make up a story. The main literary elements in a story are the characters; the setting; the plot, which includes the conflict and resolution; and the events.

Answer the questions about pages 312–313 of The Saga of Pecos Bill.

1. What big conflict does Pecos Bill have to deal with in this scene?

   He has to tame the tornado.

2. How do Bill’s actions with the tornado lead to other events?

   The tornado tries to throw Bill off. The tornado ties up rivers and empties lakes. The tornado washes out the Grand Canyon. Bill tames the tornado.

3. How does the resolution to this conflict fit with the author’s purpose in this play?

   The tornado gives up, leaves Texas, and creates California’s Death Valley.

   This fits with the author’s purpose to show how amazing Pecos Bill was and to show a tall tale explanation for Death Valley.
Figurative Language

Figurative language includes “figures of speech” that compare, exaggerate, or mean something different from what is expected. Figurative language also helps create a special effect or feeling. Examples of figurative language include similes and hyperbole.

Answer the questions about page 310 of The Saga of Pecos Bill.

1. How do repeated words in line 36 help create the image of a twirling rope?
   They describe how the snake changes by spinning it around and around.

2. What details make this scene a good example of hyperbole, or exaggeration?
   A real person couldn’t ride a mountain lion like a horse or twirl a snake into a 30-foot rope.

3. How is the language that Narrator 3 uses in line 36 different from the language in the Staging note in paragraph 1 on page 306?
   The narrator uses informal language. It is fun and how people talk in cowboy stories. The Staging note is formal. It just provides information about the play.
Write a word from the word bank to answer each clue. Then use some letters in the word to answer the second clue. The letters may not be in the correct order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Howl</th>
<th>Pouch</th>
<th>Mouth</th>
<th>Sprout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frown</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. not up d o w n
   right at this moment n o w

2. a kangaroo has one p o u c h
   used for drinking c u p

3. a young plant’s growth s p r o u t
   not bottom t o p

4. not a smile f r o w n
   to move a boat with oars r o w

5. it holds your teeth m o u t h
   sing with closed lips h u m

6. a sound a wolf can make h o w l
   not high l o w

7. the surface of Earth g r o u n d
   a carpet r u g
**Critical Vocabulary**

You can use the words you learn from reading as you talk and write.

▷ Use what you have learned about the Critical Vocabulary words from *The Traveling Trio* video to help you finish each sentence. Responses will vary.

1. I can tell the theater was from the **Baroque** Period because ____________________.

2. The crew uses a **pulley** to lift parts of the set because ____________________.

3. I would like to see a **performance** by ____________________ because ____________________.

4. The **backdrop** is important to the play because ____________________.

▷ Choose two of the Critical Vocabulary words and use them in a sentence. Include clues to each word’s meaning in your sentence.

  **Responses will vary.**
Media Techniques

Authors use media techniques to present information in different ways. Some examples of media techniques are sound effects, graphics, live action, and animation.

Answer the questions about the video The Traveling Trio.

1. How is the opening different from the rest of the video?
   - The opening is mostly an animation. In the rest of the video, the real 
     Traveling Trio visits an old town.

2. What sound techniques did you notice?
   - The video uses music and sound effects like whistles. The children’s voices 
     narrate the video. In the theater, the children make sounds with sound 
     effect devices.

3. Why do the video makers include these techniques?
   - to make the video entertaining and to provide information
Vowel Diphthongs ow, ou

Read each sentence. Choose the missing word from the word bank. Write the word. Then reread the completed sentence.

round  aloud  showers
rowdy  sunflower  fountain
outdoors  counter  towel

1. As soon as the rain stopped, the children hurried _____ outdoors _____ to play.

2. Will it be a sunny day today, or will we have _____ showers _____?

3. The teacher read a funny story _____ aloud _____ to the class.

4. If the children get too _____ rowdy _____, they might wake the baby.

5. The _____ sunflower _____ seeds we planted grew into tall plants.

6. If you are thirsty, there is a water _____ fountain _____ in the hallway.

7. You will need a _____ towel _____ after you take a bath.

8. A grapefruit and an orange have _____ round _____ shapes.

9. Please wipe the kitchen _____ counter _____ with this sponge.
Critical Vocabulary

Circle the letter of the sentence that best fits the meaning of the word in bold print.

1. superior
   a. Tanya has worked here longer than Brett, so she tells him what to do.
   b. Tanya often helps out Brett when he has too much work to do.

2. merciful
   a. The angry judge ordered the thief to go to jail.
   b. The understanding judge said anyone can make a mistake.

3. eminent
   a. The scientist is well known for her discoveries.
   b. The scientist worked alone in a small laboratory.

4. stately
   a. The small building was used for meetings.
   b. Fancy events were held in the large, beautiful home.

5. peasant
   a. The farmer grew a large crop to sell to many markets.
   b. The farmer worked hard but never had enough to eat.

6. deceive
   a. My sister tried to trick me into doing all her chores.
   b. My sister asked me to help her with her chores.

Choose two of the Critical Vocabulary words and use them in a sentence.

Responses will vary.
Elements of Drama

A drama is a story performed by actors on a stage. Dramas, or plays, are written in a script. Drama scripts have special elements, such as the cast of characters and stage directions. Dramas are divided into acts and scenes.

Answer the questions about pages 329–334 of Gigi and the Wishing Ring.

1. Which character has been telling the story?
   
   Narrator

2. How do you know when the setting changes in this scene?
   
   The stage directions on page 331 tell how the setting magically changes to a mansion.

3. How did the events in Scene 2 with Old Woman lead to a problem for Gigi?
   
   In Scene 2, Old Woman gives Gigi the ring and warns him never to tell anyone about the ring. In Scene 3, he does not follow the warning. Maliarda uses the ring to send him and his friends to the mountaintop.

Answer the questions about pages 334–337 of Gigi and the Wishing Ring.

4. How do you know that Gigi is saved?

   The stage directions say Cat puts on the ring and makes a wish. Then Gigi enters.

5. How do the events at the end of Scene 4 resolve the problem in Scene 3?

   In Scene 3, Gigi gets into trouble because he lies to Maliarda and gives her the ring. He ends up on the mountain. In Scene 4, Cat and Dog get the ring back and get Gigi down from the mountain.
Name ________________________________

**Suffixes -er and -or**

A suffix is a word part added to the end of a base word that changes the meaning of the word.

Join each verb with the suffix –er or –or to make an adjective. Write the new word in the blank and give its meaning.

1. create + or = ________creator; one who creates______

2. farm + er = ________farmer; one who farms______

3. supervise + or = ___supervisor; one who supervises___

4. dig + er = ________digger; one who digs______

5. heat + er = _______heater; one that heats______

6. inspect + or = ____inspector; one who inspects____

7. sin + er = ________sinner; one who sins______

8. calculate + or = _____calculator; one that calculates___
Theme

A theme is the moral or lesson in a piece of writing. The theme is different from the topic. The topic is what the drama is about.

Answer the questions about page 328 of *Gigi and the Wishing Ring*.

1. What lesson, or theme, about life does Gigi learn from Old Woman?
   If you give something good, you will get something good in return.

2. What details in the text are clues to this theme?
   Gigi is kind and helpful to Old Woman, so she is kind and helpful to him.

3. How is this theme different from the topic of the play?
   The topic is Gigi’s adventure. The theme is a lesson that Gigi and the readers learn.

Answer the question about page 338 of *Gigi and the Wishing Ring*.

4. What lesson, or theme, about life does Gigi learn?
   If you give something good, you will get something good in return.
Read each clue. Unscramble the letters and write the word that answers the clue. Read the words you made.

1. You could do a lot of shopping here.  lalm  mall
2. You will find these on a cat’s paws.  wsacit  claws
3. This means the opposite of right.  gonwr  wrong
4. You might do this if you felt tired.  aynw  yawn
5. This is another word for car.  toau  auto
6. This is a place to keep money safe in a bank.  ltavu  vault
7. This means not true.  selaf  false
8. This is a type of clothing to be worn around the shoulders.  lwash  shawl
9. This is a clear soup.  otbhr  broth
10. This means without hair.  dlab  bald
Critical Vocabulary

You can use the words you learn from reading as you talk and write.

- Read the vocabulary word in the center of each word web. Then write words and phrases in the outer circles related to the vocabulary word in the center. Discuss your word webs with a partner. Responses will vary.
Choose two of the Critical Vocabulary words and use them in a sentence.

Responses will vary.
Elements of Drama

A drama is a story performed by actors on a stage. Dramas, or plays, are written in a script. Drama scripts have special elements, such as the cast of characters and stage directions. Dramas are divided into acts and scenes.

Answer the questions about pages 344–345 of Two Bear Cubs.

1. What does the list labeled “Characters” tell?
   all of the characters in the play

2. How is the organization of this play similar to and different from The Saga of Pecos Bill and Gigi and the Wishing Ring?
   This play has a Prologue and Scenes but no Acts. The Pecos Bill play is one long scene without breaks. The play about Gigi is broken into both Acts and Scenes. They are all in time-order sequence.

3. How does the prologue connect to Scene 1?
   The prologue tells who the characters are and what the setting is in Scene 1.
Latin Roots *aud, vis*

A *root* is a basic word part, usually from Greek or Latin, that carries meaning. Knowing the meaning of roots can help you understand the meaning of many different words with the same root.

Choose a word from the word bank to complete each of the sentences below.

audio  visualize  audition  invisible  visit  auditorium

1. The director watched Deval ______ audition______ for a role in the play.

2. We want to see our friends in Texas, so we are going to ______ visit________ them next week.

3. Sometimes I close my eyes and try to ______ visualize_______ my favorite place, and it’s almost as if I can see it in front of me.

4. Our school’s ______ auditorium_______ was filled with students waiting to see the performance.

5. You need to adjust the ______ audio________ control if you want to make the music louder.

6. What if you had the power to be ______ invisible________ and could come and go with no one seeing you?
Name ____________________________________________

**Literary Elements**

**Literary elements** are the pieces that make up a story. The main literary elements in a story are the characters; the setting; the plot, which includes the conflict and resolution; and the events.

> **Answer the questions about pages 346–348 of Two Bear Cubs.**

1. What happens to the setting when the bear cubs fall asleep?

   A small stone turns into a mountain and lifts the cubs into the air.

2. What do the cubs do in Scene 1 that helps cause the change in setting in Scene 2?

   They disobey Mother Grizzly and go to the place where strange things happen.

3. What conflict, or problem, does this cause for Mother Grizzly?

   Her cubs are on top of a mountain, and she cannot find them.

> **Answer the questions about pages 353–355 of Two Bear Cubs.**

4. Who is finally able to resolve Mother Bear’s problem?

   Measuring Worm

5. How does Measuring Worm succeed when the other animals fail?

   He does not give up. He finds his courage and helps the cubs find theirs.
Read each question and choose an answer from the word bank. Write the word.

- seesaw
- office
- sidewalk
- softball
- jigsaw
- laundry
- autumn
- nightfall
- halter

1. Where is a place you could roller skate? ___________

2. When do trees lose their leaves? ___________

3. What do you call a place where people can work? ___________

4. What is found on a playground for two children to ride? ___________

5. What time is it when the sun goes down? ___________

6. What kind of puzzle has many pieces? ___________

7. What is one sport that can be played on a diamond? ___________

8. What is a strap that fits over a horse’s head called? ___________

9. What are clothes that need to be washed? ___________
Theme

A **theme** is the moral or lesson in a piece of writing. The theme is different from the topic. The topic is what the drama is about.

▷ **Answer the questions about pages 355–356 of Two Bear Cubs.**

1. What theme, or lesson about life, does the play give to readers?

   **You don’t have to be big to be able to help.**

2. How is this different from the topic of the play?

   **The topic is two bear cubs getting lost and found. The theme is the lesson readers learn from reading or watching the play.**

3. How is a lesson the cubs learn similar to one that Gigi learns in *Gigi and the Wishing Ring*?

   **They both get into trouble when they don’t follow the warning of someone older and wiser.**