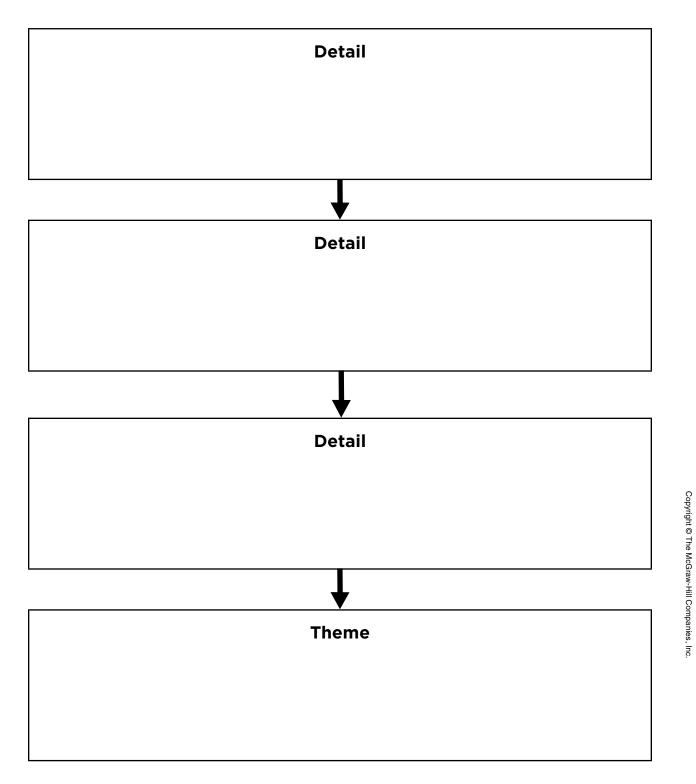
Use the word chart to study this week's vocabulary words. Write a sentence using each word in your writer's notebook.

Word	Context Sentence	Illustration
weird	That apple has such a <u>weird</u> shape!	0G
courageous	Everyone thought the rescue dog was <u>courageous</u> .	
extremely	After the rainstorm, I was <u>extremely</u> soaked.	
adventurous	We were feeling <u>adventurous</u> , so we went for a hike.	

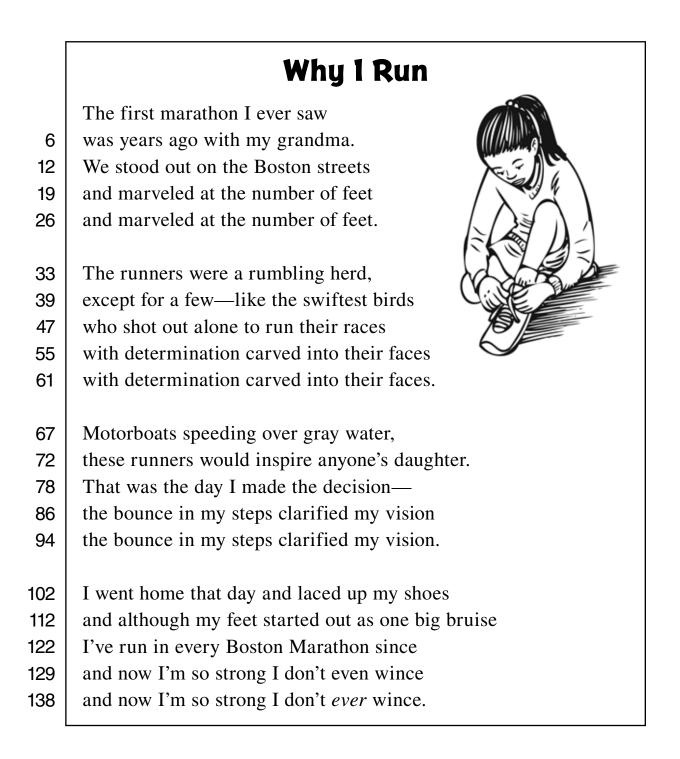
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Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the theme graphic organizer.



Read the poem. Check your understanding by asking yourself what message the author wants to share.



Name ___

- A. Reread the poem and answer the questions.
- 1. What story does the poem tell?

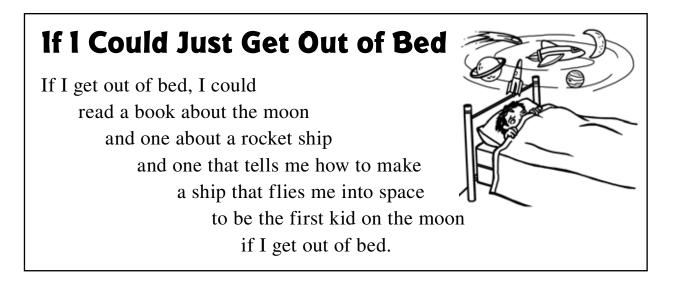
2. What do you think is the theme, or lesson, of this poem?

3. What lines in the poem helped you identify the theme?

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to expression. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	_	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		_		=	
Second Read		_		=	

English Language Learners Pair students with more fluent speakers. Have students work together to answer the questions using basic and content vocabulary. Ask students to read their answers to the group.



Answer the questions about the text.

- 1. The lines in a free verse poem do not rhyme. Does this text rhyme?
- 2. Are the lines all the same length?
- 3. Where is the speaker?
- 4. What does the speaker imagine doing?

Repetition means that words or phrases in a poem are repeated. A **rhyme** is two or more words that end with the same sound, such as *roaring* and *pouring*.

Read the lines of the narrative poem below. Then answer the questions.

Why I Run

Motorboats speeding over gray water, these runners would inspire anyone's daughter. That was the day I made the decision the bounce in my steps clarified my vision the bounce in my steps clarified my vision.

I went home that day and laced up my shoes and although my feet started out as one big bruise I've run in every Boston Marathon since and now I'm so strong I don't even wince and now I'm so strong I don't ever wince.

- 1. Find two words that rhyme. Draw a box around the words.
- 2. Circle an example of repetition in the poem.
- 3. How do repetition and rhyme affect your reading of the the poem?

Beginning/Intermediate Read the directions. Pair students to answer the questions using basic and content vocabulary. Then ask them to share their answers with the group.

Remember that a **metaphor** is a way to compare two things that are very different.

The girl's hair was yellow straw.

Read each passage. Circle the answer that names the two things that are being compared in the metaphor.

- **1.** The runners were a rumbling herd, except for a few
 - a. runners and a few
 - b. runners and a herd
- **2.** Motorboats speeding over gray water, these runners would inspire anyone's daughter
 - a. gray water and daughter
 - b. motorboats and runners
- **3.** I went home that day and laced up my shoes and although my feet started out as one big bruise
 - a. feet and a bruise
 - **b.** shoes and a bruise

The letter **c** usually has a **soft c** sound when it is followed by the vowels **e** or *i*: <u>ce</u>nts, <u>ci</u>ty.

The letter **g** usually has a **soft g** sound when it is followed by the vowels **e** or **i**: large, giant.

A. Read each word. Circle the letters that make the soft c or soft g sound in each word. The first one has been done for you.

1. nice	4. page
2. gem	5. place

3. circle **6.** gentle

Words that compare two people, places, or things usually end in -er.

Words that compare three or more people, places, or things usually end in **-est**.

B. Read each sentence. Circle the word that compares two people, places, or things. Underline the word that compares three or more people, places, or things. The first one has been done for you.

- **1.** An apple is (bigger) than a grape.
- 2. I have the smallest bed of the three beds in our house.
- 3. Our dog is five years older than our kitten.
- 4. A giraffe has the longest neck of all the animals in the zoo.
- **5.** January is usually a colder month than December.

Name ____

Evidence is details and examples from a text that support a writer's ideas. The student who wrote the paragraph below cited evidence that supports his or her opinion about the author's use of theme.

Торіс	\longrightarrow In Why I Run, I think the author does a good job		
sentence	of showing the theme that hard work can help a		
	person achieve a goal. The author begins the poem		
Evidence	\longrightarrow by explaining what it is like to watch a marathon.		
	The author uses the sights and sounds to describe		
	the experience. Then the author states that those		
	sights and sounds inspired her to run the Boston		
Concluding statement	\longrightarrow marathon. In the poem, I think the author shares the		
statement	theme, or message about life, that working hard can		
	help you accomplish your goals.		

Write a paragraph about the text you have chosen. Tell how the author presented a theme, or message about life. Write your opinion and support it with reasons. Also use irregular verbs correctly.

Write a topic sentence: ______ Cite evidence from the text: ______

End with a concluding statement: _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about what strong words you can add.

Draft Model

Aunt Barb works really hard She speaks three languages Aunt Barb helps me fly And never lets me fall

- 1. What strong words would tell how Aunt Barb works?
- 2. What languages does Aunt Barb speak?
- **3.** What strong verbs or details would show how Aunt Barb helps the speaker fly?

B. Now revise the draft by adding strong words to make the poem clearer and more descriptive.

Beginning/Intermediate Review meaning and point out cognates. Pair students of different language abilities to complete the page. Have students read their answers to each other.