

# 5<sup>th</sup> Grade Week 2

Dear Parent/Guardian,

During Week 2, your child will review a variety of skills, including genre, text features, context clues, prefixes, suffixes, Greek roots, and read both informational and literary text to practice reading comprehension.

We also suggest that students have an experience with reading each day. Reading at home will make a HUGE difference in your child's school success! Make reading part of your everyday routine. Choose books that match your child's interests. Reading for 20 minutes a day will continue to grow your young reader's vocabulary and comprehension.

Links for additional resources to support students at home are listed below for letters and numbers review, sight word practice, colors, shapes, and more:

<https://classroommagazines.scholastic.com/support/learnathome.html>

<https://www.education.com/>

<http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/>

<https://www.funbrain.com/>

Week 2 At A Glance		
Day 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Genre/Text Feature Page 276	LAFS.5.RI.3.7 LAFS.5.RI.4.10
Day 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Read "How Pixar Tells a Story" and answer questions	LAFS.5.RI.1.1 LAFS.5.RI.1.2 LAFS.5.RI.2.5 LAFS.5.RI.4.10
Day 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Context Clues Page 227 <input type="checkbox"/> Prefixes Page 228	LAFS.5.L.3.4
Day 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Read "My Favorite Things" and answer questions	LAFS.5.RL.1.1 LAFS.5.RL.1.2 LAFS.5.RL.2.4 LAFS.5.RL.2.5 LAFS.5.RL.4.10
Day 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Read for 20 minutes <input type="checkbox"/> Greek Roots Page 237 <input type="checkbox"/> Suffixes Page 238	LAFS.5.L.3.4

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Desert Plant Adaptations

Plants adapt to living in the Mojave Desert in different ways. They conserve water to survive. Spines or thorns direct air flow and reflect hot sunlight. Waxy leaves hold moisture in to prevent water loss. Some plants have shallow roots that branch out to help plants use every bit of rainfall. Other plants have very long roots. These roots grow down to get water deep in the ground. Desert flowers bloom only when water is available. These adaptations enable many plants to survive in the desert.



Answer the questions about the text.

1. Expository text gives information about a topic. How can you tell that this is expository text?

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2. What is the text's heading? Why do you think the author chose it?

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3. What other text feature does this text include?

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4. What does this text feature tell you about the topic of the text?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# How Pixar Tells a Story

By Rachel Slivnick  
2018

*Pixar is an animation studio that uses computer images to create movies. You've likely seen several of Pixar's films, which include Toy Story, Finding Nemo, The Incredibles, and more. In this informational text, Rachel Slivnick discusses the types of stories that Pixar tells. As you read, take notes on what all Pixar films have in common.*

- [1] Have you seen the movie *Coco*? Do you love music like Miguel? What about *Finding Nemo*? Have you ever felt lost and afraid like Nemo did in the ocean? Did you watch *The Incredibles*, a movie about a family of superheroes, with your own family? Which of their superpowers would you want to have?



*"Colorful Balloons" by Megan McMillan is licensed under CC BY 2.0*

These movies may seem different, but they actually share a lot in common. For starters, they were all made by an animation studio called Pixar. Since 1995, Pixar has been working hard to bring stories to kids just like you. But they're not just for kids — adults also love Pixar movies!

How can one studio make movies that everyone loves? The secret: Pixar tells stories that audiences of all ages and backgrounds can connect with. Pixar movies aren't just about silly characters, like Crush the sea turtle. They're more than just amazing action scenes, like in *The Incredibles*, and beautiful animation, like in *Coco*. The most important part of any Pixar movie is the story itself.

## Great Storytelling Is Hard Work

The writers at Pixar spend a long time developing the story for each film. Sometimes, they work on a story for over a year! Why do the writers spend so much time on a story? Because they know that a movie with a good story will connect with more people all over the world.

- [5] Storytelling is an art and a skill. Pixar creators know this. They have put a lot of time and thought into what makes a great story. One Pixar storyboard<sup>1</sup> artist named Emma Coates created a list called "The 22 Rules of Storytelling According to Pixar." These are the rules that *all* Pixar stories must follow in order to be called a good story.

One rule is that *"You admire a character for trying more than for their successes."* In *Finding Dory*, Dory isn't a perfect character. She finds it hard to remember things. She makes goofy mistakes, like waking up a giant squid! But Dory never stops trying to find her parents. This makes her the hero of her story. If you have ever tried hard for something, you can relate to Dory. Her feelings remind you of your own experiences, even though you aren't a fish!

1. a series of drawings that show what is planned for a movie

Here's another rule that Pixar creators think about: *"What is your character good at, comfortable with? Throw the polar opposite<sup>2</sup> at them. Challenge them. How do they deal?"* In the movie *Toy Story*, Woody is very good at being in charge of the other toys. But he isn't good at sharing attention with Andy's new toy, Buzz Lightyear. Woody feels like Buzz is the **polar opposite** of him. He feels jealous and lonely when Buzz begins to replace him as Andy's favorite toy. This conflict is the heart of *Toy Story*. If you've ever felt jealous or left out, you can understand what Woody goes through!

## Great Storytelling Connects Us

Why are the stories that Pixar tells important? The director of *Up* and *Monsters, Inc.*, Pete Docter, has this to say:

"What you're trying to do, when you tell a story, is to write about an event in your life that made you feel some particular way. And what you're trying to do, when you tell a story, is to get the audience to have **that same feeling.**"

Feelings of anger, fear, sadness, joy, and love are universal. Everybody — no matter how old, how young, where they grew up, if they are a girl or a boy — feels emotion. In this way, Pixar's stories have the power to show audience members that we are more alike than different. Because we can connect with the characters' emotions, we can connect with each other.

- [10] The stories that Pixar tells are very creative. They tell stories about friendly monsters, space-traveling robots, talking cars, and balloon-propelled<sup>3</sup> houses. No two movies are the same! But the stories and, more importantly, the feelings in each are universal.<sup>4</sup> Even though we've never traveled the ocean with Dory, fought evil villains with the Incredibles, or played guitar with Miguel, the power of these stories inspires us. They push us to better understand each other and to seek out our own adventures.

*"How Pixar Tells a Story" by Rachel Slivnick. Copyright © 2018 by CommonLit, Inc. This text is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.*

2. the complete opposite of something
3. **Propel (verb):** to drive or push in a certain direction
4. **Universal (adjective):** happening to or done by all people

## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: What is the main idea of the text?
  - A. Pixar movies interest many people, as they tell stories that we can all relate to.
  - B. People find that it's easier to relate to movies that are far from reality.
  - C. Pixar movies largely appeal to children, as they teach them important life lessons.
  - D. Audiences are more interested in Pixar movies now that they use computer images.
  
2. PART B: Which quote from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "They're more than just amazing action scenes, like in *The Incredibles*, and beautiful animation, like in *Coco*." (Paragraph 3)
  - B. "Storytelling is an art and a skill. Pixar creators know this. They have put a lot of time and thought into what makes a great story." (Paragraph 5)
  - C. "But he isn't good at sharing attention with Andy's new toy, Buzz Lightyear. Woody feels like Buzz is the polar opposite of him." (Paragraph 7)
  - D. "No two movies are the same! But the stories and, more importantly, the feelings in each are universal." (Paragraph 10)
  
3. Which alternate title best expresses the main idea of the text?
  - A. How to Write a Pixar Movie
  - B. Why Everyone Enjoys Pixar Movies
  - C. The Best Pixar Movies of All Time
  - D. How Pixar Movies Make Money
  
4. How does the author of "How Pixar Tells a Story" organize information?
  - A. The author discusses successful Pixar movies and then the movies that didn't do as well and why.
  - B. The author gives examples of different Pixar movies and then explores why their stories are important.
  - C. The author explains the rules that need to be followed for a good story and then how Pixar breaks these rules.
  - D. The author compares Pixar's steps for storytelling with other movie studios and explores why Pixar is the best.

5. How does the text help the reader understand the relationship between Pixar's rules for storytelling and why audiences care about their stories? Use details from the text in your answer.

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**Context clues** can help you figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word. They may be found in the same sentence or in nearby sentences. The underlined context clues in the passage below help indicate that *pesticides* are poisonous chemicals.

As the flooded river washed over farmland, it picked up the fertilizer and **pesticides** that farmers had used on the land and crops. These chemicals are poisonous to ocean life.

**Read each passage below. Look for context clues that help you figure out the meaning of each word in bold. Write the context clues on the line provided.**

1. The Mississippi River flows from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. Every few years, it floods. In spring 2011, melting snow and falling rain along the upper part of the river caused the lower part of the river to **overrun** its banks.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Floods cause great damage. They ruin and sometimes knock down buildings. They destroy farmland and animal **habitats**. With nowhere to live, the animals often move into settled areas.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The Mississippi flood proved most **detrimental** to the fish in the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi River is made of fresh water. The Gulf is made of salt water. The extra river water that flowed into the Gulf hurt the native saltwater fish.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The fish that lived in the Mississippi River faced a different danger: the spread of an **invasive** species called Asian carp. Asian carp were brought to fish farms in the United States in the 1970s. A flood washed some of the carp from the farms into parts of the Mississippi River. In these places, the carp took over, threatening the native fish.

\_\_\_\_\_

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a word that changes the word's meaning.

**dis-** means "not," "absence of," or "opposite of"

**in-** means "not" or "opposite of"

**mis-** means "wrong"

**pre-** means "before"

**A. Underline the prefix and write the meaning of each word. The first one has been done for you.**

1. dislike **not like** \_\_\_\_\_
2. invisible \_\_\_\_\_
3. preview \_\_\_\_\_
4. disobey \_\_\_\_\_
5. misunderstand \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Add a prefix to each word in bold to make a new word. Then use the new word to complete the sentence. The first one has been done for you.**

6. **test**            The class took a **pretest** \_\_\_\_\_ on Wednesday.
7. **lead**            The guide was careful not to \_\_\_\_\_ the tour group.
8. **agree**           I am afraid we \_\_\_\_\_ about what to do after school.
9. **correct**        I had only one \_\_\_\_\_ answer on the math quiz.
10. **heats**          My mother always \_\_\_\_\_ the oven before we begin baking.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## My Favorite Things

By Joy Cowley  
2000

*Joy Cowley is a New Zealand author best known for her children's fiction. In this story, a narrator describes their favorite things to their grandmother. As you read, take notes what types of things are special to the speaker.*

- [1] I said to Grandma, "Do you want to hear about my favorite things?"

"Sure, honey," she said. "Go ahead and tell me."

"My favorite color is yellow because it's like the sun and dandelions in summer. Sometimes it smells like lemons and sometimes like warm puppies. It's a happy color, and it makes me hum inside.

"My favorite time of the day is early morning, when the sun isn't up yet, and the grass looks as though it's just had a bath, and the trees smell new. No one is around except the birds and squirrels and rabbits on our lawn and me in my pajamas. The rest of the day is pretty good, but early morning is best.



*"My Favorite Things" by Len Ebert is used with permission.*

- [5] "My favorite day of the year is my birthday because it is my own day made especially for me, and everyone in the family knows it. Sometimes I have a party with friends and a birthday cake and presents. But what I like best about my birthday is that in just one day I get to be a whole year older. Isn't that amazing?"

"My favorite way of traveling is by train with Mom. I can look out the window at the world rushing past. I can walk up and down, pretending I'm the ticket person, or I can just sit with my head against Mom, and shut my eyes to hear the train talk to me. Clickety-clack. Clickety-clack. I guess my second best way of traveling is on the back of Uncle Jack's horse.

"My favorite thing in my bedroom is the patchwork quilt that you made, Grandma. Sometimes it's a country with hills and valleys and farms. Sometimes it's a tent in a desert. Sometimes it's a rabbit's burrow, where the rabbits go to hide from fierce wild animals. It's always a snuggly quilt, and when I pull it around my ears, I feel safe and warm.

"My favorite clothing is my jacket. It's yellow and red, and it's warm. It has six pockets, two on the inside and four on the outside. In the outside pockets I put crayons and money and notes from my teacher and my hands when they're cold. The inside pockets hold my treasures—the pink shell, the fossil<sup>1</sup> stone, the acorn with a face painted on it. When my jacket gets too small, I'll give it away. But I'll keep the treasures.

"My favorite animal is our dog because she is licky at the front and waggy at the back and kind to everyone, and because she follows me anyplace I go. When I sit on the couch to watch TV, she lies with her head on my lap. She doesn't look at the movie. She just watches me all the time with big loving eyes. She is absolutely my favorite animal, but I wouldn't mind having a horse, too.

- [10] "My favorite game is country-and-western singing with my friend Jillian. We dress up and stand on the bed with a pretend microphone and Dad's old guitar. We sing real songs, and when we run out of words, we make up our own. I'm showing Jillian how to whistle, and she can nearly get her mouth right. We're both learning how to yodel.<sup>2</sup> Oh-de.layee. Oh-de-layee. Oh-de-layee. Last week, Uncle Jack videotaped us. He says we are good enough for his TV.

"My favorite fruit is grapes. Sometimes I squeeze grapes, and the insides squish into my mouth. Sometimes I just crunch them up, skin and all-but not the seeds. Did you know that I can spit a grape seed from the mailbox clear out to the road?

"My favorite dinner is spaghetti with meatballs and tomato sauce. I pretend I'm eating worms and bugs. I chew up all the bugs, and then I suck up the worms. When they slide into my mouth, they sometimes flick on my nose, leaving a blob of red sauce, and Dad says, 'Stop playing with your food.'

"My favorite drink is lemonade slush. It has this sweet-and-sour taste that makes my tongue curl up at the edges. On a hot day it cools me better than anything, but I can't drink it too fast because the ice makes my head bones hurt. The best lemonade slush is the stuff we make together, Grandma, when you let me juice the lemons and grind up the ice, and we drink it together on the porch swing.

"Well, those are my favorite things," I said. "Tell me, Grandma, what is your favorite thing in the whole wide world?"

- [15] "Why, honey, that is easy," she said. "My very favorite thing is you."

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1. the print or remains of a plant or animal in a rock from a time in the past  
2. a type of singing where one changes between a natural voice and a much higher voice

## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which sentence best describes the theme of the story?
  - A. Things are made more special by the memories attached to them.
  - B. Children can appreciate the world more than adults.
  - C. Adults have a better understanding of familial love than children.
  - D. Children tend to find joy in simpler things than adults.
  
2. PART B: Which detail from the story best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "Sometimes it smells like lemons and sometimes like warm puppies. It's a happy color, and it makes me hum inside." (Paragraph 3)
  - B. "The inside pockets hold my treasures-the pink shell, the fossil stone, the acorn with a face painted on it." (Paragraph 8)
  - C. "The best lemonade slush is the stuff we make together, Grandma, when you let me juice the lemons and grind up the ice, and we drink it together on the porch swing." (Paragraph 13)
  - D. "Tell me, Grandma, what is your favorite thing in the whole wide world?" (Paragraph 14)
  
3. How does paragraph 7 contribute to the story?
  - A. It shows how much time the narrator spends imagining things.
  - B. It reveals how talented of a quilter the grandmother is.
  - C. It shows how much the narrator values a gift from their grandmother.
  - D. It proves that the narrator's favorite person is their grandmother.
  
4. How does the narrator repeating "My favorite..." at the beginning of every paragraph contribute to the story?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

A **root** is the basic part of a word that gives the word its meaning. Many English words contain Greek roots.

Greek root	Meaning	Greek root	Meaning
<i>aero</i>	air	<i>logy</i>	the study of
<i>atmos</i>	vapor, steam	<i>photo</i>	light
<i>astro</i>	star	<i>sphaira</i>	globe, ball
<i>bio</i>	life	<i>syntithenai</i>	making or putting together
<i>chemo</i>	chemical	<i>therme</i>	heat
<i>hydro</i>	water		

Read each passage below. Look at each word in bold. Use the chart above to find the Greek root or roots in the word. Place an "X" next to each root that you find.

1. "Is there life out there?" is a question scientists who study **astrobiology** are trying to answer. They look for life in space.

\_\_\_\_\_ bio                      \_\_\_\_\_ logy                      \_\_\_\_\_ astro

2. During a process called **photosynthesis**, plants use energy from sunlight.

\_\_\_\_\_ syntithenai                      \_\_\_\_\_ therme                      \_\_\_\_\_ photo

3. They make food and put oxygen into the **atmosphere**.

\_\_\_\_\_ aero                      \_\_\_\_\_ atmo                      \_\_\_\_\_ sphaira

4. **Aerobic** creatures use that oxygen to breathe.

\_\_\_\_\_ aero                      \_\_\_\_\_ astro                      \_\_\_\_\_ atmo

5. The animals living around **hydrothermal** vents eat bacteria that live on or below the ocean floor.

\_\_\_\_\_ hydro                      \_\_\_\_\_ syntethenai                      \_\_\_\_\_ therme

Name \_\_\_\_\_

A suffix is word part added to the end of a word. A suffix changes the word's meaning and its part of speech.

**-less** means "without" (*fear + less = fearless*)

**-ness** means "state of being" (*sad + ness = sadness*)

*Fearless* is an adjective that means "without fear." *Sadness* is a noun that means "state of being sad."

Read each word in the box below. Then write each word next to its meaning. The first one has been done for you.

hopeless	gladness	effortless	restless	thoughtless
weakness	goodness	motionless	darkness	foolishness

- |                           |                 |       |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. state of being good    | <b>goodness</b> | _____ |
| 2. without hope           |                 | _____ |
| 3. state of being weak    |                 | _____ |
| 4. state of being glad    |                 | _____ |
| 5. without motion         |                 | _____ |
| 6. state of being foolish |                 | _____ |
| 7. without effort         |                 | _____ |
| 8. without thought        |                 | _____ |
| 9. state of being dark    |                 | _____ |
| 10. without rest          |                 | _____ |