

Unit 5

Creature Features

Unit at a Glance

- ▶ **Language Focus:** Compare and Contrast, Give Information
- ▶ **Reading Strategy:** Make Connections
- ▶ **Phonics Focus:** Long *u* spelled *u_e, ue*; Sounds and Spellings: *ge, gi, dge*
- ▶ **Topic:** Animals

BIG Question

How are animals different from one another?

JAVA, INDONESIA
A golden frog sitting on a crocodile

Share What You Know

- 1 **Draw** an animal.
- 2 **Name** or point to different parts of your animal.
- 3 **Say** or show how your animal moves.



Compare and Contrast

Listen and chant.

Legs

Chant 

Flamingos have legs,
And alligators do, **too**.

Alligators have four legs,
But flamingos have two!

Words to Know

and

but

too



Science Vocabulary

Key Words

Parts

beak

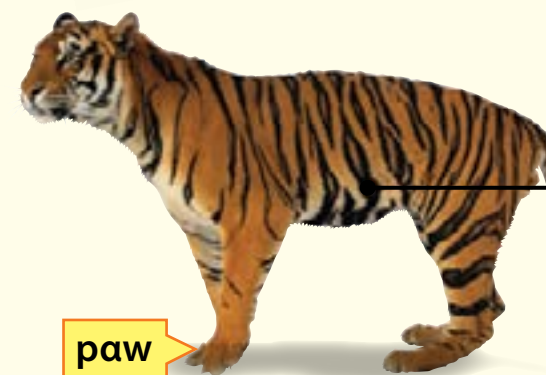


mouth

tail



paw



Coverings

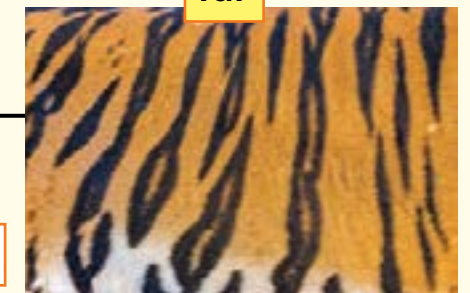
feathers



scales



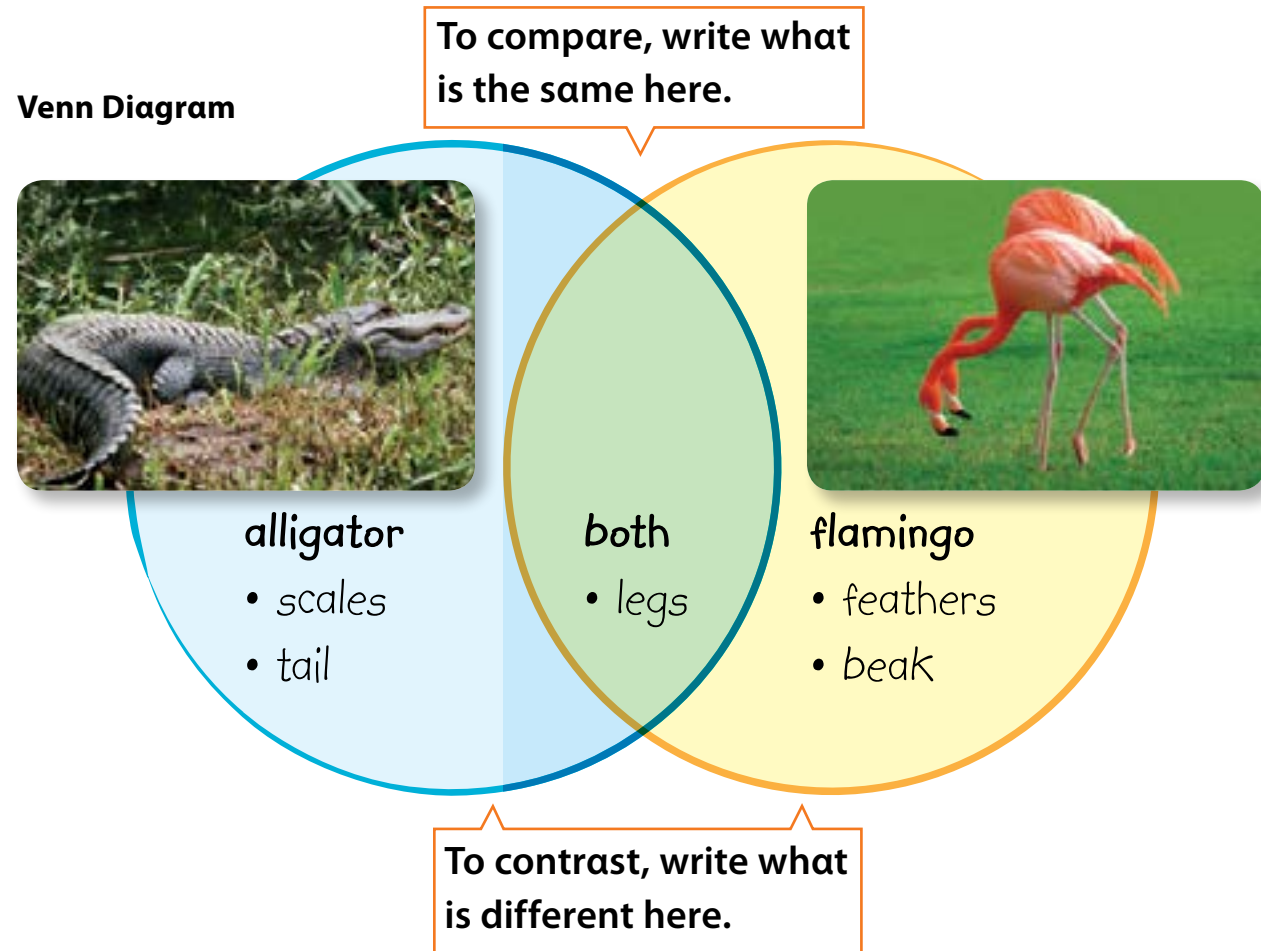
fur



Talk Together

Look at the parts and coverings of animals on this page. How are they different?

Compare and Contrast



Talk Together

Choose two animal picture cards. Make a Venn diagram. Compare and contrast the animals.



Academic Vocabulary

More Key Words

<p>alike</p> <p>These cats are alike.</p>	<p>• body</p> <p>A baby has a small body.</p>	<p>different</p> <p>These fruits are different.</p>
<p>feature</p> <p>A long neck is the main feature of a giraffe.</p>	<p>• look</p> <p>These apples look the same.</p>	<p>Talk Together</p> <p>Use one Key Word in a sentence.</p> <p>I <u>look</u> like my brother.</p>

• Words to Know

Long *u* spelled *u_e, ue*



cube



hue

Listen and Learn

Listen to the picture words. Choose the correct word for each picture. Then write the word.



mull mule mole



full fall fuel

Use one of the words from above to finish each sentence.

- The _____ is in the car.
- The _____ can pull the cart.

Talk Together

Listen and read. Find the words with the long *u* sound.

Over to You

Alike and Different

What body parts do birds have? They have eyes and legs. They have wings, feathers, and a beak. Birds can be many hues, or colors, such as *blue* or *black*.

A turtle does not have wings. It does not have feathers. It has a shell. But a turtle does have eyes and legs. It has a *beak*, too. Turtles and birds use their beaks to eat.

Some animals look cute. Others look scary. One thing about animals is true: they are *alike* in some ways and *different* in other ways.

Work with a partner.

Take turns using the long *u* words from the passage in sentences of your own.

Read "Alike and Different" with a partner. Practice reading the long *u* words.

Read a Story

An **animal fantasy** is a story that is not true. The animals act like people.

Characters

Characters are the people or animals in the story.



Pete



Pete's Friends

Reading Strategy

Make connections as you read.

How are your feelings like Pete's feelings?

• For Pete's Sake

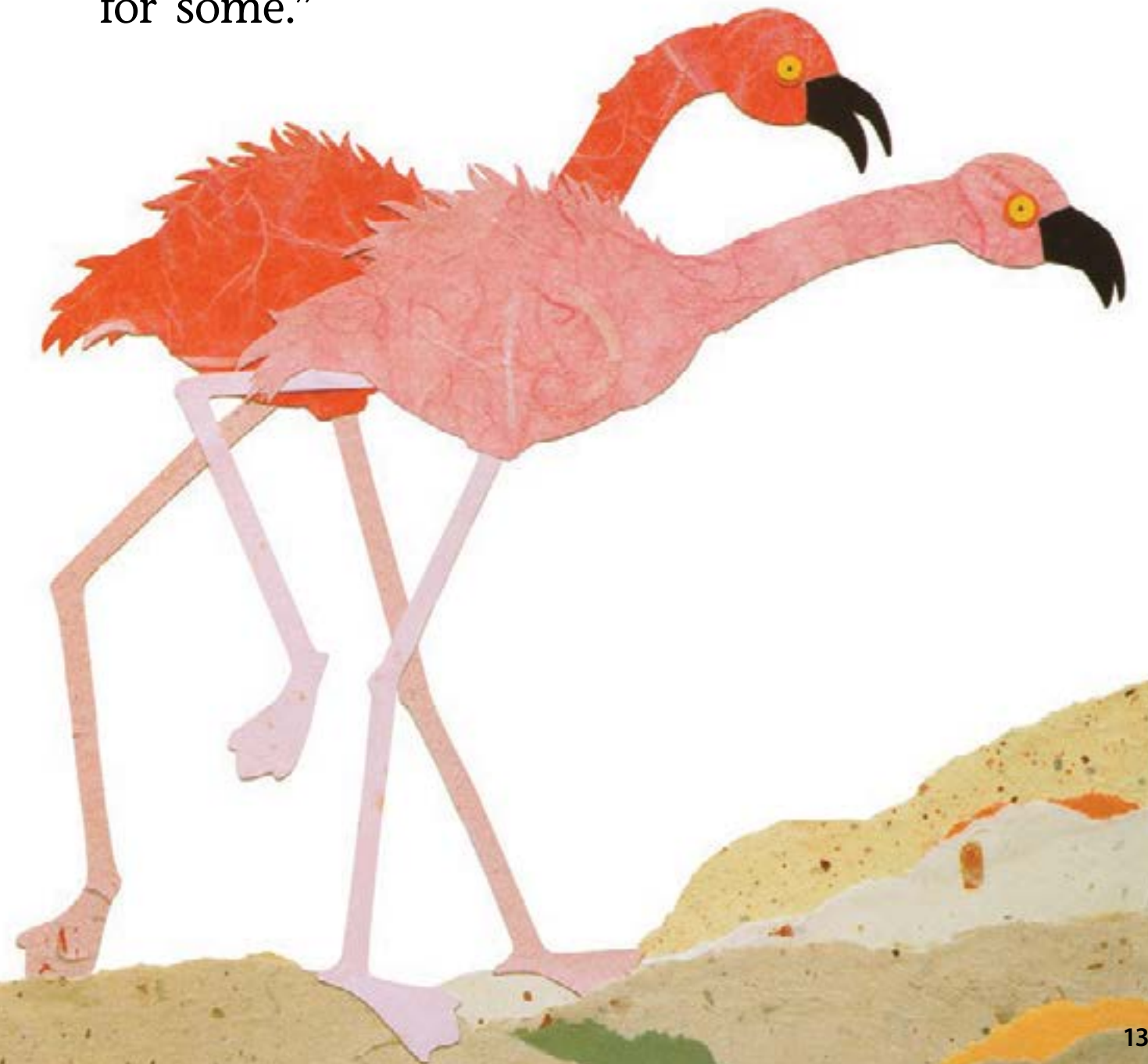
by Ellen Stoll Walsh



“I’m green,” said Pete. “I want to be pink. Everyone else is.”



“Don’t worry,” said the others. “You probably aren’t ripe yet. It takes longer for some.”



“Is that true?” Pete wondered.

“Probably,” they said. “Let’s play in the sand!”



“Oh no,” cried Pete. “I have four feet.
No one else has four feet.”



“You’re lucky, Pete,” said the others.
“Two, and two extra. C’mon. Let’s
go wading.”

Pete tried to feel lucky.
Before long he was having fun.



“Stop!” said the others, laughing.
“You’re getting our **feathers** wet.”
Uh-oh. Pete didn’t have any feathers.



“The best **feathers** take the longest to grow,” they said. “Hurry, it’s getting late.”



The others hurried home.



But poor, green, featherless Pete poked
along on his four feet...

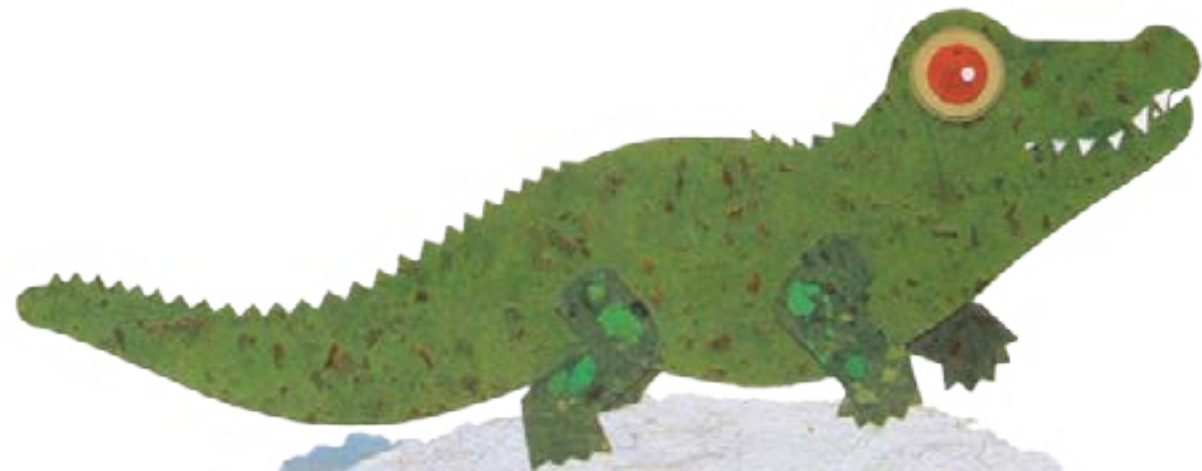
very, very slowly.



Nothing could cheer him up.



Then one day some strangers
stopped by on their way to the swamp.
Flamingos who **looked** just like Pete.
Pete almost popped with joy.



“I’m **different** but the same,”
he told the others.

“Well, for Pete’s sake, Pete,”
they said. “You always have been.” ❖



Meet the Author

Ellen Stoll Walsh



Ellen Stoll Walsh has nine brothers and sisters. Ellen was the family storyteller.

Ellen grew up and started writing stories to read to her children. Now she can't imagine doing anything else!



Writing Tip

Find words that Ellen Stoll Walsh used to show what Pete and his friends look like. Can you add some words?

Talk About It

1. What do Pete and his friends do together?

Pete and his friends _____.

2. What does Pete want? Why?

Pete wants _____. He _____.

3. How can you tell that Pete's friends like him the way he is? Explain.

I can tell Pete's friends like him because _____.

Write About It

Make connections. How are your friends like Pete's friends? How are they **different**?

Pete's friends _____, and my friends _____, too.

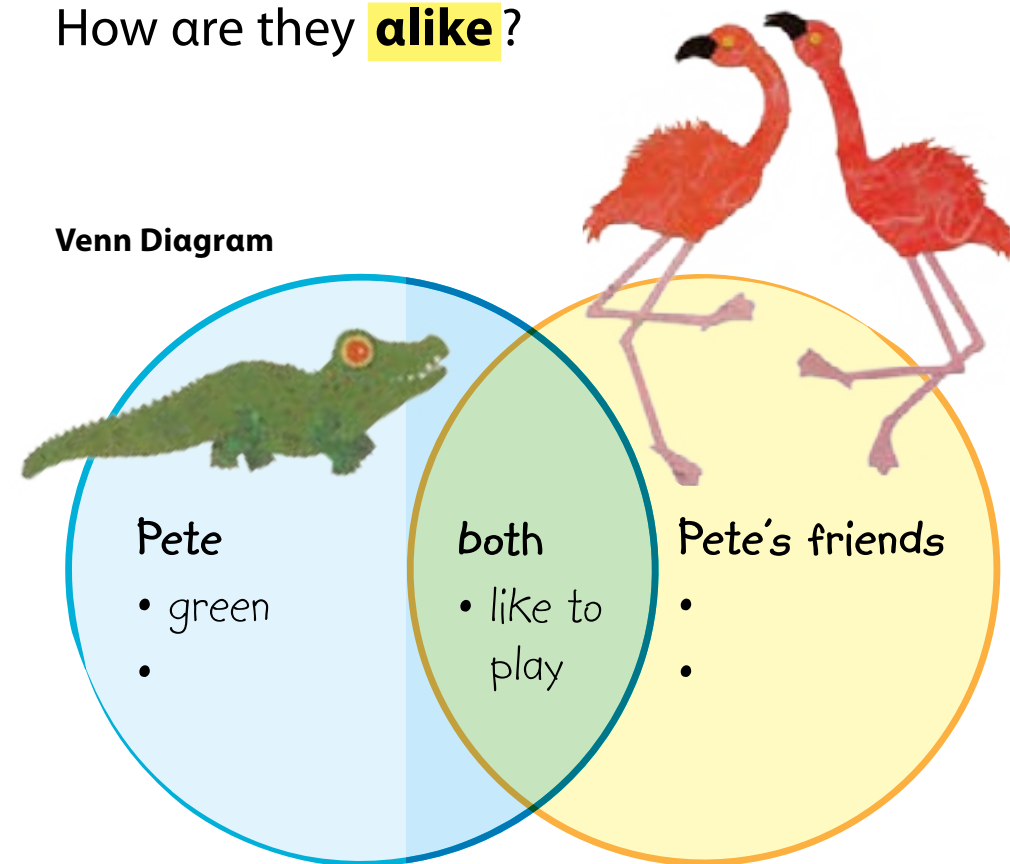
Pete's friends _____, but my friends _____.



Compare Characters

How are the characters **different**?

How are they **alike**?





Use your diagram. Tell a partner about Pete and Pete's friends.

Pete's friends have **feathers**.



Synonyms

alike	same
	
The flamingos are alike .	The flamingos are the same .

Alike and **same** are **synonyms**. They have the same meaning.

Try It Together

Talk about these pairs of words. Are they synonyms? Why or why not?

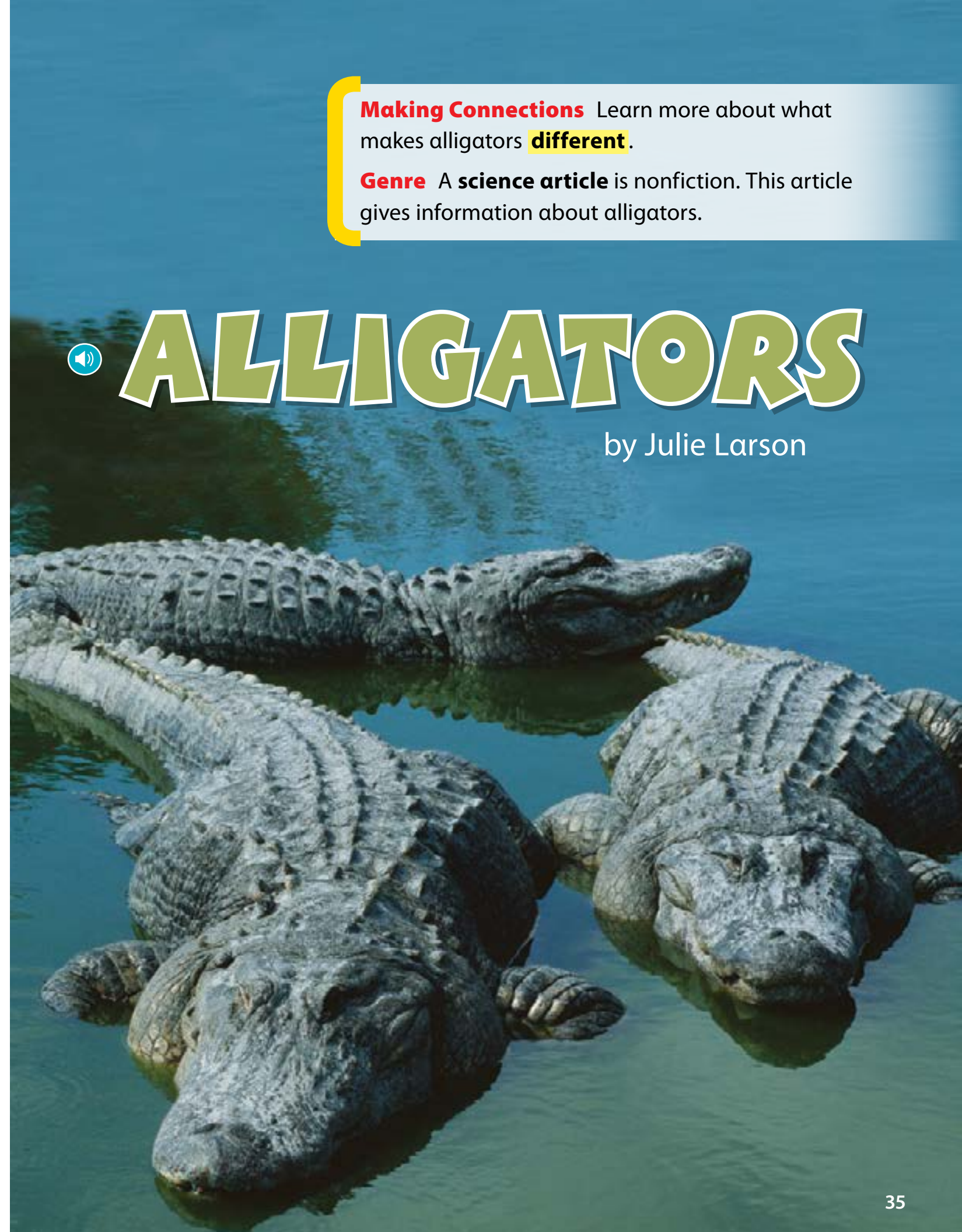
object	thing
sick	happy
bad	paw
quickly	fast

Making Connections Learn more about what makes alligators **different**.

Genre A **science article** is nonfiction. This article gives information about alligators.

ALLIGATORS

by Julie Larson



An Alligator Home

Many alligators live in the Florida Everglades. The Everglades has many rivers and islands.



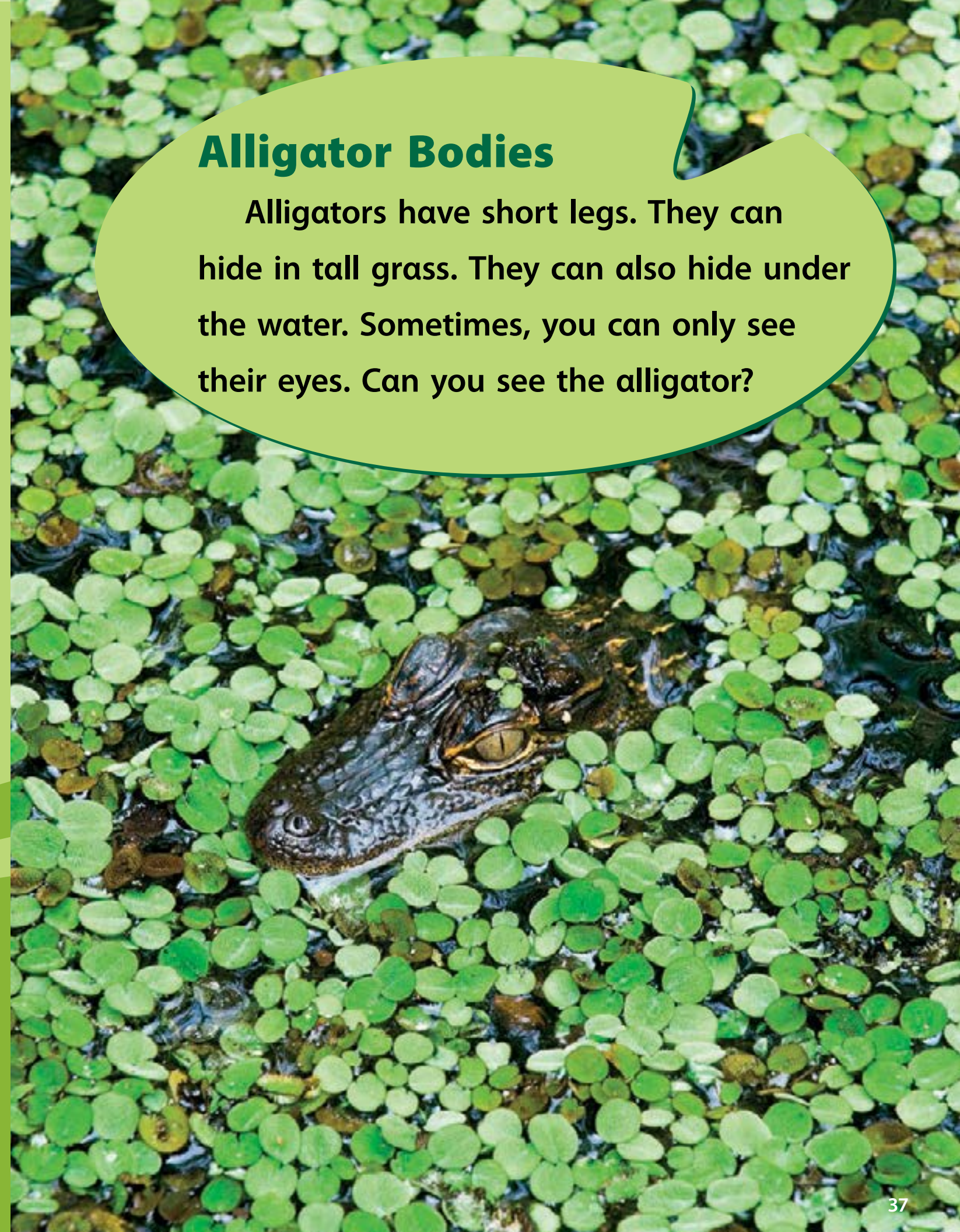
The Everglades



How do alligators' **bodies** help them live in the Everglades? Let's find out.

Alligator Bodies

Alligators have short legs. They can hide in tall grass. They can also hide under the water. Sometimes, you can only see their eyes. Can you see the alligator?





Alligator Tails

Alligator **tails** can be more than 5 feet long.

This is probably taller than you! Tails help alligators swim and move through the mud.

Tails help alligators leap up to catch food.

Alligators can leap 5 feet into the air! ❖

Compare Genres

How are “For Pete’s Sake” and “Alligators” different?

Animal Fantasy

Then one day some strangers
stopped by on their way to the swamp.
Flamingos who **looked** just like Pete.
Pete almost popped with joy.

Animals don't really have feelings.



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Science Article

An Alligator Home

Many alligators live in
the Florida Everglades.
The Everglades has many
rivers and islands.



Sentences give information.



How do alligators' **bodies** help them
live in the Everglades? Let's find out.

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Grammar

Complete Sentences

A **sentence** tells a complete thought.

An alligator's tail

Not a sentence



An alligator's tail is long.

A sentence

Grammar Rules Complete Sentences

Complete Sentence

- Start with a **capital letter**.
- End with an **end mark**,
like a period.

capital letter

Alligator tails can be 10 feet long.

period

Read a Sentence

Which group of words is a sentence?

How do you know?

1. leap up
2. Tails help alligators leap up to catch food.

Write a Sentence



Write a sentence about alligators. Read it to a partner.

Talk Together

Think about what you read and learned. How are animals **different**?

Give Information

Listen and chant.

How Do They Move?

Animals move.
Yes, they do.
How do they go?
Do you know?

This is a fish.
A fish swims.
A fish **uses** fins to
move in water!

Fish swim.
Yes, they do.
How do they go?
Now you know!

Words to Know

is
this
use

Chant



Science Vocabulary

Key Words

How do animals move?

swim



A fish swims.

fly



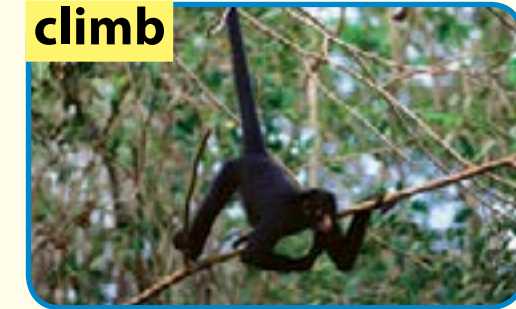
A bird flies.

run



A polar bear runs.

climb



A monkey climbs.

slide



A penguin slides.

slither



A snake slithers.

Talk Together

Act out how animals move. How are animals different?

Categorize Details

Category Chart

Animals	Movement
fish turtle	swim
	fly
	run

Write the big ideas here.

Write the details here.

Talk Together

Sort picture cards. Add animals to the Category Chart. Act out how the animals move. How are they different?



More Key Words

• back



The **back** tire is flat.

fact



It's a **fact** that a dog has four legs.

front



The **front** of the house is blue.

movement



The **movement** of a turtle is slow.

push



We had to **push** the car.

Talk Together

Use a **Key Word** to ask a question about animals.

What is one fact about turtles?

• Words to Know

🔊 Sounds and Spellings: *ge, gi, dge*



cage



giant



bridge

Listen and Learn

- 🔊 Listen to each word. Sort the words by which spelling is used.

page	giant	edge	fudge	age	giraffe
------	-------	------	-------	-----	---------

ge**gi****dge**

Choose two words from above. Write your own sentences with the words.

Talk Together

- 🔊 Listen and read. Find the words with the sound you hear at the beginning of the word *jet* spelled *ge, gi, or dge*.

Over to You

Moving Along

How do animals move? Fish swim. Birds fly. Snakes slither. Monkeys climb high in the trees. Animals like giraffes run fast.

How do you move? Can you run like a giraffe? Can you walk slowly like a turtle? Can you climb a huge slide? Then do you slither down? Can you jump over a hedge? Can you take huge steps like a giant in a story? It is good to move and use your body. This helps keep you healthy and strong.

Work with a partner.

Point to a word in the passage with the sound you hear at the beginning of the word *giant*. Have your partner say it and tell how the sound is spelled.



- ◀ Read "Moving Along" with a partner. Practice reading the words with the sound you hear at the beginning of the word *giant*.

Read a Fact Book

A **fact book** is nonfiction. It gives facts about things that are real.

✓ Look for labels.



Reading Strategy

Make connections as you read. Connect new facts to things you have read in other texts and to things you know about the world.

Slither, Slide, Hop, and Run

by Katharine Kenah



Fly



Slither



A bird can **fly**! It moves through the air with wings.



A snake can **slither**! It wiggles from side to side on the ground.

Hop



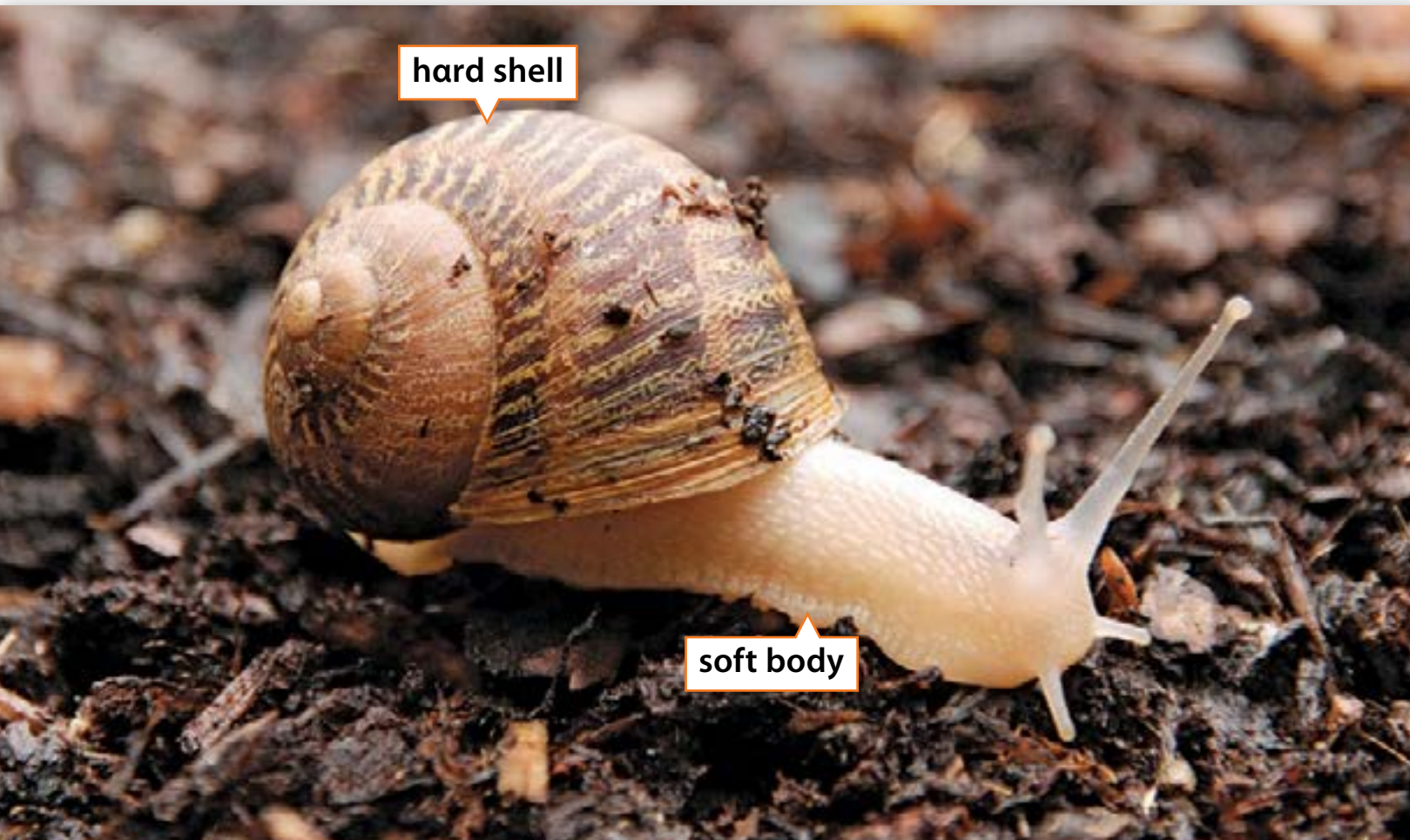
Run



A kangaroo can hop! It makes short leaps into the air. It uses its **back** feet to hop.

A horse can **run**! Its legs move forward and backward very quickly.

Slide



A snail can **slide**! It moves slowly along the ground. A snail has a soft body inside its hard shell.

Crawl



A spider can crawl! It creeps forward with its legs.

Hang



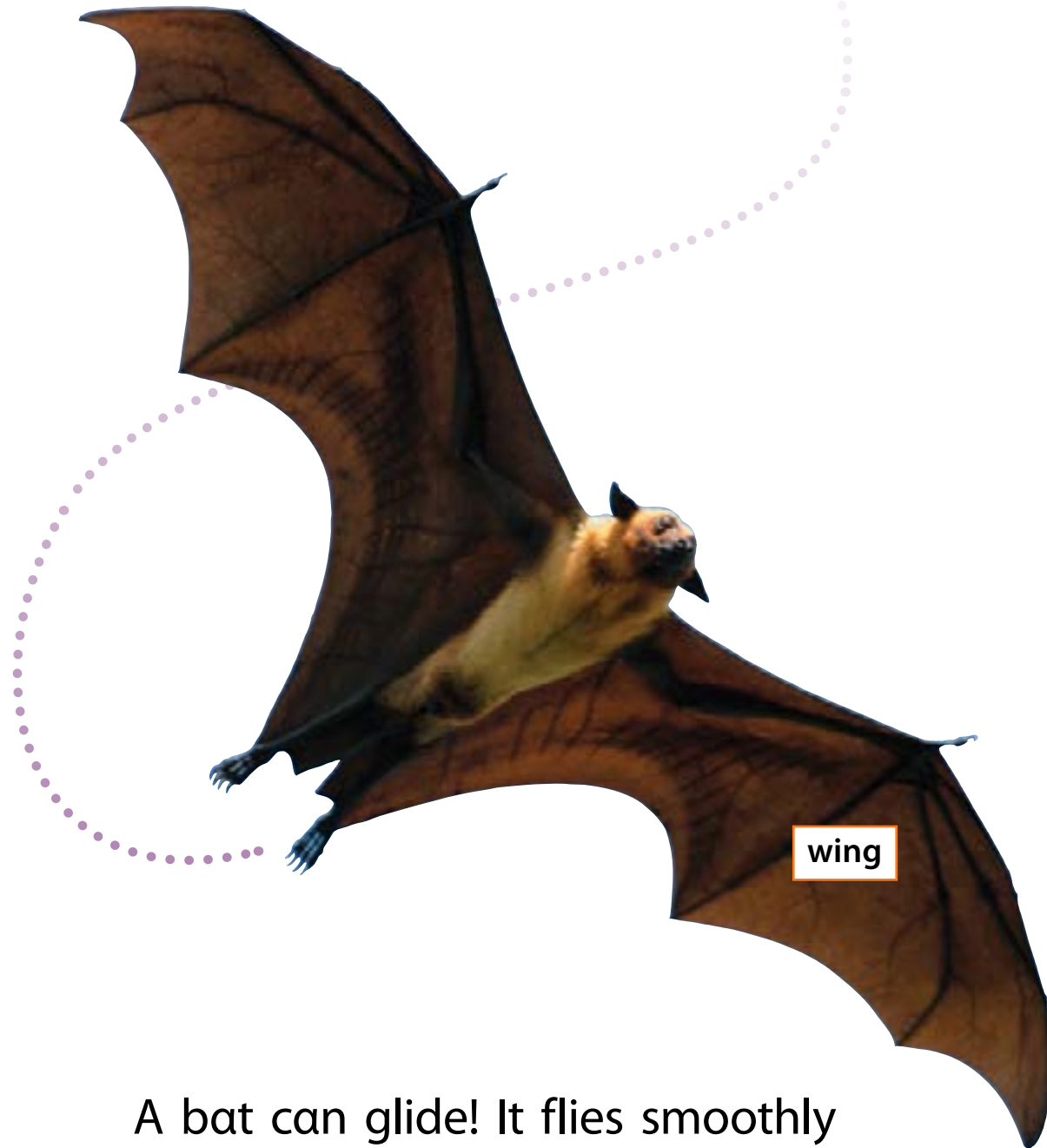
A sloth can hang! It holds onto a tree and hangs below it. A sloth has long claws.

Swim



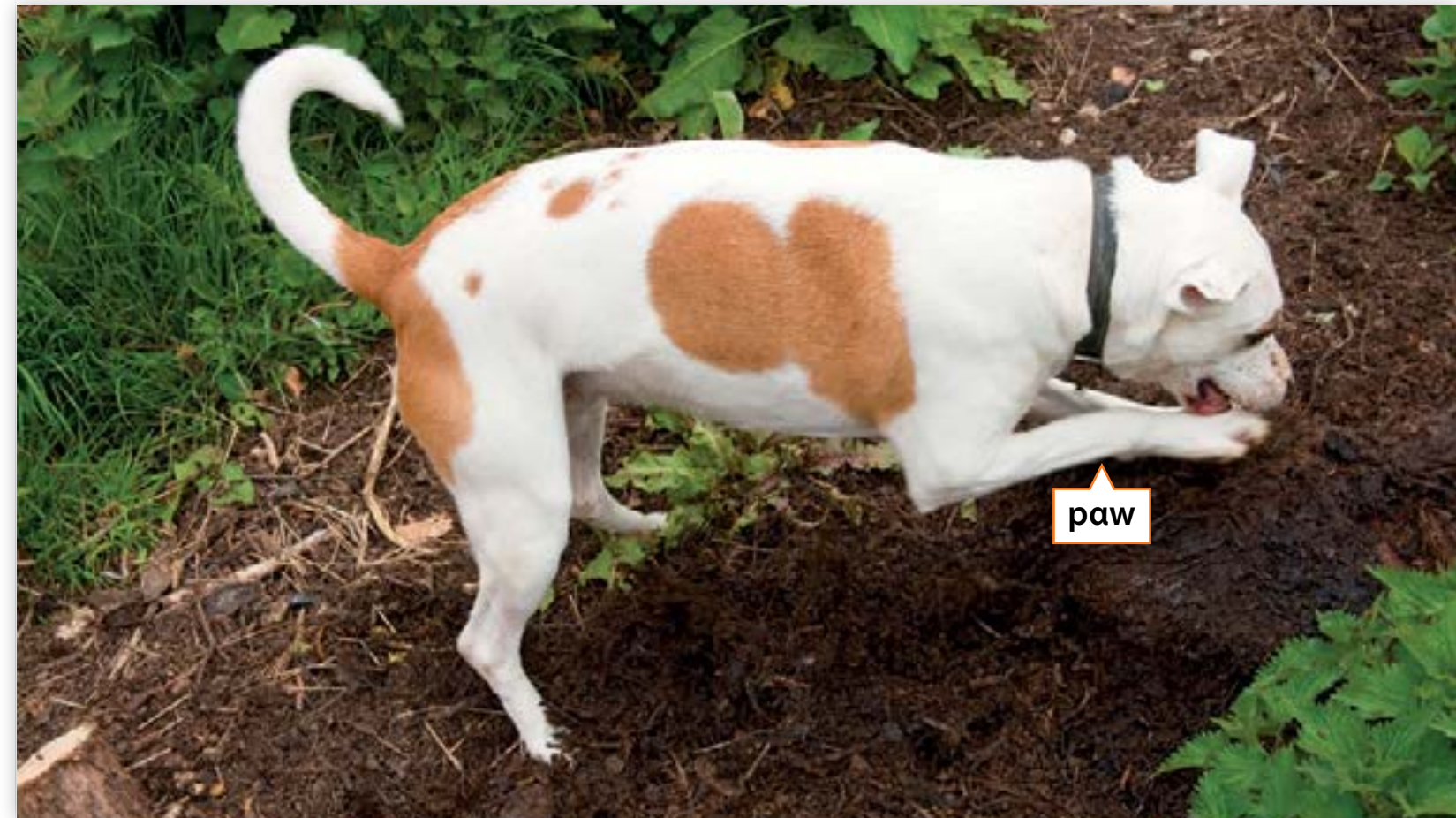
A dolphin can **swim**! It moves gently through the water. A dolphin swims by moving its tail up and down.

Glide



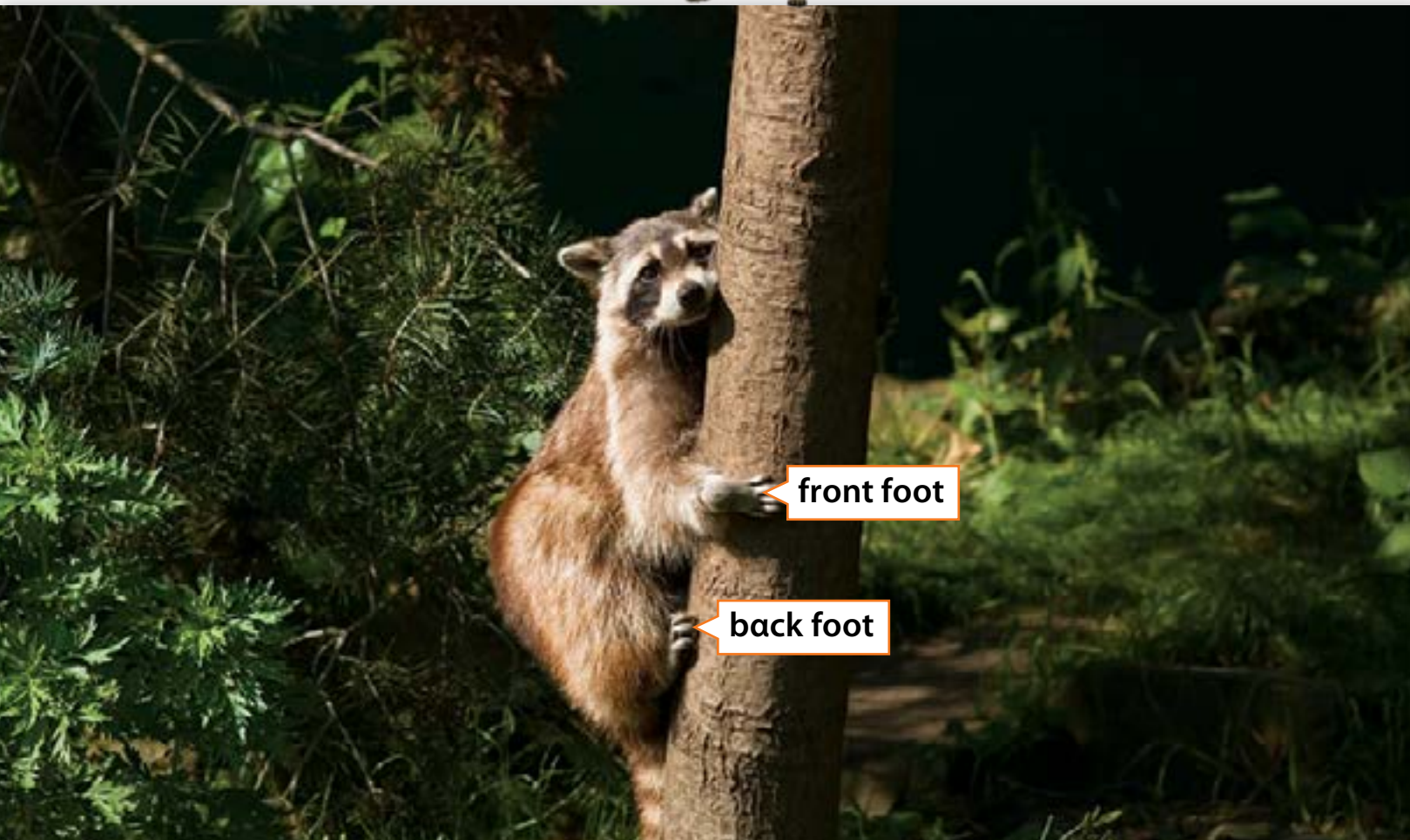
A bat can glide! It flies smoothly through the air. A bat's wings are really long fingers covered with skin.

Dig



A dog can dig! It uses its paws to move dirt.

Climb



A raccoon can **climb**! It moves up and down by using its feet. Its **front** and **back** feet work like hands.

Waddle



A penguin can waddle! It rocks from side to side as it walks. A penguin can waddle as fast as a person walks! ❖



Talk About It

1. What does the **fact** book tell you about animals?

The fact book tells _____.

2. Name two animals in the book that slide on the ground.

_____ and _____ **slide** on the ground.

3. How do other books you have read help you understand this fact book?

Other books help me _____.

Write About It

What is interesting about how animals move?
Write one sentence.

It is interesting that _____.

Categorize Details

How do animals move?



Category Chart

Animals	Movement
birds bats	fly
horses	

Use your chart to summarize what you learned in "Slither, Slide, Hop, and Run."



Antonyms

big	small
	
The horse is big .	The snail is small .

Big and **small** have opposite meanings. Words with opposite meanings are called **antonyms**.

Try It Together

Choose animal picture cards. Use the antonyms to compare the animals.

Antonyms	
big	small
fast	slow
front	back
hard	soft



NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC
EXCLUSIVE

Making Connections Read about a camera that films animals moving in different ways.

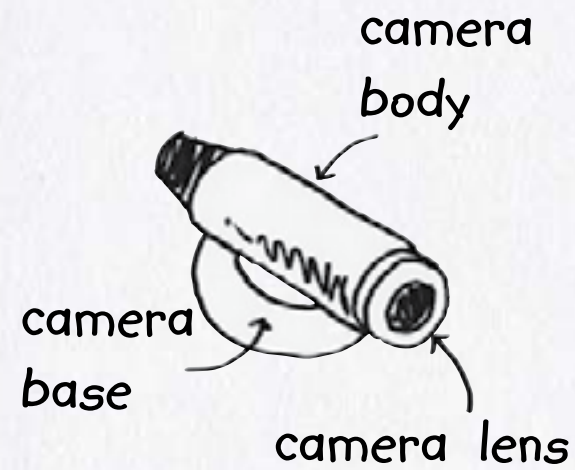
Genre A **photo journal** shows something important in a person's life. It uses words and photos.

My Crittercam Journal

by Greg Marshall



July 8



Here's the camera my team and I made.
I call it Crittercam.



July 10

Today we put Crittercam on a whale.
I saw how it eats and swims.

August 20



I'm in Africa! Today Crittercam filmed a
lion's movements. It runs fast!



August 21

Today I watched my Crittercam videos.
The penguin video was really exciting. ❖

Compare Genres

How are “Slither, Slide, Hop, and Run” and “My Crittercam Journal” alike and different?

Fact Book

Slide



hard shell

soft body

labels

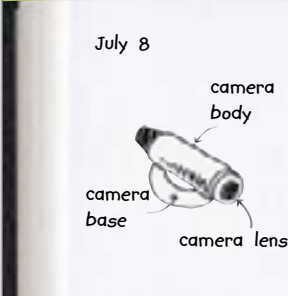
A snail can **slide**! It moves slowly along the ground. A snail has a soft body inside its hard shell.

facts

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Photo Journal

July 8



camera body

camera base

camera lens

photos

Here's the camera my team and I made. I call it Crittercam.

July 10




photo descriptions

Today we put Crittercam on a whale. I saw how it eats and **swims**.

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Talk Together

Think about what you read and learned. How do animals use their bodies to **push**, pull, and move?

Subject-Verb Agreement

In a sentence, the **subject** and the **verb** go together.

One **frog** **hops**.



Two **frogs** **hop**.



Grammar Rules Subject-Verb Agreement

If the **subject** names one, use **s** at the end of the **verb**.

Subject-Verb Agreement

If the **subject** names more than one, do not use **s** at the end of the **verb**.

Read a Sentence

Why does the verb below have **s**?

A dolphin **swims** in the ocean.

Write a Sentence



Write a sentence about how an animal moves.

Read it to a partner.

The main idea of my article is ____.

Write Like a Scientist

Write an Article

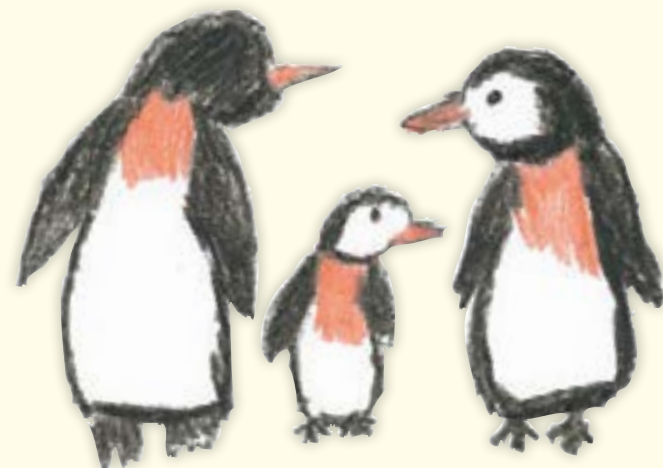
What do you know about animals? Describe an animal. Write an article for your classmates.

Penguins

by Roberto Garcia

main idea → A penguin is a special bird. Most birds have wings. Most birds use their wings to fly.

details → A penguin has wings. But it doesn't fly! Penguins use their wings to swim under water.



An article gives information about a topic.

1 Plan and Write

Talk about animals with a partner. Pick an animal. Discuss your plan. Draw your animal and write a list of details. Tell your partner your main idea.

Write your main idea. Then write sentences with details.

2 Check Your Work

Revise and edit your writing. Use this checklist.

Checklist

- Think about different words you can use. Can you use synonyms?
- Check your sentences. Did you use the right end mark?
- Trade work with a partner. Check the spelling. Correct spelling errors.

3 Finish and Share

Finish your drawing. Write each sentence neatly. Make sure you leave enough space between each sentence.

Read your article aloud. Listen to your partner's article. Share what you know.

I know that penguins can't fly.





?
BIG
Question

How are animals
different from
one another?

Share Your Ideas

Think about how animals move and look. How are animals different? Choose one of these ways to share your ideas about the **Big Question**.

Write It!



Draw and Label

Draw your favorite animal from the unit. Label the animal's parts. Write a sentence about your animal.



Talk About It!

Interview

Have an interview with a partner. The **reporter** asks questions about how animals look and move. The **expert** answers the questions.

How do
penguins
move?



Reporter

They waddle!



Expert

Do It!



I Am an Animal

Pretend you are an animal. Make a mask. In a group, act out how your animal moves.

