

# Resources <br> <br> Additional <br> <br> Additional Resources 

Includes:

- Reading Log
- Vocabulary Log
- Listening Log
- Proofreading Checklist
- Proofreading Marks

- Writing Conference Form
- Writing Rubric
- Instructional Routines
- Graphic Organizer Blackline Masters


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## Reading Log

Title $\qquad$ Author $\qquad$

## Independent Reading Record

Date/Amount of Time __ Pages $\qquad$
Date/Amount of Time ___ Pages $\qquad$
Date/Amount of Time __ Pages $\qquad$
Date/Amount of Time
Pages $\qquad$
Date/Amount of Time $\qquad$ Pages $\qquad$

## Summary

This book is about $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Questions for Discussion

What was your favorite part of the book? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
What did you enjoy about the author's writing? $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Was there something that you did not understand? If so, discuss. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not? $\qquad$

# This Week's Words 

Choose six vocabulary words from a book you read this week. Write new sentences using these words. Make sure the vocabulary words have the same meaning as they have in the book.

1. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
4. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
5. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
6. $\qquad$
$\qquad$

## More Words

Make a list of other new words you learned this week, either at school or at home. Write a sentence using one of these words.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Listening Log

Title $\qquad$ Author/Speaker $\qquad$

## Set a Purpose

Purpose for listening $\qquad$
$\qquad$
My purpose for listening was met.
I learned that $\qquad$
My favorite part was $\qquad$
OR
My purpose for listening was not met because $\qquad$

## Listen Attentively

To listen attentively, I (check all that apply):
___ set a purpose for listening and keep it in mind
__ take notes to ask questions later
__ look directly at the speaker/reader
__ pay attention to pictures or props
Notes and Questions for Discussion
$\qquad$

## Proofreading Checklist

Read each question below. Then check your paper. Correct any mistakes you find. After you have corrected them, put a check mark in the box next to the question.1. Did I indent each paragraph?2. Does each sentence tell one complete thought?
3. Do I have any run-on sentences?4. Did I spell all words correctly?5. Did I use capital letters correctly?
$\square$ 6. Did I use punctuation marks correctly?
$\square$ 7. Did I use commas and apostrophes correctly?

Is there anything else you should look for? Make your own proofreading checklist.
$\square$
$\qquad$
$\square$
$\qquad$
$\square$
$\qquad$
$\square$
$\qquad$
$\square$
$\qquad$
$\square$
$\qquad$
$\square$
$\qquad$

## Proofreading Marks

| Mark | Explanation | Examples |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Begin a new paragraph. Indent the paragraph. | ๆThe boat finally arrived. It was two hours late. |
|  | Add letters, words, or sentences. | best <br> My friend ate lunch with me tday. |
| $\sigma$ | Take out words, sentences, and punctuation marks. Correct spelling. | We tooked at and admired, the mode̛el airplanes. |
|  | Change a lowercase letter to a capital letter. | New York $\underline{\underline{\underline{c}} \text { city }}$ is exciting. |
|  | Change a capital letter to a lowercase letter. | The Fireflies blinked in the dark. |
| $\bigvee^{66} \bigvee^{99}$ | Add quotation marks. | "Where do you want the piano?", ${ }^{\text {" }}$ sked the movers. |
|  | Add a comma. | Carlton my cat has a mind of his own. |
| $\because$ | Add a period. | Put a period at the end of the sentence ${ }_{\odot}$ |
| $\bigcirc$ | Reverse letters or words. | Raed (carefully the instructions, |
| $?$ | Add a question mark. | Should I put the mark here? |
| $!$ | Add an exclamation mark. | Look out below! |

$\qquad$

## Writing Conference Form

## Writing assignment:

$\qquad$
Read your draft and complete items 1-2.

1. What part of your draft do you feel is well done?
2. What part of your draft would you like to improve?

## Meet with a partner and use questions 3-6 to discuss each other's writing.

3. What is the most important idea in your writing?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
4. How could you change your writing to make it easier for your reader to understand?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
5. What are some examples of strong word choices?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
6. I will improve my draft by $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Writing Rubric

## A rubric is a chart that helps you when you write and revise. <br> Score 6 tells you what to aim for in your writing.

|  | - Focus <br> - Support | - Organization | - Word Choice <br> - Voice | - Conventions <br> - Sentence Fluency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Score 6 | My writing is focused and supported by facts or details. | My writing has a clear introduction and conclusion. Ideas are clearly organized. | Ideas are linked with words, phrases, and clauses. Words are specific. My voice connects with the reader in a unique way. | My writing has no errors in spelling, grammar, capitalization, or punctuation. There are a variety of sentences. |
| Score 5 | My writing is mostly focused and supported by facts or details. | My writing has an introduction and a conclusion. Ideas are mostly organized. | Most ideas are linked with words, phrases, and clauses. Words are specific. My voice connects with the reader. | My writing has few errors in spelling, grammar, capitalization, or punctuation. There is some variety of sentences. |
| Score 4 | My writing is mostly focused and supported by some facts or details. | My writing has an introduction and a conclusion. Most ideas are organized. | Some ideas are linked with words, phrases, and clauses. Some words are specific. My voice connects with the reader. | My writing has some errors in spelling, grammar, capitalization, or punctuation. There is some variety of sentences. |
| Score 3 | Some of my writing is focused and supported by some facts or details. | My writing has an introduction or a conclusion, but might be missing one. Some ideas are organized. | Some ideas are linked with words, phrases, or clauses. Few words are specific. My voice may connect with the reader. | My writing has some errors in spelling, grammar, capitalization, or punctuation. There is little variety of sentences. |
| Score 2 | My writing is not focused and is supported by few facts or details. | My writing might not have an introduction or a conclusion. Few ideas are organized. | Ideas may be linked with words, phrases, or clauses. Few words are specific. My voice may connect with the reader. | My writing has many errors in spelling, grammar, capitalization, or punctuation. There is little variety of sentences. Some sentences are incomplete. |
| Score 1 | My writing is not focused or supported by facts or details. | My writing is missing an introduction and a conclusion. Few or no ideas are organized. | Ideas may not be linked with words, phrases, or clauses. No words are specific. My voice does not connect with the reader. | My writing has many errors in spelling, grammar, capitalization, or punctuation. There is no variety of sentences. Sentences are incomplete. |

## Instructional Routine 1:

## Syllable Division VCCV Pattern

Purpose: Use this routine to teach students how to read words with the VCCV syllable pattern.

| $\mathbf{1}$ | - Write a word with a VCCV pattern, but do <br> not read the word aloud. | napkin |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | - Remind students that each syllable in a <br> word has a vowel sound. <br> - Have students identify the vowels in the <br> word. <br> - Write a Vunder each vowel. | Look at this word. Which letters are vowels? <br> $a, i$ <br> napkin <br> $V$ <br> $V$ |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | - Have students identify the consonants <br> between the vowels. <br> - Write a $C$ under each consonant. | Which letters are consonants that fall <br> between the vowels? $p, k$ <br> napkin <br> VC $C V$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | - Point out the VCCV pattern. <br> - Explain that when dividing a VCCV word, the <br> syllables are divided between the two <br> consonants. <br> - Draw a slash between the two consonants <br> in the word and between the C's in the VCCV <br> pattern. | When you see a vowel-consonant- <br> consonant-vowel pattern, divide the word <br> into syllables between the two consonants. <br> nap/kin <br> VC/CV |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | - Have students sound out each syllable and <br> blend the syllables to read the word. | Let's blend the syllables to read the word: <br> /n/ /ã/ /p/ /k//i//n/. <br> What's the word? napkin |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | - If students have difficulty reading the <br> syllables correctly, remind them that each <br> syllable has a CVC pattern, so the vowels <br> are short. | Nap has a short a sound. Kin has a short $i$ <br> sound. When you put the two syllables <br> together, you get napkin. |

## Instructional Routine 2:

## Syllable Division VCV Pattern

Purpose: Use this routine to help students recognize the VCV syllable pattern.

| 1 | - Write a word with a VCV pattern, but do not read the word aloud. | moment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | - Remind students that each syllable in a word has a vowel sound. <br> - Have students identify the vowels. Write a $V$ under each vowel. | Look at this word. Which letters are vowels? <br> o, e <br> moment <br> $\vee$ v |
| 3 | - Have students identify the consonant between the vowels. <br> - Write a $C$ under the consonant. | Which consonant letter falls between the vowels? $m$ <br> moment vcv |
| 4 | - Point out the VCV pattern. <br> - Explain that in a VCV word, the syllables are usually divided before the consonant. <br> - Draw a slash before the consonant. <br> - Explain that the first syllable is an open syllable and the vowel sound is long. | When you see a vowel-consonant-vowel pattern, divide the word into syllables before the consonant. <br> mo/ment <br> $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{CV}$ |
| 5 | - Have students sound out each syllable and blend the syllables to read the word. | Let's blend the syllables to read the word: $/ \mathrm{m} / / \overline{0} / \mathrm{m} / / \mathrm{e} / / \mathrm{n} / \mathrm{t} /$, moment. <br> What's the word? moment |
| 6 | - Repeat the process with a VC/V word, such as finish. <br> - Explain that if the word does not make sense, students should divide the word after the consonant. <br> - Draw a slash after the consonant. Explain that this is now a closed syllable and the vowel is short. <br> - Have students sound out each syllable and blend the syllables to read the word. | fi/nish It//i/ /n//ī/sh/ v/cv <br> Does /f//i// /n//ii//sh/ make sense? no <br> fin/ish <br> vc/V <br> Let's break the syllable after the consonant, like this. The first syllable is now a closed syllable. The vowel sound is short. <br> /f//ii//n/ lil/sh/, finish <br> Does finish sound like a word you know? yes |

## Instructional Routine 3:

## Syllable Division VCCCV Pattern

Purpose: Use this routine to help students recognize the VCCCV syllable pattern.

| 1 | - Write a word with a VCCCV pattern, but do not read the word aloud. | surprise |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | - Remind students that each syllable in a word has a vowel sound. <br> - Have students identify the vowels in the word. <br> - Write a $V$ under each vowel. | Look at this word. Which letters are vowels? <br> $u, i, e$ <br> surprise <br> v V V |
| 3 | - Have students identify the consonants between the vowels in the middle of the word. <br> - Write a $C$ under each consonant. | Which letters are consonants that fall between the vowels? $r, p, r$ <br> surprise <br> vCCCV |
| 4 | - Point out the VCCCV pattern. <br> - Explain that a VCCCV word always has two blended consonants and is divided into syllables either before or after the blended consonants. <br> - Ask students what the blended consonants are, and draw a slash between the syllables. | Words with a vowel-consonant-consonant-consonant-vowel pattern always have two blended consonants. Divide the word into syllables either before or after these two consonants in the same syllable. <br> sur/prise vc/CCV <br> What are the two blended consonants in this word? The p and r are blended consonants. |
| 5 | - Have students sound out each syllable and blend the syllables to read the word. <br> - Have students adjust the pronunciation of the syllables as necessary to get a real word. | Let's blend the syllables to read the word: /s//ər//pr//ī/ /z/, surprise. What's the word? surprise |

## Instructional Routine 4:

## Syllable Division VV Pattern

Purpose: Use this routine to help students recognize the VV syllable pattern.

| $\mathbf{1}$ | - Write a word with a VV pattern, but do not <br> read the word aloud. | giant |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | - Remind students that each syllable in a <br> word has a vowel sound. <br> - Have students identify the vowels in the <br> word. <br> - Write a V under each vowel. | Look at this word. Which letters are vowels? <br> i, a <br> giant <br> VV |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | - Point out the VV pattern. <br> - Explain that sometimes two vowels together <br> make one sound. <br> • Explain that in a VV word, each vowel makes <br> its own sound. The word can be divided <br> between the vowels. <br> - Ask students what the vowels are, and draw <br> a slash between the syllables. | Words that have two vowels together <br> sometimes make the sound of the first <br> vowel, as in read and boat. Words with a <br> vowel-vowel pattern have vowels that each <br> make their own sounds. Divide the word into <br> syllables between the vowels. <br> gi/ant <br> $V \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | - Have students sound out each syllable and <br> blend the syllables to read the word. <br> - Have students adjust the pronunciation of <br> the syllables as necessary to get a real <br> word. | Let's blend the syllables to read the word: <br> /ji/ /ant/, giant <br> What's the word? giant |
| and are are the vowels. |  |  |

## Instructional Routine 5:

## Choral Reading

Purpose: Use this routine to provide students with opportunities to build fluency.

| $\mathbf{1}$ | - Have students turn to the appropriate page <br> in the text. | We will read together. Be sure you are on <br> the page that we will be reading. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | - Read the text aloud with students. | As I read the text, you will read along <br> with me. |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | - Model accuracy, appropriate rate and <br> phrasing, and expression. | Listen to how my voice sounds as I read. Try <br> to make your voice match mine. |

## Instructional Routine 6:

## Echo Reading

Purpose: Use this routine to provide students with opportunities to build fluency.

| $\mathbf{1}$ | - Have students turn to the appropriate page <br> in the text. | You will listen as I read. Then you will read <br> with me. Be sure you are on the page that <br> we will be reading. Put your finger on the <br> beginning of the first sentence. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | - Read a section of the text aloud as students <br> track the print. Model accuracy, appropriate <br> rate and phrasing, and expression. | As I read the text, use your finger to follow <br> along. Listen to how my voice sounds as I <br> read. |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | - Reread the section. Have students track the <br> print and read along with you as you read. | Now read along with me. Try to make your <br> voice match mine. |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | - Continue the process with several more <br> sections of the text. |  |

## Instructional Routine 7:

## Repeated Reading

Purpose: Use this routine to provide students with opportunities to build fluency.

| $\mathbf{1}$ | - Select a short passage for students to read. |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | - Read the passage aloud once for <br> comprehension. <br> - Model accuracy, appropriate rate and <br> phrasing, and expression. | Listen as I read the text aloud. Pay attention <br> to the speed at which I read and how my <br> voice changes. |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | - Have students whisper-read the passage <br> aloud. | Now using a whisper, read the passage <br> aloud to yourself. Practice reading at a good <br> speed and try to read all of the words <br> correctly. |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | - Listen to monitor students' reading. If a <br> word is misread, read the word correctly <br> and have the student repeat the word before <br> continuing. |  |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | - Have students reread the passage until the <br> desired level of fluency is achieved. |  |

## Instructional Routine 8:

## Partner Reading

Purpose: Use this routine to provide students with opportunities to build fluency.

| 1 | - Have students work in pairs to read. | Take turns reading the pages of this text. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | - Tell students how to read so their partner can hear them. | As you read, be sure to speak loudly enough so your partner can hear you. Make your voice sound natural, like you are talking. |
| 3 | - Tell students how to listen and provide feedback to their partner. | As you listen to your partner read, ask yourself these questions: <br> 1. Is my partner reading too slowly or too quickly? <br> 2. Is my partner pausing for commas and periods? <br> 3. Is my partner reading the words correctly? <br> 4. Does my partner sound like he or she is talking? <br> Give your partner feedback about his or her reading. |
| 4 | - Have students repeat the process. |  |

## Instructional Routine 9:

## Vocabulary in Context Cards

Purpose: Use this routine to help students deepen their understanding of vocabulary words.

| $\mathbf{1}$ | - Display the Vocabulary in Context Card and <br> read aloud the word. <br> - Have students repeat the word. <br> - Discuss the phonics and structural cues, <br> including sound/spelling patterns. | This word is create. <br> What's the word? create |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | - Read aloud the explanation under What <br> Does It Mean? on the back of the card. | When you create something, <br> you make it. |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | - Have students read aloud the sentence on <br> the front of the card. <br> - Use the picture and the sentence together to <br> help students understand the word. | Some artists create things out of junk. This <br> statue was made of recycled trash. <br> What do the picture and the context <br> sentence tell us about the word? |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | - Point out any Spanish cognates. | The Spanish cognate of create is crear. |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | - Read aloud the sentences under Think <br> About It on the back of the card. | What would you like to create? |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | - Have students use the word in sentences. | Now use create in a sentence. Possible <br> response: I like to create funny songs. |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | - Give partners or small groups one or two <br> Vocabulary in Context Cards. <br> - Help students, as necessary, as they begin <br> working on the Talk It Over activity on the <br> back of the card. |  |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | - Have students complete the activities for all <br> of the lesson's cards during the week. |  |

$\qquad$

## Column Chart:

Title or Topic

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |

## Column Chart:

Title or Topic

| Character Detail | My Own Experience | Inference About <br> Character |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| character |  |  |
| character |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| character |  |  |

Name
Date $\qquad$

## Feature Map:

Title or Topic

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Name
Date $\qquad$
Flow Chart:
Title or Topic


Name
Date $\qquad$

## Flow Chart:

Title or Topic

$\qquad$

## Four-Square Map:

Title or Topic


Name Date $\qquad$

## Idea-Support Map:

Title or Topic

$\qquad$

## Inference Map:

Title or Topic


Name
Date $\qquad$

## Inference Map:

Title or Topic


Name
Date

## Story Map:

Title

| Setting | Characters |
| :--- | :--- |
| Beginning |  |
| Middle |  |
|  |  |

$\qquad$

## Story Map:

Title

| Setting | Characters |
| :--- | :--- |
| Plot |  |
| Problem (Conflict) |  |

## Events

## Solution (Resolution)

Name
Date $\qquad$

## T-Map:

Title or Topic
$\square$
$\qquad$

## T-Map:

Title or Topic

| Cause |
| :---: |
|  |

## Effect

$\qquad$

## Venn Diagram:

Title or Topic

$\qquad$

## Web:

## Title or Topic



Resources

## Additional Resources

Grade 5

