HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT

## JOURNE COMMON CORE



## 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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#### **Contents**

Reading Log	4
Vocabulary Log	5
Listening Log	6
Proofreading Checklist	7
Proofreading Marks	8
Writing Conference Form	9
Writing Rubric	10
Instructional Routines	11-18
Granhic Organizers	19-33

#### **Reading Log**

Title \_\_\_\_\_ Author \_\_\_\_\_

# Independent Reading Record Date/Amount of Time Pages Date/Amount of Time Pages

Summary
This book is about
Questions for Discussion
What was your favorite part of the book?
What did you enjoy about the author's writing?
Was there something that you did not understand? If so, discuss
Would you recommend this book to a friend? Why or why not?

Name	Date

#### 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.

3			
 5			
6			

#### **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.

5

#### Date \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Listening Log**

Set a Purpose

Purpose for listening

My purpose for listening was met.

I learned that

My favorite part was

OR

My purpose for listening was not met because

#### **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**

#### **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?
<b>2.</b>	Does each sentence tell one complete thought?
□ 3.	Do I have any run-on sentences?
<b>4.</b>	Did I spell all words correctly?
☐ 5.	Did I use capital letters correctly?
<b>6.</b>	Did I use punctuation marks correctly?
<b>7.</b>	Did I use commas and apostrophes correctly?
lo thore	a anything also you should look for O Make your own
	e anything else you should look for? Make your own ading checklist.
	ading checklist.

#### **Proofreading Marks**

Mark	Explanation	Examples
P	Begin a new paragraph. Indent the paragraph.	The boat finally arrived. It was two hours late.
	Add letters, words, or sentences.	best My friend ate lunch with me tday.
g	Take out words, sentences, and punctuation marks. Correct spelling.	We <del>looked at and</del> admired, the moddel airplanes.
	Change a lowercase letter to a capital letter.	New York city is exciting.  ■
	Change a capital letter to a lowercase letter.	The Fireflies blinked in the dark.
\(\(\)\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Add quotation marks.	Where do you want the piano? asked the movers.
	Add a comma.	Carlton, my cat, has a mind of his own.
$\odot$	Add a period.	Put a period at the end of the sentence <sub>O</sub>
$\sim$	Reverse letters or words.	Raed carefully the instructions
?	Add a question mark.	Should I put the mark here?
İ	Add an exclamation mark.	Look out below!

Name	Date
Name	Date

#### **Writing Conference Form**

Vri	ting assignment:
	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?
4.	How could you change your writing to make it easier for your reader to understand?
5.	What are some examples of strong word choices?
6.	I will improve my draft by

Name	Date _
1141110	Date _

#### **Writing Rubric**

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

	• Focus • Support	• Organization	Word Choice     Voice	• Conventions • 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.

1	Write a word with a VCCV pattern, but do not read the word aloud.	napkin
2	<ul> <li>Remind students that each syllable in a word has a vowel sound.</li> <li>Have students identify the vowels in the word.</li> <li>Write a V under each vowel.</li> </ul>	Look at this word. Which letters are vowels?  a, i  napkin  V  V
3	<ul> <li>Have students identify the consonants between the vowels.</li> <li>Write a C under each consonant.</li> </ul>	Which letters are consonants that fall between the vowels? p, k napkin vc cv
4	<ul> <li>Point out the VCCV pattern.</li> <li>Explain that when dividing a VCCV word, the syllables are divided between the two consonants.</li> <li>Draw a slash between the two consonants in the word and between the C's in the VCCV pattern.</li> </ul>	When you see a vowel-consonant-consonant-vowel pattern, divide the word into syllables between the two consonants.  nap/kin vc/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: /n/ /ă/ /p/ /k/ /ĭ/ /n/. What's the word? napkin
6	If students have difficulty reading the syllables correctly, remind them that each syllable has a CVC pattern, so the vowels are short.	Nap has a short a sound. Kin has a short i sound. When you put the two syllables 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	<ul> <li>Remind students that each syllable in a word has a vowel sound.</li> <li>Have students identify the vowels. Write a V under each vowel.</li> </ul>	Look at this word. Which letters are vowels?  o, e  moment V V
3	<ul> <li>Have students identify the consonant between the vowels.</li> <li>Write a C under the consonant.</li> </ul>	Which consonant letter falls between the vowels? m moment VCV
4	<ul> <li>Point out the VCV pattern.</li> <li>Explain that in a VCV word, the syllables are usually divided before the consonant.</li> <li>Draw a slash before the consonant.</li> <li>Explain that the first syllable is an open syllable and the vowel sound is long.</li> </ul>	When you see a vowel-consonant-vowel pattern, divide the word into syllables before the consonant.  mo/ment v/ c v
5	Have students sound out each syllable and blend the syllables to read the word.	Let's blend the syllables to read the word: /m/ /ō/ /m/ /ē/ /n/ /t/, moment. What's the word? moment
6	<ul> <li>Repeat the process with a VC/V word, such as <i>finish</i>.</li> <li>Explain that if the word does not make sense, students should divide the word after the consonant.</li> <li>Draw a slash after the consonant. Explain that this is now a closed syllable and the vowel is short.</li> <li>Have students sound out each syllable and blend the syllables to read the word.</li> </ul>	fi/nish /fi/i/ /n/ii//sh/ v/cv  Does /fi/ii/ /n/ii//sh/ make sense? no  fin/ish vc/v  Let's break the syllable after the consonant, like this. The first syllable is now a closed syllable. The vowel sound is short. /fi/ii/n/ /ii/sh/, finish  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	<ul> <li>Remind students that each syllable in a word has a vowel sound.</li> <li>Have students identify the vowels in the word.</li> <li>Write a V under each vowel.</li> </ul>	Look at this word. Which letters are vowels?  u, i, e  surprise V V V
3	<ul> <li>Have students identify the consonants between the vowels in the middle of the word.</li> <li>Write a C under each consonant.</li> </ul>	Which letters are consonants that fall between the vowels? r, p, r surprise vcccv
4	<ul> <li>Point out the VCCCV pattern.</li> <li>Explain that a VCCCV word always has two blended consonants and is divided into syllables either before or after the blended consonants.</li> <li>Ask students what the blended consonants</li> </ul>	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.  Sur/prise
	are, and draw a slash between the syllables.	What are the two blended consonants in this word? The p and r are blended consonants.
5	<ul> <li>Have students sound out each syllable and blend the syllables to read the word.</li> <li>Have students adjust the pronunciation of the syllables as necessary to get a real word.</li> </ul>	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.

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

#### **Instructional Routine 5:**

#### **Choral Reading**

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

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

#### **Instructional Routine 6:**

#### **Echo Reading**

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

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

#### **Instructional Routine 7:**

#### **Repeated Reading**

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

1	Select a short passage for students to read.	
2	<ul> <li>Read the passage aloud once for comprehension.</li> <li>Model accuracy, appropriate rate and phrasing, and expression.</li> </ul>	Listen as I read the text aloud. Pay attention to the speed at which I read and how my voice changes.
3	Have students whisper-read the passage aloud.	Now using a whisper, read the passage aloud to yourself. Practice reading at a good speed and try to read all of the words correctly.
4	Listen to monitor students' reading. If a word is misread, read the word correctly and have the student repeat the word before continuing.	
5	Have students reread the passage until the 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:  1. Is my partner reading too slowly or too quickly?  2. Is my partner pausing for commas and periods?  3. Is my partner reading the words correctly?  4. Does my partner sound like he or she is talking?  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.

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

Cn	lumn	Chart:
UU	IUIIIII	Ullait.

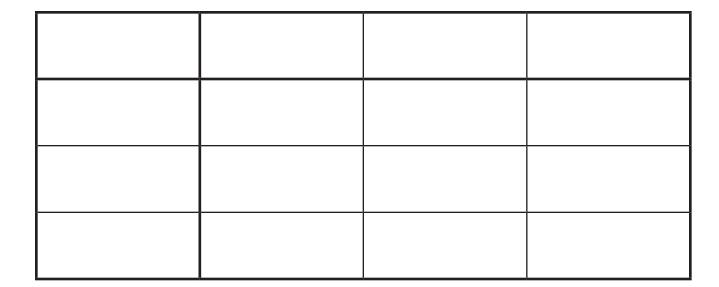
Name Date		
	Name	Date

Column	Chart:	

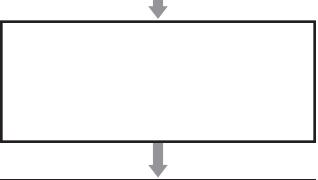
Character Detail	My Own Experience	Inference About Character
character		
character		
character		

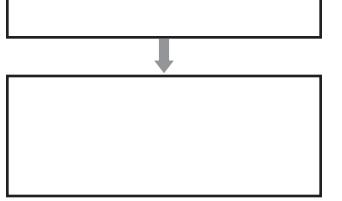
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

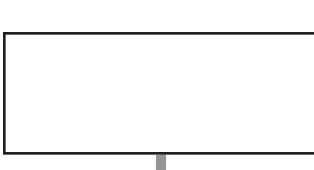
Feature Map: \_\_\_\_\_

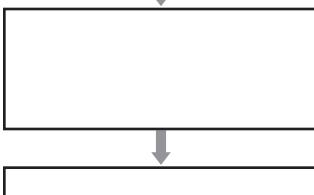


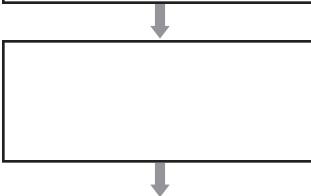
Flow Chart: \_\_\_\_\_



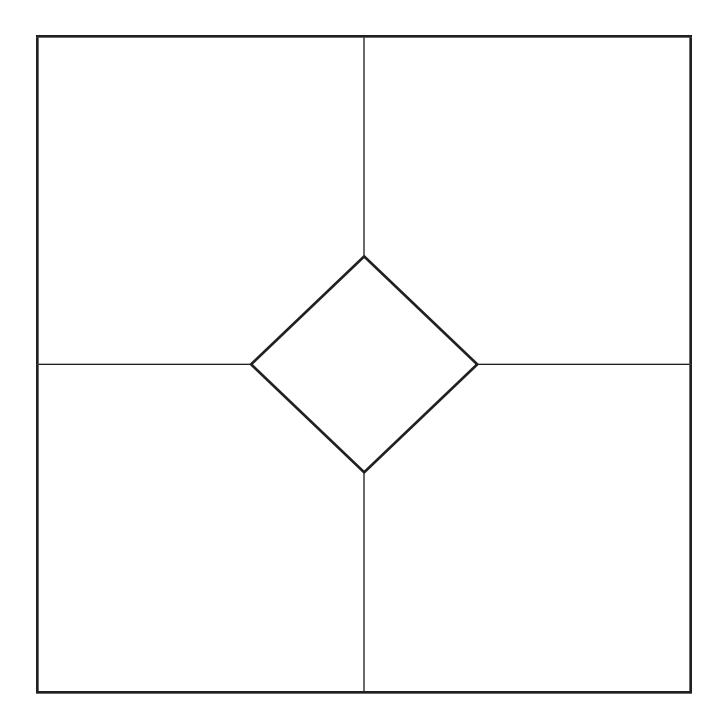




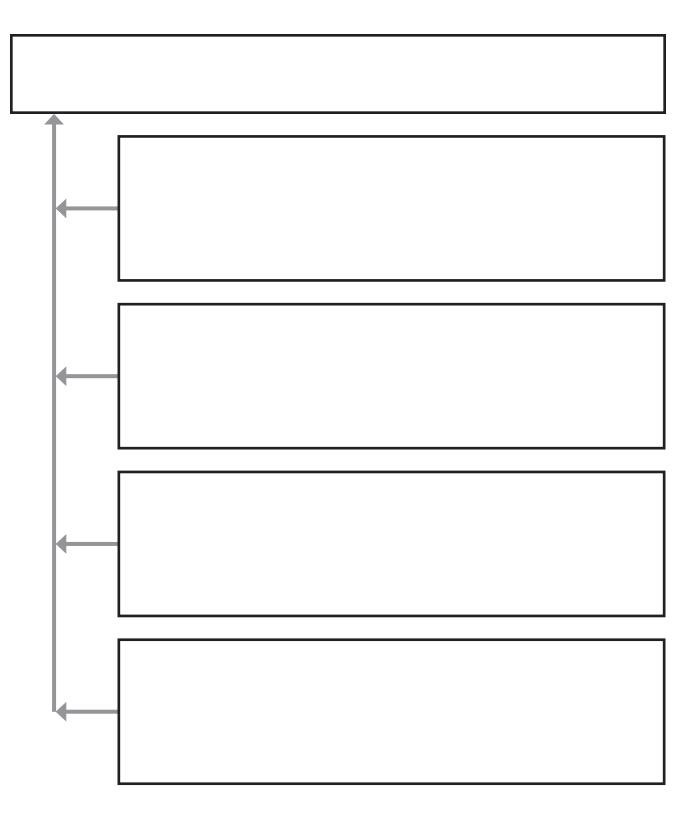




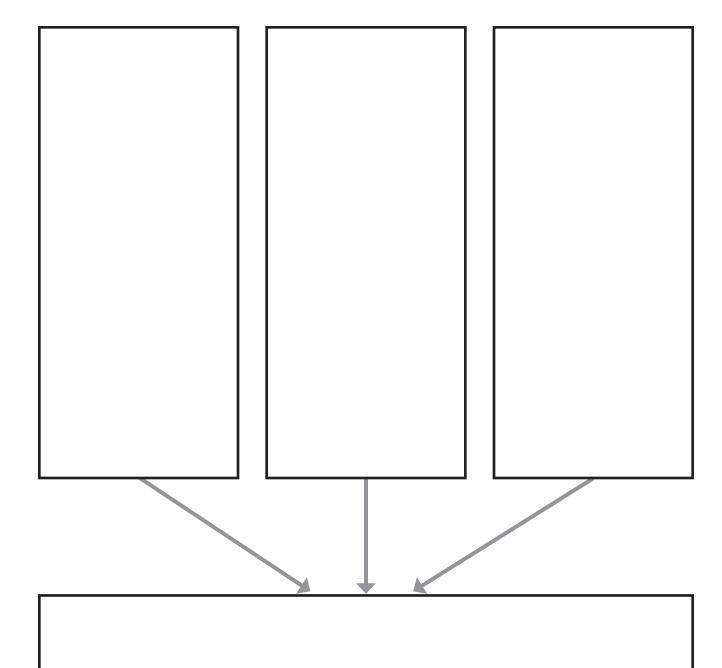
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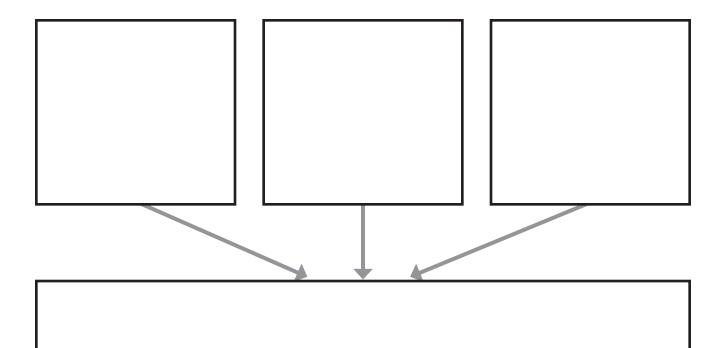


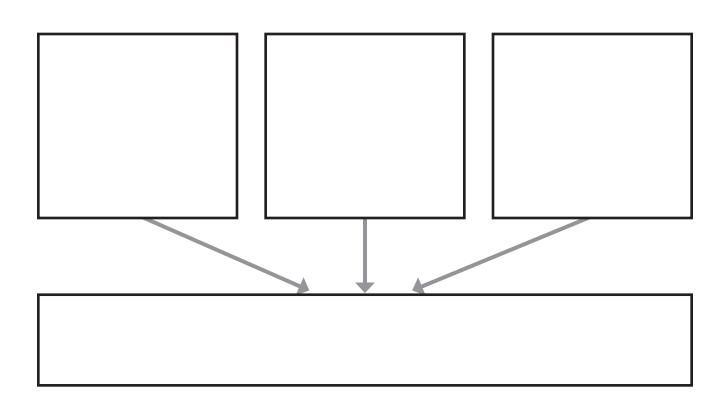
#### Idea-Support Map: \_\_\_\_\_











**Story Map:** \_\_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

**Setting** 

**Characters** 

**Plot** 

**Beginning** 

Middle

End

**Story Map:** \_\_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

**Setting** 

**Characters** 

**Plot** 

**Problem (Conflict)** 

**Events** 

**Solution (Resolution)** 

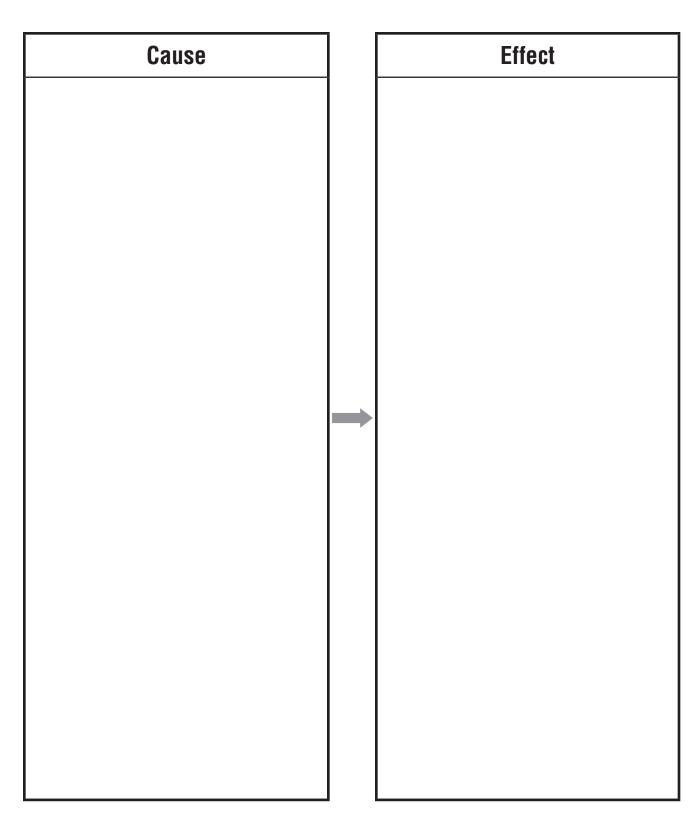
Name	Date

T-Map:	

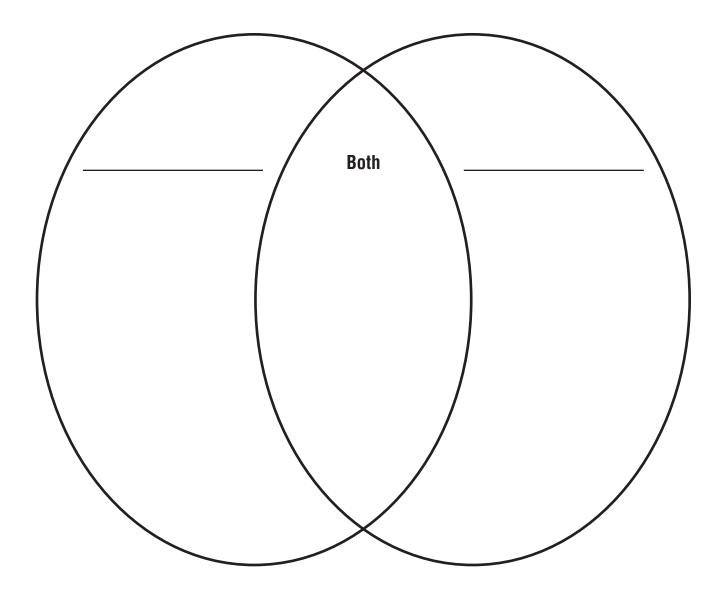
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name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

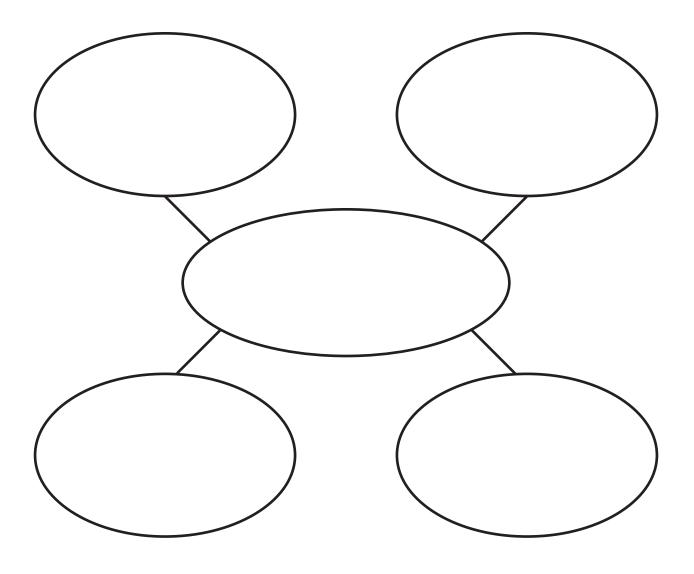
T-Map: \_\_\_\_\_



Venn Diagram: \_\_\_\_\_



Web:\_\_\_\_\_







### Additional Resources

Grade 5





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