

Name: _____

WEEK AT A GLANCE, UNIT 2 WEEK 5

STORY: LET WILD ANIMALS BE WILD
DON'T RELEASE ANIMALS BACK TO THE WILD

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

WHAT ARE SOME DIFFERENT
WAYS IN WHICH PEOPLE
CAN OBSERVE AND PROTECT
WILDLIFE?

GENRE:

INFORMATIONAL TEXT

COMPREHENSION:

ANALYZE ARGUMENTATIVE TEXTS

WRITING:

INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY

LANGUAGE:

PARTS OF SPEECH

ACTIVE VOICE

BASE WORDS AND ENDINGS

SPELLING WORDS:

1. program	11. rely
2. programming	12. relies
3. equip	13. theory
4. equipped	14. theories
5. permit	15. revise
6. permitting	16. revising
7. involve	17. industry
8. involvement	18. industries
9. benefit	19. conveys
10. benefitted	20. conveying

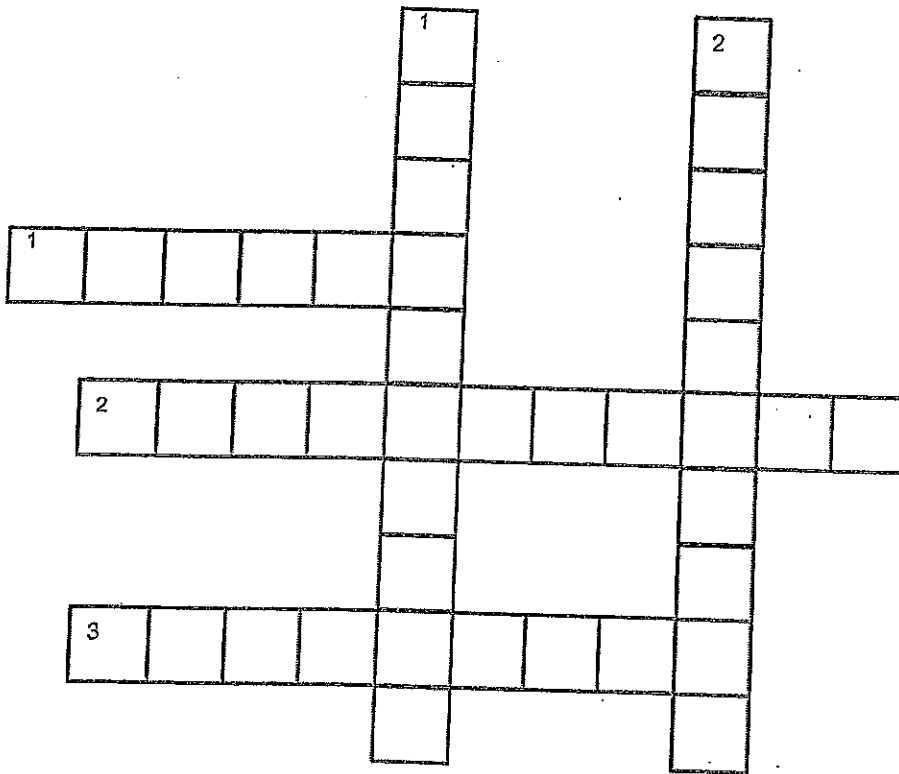
- SANCTUARIES (N) - HUMAN-MADE PLACES OF SAFETY AND PROTECTION
- DIMINISHED (V) - SHRANK, BECAME SMALLER OR FEWER
- THRIVE (V) - DO WELL, BE SUCCESSFUL, GROW
- UNLIMITED (V) - NOT LIMITED, NOT RESTRICTED
- COOPERATE (V) - WORK TOGETHER, PARTICIPATE IN A SHARED ACTIVITY

Name: _____ Date: _____

My View Literacy Grade: 5

2.5 Let Wild Animals Be Wild & Don't Release Animals Back to the Wild

Directions- complete the crossword puzzle with the correct vocabulary word.



sanctuaries diminished thrive unfettered cooperate

Down-

- 1. not limited, not restricted
- 2. shrank, became smaller or fewer

Across-

- 1. do well, be successful, grow
- 2. human-made places of safety and protection
- 3. work together, participate in shared activity

Name: _____ Date: _____

My View Literacy Grade: 5

2.5 Let Wild Animals Be Wild & Don't Release Animals Back to the Wild

Directions- Use your reading book to fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.

1. Animals in zoos and _____ have plenty of food and water. Pg. 368
2. But during the past two centuries, the species _____. Pg. 369
3. Wild animals such as these may be safe and protected under human care, but they can truly _____ only in the wild, where their natural instincts and behaviors are _____. Pg. 370
4. These may include how to hunt for food, recognize enemies, and _____ with others. Pg. 376

Directions- Unscramble the vocabulary words.

5. utneterfed _____
6. imdinisedh _____
7. hvrtie _____
8. easncturias _____
9. ocoeparte _____

*Draw a picture to illustrate one of the vocabulary words on the back of this page.

CONTEXT CLUES

Write the sentence
from the
text.

rehabilitate

p.368

Sentence	
Synonym	Antonym

_threatened

p.368

Sentence	
Synonym	Antonym

captivity

p.368

Sentence	
Synonym	Antonym

CONTEXT CLUES

Write
the sentence
from the text.

capture

p.369

Sentence	
Synonym	Antonym

habitat

p.370

Sentence	
Synonym	Antonym

ecosystem

p.373

Sentence	
Synonym	Antonym

ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

Underline the verb in the sentences below. Identify if the sentence is written in the active voice or the passive voice by checking the correct box. If the sentence is in the active voice, rewrite the sentence in the passive voice and vice versa. Write your revision on the corresponding blank.

1. April was writing a letter to her grandmother.

Active Voice

Passive Voice

2. Because of his many achievements, the actor will be honored at the ceremony.

Active Voice

Passive Voice

3. My notebook has been misplaced.

Active Voice

Passive Voice

4. They are building a robot that can play video games.

Active Voice

Passive Voice

5. This beautiful sculpture was created by one of our greatest living artists.

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Name: _____

Identifying Passive and Active Voice

PASSIVE VOICE – The subject **RECEIVES** the action.

Example: The treasure was guarded by the fire-breathing dragon.

ACTIVE VOICE – The subject **PERFORMS** the action.

Example: The fire-breathing dragon guarded the treasure.

- **PASSIVE VOICE** always uses the past participle of the verb + auxiliary (helping) verbs.
- **PASSIVE VOICE** usually includes a prepositional phrase starting with **by**.
- **ACTIVE VOICE** usually follows a Subject + Verb + Direct Object pattern.
- **PASSIVE** and **ACTIVE VOICE** both use **ACTION** verbs.
- **PASSIVE** and **ACTIVE VOICE** can be written in any tense.

Can you tell the difference between active and passive voice? Read each sentence below. Write an **A** if it is **ACTIVE** and a **P** if it is **PASSIVE**.

1. _____ Carlos can play the trombone.
2. _____ The trombone can be played by Carlos.
3. _____ Chinese folk music will be sung by Li Ming.
4. _____ Li Ming will sing a Chinese folk song.
5. _____ Sam played an Australian instrument called the didgeridoo.
6. _____ An Australian instrument, called the didgeridoo, was played by Sam.
7. _____ The program has been designed by the art club.
8. _____ The art club has designed the program.
9. _____ My friends enjoy African music.
10. _____ African music is enjoyed by my friends.

Part of Speech	Definition	Examples	Endings
<i>NOUN</i>	Person Place Thing Idea	Easy	-tion -cion -sion -er -or -ment -ity -ist
		Hard	
<i>VERB</i>	Action Word State of Being	Easy	-ise -ize -ain -ed -ing -ate
		Hard	
<i>ADJECTIVE</i>	Describes a Noun	Easy	-ive -ible -able -est -al -ful -less
		Hard	
<i>ADVERB</i>	Describes a Verb		-ly

Name: _____

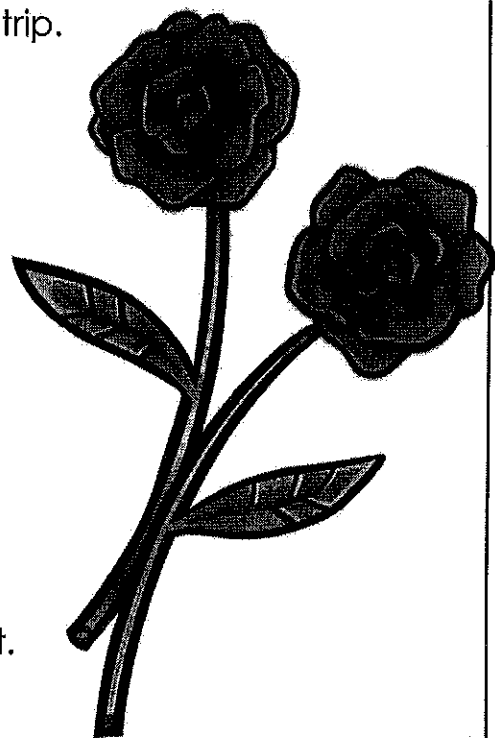
Parts of Speech

Sometimes, a word can be more than one part of speech. You can identify the part of speech by identifying the job the word does in the sentence.

Read each sentence below and look carefully at the underlined words.

- If the word names a person, place, thing, or idea, it is a **NOUN**. Write **N** on the line.
- If the word shows an action, it is a **VERB**. Write **V** on the line.
- If the word describes a noun, it is an **ADJECTIVE**. Write **A** on the line.

1. _____ Tara picked a fresh rose out of the garden for her aunt.
2. _____ Do you know anyone with a rose garden?
3. _____ The sleeping bear cubs rose and patted their mother for attention.
4. _____ We will book a hotel room before leaving for our trip.
5. _____ Calvin bought a new book in his favorite series.
6. _____ Do you belong to a book club?
7. _____ If you corner the mouse, you can catch it easily.
8. _____ One corner of my poster was bent.
9. _____ We live in the corner house.
10. _____ Some paper will yellow with age.
11. _____ Sara needs more yellow paint to finish the portrait.
12. _____ Yellow is a warm color.
13. _____ I ate some baby carrots for lunch.
14. _____ The newborn baby cried all night.
15. _____ My dad will baby his new car by waxing it every week.



Name _____

Word Study

Base Words and Endings

- The most basic form of a word is called the **base word**.
- An **ending** is the letter or letters added to the end of the base word. Adding an ending to a base word changes the base word's meaning or part of speech.

For example, add the ending *-tion* to the verb *promote* to form the noun *promotion*:

Base word: promote (verb) + Ending: *-tion* = promotion (noun)

You can also change some base words that are nouns into verbs by adding the ending *-er* or *-or*, as in the following example: _____

Base word: play (verb) + Ending: *-er* = player (noun)

MY TURN Add an ending to the following base words to change them from verbs to nouns. Write the ending you used in the center column and the new word you created in the right column. Then decode, or read, each new word.

Base Word (verb):	Ending:	New Word (noun):
1. commit	_____	_____
2. cooperate	_____	_____
3. run	_____	_____
4. excite	_____	_____

MY TURN Use texts that you have read recently to find two words that contain an ending. Write each word. Then remove the ending, and write the base word.

1. _____

2. _____

Base Words and Endings Quiz

Name: _____

Decide how the word's ending changes its part of speech. Use the underlined words to determine your answer.

- precise to precision
a. changes from verb to noun b. changes from noun to verb
c. changes from adjective to noun d. changes from adjective to adverb
- build to builder
a. changes from noun to verb b. changes from verb to noun
c. changes from verb to adjective d. changes from adjective to adverb
- active to activity
a. changes from noun to verb b. changes from verb to noun
c. changes from adjective to noun d. changes from adjective to adverb
- amaze to amazement
a. changes from adjective to adverb b. changes from verb to noun
c. changes from adjective to noun d. changes from noun to verb
- ignite to ignition
a. changes from noun to verb b. changes from verb to noun
c. changes from adjective to noun d. changes from adjective to adverb
- To which word can the ending ment be added to turn it into a noun?
a. complete b. amuse c. active d. mobile
- To which word can the ending ity be added to turn it into a noun?
a. severe b. involve c. judge d. agree
- To which word can the ending tion be added to turn it into a noun?
a. enrol b. amaze c. enjoy d. contribute
- Which ending can be added to change the word subtract into a noun?
a. ment b. ed c. tion d. ity
- The base word of explosion is?
a. sion b. explo c. ex d. explode

Name _____

Spelling

Spell Base Words with Endings

The most basic form of a word is called the **base word**. Adding an **ending** to a base word changes the base word's meaning or part of speech.

When you add an ending to a base word, you may have to change how the base word is spelled. For example, you may have to double the final consonant:

Base word: admit + Ending: *-ing* = admitting

Or, you may have to change the consonant *y* to *i*, as in this example:

Base word: defy + Ending: *-es* = defies

SPELLING WORDS			
equipped	conveying	revise	revising
program	theories	rely	industry
relies	permit	involvement	conveys
permitting	involve	equip	programming
benefit	benefited	theory	industries

My Turn Complete the following sentences by combining and correctly spelling the base word and ending shown in parentheses.

1. The fundraiser (benefit / *-ed*) _____ the scholarship program.
2. Juan (rely / *-ies*) _____ on his mom to drive him to baseball practice.
3. Computer (program / *-ing*) _____ is a valuable skill.
4. The lab is (equip / *-ed*) _____ with state-of-the-art microscopes.

Name _____

Language and Conventions

Active Voice

Sentences can be written in the active voice or the passive voice.

- **Active Voice** The subject of the sentence performs the action:

Sonya and Jamie started the chess club.

- **Passive Voice** The subject of the sentence receives the action:

The chess club was started by Sonya and Jamie.

Writers use the active voice to make their writing clear, concise, and direct.

My Turn Rewrite the following sentences so that they are in the active voice.

1. The library book was checked out by Ahmed.

2. Solar panels were installed by Eliana to create electricity.

3. Canned goods were collected by the fifth-graders for the food drive.

4. The park is cleaned and maintained by volunteers.

5. The winning goal was scored by Tara!

Unit 1 Independent Reading Log

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Reading Time	Title and Author	How did you like it?	How often did you read it?
Monday From _____ to _____			Great 5 4 3 2 1 Awful
Tuesday From _____ to _____			Great 5 4 3 2 1 Awful
Wednesday From _____ to _____			Great 5 4 3 2 1 Awful
Thursday From _____ to _____			Great 5 4 3 2 1 Awful
Friday From _____ to _____			Great 5 4 3 2 1 Awful

Unit 1 Independent Reading Log

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Reading Time From _____ to _____	Title and Author	What is about?	How do you rate it?	How do you rate it?	How do you rate it?
Monday From _____ to _____			Great 5	4 3 2 1	Awful 1
Tuesday From _____ to _____			Great 5	4 3 2 1	Awful 1
Wednesday From _____ to _____			Great 5	4 3 2 1	Awful 1
Thursday From _____ to _____			Great 5	4 3 2 1	Awful 1
Friday From _____ to _____			Great 5	4 3 2 1	Awful 1