

Printer Warning:

This packet is lengthy. Determine whether you want to print both sections, or only print Section 1 or 2.



Grade 5 Reading


Student Activity Packet 1

Flip to see the Grade 5
Reading activities
included in this packet!



Lesson 15

Using Context Clues

 **Introduction** You can use **context clues** to figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word. The chart below gives examples of different types of context clues.

Type of Clue	Example
Definition	<u>Superfoods</u> , or natural foods that may prevent disease, have become popular.
Cause/Effect	Some superfoods, such as blueberries and red beans, contain <u>antioxidants</u> . These can help remove harmful substances from the human body.
Comparison	Some experts look <u>dubiously</u> on claims about superfoods, but other experts believe strongly that these foods can improve health.

Context clues can also help you figure out words with more than one meaning. For example, the table below has two sentences with the word *source*. What does *source* mean in each sentence? You can use the underlined context clues to figure out which meaning of *source* is being used.

Sentence	Context Clues	Definition
Choosing high-sugar drinks can be a <u>source</u> of health <u>problems</u> .	A <u>problem</u> has a cause. Therefore, the <u>source</u> of a problem is its <u>cause</u> .	the cause of something
The <u>website</u> MyPlate.gov is a <u>source</u> for <u>facts</u> about food choices.	A <u>website</u> can have information such as <u>facts</u> . Therefore, a <u>source</u> is something that gives information.	something that gives information

The sentences before and after the sentence with an unfamiliar word can also hold context clues.

 **Guided Practice**

Determine the meanings of *fleeting*, *empirical*, and *panacea*. Then underline the words or phrases that helped you determine their meaning.

Some fads are **fleeting**, but more than a few people feel that superfoods are here to stay. The idea of superfoods isn't new, but the amount of **empirical** information we have about them is. Scientific observations and tests offer some evidence that certain foods can help people stay healthy. Nobody claims that these foods are a **panacea**—nothing can guarantee perfect health or cure every disease—but they can be part of a sensible diet.

HINT The phrases *as a result of*, *because of*, and *thanks to* all signal cause-and-effect relationships. Words such as *but*, *too*, *also*, and *as well as* all indicate comparisons.

Independent Practice

**For numbers 1 and 2, read the paragraph.
Then answer the questions.**

For centuries, people in coastal areas of China and Japan have harvested a superfood found in marine environments. Recent studies show that eating seaweed protects against infection. It also might reduce the risk of serious diseases and extend peoples' life spans. If true, these would be important benefits.

- 1** What does the word marine mean in this paragraph?
 - A** very nutritious
 - B** dark blue in color
 - C** having to do with the ocean
 - D** member of the armed forces

- 2** Which two words from the paragraph help you understand the meaning of marine?
 - A** "China" and "Japan"
 - B** "coastal" and "seaweed"
 - C** "centuries" and "people"
 - D** "superfood" and "studies"

**For numbers 3 and 4, read the paragraph.
Then answer the questions.**

Closer to home, you can find superfoods right in your garden or local store. Think "crisp and crunchy." Cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, and kale detoxify harmful substances. As a result, they may help to prevent some forms of cancer. These veggies also are low in calories and have lots of vitamins A, C, and K.

- 3** What does the word detoxify mean in this paragraph?
 - A** to move in a wide circle
 - B** to chew food slowly
 - C** to make a difficult decision
 - D** to remove bad effects

- 4** Which two words from the paragraph help you understand the meaning of detoxify?
 - A** "crisp" and "crunchy"
 - B** "prevent" and "cancer"
 - C** "veggies" and "substances"
 - D** "calories" and "vitamins"

Lesson 11

Unfamiliar Words



Learning Target

Figuring out the meanings of unfamiliar words will help you better understand the texts you read and discuss in school.

- **Read** When you read, you probably come across words you do not know. Some of these unfamiliar words may be **academic vocabulary**, or general words that are found in a variety of subjects you study in school. Other words may be found only in a particular **subject area**, such as science, social studies, or economics. A subject area can have many topics. For example, money is one **topic** in the subject area of economics.

Read the poster below. Underline any words you might not know.

The Westfield Animal Shelter Needs Your Help!

We have outgrown our space here. Can you help us build a new shelter to protect our pets?

Please make a donation to the Westfield Animal Shelter today. Even a small amount of money will help. Once we raise \$10,000, we'll be able to begin construction.

We at the shelter will be grateful for your generosity in giving. The animals will thank you for your kindness. Remember that each act of benevolence counts!



© Jagodka/Shutterstock

► **Think** Use the chart below to help determine the meanings of unfamiliar words. The word’s context has been provided for you. In the “Possible Meaning” column, write what you think the word means. Then go back to the text, find **context clues** that tell you about the word’s meaning, and write them in the “Clues” column.

Unknown Word	Context	Possible Meaning	Clues
Shelter	“... build a new <u>shelter</u> to protect our pets?”		
Donation	“Please make a <u>donation</u> ...”		
Benevolence	“... each act of <u>benevolence</u> counts!”		

- **Talk** Share your chart with a partner.
- Did you come up with similar meanings?
 - Did you find the same clues to the words’ meanings?
 - Are there any school subjects for which figuring out words is especially important? If so, which subjects?



Academic Talk

Use this word and these phrases to talk about the text.

- **academic vocabulary**
- **subject area**
- **topic**
- **context clues**

Lesson 18

Finding Information from Multiple Sources



Learning Target

Knowing how to get information from many sources can help you answer questions, solve problems, and gather information quickly.

- **Read** When looking for information or the answer to a question, you must often read several **sources**. Sometimes you can find that information in a **print source** such as a book or magazine. Other times you can find the information in a **digital source** such as a website.

Use text features such as tables of contents, website menus, headings, picture captions, and keywords to help you locate information quickly and efficiently.

In the cartoon below, a family wants to get to a theme park. Circle the sources of information they are using to get there.



► **Think** Consider what you know about print and digital sources. You can use a chart to keep track of the information you find in multiple sources.

Complete the chart below to describe the information they probably got from each of the four sources.

Sign	Map	Computer	Smartphone
<i>Shows that either road leads to the theme park</i>			

► **Talk** Share your chart with a partner.

- Which sources in the cartoon are print sources?
- Which sources are digital sources?
- How will using multiple sources help the family decide which road to take to the theme park?



Academic Talk

Use these words and phrases to talk about the text.

• **digital source**

• **print source**

• **source**

Watch Your Body Language

by Mario Ehlers

People don't always tell you what they're thinking, but body language often tells us quite a lot. For example, if a person were to drum her fingers, she is probably impatient. If a person shreds a paper cup while he is talking, he might be nervous. Even a person's eyes can give you information about what's going on in his or her mind. Be observant and you might find out a lot about your classmates!



bored



nervous



angry

It's in the Eyes

Body language isn't just how we stand, sit, or move our bodies. You can find out so much information from facial expressions—especially the eyes. If someone blinks a lot, he might be very nervous. If someone's eyes dart to their right, it's possible that they're lying. Such eye-catching movements can tell you a lot about what someone might be thinking or feeling at a given moment.



guessing



remembering truth



lying

Close Reader Habits

When you reread these sources, **underline** the main idea of each one. Then **circle** an idea that appears in *both* sources.

Explore

How does reading two sources give you a deeper understanding of body language than if you had read just one source?



Look for similar information in both sources. This is a clue the information is important.

Think

- 1 Complete the chart below with information from each source.

"Watch Your Body Language"	"It's in the Eyes"
<i>Drumming fingers could show impatience.</i>	

Talk

- 2 What important ideas are found in "Watch Your Body Language" and "It's in the Eyes"? If necessary, revise your charts to add more information.

HINT Always study pictures and captions. They can provide as much useful information as the text itself.



Write

- 3 **Short Response** The topic of each source is body language. But what specific idea appears in **both** sources? Use details from both sources to support your response. Use the space provided on page 40 to write your answer.



Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 39.

Watch Your Body Language

It's in the Eyes

3 Short Response The topic of each source is body language. But what specific idea appears in **both** sources? Use details from both sources to support your response.



Don't forget to check your writing.

Check Your Writing

- Did you read the prompt carefully?
- Did you put the prompt in your own words?
- Did you use the best evidence from the text to support your ideas?
- Are your ideas clearly organized?
- Did you write in clear and complete sentences?
- Did you check your spelling and punctuation?