

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT

JOURNEYS

COMMON CORE



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HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT

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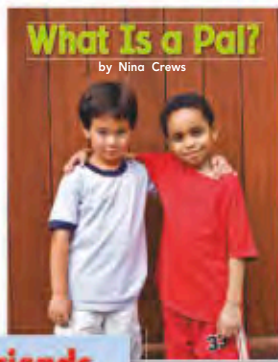
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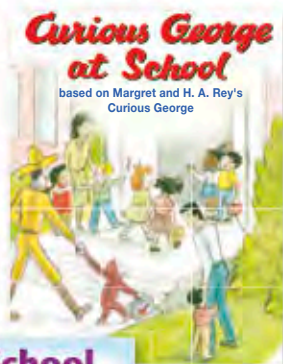
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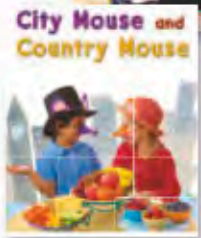
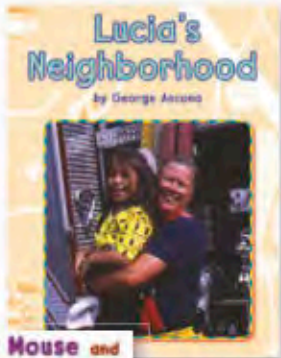
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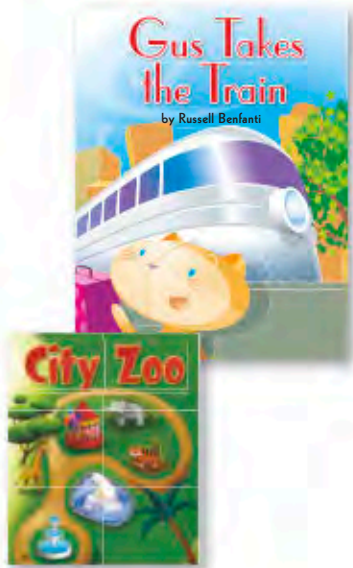
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Words to Know G1

Glossary G2



Welcome, Reader!

This year you will read many wonderful stories. In this first book, you will meet lots of pals, a special grandpa, and a curious monkey who gets into trouble. You will read about neighborhood helpers and a cat who takes a ride on a train. Your reading will get stronger each day!

Are you ready to begin your reading journey? Just turn the page!

Sincerely,

The Authors

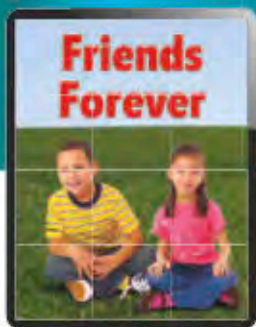
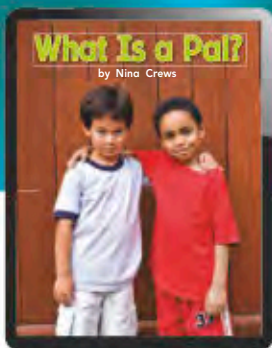




U
N
I
T
1

Lesson

1



WORDS TO KNOW
High-Frequency Words

play
be
and
help
with
you

Vocabulary Reader



Context Cards



COMMON CORE

RF.1.3g recognize and read irregularly spelled words

Words to Know



- ▶ Read each **Context Card**.
- ▶ Make up a sentence that uses a blue word.

1

play

These pals like to **play** in the park.



2

be

They like to **be** on the same team.



3

and

The children share the paper **and** paint.



4

help

These pals **help** each other wash the dog.



5

with

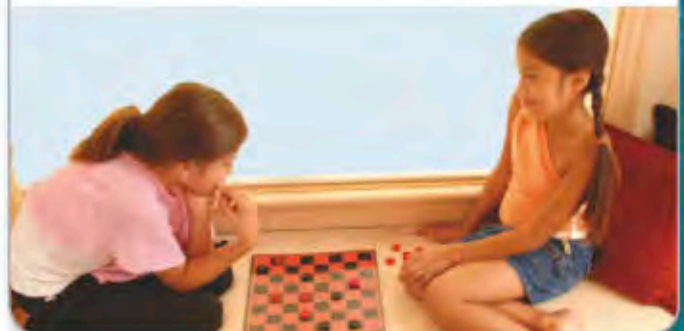
The boy was in a show **with** his pals.

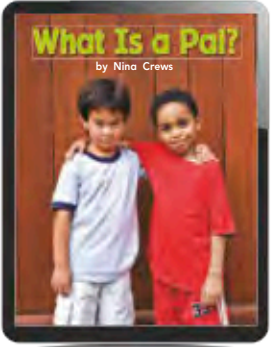


6

you

I like when **you** play this game with me.





Read and Comprehend



✓ TARGET SKILL

Main Idea As you read, look for one big idea that the selection is about. This is the **topic**. The **main idea** is the most important idea about the topic. **Details** are bits of information that tell more about the main idea. You can list the main idea and details about a topic on a web like this.



✓ TARGET STRATEGY

Summarize Stop to tell important ideas as you read.

PREVIEW THE TOPIC

Friendship

How do pals act?

Pals play together.

They help each other.

Pals take turns.

They are kind.

Pals have fun.

What do you do with your pals?

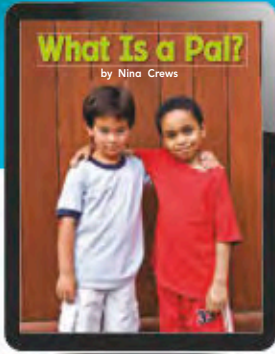
You will learn all about pals in

What Is a Pal?



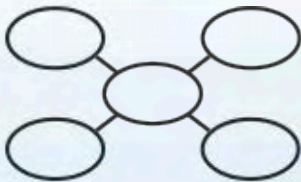
Lesson 1

ANCHOR TEXT



✓ TARGET SKILL

Main Idea Tell the important idea about the topic.



✓ GENRE

Informational text tells about things that are real. Look for:

- ▶ words that tell information
- ▶ photographs that show details about the real world



RI.1.2 identify the main topic and retell key details; **RI.1.10** read informational texts

Meet the Author
and Photographer

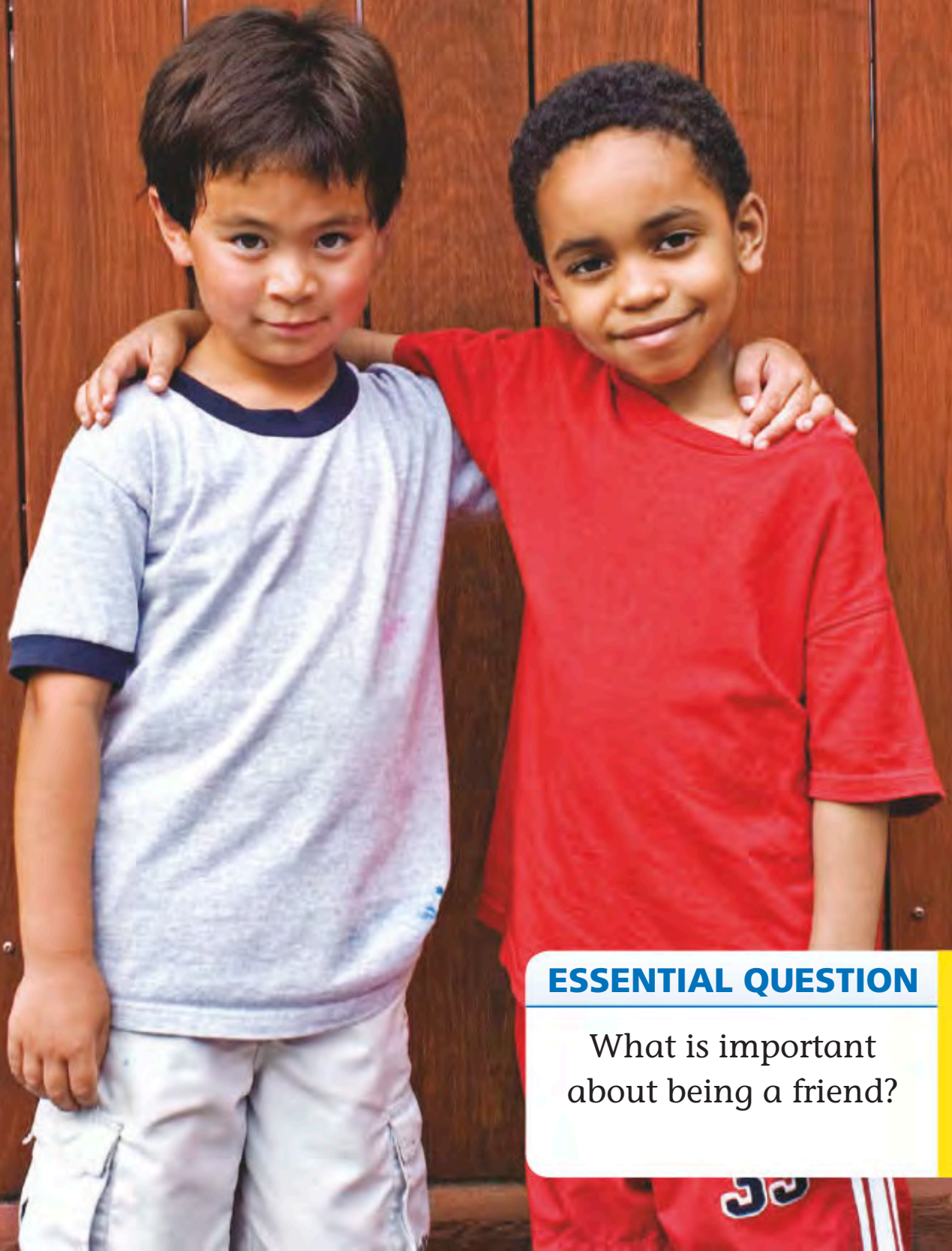
Nina Crews



Nina Crews comes from a very creative family. Her parents, Donald Crews and Ann Jonas, are both well-known artists. For her own artwork, Ms. Crews likes to make collages out of photos.

What Is a Pal?

written and photographed by Nina Crews



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What is important about being a friend?



A pal can help you.



Sam and Nat can help Dan.



A pal can play with you.



Tad, Cam, and Nan can play.



A pal can be a pet.



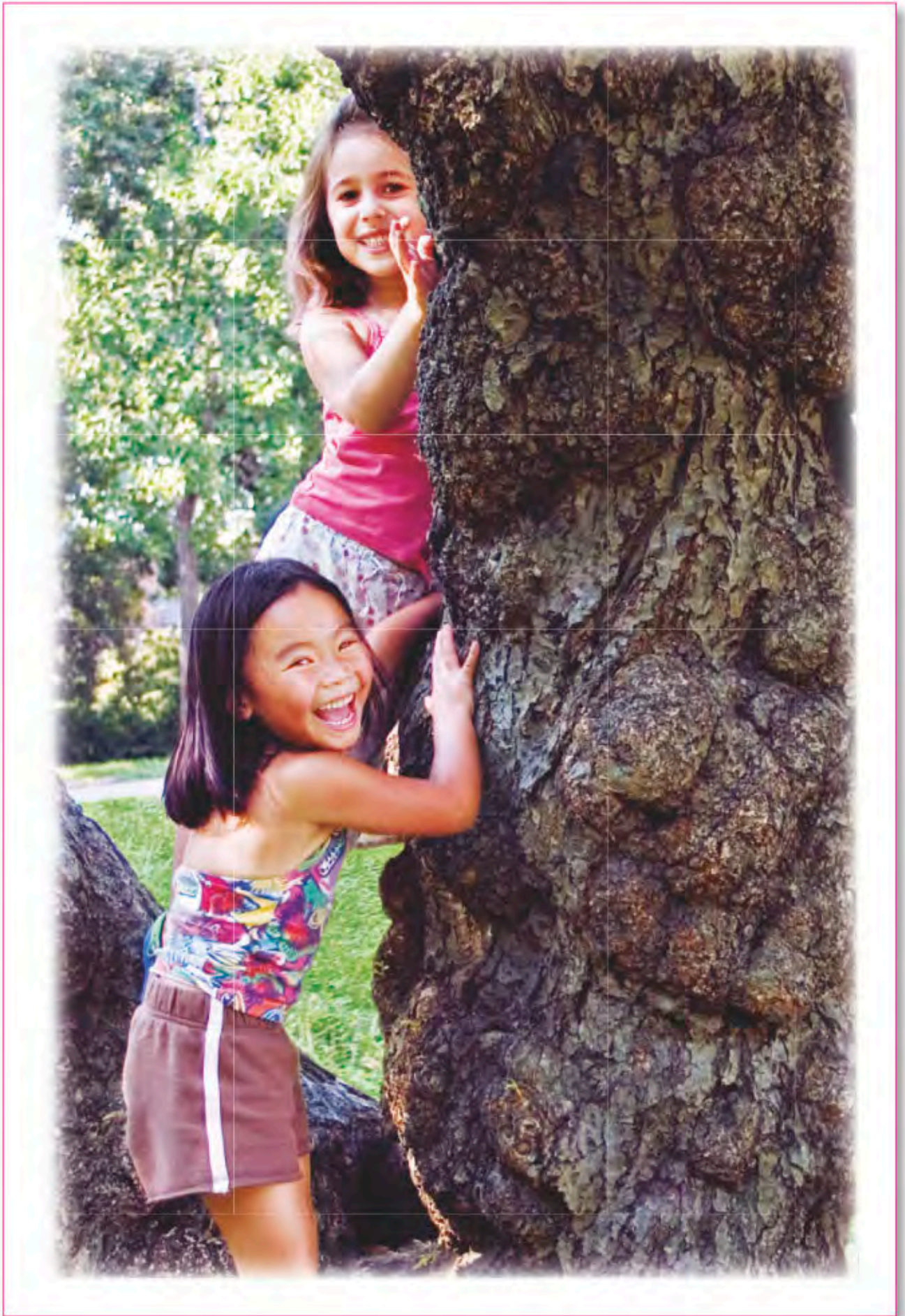
A pal can be Dad.



A pal can be with you.



A pal is fun to be with!





Are you a pal?



Dig Deeper



How to Analyze the Text

Use these pages to learn about Main Idea and Informational Text. Then read **What Is a Pal?** again.

Main Idea

In **What Is a Pal?**, you read about what it means to be a pal. This is the **topic**. The **main idea** is the most important idea about the topic. What is the main idea? **Details** are bits of information about the main idea. What details did you find out about pals? Use a web to show the main idea and details.



RI.1.2 identify the main topic and retell key details; RI.1.10 read informational texts

Genre: Informational Text

What Is a Pal? has details that are **facts**. Facts are true information. What facts do you learn from the words?

The pictures show real kids who are pals. What information do you learn from the pictures?



RETURN TO THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION



What is important about being a friend? What details does the selection tell about being a pal? What else do you know about being a pal? Tell your partner. Speak in complete sentences.

**Classroom Conversation**

Talk about these questions with your class.

- 1 Who could be a pal?
- 2 What things from **What Is a Pal?** have you done with friends?
- 3 What words tell about being a good pal?

WRITE ABOUT READING

Response Read the last page of the selection again. Write a sentence to answer the question. Draw a picture to go with your answer.



Writing Tip

Read your answer. Add details to give information. Begin your sentence with a capital letter.



RI.1.2 identify the main topic and retell key details; **W.1.5** focus on a topic, respond to questions/suggestions from peers, and add details to strengthen writing; **SL.1.6** produce complete sentences when appropriate to task and situation

Lesson 1

POETRY

Read
Together



✓ GENRE

Poetry uses words in interesting ways to show pictures and feelings.

✓ TEXT FOCUS

When words **rhyme**, they end with the same sound, like blue and two. Clap when you hear words that rhyme at the end of the lines.



RL.1.10 read prose and poetry; **L.1.6** use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts

Friends Forever

How can you be a good friend?
You can play with your friends.
You can share with friends and help them.

Damon & Blue

Damon & Blue
Just us two
Cruising up the avenue.

You strut, you glide
But mark our stride
Can't beat us when we're
side by side.

by Nikki Grimes



Wait for Me

Wait for me
and I'll be there
and we'll walk home together,
if it's raining
puddle pails
or if it's sunny weather.

Wait for me
and I'll be there
and we'll walk home together.
You wear red
and I'll wear blue,
and we'll be friends forever.

by Sarah Wilson





Jambo

Jambo Jambo
ambo ambo
mbo mbo
bo bo bo
o o o
bo bo bo
mbo mbo
ambo ambo
Jambo Jambo
HI! HELLO!
Did you Did you
did you know
Jambo means
hello hello!

*by Sundaira
Morninghouse*

Respond to Poetry

- Listen to the poems again. Join in!
- Say more rhyming lines that could be added to one of the poems.





Compare Texts



TEXT TO TEXT

Compare Friends How are the friends in the poems like the pals in the selection? How are they different? Make a chart.

Alike	Different
play help	walk in the rain

TEXT TO SELF

Write Sentences Write sentences to tell your classmates about favorite things you do with your pals.



TEXT TO WORLD

Describing Words Read the poems again. Find words that tell what the friends look like. Find words that tell what they see in their world and help show how they feel.



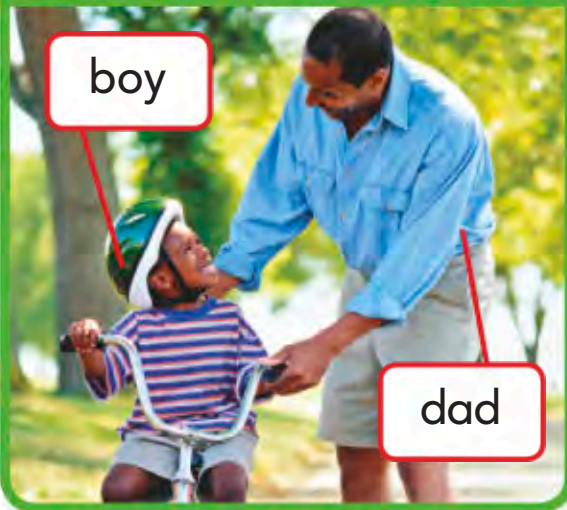
RL.1.4 identify words and phrases that suggest feelings or appeal to senses; **RI.1.9** identify similarities in and differences between texts on the same topic

Grammar



Nouns Some words name people or animals. Some words name places or things. Words that name people, animals, places, or things are called **nouns**.

Nouns for People



Nouns for Animals



Nouns for Places



Nouns for Things



Try This!

Talk about each picture with a partner. Name the nouns you see. Then write a noun from the box to name each picture. Use another sheet of paper.

mom room city bird clock girl

1.



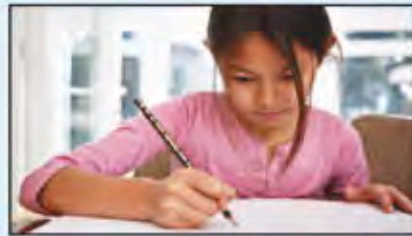
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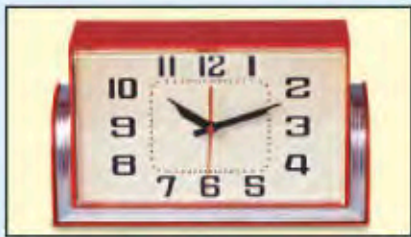
2.



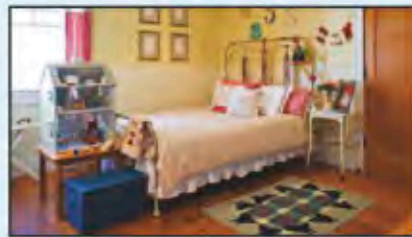
5.



3.




6.



Grammar in Writing

Share your writing with a partner.
Talk about the nouns you used.

Narrative Writing

 **Ideas** Dan drew and wrote about his pals and what they do. Then he thought about what details to add. He added a picture of a ball and a **label**.



Revised Draft




my pal Max



soccer ball



Writing Traits Checklist

-  **Ideas** Does my writing have interesting details about my pals?
-  Did I use nouns in my labels?
-  Did I write letters neatly and correctly?

What do the details in Dan's writing tell you about his pals and what they do? Now revise your writing. Use the Checklist.



Final Copy

My Pals

my mom



van

my brother



computer

my pal Max



soccer ball

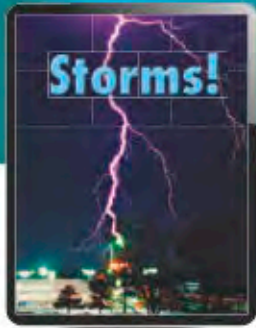
Star



rabbit

Lesson

2



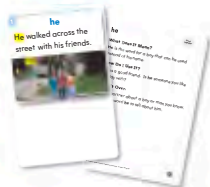
 **WORDS TO KNOW**
High-Frequency Words

he
look
have
for
too
what

Vocabulary
Reader



Context
Cards



COMMON
CORE

RF.1.3g recognize and read
irregularly spelled words

Words to Know



- ▶ Read each **Context Card**.
- ▶ Choose two blue words.
Use them in sentences.

1

he

He walked across the
street with his friends.



2

look

Children **look** at water
from the fire hose.



3

have

We **have** fun seeing the fast fire truck.



4

for

The doctor had a kind smile **for** Ann.



5

too

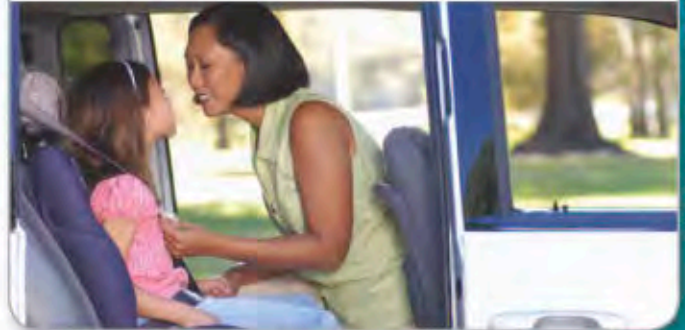
They took hats and the sunblock, **too**.



6

what

What do people do to help you feel safe?





Read and Comprehend



✓ TARGET SKILL

Understanding Characters The people and animals in a story are the **characters**. Think about who the characters are and what they do. Use story clues, called **text evidence**, to figure out how characters feel and why they act as they do. You can write text evidence in a chart like this.

Characters	Actions

✓ TARGET STRATEGY

Infer/Predict Use text evidence to figure out more about the story and to think of what might happen next.

PREVIEW THE TOPIC

Weather

How can you tell a storm is coming?

Look at the sky.

Clouds move closer.

What might you hear?

Thunder crashes.

The storm is on its way!

There is some bad weather in the story you will read called **The Storm**.



Lesson 2

ANCHOR TEXT



✓ TARGET SKILL

Understanding Characters Tell about characters' actions.

✓ GENRE

Realistic fiction is a made-up story that could happen in real life. Look for:

- ▶ things that could really happen
- ▶ people who act like people in real life



RL.1.3 describe characters, settings, and major events; **RL.1.7** use illustrations and details to describe characters, setting, or events; **RL.1.10** read prose and poetry

Meet the Author and Illustrator Raúl Colón

As a little boy in Puerto Rico, Raúl Colón was often very sick. He spent a lot of time inside, drawing. He even made his own comic books. Today, Mr. Colón lives in New York and works as an artist and a writer.



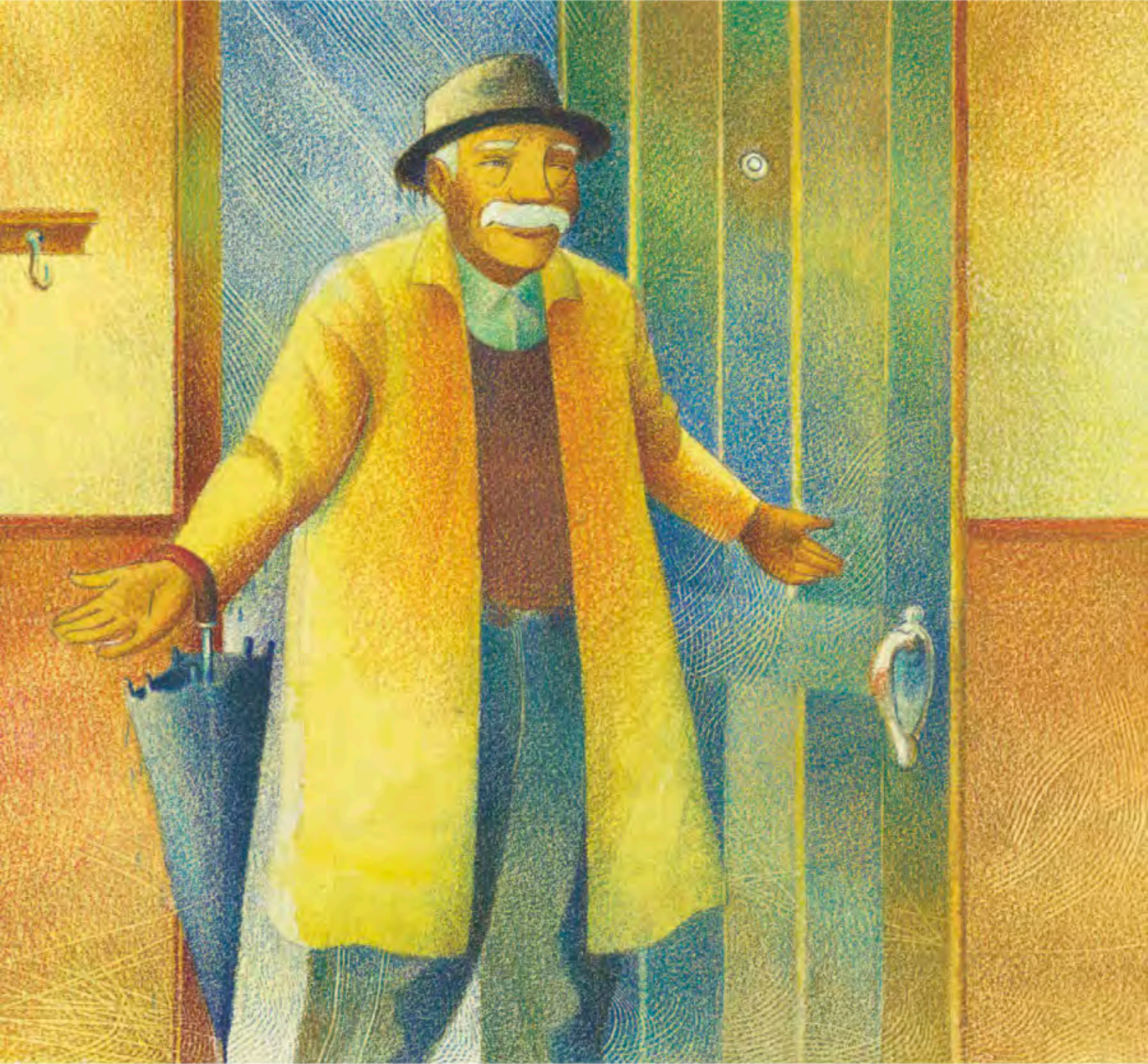
An illustration of a man with a white mustache and a brown hat, holding a blue umbrella. He is wearing a yellow jacket and a blue shirt. The background shows a rainy scene with a house and trees. The sky is filled with diagonal lines representing rain.

The Storm

written and illustrated
by Raúl Colón

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

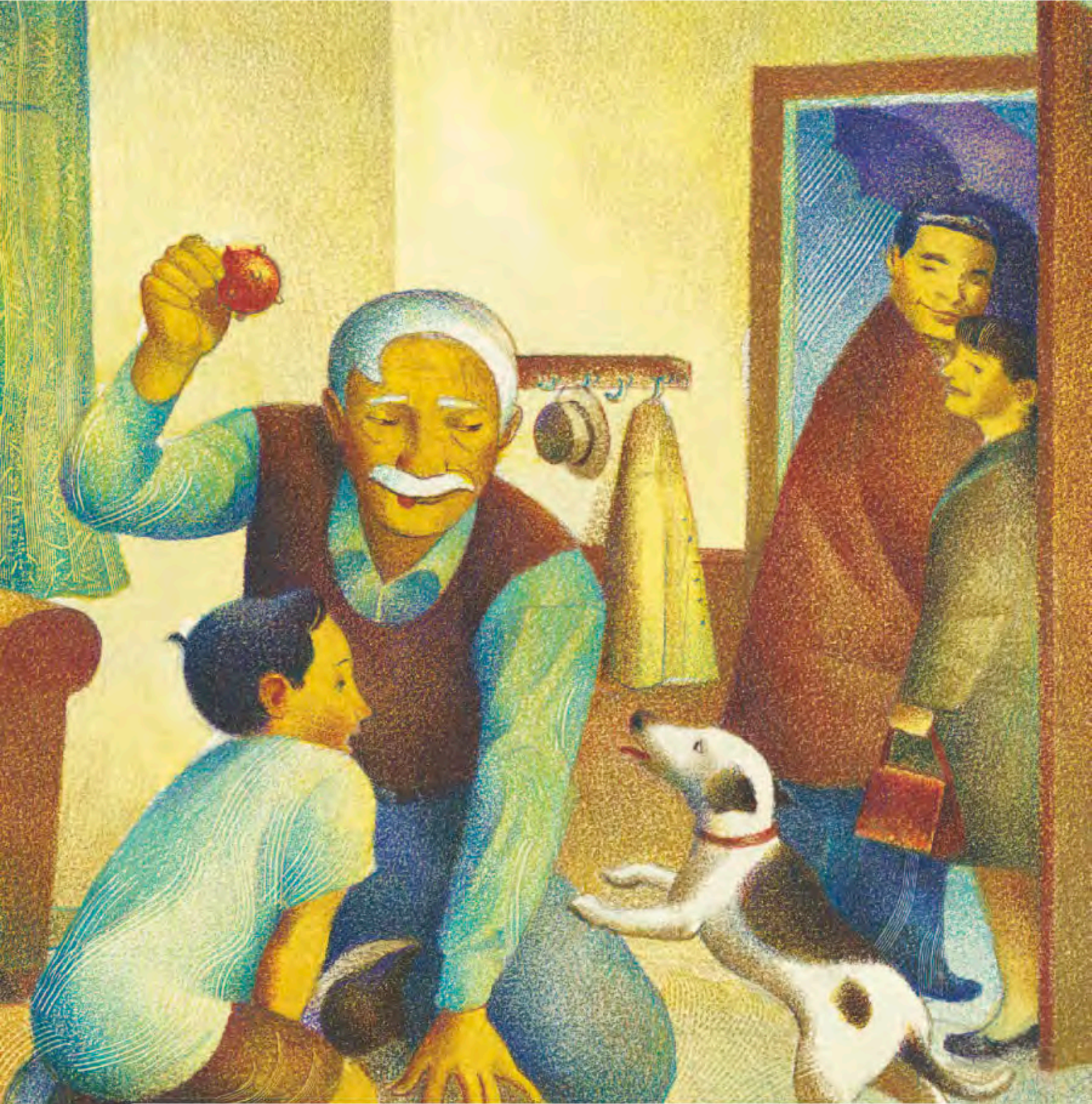
What happens during
a storm?



Pop has come in.
Look! He is wet.



Tim and Rip ran to him.



Tim, Rip, and Pop **have** fun.



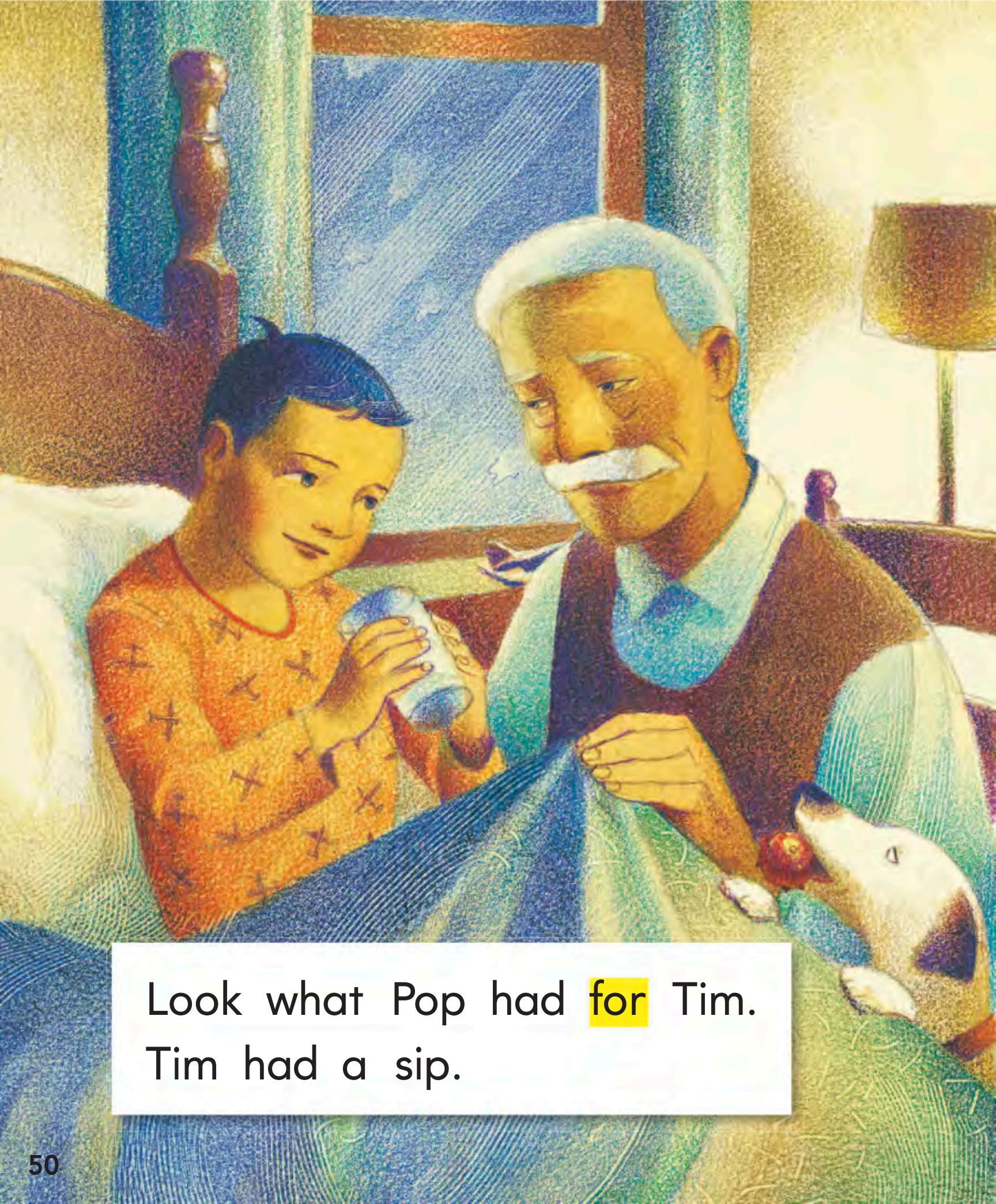
Tim had to go to bed.



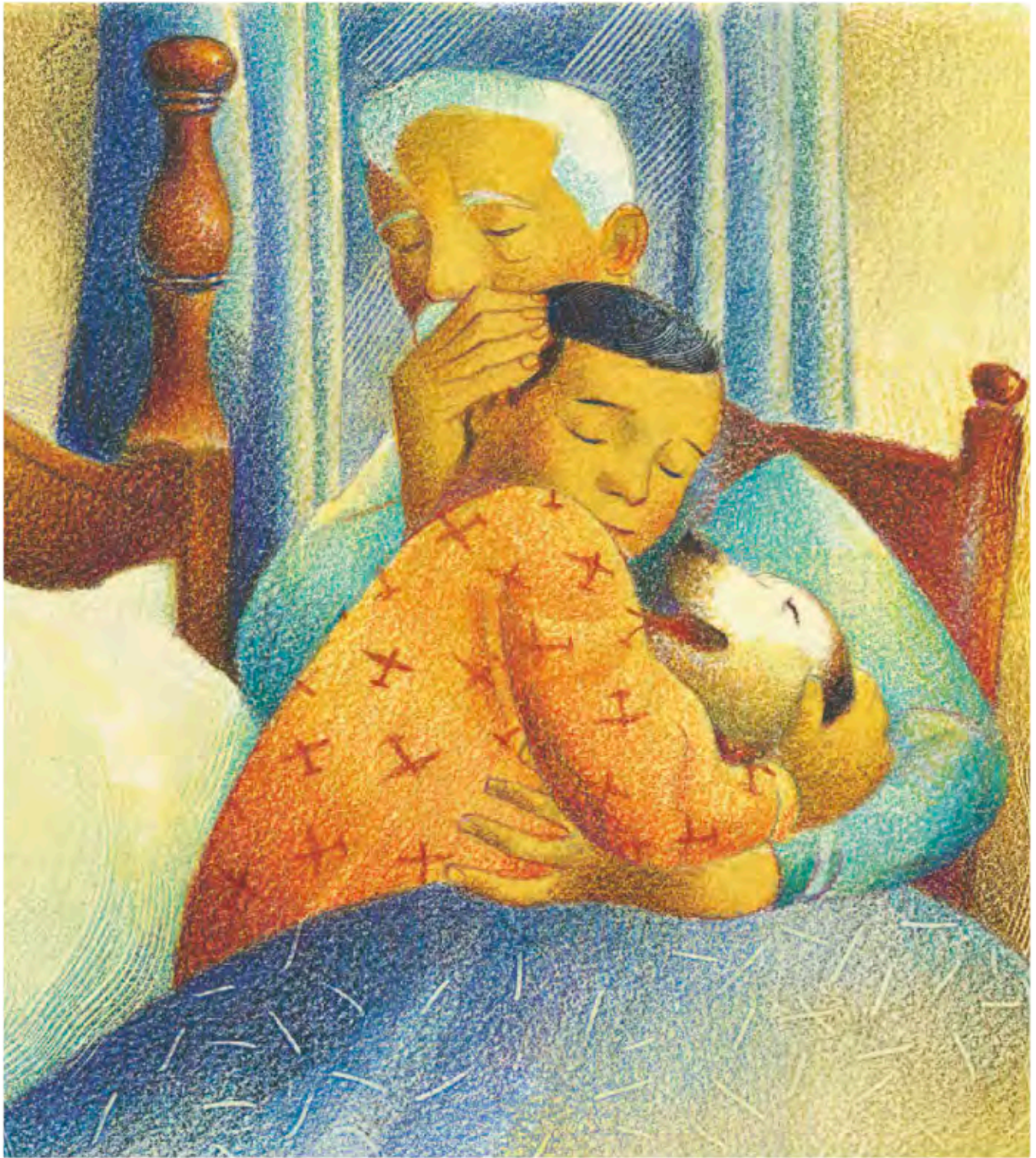
What did Tim and Rip see?



Tim hid in his bed!
Rip hid, **too!**



Look what Pop had **for** Tim.
Tim had a sip.



Pop had a hug for Tim.
He had a hug for Rip, too.



Pop sat with Tim and Rip.





Dig Deeper



How to Analyze the Text

Use these pages to learn more about Understanding Characters and Realistic Fiction. Then read **The Storm** again.

Understanding Characters

In **The Storm**, you read about different **characters**. What important things do the characters do? What does this text evidence tell you about what they are like? Use a chart to list the characters and their actions to help you understand them better.

Characters	Actions



RL.1.3 describe characters, settings, and major events; **RL.1.7** use illustrations and details to describe characters, setting, or events

Genre: Realistic Fiction

The Storm is a story with a beginning, middle, and end. It is a made-up story, but it could happen in real life.

In **realistic fiction**, characters act like real people. The events could really happen. Think about what happens in **The Storm**. Could it happen to you?



RETURN TO THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION

**What happens during a storm?**

Talk about what happens during different parts in **The Storm** and how it makes Tim feel. Use words and actions to act out his feelings in a group.

**Classroom Conversation**

Talk about these questions with your class.

- 1 How does Tim show his feelings?
- 2 How does Pop help Tim?
- 3 What does Tim see and hear during the storm?

WRITE ABOUT READING

Response Look at pages 48–49. Write words to tell how Tim feels. Look for text evidence. Use the pictures and the words on the pages to help you.



Writing Tip

Read your answer.
Add words that give
information.

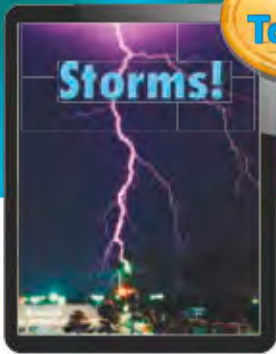


RL.1.4 identify words and phrases that suggest feelings or appeal to senses; **RL.1.7** use illustrations and details to describe characters, setting, or events; **L.1.5d** distinguish shades of meaning among verbs and adjectives

Lesson 2

INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Read
Together



Storms!

✓ GENRE

Informational text gives facts on a topic. It can be from a textbook, article, or website. Look for storm facts as you read.

✓ TEXT FOCUS

Photographs show pictures of real things with important details. Use these photographs to find out information about storms.

A storm is a strong wind with rain or snow. It may have hail or sleet. Warm, light air goes up quickly. It mixes with high, cold air. Look! It's a storm.

This is a lightning storm in Pampa, Texas.



RI.1.6 distinguish between information provided by pictures and words; RI.1.10 read informational texts



Kinds of Storms

A thunderstorm has thunder and lightning. It can bring heavy rain.

A tornado is a strong, twisting wind. It is shaped like a cone.

A hurricane is a very big storm. It has strong, spinning winds and rain.

A dust storm is a strong wind that carries dust for miles.



rain gauge



thermometer



wind gauge

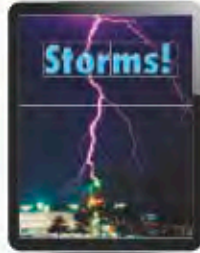


wind sock

Measuring Storms

Scientists have tools for measuring storms. They measure heat and cold. They measure the wind. They measure rainfall and snowfall, too.

What storms have you seen?



Compare Texts



TEXT TO TEXT

Compare Storms Look again at the selection **Storms!** Talk about each kind of storm. Which kind of storm did Tim and Rip see? Speak one at a time, and listen to everyone's ideas.



TEXT TO SELF

Write Sentences Write about a time you saw a storm. How did the weather change?



TEXT TO WORLD

Connect to Social Studies How can neighbors help each other in a storm? Draw a picture. Tell a partner about it.



RI.1.9 identify similarities in and differences between texts on the same topic; **W.1.8** recall information from experiences or gather information from sources to answer a question; **SL.1.1a** follow rules for discussions; **SL.1.5** add drawings or visual displays to descriptions to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings

Grammar



Possessive Nouns Some nouns show that one person or one animal owns or has something. These nouns are called **possessive nouns**. They end in 's.

Possessive Nouns for One Person

a man's hat



one boy's bed

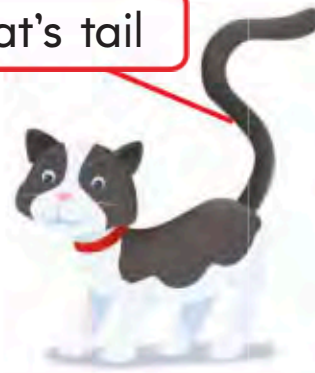


Possessive Nouns for One Animal

a dog's ball



one cat's tail



Try This!

Talk about each picture with a partner. Tell who has or owns something. Then write a possessive noun from the box to go with each picture. Use another sheet of paper.

man's bird's boy's dog's girl's cat's

1.



a _____ bike

4.



a _____ food

2.



a _____ ball

5.



one _____ hat

3.



a _____ book

6.




one _____ nest



Grammar in Writing

Share your writing with a partner. Say a sentence with each possessive noun you used.

Narrative Writing

 **Ideas** What did Kit's family do at the beach? Kit drew and wrote about her trip. Then she thought of new details. She added a **caption** to explain her picture.






Revised Draft



We saw a fish.



Writing Traits Checklist

-  **Ideas** Does my writing have interesting details about my family trip?
-  Do my captions explain the pictures?
-  Did I use nouns to name places or things?

Look for nouns in Kit's final copy.
Then revise your own writing.
Use the Checklist.



Final Copy

Our Trip to the Beach



my family



a castle we made



We saw a fish.

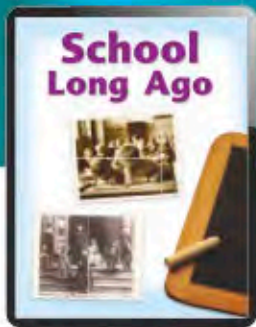
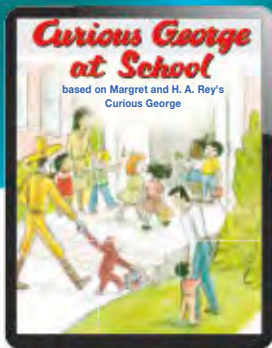


We found shells.



Lesson

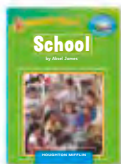
3



WORDS TO KNOW
High-Frequency Words

sing
do
they
find
funny
no

Vocabulary
Reader



Context
Cards



COMMON
CORE

RF.1.3g recognize and read
irregularly spelled words

Words to Know



- ▶ Read each **Context Card**.
- ▶ Ask a question that uses one of the blue words.

1

sing

These children **sing** with the music teacher.



2

do

The school principal has many things to **do**.



3

they

They like to work together in class.



4

find

The librarian helps children **find** books.



5

funny

The art teacher drew a **funny** animal.



6

no

No, you cannot cross until the cars are gone.



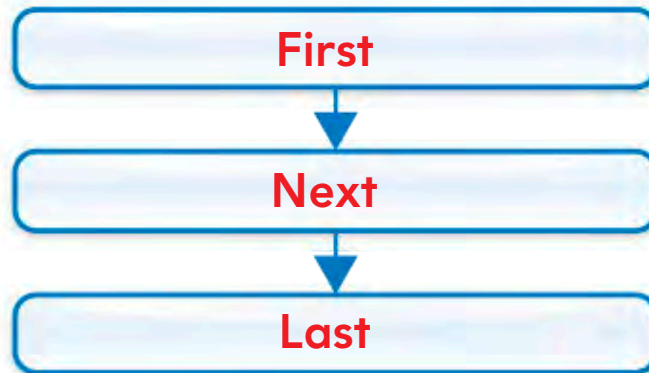


Read and Comprehend



✓ TARGET SKILL

Sequence of Events Many stories tell about events in the order in which they happen. This order is called the **sequence of events**. The sequence of events is what happens **first**, **next**, and **last** in a story. You can use a flow chart like this to write about the events in a story.



✓ TARGET STRATEGY

Monitor/Clarify If part of a story doesn't make sense, read that part again.

PREVIEW THE TOPIC

School

What do children do at school?

They read books.

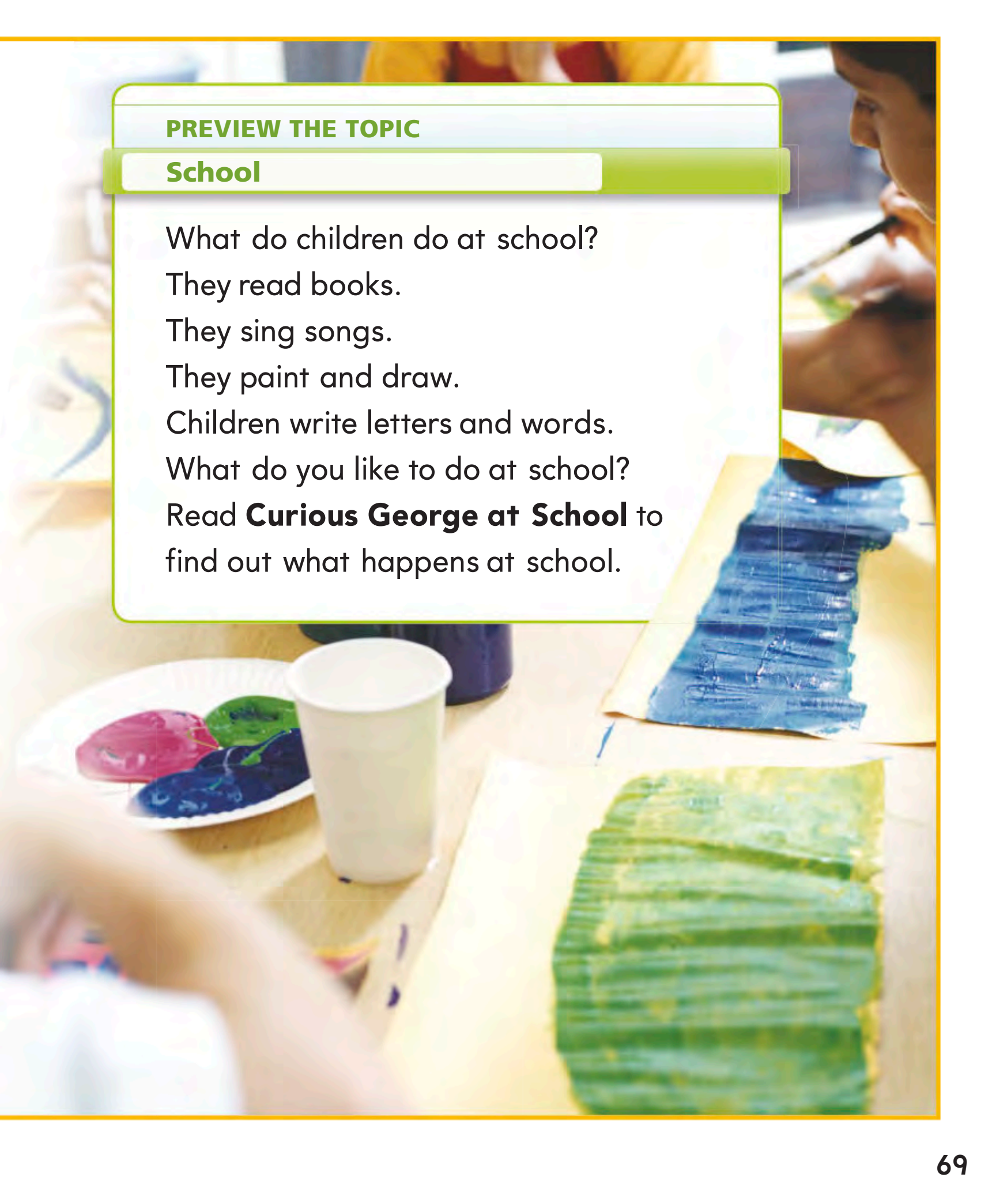
They sing songs.

They paint and draw.

Children write letters and words.

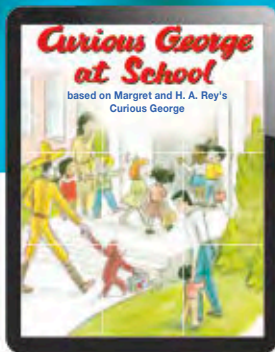
What do you like to do at school?

Read **Curious George at School** to find out what happens at school.



Lesson 3

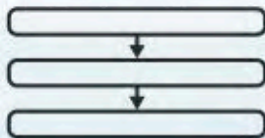
ANCHOR TEXT



✓ TARGET SKILL

Sequence of Events

Tell the order in which things happen.



✓ GENRE

A **fantasy** is a story that could not happen in real life. As you read, look for:

- ▶ events that could not really happen
- ▶ animals that act like people

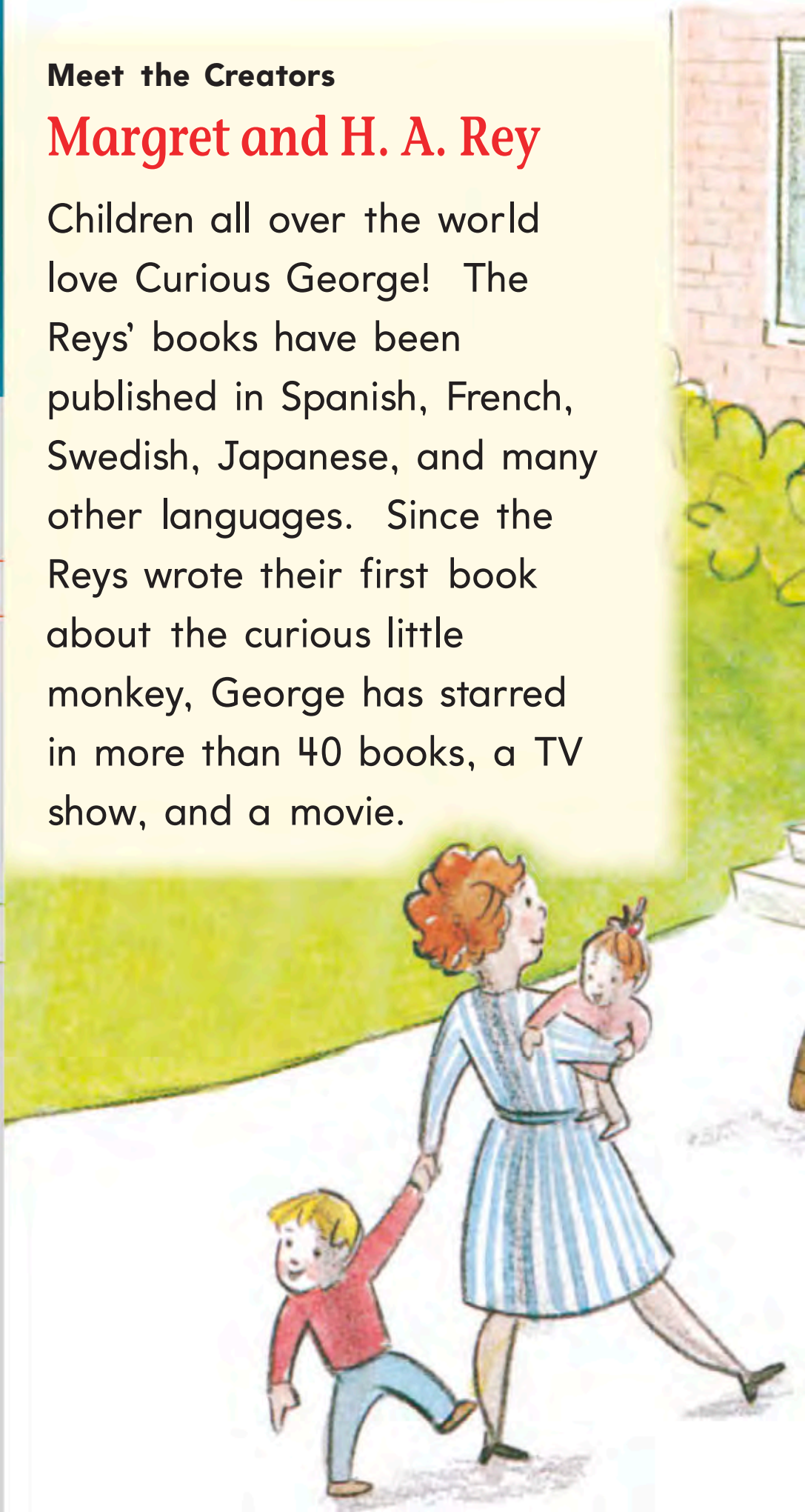


RL.1.3 describe characters, settings, and major events; **RL.1.10** read prose and poetry

Meet the Creators

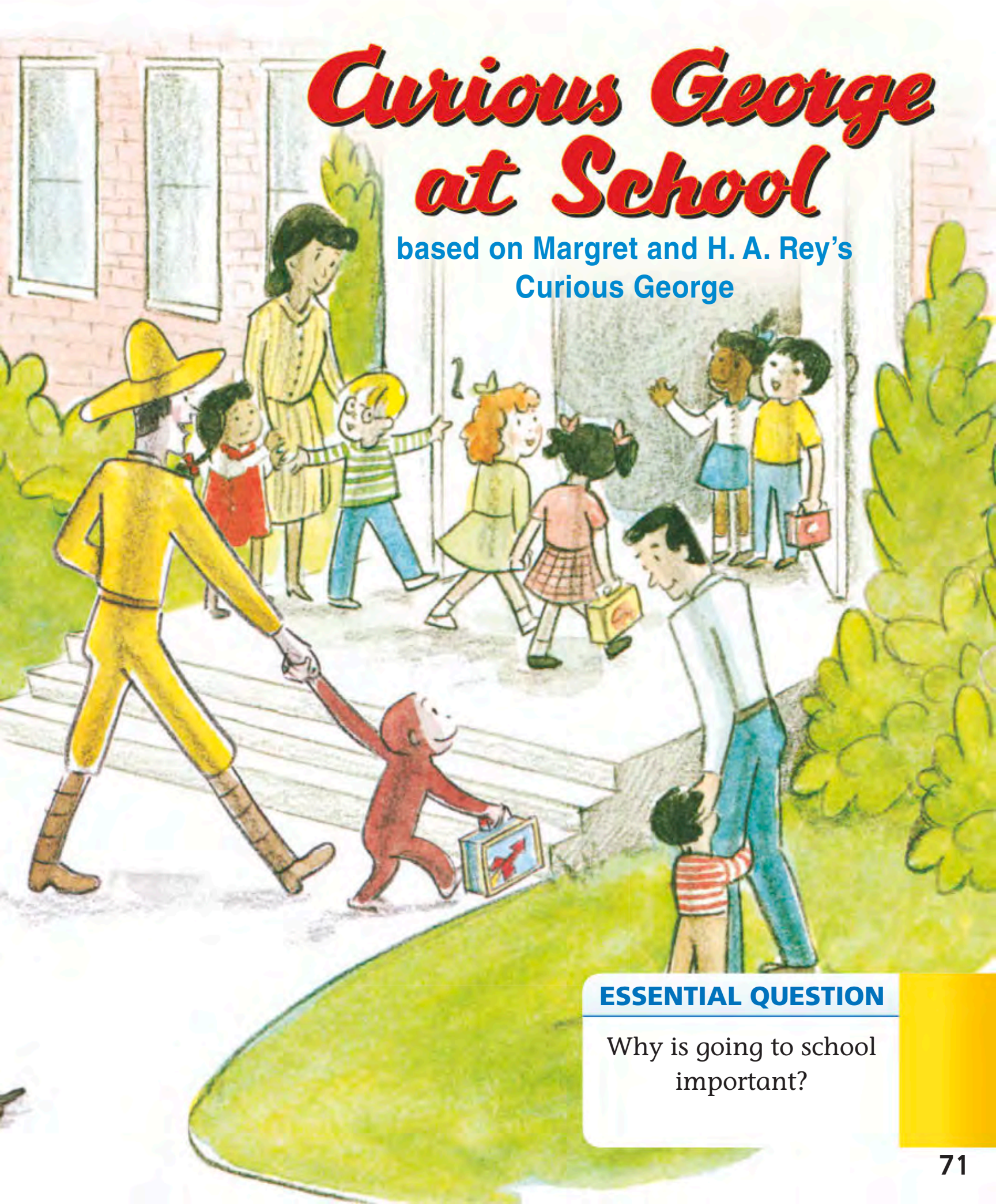
Margret and H. A. Rey

Children all over the world love Curious George! The Reys' books have been published in Spanish, French, Swedish, Japanese, and many other languages. Since the Reys wrote their first book about the curious little monkey, George has starred in more than 40 books, a TV show, and a movie.



Curious George at School

based on Margret and H. A. Rey's
Curious George



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why is going to school important?



This is George.
He can help a lot.



George can sing.
He is funny.



He can see the paints.



Mix, mix, mix a bit.
Mix, mix, mix a lot!



It is a big mess!



George ran.
What did he **find**?



He got a mop.
He had a big job to **do**.



No, no!

It is a big, **BIG** mess!

George is sad, sad, sad.

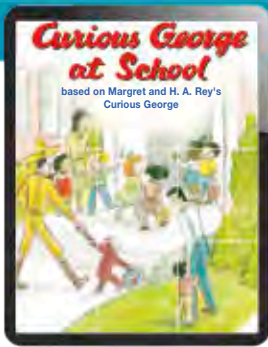




Kids help him do a big job.

They can help him a lot.

He is not sad!



Dig Deeper



How to Analyze the Text

Use these pages to learn more about Sequence of Events and Author's Word Choice. Then read **Curious George at School** again.

Sequence of Events

In **Curious George at School**, you read about what happens to George at school. Authors write what happens in a certain order. Think about what happens **first**, **next**, and **last** as you read. You can use a flow chart to show the order of important events in the story.



RL.1.3 describe characters, settings, and major events

Author's Word Choice

Writers choose the words they use carefully. Some words help readers picture events. Some words tell more about a character.

The story says that George is funny. What other words does the author use to describe George and the mess he makes?

funny

happy

scared

RETURN TO THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Why is going to school important? Find text evidence that tells what George learns at school. Tell your partner what happens to him first, next, and last. What do you do at school that is important?



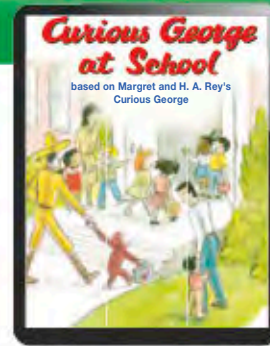
Classroom Conversation

Talk about these questions with your class.

- 1 How does George try to help?
- 2 How do the children help George?
- 3 How is George's school like your school?

WRITE ABOUT READING

Response Write sentences to describe George. Tell what you think he is like. Use text evidence to give reasons why you think so.



Writing Tip

Use the word **because** when you write reasons for your ideas.

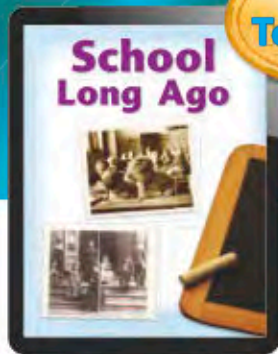


RL.1.2 retell stories and demonstrate understanding of the message or lesson; **RL.1.3** describe characters, settings, and major events; **RL.1.7** use illustrations and details to describe characters, setting, or events; **W.1.1** write opinion pieces; **SL.1.4** describe people, places, things, and events with details/express ideas and feelings clearly

Lesson 3

INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Read
Together



✓ GENRE

Informational text gives facts about a topic. This is a social studies article. Read to find out what the topic is.

✓ TEXT FOCUS

A **chart** is a drawing that lists information in a clear way. What can you learn from the chart on page 88?



RI.1.5 know and use text features to locate facts or information; **RI.1.10** read informational texts



School Long Ago

How did children get to school?

Was going to school long ago different from going to school today? Let's find out! There were no school buses long ago. Some children had to walk far to get to school.





What did children bring to school?

Long ago, children did not have backpacks. They carried their things for school in their arms. Children did not have a lot of paper long ago. They used chalk to write on small boards called slates.



What did children learn?

Long ago, children learned reading, writing, and math. Some teachers taught children funny songs to sing. What do children learn in school today?

Then



Now





Compare Texts



TEXT TO TEXT

Compare Genres Is the story about Curious George real or make-believe? How do you know? Tell how you know **School Long Ago** is true.



TEXT TO SELF

Connect to Experiences Think of something Curious George did that you have also done. Write about it.



TEXT TO WORLD

Draw a Map Draw a map of your classroom. Show where you sit. Describe your classroom to a partner.



RL.1.5 explain major differences between story books and informational books; **W.1.8** recall information from experiences or gather information from sources to answer a question

Grammar



Action Verbs Some words tell what people and animals do. These action words are called **verbs**.



Try This!

Write a verb from the box to name the action in each picture. Use another sheet of paper. Then act out one of the verbs. Have a partner guess the verb.

paint help sip mix

1.



3.



2.




4.



Grammar in Writing

When you revise your writing, use action verbs to tell about things you do.

Narrative Writing

 **Word Choice** Writers use exact nouns to help give readers a clear picture. What things did Leah's class do? Leah wrote about the activities. Later, she changed **things** to a noun that is exact.







Revised Draft

books
We all read ~~things~~^e.



Writing Traits Checklist

-  **Word Choice** Did I use nouns that are exact?
-  Did I use action verbs to tell what we did?
-  Did I write letters neatly and correctly?
-  Did I write an ending sentence?

Find nouns and verbs in Leah's final copy. Then revise your writing. Use the Checklist.



Final Copy

Fun at School

We all read books.

We wrote stories.

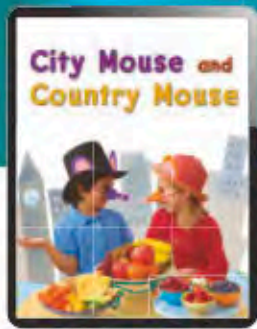
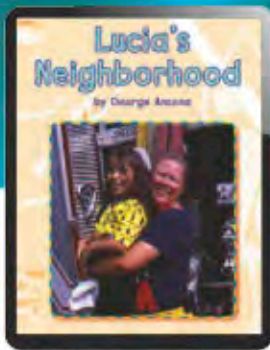
Then we sang songs.

Today was a lot of fun!



Lesson

4



WORDS TO KNOW
High-Frequency Words

my
here
who
all
does
me

Vocabulary Reader



Context Cards



COMMON CORE RF.1.3g recognize and read irregularly spelled words

Words to Know



- ▶ Read each **Context Card**.
- ▶ Tell about a picture, using the blue word.

1

my

The dentist will check **my** teeth.



2

here

The firefighters keep their trucks **here**.



3

who

Who brings the mail to your house?



4

all

The baker made **all** of these rolls.



5

does

Does this vet take care of dogs?

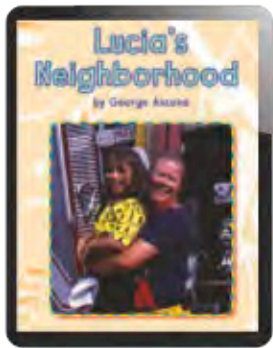


6

me

The zookeeper let **me** pet the koala.





Read and Comprehend



✓ TARGET SKILL

Text and Graphic Features Authors may use **special features** like photos, maps, and drawings to explain a topic. Labels and captions can give more information about photos. Use special features to help you get information. You can list the features and the information you learn on a chart.

Feature	Purpose

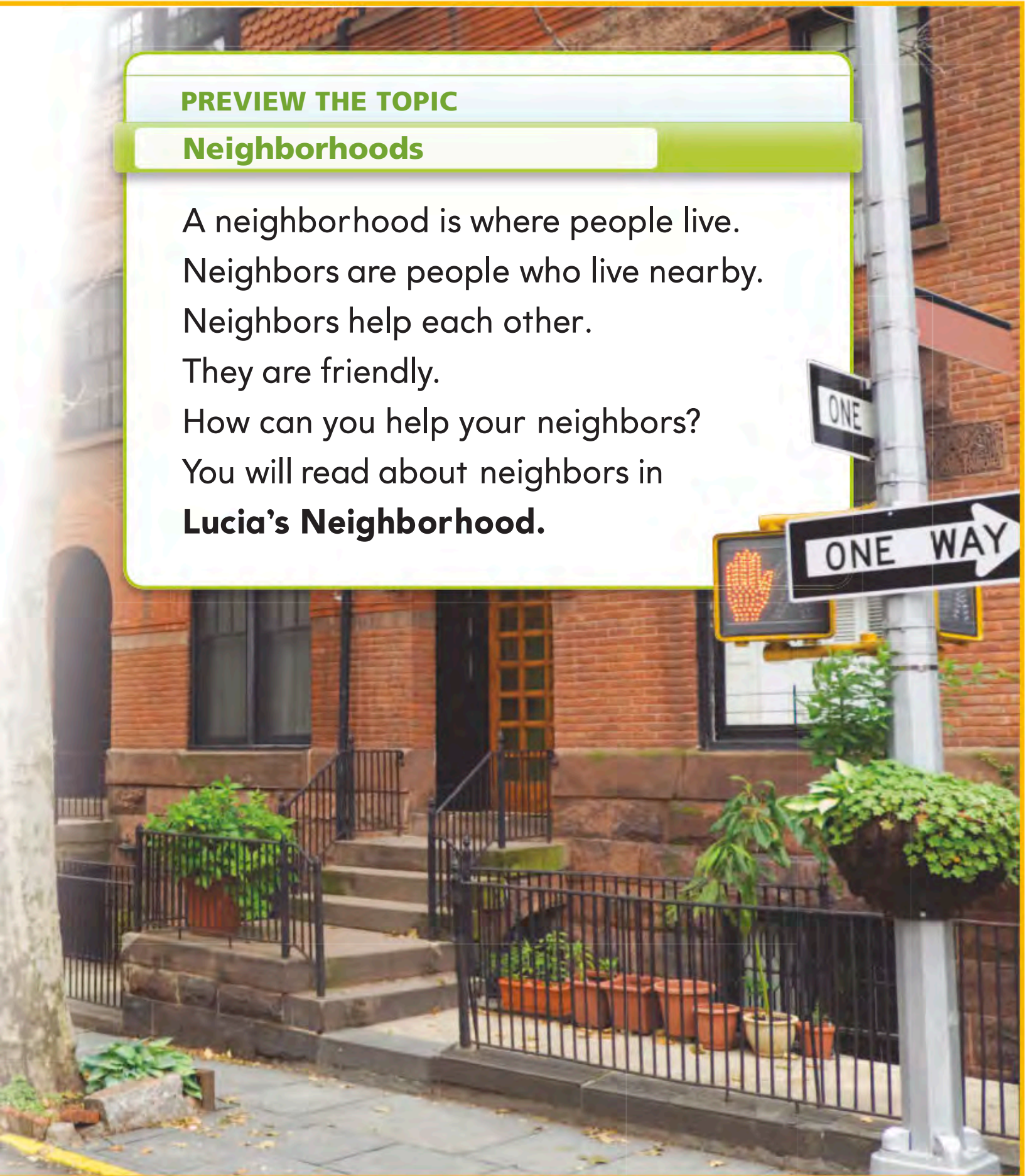
✓ TARGET STRATEGY

Question Ask yourself questions as you read. Look for text evidence to help you answer them.

PREVIEW THE TOPIC

Neighborhoods

A neighborhood is where people live.
Neighbors are people who live nearby.
Neighbors help each other.
They are friendly.
How can you help your neighbors?
You will read about neighbors in
Lucia's Neighborhood.

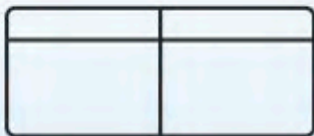


ANCHOR TEXT



✓ TARGET SKILL

Text and Graphic Features Tell how the words and photos give information.



✓ GENRE

Informational text gives facts about a topic. Look for:

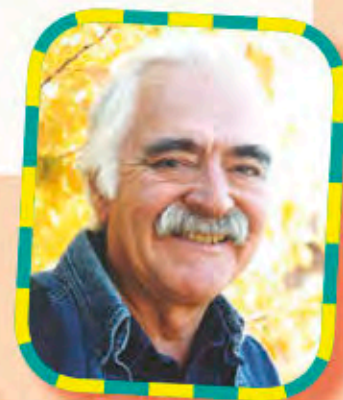
- ▶ words that tell information
- ▶ photographs that show details about the real world



RI.1.4 ask and answer questions to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases;
RI.1.5 know and use text features to locate facts or information; **RI.1.10** read informational texts

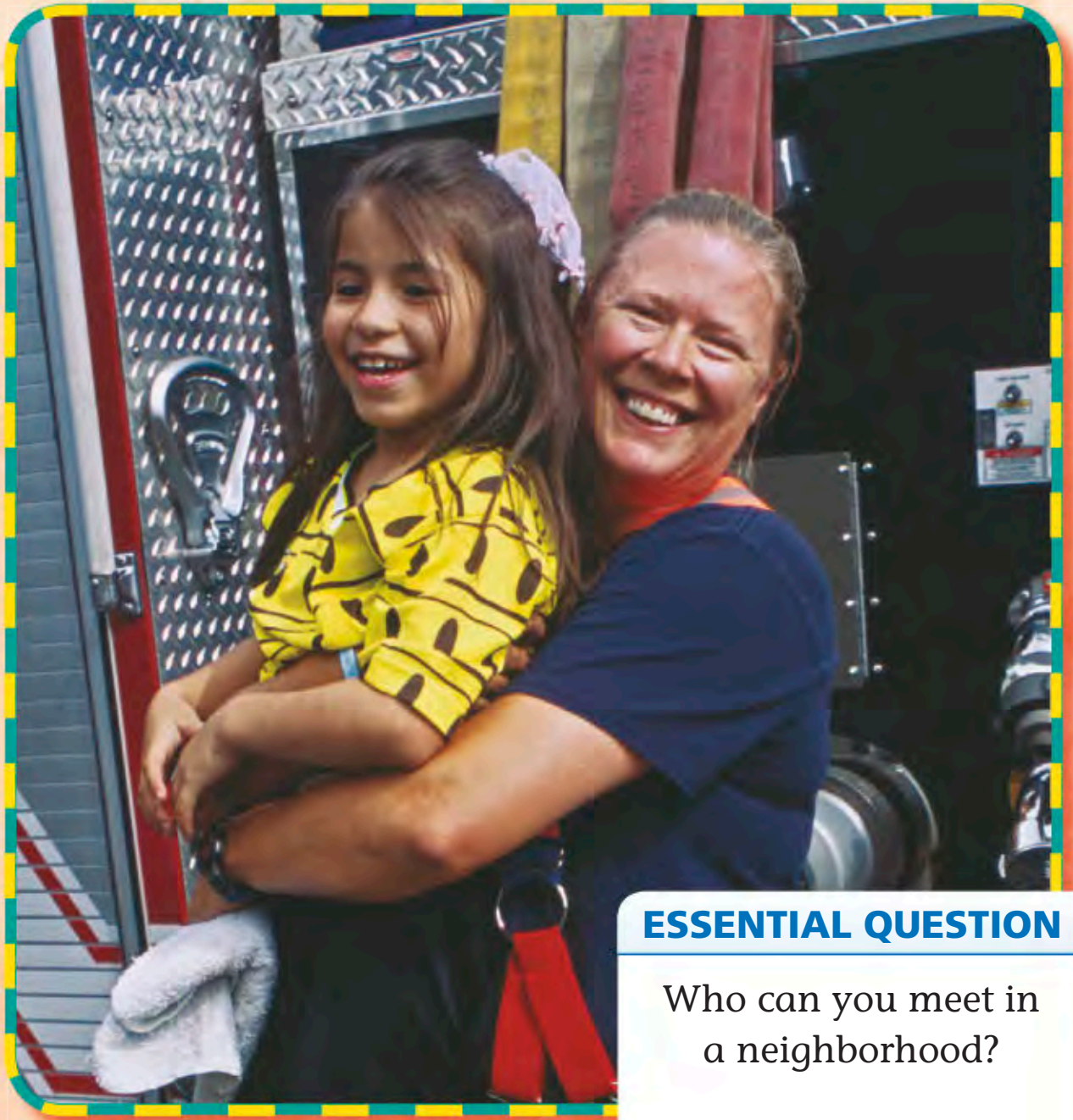
Meet the Author and Photographer George Ancona

What do you like to do for fun? George Ancona enjoys dancing, listening to salsa music, and spending time with his grandchildren. He does not like to watch TV or send e-mail. Mr. Ancona has written many books, including **Mi Música/My Music.**



Lucia's Neighborhood

written and photographed by George Ancona



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Who can you meet in
a neighborhood?



Hi! I am Lucia.
Can I get a goal?



Yes! We win.
We **all** get pins.

Bakery



What can Mom and I do?
Look what we get **here**.

Pet Shop



I can look at pets here.
It is fun.

61

Plant Shop



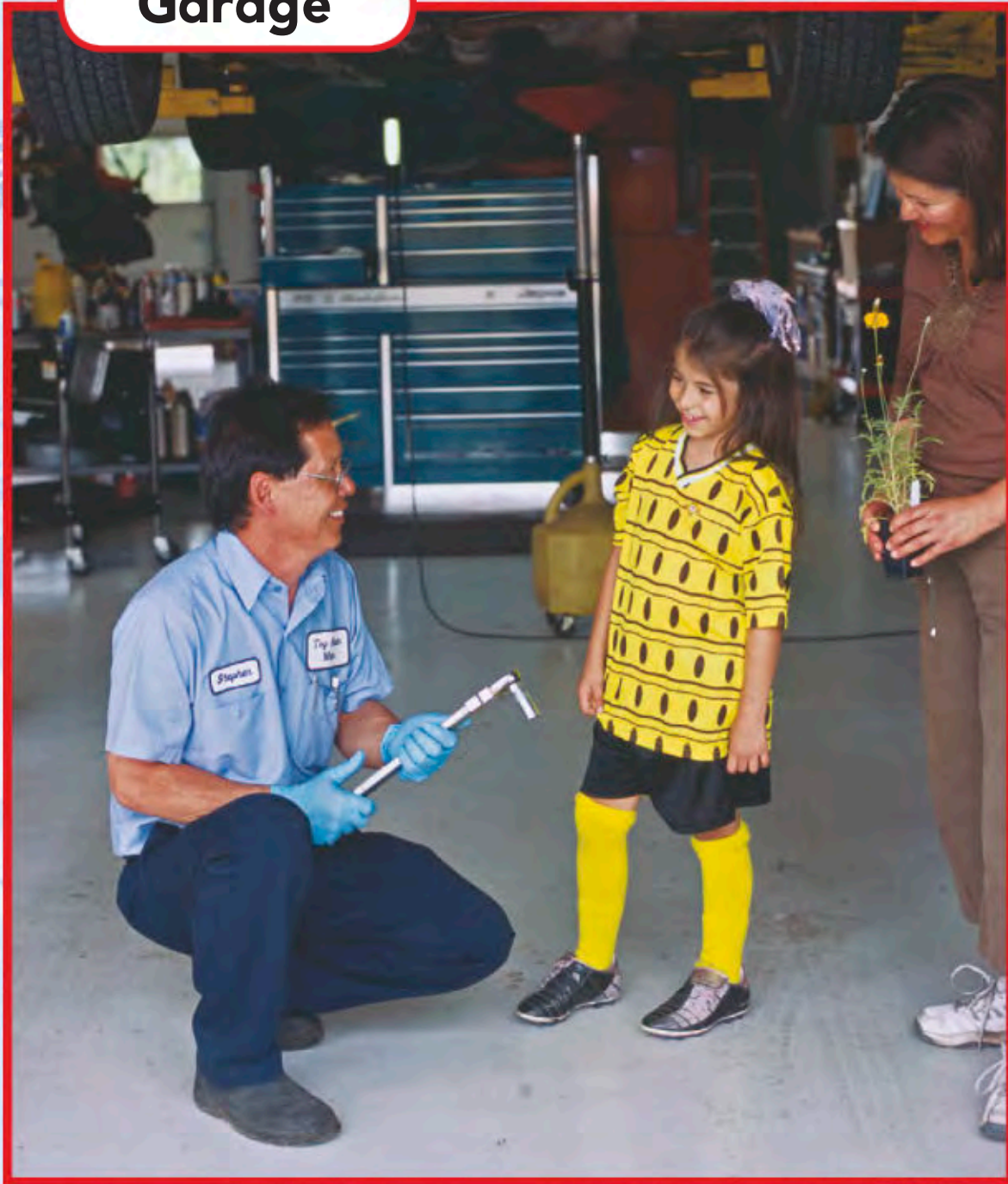
Mom let **me** get a plant here.
It is not big yet.

Street



Who can fix the street?
Here is the man who can fix it.

Garage



Who can fix a car?
Here is the man who can fix it.

Firehouse



Who has on firefighter's pants?
They are too big to fit me yet!

Library

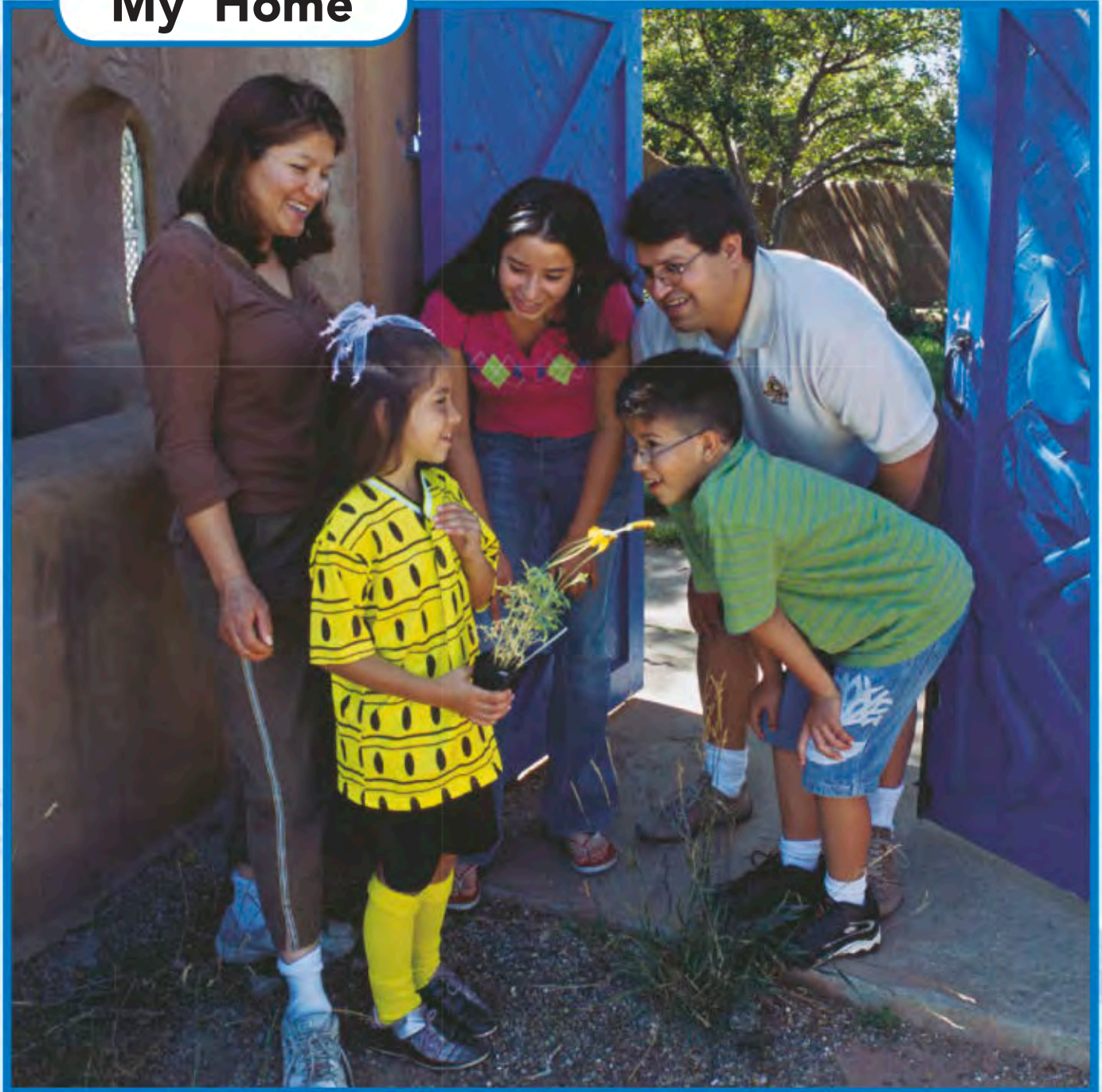


Does the librarian help me?

Yes!

We sit and look at **my** book.

My Home



Is it fun to be home?
You bet it is!



Dig Deeper



How to Analyze the Text

Learn about Text and Graphic Features and Author's Word Choice. Then read **Lucia's Neighborhood** again.

Text and Graphic Features

In **Lucia's Neighborhood**, the author uses special features to tell more about the neighborhood. What information do the photos show? How does each label help you find and understand the information? Use a chart to tell about the special features and the information they give.

Feature	Purpose



RI.1.4 ask and answer questions to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases; **RI.1.5** know and use text features to locate facts or information

Author's Word Choice

An author thinks about what words he or she will use. Choosing certain words or phrases makes the selection fun and interesting to read. Phrases like **on the ball** or **right as rain** are fun ways to say **perfect!**

As you read, ask yourself why the author uses the words he does. Think about what the words really mean.



RETURN TO THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Who can you meet in a neighborhood? Find text evidence in **Lucia's Neighborhood** to answer. Then draw a picture of a person from your neighborhood. Add a label. Describe the picture to your partner.



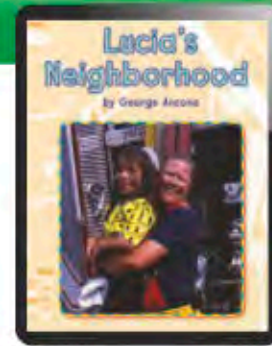
Classroom Conversation

Talk about these questions with your class.

- 1 What words can you use to tell what Lucia's neighbors are like?
- 2 How is Lucia's neighborhood like yours?
- 3 What would you like to ask Lucia about her neighborhood?

WRITE ABOUT READING

Response Choose one place that Lucia visits. Write sentences that tell what the place is like. Use text evidence, such as the photo and the words on the page, to help you describe the place.



Writing Tip

Begin each sentence with a capital letter. End it with a period.

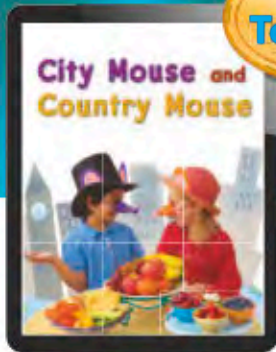


RI.1.7 use illustrations and details to describe key ideas; **SL.1.5** add drawings or visual displays to descriptions to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings

Lesson 4

FABLE

Read Together



✓ GENRE

A **fable** is a short story in which a character learns a lesson. The characters in a fable are often animals.

✓ TEXT FOCUS

Fables usually end with a **story lesson**. The lesson is sometimes called a **moral**. Read this fable to find out what lesson the characters learn.

COMMON CORE **RL.1.2** retell stories and demonstrate understanding of the message or lesson;
RL.1.10 read prose and poetry



Readers' Theater

City Mouse and Country Mouse

retold by Debbie O'Brien

Cast



Country Mouse



City Mouse



Cat



Once upon a time, there were two mice.



I love my country home. Come eat with me.



I like city food better.





Come with me to the city.
We will eat like kings.



I will come.



Here is my home.



Look at all this yummy food!





Meow, meow. I will have mice
for lunch!



Who is that?

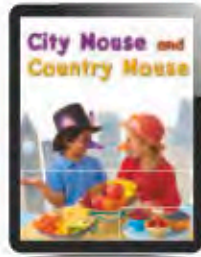
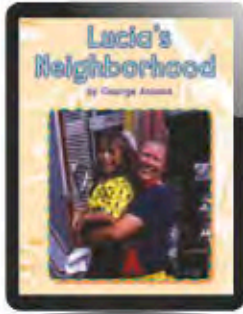


It's Cat! Run and hide.



City Mouse, my home does not have
fine food, but it is safe. I'm going
back to the country.





Compare Texts



TEXT TO TEXT

Compare Feelings How do Lucia and the mice feel about their neighborhoods? How do you know?



TEXT TO SELF

Respond to the Story What lesson does Country Mouse learn? Has anything like this ever happened to you? Write sentences about it.



TEXT TO WORLD

Discuss Neighborhoods Who or what makes your neighborhood special? Describe to a partner. Use details.



RL.1.2 retell stories and demonstrate understanding of the message or lesson; **RL.1.9** compare and contrast adventures and experiences of characters; **RI.1.9** identify similarities in and differences between texts on the same topic; **W.1.8** recall information from experiences or gather information from sources to answer a question; **SL.1.4** describe people, places, things, and events with details/express ideas and feelings clearly

Grammar

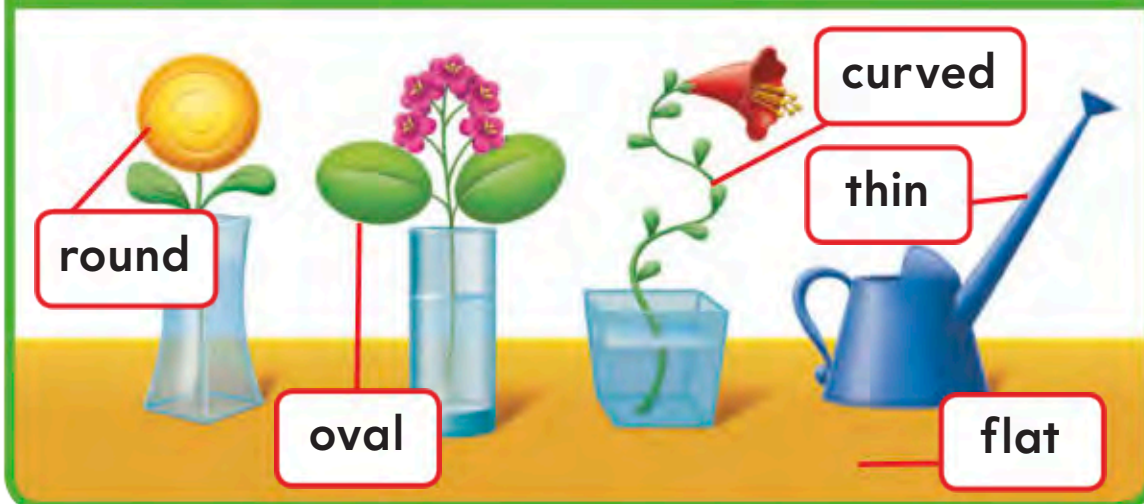


Adjectives Some words describe people, animals, places, or things. These describing words are called **adjectives**. Adjectives can describe by telling size or shape.

Adjectives for Size

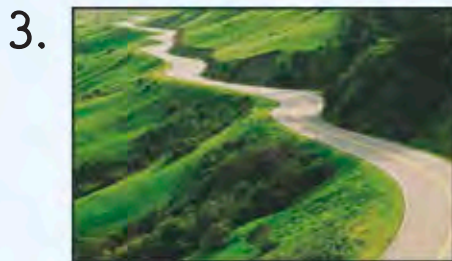


Adjectives for Shape



Try This!

Think of an adjective for size or shape to describe each picture. Write the word on another sheet of paper. Use the adjective in a sentence.




Grammar in Writing

When you revise your class story, look for places to add adjectives to tell what things look like.



Reading-Writing Workshop: **Revise**

Narrative Writing

 **Word Choice** When you write a **class story**, choose interesting words that are just right!

Ms. Soto's class wrote about their town. Later, they changed **big** to a clearer word.



Revised Draft

Our town has a big parade.
Funny clowns wear ^{tall}~~big~~ hats.



Revising Checklist

- Does our story have interesting details?
- Did we use nouns that are exact?
- Did we use adjectives to tell about size or shape?
- Did we write a sentence to end the story?

Read our class story. Find adjectives.
Find words that tell order. Now help
revise your class story. Use the Checklist.



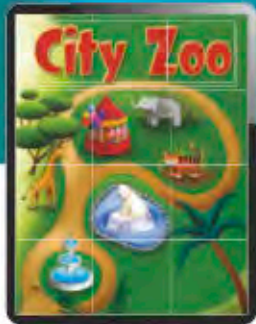
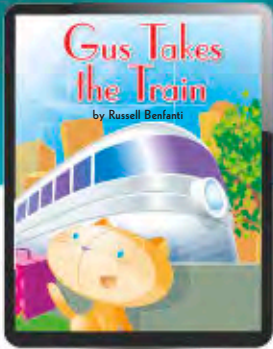
Final Copy

Our Town Parade

Our town has a big parade.
Funny clowns wear tall hats.
A fire truck blasts its horn.
Horses prance down wide streets.
At the end, a loud band marches by.

Lesson

5



WORDS TO KNOW
High-Frequency Words

many
friend
full
pull
hold
good

Vocabulary
Reader



Context
Cards



COMMON CORE RF.1.3g recognize and read irregularly spelled words

Words to Know



- ▶ Read each **Context Card**.
- ▶ Use a blue word to tell about something you did.

1

many

There are **many** cars on the street.



2

friend

She likes to ride the bus with her **friend**.



3

full

This train is always **full** of people.



4

pull

He can **pull** his pet in the wagon.



5

hold

She can **hold** her phone in her hand.



6

good

The ferry is a **good** way to see the city.





Read and Comprehend



✓ TARGET SKILL

Story Structure A story has different parts. The **characters** are the people and animals in a story. The **setting** is when and where it takes place. The **plot** is the story events. It is the problem the characters have and how they solve it. You can use a story map to tell who is in a story, where they are, and what they do.



✓ TARGET STRATEGY

Analyze/Evaluate Tell what you think of the story. Give text evidence to tell why.

PREVIEW THE TOPIC

At the Zoo

What can you see at the zoo?

There are many animals, like bears!

You can watch the monkeys swing.

You can hear the lions roar.

Which animal is your favorite?

You will read about a trip to the zoo in

Gus Takes the Train.



Lesson 5

ANCHOR TEXT



✓ TARGET SKILL

Story Structure Tell about the setting, characters, and events in a story.

✓ GENRE

A **fantasy** is a story that could not happen in real life. As you read, look for:

- ▶ events that could not really happen
- ▶ animal characters who act like people



RL.1.3 describe characters, settings, and major events; **RL.1.7** use illustrations and details to describe characters, setting, or events; **RL.1.10** read prose and poetry

Meet the Author
and Illustrator

Russell Benfanti



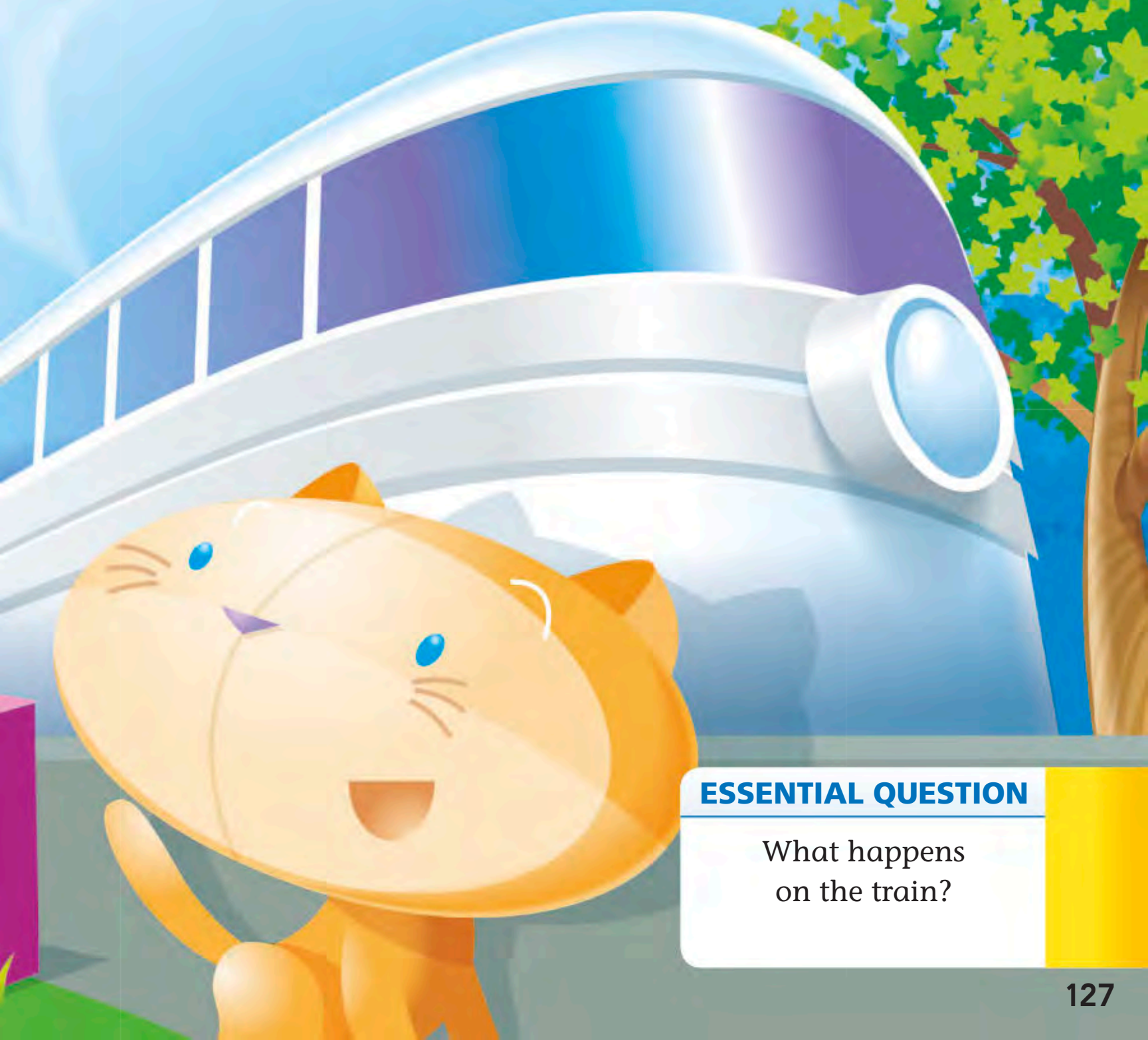
If you like Russell Benfanti's colorful artwork, then visit a toy store. There you will find board games, toy packages, and computer games that Mr. Benfanti designed.

"I love what I do!"
he says.



Gus Takes the Train

written and illustrated by Russell Benfanti



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What happens
on the train?



Gus has to run to get the train.
He has a big bag to **pull**.



Run, Gus, run!



Gus cannot pull up his bag.
The conductor can help him.



The train is **full**.

Gus can see **many** kids.



Gus sat.

His big bag can go up here.



Gus met a friend!
Peg and Gus sing and play.



Peg can **hold** the cups for Gus.
They are too full!



Peg and Gus have a sip.
It is **good!**



Gus can see a lot.

A funny bug is on the window!



We are here!
Gus had fun on the train.



Dig Deeper



How to Analyze the Text

Use these pages to learn more about Story Structure and Fantasy. Then read **Gus Takes the Train** again.

Story Structure

Gus Takes the Train has **characters**, **settings**, and a **plot**. All of these work together to tell the story. Who are the characters? Where are they in different parts of the story? Write text evidence on a story map to tell who is in the story, where they are, and what they do.

Characters	Settings
Plot	



RL.1.3 describe characters, settings, and major events; **RL.1.7** use illustrations and details to describe characters, setting, or events

Genre: Fantasy

This story is a **fantasy**. That means it is make-believe and could not happen in real life. In the story, Gus sings. Can cats sing a song in real life?

Look again at the pictures in the story. Do they look like real life? What text evidence tells you that this story is a fantasy?



RETURN TO THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Turn
and
Talk**What happens on the train?**

Tell what Gus does first, next, and last. Then draw a picture of something Gus will see at the zoo. Describe it. Show your picture as you talk to help explain your ideas.

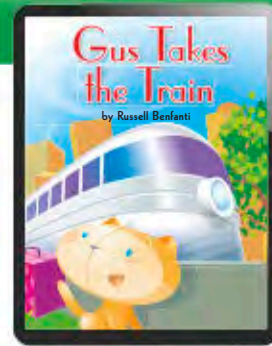
**Classroom Conversation**

Talk about these questions with your class.

- 1 Why does Gus take the train?
- 2 How does Peg help Gus?
- 3 Think about the end of the story.
What will Gus do next?

WRITE ABOUT READING

Response Write the story the way Peg would tell it. Write sentences to tell what happens at the beginning, middle, and end of the story.



Writing Tip

Add words like **first**, **next**, and **last** to tell when things happen.

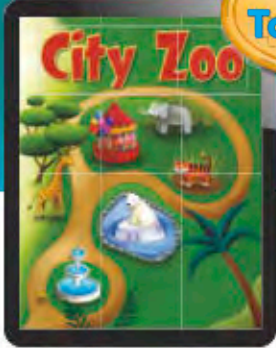


RL.1.3 describe characters, settings, and major events; **W.1.3** write narratives; **SL.1.5** add drawings or visual displays to descriptions to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings

Lesson 5

INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Read
Together



✓ GENRE

Informational text gives facts about a topic. It can be from a magazine, brochure, or website. What is the topic of this selection?

✓ TEXT FOCUS

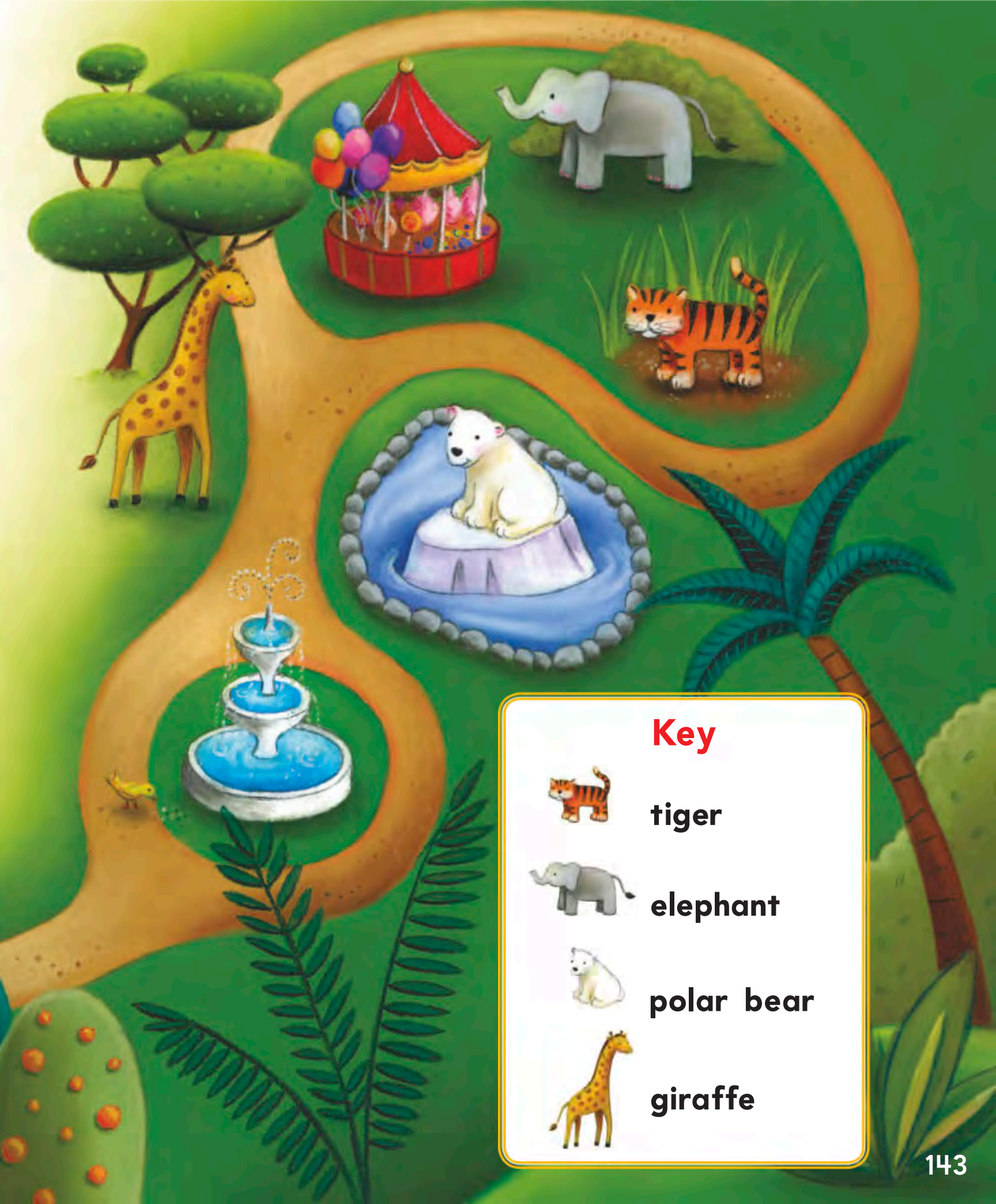
A **map** is a drawing of a place. It can help you to get somewhere. A **key** shows what pictures on the map mean. What does each picture in the key on page 143 mean?



RI.1.5 know and use text features to locate facts or information; **RI.1.10** read informational texts

City Zoo

Welcome to the City Zoo!
The zoo is full of many interesting animals. See if you can find all the animals on the map.



Key



tiger



elephant



polar bear

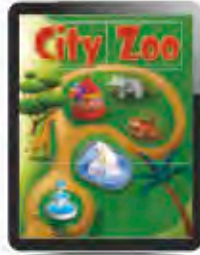


giraffe

We hope you have a good time
at the zoo.

- Come with your family
and a friend.
- Hold on to your ticket.
- Have some snacks.
- Pull a wagon.
- Take pictures.





Compare Texts



TEXT TO TEXT

Compare Selections Think about both selections. Tell which is make-believe and which is true. Tell how you know.



TEXT TO SELF

Write a Description Write to tell your classmates about a time you went on a trip. Tell them what you saw and did.



TEXT TO WORLD

Connect to Social Studies Imagine that you are traveling to study animals. Where would you go? Find that place on a map or globe. Describe your trip. Use details.



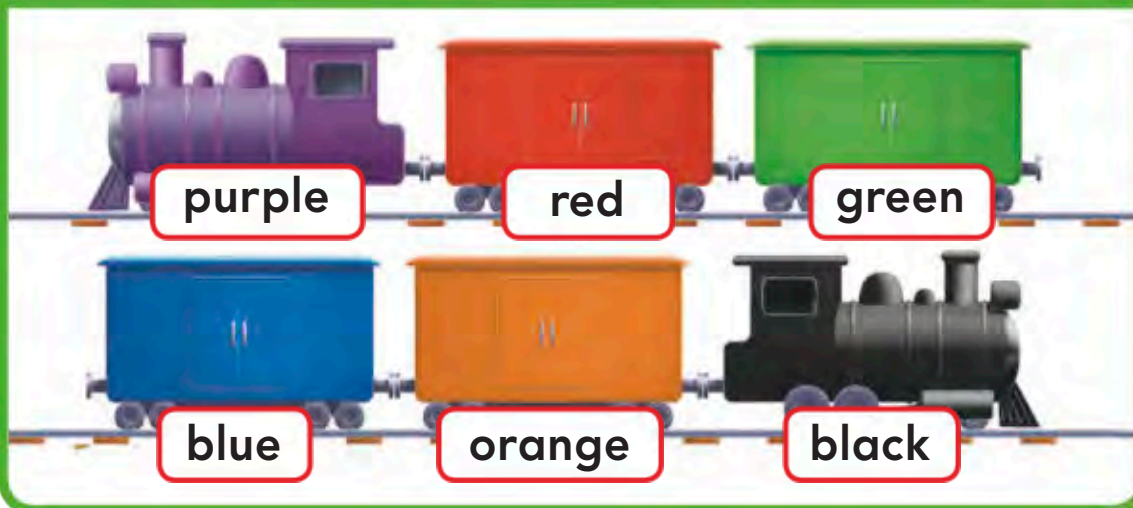
RL.1.5 explain major differences between story books and informational books; **W.1.8** recall information from experiences or gather information from sources to answer a question; **SL.1.4** describe people, places, things, and events with details/express ideas and feelings clearly

Grammar

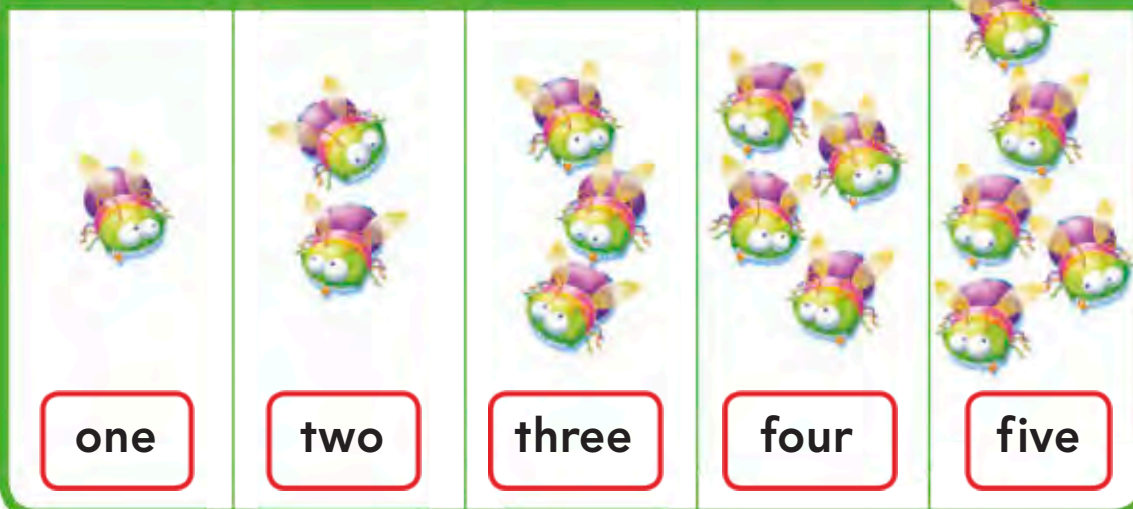


Adjectives Some **adjectives** describe people, animals, places, or things by telling their color or how many.

Adjectives for Color








Adjectives for Number



Try This!

Write one number adjective and one color adjective to describe each item. Talk with your partner about how adjectives help tell what things are like.

-  ? ? bags
-  ? ? cat
-  ? ? cups
-  ? ? hats
-  ? ? bugs




Grammar in Writing

When you revise your writing, look for places where you can add adjectives to tell what things are like.

Reading-Writing Workshop: **Revise**

Narrative Writing

 **Ideas** When you write a **class story**, use adjectives to describe things clearly.

Mr. Tam's class wrote about a bus trip. They used **First**, **Next**, and **Last** to tell the order of events. Then they added the adjective **yellow** to tell more about the bus.

**Revised Draft**

First, we got on a ^{yellow} bus.

**Revising Checklist**

- Are the story events in the correct order?
- Did we use words like **First**, **Next**, and **Last** to show the order?
- Could we tell more by adding adjectives?

Read our class story. Find adjectives.
Find words that tell order. Now help
revise your class story. Use the Checklist.



Final Copy

A City Bus Ride

Our class took a bus trip.
First, we got on a yellow bus.
Next, we sang two songs.
Last, we saw tall buildings and
long trains.
We had fun on our class trip.

Read each story. As you read, stop and answer each question. Use text evidence.

A Pet for Tim

My dad said, "Tim, you can get a pet."

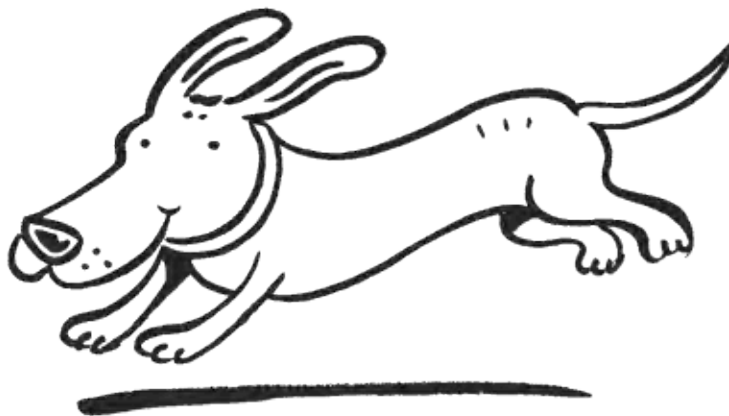
My friends have pets I like.

Dan has Mac the dog.

Mac likes to run and play.

A dog is a fun pet.

- 1 Why does Tim think a dog is a good pet?



Jed has Bev the bird.

It can sing and speak.

It says funny things.

Bev stays in.



Mel has Dot the cat.

All she does is stay in and nap!

I want a pet that can go out.



- 2** Retell the story. Which pet do you think Tim will get? Why?

Fun at the Zoo

Pam and Mom go to the zoo.

First, they go to see the cubs.

The cubs hop in the mud.

They make a big mess!

Next, they see the big cats.

The big cats nap in the sun.



- 3** Describe what Pam and Mom see **first** and **next**.

Last, Pam and Mom go to see the funny seals.

The man chooses Pam to help him.

Pam helps him with the fish.

Pam and Mom have fun at the zoo!



- 4** What is the main idea of this story?
What details help you know?

Words to Know

Unit 1 High-Frequency Words

1 What Is a Pal?

play
be
and
help
with
you

4 Lucia's Neighborhood

my
here
who
all
does
me

2 The Storm

he
look
have
for
too
what

5 Gus Takes the Train

many
friend
full
pull
hold
good

3 Curious George at School

sing
do
they
find
no
funny

B

bed

A **bed** is a kind of furniture for sleeping.
I sleep in my **bed**.

book

A **book** is a group of pages with words on them.
Frog and Toad is my favorite **book**.

C

car

A **car** is a machine with four wheels. We go in a **car** to visit my grandparents.



come

To **come** means to move toward something.
Maria called the puppy to **come** to her.

conductor

The **conductor** is the person in charge of a train.
The train **conductor** watched the tracks closely.

curious

To be **curious** is to want to learn. Alan was **curious** about dinosaurs.

F

firefighter's

A **firefighter** is someone who puts out fires. A **firefighter's** job can be dangerous.

fun

To have **fun** is to have a good time. The children had **fun** playing tag.



G

George

George is a boy's name. My son's name is **George**.

goal

A **goal** is a score in a game. Anita kicked the ball and made a **goal**.

H

hi

The word **hi** means hello. I say **hi** when I see someone I know.

home

A **home** is a place where people or animals live. There are six people living in my **home**.



J

job

A **job** is work for people to do. Uncle Ned has a **job** in a store.

K

kids

Kid is another word for child.
My uncle tells funny stories about when he and my dad were **kids**.



L

librarian

A **librarian** works in a place where many books are kept.
The **librarian** helped me find the book I was looking for.

Lucia

Lucia is a girl's name. My sister's name is **Lucia**.

M

mess

A **mess** is something that is not neat. My sister's room is a **mess**!

N

neighborhood

A **neighborhood** is a part of a city or town.
Jim walks to the store in his **neighborhood**.

P

paints

Paints are liquids with colors in them.
Dip the big brushes into the **paints**.

pal

A **pal** is a friend. Benny is
my best **pal**.

pants

People wear **pants** over their legs.
Lucy's **pants** have two big pockets.

pet

A **pet** is an animal who lives with you.
My cat Sam is the best **pet** ever!



plant

A **plant** is anything alive that is not a person or an animal. We have a **plant** with big green leaves in our kitchen.



Pop

Pop is one name for a grandfather. I call my mother's father **Pop**.

S

school

A **school** is a place where students learn from teachers. I learn to read at **school**.

storm

A **storm** is strong wind, rain, or snow. Lots of rain fell during the **storm**.

street

A **street** is a road in a city or a town. We live on a very busy **street**.

T

takes

The word **takes** can mean to travel by.
Mia **takes** the bus to school.

this

This means something that is near you.
This is the book I'm taking home.

train

A **train** is a group of railroad cars.
This summer my family is going on a **train** ride.



W

wet

Wet means covered with liquid. Juan got **wet** when he went out in the rain.

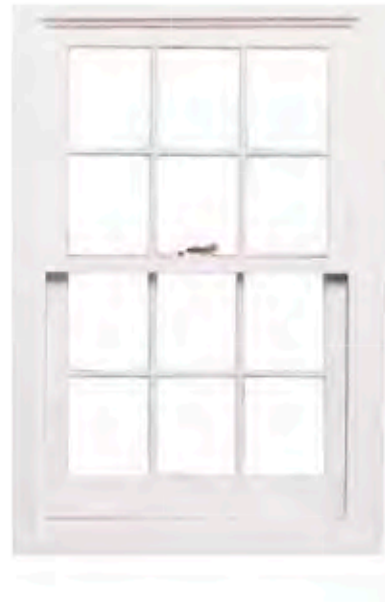
what

The word **what** is used to ask questions.

What did you eat for breakfast?

window

A **window** is an open place in a wall. Sasha opened the **window**.



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