

California

Wonders

ELD Companion Worktext

Unit 2 ●

TALK ABOUT IT

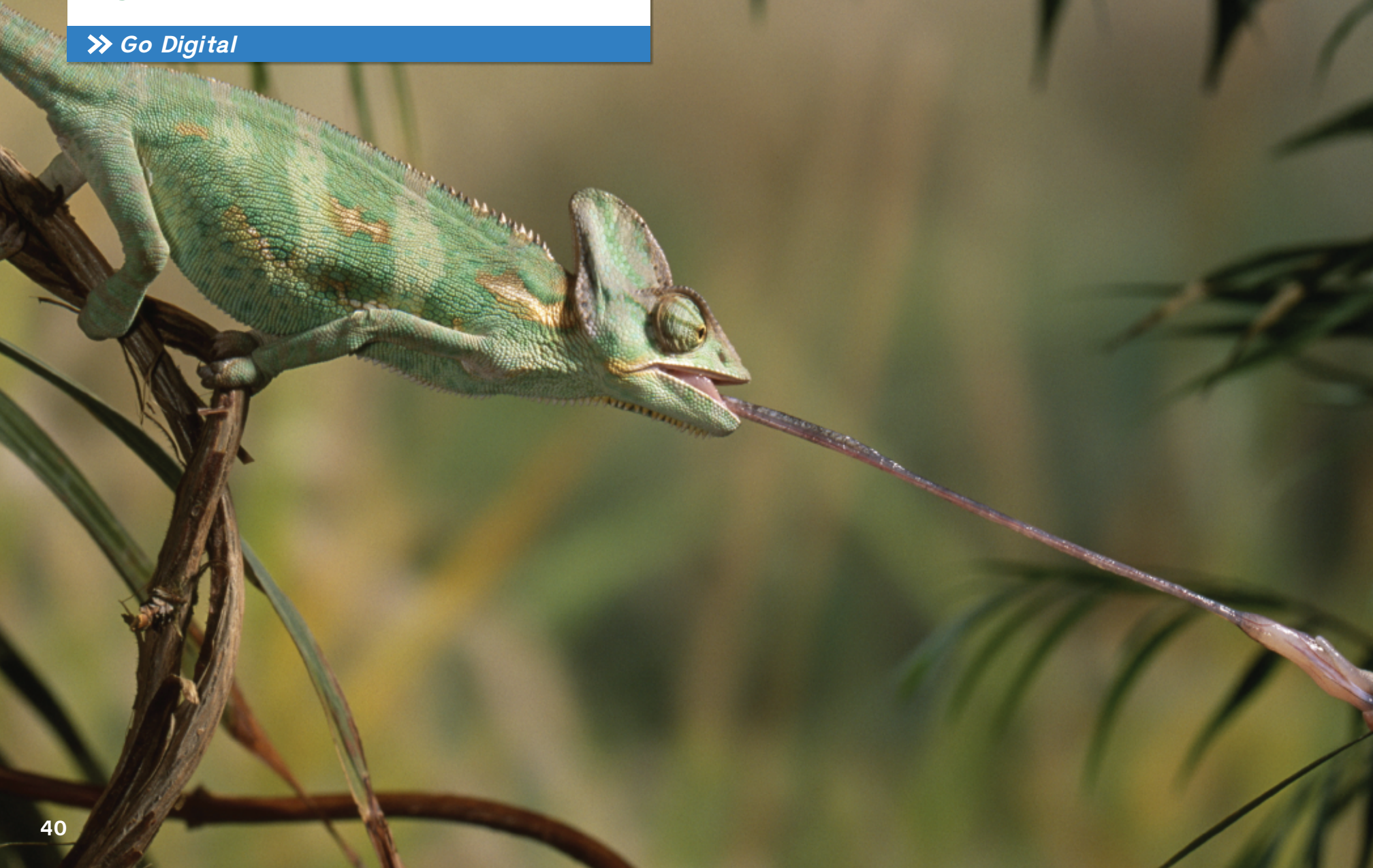
Weekly Concept Adaptations



Essential Question

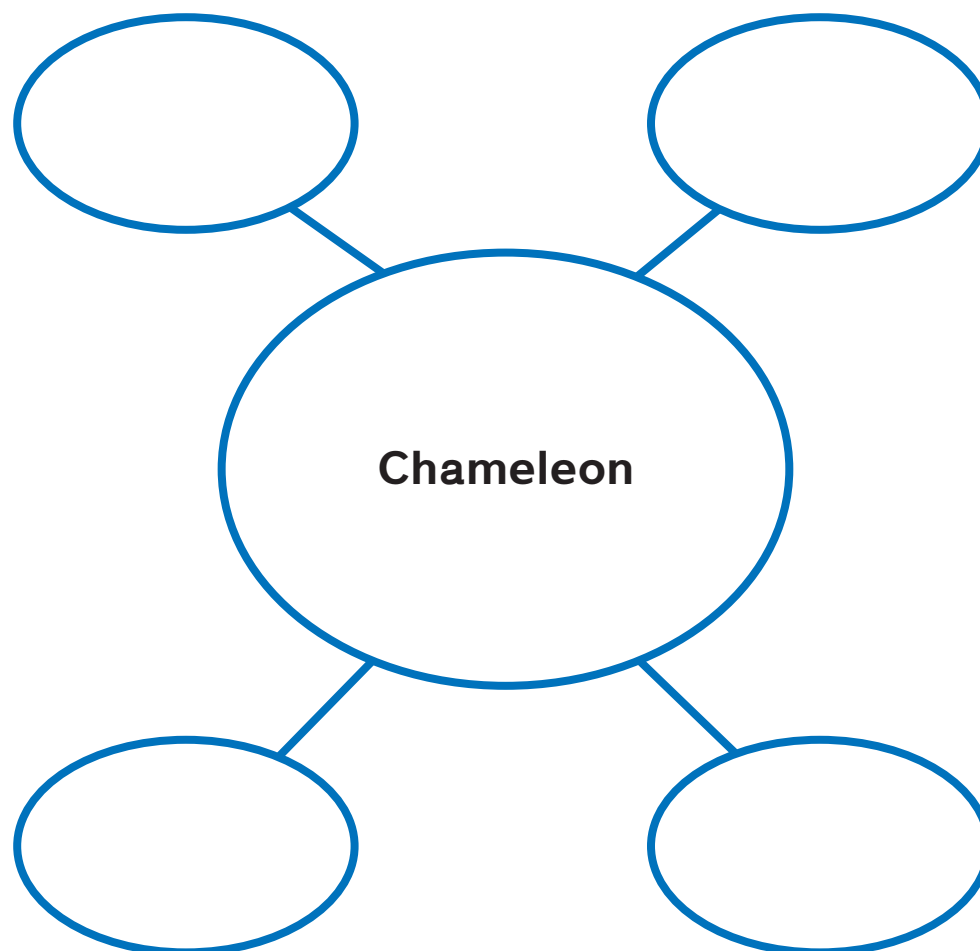
What helps an animal survive?

» *Go Digital*





Describe the chameleon in the photo. Write what the chameleon looks like in the chart.



Look at the photograph. Discuss what helps the chameleon to survive. Use the words in the chart. You can say:

The chameleon looks _____ and has a _____.

This helps it to survive because _____.

More Vocabulary



Look at the picture and read the word. Then read the sentences. Talk about the word with a partner. Answer the question. Write your own sentence.



avoid

People sit under umbrellas to **avoid** the hot sun.

What does *avoid* mean?

stay away from **stay with** **stay in**

Why do people **avoid** the sun?

People avoid the sun because _____.



blends in

The rabbit **blends in** with the color of the snow.

What does *blends in* mean?

matches **leaves** **throws**

What **blends in** with the snow?

The rabbit blends in with the snow because _____.

Words and Phrases: Homophones: *weigh*, *way*

Homophones are words that sound the same. But they have different spellings and meanings.



The word *weigh* means “to find out how heavy something is.”

What can you use to weigh food?

A scale is used to **weigh** food.



The word *way* means “a method of doing something.”

What is one way a bear gets food?

One **way** a bear gets food is by catching fish in a stream.



COLLABORATE

Talk with a partner. Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.
Circle the word that completes the sentence.



The nurse will **way** **weigh** the woman.



They will find a **way** **weigh** to build the house quickly.

**1 Talk About It**

Look at the photograph. Read the title. Discuss what you see. Use these words.

animals adaptation survive

I see _____

_____.

What are the animals doing?

The animals are _____

_____.

What is the weather like?

The weather looks _____

_____.

Take notes as you read the text.

Animal Adaptations

**Essential Question**

What helps an animal survive?

Read about ways different animals adapt to their environments.



A skunk has a special way to survive. It can spray the enemy, or predator, with a bad smell. This special way to survive is called an adaptation.

Other animals have adaptations, too. Some animals have bright colors. The colors warn predators that these animals are poisonous. Some animals hear sounds that are very far away. Other animals feel tiny vibrations. These adaptations help animals **avoid** their predators.

Staying Warm

Some animals live in places that are very cold like the Arctic **tundra** in Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and Russia. The tundra is home to large animals called caribou. Caribou can weigh over 500 pounds. They have two layers of fur and a thick layer of fat. The fur and fat keep the caribou warm.

The tip of the caribou's nose and mouth is called a muzzle. It is covered in short hair. The hair warms the air before the caribou breathes the air in. This helps the caribou to stay warm as they search for food.



When a skunk turns and sprays a predator, the bad-smelling mist can travel up to 10 feet.

1 Comprehension

Main Idea and Key Details

Reread the second paragraph. Underline three different adaptations animals have to survive.

2 Specific Vocabulary ACT

Reread the third paragraph. The word *tundra* means "a large flat area where it is very cold and there are no trees." Underline the sentences that tell you what keeps a caribou warm in the tundra.

Caribou stay warm in the tundra because they _____.

3 Sentence Structure ACT

Reread the first two sentences in the last paragraph. Circle the word in the first sentence that can replace the word *It* in the second sentence. Rewrite the second sentence with the word.

A _____ is covered in short hair.

Text Evidence



1 Talk About It

Discuss why caribou leave the tundra in the winter. Then talk about when they return to the tundra. Write about it.

2 Sentence Structure ACT

Reread the fourth sentence in the second paragraph. Circle the comma. What is another name for leaf insects? Underline the words.

3 Specific Vocabulary ACT

Reread the second paragraph. The word *active* means “busy doing something.” Underline another word you see in *active*. How does being active at night help the phasmids? Circle a sentence that tells you.

Finding Food

A caribou eats over six pounds of lichen every day! They have unusual stomachs that help them digest lichen. Caribou can find lichen all year round. But in winter, it is hard to find food on the tundra. So the caribou travel to a large forest area to find food. When the snow melts, the caribou know it is time to return to the tundra.

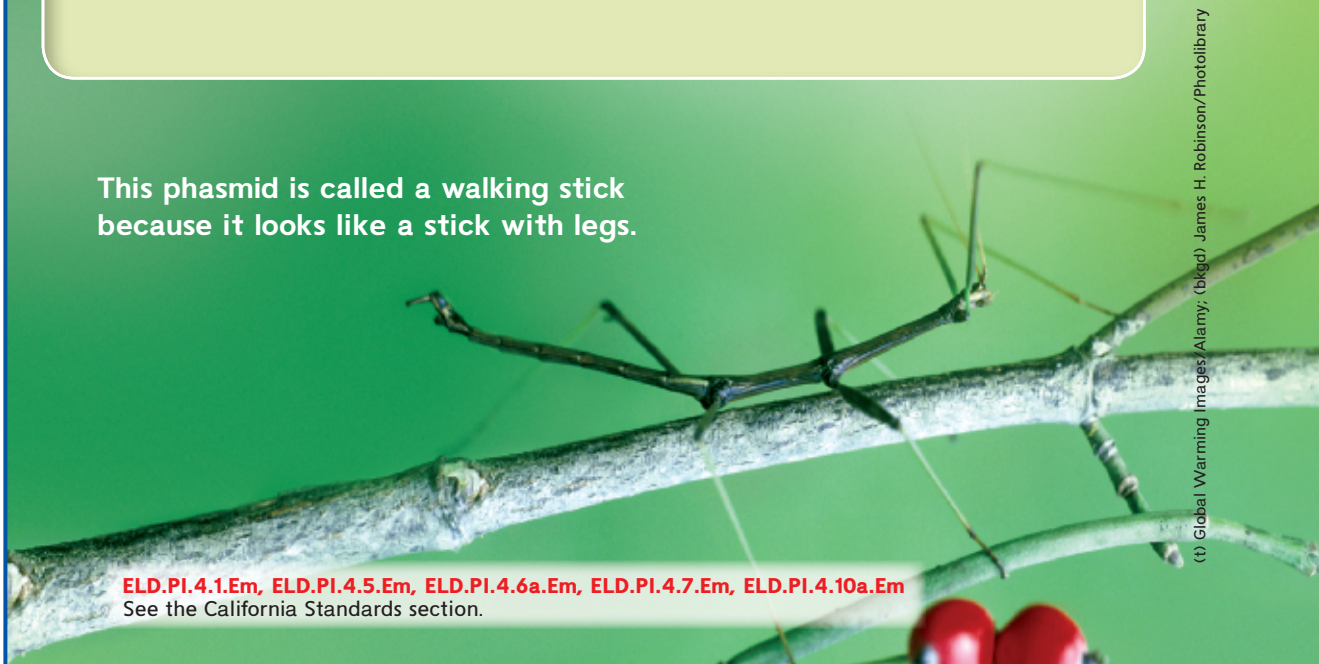


Lichen can grow in very cold temperatures.

Camouflaged Insect

Look closely at the photograph below of the tree branch. Can you see the insect? It is a phasmid. Some phasmids are known as leaf insects, or walking sticks. Phasmids look like leaves or twigs. These insects change colors to **blend in** with their surroundings. Predators cannot see them. Since phasmids are **active** only at night, this helps them avoid their predators, too.

This phasmid is called a walking stick because it looks like a stick with legs.



ELD.PI.4.1.Em, ELD.PI.4.5.Em, ELD.PI.4.6a.Em, ELD.PI.4.7.Em, ELD.PI.4.10a.Em
See the California Standards section.

(t) Global Warming Images/Alamy; (bkgd) James H. Robinson/Photolibrary

An alligator's log-shaped body is an adaptation. It is hard to see an alligator in the water.

Water, Please!

Alligators live in Florida's Everglades. Part of the year, it is very dry. But alligators have found a way to survive when it is dry. They use their feet and **snouts** to dig holes to find water. Then the alligators can drink from these water holes during the dry season.

Other animals drink from the water holes, too. But it can be dangerous. An alligator may pounce on them without warning. Animals need water, so they take a chance at the water hole. It is all about survival!

Make Connections



How do adaptations help an animal survive? **ESSENTIAL QUESTION**

Describe an animal adaptation that you have seen. **TEXT TO SELF**

Text Evidence



1 Specific Vocabulary **ACT**

Reread the fourth sentence in the first paragraph. The word *snout* means "a long nose." How does the alligator's snout help it to find water?

The alligator uses its snout to find water by _____.

2 Comprehension

Main Idea and Key Details

Reread the second paragraph. How do water holes help other animals? Underline the sentence that tells you.

3 Sentence Structure **ACT**

Reread the fourth sentence in the second paragraph. The sentence can be made into two sentences. Circle the punctuation mark that breaks the sentence into two parts. Then write two complete sentences.



Animals need _____.

So they take a chance _____.

Respond to the Text



Partner Discussion Work with a partner. Read the questions about “Animal Adaptations.” Show where you found text evidence. Write the page numbers. Then describe what you learned

<p>What did you learn about caribou?</p> <p>I read that caribou live in _____.</p> <p>In the text, caribou stay warm because they have _____.</p> <p>Caribou eat _____ because they can find it all year round.</p>	<p>Text Evidence </p> <p>Page(s): _____</p> <p>Page(s): _____</p> <p>Page(s): _____</p>
<p>What did you learn about alligators?</p> <p>I read that alligators live in the _____.</p> <p>Part of the year, it is _____.</p> <p>In the text, alligators get water by _____.</p>	<p>Text Evidence </p> <p>Page(s): _____</p> <p>Page(s): _____</p> <p>Page(s): _____</p>



Group Discussion Present your answers to the class. Cite text evidence for your ideas. Listen to and discuss the group’s opinions about your ideas.

I think your idea is _____.



Write Work with a partner. Look at your notes about “Animal Adaptations.” Then write your answer to the essential question. Use text evidence to support your answer. Use vocabulary words in your writing.

What helps an animal survive?

Caribou survive in the cold Arctic tundra because they have _____

_____.

Alligators survive when it is very dry in the Everglades because they dig

_____.

Caribou and alligators have adaptations that help them _____

_____.



Share Writing Present your writing to the class. Then talk about their opinions. Think about their ideas. Explain why you agree or disagree with their ideas. You can say:

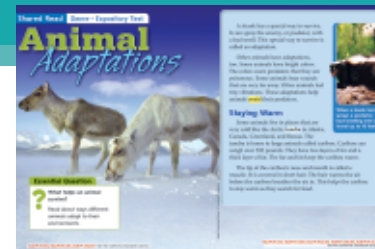
I agree with _____.

I do not agree because _____.

Write to Sources



Take Notes About the Text I took notes on the idea web to answer the question: *How do caribou find food in the winter?*



pages 44-47

Detail

Caribou eat over six pounds of lichen a day.

Detail

Lichen is hard to find on the tundra in winter.

Main Idea

It is hard for caribou to find food in the winter.

Detail

Caribou travel to the forest to find food.

Detail

They go back to the tundra when the snow melts.

Write About the Text I used my notes from my idea web to write a paragraph about how caribou find food in the winter.

Student Model: *Informative Text*

It is hard for caribou to find food in the winter. Caribou eat over six pounds of lichen a day. Lichen is hard to find on the tundra in winter. Caribou travel to the forest. The forest has more food. When the snow melts, the caribou go back to the tundra.

TALK ABOUT IT



Text Evidence

Draw a box around a sentence that comes from the notes. Does the sentence state the main idea?

Grammar

Underline the prepositional phrase in the first sentence that tells when it is hard for caribou to find food.

Connect Ideas

Circle the sentences about the forest. How can you use the word *because* to connect the sentences?

Your Turn



How do Florida alligators survive when it is dry? Use text evidence.

>> Go Digital

Write your response online. Use your editing checklist.

California

Wonders

ELD Companion Worktext



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Graw
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Education



TALK ABOUT IT

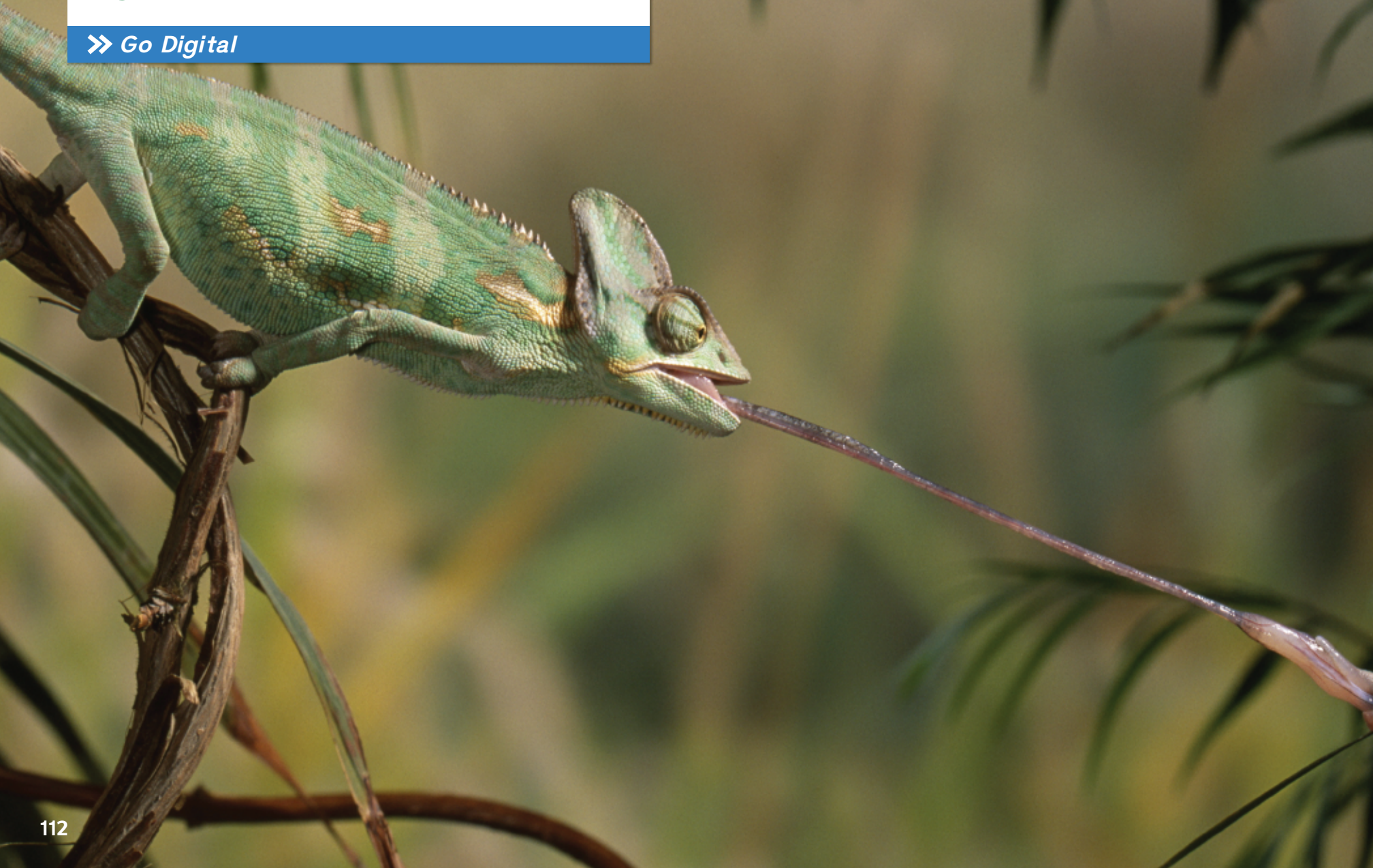
Weekly Concept Adaptations



Essential Question

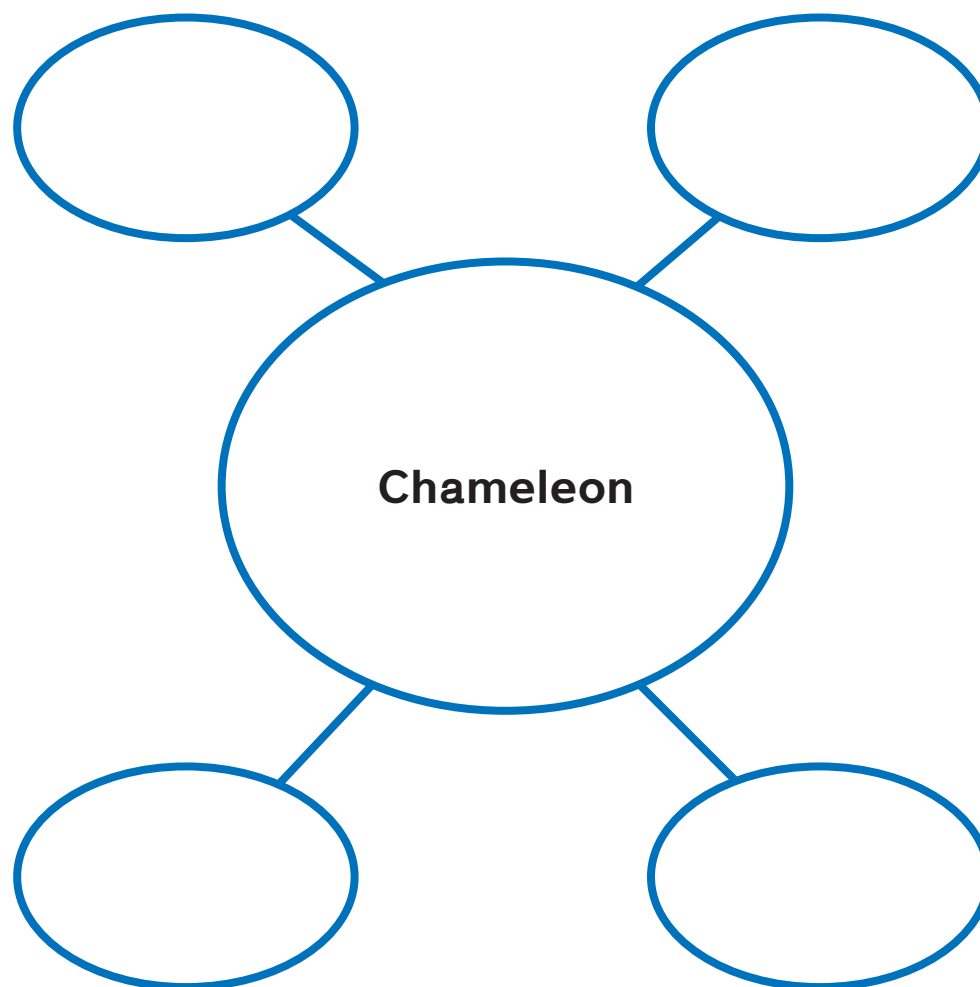
What helps an animal survive?

» *Go Digital*





Describe how the chameleon in the photograph looks. Write the description in the chart.



Look at the photograph. Discuss what helps the chameleon to survive. Use the words from the chart. You can say:

The chameleon is able to survive because _____.

It also has _____.

More Vocabulary



COLLABORATE

Look at the picture and read the word. Then read the sentences.

Talk about the word with a partner. Write your own sentence.



avoid

People sit under umbrellas to **avoid** the heat of the sun.

I *avoid* the sun because _____.



benefit

The plants **benefit** from the sun.

Plants *benefit* from the sun because _____.



blends in

This rabbit **blends in** with the snow.

When an animal *blends in* with its surroundings, it helps the animal because _____.



compact

The **compact** car is easier to park.

Another word for *compact* is _____.



decline

Crops **decline** during a drought.

Another word for *decline* is _____

_____.



harsh

The girl is dressed for **harsh** weather.

Harsh weather is when _____

_____.

Words and Phrases

Multiple-meaning Words

Multiple-meaning words are spelled and pronounced the same but have different meanings.

The word *spot* can mean "to see."

I spot a bird in the tree.

The word *spot* can also mean "a mark or stain."

There is a spot on the shirt.

Read the sentences below. Write the meaning of the underlined multiple-meaning word.

I was able to spot the moon last night. _____

My dog has a white spot on its tail. _____

» **Go Digital** Add the multiple-meaning word to your New Words notebook. Write two sentences to show the meaning of each.

**1 Talk About It**

Look at the photograph. Read the title. Talk about what you see. Write your ideas.

What does this title tell you?

Where are the animals?

What are the animals doing?

Take notes as you read the text.

Animal Adaptations

**Essential Question**

What helps an animal survive?

Read about ways different animals adapt to their environments.

What would you do if you saw a skunk raise his tail? If you knew anything about skunks, you would run in the opposite direction! Skunks have a built-in survival system. They can blast a predator with a horrible-smelling spray produced by the glands under their tails.

The special ways that animals have to survive are called adaptations. These include physical **traits** such as the skunk's spray and animals with bright colors and markings that warn predators that they are poisonous. Some animals can sense the smallest vibrations in the ground. Others hear sounds from miles away. An adaptation can also be a behavioral trait. An example of a behavioral trait would be birds that migrate south every winter to **avoid harsh** temperatures.



When a skunk turns and sprays a predator, the foul-smelling mist can travel up to 10 feet.

Staying Warm

Brrrr! Imagine living in a place where the average annual temperature is an extraordinary 10° to 20° F. Welcome to the Arctic tundra of Alaska, Canada, Greenland, and Russia, home of the caribou. To stay warm, caribou have two layers of fur and a thick layer of fat. They also have **compact** bodies. Only 4 or 5 feet long, caribou can weigh over 500 pounds.

The tip of the caribou's nose and mouth is called a muzzle. It is covered in short hair. This hair helps to warm the air before they inhale it into their lungs. It also helps to keep them warm as they push snow aside to find food.

1 Specific Vocabulary **ACT**

Reread the second paragraph. The word *traits* means "special qualities that something or someone has." Underline an example of a physical trait that helps an animal survive. Circle an example of a behavioral trait that helps an animal survive.

2 Sentence Structure **ACT**

Reread the second sentence in the third paragraph. Circle the commas. Underline the name of each place. What animal lives in these places? _____

3 Comprehension

Main Idea and Details

Reread the last two paragraphs. Why can caribou survive in the harsh Arctic tundra? Write two details.

Caribou can survive because

Text Evidence



1 Comprehension

Main Idea and Details

Reread the first paragraph. What do caribou eat? Underline the food. Write the reason why caribou can eat this food.

Caribou eat _____

because they _____.

2 Sentence Structure ACT

Reread the last sentence in the first paragraph. Circle the comma that breaks the sentence into two parts. Underline what happens when the snow melts.



COLLABORATE

3 Talk About It

Discuss the ways phasmids hide from their predators. Then write about it.

Finding Food

Every day, a caribou eats over six pounds of lichen! Caribou have unusual stomachs. The stomach's four chambers are designed to digest lichen. It is one of the few foods they can find in the winter. Even so, caribou still have a tough time in the coldest part of winter when their food sources **decline**. That's why they travel from the tundra to a large forest area, where food is easier to find. When the melting snow dribbles into streams, they know that it is time to return up north.



Lichen can grow in extreme temperatures.

Insects in Disguise

Look closely at the photo of the tree branch. Can you spot the insect? It is a phasmid. Some phasmids are known as leaf insects, or walking sticks. Phasmids look like leaves or twigs. These insects can change colors to really **blend in** with their surroundings. In this way, they are camouflaged from predators. It's as if they disappear from sight! These insects are nocturnal, which means that they are active at night. This is another adaptation that helps them avoid predators. It's hard to spot these insects in daylight, let alone at night.

This phasmid is called a walking stick because it looks like a stick with legs.



ELD.PI.4.1.Ex, ELD.PI.4.1.Br, ELD.PI.4.5.Ex, ELD.PI.4.5.Br, ELD.PI.4.6a.Ex, ELD.PI.4.6a.Br, ELD.PI.4.12a.Ex, ELD.PI.4.12a.Br See the California Standards section.

(t) Global Warming Images/Alamy; (bkgd) James H. Robinson/Photolibrary

The alligator's physical adaptations include its log-shaped body. Other animals have trouble spotting the motionless alligator in the water.

Water, Please!

In Florida's vast Everglades ecosystem, the dry season is brutal for many plants and animals. Alligators have found a way to survive these dry conditions in the freshwater marshes. They use their feet and snouts to clear dirt from holes in the limestone bedrock. When the ground dries up, the alligators can drink from their water holes.

Other species **benefit** from these water holes, too. Plants grow there. Other animals find water to survive the dry season. However, the animals that visit alligator holes become easy prey. The normally motionless alligator may pounce on them without warning. But luckily, alligators eat only a few times each month. Many animals take their chances and **revisit** the alligator hole when they need water. In the end, it's all about survival!

Make Connections



How do adaptations help an animal survive? **ESSENTIAL QUESTION**

Describe an animal adaptation that you have seen. **TEXT TO SELF**

Text Evidence



1 Comprehension

Main Idea and Details

Reread the first paragraph. Alligators have adaptations that help them to survive in the Everglades. Underline the adaptation that helps alligators to survive.

2 Specific Vocabulary **ACT**

Reread the second paragraph. The prefix *re-* means "again." The word *revisit* means "to visit again." Why do the animals revisit the alligator hole?

Animals revisit the alligator hole because _____.



3 Sentence Structure **ACT**

Reread the last sentence in the second paragraph. Underline the punctuation that breaks the sentence into two parts. Circle the prepositional phrase, or the part of the sentence that tells when something happens.

Respond to the Text



Partner Discussion Work with a partner. Describe what you learned about “Animal Adaptations.” Write the page numbers where you found text evidence.

<p>What did you learn about caribou?</p> <p>I read that caribou can live in the Arctic tundra because they have _____.</p> <p>The caribou’s muzzle helps it stay warm because _____.</p> <p>Based on the text, lichen is an important food source for caribou because _____.</p>	<p>Text Evidence </p> <p>Page(s): _____</p> <p>Page(s): _____</p> <p>Page(s): _____</p>
<p>What did you learn about alligators?</p> <p>I read that alligators live in _____.</p> <p>Alligators can survive very dry conditions by _____.</p> <p>Based on the text, alligators help other animals to survive because _____.</p>	<p>Text Evidence </p> <p>Page(s): _____</p> <p>Page(s): _____</p> <p>Page(s): _____</p>



Group Discussion Present your answers to the group. Cite text evidence to justify your thinking. Listen to and discuss the group’s opinions about your answers.



Write Work with a partner. Review your notes about “Animal Adaptations.” Then write your answer to the essential question. Use text evidence to support your answer. Use vocabulary words from this week’s reading in your writing.

What helps an animal to survive?

Caribou have adapted to survive in cold places because _____

Alligators have adapted to survive in the Everglades because _____

Therefore, animals have learned to survive in harsh environments because _____



Share Writing Present your writing to the class. Discuss their opinions. Think about what they have to say. Did they justify their claims? Explain why you agree or disagree with their claims.

I agree with _____ because _____.

I disagree with _____ because _____.

Write to Sources



Take Notes About the Text I took notes on the idea web to answer the question: *How do winter temperatures affect how caribou find food?*



pages 116–119

Detail

Caribou eat over six pounds of lichen a day.

Detail

There isn't as much lichen on the tundra in winter.

Main Idea

It is hard for caribou to find food during the coldest time of winter.

Detail

Caribou travel to the forest to find food.

Detail

They return to the tundra when the snow starts melting.

Write About the Text I used my notes from my idea web to write a paragraph about how winter temperatures affect how caribou find food.

Student Model: *Informative Text*

It is hard for caribou to find food during the coldest time of winter. Caribou eat over six pounds of lichen a day. There isn't as much lichen on the tundra during the winter. Caribou travel to the forest. The forest has more food. The caribou return to the tundra when the snow starts melting.

TALK ABOUT IT



Text Evidence

Draw a box around the first sentence that comes from the notes. What is the main idea of Grant's paragraph?

Grammar

Underline a prepositional phrase in the first sentence. Does the phrase tell where or when?

Connect Ideas

Circle the sentences about the forest. How can you combine the sentences to connect ideas?

Your Turn



How do Florida alligators survive in the dry season? Use text evidence.

>> Go Digital

Write your response online. Use your editing checklist.