



# Visual Vocabulary Cards

English Language Development



[www.mheonline.com/readingwonders](http://www.mheonline.com/readingwonders)



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Grade 5



TEACHER TALK



COLLABORATIVE

One word in the selection is *admit*. Say it with me: *admit*. Follow the vocabulary routine.

- 1. Define:** *Admit* means “to say something is true.” En español, *admit* quiere decir “admitir, decir que algo es verdad”. *Admit* in English and *admitir* in Spanish are cognates.
- 2. Example:** I have to admit that Lee plays the guitar very well. En español: Debo admitir que Lee toca muy bien la guitarra.
- 3. Ask:** How do you feel when you have to admit you are wrong?
- 4.** In the photo, Jamie is clapping because Lee is playing the guitar very well. Jamie has to admit that Lee is a very good musician.

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PARTNER TALK



COLLABORATIVE

- Act out a scene with a partner. In the scene, one of you should admit that you forgot your homework. The other should give advice about what to do.
- Some things are easier to admit than others. Look at the list below with your partner. Tell whether each item would be easy or hard to admit. You can use this sentence frame: “It would be easy/hard to admit \_\_\_ because \_\_\_.”
  - You did well on a test.
  - You are afraid of flying.
  - You don’t like the food that someone has made for you.
- Now say *admit* with your partner three more times: *admit, admit, admit*.

TEACHER TALK



COLLABORATIVE

One word in the selection is *clever*. Say it with me: *clever*. Follow the vocabulary routine.

- 1. Define:** *Clever* means “smart, intelligent.” En español, *clever* quiere decir “astuto, listo, inteligente”.
- 2. Example:** The clever man knew how to get out of the maze. En español: El hombre astuto supo cómo salir del laberinto.
- 3. Ask:** What is something clever that an animal can do?
- 4.** In the photo, a man is looking out from a maze. Do you see his binoculars? He is probably using them to look all the way to the end of the maze. The man has found a clever way to get through the maze.

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PARTNER TALK



COLLABORATIVE

- Tell a partner about a time when you found a clever solution for a problem. You can use these sentence frames: “The problem was \_\_\_\_\_. My clever solution was \_\_\_\_\_.”
- Tell your partner about a clever character from a book, movie, or TV show. Give examples of clever things that the character has done.
- With your partner, create a two-column chart of synonyms and antonyms for *clever*.
- Now say *clever* with your partner three more times: *clever, clever, clever*.

## EL Vocabulary

Unit 5 Week 1

admit



## EL Vocabulary

Unit 5 Week 1

clever



TEACHER TALK



One word in the selection is *hopeless*. Say it with me: *hopeless*. Follow the vocabulary routine.

1. **Define:** When something is *hopeless*, it can't be changed for the better. En español, *hopeless* quiere decir "que le resulta imposible o difícil cambiar algo".
2. **Example:** Gretta is hopeless at growing plants. En español: A Gretta le resulta muy difícil cultivar plantas.
3. **Ask:** What sport do you think you would be hopeless at?
4. Look at the droopy plant in the photo. Gretta forgot to water it. If she can't remember how to take care of a plant, she might be hopeless at growing plants.

Image Source/Getty Images © McGraw-Hill Education

PARTNER TALK



- Draw a cartoon about someone who is hopeless at cooking. Show the cartoon to a partner. Write captions for each other's cartoons.
- The word *hopeless* also means "having no hope." Write a poem that describes the difference between feeling hopeless and feeling hopeful.
- Now say *hopeless* with your partner three more times: *hopeless, hopeless, hopeless*.

TEACHER TALK



One word in the selection is *session*. Say it with me: *session*. Follow the vocabulary routine.

1. **Define:** A *session* is a period of time used to do something. En español, *session* quiere decir "sesión, espacio de tiempo que se usa para hacer algo". *Session* in English and *sesión* in Spanish are cognates.
2. **Example:** The band had a practice session before the game. En español: La banda tuvo una sesión de práctica antes del partido.
3. **Ask:** How long should a session of basketball practice last?
4. In the photo, a band is having a rehearsal session. They will keep practicing different songs until they can play them well.

Christopher Furcher/Er/Getty Images © McGraw-Hill Education

PARTNER TALK



- Imagine that you and a partner are the coaches of a team. Choose the sport that you will coach. Plan a practice session for the team. What will your team need to practice? Work with your partner to make a schedule for one practice session.
- Musicians have recording sessions when they are ready to record new songs. Tell your partner about a recording session that you would like to attend. Who would be recording music? What would you like to do during the recording session?
- Now say *session* with your partner three more times: *session, session, session*.



## TEACHER TALK



COLLABORATIVE

One word in the selection is *situated*. Say it with me: *situated*. Follow the vocabulary routine.

- 1. Define:** *Situated* means “located in a particular place.” En español, *situated* quiere decir “situado, ubicado en un lugar particular”. *Situated* in English and *situado* in Spanish are cognates.
- 2. Example:** The tree house is situated in the tree. En español: La casa del árbol está situada en el árbol.
- 3. Ask:** Where is our school situated?
- 4.** The tree house in the photo is situated in the branches of a tree. Children climb the tree in order to reach the tree house.

## PARTNER TALK



COLLABORATIVE

- Tell a partner about your favorite place to spend time. Describe where this place is situated. You can use these sentence frames: “My favorite place is \_\_\_\_\_. It is situated near \_\_\_\_\_.”
- Draw a map of your neighborhood. Mark some places on the map, such as your home, a store, and a park. Then point out each place to your partner and explain where it is situated.
- Now say *situated* with your partner three more times: *situated, situated, situated*.

## TEACHER TALK



COLLABORATIVE

One word in the selection is *suppose*. Say it with me: *suppose*. Follow the vocabulary routine.

- 1. Define:** To *suppose* is to believe that something is true. En español, *suppose* quiere decir “suponer, creer que algo es verdad”. *Suppose* in English and *suponer* in Spanish are cognates.
- 2. Example:** The children suppose they will find the answer soon. En español: Los niños suponen que encontrarán rápido la respuesta.
- 3. Ask:** What do you suppose is the best way to prepare for a test?
- 4.** These boys suppose they can solve the math problem by working together.

## PARTNER TALK



COLLABORATIVE

- Imagine that you are at a store with your baby brother and he gets lost. What do you suppose you could do to find him again? Share your ideas with a partner. You can use this sentence frame: “To find my baby brother, I suppose I could \_\_\_\_\_.”
- Begin telling a story to your partner. Stop at an exciting part and say, “What do you suppose happens next?” Your partner should continue the story by saying, “I suppose that \_\_\_\_\_.” Take turns telling the story in this way.
- Now say *suppose* with your partner three more times: *suppose, suppose, suppose*.

## EL Vocabulary

Unit 5 Week 1

# situated



## EL Vocabulary

Unit 5 Week 1

# suppose

