

Wonders

Close Reading Companion

Mc
Graw
Hill
Education



Big Ideas from Nature

? How does the way the author compares fish and cars help you to understand how designers solve problems?



COLLABORATE

Talk About It Reread page 261. Talk with a partner about how designers used fish as inspiration to create a new car's shape.

Cite Text Evidence How does the author describe the problem and solution? Write text evidence in the chart.

Problems	Solutions

Write The author helps me understand how designers solve problems by _____



Literature Anthology:
pages 258-267



When I reread,
I can identify the way
the author organizes
information. I find text
evidence to answer
questions.



? How does the author use photographs and captions to help you understand why shipworms and geckos are important to inventors?



Talk About It Look at the photographs on pages 264 and 265. Turn and talk with a partner how the photographs, labels, and captions help you understand the connection between nature and the invention it inspired.

Cite Text Evidence What clues help you understand why shipworms and gecko feet inspired ways to solve problems? Write clues in the chart.

Photograph Clues	Caption Clues	How It Helps

Write I understand how shipworms and gecko feet are important to inventors because the author _____



QUICK TIP

I can use these sentence frames when we talk about how photographs help me understand connections.

The photographs compare...

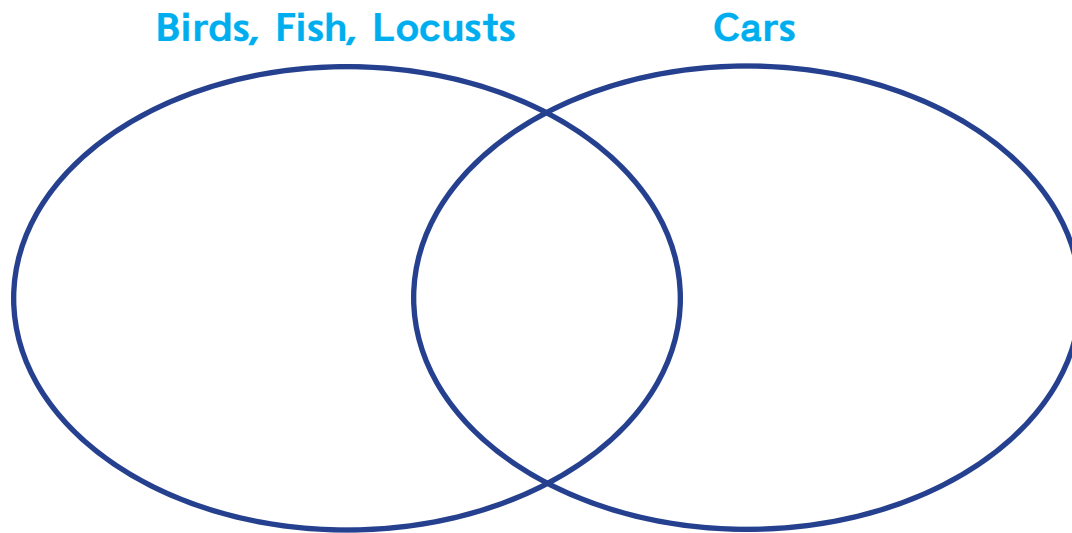
This helps me understand...

? What is the author's purpose for comparing the way birds, fish, locusts, and cars move?



Talk About It Reread page 266. Talk with a partner about why designers study the way birds, fish, and locusts move.

Cite Text Evidence What clues does the author use to help you visualize how birds, fish, and locusts are connected to the way cars move? Write them in the chart.



Write The author compares birds, fish, locusts, and cars to _____



QUICK TIP

When I reread, I can use the way the author compares information to help me understand the topic.

Your Turn

How does the author organize the text to help you understand that each new idea starts with a problem? Use these sentence frames to organize your text evidence.

The author describes problems to...

Then she compares to help me...

This helps me understand how...

Go Digital!

Write your response online.

Perdix Invents the Saw

- 1 One day Daedalus heard a knock on his workshop door. “Who’s interrupting my work?” he growled. “It’s me, Uncle,” said his twelve-year-old nephew Perdix (PER-dix). “I want to be a great inventor, too. Will you teach me?”
- 2 Daedalus’s back hurt from chopping firewood. His shoulder ached from sweeping. He didn’t really want to teach Perdix. Then he got an idea. “If you do all the chores, I’ll let you watch me invent things,” he said.
- 3 Perdix did the chores, cooked meals, and observed how Daedalus worked. The boy had some clever ideas. He wanted to make a smaller ax for cutting branches for firewood. Daedalus disagreed. “Just leave the inventing to me,” he always hissed.

Reread and use the prompts to take notes in the text.

Reread paragraph 1 and find a clue that helps tell what might happen later in the story. Write it here:

In paragraph 2, circle the chores that Daedalus needs to do. Then underline why he wants to trick Perdix.



Reread paragraph 3. Talk with a partner about how you know what kind of character Perdix is. Make a mark in the margin beside the clues.

- 4 One afternoon Perdix roasted a large fish for lunch. After eating, Daedalus licked his fingers and smacked his lips. "That was pretty good, Perdix, but I've eaten better," he said.
- 5 Perdix sighed and started washing the dishes. In the process he cut his finger on the jagged backbone of the fish. He held the backbone up and studied its sharp edges. "I can imitate this design and make a fine tool for cutting wood," he thought.
- 6 The next day, Perdix sawed all the firewood before Daedalus awoke. "How did you finish your work so early?" Daedalus snarled.
- 7 "It was easy with my new invention," said Perdix. He showed his uncle the saw.
- 8 Daedalus was reluctant to praise his clever nephew. "It should be my invention because you cooked that fish for me," he sniffed.
- 9 Perdix just smiled. He now realized that he was a great inventor, too.

Reread paragraphs 5–7. Circle clues that help you understand how Perdix got his idea. Then underline how his new invention made his life better.



COLLABORATE

Talk with a partner about what Daedalus thinks of Perdix's saw. What clues in paragraph 8 help you understand how he feels? Draw a box around them.

How do you know how Perdix feels about his invention? Make a mark beside the clue and write it here:



? How do the author's clues in the beginning of the myth help you predict what might happen to Perdix at the end?



Talk About It Reread paragraphs 1 on pages 91-92. Turn and talk with a partner about how you knew that Perdix might invent something by the end of the myth.

Cite Text Evidence What clue at the beginning of the myth helps you figure out that Perdix would invent something? Write text evidence in the chart.

Text Evidence

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How It Helps

--

Write The author's clues at the beginning of the myth helped me make a prediction by _____



QUICK TIP

When I reread, I can use clues the author gives me to help me make predictions.

Integrate

? How is the way the poet organizes her poem like the way the authors organize the text in *Big Ideas From Nature* and “Perdix Invents the Saw.”



COLLABORATE

Talk About It Read “What Is Pink?” Talk with a partner about what the poem is about and how it is organized.

Cite Text Evidence Circle phrases the poet repeats. Think about how the poet describes each color. Underline clues that tell where each color can be found.

Write The way the poet organizes her poem is like what the authors did because _____



QUICK TIP

I notice how the poet organizes the information in her poem. This will help me compare it to the selections I read this week.

What Is Pink?

What is pink? A rose is pink
By a fountain's brink.

What is red? A poppy's red
In its barley bed.

What is blue? The sky is blue
Where the clouds float through.

What is white? A swan is white
Sailing in the light.

What is yellow? Pears are yellow,
Rich and ripe and mellow.

What is green? The grass is green,
With small flowers between.

What is violet? Clouds are violet
In the summer twilight.

What is orange? Why, an orange,
Just an orange!

— Christina Rossetti