At Home Activities and Resources for Families (English Language Development)

Greetings dear parent/guardian. Thank you for supporting your child's learning at home. The resources provided in this packet will provide your child with additional opportunities to practice English language development skills through different vocabulary, grammar, and reading skills.

Each packet has stories to read in English with questions and vocabulary activities. You do not need to print any activities as responses can be written on a separate sheet of paper.

Thank you again for your enthusiasm and willingness to do activities with your child at home.

Actividades en el hogar y recursos para familias (Desarrollo del idioma inglés)

Saludos querido padre/tutor. Gracias por apoyar el aprendizaje de su hijo en casa. Los recursos en este paquete le brindarán a su hijo oportunidades para practicar su desarrollo del inglés a través de diferentes actividades de vocabulario, gramática y lectura.

Cada paquete tiene historias para leer en inglés con preguntas y actividades de vocabulario. No necesita imprimir ninguna actividad, ya que las respuestas pueden escribirse en una hoja de papel por separado.

Gracias nuevamente por su entusiasmo en completar las actividades con su hijo en casa.

Familiar Places

By Elizabeth Boylan

Learn Key Vocabulary

Study the Words Use the steps below.

- 1. Pronounce the word. Say it aloud several times. Spell it.
- 2. Rate your word knowledge.
- 3. Study the example. Tell more about the word.
- 4. Practice it. Make the word your own.

Rating Scale

- 1 = I have never seen this word before.
- 2 = I am not sure of the word's meaning.
- 3 = I know this word and can teach the word's meaning to someone else.

Key Words

agree (u-grē) verb



When you agree with someone, you have the same ideas.
A handshake shows that people agree to something.
Antonym: disagree

festival (fes-tu-vul) noun
page 54



A festival is a special event or party. Dancers perform at the festival. Synonyms: celebration, fiesta community

(ku-myū-nu-tē) noun - page 50



A community is a place where people live, work, and carry out their daily lives. This community has an outdoor market.

Synonyms: neighborhood, town

native (nā-tiv) adjective
page 53



Something that belongs to you because of where you were born is **native** to you. People wave flags from their **native** countries.

familiar (fu-mil-yur)

adjective page 51



Something that is familiar is already known. The man was happy to see a familiar face at the party.

Antonym: unfamiliar

neighborhood

(nā-bur-hood) noun page 52



A **neighborhood** is a place where people live and work together. This **neighborhood** is in Boston.

Synonym: community

population

(pah-pyu-lā-shun) noun - page 50



Population means the number of people who live somewhere. Many people live in New York City. It has a large **population**.

tradition (tru-di-shun) noun

page 50



A tradition is an activity or belief that people share for many years. It is a tradition for this family to celebrate Kwanzaa every December. Synonym: custom Practice the Words Work with a partner. Write a question using one or two Key Words. Answer your partner's question. Use at least one Key Word in your answer. Take turns until you have used all the Key Words twice.

Questions	Answers
Do you have any	Yes, we have a
traditions in your community?	festival every spring

Expository Nonfiction

Expository nonfiction gives information and facts. Usually, the text is divided into sections. A heading tells the topic, or what the section is about. The text that follows includes a main idea that tells more about the topic.

As you read, synthesize by putting Ideas and Information together from different sections of the text to form new ideas. You can make inferences by combining information you learn in each section with what you already know.

Look Into the Text

Walk into a restaurant. Order some food. Tear some of the *injera* to scoop up the hot stews. Taste the seasoned vegetables and spicy sauces.

The right food makes a new place feel like home.

Remember that you can synthesize by drawing conclusions, forming generalizations, and comparing.

Chinatown in New York City is home to many people who moved to the United States from China. by Elizabeth Boylan iar Places Alan Els

changes, so does the community. People bring their clothes, new community starts to feel a little like home. their furniture, and, of course, their traditions. Over time, the People are the heart of any community. When the population

Familiar Food

kinds of food. Some foods feel more like In any city, you can find all different

Ethiopian foods. many restaurants that serve delicious Ethiopia agree. The community has Ethiopian people who move to Little

like home.

vegetables and spicy sauces. food. Tear some of the injera to scoop up the hot stews. Taste the seasoned The right food makes a new place feel Walk into a restaurant. Order some



→ Washington, DC, has a community known as Little Ethiopia. There are many Ethiopian restourants there. The first Ethiopian restourants in Washington DC, opened in the 1970s.

Key Vocabulary

agree u, to have the same idea tradition n., an activity or belief that people share population n., the number of community n., where people live people in a place

In Other Words
dellclous very good
Tear Pull off
Intera Ethlopian flat bread >
stews thick soups



Familiar Clothes

look more familiar, though. different kinds of clothes. Some clothes In a community, shops sell many

shops there. agree. There are many clothing and jewelry Indian people who go to Little India

> fabrics. Look at the colorful saris. Try on a kameez. Walk into a shop and feel the soft

feel like home. Familiar clothes can make a new place



Many people from India moved to Chicago, Illinois, in the 1960s. They opened shops that sell Indian clothes, food, and Jewelry. The community is called Little India.

Key Vocabulary familiar adj., already known

In Other Words
fabrics cloth
saris long, flowing dresses
kameez long shirt

Look into the Text

- Explain How do the people of Little Ethiopia make their community their little little their little their

Unit 1 Finding Your Own Place

Tamiliar Sounds

familiar; though. neighborhood. Some sounds are more There are sounds all around a

are like the sounds you hear in Haiti. Walk agree. The sounds you hear in Little Haiti Haitian people who move to Little Haiti

> music. Sway to the strong beat. Creole and French. Listen to the compas into a shop and hear people speak Haitian

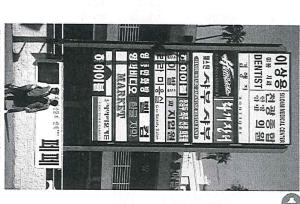
feel like home. Familiar sounds can make a new place



a Thousands of Haitlans moved to Miami, Florida, in the 1980s. They formed a neighborhood called Little Haitl. Dancers move to the music at a street market.

neighborhood n_{ij} a place where people live and work together

compas music Haitian music Sway Move your body back and forth In Other Words



Many Koreans moved to Los Angeles, California, in the 1960s. Now many businesses have signs in Korean and English.

native adj, belonging to the place someone was born

In Other Words

hangul signs signs that use
Korean writing

Familiar Language

is nice to see your native language. words can look so different. Sometimes it When a language is new to you, the Korean people who move to Koreatown

agree. In Koreatown, you can find words Korean newspaper. signs. Buy a book in Korean. Find a in English and Korean. Read the hangul

feel like home. Familiar words can make a new place

Look Into the Text

Interpret What are some of the sounds you might hear if you go to Little Hait?
 Main fidea and Details According to the text, what familiar things can kopean immigrants find the Kopean immigrants find the Kopean immigrants find the forestown?

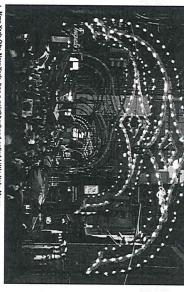
Familiar Celebrations Everyone likes to celebrate! There are

sing Italian songs. Then eat cannoli while you dance and decorations and watch the parade. celebrations are more familiar, though. always many reasons to have fun. Some Little Italy hold a festival. Look at the Every September, the people of

> place feel like home. Familiar celebrations can make a new

Familiar foods, sounds, and

change and become their home, too. & move in, the neighborhood will continue to in a new neighborhood. As new people celebrations can make you feel at home



New York City, New York, has a neighborhood called Little Italy. Many Italians moved there in the late 1800s. Not many Italians move there now, though. People in Little Italy still celebrate Italian traditions.

Key Vocabulary festival n., a special event or party

celebrate have a party
decorations special lights and
other things that people put up for
the party
cannoli an Italian dessert In Other Words

Look into the Text

- Eddence and Conclusion Which words explain why communities often charge over time?
 Explain How do familiar celebrations and testivals make a new place feel like home?

Connect Reading and Writing

CRITICAL THINKING

1. SUM IT UP Use your Reading section. Use your log to give a information you learned in each Strategies Log to synthesize the summary to a partner.

thrush	receive bear.	forth demicrob for	Page: 52	Yearliffeed
	L Synthesize	lateraces	D Make	Shalles (Ones
0.000	द्रांत काव्य प्रस्कृत केवा उक्	ne ordered the feet	States lafere eas hope	How Hand the State

Reading Strategies Log

- 2. Paraphrase Look back at the first own words to tell how communities paragraph of the selection. Use your
- 3. Make Judgments What do you think you have different ideas? Explain. Do you agree with the author, or do makes a new place feel comfortable?
- 4. Analyze Why do you think familiar things are important to immigrants?

READING FLUENCY

560 to a partner. Assess your fluency. Phrasing Read the passage on page

- 2. What I did best in my reading 1. I did not pause/sometimes paused/ always paused for punctuation.

READING STRATEGY

understand this selection? What strategy helped you

community

Vocabulary

native festival familiar traditions neighborhoods population

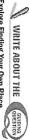
Tell a partner about it.

VOCABULARY REVIEW

Oral Review Read the paragraph aloud. Add the vocabulary words.

and celebrations keep _ many Chinese people also live in other speakers even though they were born in Canada. Everyone . In the 1880s, a. _ speaks a main Chinese language. Many people are . rations keep _____alive. The Dragon Boat Festival is well-known, or , to nearly everyone in Vancouver. This ______takes place on the water _in Vancouver, Canada, was known as Chinatown. Today . Nearly one third of the city's takes place on the water.

Written Review What festivals or special traditions does your community have? Write a TV ad for one of them. Use four vocabulary words,



Explore Finding Your Own Place
Look back at the photos in the selection. How might these neighborhoods change in the future? Write your opinion, and support it with reasons.

Learn Key Vocabulary

Name

Familiar Places: Key Vocabulary

A. Study each word. Circle a number to rate how well you know it. Then complete the chart.

Rating Scale

I have never seen this word before.

I am not sure of the word's

meaning.

I know this word and can teach the word's meaning to someone else.



▲ The population of a city is divided into many different communities.

Key Words	Check Understanding	Deepen Understanding
1 agree (u-grē) verb	to be excited	Example:
Rating: 1 2 3	to have the same ideas	
2 community (ku-myū-nu-tē) noun	a place where people live and work	Example:
Rating: 1 2 3	a store where people buy things	
3 familiar (fu-mil-yur) adjective	already known	Example:
Rating: 1 2 3	strange or extraordinary	
* =		
1 festival (fes-tu-vul) noun	a competition or sporting event	Example:
Rating: 1 2 3	a special event or party	

8.0		
Key	Vocabulary,	continued

Name

Did You Know?

The word **tradition** comes from an Old French word that means "surrender" or "handing down."

Key Words	Check Understanding	Deepen Understanding
5 native (nā-tiv) <i>adjective</i>	something that you don't understand	Example:
Rating: 1 2 3	something you know well because of where you were born	
6 neighborhood (nā-bur-hood) noun	the area in which people live	Example:
Rating: 1 2 3	a single building	
population (pah-pyu-lā-shun) noun	the number of tall buildings in a city	Example:
Rating: 1 2 3	the number of people who live somewhere	
8 tradition (tru-di-shun) noun	an activity people share for many years	Example:
Rating: 1 2 3	a person's favorite food	
B. Use one Key Vocabulary with your family, friends, o	word to write about a celebra or the people in your commu	tion that you share nity.

Selection Review

Familiar Places

A. Read the paragraph.

Write a Key Vocabulary word in each blank.

Reread the paragraph to make sure the words make sense.

Key Vocabul	ary
agrees	native
community	neighborhoods

familiar population festival traditions

E	veryone	_that it is imp	ortant to live in a cor	mfortable place with	things.
Peop	ole want to feel a sense	e of	in their	The	of a place may
char	nge, but if people prese	erve the	from their_	lands, th	ney will always feel
at ho	ome. One way to make	people feel we	elcome is to have a	or celebra	ation.
B. Wr	ite complete sentenc	es to answer	these questions abo	out "Familiar Places."	
1.	How can sharing tra	ditions help b	oring people togethe	r?	
			e		
2.	What food, clothing, a	and music wo	ould make you feel m	nore comfortable in a ı	new place?

Academic Vocabulary

Name	

Familiar Places: Academic Vocabulary Review

Academic Vocabulary compare immigrant context topic

A. Draw a line to match each Academic Vocabulary word with its meaning.

Word
1. compare
2. context
3. immigrant
4. topic

Definition
someone who comes to live in a new country
to think about how two things are alike and different
the subject of a piece of writing or a discussion
the parts nearby that help explain the meaning of a word

- B. Read each statement. Circle Yes or No to answer.
 - 1. Context helps you understand what a new word means. Yes No
 - 2. An **immigrant** can only visit a new country for a short time. Yes No
 - 3. When you compare, you look at what is the same and different. Yes No
 - 4. The **topic** of a discussion is its subject. No

C.	Use at least one of the Academic Vocabulary words. Write about a time you visited a new place and found something familiar.

The Secret Water

By Daphne Liu

Prepare to Read

Learn Key Vocabulary

Study the Words Use the steps below.

- 1. Pronounce the word. Say it aloud several times. Spell it.
- 2. Rate your word knowledge.
- 3. Study the example.
- 4. Practice it. Make the word your own.

Rating Scale

- 1 = I have never seen this word before.
- 2 = I am not sure of the word's meaning.
- 3 = 1 know this word and can teach the word's meaning to someone else.

Key Words

available (u-vā-lu-bul)



When something is available, it is here and ready for use. Fresh fruit is available in the summer. Antonym: unavailable

perfect (pur-fikt) adjective page 78



into the water.

Something that is perfect is just right. This girl makes a perfect dive

Antonyms: wrong, bad

plan (plan) noun



A plan is an idea about how to do something. Drawings show the plans for building a new house. Synonym: blueprint

problem (prah-blum) noun page 82



A problem is something that is wrong. A problem needs to be solved or fixed. This driver has a problem. His truck is stuck in the mud. Antonym: solution

secret (sē-krut) adjective, noun page 80



1 adjective Something that is secret is hidden from others. 2 noun A secret is something you hide from others. Can you keep a secret? Synonym: private (adjective)

statue (sta-chii) noun





A statue is a model of a person or thing. This statue shows Abraham Lincoln.

village (vi-lij) noun page 78



A village is a very small town. Not many people live in this farming village.

Worry (wur-ē) verb

page 80



To worry about something means to feel unhappy and afraid about what may happen. People often worry when they are late. Antonym: relax

Practice the Words Make a Vocabulary Example Chart for each Key Word. Then compare your charts with a partner's.

Word	Definition	Example from My Life
perfect	just right	100% on my math test

Vocabulary Example Chart

Legend

A legend is a very old story, usually about a hero, or person who acts with courage to solve a problem.

The problem is often introduced early in the legend. As the story continues the characters respond or change as the plot leads to a solution.

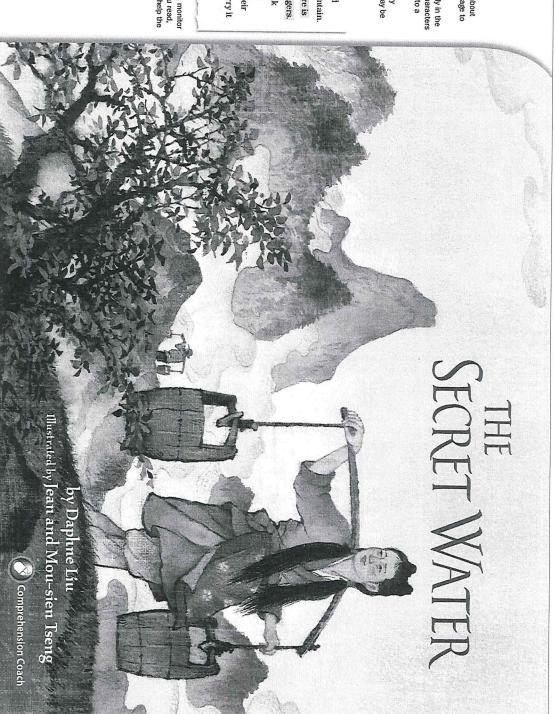
The setting is where and when a story happens. In a legend, the problem may be connected to the setting.

Look Into the Text

Shu Fa lives with Uncle and Auntic in a village by the mountain. The land is dry and dusty. There is no water available for the villagers.

Every day, people must walk over the steep mountain to get the precious water. They fill their buckets with the water and carry it home.

If you do not understand the problem, monitor your reading by clarifying ideas. As you read, stop and reread or read on. This may help the problem become clear to you.



Set a Purpose
Find out why Shu Fa has to
help her village.

hu Fa lives with Uncle and Auntie in a village by the mountain. The land is dry and dusty. There is no water available for the villagers.

Every day, people must walk over the steep mountain to get the **precious** water. They fill their buckets with the water and carry it home.

One day, Shu Fa goes up the mountain.

Near the path, she discovers a turnip.

It is perfect for lunch. She pulls it out of the ground.

Snap! Water pours from the hole left by the turnip. Shu Fa is annazed! Now the villagers will not have to walk so far for water.



Key Vocabulary
village n., a small town
available adj., here and ready
for use
perfect adj., just the right
thing

In Other Words
preclous valuable
and important
turnip vegetable
amazed very
surprised

Cultural Background
This story takes place in China,
where most people still live in
the country. Many people in China,
and in the world, have too little
water. They dig wells or carry
water using buckets.

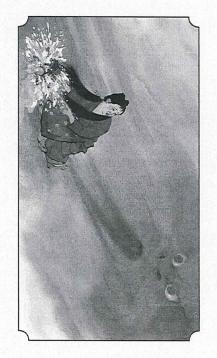
Suddenly, a strong wind blows in from the mountain. It pushes the turnip back into the hole. A loud voice roars, "You cannot take my water!"

Shu Fa asks, "Who are you?"

"I am the Voice of the Mountain. This is MY water. You cannot take it."

"But my village needs water! Can you share it with us?" Shu Fa asks.

"No, I do not share!" the Voice says.
Then it warns her: "If you tell anyone about the water, you will be punished!"



in Other Words
roars says with force
warns her tells her in a
strong way

Look into the Text

 Character What kind of person is Shu Fa? How can you tell?
 Cause and Effect What happens when Shu Fa pulls the turnip?

Will Shu Fa tell about the water?

hu Fa runs home. She wants to tell everyone about the secret water. But she

worries so much that her long, black hard the villagers work to get water. She hair turns white. Many days pass. Shu Fa sees how

hurts his head. "Aiya!" he cries. mountain to get water. But he trips and One day, Uncle walks over the

she must help. She must bring the water to Shu Fa cries, too. She knows now that

village. The villagers dance with joy! hole. It becomes a river that goes into the smashes the turnip. Water pours out of the Shu Faruns up the mountain and

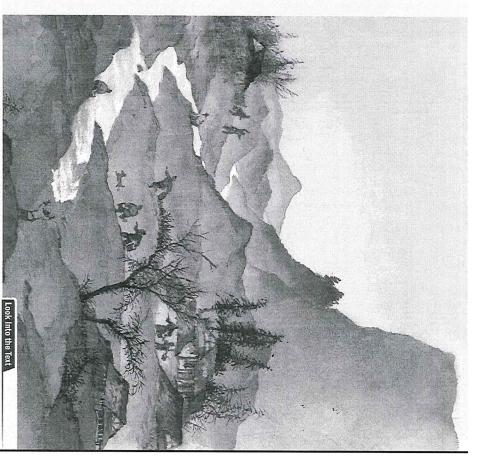
> must live in my river forever." "Shu Fa, you told my secret! Now you Then the Voice of the Mountain shouts,

tonight." grumbles, "Go, but you must return here her say goodbye to her family. The Voice Shu Fa cries. She begs the Voice to let



secret adj., hidden;
n., something that is hidden
worry v., to feel unhappy and
afraid about what night **Key Vocabulary**

In Other Words
trips falls down
Atyal Oh no! (in Chinese)
smashes brenks
begs asks
grumbles says unhappily



- Inference Why does Shu Fa's hair turn white?
 Confirm Prediction Was your prediction correct? What happened that you did not expect?

How will Shu Fa solve her problem?

hu Fa runs back to the village. "What Uncle about the problem. to live in the river!" She decides to tell can I do?" she asks herself. "I do not want Uncle thinks for a few minutes. Then

Shu Fa. He thinks the statue will trick the Voice of the Mountain. out of stone. The statue looks just like he says, "I have a plan." Uncle works all day to carve a statue

attaches it to the statue. Then he places Fa. He cuts Shu Fa's long, white hair and "I just need one thing," Uncle tells Shu

> the mountain like a waterfall. the statue. It carries the white hair over

statue. It says, "Hello, Shu Fa!" The Voice of the Mountain sees the

The trick worked!

village. The land is green, and the people Today, the waterfall still flows to the

black hair. * Once again, Shu Fa has long,

the statue in the river. Water flows over

Key Vocabulary problem n., something that is

plan n., an idea about how to do something statue n., a model of a person or thing

82 Unit 2 Water for Life

carve make, cut In Other Words

Look Into the Text

- Character's Motive Why does Shu Fa tell Uncle the problem?
- Paraphrase How does Uncle's plan save Shu Fa?
- 3. Viewing What clue in the picture tells you if the trick worked?

Connect Reading and Writing

CRITICAL THINKING

 SUM IT UP Use your Problem-and-Solution Chart. Discuss how Shu Fa solves the problem. What do her actions say about her? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

Problem: The wilagers must walk ever a steep Event 1: vent 2 mountain to get water.

2. Infer Most legends are set in the past Find details in the story. Shu Fa's village takes place long ago? How can you tell that what happens in

character, based on the dialogue the Mountain like? Describe this secret about water in this story?

Problem-and-Solution Chart

READING FLUENCY

 My voice never/sometimes/always 561 to a partner. Assess your fluency Expression Read the passage on page

matched what I read.

2. What I did best in my reading

READING STRATEGY

a partner about it. understand this selection? Tell What strategy helped you

Oral Review Read the paragraph aloud. Add the vocabulary words. **VOCABULARY REVIEW**

sit in the lake! about it and decided on a ... artists had a take. No one ever_ I live in a _ . They wanted to keep it a __ — where we eat a lot of fish. Fish are always. about hunger! To honor the fish, artists carved a large at to keep it a _______ so they didn't tell anyone. Then the _____ to solve: Where should they put the statue? They thought .. They found a _ setting! The statue will from the

Written Review Write a sentence to describe in detail each illustration in "The Secret Water," Assemble these into a narrative about the characters and the village. Use five vocabulary words.

WRITE ABOUT THE QUESTION



somebody to help others? Support your idea with examples from the text. Reread the selection. When is it OK to take an available resource from

> perfect Vocabulary available

3. Interpret Explain the title. What is

4. Analyze What is the Voice of

plan problem secret statue village wordes

Learn Key Vocabulary

Name .	

The Secret Water: Key Vocabulary

A. Study each word. Circle a number to rate how well you know it. Then complete the chart.

Rating Scale

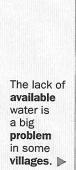
I have never seen this word before.

I am not sure of the word's

meaning.

I know this word and can teach the word's meaning to someone else.

3





Key Words	Check Understanding	Deepen Understanding
1 available (u-vā-lu-bul) adjective	extremely large	List other words that describe available:
Rating: 1 2 3	ready to use	
2 perfect (pur-fikt) adjective	just right	List other words that describe perfect:
Rating: 1 2 3	needing improvement	
③ plan (plan) noun	an idea about how to do something	List other words that describe plan:
Rating: 1 2 3	a mistake or error	
4 problem (prah-blum) noun	a long story that is told more than once	List other words that describe problem:
Rating: 1 2 3	something that needs to be solved	
	`	

Key Vocabulary, continued

Did You Know?

There is an African proverb that says, "It takes a **village** to raise a child." This means that everyone in a community is responsible for its children.

Key Words	Check Understanding	Deepen Understanding
5 secret (sē-krut) <i>adjective</i>	hidden from others	List other words that describe secret:
Rating: 1 2 3	announced by a teacher	
6 statue (sta-chü) noun	a famous painting	List other words that describe statue:
Rating: 1 2 3	a model of a person or thing	
village (vi-lij) noun	a very small town	List other words that describe village:
Rating: 1 2 3	a city near the sea	
8 worry (wur-ē) <i>verb</i>	to celebrate	List other words that describe worry:
Rating: 1 2 3	to feel afraid about what may happen	
B. Use at least two Key Vocabulary words. Write about a time when you overcame a challenge.		

Selection Review

Name	

The Secret Water

A. Read the paragraphs.
Write a Key Vocabulary word in each blank.
Reread the paragraphs to make sure the words make sense.

Key Vocabu	
available	secret
perfect	statue
plan	village
problem	worried

Shu Fa lived in a mountain Everyone had to walk a long distance for water. One
day Shu Fa picked a turnip that lookedfor lunch, and water poured from the hole it
left behind! Shu Fa thought this would solve the village's Now water would be
for everyone. However, the Voice of the Mountain told Shu Fa she could not take the water
or tell anyone about it. If she told anyone about the water, she would be punished.
Shu Faabout the people who worked hard to get water. When Shu Fa's uncle was
hurt, she smashed the turnip to get the water. The Voice of the Mountain made her live in the river as
punishment. Her uncle came up with a He carved athat looked just like
Shu Fa. The Voice of the Mountain thought the statue was Shu Fa.
How can you tell that the Voice of the Mountain is powerful?
2. What else could Shu Fa have done to trick the Voice of the Mountain?

Academic Vocabulary

The Secret Water: Academic Vocabulary Review

B. Write an Academic Vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

A. Draw a line to match each Academic Vocabulary word with its meaning.

Academic Vocabulary		
category	series	
compare	topic	
resource		

Word	Definition
1. category	to think about how two things are alike and different
2. compare	a group of related things that are put in a certain order
3. resource	a group of items that are related in some way
4. series	the subject of a piece of writing or of a discussion
5. topic	something that people need and use

	1. Water is a all people need. We cannot live without water.				
	2. Our class watched a of six science videos about water.				
	3. We will what we learned on the videos with what we learned in class.				
	4. We grouped the different ways water is used and made a for each group.				
	5. Our class had many good discussions on the of water.				
C.	Choose two Academic Vocabulary words. Write a complete sentence using each word.				

Irrigation Pumps

By Sandra Postel

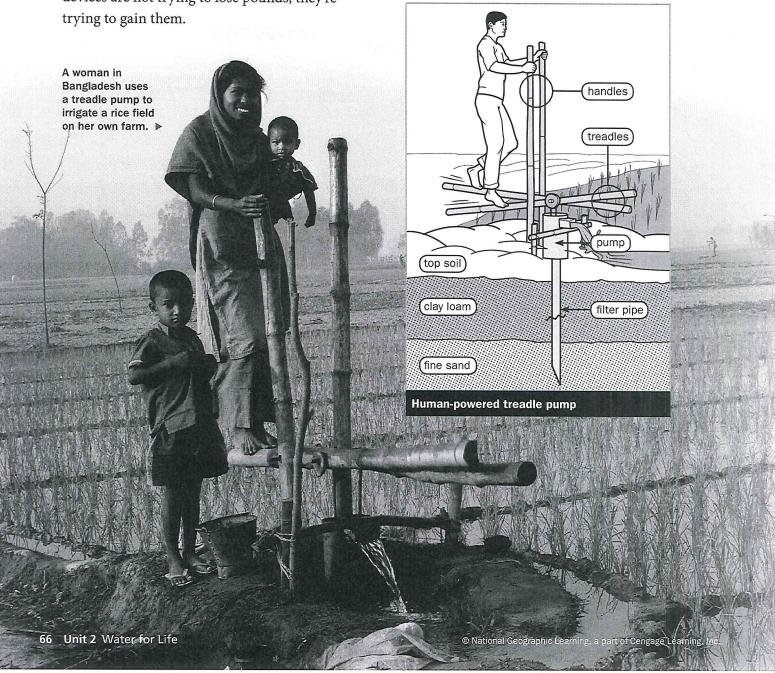
Close Reading

Irrigation Pumps by Sandra Postel CAN SAVE POOR FARMERS

One of the more useful tools ever developed for the world's poor farmers is a device called a treadle pump.

The treadle pump looks and operates much like an exercise machine that you'd find in a gym. But the farmers who use these devices are not trying to lose pounds; they're

More than 850 million people in the world today are hungry most of the time. Oddly enough, many of these people live on farms. These farm families go hungry because they do not have the resources to make their land produce enough food to meet their needs.



- For many of them, the missing resource is water. And that's where the treadle pump comes in.
 - Traveling through Bangladesh some years ago, I saw vast areas of brown, barren land. It was January, which is the dry season in this country. The amount of rainfall is not enough for farmers to grow crops. Without access to irrigation water, small farmers leave their land unplanted, which in turn leaves them hungry and poor.

But northeast of Dhaka, the fields were green and filled with activity. Men and women, children and parents, were operating "The treadle pump treadle pumps.

The operator of the treadle can radically change the pump pedals up and down on lives of women . . ." two poles called treadles. This action sucks water up through a shallow well. The water then flows into an irrigation ditch that travels into the fields to water crops.

For a total investment of about \$35, Bangladeshi farmers can irrigate half an acre (about 1.5 school gymnasiums) during the dry season. They can grow enough to support their families. They can also sell food at the market. The technology of a treadle pump is relatively simple and it does not cost very much money, making it "radically affordable" compared to other irrigation technologies.

Many small farms are owned by women.

So the treadle pump can radically change the lives of women by providing an opportunity for them to run their small farms. To help poor women buy their own pumps, a nonprofit organization called KickStart established a Mobile Layaway program. This program allows women farmers to pay for a pump by sending small payments through their mobile phones. Paying a little bit at a time, many women are able to pay for a pump within ten weeks.

In March, 2012 U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton presented KickStart with the

> first-ever Innovation Award for the Empowerment of Women and Girls. Secretary Clinton said, "If you just stop and think that 60 to 70 percent of the smallholder farmers in the world are women, this [project] has

enormous potential."

10

11

People who use treadle pumps don't have to do the hard work of treadling forever. As they move up the income ladder, they can turn to a labor-saving irrigation system, perhaps powered by diesel or solar energy. With extra time, women may start a business. Girls will attend school. Unleashed from poverty and hunger, the entrepreneurial spirit will soar.

The power of a water pump—designed for its "radical affordability"—should not be underestimated.

Key Vocabulary

- amount n., the total number, the quantity
- rainfall n., the total rain that comes down
- crops n., plants that farmers grow
- flow v., to reach a place

In Other Words comes in is important barren empty enormous potential many possibilities move up the income ladder make more money

		Close Reading, continued Name		
	100 min			
0	Re	ead for Understanding		
A.	W	hat kind of text is this? How do you know?		
	-			
В.	W	rite a sentence that tells the topic of the selection.		
0	Re	eread and Summarize		
C.	C. On Practice Book pages 66–67, circle the 3–5 most important words in each section. Make notes about why you chose each word. Why is the word important?			
	1. Section 1: (paragraphs 1–4)			
	2.	Section 2: (paragraphs 5–7)		
	3.	Section 3: (paragraphs 8–10)		
	4.	Section 4: (paragraphs 11–12)		

D. Use your topic sentence from above and your notes to write a summary of the selection.

0	Reread and Analyze			
E.	Analyze how the author introduces the main idea.			
		Reread paragraph 1 on Practice Book page 66. What idea is introduced in this paragraph? Underline words and phrases to support your answer. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.		
	2.	Reread another paragraph on Practice Book pages 66–67 and underline the sentence that introduces the main idea of that paragraph. Explain how you determined it was the main idea.		
F.		nalyze how the author explains the main idea. Reread paragraphs 5–6 on Practice Book page 67. What more do these paragraphs tell you		
		about the main idea? Underline the words and phrases that support your answer. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.		
		On Practice Book pages 66–67, underline other words and phrases that explain the main idea. Describe what more they tell about the main idea.		

Name _____

Close Reading, continued

Name	
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Discuss and Write

- G. Synthesize your ideas about the main idea of the article.
 - 1. With the class, discuss how the writer explained the main idea. List the explanations you discuss.

	2	

- 2. Choose one of the explanations that you listed. Write a paragraph about how the writer explained the main idea with it. Use the questions below to organize your thoughts.
 - · What explanation did the writer use?
 - · What did it explain about the main idea?
 - How did it help you to better understand the main idea?

Conne	ct with	GUIDING QUESTION

- H. Discuss the Guiding Question: How do we depend on Earth's resources?
 - 1. Why is water so important to these farmers?
 - 2. Why must these farmers depend on an irrigation system rather than rainfall?
 - 3. How do you think the lives of these farmers would change if more treadle pumps were available?

Build Background

Name

Critical Viewing Guide

▶ Take Notes				
۱.	iew the images. Take notes on at least three things that you learned.			
D	Analyze the Images			
3. Review your notes to help answer these questions.				
1. Write two sentences to explain what was in the images.				
	2. What was the most interesting thing you learned?			
	3. What did the images show about water? Write about the different ways you use this resource .			

Learn Key Vocabulary

Name

How Do We Use Water?: Key Vocabulary

A. Study each word. Circle a number to rate how well you know it. Then complete the chart.

meaning.

Rating Scale

I have never seen this word before.

I am not sure of the word's

I know this word and can teach the word's meaning to someone else.



A People, animals, and crops all need water to stay alive.

Key Words	Check Understanding	Deepen Understanding
1 alive (u-līv) adjective	Something that is alive does not need food or water.	I can tell that a rock is not alive because
Rating: 1 2 3	Yes No	
	3	
2 amount (u-mount) noun	You can determine the amount of money you need by reading the price tag.	I have the largest amount of homework for
Rating: 1 2 3	Yes No	
3 crop (krop) noun	Corn is a type of crop grown in the United States.	To grow properly, crops need
Rating: 1 2 3	Yes No	
4 depend di-pend) verb	A soccer player can depend on her teammates.	A friend depends on you to be
Rating: 1 2 3	Yes No	

Name _	

Water is water is a very important resource. People all over the globe depend on it.



Key Words	Check Understanding	Deepen Understanding
5 globe (glōb) noun	A globe is shaped like a cube.	I use a globe to
Rating: 1 2 3	Yes No	
6 material (mu-tear-ē-ul) noun	Water is a material you can use to make clothing.	I can use many materials to make an art project including
Rating: 1 2 3	Yes No	
7 rainfall (rān-fawl) noun	If the amount of rainfall in a month is very high, it has rained a lot.	People who measure rainfall include
Rating: 1 2 3	Yes No	
8 resource (rē-sors) noun	Water is a natural resource. Yes No	It is important to save natural resources because
Rating: 1 2 3		

3.	Use one of the Key Vocabulary words to write about why water is important.
	the rey vocabulary words to write about why water is important.

Selection Review

Name	

How Do We Use Water?

A. Read the paragraph. Write a Key Vocabulary word in each blank. Reread the paragraph to make sure the words make sense.

alive	globe
amount	materials
crops	rainfall
depend	resource

Every living thing on Earth needs water. If you look at a	you can see that Earth is
mostly covered with water. People would not be	_without it. But what if we run out? Some
years are dry. During those years, the of	is very low. We must find ways to
save this important Farmers cut back on water	er for Builders cut back on
water used to makesuch as concrete. Can we _	on you to save water, too?
Saving water is a job for everyone.	
B. Write complete sentences to answer these questions about "How Do We Use Water?" 1. Why is it important to protect fresh water resources ?	
2. What could you do to reduce the amount of water you	use?

Academic Vocabulary

Name	

How Do We Use Water?: Academic Vocabulary Review

Academic Vocabulary category specific support topic

A. Write a synonym for each Academic Vocabulary word. Choose from the words in the chart below

Choose from the	words in the chart below.		
Word	Choose from thes	e words	Synonym
1. category	certain group	alone	
2. support	defend target	break	
3. specific	loose detailed	about	
4. topic	frame plans	subject	
	tence. Replace the underli		n Academic Vocabulary word.

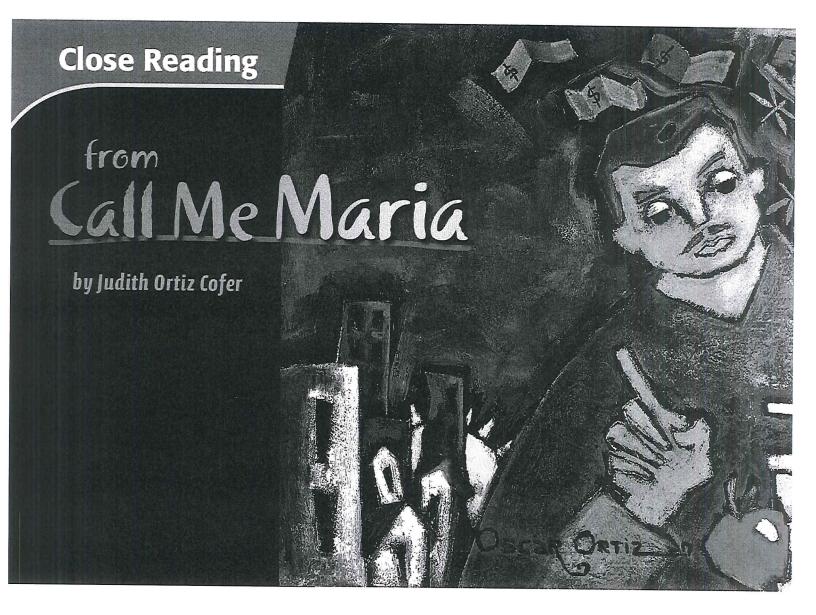
3. Rico and Jade defend the decision to make summer school longer.

2. You should make a list of each group you want to discuss.

4. Have you chosen a subject for your next science report?

Call Me Maria

By Judith Ortiz Cofer



My grandmother comes into the kitchen where I am sitting down at the table reading a magazine. It is a dark winter day. Rain and sleet have been predicted. Abuela shakes her head as she looks out the window of our basement apartment. All the feet that pass by are wearing boots. She pours herself a cup of coffee and sits down across from me. She sighs as if her heart is breaking. She shivers

and pulls her sweater around her shoulders. Papi comes in whistling. It is his day off. He will spend it with friends he knew from when he was a boy in the barrio. They will go to the park, even if it's raining or cold, and talk about the good times they had as children.

Abuela says, shivering, "María, let me tell you about my Island in the sun. The place where I was born. A paradise."

In Other Words Abuela Grandmother barrio Spanish neighborhood paradise perfect place



Papi, frowning as he struggles to put on his boots, says, "I know, I know your paradise. I lived there once, remember? In San Juan, I couldn't see the sun behind the buildings. I'll take the island of Manhattan anytime, if what I want is a paradise made of concrete."

Abuela, ignoring him, tapping my hand as she speaks.

I am trying to stay out of it, hiding behind my magazine: "Ay, bendita hija.

When I was growing up on my Island, everyone treated each other nicely, like family. We shared what we had, and if you were poor, your neighbors helped you. La familia, los amigos, el amor, that's what mattered. People were not always angry; people were not cold like they are here in this cold place, these are cold people . . . the sun shines every day on my Island."

In Other Words the island of Manhattan New York City bendita hija blessed daughter La familia, los amigos, el amor Family, friends, love

Close Reading

Papi, sounding angry: "The familia on your Island made fun of me, called me *el gringo* because my Spanish sounded funny to their ears. They laughed when I complained that the mosquitoes were eating me alive. Fresh American blood, they joked, to fatten up our hungry bugs. I couldn't wait to come home to my country where people **understand** what I say, and the mosquitoes treat everyone the same."

Papi: "I once had my wallet stolen in the plaza of your pueblo, Señora. I used to watch the news in the bedroom, while everyone else sat hypnotized by the romantic telenovelas in the living room. On my screen was the same world I see on our TV here: drugs, guns, angry people, and violence. Only difference—the bad news was in Spanish."

Abuela, not listening. Looking into her cup as if she were watching a movie: "The sun shines every day. On my Island . . ."

Papi, in a mocking tone of voice: "The sun shines every day, that's true. While I was unhappy, missing my friends here, while I was lonely, the sun shone every day and it was 110 degrees in the shade."

Abuela: "On my Island . . . "

Before she can finish her sentence, the lights flash on and off, and then we hear the gasping sounds of electrical things shutting down and darkness. A roll of thunder shakes the glass window. We hear the sound of feet running on the sidewalk above our heads. Abuela gets a candle from a kitchen drawer, places it on the table, and lights it. There is

another roll of thunder and the sound of pouring rain. I hear Papi opening the pantry door to get his flashlight. The telephone begins to ring. I run to get it, grateful that it has interrupted

a **culture** clash I have been hearing all of my life. It is the old battle between Island Puerto Rican and mainland Puerto Rican. It is what finally drove my parents apart.

On the telephone, I hear Doña Segura's shaky voice asking me in Spanish if Papi can come see about a smell like gas in her apartment. Everyone else is away for the day. She is blind. She does not even know that it is dark. Abuela nods. I know she will go stay with Doña Segura.

Papi, already dressed for his day of freedom, listens to me tell Doña Segura that she will be right up. I look at my father by the light of the candle. Both of us sigh in unison, a big, deep, melodramatic, Puerto Rican sigh. Abuela's candle is blown out by our breath. Then there is the sound of three people laughing together in the dark.

Key Vocabulary

- \bullet understand v., to know
- culture n., the ideas and way of life for a group of people

In Other Words

el gringo American plaza of your pueblo area in front of your house telenovelas soap operas; TV shows in unison at the same time



		Close Reading, continued	Name
	12000		
0	Re	ead for Understanding	
A.	W	hat kind of text is this? How do you know?	
В.	W	rite a sentence that tells the topic of the selection.	
	_		
0	Re	eread and Summarize	
C.	Or	n Practice Book pages 30–33, circle the 3–5 most in the state of the	mportant words in each section. Make rd important in the section?
		Section 1: (paragraphs 1-3)	
	2.	Section 2: (paragraphs 4–6)	
		,	
	3.	Section 3: (paragraphs 7–11)	
	4.	Section 4: (paragraphs 12–14)	

 ${f D}_{f a}$ Use your topic sentence from above and your notes to write a summary of the selection.

	Name
0	Reread and Analyze
Ε.	Analyze the pictures you form in your mind as you read.
	1. Reread paragraph 5 on Practice Book page 31. What pictures do these words form in your mind? How do they help you understand the text? The illustrator, Oscar Ortiz, is from Puerto Rico. How do you think his background helped him visualize the story? Underline words and phrases to support your answers. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
	Underline other words on Practice Book pages 30–33 that help you visualize Abuela's Puerto Rico. Explain what pictures these words form in your mind.
F.	Analyze how the pictures you form in your mind create emotional responses.
	1. Reread paragraph 6 on Practice Book page 32. What pictures did you form in your mind as you read? Which words in the text bring those pictures to your mind? How do those pictures make you feel? Underline the words and phrases that support your answer. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
	2. On Practice Book pages 30–33, underline other words and phrases that help you visualize Papi's Puerto Rico. Explain how the pictures you form in your mind make you feel.

Close Reading, continued

Name	
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Reread and Analyze

- G. Analyze the text by making inferences.
 - 1. Reread paragraphs 7-8 on Practice Book page 32. Why is Abuela's description of Puerto Rico different from Papi's description of Puerto Rico? Underline words and phrases to support your answers. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

2.	Choose another paragraph on Practice Book pages 30-33 and make an inference to fill in
	missing information in the text. Explain how your inference helped you understand what you read

- H. Analyze the text by making inferences. Use what is in the text, what you already know, and what you have personally experienced.
 - 1. Reread paragraph 10 on Practice Book page 32. How did you use your own experience to help you understand the text? How did you combine your experience with what you read to make an inference? What inference did you make? Underline the words and phrases that support your answer. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
 - 2. Choose another paragraph on Practice Book pages 30-33 and make an inference based on what you already know or what you have personally experienced. Explain how your inference helped you to understand what you read.

Dis	scuss and Write
Syr	nthesize your ideas about the passage based on what you visualized and inferred.
ι	Discuss with your classmates how your visualizations and inferences added to your understanding of the text. Tell how the pictures you formed and the prior knowledge and experiences you used helped you understand Abuela and Papi's disagreement.
-	
-	
F	Write a paragraph comparing and contrasting what you visualized when you read the two descriptions of Puerto Rico. Then make inferences about how the characters feel about Puerto Rico and why their ideas of the same place are different. Use the questions below to organize your thoughts.
2	 What do you visualize when you read each description of Puerto Rico?
9	· From the text, what can you infer about each character's feelings about Puerto Rico?
-	· Why are their memories and feelings about Puerto Rico so different? Make an inference.
_	
-	
_	
_	
Coı	nnect with (QUIDING QUESTION)
Disc	cuss the Guiding Question: What defines home?
1. F	How does Abuela define her home in Puerto Rico?
_	
2. F	How do you think Papi would define home?
_	

Name _____

J.