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TEACHING & LEARNING

Reading Language Arts
5th Grade Public Overview

Reading Language Arts: 5th Grade
1st 9 Weeks
Assessments MAP Growth Reading 9/10/26 MAP Growth Math 9/3/26 MAP Growth Science 9/16/26

What are we learning?
How can I help at home?

Module 1: Inventors at Work

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media that present them with information about inventors. Students will learn that people can create amazing things through innovation, perseverance, and the desire to solve problems.

Essential Question: What kinds of circumstances push people to create new inventions?

Timeline: August 11- September 2
Essential Standards: 5.3A, 5.3B, 5.6F, 5.6G, 5.7D, 5.9Di, 5.10A, 5.9Di, 5.11Bi, 5.11C, 5.11Di
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with common prefixes, including in-, im-, dis-, un-, non-, re-, pre-, and mis-.
- Read and spell words with common suffixes, including -ty, -ity, -y, -ly, -ful, -less, and -ous.
- Understand how prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of base words.
- Use word parts to help figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing patterns in words.
- Build reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and with appropriate phrasing.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with prefixes such as in-, im-, dis-, un-, non-, re-, pre-, and mis- in books, articles, signs, or conversations. Have your child identify the prefix, the base word, and the meaning of the whole word.
- Talk about how prefixes change word meanings. For example, possible becomes impossible, agree becomes disagree, and read becomes reread.
- Make a word list with suffixes such as -ty, -ity, -y, -ly, -ful, -less, and -ous. Have your child explain how the suffix changes the meaning of the word.
- Choose a base word and see how many new words your child can create by adding prefixes or suffixes. For example, care can become careful, careless, carefully, or uncaring.

- Have your child sort words by word part, such as prefix words and suffix words, then explain what each word means.
- While reading together, ask your child to use word parts to figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words before checking a dictionary.
- Encourage your child to read aloud regularly. Remind them to read at an appropriate rate and pay attention to smooth phrasing and expression.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Identify the central idea and explain how important details support it.
- Summarize key ideas and information from a text in their own words.
- Explain the author's purpose by thinking about what the author wants readers to understand, learn, or feel.
- Analyze point of view and explain how it influences the way events or information are presented.
- Monitor their understanding while reading and use strategies to clarify confusing parts.
- Identify how a text is organized, including cause and effect and sequence structures.
- Explain how text structure helps readers understand relationships between ideas and events.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection: Reading and talking about informational texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.

- After reading, ask your child to identify the central idea and explain which details from the text support it.
- Have your child summarize the text in their own words. Encourage them to include only the most important ideas and details.
- Talk about the author's purpose by asking, "What does the author want readers to understand, learn, or feel?"
- Discuss point of view by asking, "Who is sharing the information?" and "How does that point of view shape the way the topic is presented?"
- Look for examples of cause and effect while reading. Ask, "What happened?" and "Why did it happen?"
- When reading texts with events or steps, have your child identify the sequence by explaining what happened first, next, and last.
- When something is confusing, encourage your child to reread, look for clues, and use nearby sentences or text features to clarify meaning.
- Read aloud together or listen to an audiobook. Pause to discuss key ideas, confusing parts, or important details.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write an expository essay that explains a topic clearly using facts, details, and examples.
- Organize ideas with an introduction, supporting details, and a conclusion.
- Write complete sentences that clearly express ideas.

- Use different kinds of sentences, such as statements, questions, commands, and exclamations, to strengthen writing.
- Combine related ideas to write compound sentences using words such as and, but, and or.
- Apply correct capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar to make their writing clear for readers.

Home Connection: Writing to explain a topic at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to choose a topic they know well, such as a sport, hobby, animal, place, or family tradition. Have them write a short expository essay that explains the topic using facts, details, and examples.
- Encourage your child to organize their writing with a clear introduction, supporting details, and a conclusion.
- Practice identifying complete sentences by asking, "Does this sentence tell a complete thought?" Have your child revise any sentence fragments so the meaning is clear.
- Look for different kinds of sentences while reading together, such as statements, questions, commands, and exclamations. Talk about how each type of sentence is used.
- Have your child write one statement, one question, one command, and one exclamation about the same topic.
- Practice combining short sentences into compound sentences using and, but, or or. For example, "I wanted to go outside, but it started raining."
- After your child writes, have them reread their work to check for clear ideas, complete sentences, different sentence types, compound sentences, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Module 2: What a Story

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media that present them with different ways to tell a story. Students will learn that story elements can be found in literature of all genres.

Essential Question: How does genre affect the way a story is told?

Timeline: September 3- October 2
Essential Standards: 5.11Bi, 5.11C, 5.11Di, 5.3C, 5.3B, 5.10A, 5.10D, 5.11Bi, 5.11C
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with prefixes such as post- and fore-.
- Read and spell words with suffixes such as -ment and -ness.
- Understand how prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of base words.
- Read and spell words with Greek roots, including phon, photo, meter, gram, graph, and auto.
- Use word parts to help figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and with expression.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with the prefixes post- and fore-, such as postpone, postwar, forecast, and foretell. Have your child identify the prefix, base word, and meaning of the whole word.
- Talk about how prefixes change word meanings. For example, foresee means to see or know before, and postgame means after the game.
- Make a list of words with the suffixes -ment and -ness, such as movement, agreement, kindness, and fairness. Have your child explain how the suffix changes the meaning of the word.
- Search for words with Greek roots such as phon, photo, meter, gram, graph, and auto in books, articles, or everyday life. Examples include telephone, photograph, thermometer, autograph, paragraph, and automatic.
- Have your child sort words by root or word part, then explain what each word means.
- When your child finds an unfamiliar word, encourage them to break it into meaningful parts and use those parts to figure out the meaning.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to deepen understanding.
- Combine ideas from different parts of a text or multiple texts to build a stronger understanding.
- Identify literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Analyze characters by looking at their traits, actions, motivations, and relationships.
- Recognize and explain figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, and descriptive language.
- Visualize by creating mental images based on the author's words.
- Explore elements of drama, such as dialogue, scenes, stage directions, and character actions.
- Explore elements of poetry, such as line breaks, stanzas, rhythm, imagery, and figurative language.
- Ask and answer questions to deepen understanding and support thinking with text evidence.
- Explain the author's purpose by thinking about what the author wants readers to understand, learn, or feel.
- Identify the theme or message in a text and support their thinking with details.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection: Reading and discussing a variety of texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.

- Before reading, preview text and graphic features such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams. Ask your child how these features might help them understand the text.
- After reading, ask your child to combine ideas from different parts of the text or from more than one text to explain what they learned.
- When reading a story, ask your child to describe important literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Talk about characters by asking, "What motivates this character?" or "How do the character's actions affect the story?"
- Look for figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, or descriptive language. Discuss what the author really means and how the language affects the reader.
- Encourage your child to visualize by describing the images or "movie" they picture in their mind as they read.
- Read a poem together and discuss line breaks, stanzas, rhythm, imagery, and figurative language.

- When reading a play or drama, talk about dialogue, scenes, stage directions, and how the characters' actions move the story forward.
- Pause during reading to ask and answer questions. Encourage your child to support their thinking with evidence from the text.
- Talk about the author's purpose by asking, "What does the author want readers to understand, learn, or feel?"
- After reading, discuss the theme or message and ask your child to explain which details helped them figure it out.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write a narrative story with characters, a setting, a problem, events, and a resolution.
- Develop a clear plot with a beginning, middle, and end.
- Use descriptive details and dialogue to make the story more engaging for readers.
- Identify and use common nouns and proper nouns correctly.
- Use singular and plural nouns correctly in sentences.
- Use verbs to show actions, states of being, or helping words.
- Apply correct capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar to make their writing clear and effective.

Home Connection: Writing narrative stories at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to create a story with characters, a setting, a problem, important events, and a resolution. Encourage them to organize the story with a clear beginning, middle, and end.
- Have your child add descriptive details and dialogue to make the story more engaging for the reader.
- Look for common nouns and proper nouns while reading together. Talk about how common nouns name general people, places, or things, while proper nouns name specific ones and need capital letters.
- Practice changing singular nouns to plural nouns. For example, have your child change words like story, box, class, and child to their plural forms.
- While reading or writing, ask your child to identify verbs that show actions, states of being, or helping words.
- Have your child revise a sentence by replacing a simple verb with a stronger verb. For example, "The dog went across the yard" can become "The dog raced across the yard."
- After your child writes, have them reread their story to check for clear events, correct nouns, strong verbs, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Module 3: Natural Disasters

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media that present them with information about natural disasters. Students will learn about the causes of different types of natural disasters.

Essential Question: How can learning about natural disasters make us safer?

Timeline: October 5- November 4
Essential Standards: 5.11Bi, 5.11C, 5.11D, 5.11Di, 5.3C, 5.3B, 5.9Di, 5.10B, 5.10D, 5.6E, 5.10B, 5.11Bi, 5.11C
Link to TEKS: **Click here for TEKS**

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with prefixes such as il- and ir-.
- Read and spell words with suffixes such as -able and -ible.
- Understand how prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of base words.
- Read and spell words with Latin roots, including aud, vis, and spect.
- Read and spell words with Greek roots, including geo, bio, and astro.
- Use suffixes such as -logy and -ist to understand words related to areas of study and people who study them.
- Use word parts to help figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading smoothly, with expression and appropriate phrasing.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with the prefixes il- and ir-, such as illegal, illogical, irregular, and irresponsible. Have your child identify the prefix, base word, and meaning of the whole word.
- Make a list of words with the suffixes -able and -ible, such as comfortable, washable, possible, and visible. Talk about how these suffixes often mean "able to be."
- Search for words with Latin roots such as aud, vis, and spect in books, articles, or everyday life. Examples include audience, audio, vision, visible, inspect, and spectator.
- Look for words with Greek roots such as geo, bio, and astro, such as geography, geology, biography, biology, astronaut, and astronomy. Talk about how the root helps explain the word's meaning.
- Find words with the suffixes -logy and -ist, such as biology, geology, artist, and scientist. Discuss how these word parts can show a field of study or a person connected to a topic.
- Have your child sort words by prefix, suffix, or root. Then ask them to explain what each word means using its word parts.
- When your child comes across an unfamiliar word, encourage them to break it into meaningful parts before checking a dictionary.
- Encourage your child to read aloud regularly. Remind them to read smoothly, with expression, and at an appropriate rate.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Make predictions before and during reading, then confirm or revise them using evidence from the text.
- Identify the central idea and explain how key details support it.
- Summarize important ideas and information in their own words.
- Ask and answer questions to deepen understanding and support thinking with text evidence.
- Analyze the author's craft, including word choice, organization, examples, and descriptions.
- Recognize and explain figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, and descriptive language.
- Identify how a text is organized and explain how the structure helps readers understand ideas.
- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to better understand information.
- Notice media techniques, such as images, sound, color, font, or layout, and explain how they help communicate a message.
- Learn and use content-area words related to the topic they are reading about.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection: Reading and discussing texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.

- Before reading, have your child make a prediction using the title, headings, pictures, or text features. After reading, ask them to confirm or revise their prediction using evidence from the text.
- Ask your child to identify the central idea and explain which details from the text helped them understand it.
- Have your child summarize the text in their own words. Encourage them to include only the most important ideas and details.
- Talk about the author's craft by discussing word choice, examples, descriptions, or how the author organizes ideas to make the text more effective.
- Look for figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, or descriptive language. Ask your child what the author really means and how the language affects the reader.
- Discuss how the text is organized. Ask, "Is the author showing cause and effect, comparing ideas, explaining steps, or describing a problem and solution?"
- When viewing a video, advertisement, or digital text, talk about media techniques such as images, sound, color, font, or layout. Ask, "How do these choices help communicate the message?"
- Keep a list of new content-area words from books, articles, or school topics. Have your child define the words, use them in a sentence, and explain how they connect to the topic.
- Pause during reading to ask and answer questions. Encourage your child to support their answers with evidence from the text.
- Look for text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams. Discuss how these features help readers understand the information.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write a persuasive essay that clearly states an opinion or position.
- Support their opinion with reasons, evidence, and examples.
- Organize their writing with an introduction, supporting paragraphs, and a conclusion.
- Use direct and indirect objects to add detail and clarity to sentences.
- Use conjunctions to connect words, phrases, and ideas.
- Write complex sentences that show relationships between ideas.
- Use correlative conjunctions, such as either/or, neither/nor, and both/and, correctly in sentences.
- Apply correct capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar to make their writing clear and convincing for readers.

Home Connection: Writing persuasive essays at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to choose a topic they care about, such as a school rule, family activity, favorite book, or community issue. Have them write a short persuasive essay that clearly states their opinion or position.
- Encourage your child to support their opinion with strong reasons, examples, and evidence.
- Talk about the audience by asking, "Who are you trying to convince?" and "What information would help your reader understand your point?"
- Practice identifying direct and indirect objects in sentences. For example, in "The teacher gave the class an assignment," assignment is the direct object and class is the indirect object.
- Look for conjunctions while reading together, such as and, but, or, because, although, and since. Talk about how they connect ideas.

- Have your child combine short sentences into complex sentences using words such as because, when, if, although, or since.
- Practice using correlative conjunctions in sentences, such as either/or, neither/nor, both/and, and not only/but also.
- After your child writes, have them reread their essay to check for a clear position, strong reasons, connected ideas, sentence variety, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Reading Language Arts: 2nd Grade

2nd 9 Weeks

Assessments

No district assessments in the 2nd 9 weeks.

What are we learning?
How can I help at home?

Module 3: Natural Disasters

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media that present them with information about natural disasters. Students will learn about the causes of different types of natural disasters.

Essential Question: How can learning about natural disasters make us safer?

Timeline: October 5- November 4
Essential Standards: 5.11Bi, 5.11C, 5.11D, 5.11Di, 5.3C, 5.3B, 5.9Di, 5.10B, 5.10D, 5.6E, 5.10B, 5.11Bi, 5.11C
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with prefixes such as il- and ir-.
- Read and spell words with suffixes such as -able and -ible.
- Understand how prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of base words.
- Read and spell words with Latin roots, including aud, vis, and spect.
- Read and spell words with Greek roots, including geo, bio, and astro.
- Use suffixes such as -logy and -ist to understand words related to areas of study and people who study them.
- Use word parts to help figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading smoothly, with expression and appropriate phrasing.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with the prefixes il- and ir-, such as illegal, illogical, irregular, and irresponsible. Have your child identify the prefix, base word, and meaning of the whole word.

- Make a list of words with the suffixes -able and -ible, such as comfortable, washable, possible, and visible. Talk about how these suffixes often mean “able to be.”
- Search for words with Latin roots such as aud, vis, and spect in books, articles, or everyday life. Examples include audience, audio, vision, visible, inspect, and spectator.
- Look for words with Greek roots such as geo, bio, and astro, such as geography, geology, biography, biology, astronaut, and astronomy. Talk about how the root helps explain the word’s meaning.
- Find words with the suffixes -logy and -ist, such as biology, geology, artist, and scientist. Discuss how these word parts can show a field of study or a person connected to a topic.
- Have your child sort words by prefix, suffix, or root. Then ask them to explain what each word means using its word parts.
- When your child comes across an unfamiliar word, encourage them to break it into meaningful parts before checking a dictionary.
- Encourage your child to read aloud regularly. Remind them to read smoothly, with expression, and at an appropriate rate.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Make predictions before and during reading, then confirm or revise them using evidence from the text.
- Identify the central idea and explain how key details support it.
- Summarize important ideas and information in their own words.
- Ask and answer questions to deepen understanding and support thinking with text evidence.
- Analyze the author’s craft, including word choice, organization, examples, and descriptions.
- Recognize and explain figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, and descriptive language.
- Identify how a text is organized and explain how the structure helps readers understand ideas.
- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to better understand information.
- Notice media techniques, such as images, sound, color, font, or layout, and explain how they help communicate a message.
- Learn and use content-area words related to the topic they are reading about.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection: Reading and discussing texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.

- Before reading, have your child make a prediction using the title, headings, pictures, or text features. After reading, ask them to confirm or revise their prediction using evidence from the text.
- Ask your child to identify the central idea and explain which details from the text helped them understand it.
- Have your child summarize the text in their own words. Encourage them to include only the most important ideas and details.

- Talk about the author's craft by discussing word choice, examples, descriptions, or how the author organizes ideas to make the text more effective.
- Look for figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, or descriptive language. Ask your child what the author really means and how the language affects the reader.
- Discuss how the text is organized. Ask, "Is the author showing cause and effect, comparing ideas, explaining steps, or describing a problem and solution?"
- When viewing a video, advertisement, or digital text, talk about media techniques such as images, sound, color, font, or layout. Ask, "How do these choices help communicate the message?"
- Keep a list of new content-area words from books, articles, or school topics. Have your child define the words, use them in a sentence, and explain how they connect to the topic.
- Pause during reading to ask and answer questions. Encourage your child to support their answers with evidence from the text.
- Look for text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams. Discuss how these features help readers understand the information.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write a persuasive essay that clearly states an opinion or position.
- Support their opinion with reasons, evidence, and examples.
- Organize their writing with an introduction, supporting paragraphs, and a conclusion.
- Use direct and indirect objects to add detail and clarity to sentences.
- Use conjunctions to connect words, phrases, and ideas.
- Write complex sentences that show relationships between ideas.
- Use correlative conjunctions, such as either/or, neither/nor, and both/and, correctly in sentences.
- Apply correct capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar to make their writing clear and convincing for readers.

Home Connection: Writing persuasive essays at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to choose a topic they care about, such as a school rule, family activity, favorite book, or community issue. Have them write a short persuasive essay that clearly states their opinion or position.
- Encourage your child to support their opinion with strong reasons, examples, and evidence.
- Talk about the audience by asking, "Who are you trying to convince?" and "What information would help your reader understand your point?"
- Practice identifying direct and indirect objects in sentences. For example, in "The teacher gave the class an assignment," assignment is the direct object and class is the indirect object.
- Look for conjunctions while reading together, such as and, but, or, because, although, and since. Talk about how they connect ideas.
- Have your child combine short sentences into complex sentences using words such as because, when, if, although, or since.

- Practice using correlative conjunctions in sentences, such as either/or, neither/nor, both/and, and not only/but also.
- After your child writes, have them reread their essay to check for a clear position, strong reasons, connected ideas, sentence variety, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Module 4: The American West

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media that present them with information about the people who lived in and people who moved to the West in the nineteenth century. Students will learn about the different groups' varied experiences.
Essential Question: How did U.S. westward expansion affect different groups in the nation?

Timeline: November 5- December 4
Essential Standards: 5.3C, 5.3B, 5.6E, 5.7D, 5.10B, 5.11Bi, 5.11C, 5.11Di
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with prefixes such as ex-, e-, inter-, intra-, com-, con-, and cor-.
- Read and spell words with suffixes such as -ation, -sion, and -ion.
- Understand how prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of words.
- Read and spell words with Latin roots, including rupt, fer, and tend.
- Use word parts to help determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and with expression.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with the prefixes ex- and e-, such as export, exit, eject, and erase. Have your child identify the prefix and discuss how it helps with the word's meaning.
- Make a list of words with the suffixes -ation, -sion, and -ion, such as celebration, decision, action, and discussion. Ask your child to explain how the suffix changes the word.
- Search for words with the prefixes inter-, intra-, com-, con-, and cor-, such as interact, intramural, combine, connect, and correct. Have your child break each word into meaningful parts.
- Talk about how prefixes can give clues about meaning. For example, inter- often means "between," and intra- often means "within."
- Look for words with Latin roots such as rupt, fer, and tend, including interrupt, transfer, prefer, extend, and tendency. Discuss how the root helps explain the meaning of the word.
- Have your child sort words by prefix, suffix, or root. Then ask them to explain what each word means using its word parts.
- When your child comes across an unfamiliar word, encourage them to break it into meaningful parts before using context clues or a dictionary.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Identify the central idea and explain how key details support it.
- Analyze how a text is organized and explain how the structure helps readers understand ideas.
- Combine ideas from different parts of a text or multiple texts to build a deeper understanding.

- Retell important events, ideas, and details from a text.
- Monitor their understanding while reading and use strategies to clarify confusing parts.
- Analyze the author's craft, including word choice, descriptions, examples, and organization.
- Notice media techniques, such as images, sound, color, font, or layout, and explain how they help communicate a message.
- Identify literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Analyze point of view and explain how it shapes the way events or ideas are presented.
- Recognize and discuss varieties of English and how language may change based on audience, purpose, or situation.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection: Reading and discussing texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.

- After reading, ask your child to identify the central idea and explain which details from the text support it.
- Have your child retell important events or ideas in their own words, then summarize the text using only the most important information.
- Talk about how the text is organized. Ask, "Is the author showing cause and effect, comparing ideas, explaining steps, or describing a problem and solution?"
- Ask your child to combine ideas from different parts of the text or from more than one text to explain what they learned.
- When something is confusing, encourage your child to reread, look for clues, and use nearby sentences or text features to clarify meaning.
- Talk about the author's craft by discussing word choice, descriptions, examples, or how the author organizes information to make an idea clear.
- When watching a short video or viewing a digital text, discuss media techniques such as images, sound, color, font, or layout. Ask, "How do these choices help communicate the message?"
- When reading a story, ask your child to identify important literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Talk about point of view by asking, "Who is telling the story or sharing the information?" and "How does that point of view shape the way events or ideas are presented?"
- Notice examples of varieties of English in books, shows, or conversations. Talk about how language may change depending on the audience, purpose, setting, or situation.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write a letter that clearly communicates ideas to a specific audience.
- Organize their letter with a greeting, body, closing, and signature.
- Use direct quotations correctly when including someone's exact words.
- Use interjections to show strong feeling or emotion in writing.
- Use subject and object pronouns correctly in sentences.
- Use verb tenses correctly to show when an action happens.
- Apply correct capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar to make their writing clear for readers.

Home Connection: Writing letters at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to write a letter to a family member, friend, teacher, or community member. Encourage them to include a greeting, body, closing, and signature.

- Talk about the purpose and audience of the letter. Ask, “Who are you writing to?” and “What do you want your reader to understand?”
- Practice using direct quotations by having your child include someone’s exact words in a sentence. For example, “Please visit soon,” Grandma said.
- Look for interjections in books or conversations, such as Wow!, Oh no!, or Hooray! Talk about how they show emotion.
- Practice using subject and object pronouns correctly. For example, “She wrote the letter” and “The letter was for her.”
- Talk about verb tenses by having your child write sentences about something that happened in the past, something happening now, and something that will happen in the future.
- After your child writes, have them reread their letter to check for clear ideas, correct pronouns, direct quotations, verb tense, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Module 5: Project Earth

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media about conservation methods people use, from saving endangered species to growing gardens on rooftops, to protect Earth. Students will learn that there are many ways to protect the future of our planet.

Essential Question: How can caring for Earth and its living things improve life now and in the future?

Timeline: December 7- January 13
Essential Standards: 5.3C, 5.9Di, 5.10A, 5.10D, 5.10B, 5.11Bi, 5.11C
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with prefixes such as mid-, semi-, trans-, over-, under-, mal-, pro-, and anti-.
- Read and spell words with suffixes such as -al, -ic, -ous, and -ious.
- Understand how prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of words.
- Use word parts to help determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and at an appropriate rate.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with the prefixes mid- and semi-, such as midday, midweek, semicircle, and semifinal. Have your child identify the prefix, base word, and meaning of the whole word.
- Search for words with trans-, over-, and under-, such as transport, transfer, overcook, overlook, underground, and underestimate. Talk about how the prefix changes the meaning of the word.
- Make a list of words with mal-, pro-, and anti-, such as malfunction, promote, protect, antihero, and antifreeze. Have your child use each word in a sentence.
- Look for words with the suffixes -al and -ic, such as natural, musical, historic, and comic. Talk about how the suffix helps describe something.
- Find words with the suffixes -ous and -ious, such as dangerous, famous, curious, and serious. Have your child explain the meaning of each word using context clues.
- Have your child sort words by prefix or suffix, then explain how the word part helps with meaning.

- When your child comes across an unfamiliar word, encourage them to break it into meaningful parts before using context clues or a dictionary.
- Encourage your child to read aloud regularly. Remind them to read accurately, use self-correction strategies, and focus on smooth phrasing and an appropriate rate.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Identify the central idea and explain how details support it.
- Ask and answer questions to deepen understanding and support thinking with text evidence.
- Explain the author's purpose by thinking about what the author wants readers to understand, learn, or feel.
- Use ideas and details from the text to support their thinking.
- Analyze the author's craft, including word choice, descriptions, examples, and how ideas are developed.
- Retell important events, ideas, and details from a text.
- Explore elements of drama, such as dialogue, scenes, stage directions, and character actions.
- Identify literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Recognize and explain figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, and descriptive language.
- Monitor understanding while reading and use strategies to clarify confusing parts.
- Identify text structures, including problem/solution and cause/effect, and explain how they help readers understand ideas.
- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to better understand information.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection: Reading and discussing texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.

- After reading, ask your child to identify the central idea and explain which details from the text support it.
- Pause during reading to ask and answer questions. Encourage your child to support their answers with evidence from the text.
- Talk about the author's purpose by asking, "What does the author want readers to understand, learn, or feel?"
- Discuss the author's craft by noticing word choice, descriptions, examples, or how the author develops ideas.
- Have your child use details from the text to support their thinking. Ask, "What in the text makes you think that?"
- When reading a play or drama, talk about the dialogue, scenes, stage directions, and character actions.
- When reading a story, ask your child to identify important literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Look for figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, or descriptive language. Talk about what the author really means.
- When something is confusing, encourage your child to reread, look for clues, and use nearby sentences or text features to clarify meaning.
- Talk about how the text is organized. Ask, "Is the author describing a problem and solution or showing cause and effect?"

- Look for text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams. Discuss how these features help readers understand the information.
- Read aloud together or listen to an audiobook. Pause to discuss key ideas, confusing parts, or important details.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write an editorial that clearly shares an opinion about a topic or issue.
- Support their opinion with reasons, evidence, and examples.
- Organize ideas in a way that helps readers understand their position.
- Use regular and irregular verbs correctly in sentences.
- Use commas and semicolons to make writing clearer and connect related ideas.
- Use transitions to connect ideas and help the writing flow smoothly.
- Apply correct capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar to make their writing clear and effective.

Home Connection: Writing editorials at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to choose a topic they care about, such as a school issue, community problem, favorite activity, or family rule. Have them write a short editorial that clearly shares their opinion.
- Encourage your child to support their opinion with reasons, evidence, and examples.
- Talk about the audience by asking, "Who are you writing for?" and "What details would help your reader understand your point?"
- Practice using regular and irregular verbs correctly. For example, compare walk/walked with go/went or choose/chose.
- Look for commas and semicolons while reading together. Talk about how they help separate ideas, items in a list, or closely related sentences.
- Have your child revise two short related sentences by connecting them with a semicolon. For example, "The park needs more shade; families visit there every weekend."
- Practice using transitions such as for example, however, therefore, in addition, and as a result to connect ideas and make writing flow smoothly.
- After your child writes, have them reread their editorial to check for a clear opinion, strong support, transitions, correct verb use, commas, semicolons, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Reading Language Arts: 2nd Grade
3rd 9 Weeks
Assessments MAP Growth Reading 1/28/27 MAP Growth Math 1/21/27 MAP Growth Science 2/3/27

What are we learning?

How can I help at home?

Module 5: Project Earth

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media about conservation methods people use, from saving endangered species to growing gardens on rooftops, to protect Earth. Students will learn that there are many ways to protect the future of our planet.

Essential Question: How can caring for Earth and its living things improve life now and in the future?

Timeline: December 7- January 13
Essential Standards: 5.3C, 5.9Di, 5.10A, 5.10D, 5.10B, 5.11Bi, 5.11C

Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with prefixes such as mid-, semi-, trans-, over-, under-, mal-, pro-, and anti-.
- Read and spell words with suffixes such as -al, -ic, -ous, and -ious.
- Understand how prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of words.
- Use word parts to help determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and at an appropriate rate.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with the prefixes mid- and semi-, such as midday, midweek, semicircle, and semifinal. Have your child identify the prefix, base word, and meaning of the whole word.
- Search for words with trans-, over-, and under-, such as transport, transfer, overcook, overlook, underground, and underestimate. Talk about how the prefix changes the meaning of the word.
- Make a list of words with mal-, pro-, and anti-, such as malfunction, promote, protect, antihero, and antifreeze. Have your child use each word in a sentence.
- Look for words with the suffixes -al and -ic, such as natural, musical, historic, and comic. Talk about how the suffix helps describe something.
- Find words with the suffixes -ous and -ious, such as dangerous, famous, curious, and serious. Have your child explain the meaning of each word using context clues.
- Have your child sort words by prefix or suffix, then explain how the word part helps with meaning.
- When your child comes across an unfamiliar word, encourage them to break it into meaningful parts before using context clues or a dictionary.
- Encourage your child to read aloud regularly. Remind them to read accurately, use self-correction strategies, and focus on smooth phrasing and an appropriate rate.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Identify the central idea and explain how details support it.
- Ask and answer questions to deepen understanding and support thinking with text evidence.
- Explain the author's purpose by thinking about what the author wants readers to understand, learn, or feel.
- Use ideas and details from the text to support their thinking.

- Analyze the author's craft, including word choice, descriptions, examples, and how ideas are developed.
- Retell important events, ideas, and details from a text.
- Explore elements of drama, such as dialogue, scenes, stage directions, and character actions.
- Identify literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Recognize and explain figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, and descriptive language.
- Monitor understanding while reading and use strategies to clarify confusing parts.
- Identify text structures, including problem/solution and cause/effect, and explain how they help readers understand ideas.
- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to better understand information.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection: Reading and discussing texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.

- After reading, ask your child to identify the central idea and explain which details from the text support it.
- Pause during reading to ask and answer questions. Encourage your child to support their answers with evidence from the text.
- Talk about the author's purpose by asking, "What does the author want readers to understand, learn, or feel?"
- Discuss the author's craft by noticing word choice, descriptions, examples, or how the author develops ideas.
- Have your child use details from the text to support their thinking. Ask, "What in the text makes you think that?"
- When reading a play or drama, talk about the dialogue, scenes, stage directions, and character actions.
- When reading a story, ask your child to identify important literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Look for figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, or descriptive language. Talk about what the author really means.
- When something is confusing, encourage your child to reread, look for clues, and use nearby sentences or text features to clarify meaning.
- Talk about how the text is organized. Ask, "Is the author describing a problem and solution or showing cause and effect?"
- Look for text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams. Discuss how these features help readers understand the information.
- Read aloud together or listen to an audiobook. Pause to discuss key ideas, confusing parts, or important details.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write an editorial that clearly shares an opinion about a topic or issue.
- Support their opinion with reasons, evidence, and examples.
- Organize ideas in a way that helps readers understand their position.
- Use regular and irregular verbs correctly in sentences.
- Use commas and semicolons to make writing clearer and connect related ideas.

- Use transitions to connect ideas and help the writing flow smoothly.
- Apply correct capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar to make their writing clear and effective.

Home Connection: Writing editorials at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to choose a topic they care about, such as a school issue, community problem, favorite activity, or family rule. Have them write a short editorial that clearly shares their opinion.
- Encourage your child to support their opinion with reasons, evidence, and examples.
- Talk about the audience by asking, "Who are you writing for?" and "What details would help your reader understand your point?"
- Practice using regular and irregular verbs correctly. For example, compare walk/walked with go/went or choose/chose.
- Look for commas and semicolons while reading together. Talk about how they help separate ideas, items in a list, or closely related sentences.
- Have your child revise two short related sentences by connecting them with a semicolon. For example, "The park needs more shade; families visit there every weekend."
- Practice using transitions such as for example, however, therefore, in addition, and as a result to connect ideas and make writing flow smoothly.

After your child writes, have them reread their editorial to check for a clear opinion, strong support, transitions, correct verb use, commas, semicolons, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Module 6: Art for Everyone

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media that present them with information about how people create and share different art forms. Students will learn about the powerful impact of various art forms.

Essential Question: How do different art forms impact people in different ways?

Timeline: January 14- February 11
Essential Standards: 5.3C, 5.3A, 5.6F, 5.9Di, 5.10D, 5.11Bii, 5.11C
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with Latin roots, including dict, scribe, script, struct, and form.
- Read and spell words with Greek roots, including therm, tele, and scop/scope.
- Use word parts to help determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Understand how roots help connect related words, such as describe, prescription, construction, transform, thermometer, telephone, and microscope.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and with expression.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with Latin roots such as dict, scribe, and script in books, articles, or everyday life. Examples include predict, describe, prescribe, and manuscript. Have your child explain how the root helps with meaning.
- Search for words with Latin roots struct and form, such as construct, structure, instruct, transform, reform, and formation. Ask your child to break each word into meaningful parts.
- Look for words with Greek roots therm, tele, and scop/scope, such as thermometer, thermal, telephone, telescope, microscope, and periscope. Talk about how the root gives a clue to the word's meaning.
- Have your child sort words by root, then explain what each group of words has in common.
- When your child comes across an unfamiliar word, encourage them to look for a familiar root or word part before using context clues or a dictionary.
- Practice spelling by having your child write root words and related words in sentences.
- Encourage your child to read aloud regularly. Remind them to read accurately, use expression.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Identify the central idea and explain how key details support it.
- Make inferences by using clues from the text and their own background knowledge.
- Analyze the author's craft, including word choice, descriptions, and how the author develops ideas.
- Visualize by creating mental images based on the author's words.
- Analyze characters or subjects by looking at their traits, actions, motivations, or importance to the text.
- Understand point of view and explain how it shapes the way events or ideas are presented.
- Ask and answer questions to deepen understanding and support thinking with text evidence.
- Identify the theme or message in a text and support their thinking with details.
- Identify literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Recognize and explain figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, and descriptive language.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection: Reading and discussing texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.

- While reading, ask your child to make an inference by using clues from the text and what they already know. Ask, "What makes you think that?"
- Have your child identify the central idea and explain which details from the text support it.
- Talk about the author's craft by noticing word choice, descriptions, and how the author develops ideas.
- Encourage your child to visualize by describing the pictures they create in their mind while reading.
- Discuss important characters or subjects by asking about their traits, actions, motivations, or importance to the text.
- Talk about point of view by asking, "Who is telling or presenting the information?" and "How does that affect what we understand?"

- Pause during reading to ask and answer questions. Encourage your child to support answers with text evidence.
- After reading, ask your child to identify the theme or message and explain which details helped them figure it out.
- Look for literary elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and theme.
- Find examples of figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, personification, or descriptive language. Talk about what the author really means.
- Read aloud together or listen to an audiobook. Pause to discuss key ideas, important details, and confusing parts.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write a personal narrative that tells about a meaningful real-life experience.
- Organize events in a clear sequence with a beginning, middle, and end.
- Use details, dialogue, thoughts, and feelings to help readers understand the experience.
- Use adjectives to describe people, places, things, and ideas.
- Use adverbs to describe how, when, where, or how often actions happen.
- Use prepositions and prepositional phrases to add details about location, time, and direction.
- Apply correct capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar to make their writing clear and engaging.

Home Connection: Writing personal narratives at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to write about a meaningful real-life experience, such as a special day, a challenge they faced, a family memory, or something they learned.
- Encourage your child to organize the events in order with a clear beginning, middle, and end.
- Have your child add details, dialogue, thoughts, and feelings to help the reader understand why the experience was important.
- Practice using adjectives by having your child add describing words that tell more about people, places, things, or ideas.
- Practice using adverbs by asking your child to describe how, when, where, or how often an action happened.
- Look for prepositions and prepositional phrases while reading together, such as under the table, after school, near the door, or during the game. Talk about how they add details about time, place, or direction.
- After your child writes, have them reread their personal narrative to check for clear events, strong details, adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Module 7: Above, Below, and Beyond

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media that present them with information about exploration. Students will learn about exciting land, sea, and space discoveries.

Essential Question: What role does curiosity play in exploration?

Timeline: February 16- March 18
Essential Standards: 5.2Aiv, 5.2Biii, 5.2Bv, 5.2Bvi, 5.3C, 5.3A, 5.3B, 5.7C, 5.9Di, 5.10A, 5.10B, 5.10D, 5.6E, 5.11Di
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with the Latin root bene and the suffix -ure.
- Read and spell words with prefixes such as micro-, mega-, super-, sub-, and de-.
- Read and spell words with suffixes such as -tive and -ism.
- Use word parts to help determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Understand how prefixes, suffixes, and roots change or support word meaning.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and at an appropriate rate.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with the Latin root bene, such as benefit, beneficial, and benevolent. Talk about how bene often means "good" or "well."
- Find words with the suffix -ure, such as nature, picture, creature, and future. Have your child read and spell each word, then use it in a sentence.
- Search for words with the prefixes micro-, mega-, super-, and sub-, such as microscope, megabyte, superhero, and submarine. Talk about how the prefix helps explain the word's meaning.
- Look for words with the prefix de-, such as defrost, decode, decrease, and deactivate. Discuss how de- can mean "down," "away," or "reverse."
- Make a list of words with the suffixes -tive and -ism, such as active, creative, teamwork, patriotism, and realism. Talk about how suffixes can change a word's meaning or part of speech.
- Have your child sort words by prefix, suffix, or root. Then ask them to explain how the word part helps with meaning.
- When your child comes across an unfamiliar word, encourage them to break it into meaningful parts before using context clues or a dictionary.
- Encourage your child to read aloud regularly. Remind them to read accurately, use smooth phrasing.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Use ideas and details from the text to support their thinking.
- Make predictions before and during reading, then confirm or revise them using text evidence.
- Identify the central idea and explain how key details support it.
- Analyze the author's craft, including word choice, descriptions, examples, and how ideas are developed.
- Explain the author's purpose by thinking about what the author wants readers to understand, learn, or feel.

- Ask and answer questions to deepen understanding and support thinking with text evidence.
- Identify text structures and explain how the organization helps readers understand ideas.
- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to better understand information.
- Learn and use content-area words connected to the topic.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection:

- Reading and discussing texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.
- Before reading, ask your child to make a prediction using the title, headings, pictures, or text features. As they read, have them confirm or revise the prediction using text evidence.
- After reading, ask your child to identify the central idea and explain which details from the text support it.
- Pause during reading to ask and answer questions. Encourage your child to support their answers with evidence from the text.
- Talk about the author's purpose by asking, "What does the author want readers to understand, learn, or feel?"
- Discuss the author's craft by noticing word choice, descriptions, examples, or how the author develops ideas.
- Look at how the text is organized. Ask, "How does the structure help the reader understand the information?"
- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to discuss important information.
- Keep a list of content-area words from the text. Have your child explain each word, use it in a sentence, or connect it to the topic.
- Read aloud together or listen to an audiobook. Pause to discuss key ideas, important details, and confusing parts.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write a research report that shares information about a topic.
- Gather and organize facts, details, and examples from sources.
- Use clear ideas and details to teach readers about the topic.
- Use pronouns correctly to make writing clear and avoid repeating the same nouns.
- Use proper capitalization, punctuation, and spelling in their writing.
- Write titles correctly when referring to books, articles, websites, or other sources.
- Use the verbs be and have correctly in sentences.
- Apply correct grammar and mechanics to make their research report clear and easy to read.

- **Home Connection:** Ask your child to choose a topic they are interested in, such as an animal, historical event, person, place, invention, or science topic. Have them gather facts from books, articles, or trusted websites.

- Encourage your child to organize the information into clear sections with a beginning, middle, and end.
- Have your child include facts, details, and examples that teach the reader about the topic.
- Practice using pronouns by replacing repeated nouns with words such as he, she, it, they, them, or their when the meaning is clear.
- Look at titles while reading together. Talk about how titles of books, articles, websites, and other sources are written with correct capitalization and punctuation.
- Practice using the verbs be and have correctly in sentences. For example, “The animal is nocturnal” or “The inventor has several important ideas.”
- After your child writes, have them reread their research report to check for clear information, correct pronouns, proper title formatting, correct use of be and have, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Reading Language Arts: 2nd Grade

4th 9 Weeks

Assessments

Reading STAAR Window 4/12/27-4/14/27
Math STAAR Window 4/26/27-4/28/27
Science STAAR 4/19/27
MAP Growth Reading 5/13/27
MAP Growth Math 5/6/27
MAP Growth Science 5/20/27

What are we learning?

How can I help at home?

Module 7: Above, Below, and Beyond

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media that present them with information about exploration. Students will learn about exciting land, sea, and space discoveries.

Essential Question: What role does curiosity play in exploration?

Timeline: February 16- March 18

Essential Standards: 5.2Aiv, 5.2Biii, 5.2Bv, 5.2Bvi, 5.3C, 5.3A, 5.3B, 5.7C, 5.9Di, 5.10A, 5.10B, 5.10D, 5.6E, 5.11Di

Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with the Latin root bene and the suffix -ure.
- Read and spell words with prefixes such as micro-, mega-, super-, sub-, and de-.
- Read and spell words with suffixes such as -tive and -ism.
- Use word parts to help determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Understand how prefixes, suffixes, and roots change or support word meaning.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and at an appropriate rate.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with the Latin root bene, such as benefit, beneficial, and benevolent. Talk about how bene often means “good” or “well.”
- Find words with the suffix -ure, such as nature, picture, creature, and future. Have your child read and spell each word, then use it in a sentence.
- Search for words with the prefixes micro-, mega-, super-, and sub-, such as microscope, megabyte, superhero, and submarine. Talk about how the prefix helps explain the word’s meaning.
- Look for words with the prefix de-, such as defrost, decode, decrease, and deactivate. Discuss how de- can mean “down,” “away,” or “reverse.”
- Make a list of words with the suffixes -tive and -ism, such as active, creative, teamwork, patriotism, and realism. Talk about how suffixes can change a word’s meaning or part of speech.
- Have your child sort words by prefix, suffix, or root. Then ask them to explain how the word part helps with meaning.

- When your child comes across an unfamiliar word, encourage them to break it into meaningful parts before using context clues or a dictionary.
- Encourage your child to read aloud regularly. Remind them to read accurately, use smooth phrasing.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Use ideas and details from the text to support their thinking.
- Make predictions before and during reading, then confirm or revise them using text evidence.
- Identify the central idea and explain how key details support it.
- Analyze the author's craft, including word choice, descriptions, examples, and how ideas are developed.
- Explain the author's purpose by thinking about what the author wants readers to understand, learn, or feel.
- Ask and answer questions to deepen understanding and support thinking with text evidence.
- Identify text structures and explain how the organization helps readers understand ideas.
- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to better understand information.
- Learn and use content-area words connected to the topic.
- Listen to texts read aloud and discuss key ideas to show understanding.

Home Connection:

- Reading and discussing texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.
- Before reading, ask your child to make a prediction using the title, headings, pictures, or text features. As they read, have them confirm or revise the prediction using text evidence.
- After reading, ask your child to identify the central idea and explain which details from the text support it.
- Pause during reading to ask and answer questions. Encourage your child to support their answers with evidence from the text.
- Talk about the author's purpose by asking, "What does the author want readers to understand, learn, or feel?"
- Discuss the author's craft by noticing word choice, descriptions, examples, or how the author develops ideas.
- Look at how the text is organized. Ask, "How does the structure help the reader understand the information?"
- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to discuss important information.
- Keep a list of content-area words from the text. Have your child explain each word, use it in a sentence, or connect it to the topic.
- Read aloud together or listen to an audiobook. Pause to discuss key ideas, important details, and confusing parts.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write a research report that shares information about a topic.
- Gather and organize facts, details, and examples from sources.
- Use clear ideas and details to teach readers about the topic.
- Use pronouns correctly to make writing clear and avoid repeating the same nouns.
- Use proper capitalization, punctuation, and spelling in their writing.
- Write titles correctly when referring to books, articles, websites, or other sources.
- Use the verbs be and have correctly in sentences.
- Apply correct grammar and mechanics to make their research report clear and easy to read.

Home Connection: Writing research reports at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to choose a topic they are interested in, such as an animal, historical event, person, place, invention, or science topic. Have them gather facts from books, articles, or trusted websites.
- Encourage your child to organize the information into clear sections with a beginning, middle, and end.
- Have your child include facts, details, and examples that teach the reader about the topic.
- Practice using pronouns by replacing repeated nouns with words such as he, she, it, they, them, or their when the meaning is clear.
- Look at titles while reading together. Talk about how titles of books, articles, websites, and other sources are written with correct capitalization and punctuation.
- Practice using the verbs be and have correctly in sentences. For example, "The animal is nocturnal" or "The inventor has several important ideas."
- After your child writes, have them reread their research report to check for clear information, correct pronouns, proper title formatting, correct use of be and have, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Module 8: A New Home

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media related to the experience of moving to a new home or country. Students will learn that moving to a new place and learning to feel at home

Essential Question: How do people adapt to new experiences and make a new place home?

Timeline: March 19- April 13
Essential Standards: 5.6G, 5.7D, 5.7E, 5.7G, 5.10D, 5.11Bi, 5.11C, 5.2Aii, 5.2Aiv, 5.2Bv, 5.2Bvi, 5.3C, 5.3B, 5.6F, 5.10B, 5.10D, 5.6E, 5.10A, 5.10B, 5.10D, 5.11C
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Read and spell words with Latin roots, including tract, gress, grad/grade, ped, and dent.
- Read and spell words with the Greek root derm.
- Read and spell words with prefixes such as uni-, mono-, bi-, and tri-.
- Use word parts to help determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- Understand how roots and prefixes help connect related words, such as tractor, progress, graduate, pedestrian, dental, dermatologist, unicycle, monologue, bicycle, and triangle.
- Strengthen spelling by recognizing meaningful word parts and patterns.
- Build reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and with expression.
- Use phrasing and intonation to make reading sound natural and meaningful.

Home Connection: Practicing word study at home helps strengthen the reading, spelling, and fluency skills your child is learning in class.

- Look for words with Latin roots such as tract, gress, and grad/grade, such as tractor, attract, progress, gradual, and graduate. Talk about how the root helps explain the word's meaning.
- Search for words with Latin roots ped and dent, such as pedestrian, pedal, dentist, dental, and dentist. Have your child break each word into meaningful parts.
- Look for words with the Greek root derm, such as dermatologist, epidermis, and dermatology. Talk about how derm connects to skin.
- Find words with the prefixes uni-, mono-, bi-, and tri-, such as unicycle, uniform, monologue, bicycle, triangle, and tricycle. Discuss how these prefixes show number or amount.

- Have your child sort words by root or prefix, then explain what each group of words has in common.
- When your child comes across an unfamiliar word, encourage them to look for a familiar root or prefix before using context clues or a dictionary.
- Practice spelling by having your child write root and prefix words in sentences.
- Encourage your child to read aloud regularly. Remind them to read smoothly, use expression, and pay attention to phrasing and intonation.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Visualize by creating mental images based on the author's words.
- Identify the theme or message in a text and support their thinking with details.
- Analyze text structure and explain how the organization helps readers understand ideas.
- Explore elements of poetry, such as line breaks, stanzas, rhythm, imagery, and figurative language.
- Analyze the author's craft, including word choice, descriptions, and how the author develops ideas.
- Make inferences by using clues from the text and their own background knowledge.
- Analyze characters by looking at their traits, actions, motivations, and relationships.
- Identify story elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and resolution.
- Ask and answer questions to deepen understanding and support thinking with text evidence.
- Use text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams, to better understand information.

Home Connection: Reading and discussing texts at home helps strengthen the comprehension and vocabulary skills your child is learning in class.

- As your child reads, ask them to visualize by describing the pictures they create in their mind from the author's words.
- After reading, ask your child to identify the theme or message of the text and explain which details helped them figure it out.
- Talk about how the text is organized. Ask, "How does the structure help the reader understand the ideas or events?"
- Read poems together and discuss elements of poetry, such as line breaks, stanzas, rhythm, imagery, and figurative language.
- Discuss the author's craft by noticing word choice, descriptions, and how the author develops ideas.
- Have your child make inferences by using clues from the text and what they already know. Ask, "What makes you think that?"
- Talk about characters by asking about their traits, actions, motivations, relationships, and how they change.
- Ask your child to identify important story elements, such as characters, setting, plot, conflict, and resolution.
- Pause during reading to ask and answer questions. Encourage your child to support answers with text evidence.
- Look for text and graphic features, such as headings, captions, photographs, charts, maps, and diagrams. Discuss how these features help readers understand the information.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write a lyric poem that expresses thoughts, feelings, or ideas about a topic.
- Use sensory details, imagery, and carefully chosen words to create meaning.
- Organize lines and stanzas in a way that supports the poem's message or feeling.

- Use perfect tenses correctly to show actions that happened in the past, continue into the present, or will be completed in the future.
- Use commonly confused verbs correctly, such as sit/set, lie/lay, and rise/raise.
- Use comparisons to describe ideas clearly and creatively.
- Apply correct capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar to make their writing clear and expressive.

Home Connection: Writing poetry at home helps strengthen the writing and grammar skills your child is learning in class.

- Ask your child to write a lyric poem about a feeling, memory, person, place, or idea that is important to them.
- Encourage your child to use sensory details, imagery, and carefully chosen words to help the reader understand the poem's message or feeling.
- Read poems or song lyrics together and talk about how the writer uses words, rhythm, lines, and stanzas to create meaning.
- Practice using perfect tenses by having your child write sentences about actions that have happened, had happened, or will have happened. For example, "I have written a poem," "I had finished my draft," or "I will have shared it by Friday."
- Practice commonly confused verbs, such as sit/set, lie/lay, and rise/raise. Have your child use each verb correctly in a sentence.
- Look for comparisons in poems, books, or songs. Talk about how comparisons help readers picture or understand an idea.
- After your child writes, have them reread their poem to check for clear meaning, strong word choice, comparisons, correct verb use, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.

Module 9: Unexpected, Unexplained

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media about mysteries. Students will learn about different types of intriguing mysteries and the methods people use to try to solve them.

Essential Question: What makes something mysterious, and what makes people want to solve mysteries?

Timeline: April 14- May 14
Essential Standards: 5.10D, 5.6E, 5.11Bi, 5.11C, 5.2Aii, 5.2Aiv, 5.2Bvi, 5.3C, 5.3B, 5.9Di, 5.10B, 5.10D, 5.11C
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Learn how Latin roots (voc, ject, flect/flex, fact, and fect), the suffix (-fy), and Greek roots (hydr(o) and dem(o)) help determine the meaning of words.
- Use word parts to read, understand, and spell unfamiliar words.
- Build vocabulary by exploring how words are connected.
- Apply spelling patterns and word analysis skills when reading and writing.
- Strengthen reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and with expression.

Home Connection: Working with words at home helps strengthen vocabulary, reading, and spelling skills.

- Look for words with the Latin roots voc, ject, and flect/flex, such as *vocabulary, project,* and *reflect*. Talk about how the root helps you understand the word's meaning.

- Find words with the roots fact and fect or the suffix -fy, such as *factory, perfect,* and *simplify*. Discuss how the word parts help explain the meaning of the word.
- Look for words with the Greek roots hydr(o) and dem(o), such as *hydrate, hydraulic, democracy,* and *demographic*. Explain how the root connects the meanings of the words.
- Encourage your child to break apart unfamiliar words into meaningful word parts.
- Practice reading and spelling words with Greek and Latin roots.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Explain an author's purpose and how authors communicate ideas.
- Make and confirm predictions using evidence from the text.
- Analyze characters and important literary elements in stories.
- Explore figurative language and how authors use words creatively.
- Use text and graphic features to better understand information.
- Make inferences using clues from the text and their background knowledge.
- Examine an author's craft, point of view, and media techniques.
- Use details and evidence from a text to support understanding.

Home Connection: Try these activities while reading together.

- Before and during reading, ask your child, *"What do you think will happen next?"* Discuss the clues that support their prediction.
- Ask, *"Why do you think the author wrote this?"* Discuss whether the text is meant to inform, entertain, persuade, share, describe, or explain.
- Talk about a character's actions, choices, and motivations. Ask, *"What does this tell us about the character?"*
- Look for photographs, diagrams, charts, captions, and other graphic features. Discuss how they help readers understand the text.
- Notice interesting word choices, descriptions, or techniques the author uses. Discuss how they affect the reader.
- Talk about how different characters or people might view the same event differently.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write imaginative stories with creative characters, settings, and events.
- Organize ideas to create engaging and well-developed stories.
- Use contractions correctly in speaking and writing.
- Use possessive nouns to show ownership.
- Apply commas correctly to make writing clear and easy to understand.
- Strengthen writing skills by using correct grammar, punctuation, spelling, and sentence structure.

Home Connection: Build writing and grammar skills through writing and everyday conversations at home.

- Begin a story with a fun opening sentence and take turns adding details to create an imaginative adventure.
- While reading together, notice commas in sentences and discuss how they help organize ideas and make writing easier to understand.
- Have your child invent a character and write a short story describing the character's adventures.
- Encourage your child to reread their writing and check for clear ideas, correct grammar, punctuation, and spelling.

Module 10: The Lives of Animals

In this module, students will listen to, read, and view a variety of texts and media that present them with information about animals. Students will learn that animals demonstrate amazing characteristics and abilities in their everyday lives.

Essential Question: What can we learn about ourselves by observing and interacting with animals?

Timeline: May 17-May 27
Essential Standards: 5.2Aii, 5.2Bvim 5.2Bv, 5.3C
Link to TEKS: Click here for TEKS

Word Study: In this module, your child will—

- Learn how Greek roots (chrom, chron, hypo, and hyper) and Latin roots (cede and tain) help determine the meaning of words.
- Use word parts to read, understand, and spell unfamiliar words.
- Build vocabulary by exploring how words are connected.
- Apply spelling patterns and word analysis skills when reading and writing.
- Strengthen reading fluency by reading accurately, smoothly, and with expression.

Home Connection: Working with words at home helps strengthen vocabulary, reading, and spelling skills.

- Look for words with the Greek roots chrom (color) and chron (time), such as *chromebook, chronology,* or *chronological*. Talk about how the root helps you understand the word's meaning.
- Find words with the Greek roots hyper and hypo, such as *hyperactive* or *hypothermia*. Discuss how these roots help explain whether something is above, below, too much, or too little.
- Look for words with the Latin roots cede and tain, such as *proceed, exceed, contain,* or *maintain*. Explain how the root helps connect the meanings of the words.
- Encourage your child to break apart unfamiliar words into meaningful word parts.
- Practice reading and spelling words with Greek and Latin roots.

Reading/Vocabulary: In this module, your child will—

- Identify themes and central ideas in a variety of texts.
- Analyze how authors use words, techniques, and text structures to communicate ideas.
- Combine information from multiple sources to build understanding.
- Monitor comprehension and use strategies when something does not make sense.
- Use text and graphic features to gather and understand information.
- Create mental images to help visualize ideas and events while reading.
- Explore how media and authors use different techniques to engage audiences.

Home Connection: Try these activities while reading together.

- After reading, ask your child, *"What message or lesson does the author want readers to learn?"* Support ideas with evidence from the text.
- Look for interesting word choices, descriptions, or techniques the author uses. Discuss how they affect the reader.
- For informational texts, ask your child to identify the central idea and the details that support it.
- Picture It! Pause during reading and have your child describe the images they create in their mind.
- Look for headings, captions, diagrams, charts, maps, and photographs. Discuss how they help readers understand information.
- When something is confusing, stop and discuss strategies such as rereading, asking questions, or using context clues.

- Ask your child to combine what they learned from different texts and explain their new understanding.

Writing/Grammar: In this module, your child will –

- Write letters to the editor that clearly express an opinion and support it with reasons and evidence.
- Organize ideas to communicate effectively with an audience.
- Use commas and other punctuation correctly to make writing clear and easy to understand.
- Practice spelling commonly misspelled words accurately.
- Strengthen writing skills by using correct grammar, sentence structure, punctuation, and spelling.
- Revise and improve writing to make it stronger and more effective.

Home Connection: Build writing and grammar skills through writing and everyday conversations at home.

- Ask your child to write a short letter about an issue they care about at school, in the community, or at home. Encourage them to support their opinion with reasons and examples.
- Choose a current topic or family decision and have your child explain their opinion respectfully using evidence to support their thinking.
- Give your child a short paragraph with missing punctuation or spelling errors and have them correct it.
- Encourage your child to reread their writing and check for clear ideas, strong evidence, correct punctuation, and accurate spelling.