Grade



5

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Introduction

The Advantage Reading Series for grades 3–6 is shaped and influenced by current research findings in literacy instruction grounded in the federally mandated *No Child Left Behind* Act. It includes the following key skill strands:

- phonics/structural word analysis
- vocabulary development
- reading fluency
- reading comprehension

This series offers strong skill instruction along with motivational features in an easy-to-use format.

Take a look at all the advantages this reading series offers . . .

Phonics/Structural Word Analysis

Word analysis activities include the study of word syllabication, prefixes, suffixes, synonyms, antonyms, word roots, similes, metaphors, idioms, adjectives, adverbs, and much more. Word analysis helps students increase their **vocabulary**, word-recognition skills, and spelling skills.

Variety of Reading Genres

Fiction and Nonfiction

Students will have many opportunities to build reading skills by reading a variety of fiction, nonfiction, and poetry selections created in a **variety of visual formats** to simulate authentic reading styles. Each story selection builds on content vocabulary and skills introduced in the section. Fiction selections include fantasy, legends, realistic fiction, first-person narratives, and poetry. Nonfiction selections include biographies, how-to's, reports, and directions.

Graphic Information

Graphic information reading selections include charts, graphs, labels, maps, diagrams, and recipes. These types of reading opportunities help students hone **real-life reading** skills.



Introduction

Comprehension Strategies

Strategic comprehension activities encourage students to make connections, ask questions, make predictions, and think about strategies they can use to **increase their understanding** of the text's meaning.

Fluency Practice

Reading fluency is the ability to **read with expression,** intonation, and a natural flow that sounds like talking. Fluency is essential for comprehension because the lack of it results in choppy, robotic reading that stands in the way of making sense out of a phrase or sentence.

Writing

Reading and writing are partner skills. A range of writing activities helps students improve their ability to write as well as learn about different forms of writing, such as signs, notes, personal narratives, riddles, poems, descriptions, journals, stories, and friendly letters.

Extensions and Real-Life Applications

Each unit ends with a "More Things to Do" page that includes suggestions for **hands-on experiences** that extend the theme. A list of books is also included for further study and enjoyment of the unit's theme.

Answer Key

Answers for each page are provided at the back of the book to make **checking answers quick and easy.**



Name _



Comprehension: Prior Knowledge

Washington, D.C., is the capital of the United States of America. It is home to the White House, where the president lives. The president is responsible for making many important decisions, but he alone does not control the government. He heads the Executive Branch, one of the three branches of government that run our country.

Describe what you know about the president's job. Also describe what you know about the other branches of government.

Three Branches of Government

Legislative

Executive

President of the United States

Judicial

Name _____

	Structural Analysis: Syllables							
My Nation's Capital	A syllable is a group of letters that has a single vowel sound. A two-syllable word has two vowel sounds. One-Syllable Words car deck deck dish pic + nic = picnic cot pop + corn = popcorn turn nut + meg = nutmeg							
Combine these syllables to make two-syllable words.								
 2 pump + kin = 3 in + spect = _ 4 ship + ment = 								
Three-syllable words he	ave three vowel sounds. Combine these syllables to make three-syllable words.							
	11 ar + gu + ment = 12 af + ter + noon = 13 com + pen + sate = 14 mem + or + ize = 15 max + i + mize =							

Name _



My Nation's Capital

Structural Analysis: VC/CV Syllabication Rule

When two consonants stand between two vowels, divide the word between the consonants: com/mon, sub/ject. The vowel sound in the first syllable is usually short. Words that have double consonants also follow the VC/CV rule. They are divided between the double consonants: hap/pen, bon/net.

Divide these words into syllables using the VC/CV rule. Then write their syllable parts on the lines. The first one is done as an example.



Name _



Name _____

		St	ructural An	alysis:	Word	d Building		
s My N			ables to make s done as an o		llable wa	ord. Then write it on the line.		
kid 、	dom let nap 1	kidnəp	>	ver	dict port ber	3		
cac	den tus nal 2			chap	mal bit ter	4		
Reorder the syllables to make a three-syllable word. Then write it on the line.								
5	lish	es	tab					
6	pen	tur	tine					
7	dif	ent	fer					
8	in	fere	ter					
	Fill in the	missing double	e consonants o	and write	the word	ds on the lines.		
9	comes in the mai	I	le er					
10	what a horse do	es	ga op					
11	the top floor of a	a house	a ic					
12	game played wit	h racquets	te is					
13	breakfast food		mu in					
14	baby cat		ki en					
15	fastens a shirt		bu on					
16	an old bone		fo il					
17	four quarts		ga on					