

Name _____

celebrate

pride

disappointment

remind

precious

tradition

courage

symbols

Finish each sentence using the vocabulary word provided.

Possible responses provided.

1. **(tradition)** Our family gets together for a spaghetti dinner tradition
once a month .
2. **(celebrate)** After the girl won the spelling contest, she wanted to
celebrate the victory .
3. **(courage)** He won a badge of honor for the courage that he showed
_____ .
4. **(disappointment)** When I didn't get to see my friend, I felt
disappointment because I didn't know when she'd visit again .
5. **(symbols)** Shaking hands and hugging are sometimes considered
symbols of friendship .
6. **(pride)** My mom was so happy for me that she couldn't help but show
her pride .
7. **(remind)** I always forget my lunch so my sister has to remind me
_____ .
8. **(precious)** This photo of my grandfather is very precious to me
_____ .

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the sequence graphic organizer.

Character

Setting

Beginning



Middle



End

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Name _____

Read the passage. Use the visualize strategy to help you understand what the characters are describing.

Giving Thanks

Tom was happy because it was the last day before
10 Thanksgiving weekend. He grabbed his lunch from his kitchen
19 table and went to school. In the lunchroom after morning classes,
30 he sat next to Ana, a new student from India. He had never talked
44 to her before.

47 “Are you excited for the long weekend?” he asked.

56 “Of course,” she said. “But why do we have these days off?”

68 “Thanksgiving, of course!” Tom said. “Do you know what it is?”

79 “No, we don’t have it where I am from,” she said.

90 Thanksgiving in America

93 “Oh, Thanksgiving is so much fun,” Tom said. “We get to
104 spend precious time with family and friends. First, we have a big
116 feast with turkey, mashed potatoes, and pie. After the feast, I go
128 outside and play football with my brothers.”

135 “But why do you have this tradition?” she asked.

144 “It’s to remind everyone to give thanks for our food and
155 everything from the past year,” he said. “I learned in Ms. Boone’s
167 class that the first Thanksgiving was way back in 1621 between
178 the English Colonists and Native Americans.”

Name _____

Thanksgiving in India

“Wow, that sounds great,” said Ana. “In my country we also give thanks. We do it in a different way.”

“Really?” Tom said. “How?”

“I am from a place in India called Tamil Nadu,” she said. “In January, we celebrate something called Pongal.”

“Pongal? What does that mean?” Tom asked.

“It’s an Indian dish,” she said. “During the Pongal festival, food is cooked in pots until it boils and spills over. It is a symbol of good times for us.”

“Wow,” Tom said. “How do you celebrate?”

“First, we give thanks to the rain and sun for help with farming. We even thank the cattle,” said Ana. “Then we throw away old things and wear new clothes. We eat food and spend time with family.”

“I thought that the United States was the only country that had a holiday like Thanksgiving,” Tom said. “I guess I was wrong.”

“Yes, there are many types of harvest festivals all over the world where people give thanks for food and crops,” she said.

“I guess we all have a lot to be thankful for,” he said, and they both agreed.



Sharing traditions

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

Possible responses provided.

1. In paragraph six, what is the first thing that Tom does on Thanksgiving?

He has a big feast with turkey, mashed potatoes, and pie.

2. What is the next thing that Tom does on Thanksgiving?

He goes outside and plays football with his brothers.

3. In the passage, find another example of sequence under the head Thanksgiving in India. What is the first thing that happens in this example?

During Pongal, people give thanks to the rain and sun for help with farming.

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to phrasing. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	–	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		–		=	
Second Read		–		=	

Name _____

A Family Tradition

My mother asked, “How do you say good-bye to your lola, Jomar?” *Lola* is the Filipino word for “grandmother.”

“Please remind me,” I said.

“In the Philippines,” my mother explained, “we have a tradition called *Mano Po*. When you say ‘hello’ or ‘good-bye’ to your elders, you touch their right hand to your forehead. It is a sign of respect.”

I touched my lola’s hand to my forehead. “*Mano Po, Lola!*” I said.



Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do you know this text is realistic fiction?

The characters act and talk like people do in real life.

2. What is dialogue? How does it show that the text is realistic?

Dialogue is the actual words the characters speak; it shows that the characters speak the way people speak in real life.

3. What is an example of actual words the characters speak?

Possible answer: “*Mano Po, Lola!*”

4. What does the illustration add to the text?

It shows what the *Mano Po* tradition actually looks like.

Name _____

Read each sentence below. Underline the context clues that help you understand the meaning of each word in bold. Then write the word's meaning on the line. **Possible responses provided.**

1. He **grabbed** his lunch from his kitchen table and went to school.

took

2. "We get to **spend** precious time with family and friends."

share time

3. "First, we have a **big feast** with turkey, mashed potatoes, and pie."

big meal

4. "During the Pongal festival, food is cooked in pots until it **boils** and spills over."

reaches a heating point and bubbles

5. "Yes, there are many **types** of harvest festivals all over the world where people give thanks for food and crops," she said.

kinds

6. "Yes, there are many types of **harvest** festivals all over the world where people give thanks for food and crops," she said.

gathering of crops

Name _____

A. Circle the word with the correct short vowel sound to complete each sentence.

1. I like to _____ down the hill when it snows.

short e slide **sled** run

2. Did you find your missing _____?

short o **sock** coat cup

3. He runs and _____ when he plays basketball.

short u leaps shoots **jumps**

4. The farmer planted the _____ in April.

short o corn **crops** oats

5. Everyone helped clean the _____ in the city park.

short e **mess** stream seats

B. Write the correct -s, -ed, and -ing forms to complete each set.

	+ s	+ ed	+ ing
1. tap	<u>taps</u>	tapped	<u>tapping</u>
2. stop	stops	<u>stopped</u>	<u>stopping</u>
3. clap	<u>claps</u>	<u>clapped</u>	clapping
4. step	<u>steps</u>	stepped	<u>stepping</u>
5. skip	<u>skips</u>	<u>skipped</u>	<u>skipping</u>

Name _____

Evidence is details and examples from a text that support a writer's ideas. This student wrote about how the author uses what Tom and Ana do and say to create the plot, or events, in the story.

Topic sentence → In "Giving Thanks," the author uses what Tom and Ana do and say to create the plot of the story.

Evidence → At the beginning, Tom asks Ana if she knows what Thanksgiving is. When Ana says no, he tells her all about his Thanksgiving. Then, in the middle of the story, Ana talks about one of her family's traditions. At the end both agree that being thankful can mean celebrating in different ways.

Concluding statement → The author created a beginning, middle, and end of the story by using what Tom and Ana said and did.

Write a paragraph about a story you read. Find text evidence to show how the author uses what the characters say and do to create the plot, or events, in the story. Use text evidence to support your ideas.

Write a topic sentence: _____

Cite evidence from the text: **Answers will vary but should discuss how the author creates plot by using what the characters say and do in the story.**

Answers should contain correct punctuation.

End with a concluding statement: _____

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about what descriptive details you can add.

Draft Model

We make dinner for the New Year. Every person gets to make something for the meal. We all help each other. Then we wait until midnight to begin our big family dinner.

1. Who is making the dinner?
2. What descriptive details would help the reader visualize the people in the story?
3. In what ways do the people help each other?
4. What descriptive details could provide more information about the dinner?

B. Now revise the draft by adding descriptive details that help the readers learn more about the people making dinner.

Answers will vary but should include descriptive details about the family and their meal.