



4th Grade Wonders

Unit 2 Week 4



Essential Question:
What helps an animal survive?

Spelling - Focus: R-Controlled Vowels /är/ and /ôr/

Standard List				
1. charge	2. carpet	3. dart	4. guard	5. award
6. backyard	7. argue	8. spark	9. target	10. smart
11. warp	12. door	13. core	14. fort	15. morning
16. stork	17. stormy	18. worn	19. petition*	20. straighten*

Challenge List				
1. charging	2. carpeting	3. seminar	4. charcoal	5. guardian
6. enlarge	7. barnyard	8. argument	9. predator	10. guitar
11. charging	12. forceful	13. forward	14. scorched	15. affordable
16. uproar	17. forecast	18. Oregon	19. surreptitious *	20. rendezvous*

Super Spellers			
1. fortitude	2. fortunate	3. forbidden	4. sportsmanship

Vocabulary

dribbles	To flow in small drops
extraordinary	To be very unusual or remarkable
poisonous	Something that is harmful or can kill by chemical action
pounce	To leap or spring suddenly in attack
predator	An animal that hunts other animals for food
prey	An animal that is hunted by another animal for food
vibrations	Rapid up & down or back & forth motions

Challenge Words

adaptation	A special feature or behavior that helps an animal survive
camouflage	A way of hiding by blending in with one's environment
conservationist	A person who works to protect and preserve the environment
endangered	Something that is in danger of becoming extinct
lichen	A slow-growing plant that forms on rocks, trees, or walls
nocturnal	A creature that is active during the night
tundra	A flat, treeless region in the Arctic where the subsoil is permanently frozen



Latin/French Root-a-Toot



Root (Origin)	Meaning	Sample Word
nocturnalis (L)	belonging to the night	nocturnal

camoufler (F)	to disguise	camouflage
conservator (L)	keeper, defender	conservationist
praedator (L)	plunderer	predator

Latin/Greek/French Roots Connections

Some animals have adapted to their environments by using **camouflage** to blend in with their environments to avoid capture by **predators**. Some animals, like the aye-aye, are **nocturnal** animals, thus helping them to stay safe from daytime predators. **Conservationists** work to protect all parts of nature.

Strategies and Skills Focus

Genre	Expository Text (Informational Text) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives facts about a topic May include text features such as headings, photos, captions, diagrams, maps, and time lines.
Comprehension Strategy	Summarize <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask which details are important and which are not important. Retell important details in logical order. Check for accuracy.
Comprehension Skill	Main Idea and Key Details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review key details and decide which are most important. Determine what the details have in common to figure out the main idea.
Vocabulary Strategy	Prefixes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common prefixes include un (not), re (again), and dis (opposite of)

Author's Craft

Nic Bishop	Word Choice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authors writing informational texts often choose words that let the reader know how they feel about their subject.
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Grammar Goodies

Possessive Nouns	A possessive noun shows ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To form the possessive of singular nouns, add an apostrophe and an s To form the possessive of a plural noun that ends in s, add only an apostrophe to the end of the noun To form the possessive of a plural noun that doesn't end in s, add an apostrophe and an s to the end of the noun
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Lit Tidbit (Connection to the Story) Strange but true animal defenses

Potato beetle babies (larva) cover themselves in their own wastes to protect themselves from being eaten. Ewwww!
Possums foam at the mouth to trick predators into thinking they are toxic. They also emit a foul-smelling green fluid.
The **hairy frog** breaks its own bones to produce claws that break out of its toe pads when it is threatened by a predator.
The Pacific Ocean **hagfish** oozes a substance that covers its predators in a mass of fibrous goo.
The **bombardier beetle** sprays boiling hot, chemically toxic body fluids toward its predators.
The **horned lizard** pressures its own sinus cavities until blood vessels in its eyes burst. It then sprays blood on its attackers.

