Some plants help animals. Some animals help plants. Living things can help each other. Tell about how living things help each other.

In this unit, you will learn these ELPS:

Listening: 2.E (1), 2.G (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 2.I (1, 2, 4, 5)

For the full text of the ELPS, visit LongmanCornerstone.com
How can living things help each other?

Watch the video. What is it about?

Talk about the poster. What do you see?

Visit LongmanCornerstone.com.
What Do You Know about Animals and Plants?

I can eat some plants.

We can use trees to make this home.

Use what you know.
Plants and animals can help each other.

People can help plants and animals, too.

Animals can be our friends!

**Your Turn**

Do you have a pet? If you could have any pet, which would you choose? Tell the class about it.
Frogs and bees and turtles
and fleas,
Lions, bats, and weasels.
Cats and crows, everyone knows,
Are all part of nature!
Trees and grasses across the land,
Growing ever stronger.
A lovely rose, I bet you know,
Is all part of nature!
These words will help you understand the reading.

**Vocabulary**

**Words to Know**

1. Why can I see the bird? It is because I look at it with my binoculars.

2. The eagle flies so gracefully out in the clear blue sky.

3. All the ducks waddle along together.

4. A baby duck is called a duckling.

5. Duck feathers are very soft.

**Your Turn**

Pick one word from either box. Use the word in a sentence. Work with a partner.

**Sight Words**

why
because
so
out

**Story Words**

waddle
duckling
feathers
Phonics

Long e; ch, sh

Look at each picture and word. Listen to the letter sounds. Say the word.

- chick
- ship
- read

Your Turn

Which letter, or letters, stand for the sound at the beginning of the word?

- ch
- th
- sh

- ch
- sh
- dr

- a
- e
- i
- o
Story Preview

Who is in the story?

duckling
duck

Where does the story happen?

pond

Reading Tip

Read on your own or with the teacher.

Reading Strategy

Predict

You can guess what will happen in a story. Use what you know and clues in the story. As you read, try to predict what might happen.
Little Duck

by Sarah Beacker
Peep! Peep! Peep! I see a duck. Why is it so small? It is so small because it just hatched.
An egg shell cracks. I see feet! I see a beak! A **duckling** can get **out** of its shell.
A duckling came out of an egg. It is a cute duckling. But it cannot stand up yet.
Ducks can walk. Ducks **waddle** and sway to walk. A duck says, “Peep! Peep! Peep!”
Ducks check for bugs. Why? Ducks check for bugs because ducks like to eat bugs.
Three ducks swim in a big pond. Ducks can swim. Ducks kick big, flat feet to swim.
A duck has **feathers** so it will not get cold.
Little ducks get big fast!
Listen to the questions. Say the answers. Use Sight Words and Story Words.

1. What does the duckling say?
2. Why is the duckling so small?
3. How do ducks swim?
4. Compare a duckling with a baby.

Think It Over

Predict

How does predicting help you understand the story?
Rule
• To make questions with the simple present, use **what**, **when**, and **where** + **do** + subject + **verb**.

Where do you go on the weekend?
I go to the store.

What do you buy?
We get food and drinks or clothes.

When does Julio spend time with his grandpa?
After school.

What do they do?
They read and play video games.
**Practice**

**Example:** What *does* she do at home?

1. What ___ he do after school?
2. When ___ you do your homework?
3. Where ___ they go on the weekend?
4. When ___ she spend time with her mom?

**Apply**

**Example:**  

A: What do you do after school?  
B: I watch TV.

**Write**

Draw a picture. Write about the things you do after school.

First, I do my homework.  
Next, I play soccer.  
Then I have dinner.
These words will help you understand the reading.

**Words to Know**

1. **Before** a plant can grow, it needs sunlight.

2. **After** sunlight, a plant needs water, too.

3. The boy adds **water** to his plant. Then a **blossom** will bloom.

4. I like picking **pumpkins** in a **pumpkin** patch.

**Your Turn**

Pick one word from either box. Use the word in a sentence.
Phonics

Long a; th, y

Look at each picture and word. Listen to the letter sounds. Say the word.

- yak
- bath
- gray
- train

Your Turn

Sound out the words. Point to the word for the picture.

- snail    snake
- play     pail
- yam      yak
Story Preview

What is in the story?

- seeds
- peach
- leaves
- carrot
- watermelon
- pumpkin
- flower

What is the story about?
The story is about all kinds of plants.

Reading Strategy

Predict

You can guess what will happen in a story. Use what you know and story clues. Take notes as you read. As you read, try to predict what might happen.
Plants

by Nikki Pagano
illustrated by Linda Holt Ayriss
Seeds make plants. A seed needs a lot of rain and a lot of sun \textbf{before} it can \textbf{grow} big and strong.
A watermelon is red and green. If you wait, it will get big and sweet. Yum! Yum! Yum!

You may plant this black seed in wet dirt. After about six days, vines will pop out. Next, a blossom may bloom. Then watermelons may grow.
This seed is named a pit or a stone. It may grow to be a peach. It will need a lot of water and sun to help it grow.
A peach grows on a tree. Can you see big, green leaves on this peach tree? Pick a peach off a tree. A peach is a sweet treat that tastes fine. Yum! Yum! Yum! Yum!
Do you see the thin seeds? First you add water and sun to these seeds. Then a big orange **pumpkin** will grow. It will lay on the soft ground.
Pumpkins have thin lines and thick stems. Pumpkins have seeds inside. You may make pumpkins into pie. Mmmmm. Yum! Yum! Yum! Yum!
Listen to the questions. Say the answers. Use Sight Words and Story Words.

1. What happens when a seed gets water and sun?
2. How do peaches grow?
3. Where do pumpkin seeds come from?
4. Why do people like to grow plants?

Ask a partner a question about the story. Use Sight Words and Story Words.

What did you predict about this story? Were you right?
Can you see the parts of a carrot? Name all of its parts.
Daisy

This plant is a daisy. The blossom is white and yellow. Name all of its parts.

Activity to Do

What is your favorite plant?
- Draw a picture of it.
- Color it.
- Label all of its parts.
Grammar and Writing

Rule

• We use words like first, next, then, after, after that, and finally to tell the steps to do something or to tell the time order.

The Story of a Horse

First, the baby horse is born.

Next, he tries to stand.

Then the baby horse eats.

After that, he grows.

Finally, he is a big horse.
Practice

Example: First, there is an egg.

1. ____, it becomes a caterpillar.

2. ____, it makes a cocoon.

3. ____, it becomes a moth.

Apply

Talk about how watermelons grow.

Example: First, you can plant a seed.

Write

Draw a picture of a plant. How does it grow?

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First, plant a seed and give it water. Then you wait to see green leaves. Finally, you will see a flower.
These words will help you understand the reading.

**Sight Words**
- many
- they
- all
- eat

**Story Words**
- animals
- birds
- food chain

**Words to Know**

1. **Many animals** live in Texas.

2. **They all** live together.

3. **Birds eat** seeds to grow.

4. **Animals and plants** are part of the **food chain**.

**Your Turn**

Pick one word from either box. Use the word in a sentence.
 Phonics

Long i

Look at each picture and word. 
Listen to the letter sounds. 
Say the word.

cry

night

child

fly

Your Turn

Name the pictures. Which words have the same sound as the \textit{i} in \textit{ice}?
Story Preview

What is the story about?

The story is about animals in Texas.

Reading Strategy

Cause and Effect

Sometimes one thing that happens in a story makes another thing happen. The first event is a cause. The second event is an effect. As you read, identify causes and their effects.
Animals in Texas

by Anya Hansen
illustrated by Nick Dimitriadis
Many kinds of animals live in Texas. They all need food and water. This lake is where the fish live. Most fish eat plants in the water.
Many bats live in caves. At night, the bats fly out of the cave to look for food. Most bats eat bugs.
All birds must eat. They may eat bugs and seeds. This blue jay eats seeds from a plant. The seeds will help the blue jay grow.
When birds grow, they can fly! They look for food, like bugs. Most birds live in trees.
A gray fox can live in the woods. Foxes eat small animals, like birds. Foxes are part of the food chain.
Gray foxes can climb trees. Then they can look for food. The birds fly away because the fox climbs the tree.
All animals in Texas need food and water. Fish live in the water. Fish can swim. Most birds live in trees. A gray fox climbs trees to find food. There are many kinds of animals in Texas.
Listen to the questions. Say the answers. Use Sight Words and Story Words.

1. What animals live in Texas?
2. How do animals find food?
3. What might cause a bird to fly away from the trees?
4. What do you need to live?

Reading Strategy

Cause and Effect

How does figuring out cause and effect help you read better?
**Rule**

- Singular nouns name one person, place, or thing. Plural nouns name more than one person, place, or thing.
- We usually add *-s* to make a noun plural.
- We can ask questions with *How many* . . .

- *a* hamster
- *two hamsters*
- *an* alpaca
- Use *an* before singular nouns that start with *a, e, i, o, u.*

**How many** dogs are there?

- *There is* one dog.
- *There are* two dogs.
**Practice**

Example: There **are** **three** cats.

1. There ____ ____ frog.
2. There ____ ____ rabbits.
3. There ____ ____ tiger.

**Apply**

Take turns. Tell your partner how many animals to draw. Then check your partner’s picture.

Example: There are five bugs in a garden. There are two bees. There is one rabbit.

**Write!**

Draw a picture of an animal you like. Write about it.

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An owl is a bird. It lives in trees. An owl sleeps in the day. It hunts at night.

---
Your teacher will help you choose one of these projects.

**Written**

Write about a plant or an animal.

What does it look like? What do you like most about it? How does it help other things?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral</th>
<th>Visual / Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Introduce your favorite plant or animal.**
Tell the class about your favorite plant or animal. Why do you like it so much? | **Be your favorite plant or animal.**
Work with a partner. Move and make sounds like an animal, or move like a plant on a windy day. |
How to Plant a Seed

1. Before you plant a seed, fill a flowerpot with soil.
2. Then make a small hole in the soil for the seed.
3. Put one seed in the hole. Cover the seed with soil.
4. Water the soil and put the flowerpot in a sunny place.
Practice and Present

Practice with a partner. Use your chart and props. Then act out the steps for your class. Explain how to do the chore. Answer people’s questions.

As you speak, do this:

- Use words like before, then, after.
- Speak slowly and in complete sentences.

As you listen, do this:

- Listen for what you already know.
- Look at the visuals or props.
- Take notes or draw pictures.

Evaluate

- Did you listen for things you already knew?
- Did you understand the directions for each chore?

More Practice

Think of a chore many people don’t know how to do. Explain how to do it. Ask a partner to give the chore a title, like “How to ____,” summarize the most important thing, and explain a few steps.
Write an Expository Paragraph

Expository writing means explaining about something, with facts and details.

1 Prewrite Think of an animal you like. Draw a web. Write facts about the animal in the web.

Victor wrote in his web.

- strong
- beautiful
- run in races
- work on farms
- friendly

horse
2 **Draft**  Write an expository paragraph. Use new words from the unit. Use the ideas in your chart.

3 **Revise**  Read your paragraph. Use the Revising Checklist to correct errors.

### Revising Checklist
- ✔ Do I tell facts about the animal?
- ✔ Are all the sentences about the animal?

### Writing Tip
To make your writing clear, use *first*, *second*, or *finally* to list facts.
Here is Victor’s paragraph.

My favorite animal is the horse. First, they are strong. Second, horses can run fast in races or works on farms. Finally, many horses are friendly. I like to pet a friendly horse at my aunt’s farm. The horse’s name is Pat.

4 Edit  Trade papers. Correct your partner’s paragraph. Use the Editing Checklist.

5 Publish  Make a clean copy of your paragraph. Share it with the class.

Editing Checklist

✔ Pronouns and verbs agree.
✔ Verb tenses are correct.
✔ Sentences have different lengths, patterns, and connecting words (and).
For Each Reading...

1. Listen to the sentences.
2. Listen and use your finger to follow the words.
3. Listen, use your finger, and say the words.

Ducks can swim. Ducks kick big, flat feet to swim.

Seeds make plants. A seed needs a lot of rain and a lot of sun.

Fish, bats, birds, and foxes live in Texas. All animals need food and water.