

UNIT 5

Changes, Changes Everywhere



Stream to Start

“The need for change bulldozed a road down
the center of my mind.”

— Maya Angelou

Performance Task Preview

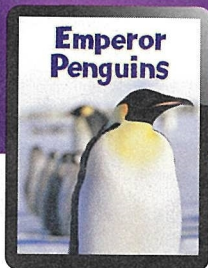
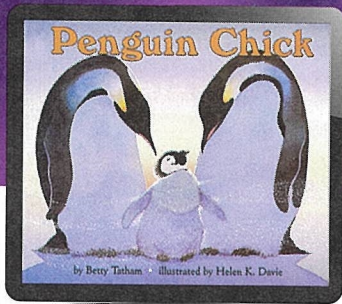
At the end of this unit, you will think about two of the stories you have read. Then you will use examples from each story to write about what it means to be a good friend.



Channel One News®

Lesson

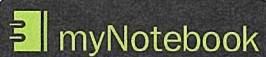
21



Q LANGUAGE DETECTIVE

Talk About Words

Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering questions about the photos. Use the Vocabulary words in your questions and answers.



Add new words to **myWordList**. Use them in your speaking and writing.

Vocabulary in Context

- ▶ Read each **Context Card**.
- ▶ Place the Vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

1

webbed

A penguin is a bird with big, **webbed** feet. Its toes are joined by thin skin.



2

waterproof

Penguins' feathers are **waterproof**, which keeps the birds warm and dry.



3

steer

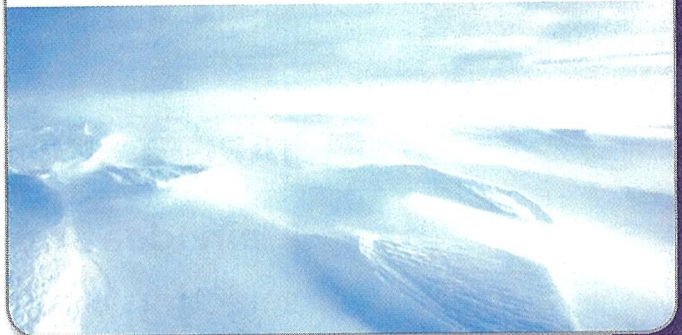
Webbed feet help penguins **steer** through the cold Antarctic water.



4

whistle

It is very cold in Antarctica. The wind makes a high, sharp sound, like a **whistle**.



5

otherwise

The penguin father keeps his egg warm. **Otherwise**, the egg might get too cold.



6

junior

At five months, a **junior** penguin is still younger than an adult.



7

slippery

The scientist tries not to slide on the ice. The ice is very **slippery** to walk on.

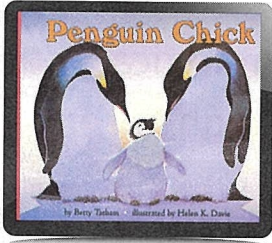


8

finally

These penguin chicks **finally** grew up and became adult penguins.

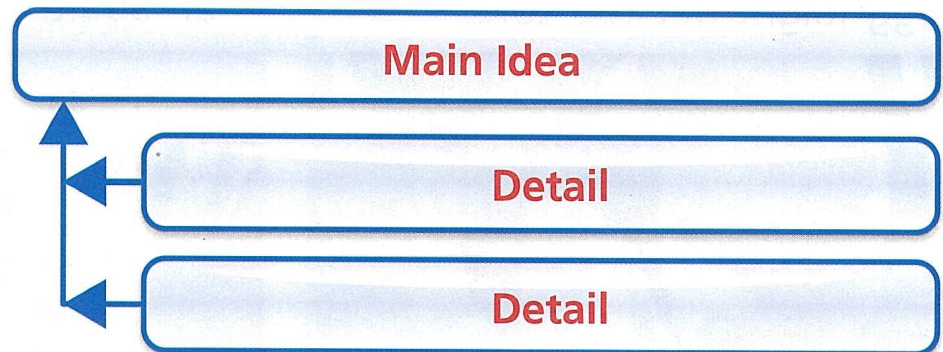




Read and Comprehend

✓ TARGET SKILL

Main Idea and Details The **topic** is what a whole selection is about. The **main idea** tells more about the topic. **Details** give the reader more information about the main idea. You can use a chart to show the main idea and the details that tell more about it.



✓ TARGET STRATEGY

Infer/Predict Use clues, or text evidence, to figure out more about the information in the text.

PREVIEW THE TOPIC

Animal Development

Animals change as they grow. Many baby animals stay with at least one parent while they are young. The parent helps the young animal stay safe and find food. As a young animal grows, it becomes more like an adult. Its appearance may change. It starts to look like an adult animal. It also learns to take care of itself. The young animal is then able to live on its own.

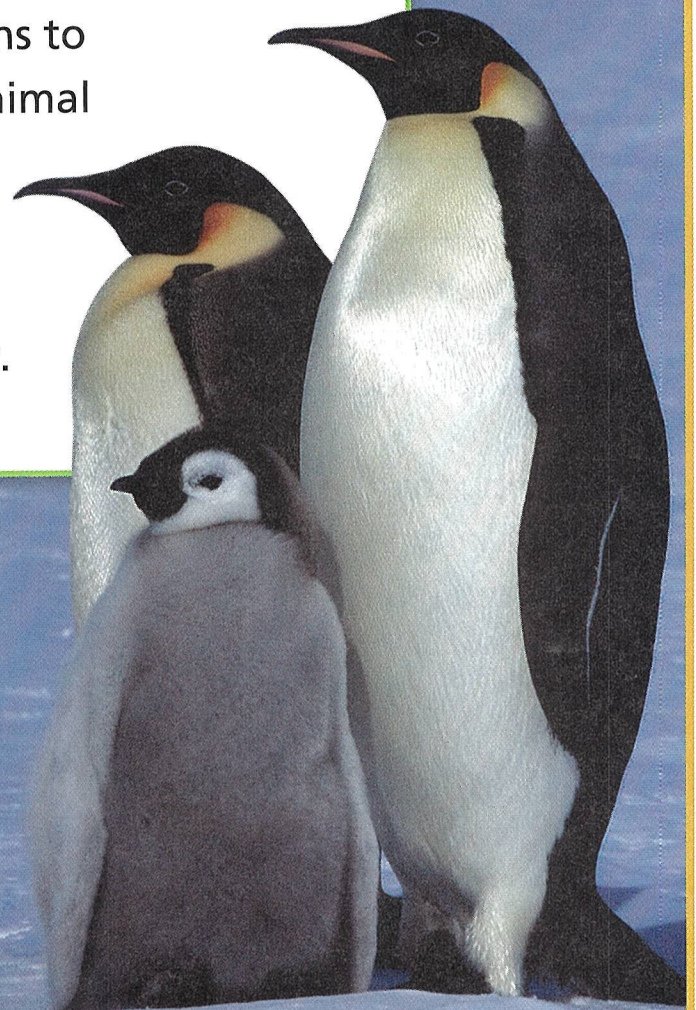
You will learn about how penguin parents care for a young penguin in *Penguin Chick*.



Talk About It

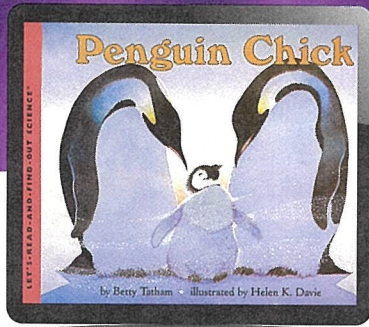
What do you know about penguins? What would you like to know about them? Talk about your ideas with the class.

- ▶ Listen carefully to others.
- ▶ Stay on topic.
- ▶ Ask questions to understand.



Lesson 21

ANCHOR TEXT



GENRE

Narrative nonfiction tells a true story about a topic. As you read, look for:

- ▶ a setting that is real
- ▶ events in time order
- ▶ facts and information

MEET THE AUTHOR



Betty Tatham

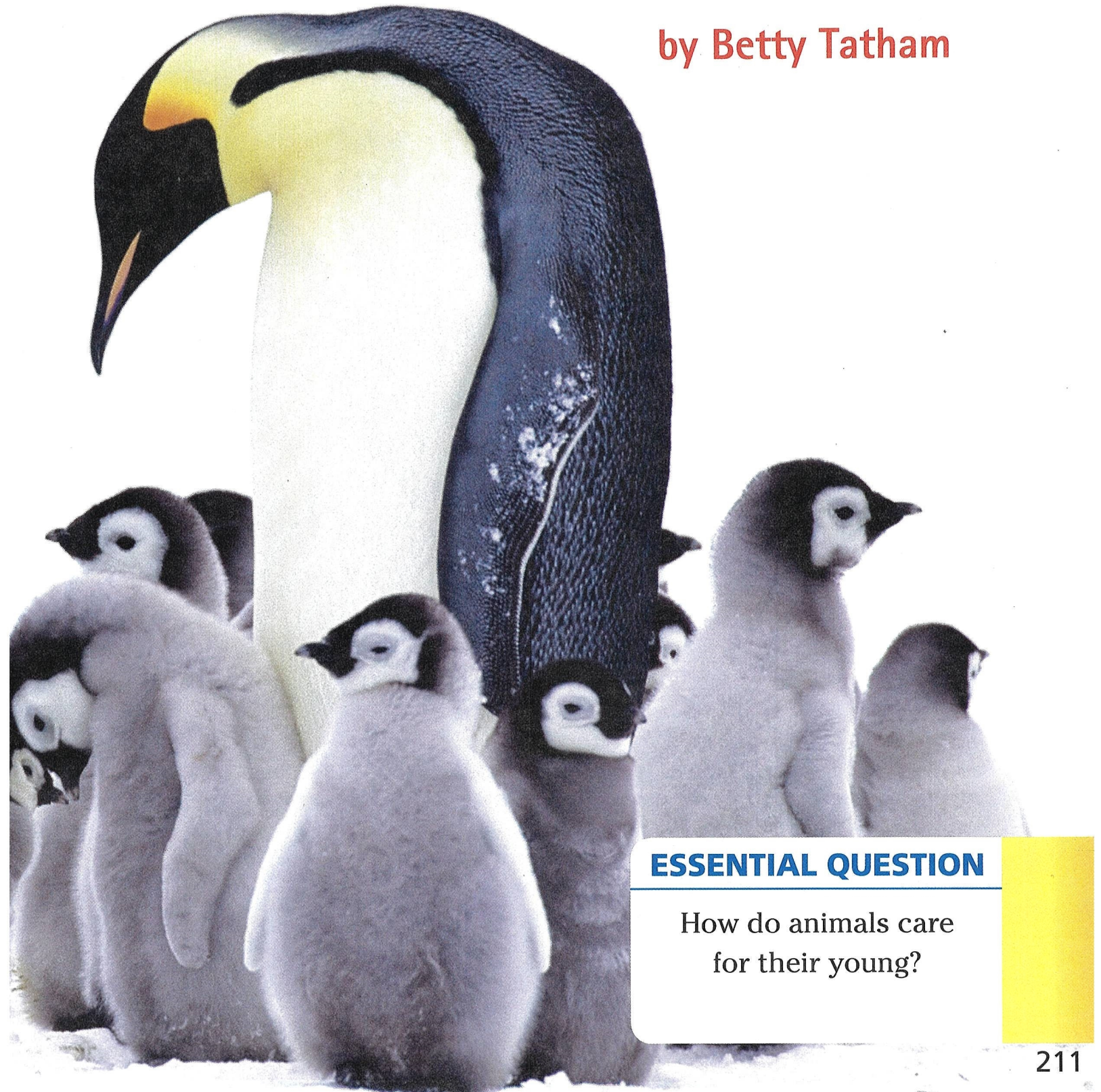
"I only write about subjects I love, or those I want to learn more

about," says Betty Tatham. Penguins are her favorite animal, so she wrote *Penguin Chick*. After seeing playful otters at the Monterey Bay Aquarium in California, she wrote *Baby Sea Otter*. A trip to China and the opportunity to hold a five-month-old panda cub led Ms. Tatham to create a book about these rare animals.



Penguin Chick

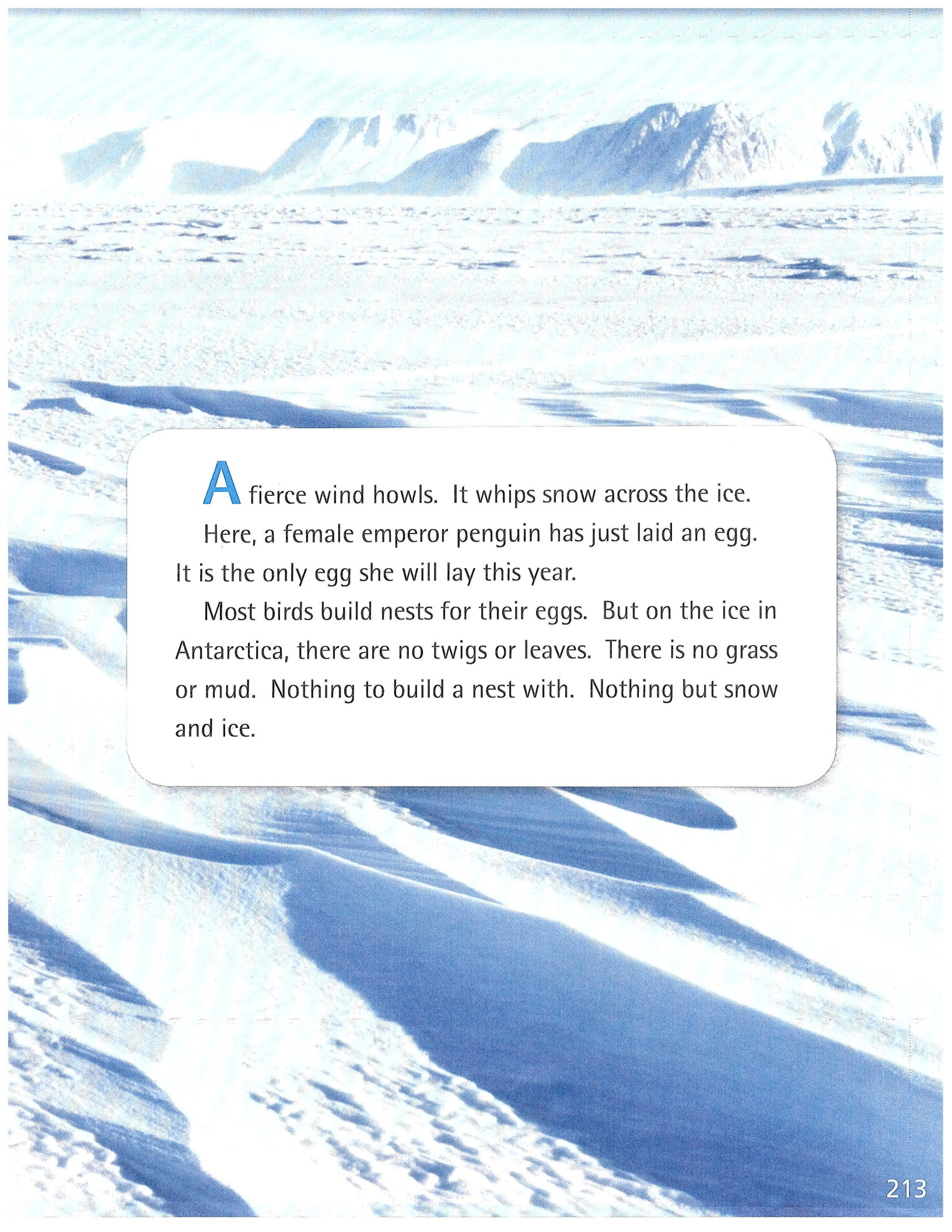
by Betty Tatham



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do animals care
for their young?



A wide-angle photograph of an Antarctic landscape. The foreground is a vast, flat expanse of snow and ice, with long, dark shadows cast across it. In the distance, a range of rugged, snow-covered mountains rises against a pale sky. The overall scene is desolate and cold.

A fierce wind howls. It whips snow across the ice. Here, a female emperor penguin has just laid an egg. It is the only egg she will lay this year.

Most birds build nests for their eggs. But on the ice in Antarctica, there are no twigs or leaves. There is no grass or mud. Nothing to build a nest with. Nothing but snow and ice.



The new penguin father uses his beak to scoop the egg onto his **webbed** feet.

He tucks it under his feather-covered skin, into a special place called a brood patch. The egg will be as snug and warm there as if it were in a sleeping bag.

One of the penguin parents must stay with the egg to keep it warm. But where penguins lay their eggs, there is no food for them to eat.

The penguin father is bigger and fatter than the mother. He can live longer without food. So the father penguin stays with the egg while the mother travels to the sea to find food.

The two parents sing together before the mother penguin leaves.



ANALYZE THE TEXT

Cause and Effect Why does the mother penguin have to leave?



Along with many other penguins, the mother penguin leaves the rookery, where she laid her egg.

The mother walks or slides on her belly. This is called tobogganing. She uses her flippers and webbed feet to push herself forward over ice and snow.

Because it's winter in Antarctica, water near the shore is frozen for many miles. After three days the mother penguin comes to the end of the ice. She dives into the water to hunt for fish, squid, and tiny shrimplike creatures called krill.

Back at the rookery, the penguin fathers form a group called a huddle. They stand close together for warmth. Each one keeps his own egg warm.

For two months the penguin father always keeps his egg on his feet. When he walks, he shuffles his feet so the egg doesn't roll away. He sleeps standing up. He has no food to eat, but the fat on his body keeps him alive.

ANALYZE THE TEXT

Main Idea and Details What is the main idea on this page? Which details support the main idea?





Finally he feels the chick move inside the egg. The chick pecks and pecks and pecks. In about three days the egg cracks open.

The chick is wet. But soon his soft feathers, called down, dry and become fluffy and gray. The father still keeps the chick warm in the brood patch. Sometimes the chick pokes his head out. But while he's so little, he must stay covered. And he must stay on his father's feet. **Otherwise** the cold would kill him.

The father talks to the chick in his trumpet voice. The chick answers with a **whistle**.

The father's trumpet call echoes across the ice. The penguin mother is on her way back to the rookery, but she can't hear him. She's still too far away. If the mother doesn't come back soon with food, the chick will die.

Two days pass before the mother can hear the father penguin's call.



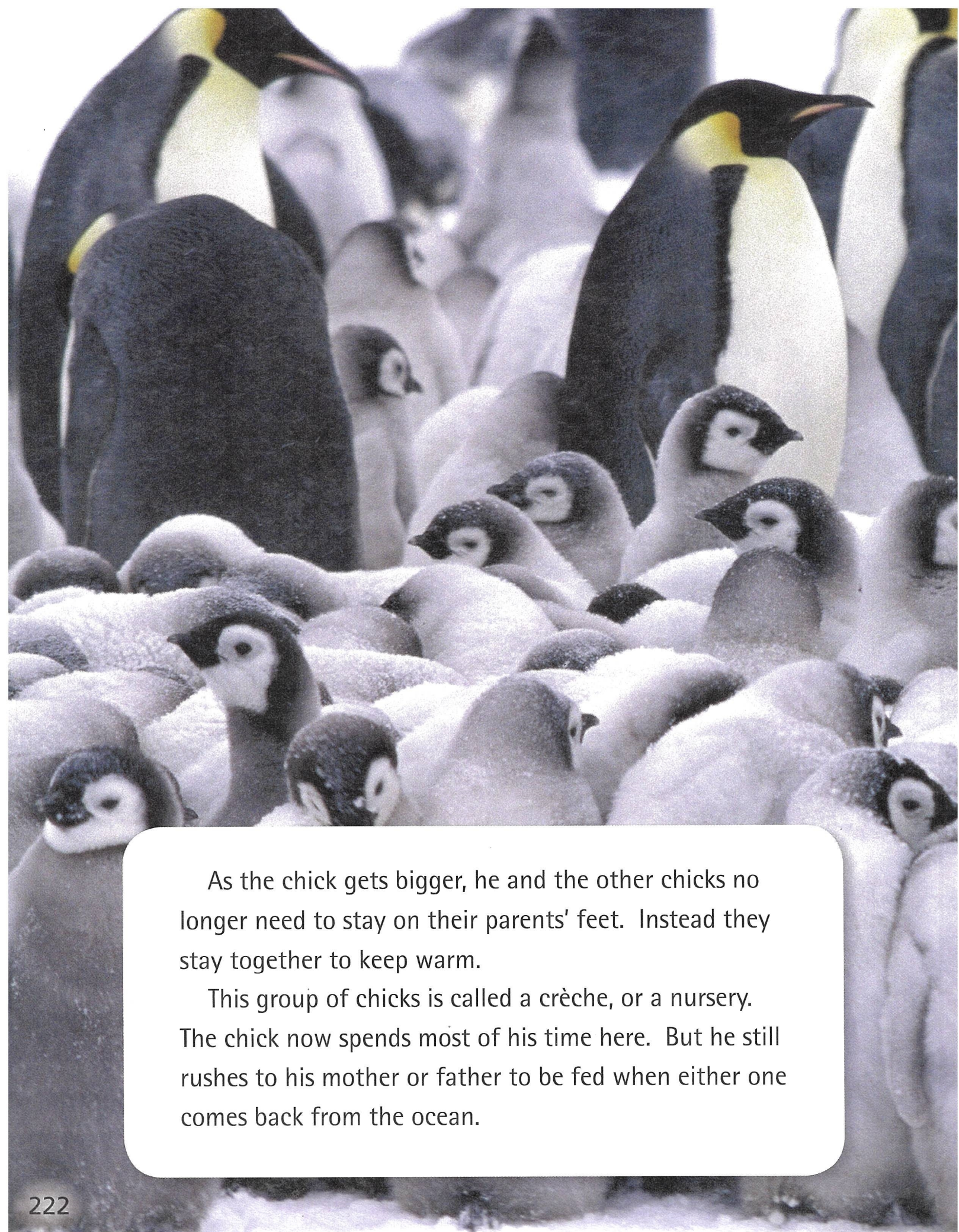
At last the mother arrives at the rookery. She cuddles close to her chick and trumpets to him. He whistles back. With her beak she brushes his soft gray down.

The mother swallowed many fish before she left the ocean. She brings some of this food back up from her stomach and feeds her chick. She has enough food to keep him fed for weeks. He stays on her feet and snuggles into her brood patch.

The father is very hungry, so he travels to open water. There he dives to hunt for food. Weeks later the father returns with more food for the chick.

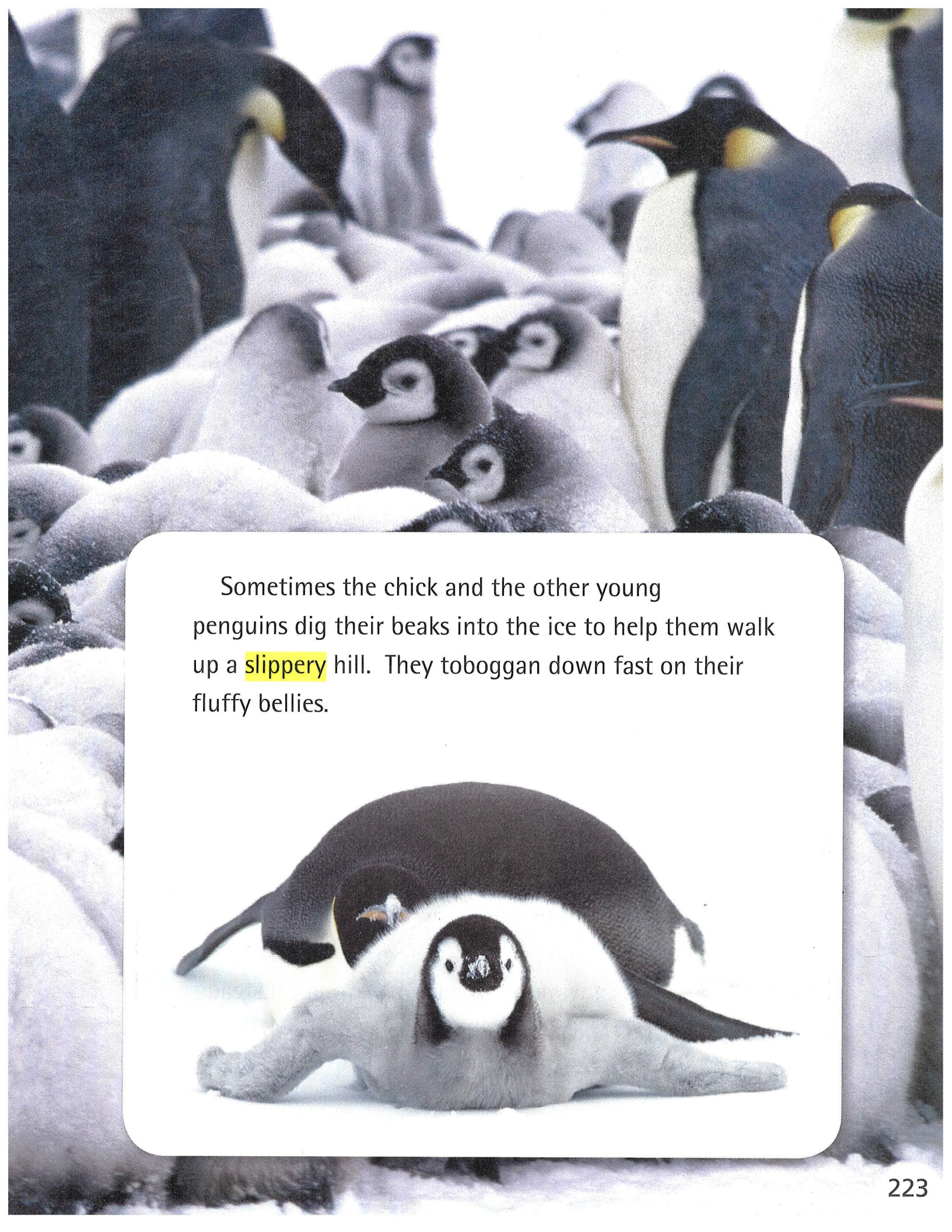
Each day the parents preen, or brush, the chick's downy coat with their beaks. This keeps the down fluffy and keeps the chick warm.





As the chick gets bigger, he and the other chicks no longer need to stay on their parents' feet. Instead they stay together to keep warm.

This group of chicks is called a crèche, or a nursery. The chick now spends most of his time here. But he still rushes to his mother or father to be fed when either one comes back from the ocean.

A large colony of King penguins and their fluffy white chicks on a snowy ice field. The adult penguins have black heads and backs with a distinctive yellow patch on their necks. The chicks are covered in thick, white down. They are gathered together, with some adults standing and others sitting or lying down.

Sometimes the chick and the other young penguins dig their beaks into the ice to help them walk up a slippery hill. They toboggan down fast on their fluffy bellies.





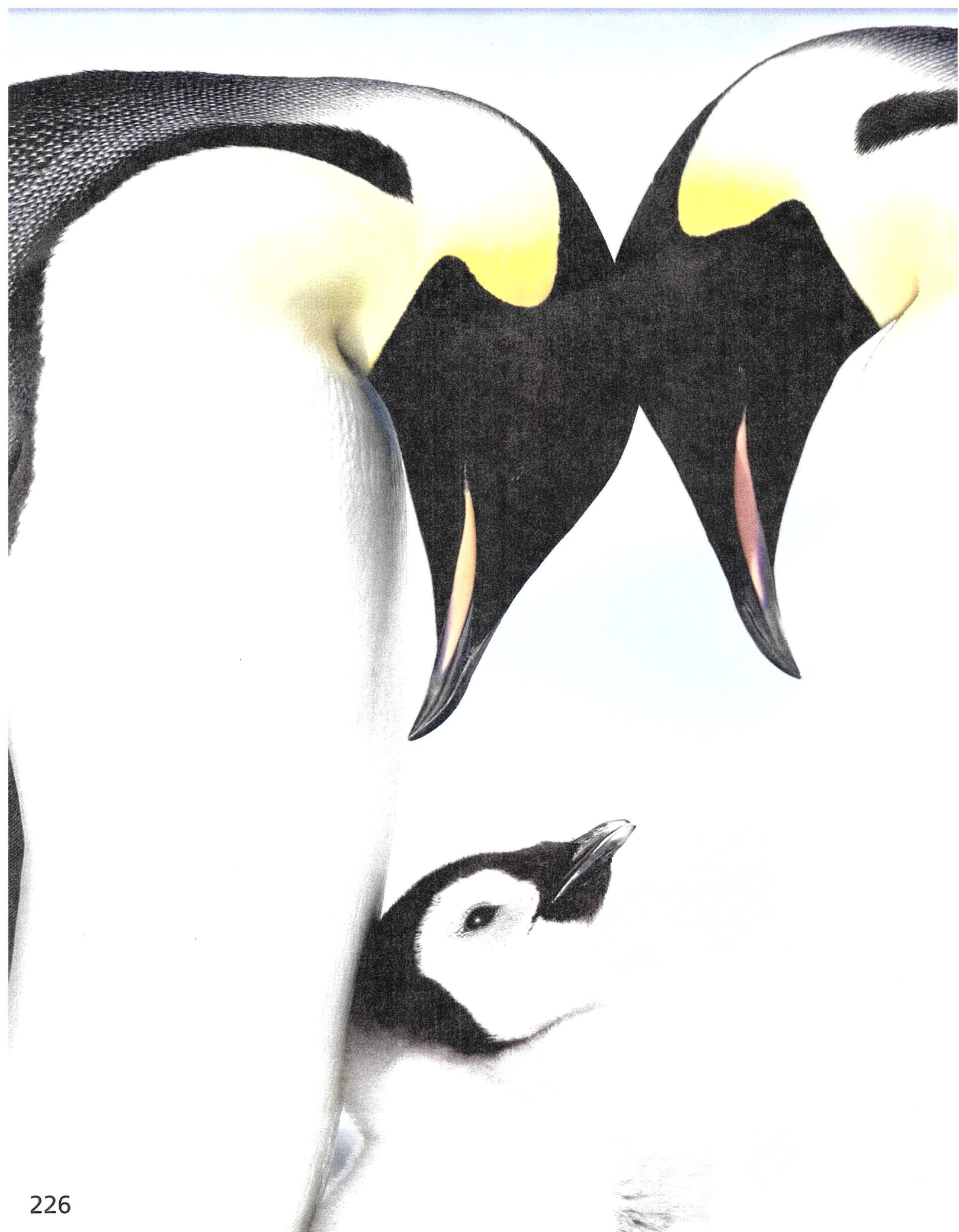
The chick grows and grows. After five months, he has grown into a **junior** penguin. He is old enough to travel to the ocean.


Now he has a **waterproof** coat of feathers, instead of fluffy down. He can swim in the icy cold ocean because his feathers keep him dry and warm.



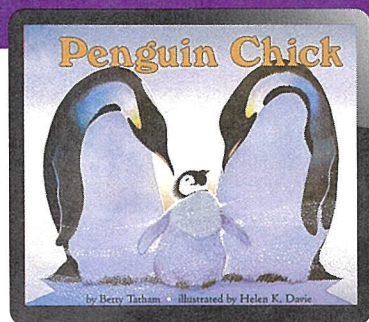
The young penguin spends most of his time in the water. He swims, flapping his flippers as if he were flying underwater. He uses his webbed feet to **steer** wherever he wants to go.

He catches a fish with his beak and swallows it headfirst.





Now the young penguin can catch his own food and take care of himself. In about five years he'll find a mate. Then he'll take care of his own egg until the chick can hatch.



Dig Deeper

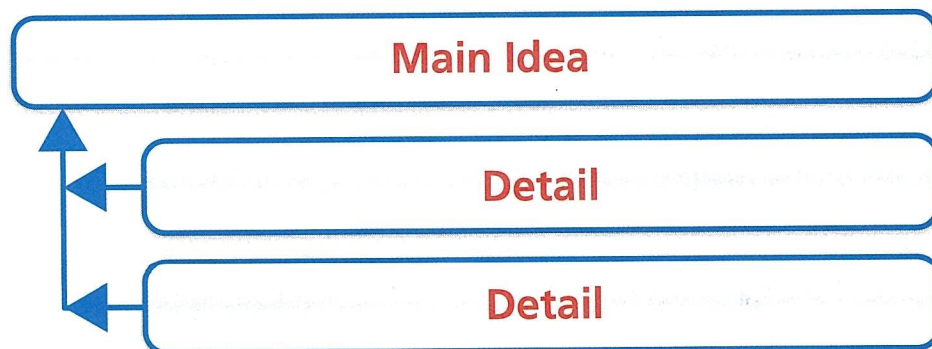
Use Clues to Analyze the Text

Use these pages to learn about Main Idea and Details and Cause and Effect. Then read *Penguin Chick* again. Use what you learn to understand it better.

Main Idea and Details

You read about how penguins grow in *Penguin Chick*. The **topic** is what a selection is all about. Each paragraph has a **main idea**. **Details** tell more about each main idea. Look at page 225. The main idea is that a young penguin spends most of its time in water. The other sentences tell details about what the penguin does in the water.

As you reread, use a chart like the one below to show each main idea and its details.



Cause and Effect

One event often makes another event happen. For example, the father penguin keeps an egg warm between his feet. Months later, the egg hatches. The penguin keeping the egg warm is a **cause**. The egg hatching is the **effect**.

Thinking about cause and effect can help you understand how ideas are connected. As you read, ask yourself what happens and why.

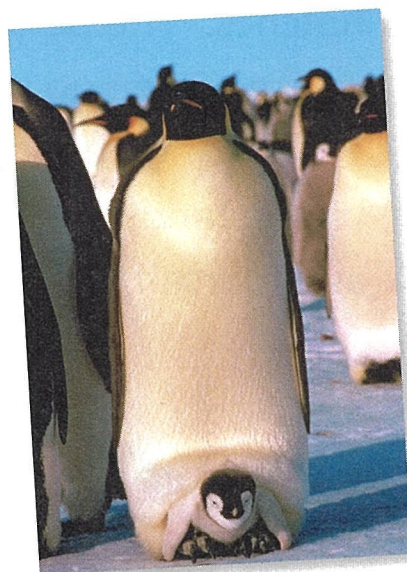


Your Turn

RETURN TO THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION



How do animals care for their young? Look for paragraphs in *Penguin Chick* that focus on this topic. Use text evidence in those paragraphs to help you answer. Discuss your answer with a partner. Take turns listening and speaking.



Classroom Conversation

Now talk about these questions with the class.

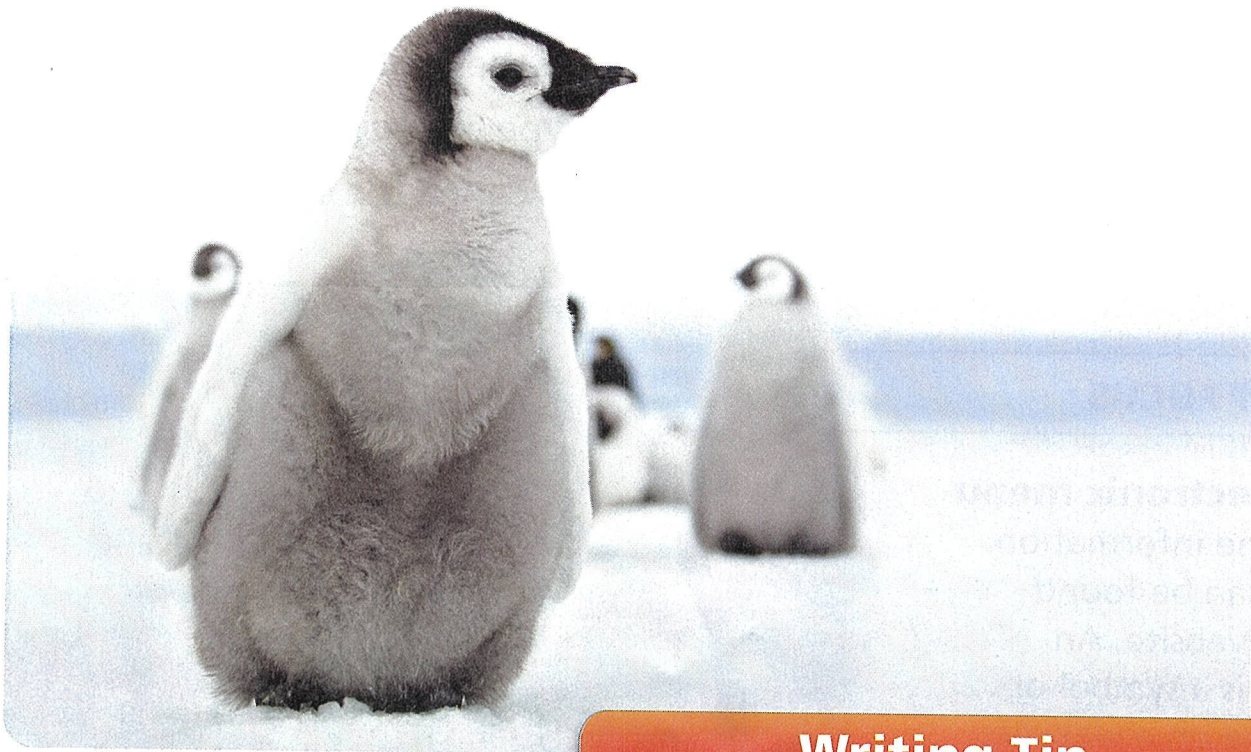
- 1 How do the parents work together to care for a penguin chick? Give examples using text evidence.
- 2 Why do you think the father penguin calls to the mother penguin when the chick has hatched?
- 3 How are penguins different from other birds?

Performance Task

WRITE ABOUT READING



Response Imagine that you are selling land to penguins in Antarctica. With a small group, write an ad for the land you want to sell. Be sure to include in your ad all the things a penguin chick needs to survive.

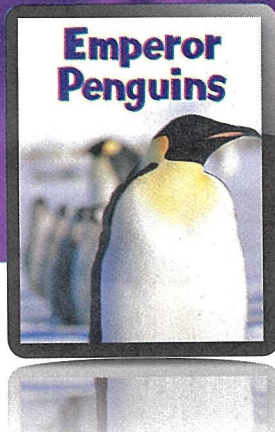


Writing Tip

Use commas and the word *and* to separate three or more nouns in a sentence.

Lesson 21

INFORMATIONAL TEXT



✓ GENRE

Informational text gives facts about a topic. This is a website.

✓ TEXT FOCUS

An **electronic menu** lists the information that can be found on a website. An **icon** is a symbol or picture on a website. Electronic menus and icons are used to find information quickly.

Emperor Penguins

Most penguins live in the southern part of the world below the equator. Some penguins live in cold areas, and some penguins live in the warmer areas near the equator.

One type of penguin that lives where it is cold is the emperor penguin.



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Emperor Penguins

How They Look

Habitat

Caring for Young


Food


Enemies

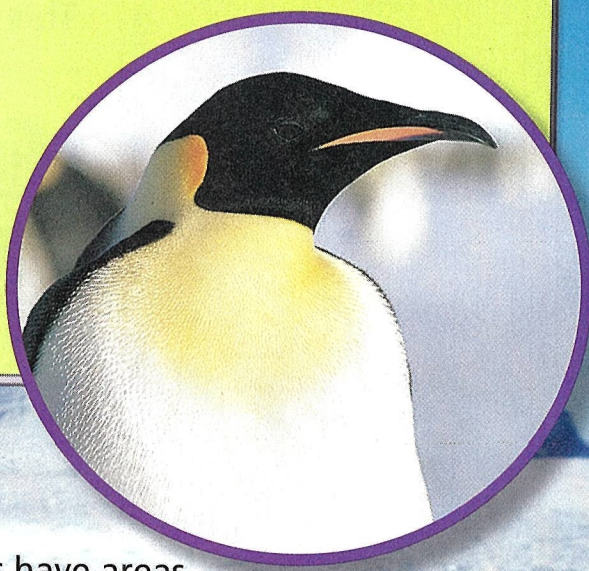
How They Look

Emperor penguins are the largest of all penguins. Penguins are birds, but they do not fly. Instead, they use their wings as flippers in the water. They are such good swimmers that they look like they are flying underwater.

Emperor penguins have shiny black and white feathers. Their feathers are waterproof to keep them warm and dry in the water. Adults are about 50 inches long and weigh between 55 and 100 pounds. Penguins seem to be happy, playful animals.

 Photos

 Fun Facts



Adult emperor penguins have areas of yellow and orange coloring.

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Emperor Penguins

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Habitat

Emperor penguins live mostly around the coast of Antarctica. It is the coldest and windiest place on Earth. The average temperature in summer is 20 degrees. The average temperature in winter is 30 degrees below zero. Sometimes it can get as cold as 50 degrees below zero!

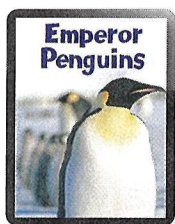
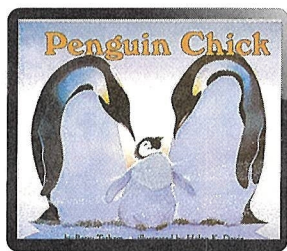
Penguins have a layer of fat under their skin to keep them warm. They also huddle together in large groups to block the cold wind. Penguins take turns being on the outside and inside of the group. This is so every penguin has a chance to be warm.

 Photos

 Fun Facts



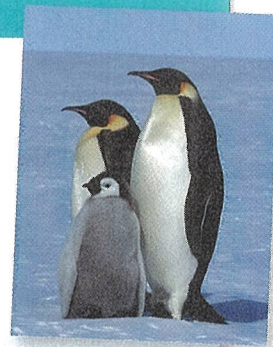
Antarctica is located at the South Pole.



Compare Texts

TEXT TO TEXT

Discuss Penguins Think about what you learned in *Penguin Chick* and *Emperor Penguins*. What information is the same and different in the selections? Discuss your ideas with a small group.



TEXT TO SELF

Discuss Changing How does a penguin chick grow and change? Tell a partner about two ways you have changed since you started second grade.



TEXT TO WORLD

Connect to Science Work with a partner. Use reference books to find pictures and facts about a bird you both like. Write two facts about it. Share what you found with another pair of partners.



Grammar

What Is an Adjective? An **adjective** is a word that describes how something looks, tastes, or smells. An adjective can also describe how something sounds or how it feels to touch. Some examples of adjectives are shown in the chart below.

Looks	Tastes or Smells	Sounds	Feels
yellow	sweet	buzzing	crunchy
big	rotten	quiet	warm
pretty	spicy	loud	hard

Try This!

Write the adjective in each sentence. Tell if the adjective describes how something looks, tastes, smells, sounds, or feels.

- 1 The penguin chick ate a tasty meal.
- 2 The birds flop against the white snow.
- 3 The egg sits on the penguin's webbed feet.
- 4 We heard the noisy birds.

Sometimes you may write two sentences with adjectives that tell about the same noun. Join the sentences using the word *and* between the two adjectives. This will make your writing better.

Short, Choppy Sentences



Penguin chicks are **cute**.



Penguin chicks are **fuzzy**.

Longer, Smoother Sentence




Penguin chicks are **cute and fuzzy**.

Connect Grammar to Writing

When you revise your problem-solution paragraph, try to combine sentences that have adjectives telling about the same noun.

Informative Writing







 **Elaboration** When you write to inform, use exact words to give your reader more information.

Matt drafted a **problem-solution paragraph** about how to solve a problem at his school. Later, he revised by adding some exact words.

Revised Draft

Writing Checklist

-  **Purpose**
Did I clearly state the solution to the problem?
-  **Organization**
Did I start by telling what the problem is?
-  **Elaboration**
Did I use exact words?
-  **Conventions**
Did I use resources to help me spell all the words correctly?

Our class has been studying penguins. Most of us have only seen penguins on television. [^]
~~The students in our class~~ [^]
~~Some people~~ [^] voted on how to solve this ~~thing~~ ^{problem}. We can go on a field trip [^] ~~to the aquarium~~ ^{to the aquarium}.

Live Penguins

by Matt Knightley

Our class has been studying penguins. Most of us have only seen penguins on television. Where could we see live penguins? The students in our class voted on how to solve this problem. We can go on a field trip to the aquarium. They have a penguin exhibit there. This way we can see live penguins close up.

Reading as a Writer

Which exact words did Matt add to give the reader more information? Which exact words can you add to your writing?

I changed words and added words to give more information.

