

Unit 4

Animals and Plants

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



How can living things help each other?

View and Respond



Watch the video. What is it about?

Talk about the poster. What do you see?



Visit [Pearson English Portal](#).

Build Unit Background

What Do
You Know
about Animals
and Plants? 

Use what you know.

I can eat some plants.



We can use trees
to make this home.



Plants and animals
can help each other.

People can help plants
and animals, too.



Animals can be our friends!

Your Turn

What kind of pet would you
like to have? Tell the class
about it.

Build Unit Background

Sing about
Animals and
Plants 



It's All Part of Nature

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!

Reading 1

Prepare to Read

These words will help you understand the reading.

Sight Words

why
because
so
out

Story Words

waddle
duckling
feathers

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.



Phonics

Long e; ch, sh

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



chick



ship



read

Phonics

e



ch



sh



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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

Reading Tip

You can use the pictures in the story to guess what will happen.

Who is in the story?

duckling



duck



Where does the story happen?



pond

Reading Strategy

Predict

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

Little Duck



On Your
Own

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 can
not 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.

Sample Material ©



Three ducks swim in a big pond.
Ducks can swim. Ducks kick big,
flat feet to swim.

Pearson 2023

Sample Material © Pearson 2023



A duck has **feathers** so it
will not get cold.

Little ducks get big fast!

Read 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 duck to a chicken.



Reading Tip

To help you understand the story, ask a partner a question about it.

Reading Strategy

Predict

How does predicting help you understand the story?

Grammar and Writing

Simple Present Tense: Questions

To make questions with the simple present tense, use **what**, **when**, and **where** + **do/does** + subject + **verb**.

Where do you go on the weekend?

I go to the store with my parents.

What do you ask them to buy?

I ask for my favorite food and drinks.

When does Julio spend time with his grandpa?

After school.

What does Julio do with his grandpa after school?

He reads and plays video games with his grandpa.

Practice A

Use **do** or **does** to fill in the blanks.

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

Practice B

Circle **do** or **does** to make the sentences correct.

1. What do / does she do / does on the weekend?
2. When do / does you do / does your practices?
3. Where do / does you do / does your homework?
4. What do / does they do / does for lunch?

Apply

Choose a question from the box to ask your partner. Then have your partner answer you.

Example: A: What do you do after school?

B: I watch TV.

- When do you do your homework?
- What does your family do on the weekends?

Write

Write about the things you do after school.

First, I do my homework. Next, I play soccer. Then I have dinner.

Reading 2

Prepare to Read

These words will help you understand the reading.

Sight Words

before
grow
after

Story Words

water
blossom
pumpkin

Vocabulary

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.



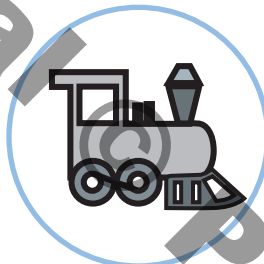
yak



bath



gray



train

Phonics

a



th



y



Your Turn

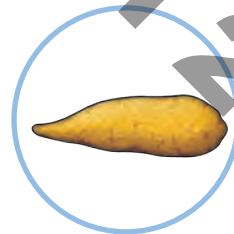
Sound out the words. Point to the word for the picture.



snail snake



play pail



yam yak



Story Preview



seeds



peaches



leaves



carrot



watermelon



pumpkin



flowers

What is in the story?

What is the story about?

The story is about all kinds of plants.

Reading Strategy

Use Prior Knowledge

To improve your understanding of a story, use what you already know. As you read, think of what you already know about the topics in the story.

Plants

Reading

2



On Your
Own



by Nikki Pagano
illustrated by
Linda Holt Ayriss



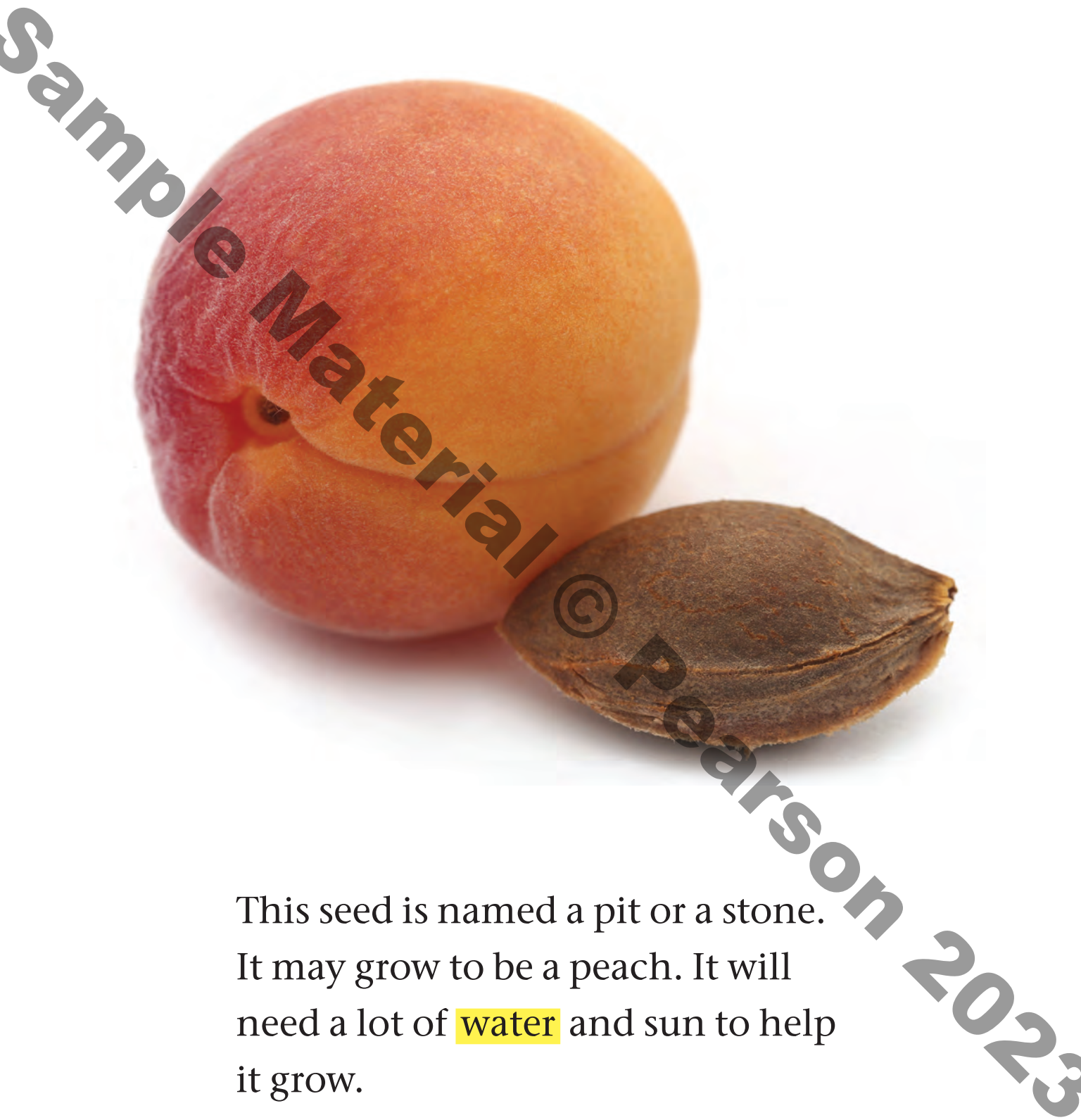
Seeds make plants. A seed needs a lot of rain and a lot of sun before it can grow big and strong.



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.



A watermelon is red and green. If you wait, it will get big and sweet. Yum! Yum! Yum!



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!

Read the questions. Say the answers.

Use Sight Words and Story Words.

1. What does a seed need to grow?
2. What happens to the watermelon seed after six days?
3. What do we call the seed of a peach?
4. Why are plants important?

Speaking Tip

Speak slowly
and clearly.



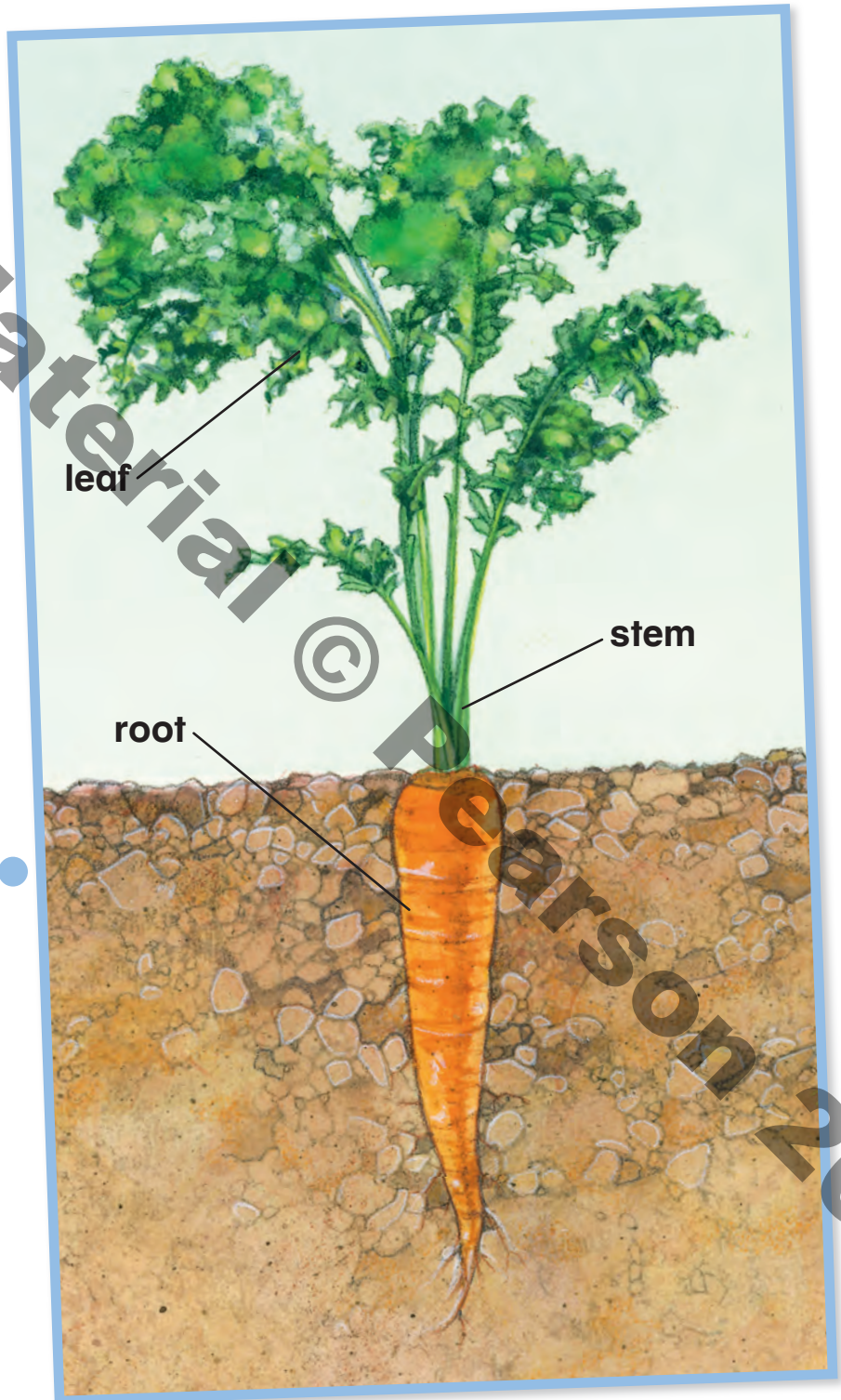
Reading Strategy

Use Prior Knowledge

Did you understand the story better because you already knew something about the topics in the story?

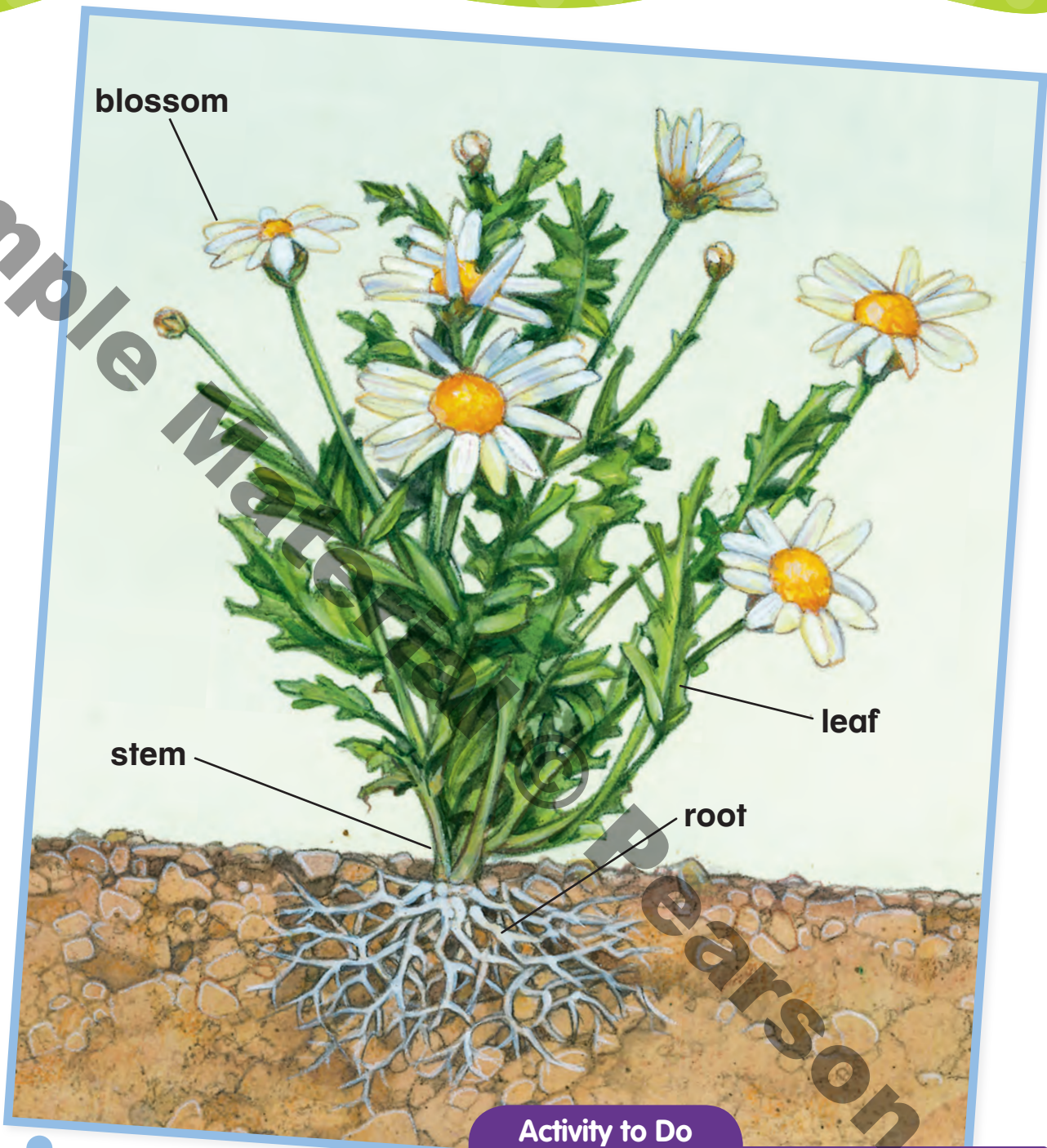
A CLOSER
LOOK AT...

Plants



Carrot.....

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

Time Order Words

We use words such as **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.



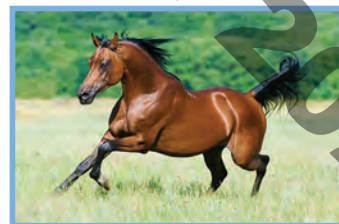
Then the baby horse eats.



After that, he grows.



Finally, he is a big horse.



Practice

Write a time order word from the box to complete the sentence.

next then finally

1. First, there is an egg.
2. _____, it becomes a caterpillar.
3. _____, it makes a cocoon.
4. _____, 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?

First, plant a seed and give
it **water**. Then you wait
to see green leaves. Finally, you
will see a flower.

Reading 3

Prepare to Read

These words will help you understand the reading.

Vocabulary

Words to Know

1. Many animals live on our planet.
2. They all live together.



3. Birds eat seeds to grow.
4. Animals and plants are part of the food chain.

Sight Words

many
they
all
eat

Story Words

animals
birds
food chain



Your Turn

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



Phonics

Phonics

Long *i*

i



Look at each picture and word.

Listen to the letter sounds.

Say the word.



cry



night



child



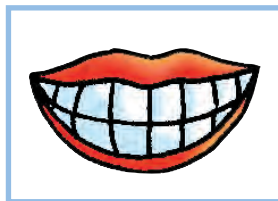
fly



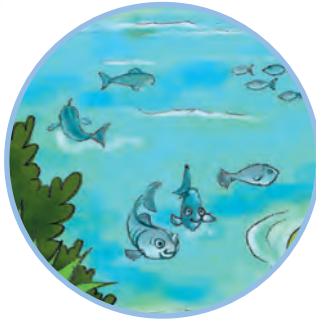
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Your Turn

Name the pictures. Which words have the same sound as the *i* in *ice*?



Story Preview



fish



bird

What is the story about?



bats



fox



trees

The story is about some animals that live on our planet.

Reading Strategy

Cause and Effect

The cause is the reason an effect happens. As you read, identify the causes and their effects.

Reading

3

Animals



On Your
Own



by Anya Hansen
illustrated by
Nick Dimitriadis



Many kinds of animals live on Earth.
They all need food and water. This lake is
where some 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 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 on planet Earth.

Read the questions. Say the answers.

Use Sight Words and Story Words.

1. What animals did you meet in the story?
2. How do gray foxes 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 understanding cause and effect help you read better?

Grammar and Writing

Nouns: Singular and Plural

Singular nouns name one person, place, or thing. Plural nouns name more than one. Add **-s** or **-es** to make a noun plural.

a bat two bat**s** two fox**es**

Use **an** before singular nouns that start with **a, e, i, o, u**.

an eagle

We can ask questions with **How many . . .**

How many dogs are there? There is one **dog**. There are two **dogs**.

Practice A

Should the noun be singular or plural? Write the correct one.



1. There is one _____. (frog/frogs)



2. There are two _____. (rabbit/rabbits)



3. There is one _____. (tiger/tigers)

Practice B

Write *a* or *an* on the line.

1. I see _____ ^a _____ lizard in the grass.
2. Do you see _____ ant on the ground?
3. She has _____ horse.
4. _____ duck is swimming in the pond.
5. _____ elephant has a trunk.

Apply

Look at the pictures in the story. With a partner, take turns asking and answering the question:

How many _____ are on page _____?

Example: How many birds are on page 48?

There are 5 birds.

Write

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

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

Put It All
Together

Projects

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

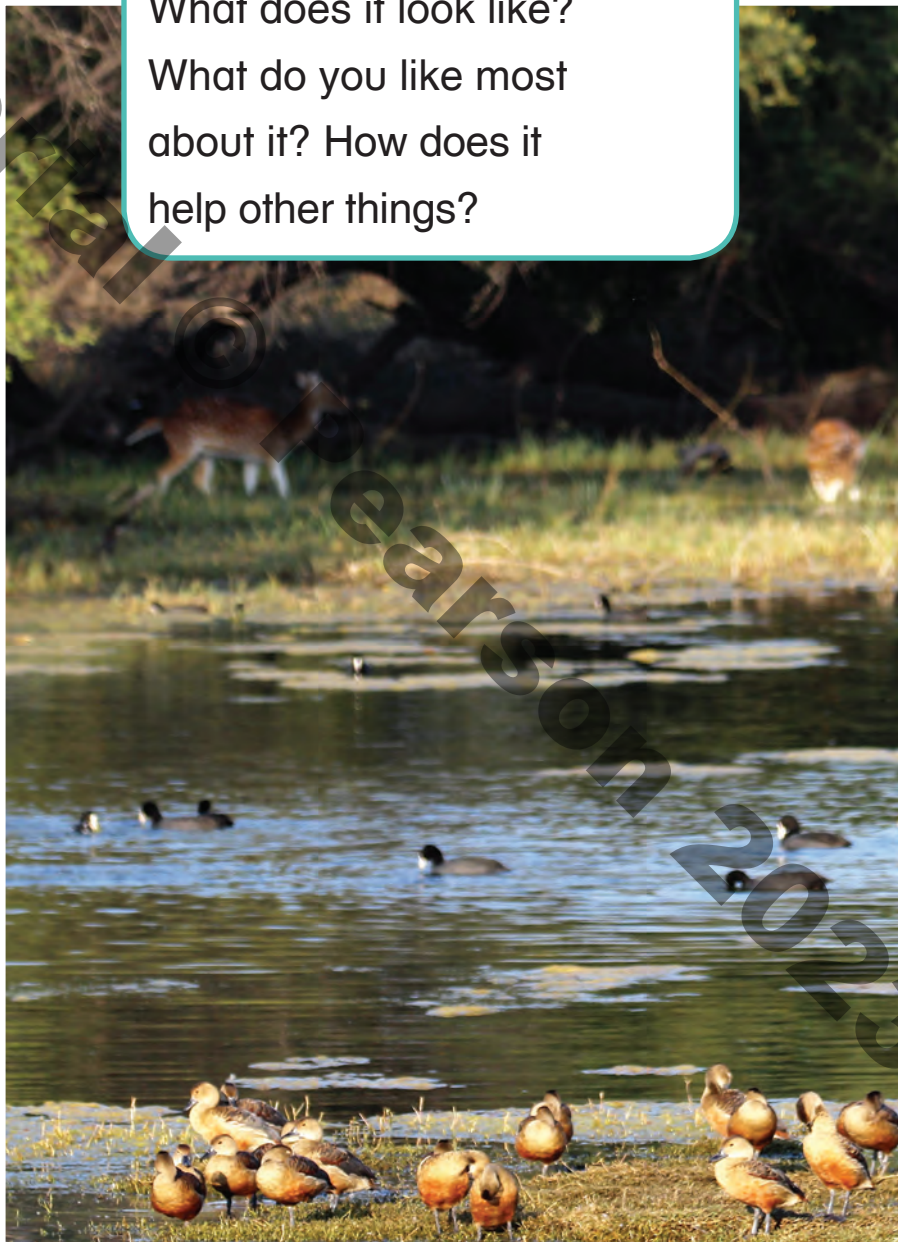
about it? How does it

help other things?

THE
BiG
QUESTION



How can living
things help
each other?
Talk about it.



Oral



Introduce your favorite plant or animal.

Tell the class about your favorite plant or animal. Why do you like it so much?

Visual/Active



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.



99–100

Listening and Speaking Workshop

Explain How to Do Something



Act out a chore and explain how to do it.

① Prepare

Think of a chore you do at home.
Use a chart like this one to list the steps.

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.



Useful Language

Listen and repeat.

- I'll explain how to . . .
- First, you . . .
- Like this. (showing pic)
- What's next?
- Then you . . .
- After that, you . . .
- Finally, you . . .

Choose pictures to use in your presentation.

Draw a poster or bring props to class.

② 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 such as *before*, *then*, *after*, *first*, *next*, *after that*, and *finally*.
- 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.

③ 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, such as "How to _____," summarize the most important thing, and explain a few steps.

Writing Workshop

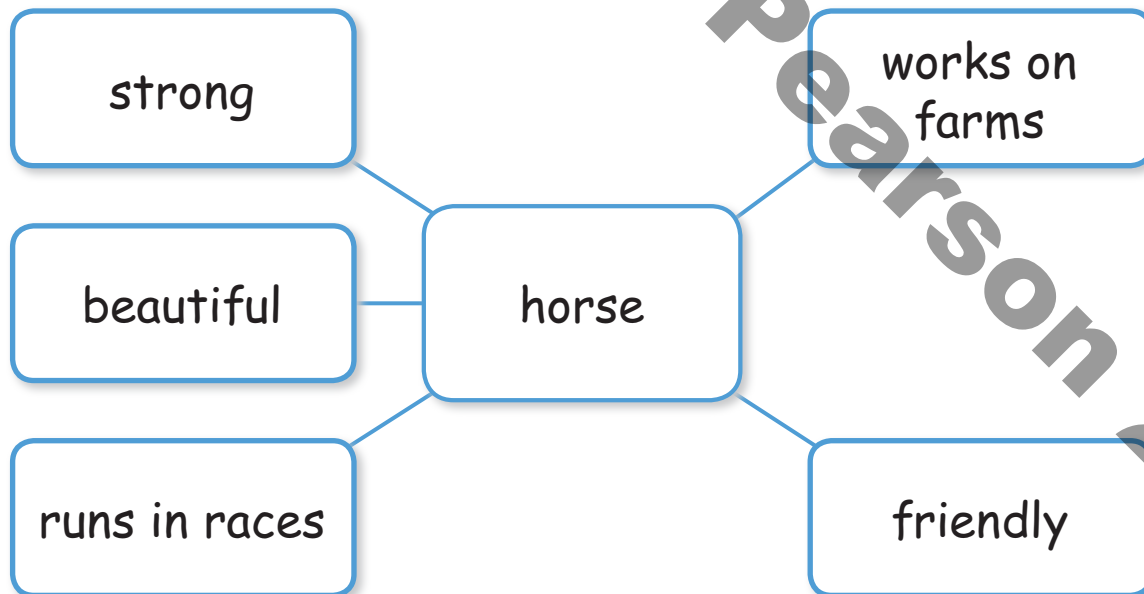
Write an Expository Paragraph

Expository writing means explaining something by using facts and details.

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



Saba wrote about a horse in her web.



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, give facts and details about the subject.

Here is Saba's paragraph.

My favorite animal is the horse. They are beautiful and very strong. Some horses work on farms. ^{There} ~~there~~ are also horses that run in races. My aunt has ^a ~~horse~~ ^{horse}. It's a work horse. So it doesn't race. It's friendly, so I can pet it.

- ④ **Edit** Trade papers. Correct your partner's paragraph. Use the Editing Checklist.

Editing Checklist

- ✓ Pronouns and verbs agree.
- ✓ Verb tenses are correct.
- ✓ Sentences have different lengths, patterns, and connecting words (and).



Fluency

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 their big, flat feet to swim.

Little Duck



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

Plants



Fish, bats, birds, and foxes live on our planet. All animals need food and water.

Animals

