

Grade 5: Unit 2 Fantasy/Fable

Content Area: **Reading**
Course(s): **Reading 4, Generic Course**
Time Period: **Marking Period 2**
Length: **6 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Established Goals/Standards

Please choose the appropriate Goals/Standards from the Standards tab above.

LA.RL.5.1	Quote accurately from a text, and make relevant connections when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LA.RL.5.2	Determine the key details in a story, drama or poem to identify the theme and to summarize the text.
LA.RL.5.3	Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).
LA.RL.5.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.
LA.RL.5.5	Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
LA.RL.5.6	Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.
LA.RL.5.7	Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text (e.g., graphic novel, multimedia presentation of fiction, folktale, myth, poem).
LA.RL.5.9	Compare, contrast and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) the treatment of similar themes and topics (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.
LA.RL.5.10	By the end of the year, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.
LA.RI.5.1	Quote accurately from a text and make relevant connections when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
LA.RI.5.3	Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.
LA.RI.5.5	Compare and contrast the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.
LA.RF.5.3	Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding and encoding words.
LA.RF.5.3.A	Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.
LA.RF.5.4	Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
LA.RF.5.4.A	Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.
LA.RF.5.4.B	Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression.
LA.RF.5.4.C	Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.

Essential Questions

Please add your Essential Questions by clicking on the Lists tab above.

- How can reading strategies be used in thinking about the text and making connections beyond the text?
- How do readers determine theme of a story?
- What are the characteristics of fantasy?
- What is a fable?
- What is the author's purpose of using figurative language in literature?
- What is the purpose of using figurative language in literature?

Enduring Understanding

Please add your Enduring Understandings by clicking on the Lists tab above.

- A fable is a short story that usually is about animals and that is intended to teach a lesson
- Characters are well developed and realistically portrayed.
- Characters may have magical or supernatural powers or use some futuristic technology that allows fantastic things to happen.
- Fantasy is fiction or a "made up" story that has elements or parts that are not realistic.
- Figurative language is used to develop and add detail to story elements.
- Good readers use multiple comprehension strategies to make text personally relevant and useful. These strategies include: making connections (text to text, text to world, text to self), questioning, visualizing, making inferences, determining importance, and synthesizing.
- Setting portrays an appropriate time and place that connects to the story plot.
- Story plots contain a conflict with a resolution by the end of the story.
- The theme or main idea involves social and political issues, or the theme may be universal (pertaining to or felt by all people) dealing with human values, emotion, and motivation.

Content

Students will be able to:

- Follow events of the plot.
- Identify plot structure and plot devices (flashback, foreshadowing).
- Describe characters in multiple ways (what they do, what they say, what others say about them, how they change, their motivation).
- Identify the problem or conflict.
- Identify the setting and its importance to the text.
- Make connections (text to text, text to self, text to world) even though plot and setting are not based in reality.
- Identify common themes across traditional literature
- Identify how author uses language to create a fantasy world
- Use context clues to understand new words.

- Compare the treatment of similar ideas and themes as well as character types and patterns of events in other fantasy works of literature.
- Identify and explain examples of personification, similes, and metaphors.
- Quote and cite accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

Resources

Tuck Everlasting by Natalie Babbitt

- novel
- multimedia

Variety of Fables (Aesops, etc.)

Fables in drama format

Various Short Stories- Paul Bunyan/Johnny Appleseed

Journal Entries

Reading Strategy Posters

Assessments

- Fable Quiz
- Tuck Everlasting Portfolio of Various Activities

ActivBoard Flipchart lessons:

- fables
- theme
- figurative language
- Tuck Everlasting Opener