



Grade 5

Unit 4 | Digital Components

Don Quixote: A Hopeful Knight's Tale

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Digital Components

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Digital Components

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MAP OF EUROPE



PURPOSE FOR READING

Listen and read to learn about the main characters and setting of *Adventures of Don Quixote*.

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read to learn how Don Quixote becomes a knight and what happens when he tries to right a wrong.

NOUN SUBJECT-ACTION VERB AGREEMENT POSTER

Subject	Agreement for Action Verb in the Present Tense
Singular noun subject	add –s or –es to the verb
Plural noun subject	verb does not change

NOUN SUBJECT-ACTION VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Subject	Action Verb	Agreement
Don Quixote	read	
the horse	gallop	
the mule drivers	fight	
the innkeeper	try	
the farmer and Andrew	argue	
the knight	joust	

Suffixes

A suffix is a syllable or syllables placed at the end of a root word to change the word's meaning and/or to form a different word.

OPINIONS AND FACTS CHART

	Clues	Examples
Opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • words that describe extremes • opinion/judgment words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • best, most, worst, terrible, nicest, rudest • think, feel, believe, seem, better, worse, nicer, ruder
Fact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific dates • specific numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • December 7, 1941 • 14 people

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read closely to examine the author's words, sentences, and literary devices for a deeper understanding of *Adventures of Don Quixote*.

Have you ever read a story that made you want to shout at the main character? In the Brothers Grimm tale, “The Fisherman and His Wife,” a fisherman asks a magic fish to grant his greedy wife’s wishes. The fisherman always does what his wife says, even when she asks for the power to make the sun and moon rise and set. The fisherman is a fool and should have acted differently in the story.

The fisherman is a fool because he allows his wife to bully him into asking the fish for very extravagant things. For her first two wishes, the wife wants a bigger home each time. She is only satisfied for a week! In these early wishes, the fisherman should have recognized that his wife’s greed was growing too fast for their own good. Once the wife gets her bigger home, she decides she wishes to be queen and then wants the power to control the sun and moon. Why on earth would the fisherman think to ask a magic fish for such a power for his wife?

The fisherman is also a fool because he ignores the increasing signs of danger each time he asks the magic fish to grant another ridiculous wish. Each time the fisherman returns to the sea to ask the magic fish to grant a wish, the sea is darker and more dangerous. The fisherman should have recognized the warning in the sea color and movement changes. If he had recognized just how dangerous the sea was becoming, he could have stood up to his wife in time to stop her.

The fisherman should have had the courage to refuse to ask the magic fish to grant more wishes. By ignoring the growing greed of his wife and increasing danger of the sea, the fisherman and his wife got what they deserved in the end. This tale reminds us all to be very careful what we wish for.

Structure of a Persuasive Essay

Introductory Paragraph

1. Hook that introduces topic or text and states an opinion

Body Paragraph #1

2. Reason #1 to support opinion with evidence

Body Paragraph #2

3. Reason #2 to support opinion with evidence

Concluding Paragraph

4. Conclusion that persuades reader to agree with opinion one more time and leaves reader with final thought

PERSUASIVE ESSAY RUBRIC

	Exemplary	Strong	Developing	Beginning
Introduction	Opinion is clearly stated.	Opinion is stated.	Opinion is stated but is unclear.	An opinion is not stated.
	The hook effectively grabs the reader's attention.	The hook only partially grabs the reader's attention.	The hook does not grab the reader's attention.	A hook is not included.
	The topic or text the essay is based on is briefly introduced with relevant details, such as main characters, setting, plot summary.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with some details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with few or no details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is not introduced.
Body	All reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Most reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Some reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Few or no reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.
Conclusion	Opinion is effectively restated in a different way from the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in the same way as in the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in an unclear way.	Opinion is not restated.
	An effective statement is included to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included, but is not fully convincing.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included.	No statement to persuade the reader is included.
	The conclusion provides an original final new thought about the opinion.	The conclusion provides one final thought about the opinion.	The connection of the final thought to the opinion is unclear.	No final thought is included.
Structure of the piece	All sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Most sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Some sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Connections between sentences in paragraphs are confusing.
	All information has been paraphrased.	Most information has been paraphrased.	Some information has been paraphrased.	Little information has been paraphrased.
	All transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Most transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Some transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Transition words or phrases are not used.

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read to learn who Sancho Panza is and what types of adventures he and Don Quixote have.

PRONOUN SUBJECT-ACTION VERB AGREEMENT POSTER

Pronoun Subject	Agreement for Action Verb in the Present Tense
I, we, you, they	does not change
he, she, it	add -s or -es to the verb

PRONOUN SUBJECT-ACTION VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Pronoun Subject		Action Verb	Agreement
Singular	I	dub	
	you	sing	
	he	rush	
	she	march	
	it	fly	
Plural	we	jump	
	you	go	
	they	swim	

Chapter/ Page #	Excerpt from Don Quixote	Write an opinion, support it with a reason, and identify one piece of evidence from the excerpt to support the reason.
<p>Chapter 2, Page 4</p>	<p>“First there was the watching of the armor...” to “...this time in complete silence.”</p>	<p>Prompt: <i>Is Don Quixote’s desire to be a knight (which leads him to guard his armor) a good enough reason for attacking the mule drivers?</i></p> <p>Opinion:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Reason:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Evidence from Text:</p> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Chapter 3, Pages 7–8</p>	<p>From “Meanwhile, Don Quixote...” to “...he began singing old ballads...”</p>	<p>Prompt: <i>Is Don Quixote’s desire to be a knight (which leads him to challenge the people he met) a good enough reason for suffering the pain of getting hit by stones?</i></p> <p>Opinion:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Reason:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Evidence from Text:</p> <hr/> <hr/>

ACTIVITY PAGE 4.6 (PART 2)

Chapter/ Page #	Excerpt from Don Quixote	Write an opinion, support it with a reason, and identify one piece of evidence from the excerpt to support the reason.
<p>Chapter 3, Page 8</p>	<p>“The next morning...” to “How mistaken they were!”</p>	<p>Prompt: <i>Is Don Quixote’s friends’ burning of his books and telling him that a wizard took his books likely to stop him from continuing to pursue knightly deeds?</i></p> <p>Opinion:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Reason:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Evidence from Text:</p> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Chapter 4, Page 10</p>	<p>“On the road again...” to “But horse and knight were flung to the ground...”</p>	<p>Prompt: <i>Is Don Quixote’s desire to be a knight (which leads him to attack the windmills) a good enough reason for suffering the pain and bruises of falling off his horse?</i></p> <p>Opinion:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Reason:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Evidence from Text:</p> <hr/> <hr/>

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read to learn how Don Quixote and Sancho return home and what happens when they meet Dulcinea.

Essay Prompt: *Do Don Quixote's good intentions justify his actions?*

	1st Draft	Revised
Opinion (Restate the prompt and answer it <i>yes</i> or <i>no</i> .)		
Reason (What is one reason why you chose <i>yes</i> or <i>no</i> ?)	1.	
Evidence (What examples from the text support your opinion and reason?)	1.	
	2.	

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read to learn about the character traits of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza.

SUBJECT-LINKING VERB AGREEMENT POSTER

Subject (Noun or Pronoun)		Agreement for Linking Verb in the Present Tense	
		<i>to be</i>	<i>to feel, look, taste, smell, sound</i>
<i>Singular</i>	I	am	feel, look, smell, sound
	you	are	feel, look, smell, sound
	he, she, it, Don Quixote, the girl, the house	is	feels, looks, tastes, smells, sounds
<i>Plural</i>	we	are	feel, look, smell, sound
	you	are	feel, look, smell, sound
	they, Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, the men, the windmills	are	feel, look, taste, smell, sound

SUBJECT-LINKING VERB AGREEMENT CHART

Subject (Noun or Pronoun)	Linking Verb	Agreement
the windmills	to be	
it	to be	
Dulcinea	to be	
she	to be	
Sancho Panza	to look	
he	to look	
Don Quixote and Sancho Panza	to feel	
they	to feel	
it	to smell	
it	to sound	
I	to be	

PURPOSE FOR READING

Listen and read to learn the identity of the Knight of the Wood and what happens between Don Quixote and the lions.

LEAD/HOOK IDEAS POSTER

Lead/Hook Ideas	Example
Ask the reader a question	<i>Have you ever read a story that made you want to shout at the main character?</i>
Define an important term	<i>Some say the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again, but expecting different results.</i>
Describe a character	<i>Don Quixote is an old gentleman who convinces himself that he is a knight.</i>
Quote a memorable piece of dialogue from the book and explain it	<i>“They are not giants, master. THEY ARE WINDMILLS!”</i>

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read closely to examine the author's words, sentences, and literary devices for a deeper understanding of *Adventures of Don Quixote*.

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read to find further evidence of Don Quixote's idealistic and quixotic character traits, as compared to Sancho's more realistic character trait.

Subject and Predicate

A sentence has two parts: a subject and a predicate.

Subject: tells who or what the sentence is about

Common noun: general person/place/thing (not capitalized)

Proper noun: specific person/place/thing (capitalized)

Predicate: tells what the subject is doing, did, or will do

Action verb: shows action

Linking verb: connects the subject to word(s) in the predicate that describe the subject (does not show action)

SUBJECT-VERB-PREDICATE CHART

Subjects	Verbs	Predicates
The lion	to look	back to the palace to prepare for the guests' arrival
The Duke	to be	across the field
Rocinante	to stretch	in his cage
Sancho	to hurry	a very famous puppeteer
Master Peter	to gallop	scared

ROOT VAC PRACTICE CHART

Word Choices	Sentences
1. evacuate, vacuum, vacant	When meteorologists predicted a tsunami for the region, the coastal people were forced to _____ their homes.
2. vacate, vacant, vacation	An apartment complex was torn down, leaving a _____ lot on which the neighborhood children played ball.
3. vacancy, vaccination, vacuum	Doctors now administer a _____ for chicken pox that helps to prevent the disease.
4. vacant, evacuee, evacuate	The young girl tried to sleep on a cot in the noisy gym where she had been taken as an _____ after the hurricane warning.
5. evacuee, vacant, vacate	Thunder and lightning forced all the swimmers to _____ the pool.

PURPOSE FOR READING

Listen and read to find further evidence of Don Quixote's idealistic, quixotic, and brave character traits, as compared to Sancho's more realistic character trait.

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read to learn whether Sancho's experiences as governor of the island were what he expected.

WORDS AND PHRASES THAT COMPARE AND CONTRAST POSTER

Words and Phrases That Compare and Contrast

Compare	Contrast
similar to	however
similarly	in contrast
likewise	on the contrary
in the same way	alternatively
just as	whereas
at the same time	instead
additionally	on the other hand
also	but

COMPARE/CONTRAST CHART		
	Don Alonso	Don Quixote
role in life	village gentleman	honorable knight
clothing	gentleman's clothes	suit of armor
transportation	old nag	noble steed
housing	simple cottage	magnificent castle

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read to be able to compare and contrast the character traits of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza.

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read to learn how Don Quixote and Sancho reunite and the identity of the Knight of the White Moon.

SHARING ESSAYS POSTER

Speaking

- Volume: loud enough for group members to hear, without distracting other groups
- Pace: slow enough for listeners hearing the story for the first time to visualize and think as they listen

Listening

- Keep your body still.
- Make eye contact.
- Use appropriate nonverbal responses, such as reacting with subtle facial expressions.

Responding

- Use the Structure of a Persuasive Essay Poster and Persuasive Essay Rubric to help think of compliments (The first reason was supported well by two pieces of text evidence.) or questions (Could you add more persuasive language in the introduction and conclusion?).
- Always start with a compliment.
- Be respectful—criticism can make a writer feel discouraged.

Response Starters:

What made you choose to . . . ?

I'm left wondering about . . . ?

Did you think about including . . . ?

PURPOSE FOR READING

Read to find out how Samson summarizes Don Quixote's life.

COMMAS TO SEPARATE A SERIES POSTER

Commas to Separate a Series

Series of Single Words

Series of Groups of Words (Phrase or Clause)

coats, hats, and scarves

puffy coats, woolen hats, and colorful scarves

hit, ran, and slid

hit the baseball, ran the bases, and slid over home plate

marching, twirling, or blowing

marching in formation, twirling batons, or blowing trombones

MORPHOLOGY REVIEW CHART

Word Choices

Sentences

1. distracted, subtracted, detracted, attracted

Don Quixote was _____ to the lifestyle of knights during the Middle Ages.

2. irresponsible, responsible, logical, illogical

It seems _____ that Don Quixote would charge at windmills, but he claimed that the windmills were actually giants that had been transformed by a wizard.

3. emptiness, drowsiness, crispness, steadiness

You can certainly admire Sancho for his _____ in supporting Don Quixote throughout the text.

4. intercede, intercept, irregular, regular

Don Quixote's friends tried to _____ and convince him that he should stay home, but Don Quixote would not listen.

5. attracted, distracted, retracted, extracted

Don Quixote became so _____ by books about knights that he decided to become a knight.

6. irresponsible, responsible, logical, illogical

Do you think it was brave or _____ for Don Quixote to let the prisoners go?

7. interaction, intersection, action, section

The _____ between Don Quixote and the mule drivers did not go so well; Don Quixote attacked the mule drivers for trying to water their mules at the trough.



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