

Reread


Stop and think about the text as you read. Are there new facts and ideas? Do they make sense? Reread to make sure you understand.



Find Text Evidence

Do you understand how red foxes look different from gray wolves? Reread “Looks Are Everything” on page 291.

page 291



Did you ever see a photograph of a gray wolf or a red fox? Don't they look a lot like dogs? Aren't they fantastic-looking animals? Well, dogs, foxes, and wolves are all **related**. They are all members of the same family. And while gray wolves and red foxes may look alike, they are different in many ways.

LOOKS ARE EVERYTHING

The gray wolf is the largest member, or a part, of the wild dog family. An adult wolf is the size of a large dog. The red fox is smaller and weighs less. Both animals have **excellent** hearing. The red fox can even hear small animals digging holes underground.

And just take a look at those beautiful tails! The gray wolf and red fox both have long, bushy tails. The wolf's tail can be two feet long. The fox's tail is not as long but has a bright, white tip. In the winter, foxes use their thick, furry tails as **protection** from the cold.

I read that gray wolves are bigger than red foxes. I also read that the color of their fur and their tails look different. Now I understand some of the ways the red fox and gray wolf look different.

Your Turn

COLLABORATE



Reread the section “Looks Are Everything.” Look for details about how gray wolves and red foxes are alike.

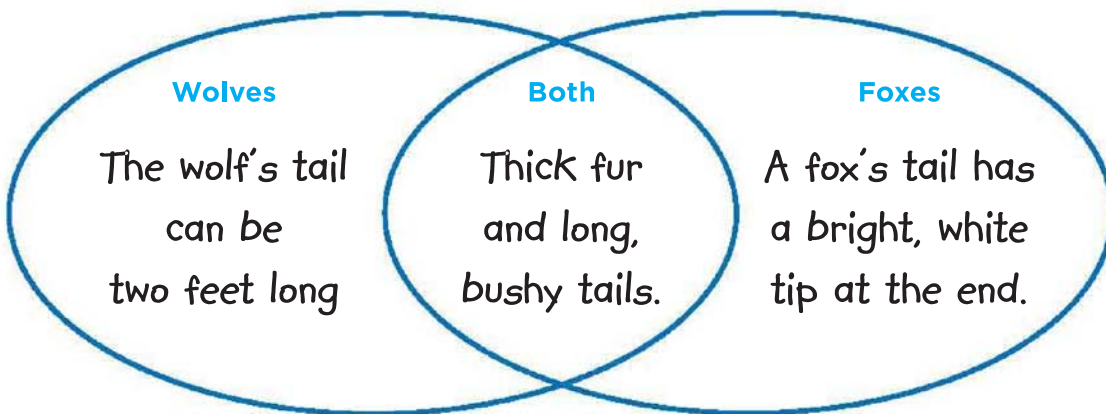
Compare and Contrast

When authors compare, they show how two things are alike. When they contrast, they tell how two things are different. Authors use signal words such as *both*, *alike*, *same*, or *different* to compare and contrast.



Find Text Evidence

How are red foxes and gray wolves alike and different? I will reread "Gray Wolf! Red Fox!" and look for signal words.



Your Turn

COLLABORATE



Reread "Gray Wolf! Red Fox!" Find details that tell how red foxes and gray wolves are alike and different. Add these details to your graphic organizer. What signal words helped you?

Go Digital!

Use the interactive graphic organizer

Expository Text

“Gray Wolf! Red Fox!” is an expository text.

Expository text:

- Gives facts and information to explain a topic
- May be about science topics
- Includes text features such as a map, photographs, and captions




Find Text Evidence

I can tell that “Gray Wolf! Red Fox!” is expository text. It explains how gray wolves and red foxes are alike and different. It includes a map, photographs, and captions.

page 292


WHERE DO THEY LIVE?



FINDING FOOD

Gray wolves and red foxes live in many different habitats. They live in forests, deserts, woodlands, and grasslands. But as more people build roads and shopping centers, both animals have lost their homes. The red fox has adapted well, or made changes, to fit into its **environment**. Now more foxes make their homes close to towns and parks. Wolves, however, stay far away from towns and people.

Foxes and wolves are not in **competition** for food. They have different diets. Red foxes **prefer** to hunt alone and eat small animals, birds, and fish. They also like to raid garbage cans and campsites for food. Wolves work together in packs, or groups, to hunt large animals, such as moose and deer.



Gray wolves prefer to live and hunt in packs.

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Text Features

Map A map is a flat drawing of a place. It has a key that shows what colors and symbols mean.

Caption A caption explains a photograph or illustration.

COLLABORATE



Your Turn

Look at the text features in “Gray Wolf! Red Fox!.” Tell your partner about something you learned.

Sentence Clues

Sentence clues are words or phrases in a sentence that help you figure out the meaning of an unfamiliar word. Sometimes clues define, or tell exactly, what a word means.



Find Text Evidence

I'm not sure what the word member means on page 291. I see the words "a part of" in the same sentence. This clue tells me that member means "a part of something."

The gray wolf is the largest **member**, or a part, of the wild dog family.



Your Turn

COLLABORATE



Find context clues to figure out the meanings of these words.

adapted, page 292

packs, page 292

Talk about the sentence clues that helped you figure out the meanings.



Readers to . . .

A strong opening begins with an interesting question or fascinating fact. It states the topic and grabs the reader's attention. It makes readers want to read more.

Expert Model

Strong Opening

Read the **opening**. Why do the first few lines make you want to read more?

Did you ever see a photograph of a gray wolf or a red fox? Don't they look a lot like dogs? Aren't they fantastic-looking animals? Well, dogs, foxes, and wolves are all related. They are all members of the same family. And while gray wolves and red foxes may look alike, they are different in many ways.



Writers



Editing Marks

- Make a capital letter.
- Make a small letter.
- Add a period.
- Add.
- Take out.

Nadia wrote about how her favorite animal adapts. Read Nadia's revision.

Grammar Handbook

Main and Helping Verbs See page 484.

Student Model

The Biggest Lizards on Earth

Did you know that there are real dragons?

~~A komodo dragon is a lizard.~~

[^] Komodo dragons ^{are} ~~is~~ the biggest

lizards on Earth. They are the best

hunters. [≡] these dragons have very

sharp teeth? [○] Komodo dragons are

also very good swimmers. ^{am} I [^] going to

the zoo to see one today.



Your Turn

COLLABORATE



- Identify the strong opening.
- Identify main and helping verbs.
- Tell how revisions improved the writing.

Go Digital!

Write online in Writer's Workspace