Scope and Sequence

Level 5						
Unit 1 I Could Run Fast!	Unit 2 A Cow Is Heavier Than a Hen!	Unit 3 His Hair Was Wavy	Unit 4 Was the Exam Easy?			
	Vocat	oulario				
Deportes y juegos: baseball, basketball, hopscotch, marbles, running, soccer, volleyball Expresiones • Watching TV is boring. • Climbing trees is fun. • We get along pretty well.	 Animales en la granja: horse, bull, hen, goat, sheep, cow, rooster, pig, goose, duck Adjetivos: light, heavy, dirty, clean, tall, short, easy, difficult, interesting, elegant, informal, chubby, thin, young, old, cheap, expensive, colorful Expresiones What do cows do for us? They give us milk. 	Descripciones físicas: blue, brown, gray, green (eyes); beard, mustache, black, blond, brown, red, curly, straight, wavy, long, short (hair) Expresiones • Let's see • Who is he / she? • He looks different now. • He was (thinner) before. • Let me know!	En el colegio: exam, computer lab, bulletin board, classroom, playground, assembly, gym, science lab, excursion, recess Expresiones • I'm not in a good mood because • I feel great! • That's great!			
	Gram	nática				
Modal <i>could</i> para expresar habilidad en el pasado (oraciones afirmativas y negativas): <i>My mom could</i> <i>jump rope when she</i> was 10. Diana and John <i>couldn't ride a bike when</i> <i>they were 10.</i>	Forma comparativa con adjetivos cortos y largos: strong / stronger than; easy / easier than; difficult / more difficult than	Oraciones afirmativas y negativas con el verbo to be en pasado simple: She was a queen. He wasn't a frog. They were white horses. They weren't friends.	Preguntas de sí y no con el verbo to be en pasado simple: Was the story interesting? Yes, it was. Were the students in the library? No, they weren't.			
Pronunciación y énfasis						
/sp/ - /st/	/f/ - /∨/	/z/ - /s/ (plurales)	/u/ - /u:/			
	Aprendizaje soo	cial y emocional				
Valor: respeto a las personas mayores	Emoción: tristeza	Autoestima: belleza interior	Valor: perseverancia			
	Proyecto +	recortable				
Ciencias: el sistema óseo	Arte: simetría	Arte: proporción	Matemáticas: perímetro y área			

Unit 5 Who Was There?	Unit 6 I'm Going to Have Fun!	Unit 7 Are You Going to Ride Your Bike?	Unit 8 What Are You Going to Do?	Unit 9 Let's Enjoy Nature!		
Vocabulario						
 Países: Brazil, Colombia, France, India, Kenya, The United Kingdom, Peru, Spain, The USA, Germany, Portugal, Turkey, Poland, Japan, Mexico Nacionalidades: American, French, Colombian, German, Japanese, Mexican, Peruvian, Polish, Portuguese, Turkish Expresiones João was born in He's I want to visit Me too! 	 Lugares en la ciudad: police station, fire station, office building, hospital, restaurant, auto repair shop Ocupaciones: police officer, firefighter, assistant, doctor, mechanic, chef Expresiones Excuse me, can l ask you a question? How do l get there? Is this place near here? It's far away from here! 	Medios de transporte: <i>bike,</i> <i>bus, car, helicopter,</i> <i>motorcycle, plane,</i> <i>ship</i> Expresiones • <i>How do we get</i> <i>to?</i> • <i>We can get there</i> <i>by</i>	Actividades vacacionales: <i>lie</i> <i>in the sun on the</i> <i>beach, dive in the</i> <i>ocean, climb a</i> <i>mountain, sail on a</i> <i>lake, hike in a forest</i> Expresiones • <i>My dream vacation</i> <i>is</i>	 Animales salvajes: eagle, cheetah, crocodile, fish, giraffe, hummingbird, lizard, penguin, salamander, seahorse, shark, frog, toad, tortoise, whale Adjetivos: colorful, dangerous, fast, heavy, large, light, loud, quiet, slow, small, strong, tall Adverbios de modo: badly, fast, high, loudly, quietly, slowly, well 		
	• It's very close!		Ô.			
		Gramática				
Preguntas informativas con el verbo to be en pasado simple: What time was the game? Where was it? Where were you? Who were you with? How was your math exam? What was your grade?	Futuro con going to (planes), oraciones afirmativas (primera, segunda y tercera persona, singular y plural): I am going to visit Grandma. He is going to fly to Peru. We are going to read. They are going to take an exam.	Futuro con going to, preguntas de sí y no: Is she going to ride her bike? Yes, she is. Are they going to watch TV? No, they aren't. Pregunta informativa: What is he going to? What are they going to?	Futuro con going to, preguntas informativas: Where are you going to go? When are you going to go? Why are you going to visit that place? How are you going to get there? What are you going to do there?	 Forma superlativa con adjetivos cortos y largos: <i>fast / the</i> <i>fastest; dangerous /</i> <i>the most dangerous</i> Adverbios de modo: <i>Tortoises</i> <i>move slowly.</i> 		
	F	Pronunciación y énfasi	S			
/g/ - /w/	/s/ - /z/ - /lz/ (plurales)	/pr/ - /tr/	/b/ - /v/	/tʃ/		
	Apre	ndizaje social y emoc	ional			
Emoción: ansiedad	Valor: tolerancia	Emoción: miedo	Autoestima: asumir y aprender de errores	Autoestima: mis fortalezas		
		Proyecto + recortable				
Sociales: inventos del siglo XX	Sociales: sectores económicos	Sociales: modos y medios de transporte	Matemáticas: promedio	Ciencias: biomas terrestres		