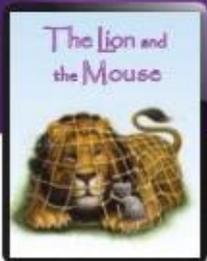
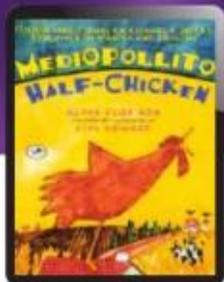




Lesson

24



TARGET VOCABULARY

- tumbling
- flung
- tangled
- empty
- swift
- peacefully
- stream
- blazed

Vocabulary Reader



Context Cards



L.2.6 use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts



Vocabulary in Context



- ▶ Read each **Context Card**.
- ▶ Ask a question that uses one of the **Vocabulary words**.



1 **tumbling**

This acrobat is **tumbling** through the air.




2 **flung**

When something is **flung**, it is thrown with force.





3

tangled

These pieces of string are **tangled**. It is hard to separate them.



4

empty

This pot is **empty**. There is nothing in it.



5

swift

Swift horses move very fast.



6

peacefully

The farm animals are sleeping **peacefully**. Nothing is bothering them.



7

stream

This **stream** flows into a larger river.



8

blazed

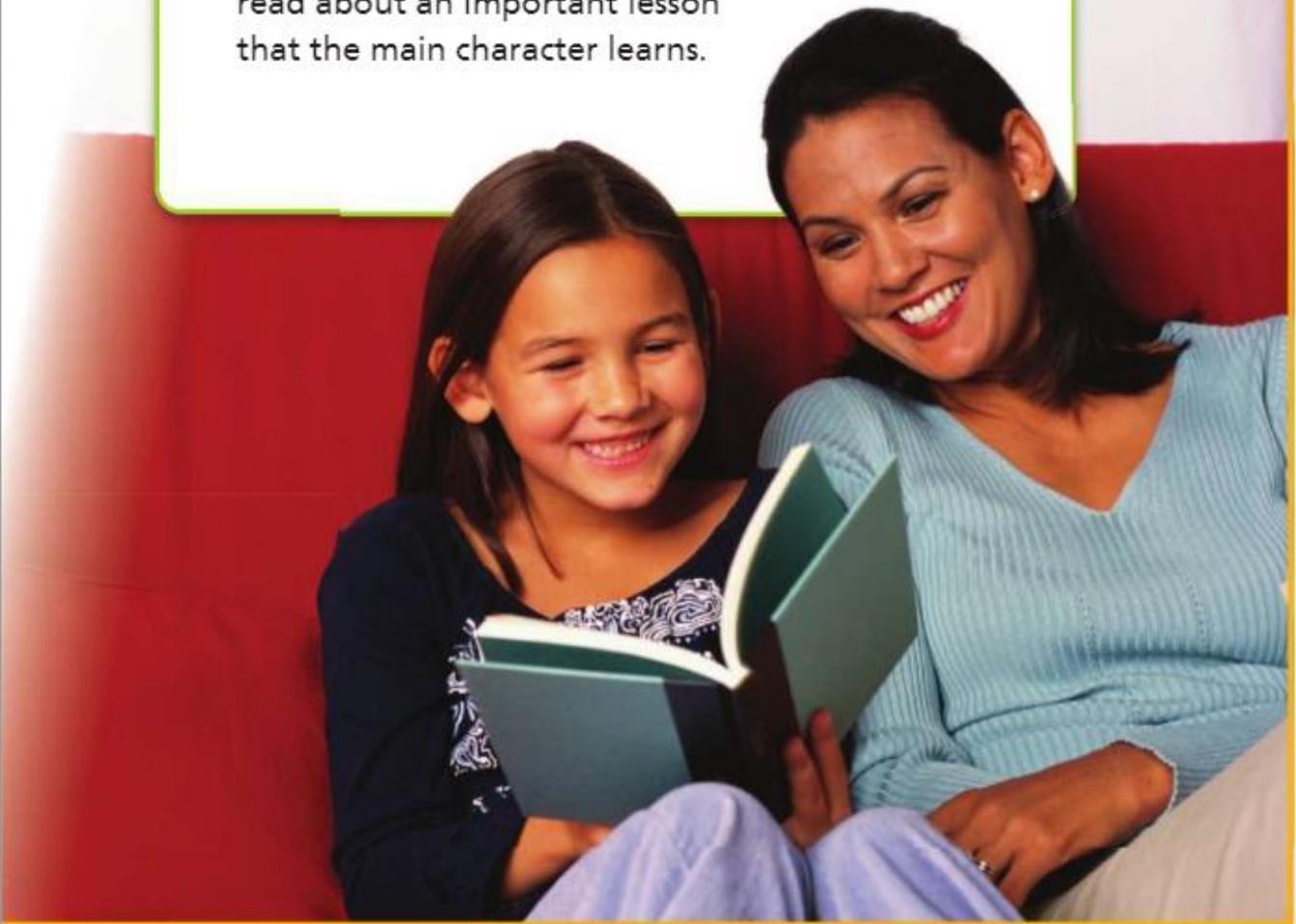
A forest fire **blazed**, or burned brightly, for many hours.



 **PREVIEW THE TOPIC** **Traditional Stories**

People have been telling traditional stories, or folktales, for many years. Folktales often tell about events that could not happen in real life.

Characters in folktales often learn a lesson. A folktale may also explain why something is the way it is. In *Half-Chicken*, you will read about an important lesson that the main character learns.



HALF-CHICKEN

by Alma Flor Ada
illustrated by Kim Howard

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

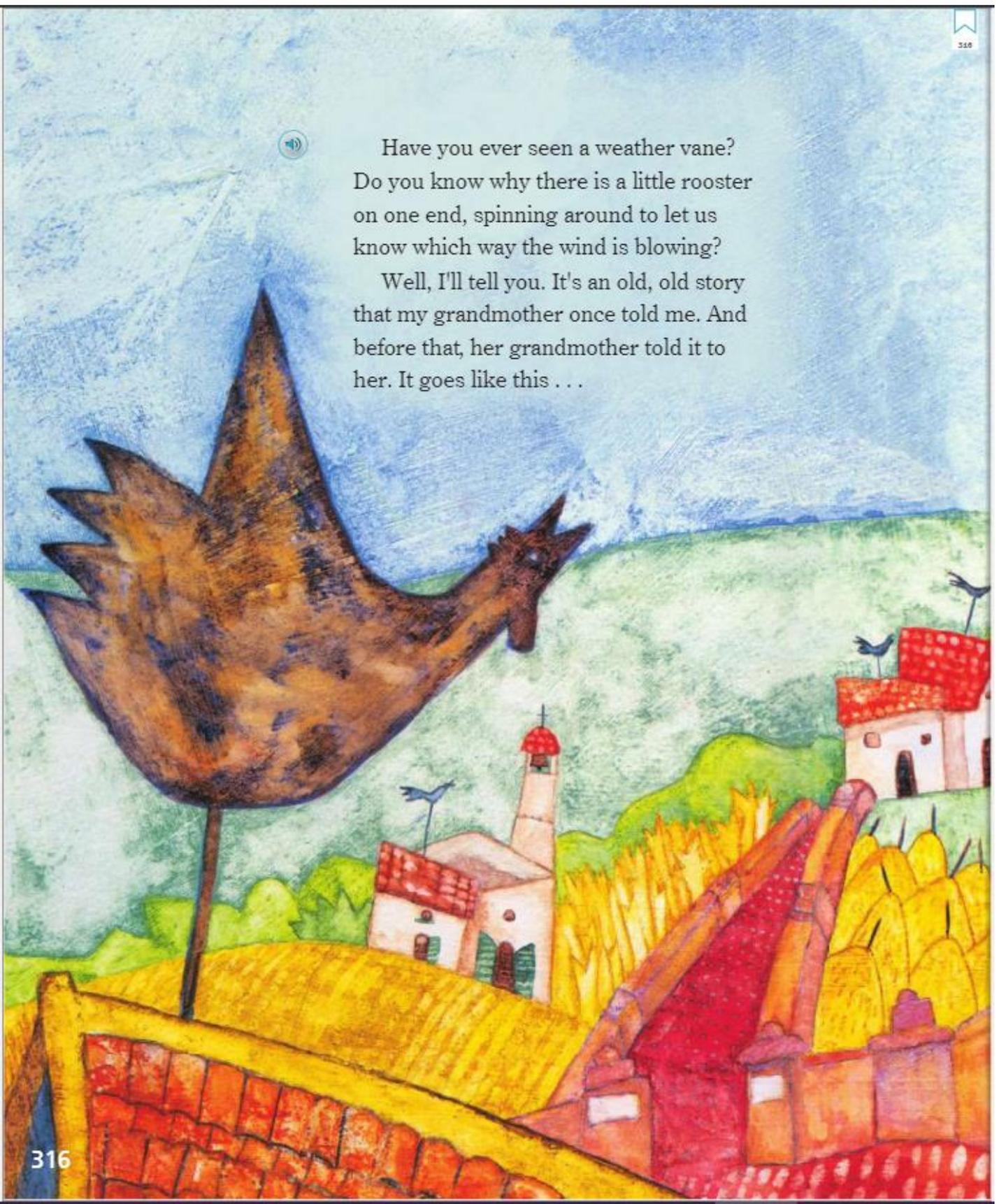
Why are some stories
told over and over
again?

315



Have you ever seen a weather vane?
Do you know why there is a little rooster
on one end, spinning around to let us
know which way the wind is blowing?

Well, I'll tell you. It's an old, old story
that my grandmother once told me. And
before that, her grandmother told it to
her. It goes like this . . .



 A long, long time ago, on a Mexican ranch, a mother hen was sitting on her eggs. One by one, the baby chicks began to hatch, leaving their **empty** shells behind. One, two, three, four . . . twelve chicks had hatched. But the last egg still had not cracked open.

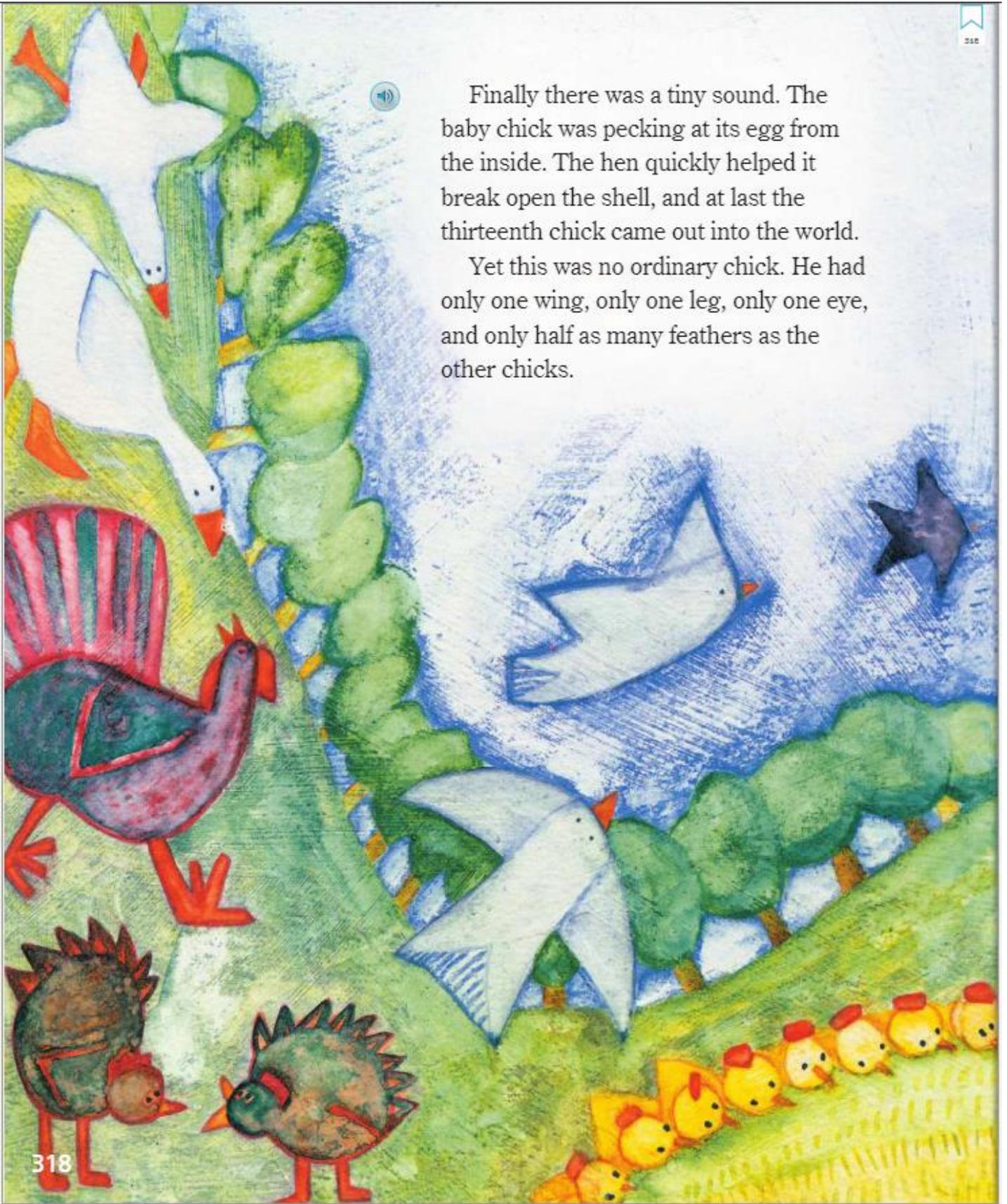
The hen did not know what to do. The chicks were running here and there, and she could not chase after them because she was still sitting on the last egg.





Finally there was a tiny sound. The baby chick was pecking at its egg from the inside. The hen quickly helped it break open the shell, and at last the thirteenth chick came out into the world.

Yet this was no ordinary chick. He had only one wing, only one leg, only one eye, and only half as many feathers as the other chicks.





It was not long before everyone at the ranch knew that a very special chick had been born.

The ducks told the turkeys. The turkeys told the pigeons. The pigeons told the swallows. And the swallows flew over the fields, spreading the news to the cows grazing peacefully with their calves, the fierce bulls and the swift horses.



Soon the hen was surrounded by animals who wanted to see the strange chick.

One of the ducks said, "But he only has one wing!"

And one of the turkeys added, "Why, he's only a . . . half chicken!"

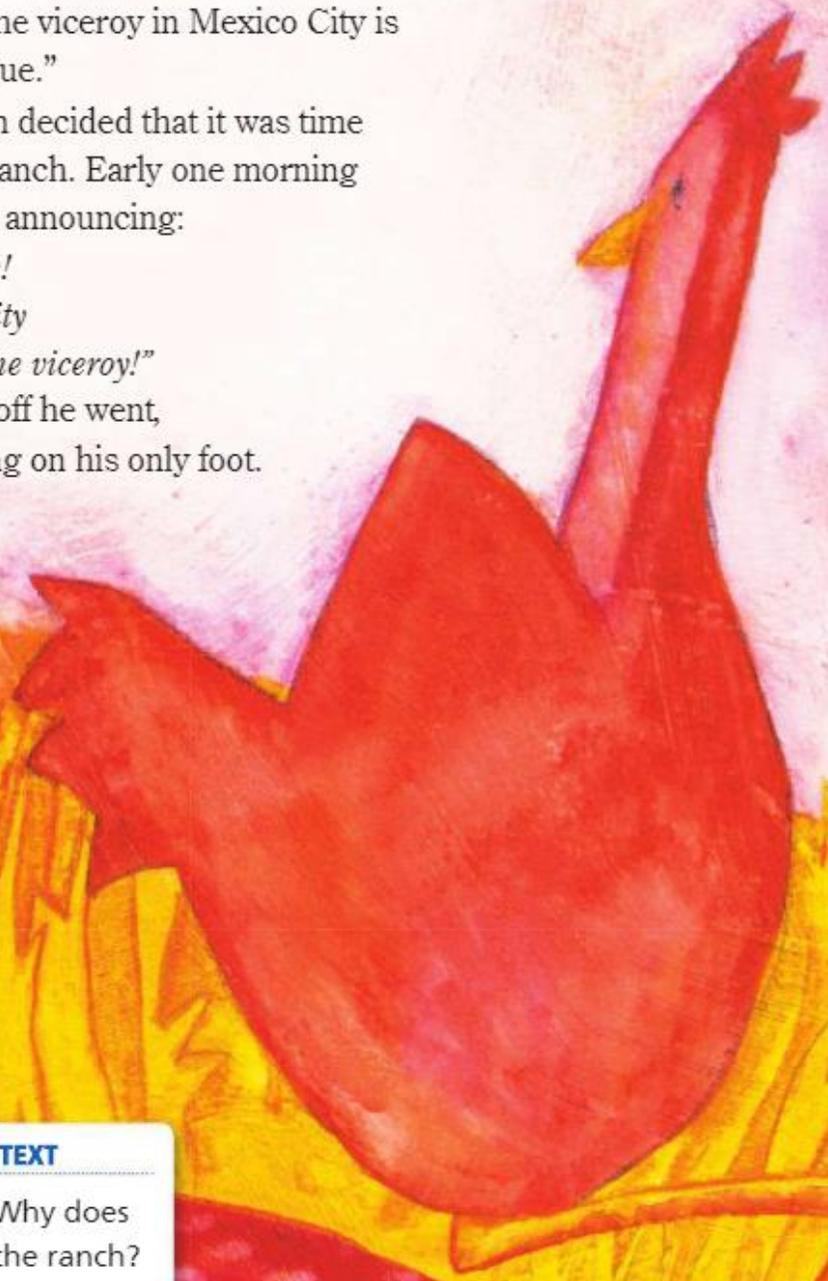
From then on, everyone called him Half-Chicken. And Half-Chicken, finding himself at the center of all this attention, became very vain.



One day he overheard the swallows, who traveled a great deal, talking about him: “Not even at the court of the viceroy in Mexico City is there anyone so unique.”

Then Half-Chicken decided that it was time for him to leave the ranch. Early one morning he said his farewells, announcing:

*“Good-bye, good-bye!
I’m off to Mexico City
to see the court of the viceroy!”*
And *hip hop hip hop*, off he went,
hippety-hopping along on his only foot.



ANALYZE THE TEXT
Cause and Effect Why does Half-Chicken leave the ranch?

Half-Chicken had not walked very far when he found a **stream** whose waters were blocked by some branches.

“Good morning, Half-Chicken. Would you please move the branches that are blocking my way?” asked the stream.

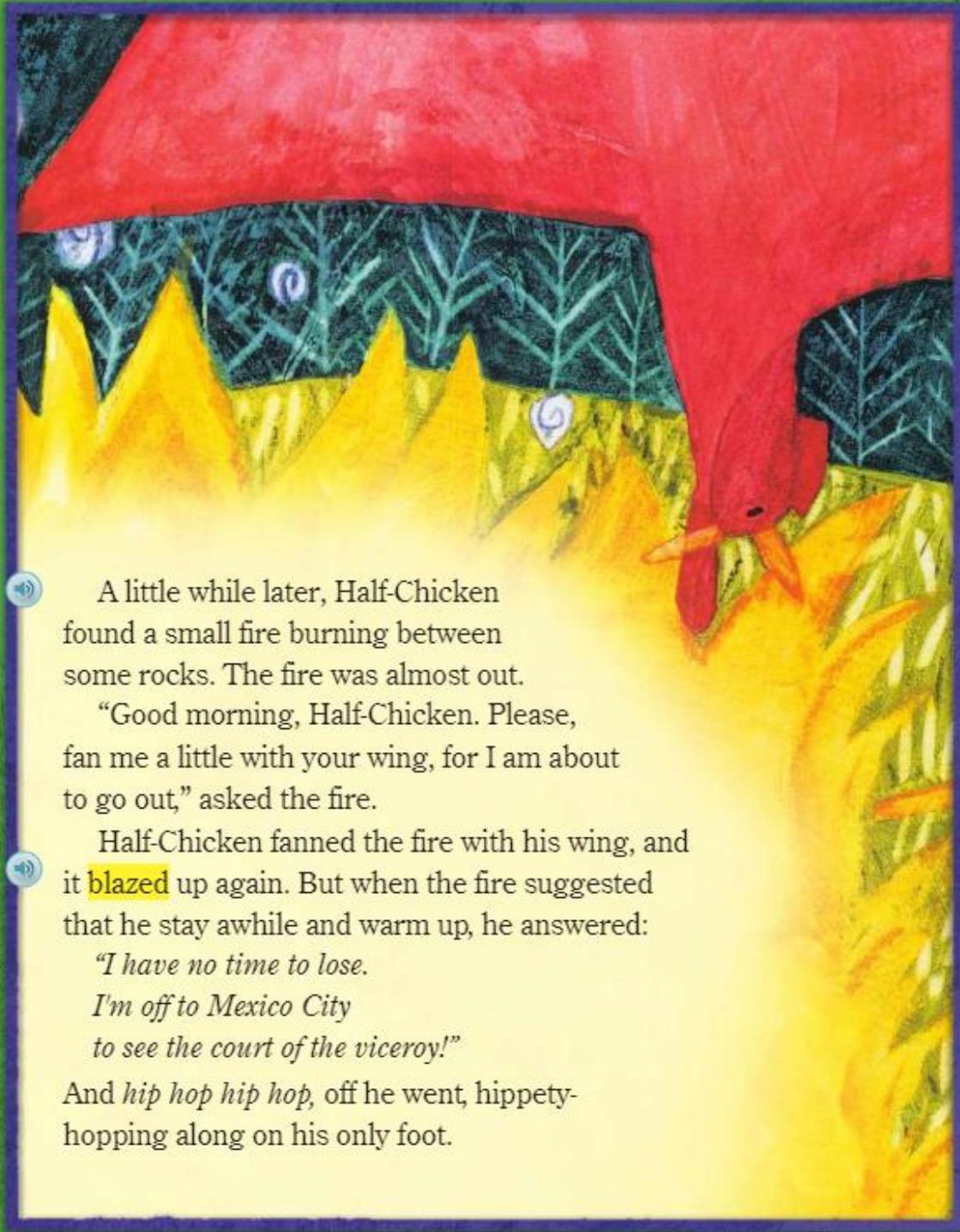
Half-Chicken moved the branches aside. But when the stream suggested that he stay awhile and take a swim, he answered:

“I have no time to lose.

I’m off to Mexico City

to see the court of the viceroy!”

And *hip hop hip hop*, off he went, hippety-hopping along on his only foot.



A little while later, Half-Chicken found a small fire burning between some rocks. The fire was almost out.

“Good morning, Half-Chicken. Please, fan me a little with your wing, for I am about to go out,” asked the fire.

Half-Chicken fanned the fire with his wing, and it **blazed** up again. But when the fire suggested that he stay awhile and warm up, he answered:

“I have no time to lose.

I’m off to Mexico City

to see the court of the viceroy!”

And *hip hop hip hop*, off he went, hippety-hopping along on his only foot.

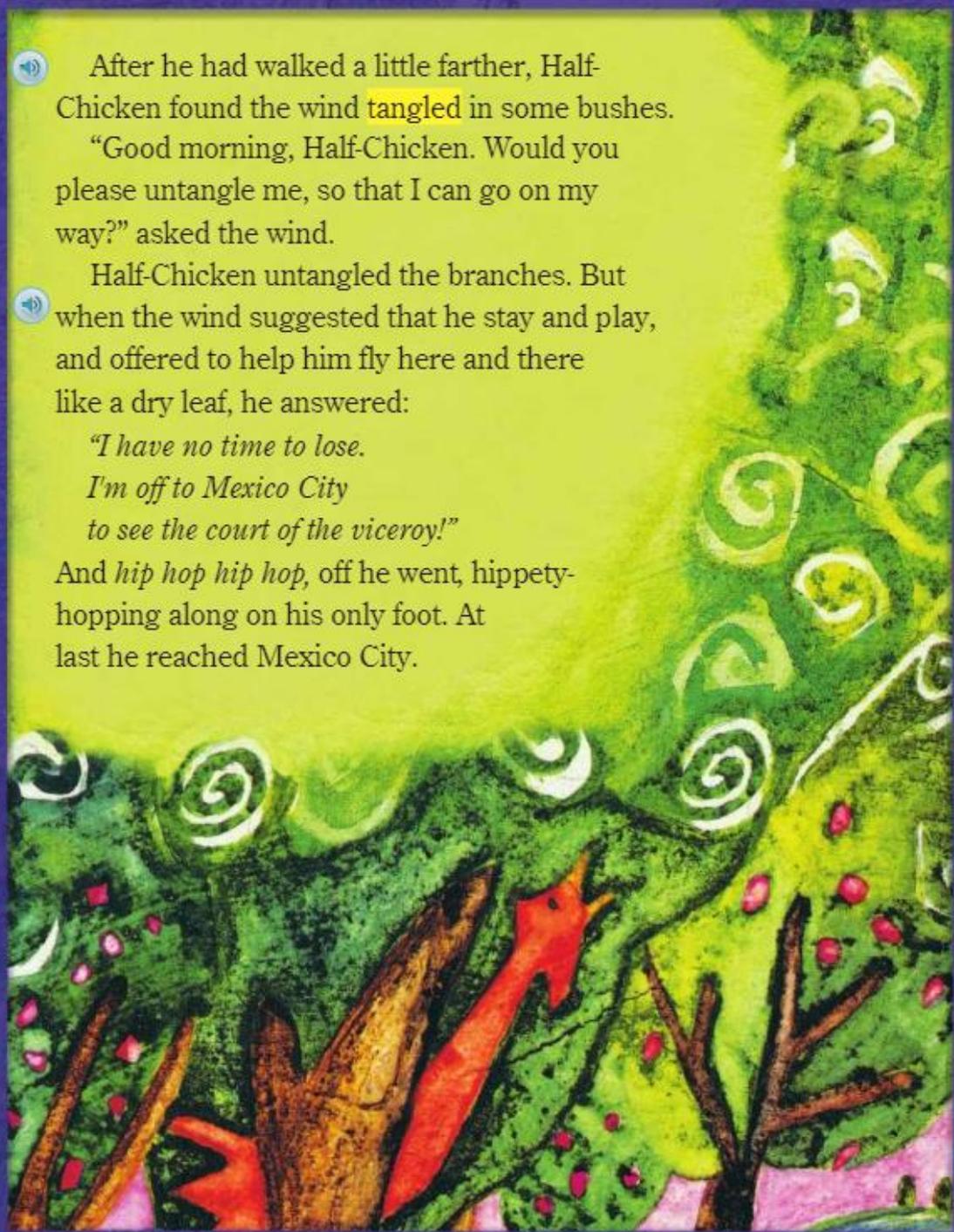
After he had walked a little farther, Half-Chicken found the wind tangled in some bushes.

“Good morning, Half-Chicken. Would you please untangle me, so that I can go on my way?” asked the wind.

Half-Chicken untangled the branches. But when the wind suggested that he stay and play, and offered to help him fly here and there like a dry leaf, he answered:

*“I have no time to lose.
I’m off to Mexico City
to see the court of the viceroy!”*

And *hip hop hip hop*, off he went, hippety-hopping along on his only foot. At last he reached Mexico City.



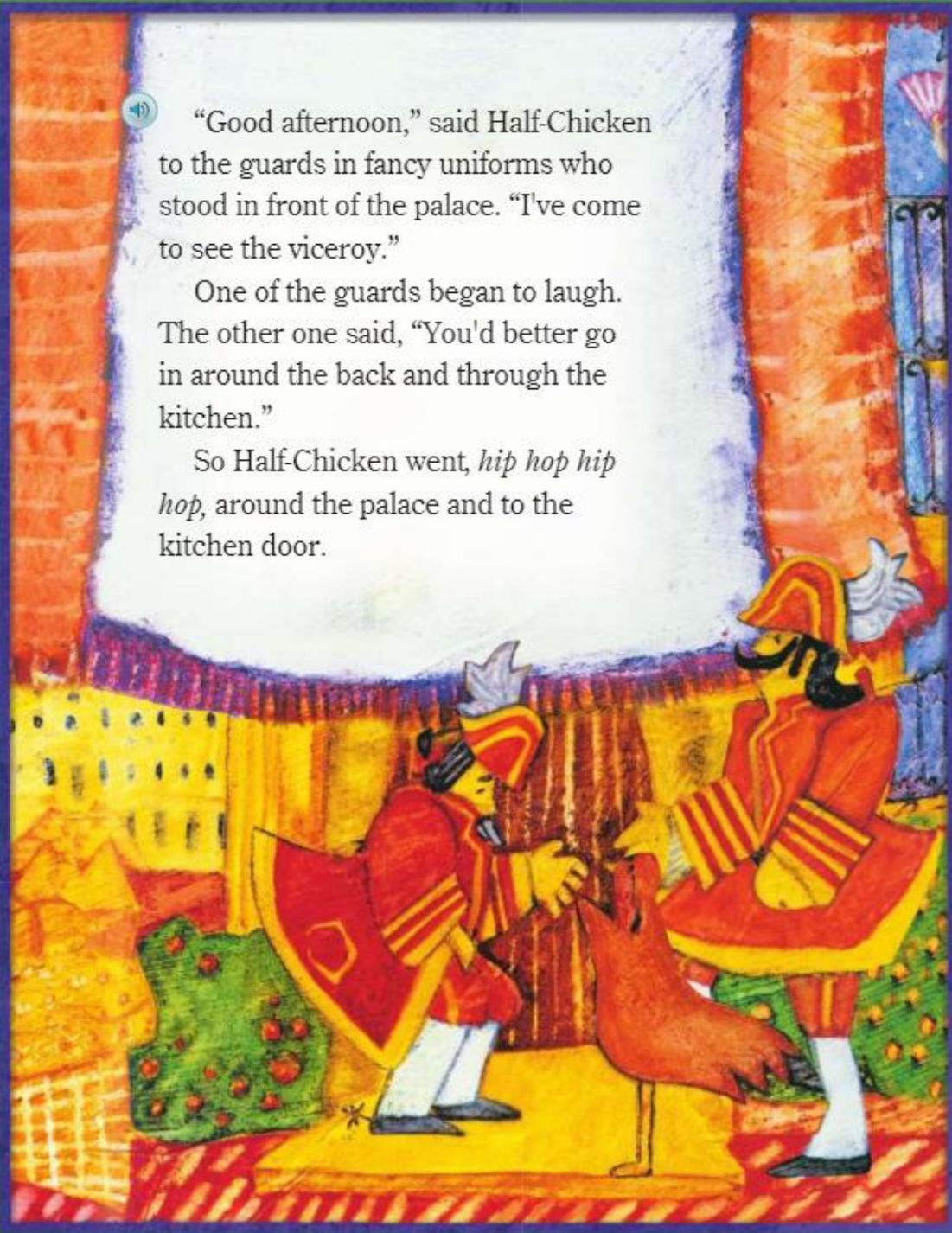
Half-Chicken crossed the enormous Great Plaza. He passed the stalls laden with meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, cheese, and honey. He passed the Parián, the market where all kinds of beautiful goods were sold. Finally, he reached the gate of the viceroy's palace.



“Good afternoon,” said Half-Chicken to the guards in fancy uniforms who stood in front of the palace. “I’ve come to see the viceroy.”

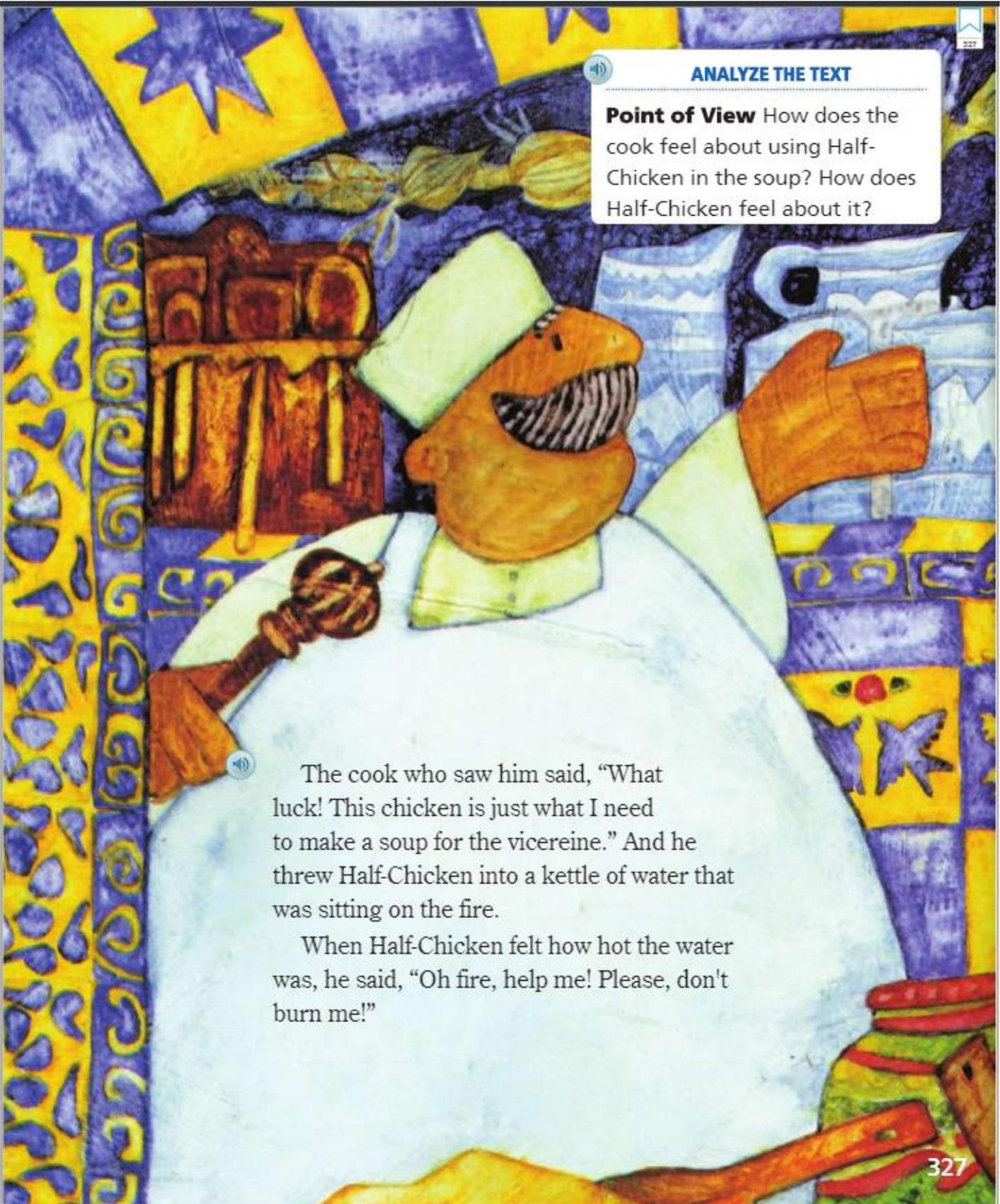
One of the guards began to laugh. The other one said, “You’d better go in around the back and through the kitchen.”

So Half-Chicken went, *hip hop hip hop*, around the palace and to the kitchen door.



ANALYZE THE TEXT

Point of View How does the cook feel about using Half-Chicken in the soup? How does Half-Chicken feel about it?



The cook who saw him said, "What luck! This chicken is just what I need to make a soup for the vicereine." And he threw Half-Chicken into a kettle of water that was sitting on the fire.

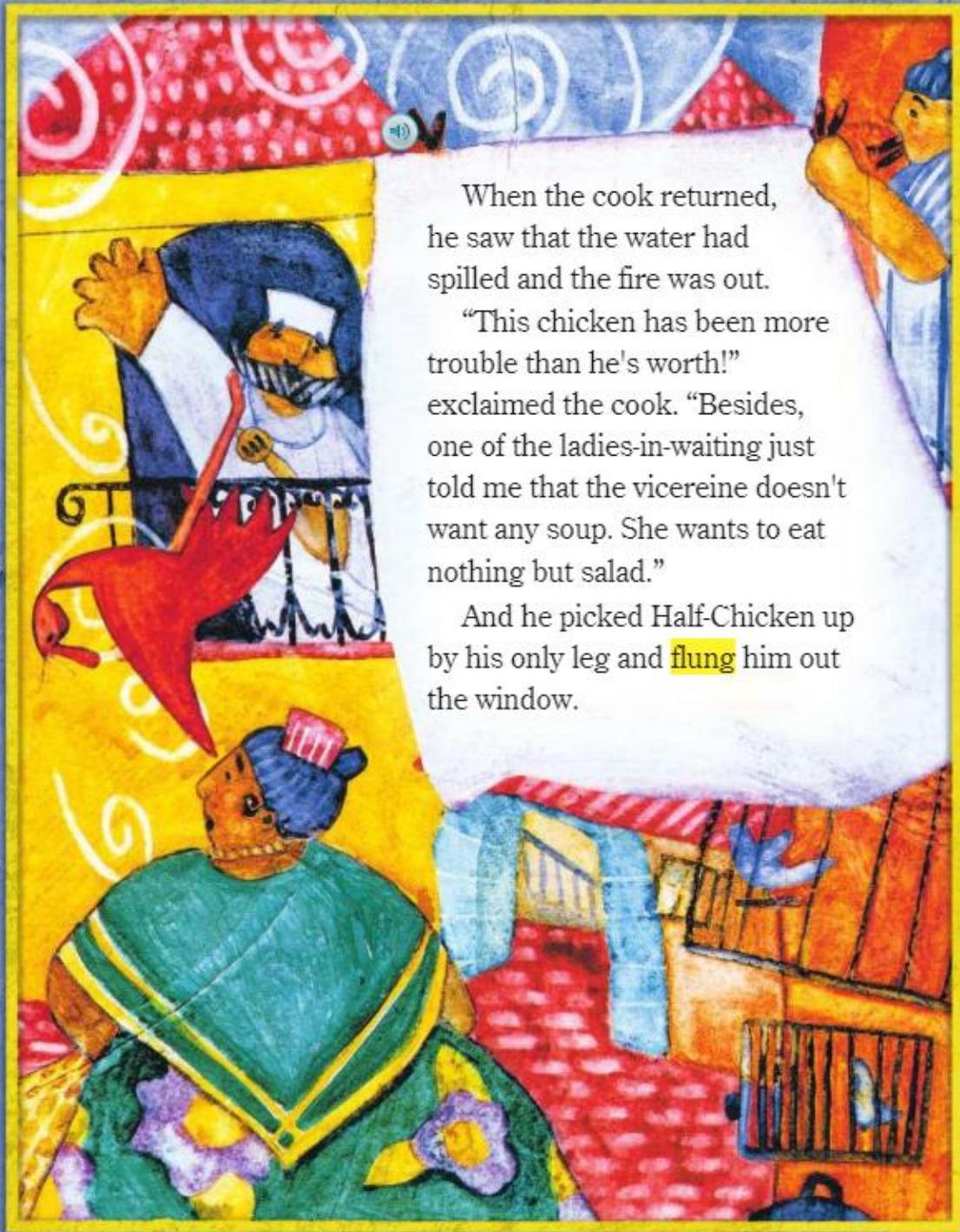
When Half-Chicken felt how hot the water was, he said, "Oh fire, help me! Please, don't burn me!"



The fire answered, "You helped me when I needed help. Now it's my turn to help you. Ask the water to jump on me and put me out."

Then Half-Chicken asked the water, "Oh water, help me! Please jump on the fire and put him out, so he won't burn me."

And the water answered, "You helped me when I needed help. Now it's my turn to help you." And he jumped on the fire and put him out.



When the cook returned, he saw that the water had spilled and the fire was out.

“This chicken has been more trouble than he's worth!” exclaimed the cook. “Besides, one of the ladies-in-waiting just told me that the vicereine doesn't want any soup. She wants to eat nothing but salad.”

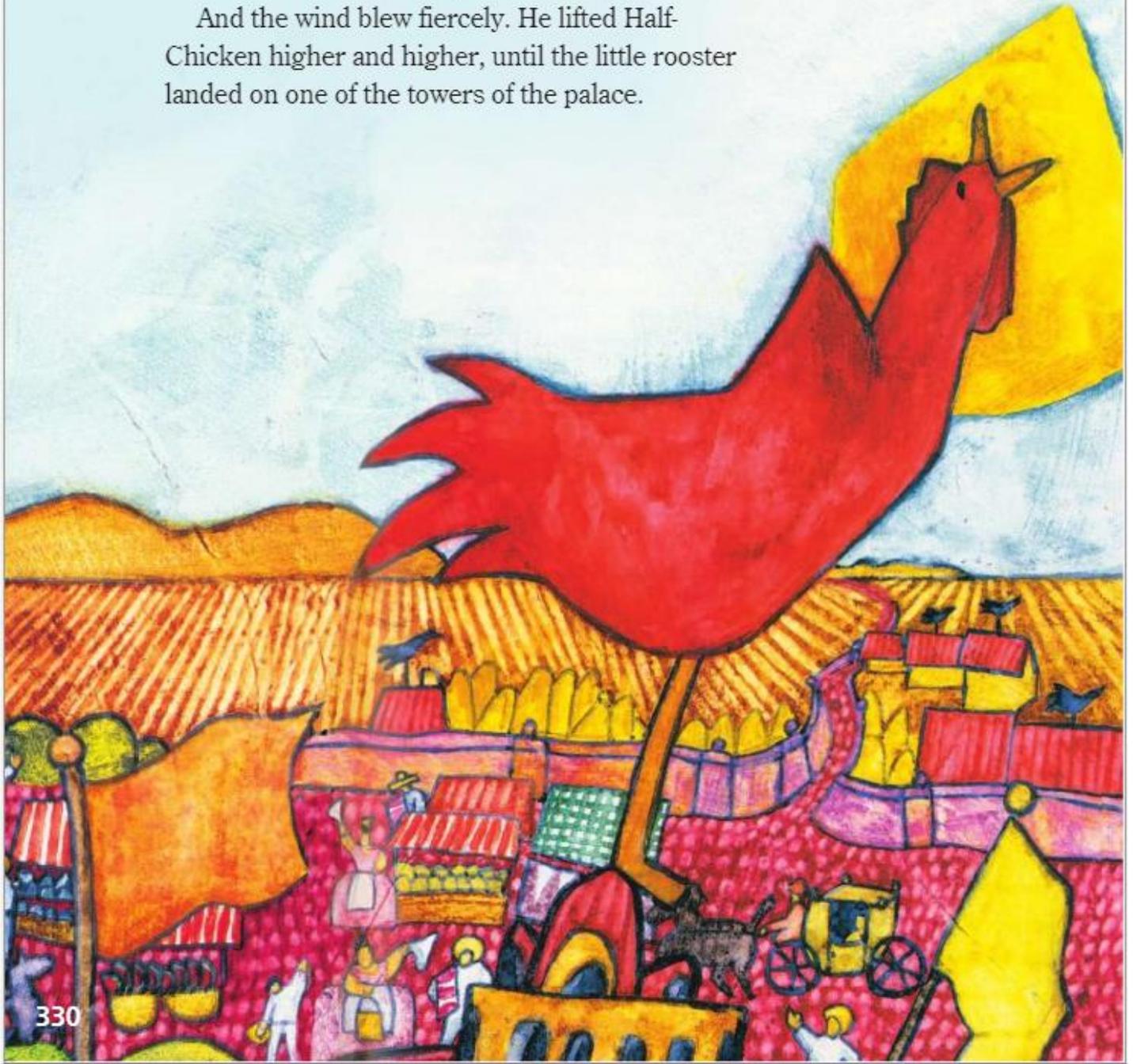
And he picked Half-Chicken up by his only leg and **flung** him out the window.



When Half-Chicken was **tumbling** through the air, he called out: “Oh wind, help me, please!”

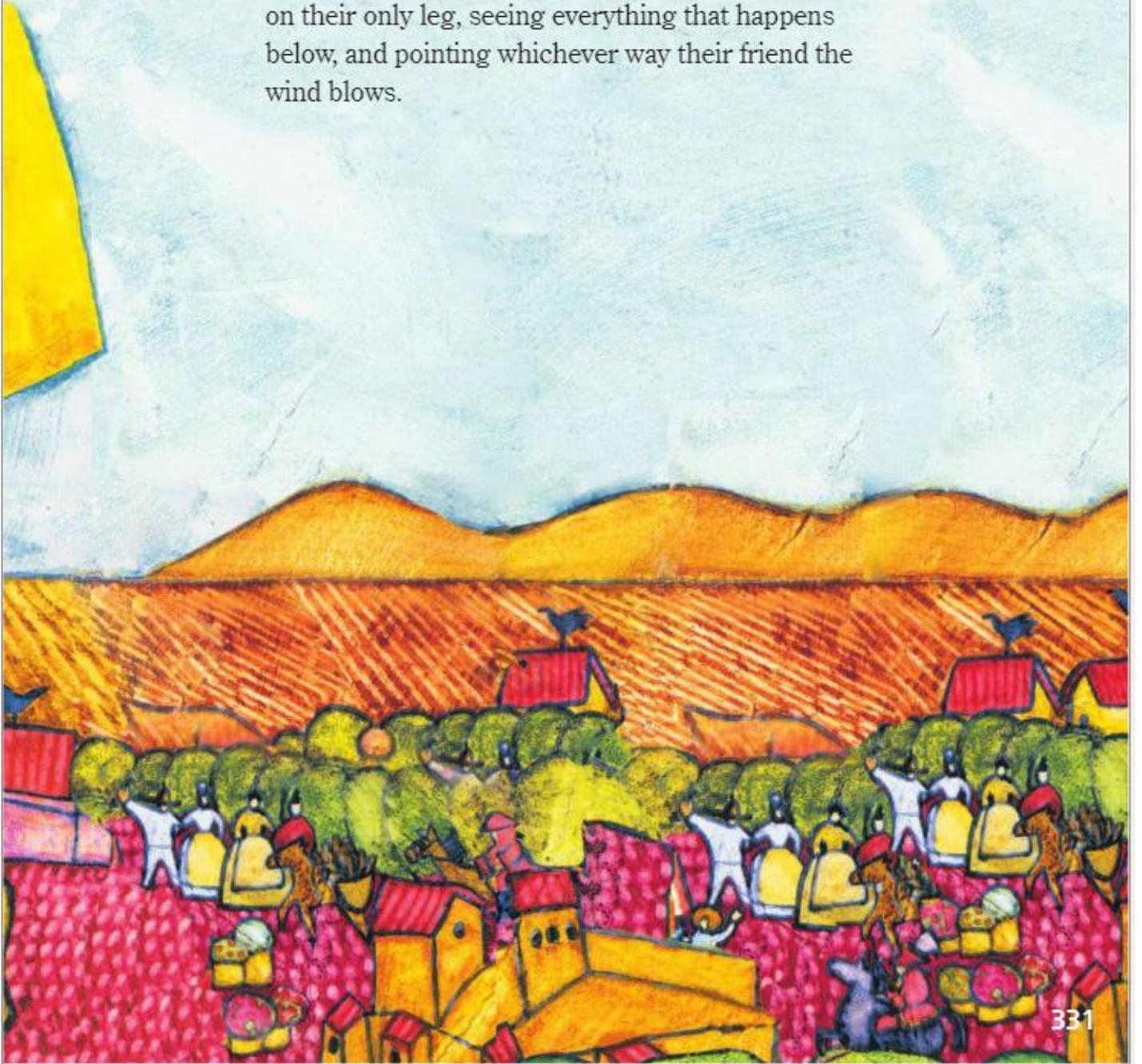
And the wind answered, “You helped me when I needed help. Now it’s my turn to help you.”

And the wind blew fiercely. He lifted Half-Chicken higher and higher, until the little rooster landed on one of the towers of the palace.



“From there you can see everything you want, Half-Chicken, with no danger of ending up in the cooking pot.”

And from that day on, weathercocks have stood on their only leg, seeing everything that happens below, and pointing whichever way their friend the wind blows.



1

tumbling

This acrobat is **tumbling** through the air.



tumbling

185B

What Does It Mean?

If you are **tumbling**, you are falling and turning over and over.

Think About It.

What things have you seen **tumbling**?

Talk It Over.

Read the sentences below to yourself. Then work with a partner. Take turns reading the sentences that use the word **tumbling** correctly.

- We went **tumbling** for new shoes at the mall.
- The dishes went **tumbling** off the shelf.
- The toys came **tumbling** out of the box.
- My sister and I were **tumbling** popcorn during the movie.

flung

When something is **flung**, it is thrown with force.



flung

186B

What Does It Mean?

If you **flung** something, you threw it hard.

Think About It.

Name sports in which a ball is **flung**. Which one is your favorite?

Talk It Over.

Think about the meaning of **flung**. Read each sentence on the left below. Then pick the sentence on the right that tells what happened next. Work with a partner.

I flung a rubber ball against the wall.	It broke.
I flung a paper airplane.	It bounced.
I flung my shirt into a basket.	It flew.
I flung a dish.	It stayed where it landed.

3

tangled

These pieces of string are tangled. It is hard to separate them.



tangled

187B

What Does It Mean?

If something is tangled, it is mixed together with something else.

Think About It.

Name something in your house that can easily get tangled.

Talk It Over.

Think about the meaning of tangled. Pick the word or words on the right that completes the beginning of the sentence on the left.

A fish gets tangled in a	tree.
A kite string gets tangled in a	spider web.
Hair gets tangled in a	net.
The fly gets tangled in a	comb.

empty

This pot is **empty**. There is nothing in it.



188B

empty**What Does It Mean?**

If something is **empty**, there is nothing in it.

Think About It.

How can you tell if a box is **empty**?

Talk It Over.

Think about the meaning of **empty**. Copy the chart below onto a sheet of paper. Write the words from the box in the correct column.

bag	paper	bottle	carpet
-----	-------	--------	--------

Could Be Empty	Could Not Be Empty

COMPREHENSION



Dig Deeper

How to Analyze the Text

Use these pages to learn about Cause and Effect and Point of View. Then read *Half-Chicken* again. Use what you learn to understand it better.

Cause and Effect

In *Half-Chicken*, one event often makes another event happen. When the cook puts Half-Chicken in hot water over a fire, Half-Chicken asks the fire not to burn him. Being put in the hot water is the **cause**. Asking the fire for help is the **effect**.

As you read, ask yourself what happens and why. Use text evidence from the words and pictures to help you answer. You can fill in a chart to list causes and effects.

Cause	Effect



RL.2.1 ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of key details; **RL.2.6** acknowledge differences in points of view of characters; **RL.2.7** use information from illustrations and words to demonstrate understanding of characters, setting, or plot



5

189A

swift

Swift horses move very fast.



swift

189B

What Does It Mean?

Something that is **swift** moves very fast.

Think About It.

Why is it helpful to be **swift** when you play sports?

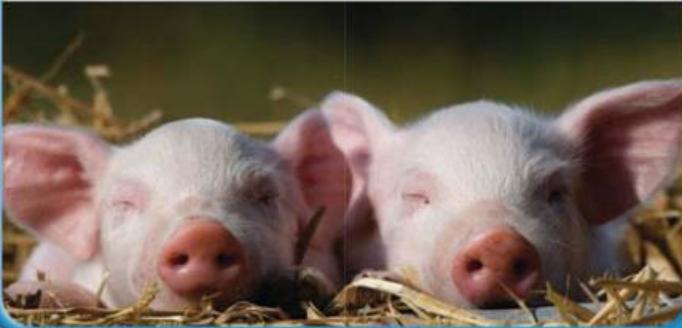
Talk It Over.

Think about the meaning of **swift**. Copy the chart below onto a sheet of paper. Write *yes* or *no* for each item. Explain your answers to a partner.

Can it be swift?	Yes or No?
a race car	
a snail	
a dog chasing a ball	
a flower growing	

peacefully

The farm animals are sleeping peacefully.
Nothing is bothering them.



peacefully

190B

What Does It Mean?

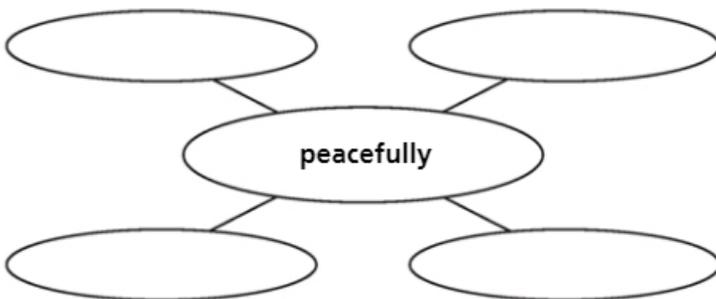
When something happens peacefully, it happens in a way that is quiet and calm.

Think About It.

What are some things that could keep you from sleeping peacefully?

Talk It Over.

Think about things that should be done peacefully. Write your examples in a web like the one below. Talk about your answers with a partner. Did you have any of the same examples?



stream

This **stream** flows into a larger river.



191B

stream

What Does It Mean?

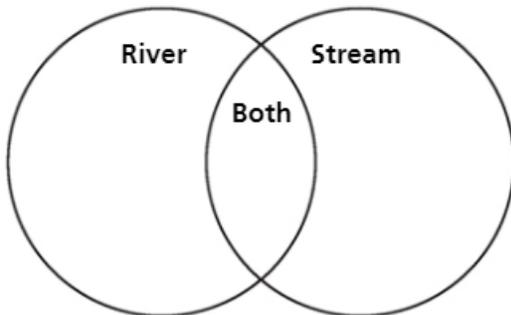
A **stream** is a small, narrow body of water that may flow into or out of a river.

Think About It.

If you went hiking, would you rather have to cross a **stream** or a large, rushing river?

Talk It Over.

Think about how a **stream** and a river are alike and how they are different. Copy the Venn diagram below onto a sheet of paper. Write words that tell about a **stream**, words that tell about a river, and words that tell about both.



8

blazed

A forest fire **blazed**, or burned brightly, for many hours.



blazed

192B

What Does It Mean?

If a fire **blazed**, it burned very brightly and strongly.

Think About It.

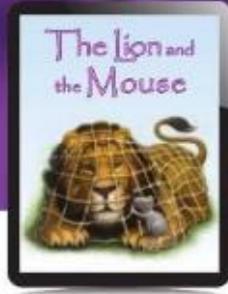
If a fire **blazed** near your home, how would you feel about it? Why?

Talk It Over.

Read the sentences below. On a sheet of paper, tell whether you think the word **blazed** is a good word choice for each example. If it is not the best word choice, rewrite the sentence using a better word.

- The firefighters watched the forest fire as it **blazed** all night.
- A thin candle **blazed** on the table during dinner.
- Our campfire **blazed** so that it lit up the night!
- A firefly's tiny light **blazed** on and off.

Lesson 24 TRADITIONAL TALES



GENRE

Traditional tales are stories that have been told for many years. This traditional tale is a fable.

TEXT FOCUS

A **moral** of a fable is the lesson that a character learns. As you read, think of what the moral of this fable might be.

COMMON CORE **RL.2.2** recount stories and determine their message, lesson, or moral; **RL.2.10** read and comprehend literature



The Lion and the Mouse



Once a lion was sleeping peacefully in the grass. Then a mouse ran up his tail. The lion woke up. He grabbed the mouse and flung it. The mouse went tumbling across the ground.

“Please don’t eat me,” the mouse cried. “I promise that I will help you one day if you let me go.”



“You help me?” the lion laughed. “I will let you go because you are so funny!”

Later, the lion was having a drink at a stream. He saw that a campfire blazed across the way. The camp was empty.

“Hunters must be near,” he said. Just then a net fell on him. The lion was tangled in it. He roared with all his might.

Suddenly, the mouse appeared. “I will get you out in no time.”





The swift mouse nibbled at the net. Soon, the lion was free.

“I didn’t believe you could help me,” said the lion.
“You saved my life.”

“It was simply my turn to help you,” said the mouse.



Prefixes

Half-ChickenPhonics: Prefixes *re-*, *un-*, *over-*,
pre-, *mis-*

Make words with prefixes. Read the base word.

Then add the prefix at the top of the column and write the new word.

	un-	re-
1. lock	_____	_____
2. tie	_____	_____
3. pin	_____	_____
4. fold	_____	_____
5. pack	_____	_____

Complete each sentence. Add a prefix from the box to the base word at the end of the sentence. Write the new word on the line.

over-

pre-

mis-

6. Set an alarm clock so you do not

_____. sleep

7. Before the real test, we will have a

_____. test

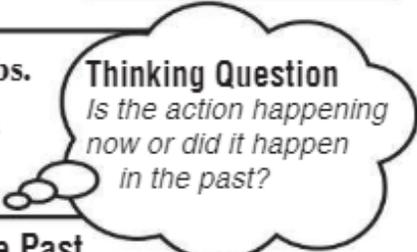
8. Be careful not to _____

any words. spell

Irregular Action Verbs

Half-Chicken
Grammar: Irregular Action Verbs

- *Run, come, sit, hide, and tell* are **irregular verbs**. You do not add an *-ed* ending to these verbs to tell about the past.



Happening Now	Happened in the Past
The ducks come to the pond.	The ducks came to the pond.
The chipmunks run away.	The chipmunks ran away.
The pigs sit in the mud.	The pigs sat in the mud.
The children hide in the field.	The children hid in the field.
The parents tell a story.	The parents told a story.



Read and circle the word that tells when the action happens. Write each sentence using the correct verb.

- The cows (come, came) from the fields. **now**

- The children (run, ran) down the path. **now**

- They (sit, sat) in the field. **past**

- They all (hide, hid) in the dark. **past**

Prefixes

Half-ChickenPhonics: Prefixes *re-*, *un-*, *over-*,
pre-, *mis-*

Read each word. Then write the prefix and base word on the lines.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 1. unsafe | _____ | _____ |
| 2. recheck | _____ | _____ |
| 3. retell | _____ | _____ |
| 4. overeat | _____ | _____ |
| 5. unwise | _____ | _____ |
| 6. repaint | _____ | _____ |

Add the prefix *re-*, *mis-*, or *pre-* to the base word at the end of each sentence. Write the new word on the line to complete the sentence.

7. I _____ the oven before
I bake. heat
8. I listen carefully so I won't
_____. understand
9. I will study again and _____
the test. take

Prefixes *re-* and *un-*

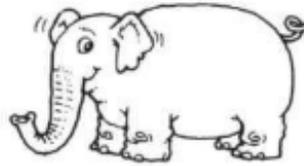
Half-Chicken
Spelling: Prefixes *re-* and *un-*

Sort the Basic Words by the prefixes *re-* and *un-*.

Underline the prefix in each word.



re-



un-

re- + word

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

un- + word

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Spelling Words

Basic Words

1. unhappy
2. retell
3. untangle
4. unkind
5. repaint
6. refill
7. unlike
8. remake
9. unpack
10. reread
11. unlock
12. replay

See, Saw and Go, Went

Half-Chicken
Grammar: Irregular Action Verbs

- *See* and *go* are **irregular verbs**. Do not add an *-ed* ending to these verbs to tell about the past.
- *See* tells about an action happening now.
Saw tells about an action in the past.
- *Go* tells about an action happening now.
Went tells about an action in the past.

Thinking Question

Is the action happening now or did it happen in the past?

Happening Now	Happened in the Past
The squirrels go up a tree.	The squirrels went up a tree.
The squirrels see their food.	The squirrels saw their food.



Read the word that tells when the action happens. Write each sentence using the correct verb.

1. The chicks (see, saw) their mother. **now**

2. The chicks (go, went) with their mother. **now**

3. All of the chickens (see, saw) the chicks. **past**

4. The chickens (go, went) quickly to their nests. **past**
