

SENTENCE FRAMES

Unit 4: El lugar donde vivo The Land Where I Live



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary

El clima es _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Cuando el clima es _____ afecta mi manera
de _____, pero cuando el clima cambia y es _____
afecta mi manera _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Partner A: Jackson lives in a _____ climate **where** it is cold
all year round and dangerous to be outside.

Partner B: This **affects** how Jackson _____. **For example**,
he wears _____ and _____ clothes and his mother drives him
to school **because** of the extreme _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Partner A: Daniela lives in a _____ climate **where** it is
_____ and it _____ all year round.

Partner B: This **affects** how Daniela _____. **Sometimes** the
river rises and floods _____ and _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Partner A: Marisol lives in a temperate climate **where** it is _____ and _____ for most of the year. But in winter she can drive to the mountains where it is _____ and _____.

Partner B: This **affects** how Marisol lives. **For example**, she can go horseback riding where it is _____, and skiing in the mountains when it is _____. **But sometimes** in a hot summer, there are dangerous _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

El _____ **afecta** la vida diaria de las personas. El clima _____ **tiene** temperaturas _____ extremas y muchísima mientras que el clima _____ tiene mucha lluvia. Por último, los climas templados tienen temperaturas más tolerables y disfrutan de tiempo _____ y _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

SENTENCE FRAMES

Unit 4: El lugar donde vivo The Land Where I Live



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Partner A: The first photograph shows an arctic or _____ climate. People have adapted to extreme _____ by wearing warm _____ for protection.

Partner B: **Additionally**, people who live in _____ climates have adapted how they _____, the _____ they play and the _____ they eat.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Partner A: People who live in _____ climates **have adapted** to the _____ and _____ climate **by** wearing light _____ and using pieces of _____ and _____ to protect themselves from the rain.

Partner B: **Additionally**, people who live in _____ climates **have adapted** their _____, what they _____ and how they get _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary

Partner A: People who live in _____ climates, **such as San Diego, have adapted** by being prepared for _____ during fire season.

Partner B: The _____ climate also affects the sorts of homes they live in, the food they eat, and how they travel.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

En cualquier parte del mundo que viva la gente, tiene que adaptarse al clima de su región.

En Alaska, Jackson vive en el _____ con inviernos fríos y oscuros y disfruta de su forma de vivir.

En cambio, Daniela, en la _____ de Ecuador, disfruta de un _____ cálido y lluvioso.

A diferencia de ellos, Marisol, en California, vive con el peligro de _____ en un _____ con veranos cálidos.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

SENTENCE FRAMES

Unit 4: El lugar donde vivo The Land Where I Live



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills

The word _____ is formed by the words _____ and _____ joined together. It is formed by a _____ and a _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Partner A: Understanding that _____ words are _____ or more words joined _____, helps us know their new _____. They are formed by joining a _____ and a _____, two _____, or an _____ and a _____.

Partner B: An example of a _____ word is wildfire. This _____ word is formed when _____ and _____ join _____, and it means an _____ fire.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills

Compañero/a A: Las palabras _____ son palabras que se forman al _____ dos o más palabras para crear una _____ con un nuevo _____.

Por ejemplo, _____ se forma al _____ las palabras _____ y _____. Esta palabra está formada por la combinación de dos sustantivos o _____.

Compañero/a B: Otro ejemplo de palabra compuesta en inglés _____ es _____ que se forma al juntar el adjetivo _____ y el sustantivo _____ y significa _____ las cosas.

SENTENCE FRAMES

Unit 4: El lugar donde vivo The Land Where I Live



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Lesson 4: Responding to Text Through Writing

Compañero/a A: Aprendí que existen _____ muy diferentes en distintas partes del mundo. Desde los fríos _____ en Alaska hasta los _____ en Ecuador y los _____ en California, cada lugar tiene condiciones climáticas únicas.

Compañero/a B: Estas condiciones determinan cómo las personas _____, mientras se _____ al _____ que los rodea.

SENTENCE FRAMES

Unit 4: El lugar donde vivo The Land Where I Live



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

Compañero/a A: Las palabras compuestas son _____ o más palabras _____ que tienen un nuevo _____. A veces, comprender la formación de las palabras _____ nos ayuda a entender _____ su nuevo _____.

Compañero/a B: Por ejemplo, la palabra compuesta girasol está formada al unir las palabras _____ y _____ y significa en _____ al sol. Es lo que el girasol hace.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

The _____ word **countryside** is formed by joining two _____, **country** and **side** _____ to form a new word with a new _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Partner A: I notice that in English _____.

Partner B: For example, _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

Partner A: I notice that in Spanish _____.

Partner B: For example, _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Partner A: In English and Spanish, we can create a _____ word by _____ words. This word has a new _____. For example, _____ and _____.

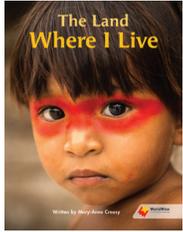
Partner B: However, some _____ words in English are _____ compound words in Spanish. For example, _____ and _____. Similarly, some _____ words in Spanish are _____ compound words in English. For example, _____ and _____.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com

Compañero/a A: _____ palabras compuestas _____ / _____ están formadas por la _____ de dos sustantivos _____ / _____ y _____ / _____ y significan un lugar donde salen y llegan aviones.

Compañero/a B: Las palabras compuestas _____ / _____ están formadas por la _____ de un _____ scare/espanta y un _____ crow/pájaros y significa un _____ que se usa para ahuyentar a _____ de los cultivos.

Content, Language, and Literacy *El lugar donde vivo / The Land Where I Live* Unit 4, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections
© 2026 EC Licensing Pty Ltd. cll.myokapi.com



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 4, Lesson 1: Comprehension and Vocabulary

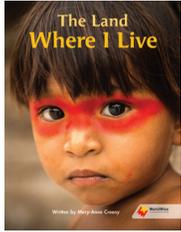
Vocabulary Anchor Chart



**Content, Language,
and Literacy**
Teaching for Academic Language

Español		English
clima		
clima tropical		
clima templado		

Español		English
cálido		
frío		



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 4, Lesson 2: Comprehension and Vocabulary

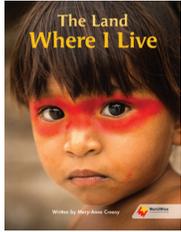
Vocabulary Anchor Chart



**Content, Language,
and Literacy**
Teaching for Academic Language

Español		English
clima polar		
desierto polar		
bosque tropical		

Español		English
incendios forestales		
selva amazónica		



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 4, Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills

Grammar Anchor Chart



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Palabras compuestas

Tipo de composición

Formación

Sustantivo + Adjetivo
(pelo + rojo)

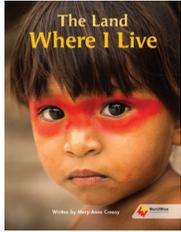
pelirrojo: persona con cabello
de color rojo

verbo + Sustantivo
(para + aguas)

paraguas: objeto que se utiliza
para protegerse de la lluvia

Adjetivo + Sustantivo
(mal + humor)

malhumor: estado de ánimo
negativo



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 4, Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills

Grammar Anchor Chart



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Compound Words

Word

Formation

rainforest (p.10)

rain (noun) + forest (noun)

wildfire (p.16)

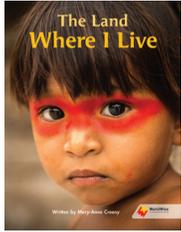
wild (adjective) + fire (noun)

saddlebag (p.16)

saddle (noun) + bag (noun)

southwest (p.17)

south (noun) + west (noun)



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 4, Lesson 3: Grammar and Foundational Skills

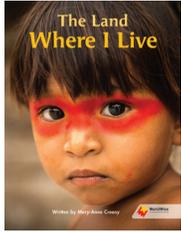
Grammar Anchor Chart



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Compound Words

Word	Formation	Meaning
rainforest (p.10)	rain (noun) + forest (noun)	Dense forest that receives a lot of rainfall.
wildfire (p.16)	wild (adjective) + fire (noun)	Uncontrolled/unpredictable fire that spreads rapidly through the countryside.
saddlebag (p.16)	saddle (noun) + bag (noun)	Bag attached to a saddle for carrying items.
southwest (p.17)	south (noun) + west (noun)	Direction between south and west.



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 4, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

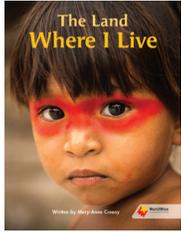
Grammar Anchor Chart



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Compound Words

Word	Formation	Meaning
rainforest (p.10)	rain (noun) + forest (noun)	A forest that receives a lot of rainfall.
wildfire (p.16)	wild (adjective) + fire (noun)	An uncontrolled fire in a forest or grassland.
saddlebag (p.16)	saddle (noun) + bag (noun)	A bag attached to a saddle for carrying items.
southwest (p.17)	south (noun) + west (noun)	A direction between south and west.



Content, Language, and Literacy

Unit 4, Lesson 5: Review and Cross-Linguistic Connections

Grammar Anchor Chart



Content, Language,
and Literacy
Teaching for Academic Language

Compound Words

Español

English

Word/Formation

Meaning

Word/Formation

Meaning

pararrayos
para (verbo) +
rayos (sustantivo)

Instrumento que
protege de los rayos.

rainforest (p.10)
rain (noun) +
forest (noun)

A forest that receives
a lot of rainfall.

guardabosque
guardar (verbo) +
bosque (sustantivo)

Persona que cuida
el bosque.

wildfire (p.16)
wild (adjective) +
fire (noun)

An uncontrolled
fire in a forest or
grassland.

Suroeste (p.17)
sur (sustantivo) +
este (sustantivo)

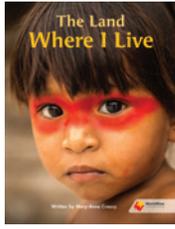
Dirección entre el sur
y el oeste.

southwest (p.17)
south (noun) +
west (noun)

A direction between
south and west.

Content, Language, and Literacy Assessment Rubric

Name: _____ Date: _____ Unit: _____		Potential Points	Actual Score
Multiple Choice	Correct	20	_____/20
	Incorrect	0	
Written Response Process and Organization	Proficient Has a clear structure that matches the science task Ideas are logically ordered, with smooth transitions so the explanation is easy to follow from beginning to end	40	_____/40
	Developing Writing shows some organization Complete sentences Combines or expresses ideas in a clear and effective way	20	
	Beginning Does not combine or express ideas in a clear and effective way	0	
Written Response Science Ideas and Explanations	Proficient Accurate answer Completely addresses all parts of the question	40	_____/40
	Developing Partial answer Provides only half of the correct details	20	
	Beginning Incorrect or irrelevant answer	0	
TOTAL SCORE			_____/100



Content, Language, and Literacy Assessment

Unit 4



Name: _____ Date: _____

Read the text and respond.

Climates Around the World: How People Adapt

Alaska has a polar climate with long, cold winters, so people wear warm clothes and stay indoors. In winter, children like to go for rides on snowmobiles, vehicles that travel over snow. In contrast, Ecuador, near the Amazon, is never very hot or cold, but it rains a lot. Houses are built on tall stilts, and there are no roads. Children go to school in boats. California has warm summers and cool winters. The dry summer season can cause wildfires, but in the winter, you can drive to the mountains and ski. People adapt to the climate in the place where they live.

1. Multiple Choice

Which answer best describes the main idea AND a supporting detail from the text?

(Circle the letter for the correct answer.)

- A. Main idea: California is the best place to live. Detail: California has long summers.
- B. Main idea: Climates are the same everywhere. Detail: Alaska and Ecuador both rain often.
- C. Main idea: Different climates shape how people live. Detail: People in Alaska wear warm clothes in cold winters.
- D. Main idea: Rainforests are dangerous. Detail: California has wildfires.

2. Written Response

Different places in the world have different climates. In your writing:

- Compare what the weather is like in two different places.
- Include what people wear or do in each climate.
- Make sure what you have written supports the main idea.



Word Bank

por ejemplo for example	en contraste in contrast	a diferencia de unlike	pero but	porque because	así so	en conclusión in conclusion
----------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------	-------------	-------------------	-----------	--------------------------------

Content, Language, and Literacy Assessment

Grade 3

Multiple Choice Answer Guide	
Unit 1	C
Unit 2	B
Unit 3	C
Unit 4	C
Unit 5	B
Unit 6	B
Unit 7	B
Unit 8	C
Unit 9	B
Unit 10	B
Unit 11	B
Unit 12	B