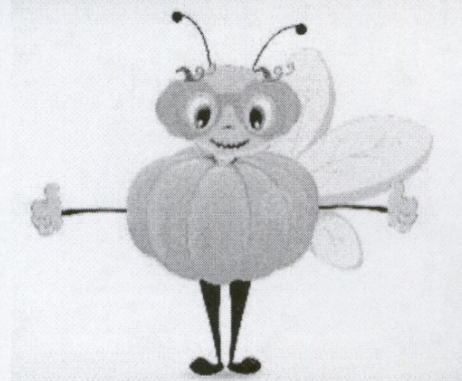
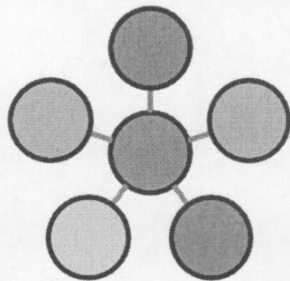

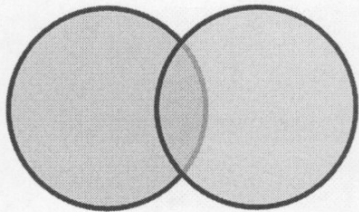
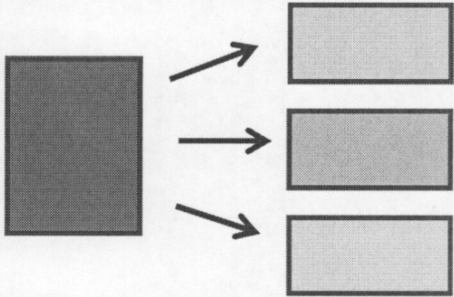
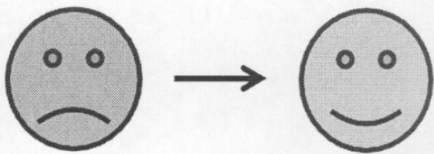


Name: _____		Section: _____	4th Grade Homework Oct. 15-19 Week 9 HW
Everyday	Read 30 minutes! Complete your assigned iReady minutes!		NOTES: *Students MUST underline to prove ALL answers as well as write written responses in complete sentences. Failure to do so, points will be taken off. • Continue iReady at home!! • Text Structure Quiz-Friday Oct. 19 • Bring a book every day to read during DEAR Time (Drop Everything and Read) • Hispanic Heritage Project this week (make sure you bring markers, color pencils and crayons to school Friday) <u>No Voc. Words this week</u> <u>No Spelling words this week</u>
Monday Parent Initials: _____	Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Text Structure Chart Pg. 1 Read the passages "All About Revolution" #1-3 and determine their text structure Pg. 2 		
Tuesday Parent Initials: _____	Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the passages "All about Light" #1-3 and determine their text structure Pg. 3 iReady- continue working on your assigned minutes for the week. 		
Wednesday Parent Initials: _____	Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the passages "Building a Campfire" and "Lodging options for All" answer questions #1-4 and #1-4 Pg. 4 		
Thursday Parent Initials: _____	***TEXT STRUCTURE QUIZ TOMORROW*** REVIEW CHART AND HOMEWORK!!! Reading- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the passages "Being Prepared while camping", "Picture Perfect Camping" and "Fire Ban in Effect" and determine their text structure Pg. 5 and 6 		
Friday Parent Initials: _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iReady- continue working on your assigned minutes for the week. 		



Non-Fiction Text Structures

Text Structure	Signal Words	Visual
Description	<p>for example, for instance, characteristics include, specifically, in addition</p>	
Sequence & Order	<p>before, in the beginning, to start, first, next, during, after, then, finally, last, in the middle, in the end</p>	
Compare & Contrast	<p>similar, alike, same, just like, both, different, unlike, in contrast, on the other hand</p>	
Cause & Effect	<p>since, because, if, due to, as a result of, so, then, leads to, consequently</p>	
Problem & Solution	<p>problem, issue, cause, since, consequently, therefore, as a result, because of, leads to, due to, solve, so, then</p>	

Name _____ # _____ Date _____ Time _____

All about REVOLUTION

Cause and Effect Sequence Descriptive Compare and Contrast

Directions: Read each of the passages below. Use the text clues to determine which type of structure the passage was written in. Prove your evidence on the lines provided.

1.

After the British king won the French and Indian War, he proclaimed that no colonists could live past the Appalachian Mountains. Two years later he passes a law on all stamped goods to help pay for the costs of the war. The colonists began to grumble so much he repealed this act. Next he passes the Sugar Act which further upset the colonists so much they boycotted. Thus began the American Revolution.

1. Structure: _____
After reading the passage I know _____

2.

During the Revolution there were two leaders pitted against each other. On one side of the Atlantic there was King George III leading British soldiers. On the other was George Washington who came to lead the Patriots against King George's rule. Both Georges were similar in age, loved their families, and owned land. However, Washington may have started fighting for the British, he became upset with the King's tax laws and decided to fight for the Colonists freedom. There is where the George's difference begin.

2. Structure: _____
After reading the passage I know _____

3.

The Battle of Bunker Hill was not actually fought at Boston's Bunker Hill. In truth the battle was fought at Breed's Hill. It was here that the Colonial Armies decided to fortify the land by building earthworks. These redoubts were walls six feet high with a trench dug out behind them. There was a wooden platform for the soldiers to stand on when they were firing at the British over the wall. They helped keep the British at bay until they ran out of ammunition.

3. Structure: _____
After reading the passage I know _____

Name _____ # _____ Date _____ Time _____

All about LIGHT

Cause and Effect Sequence Descriptive Compare and Contrast

Directions: Read each of the passages below. Use the text clues to determine which type of structure the passage was written in. Prove your evidence on the lines provided.

1. Light is a source of energy. It gives off heat as well. Light comes from a source and moves in a straight wavy line. Light is what we use to see all the objects around us. The light waves bounce off an object and then into our eyes so that we can see it. Without light our world would be a cold dark place with little growing to help us survive. Light is very important to our survival on Earth.

1. Structure: _____
After reading the passage I know _____

2. We have tools to help us see things better. We've discovered two types of lenses from glass that we can use, convex and concave. A convex lens has a surface that curves outward. Concave curves inward. Convex lenses focus the light rays to one point, while concave spreads the light rays apart. When you use a convex lens it makes objects appear larger. On the other hand, when you use a concave lens it makes objects appear sharper. We use both in different ways.

2. Structure: _____
After reading the passage I know _____

3. The Sun is our major and most important source of light. When the sun comes up in the Northern Hemisphere several things happen. Plants will open up and turn themselves towards the sun. Most people will open their eyes and get ready for the day because it's easier to work while there is light to see by. Puddles on the ground will begin to heat up and evaporate to start the water cycle. These results are in direct reaction to the sun's rays. The sun is so cool!

3. Structure: _____
After reading the passage I know _____

Informational Text Structures

Name: _____

Date: _____

After reading each of the paragraphs, determine the text structure in which it is written, and follow the individual directions.

Building a Campfire

Sitting around a campfire is a classic summer camping tradition. Before you can tell scary stories, though, you will need to build your fire. Begin by gathering fire wood from around your camp. In addition to wood, you will need other *tinder* like pine needles, bark, or dead plants to help ignite the fire. Then, dig a small pit for your fire and build a ring of stone around it for maximum safety. Place your wood and tinder into the pit and start the fire using an *ignition* source such as a match. Once ignited, slightly blow on your flame to build heat. When you have a flame, use large pieces of firewood to build a teepee. Now sit back and relax in front of your roaring campfire!

1) Identify the text structure used.

2) Circle three words that give you a clue about the type of text structure used.

3) Use context clues to write a definition for the word "tinder."

4) Underline the sentence that tells you what to do as soon as your fire is lit.

Lodging Options For All

Are you the type of camper who enjoys the outdoors and wants to snooze under the stars with only the cover of a fabric tent? Or are you an indoor camper, who prefers the safety of a cabin and a roof over your head? You are sure to have a blast with both choices. If you choose to camp in a tent, be prepared to spend an hour or two setting up your temporary lodge. On the other hand, cabin-goers just need to open their front door and plop down their belongings. Think about where you keep your food—a cabin often has a hinge and latching door, whereas a tent will need to be zipped shut. Hungry animals can usually find their way into both if they try hard enough. If you are sleeping in a tent while camping, bundle up under your sleeping bag. The cabin residents, however, can cozy up on their cots with sheets and blankets. Which lodging option is right for you?

1) Identify the text structure used.

2) Circle three phrases that give you a clue about the type of text structure used.

3) Write a subtitle for the paragraph. Explain why you chose that subtitle.

4) Underline the sentence(s) that tells you why sleeping in a cabin might be warmer.

Informational Text Structures Page 2

Being Prepared while Camping

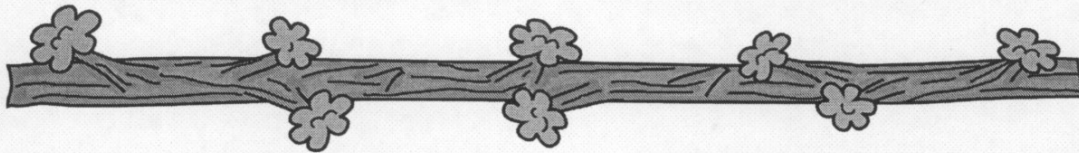
Before you head out the door for a camping trip, gather the appropriate supplies. If you are prepared for accidents, your camping trip will go off without a hitch. However, if you don't have the right gear, your camping trip may end more quickly than you hoped. Sometimes weather moves in rapidly. Rain can dampen your plans, your clothes, and your sleeping bag if you didn't pack a waterproof tarp to cover it with. If your gear is soaked, you'll likely need to pack up and head home. A scraped knee is usually no problem, but a bloody knee with no band aids might cause you to trek to a gas station in search of a bandage. Consider everything that might happen, and plan well so that minor bumps in the road don't affect your entire camping experience!

1) Identify the text structure used.

2) Circle three words that give you a clue about the type of text structure used.

3) Write another sentence, written in the same structure, that could be added to the text.

4) Underline a sentence that describes what may happen if you are unprepared.



Picture Perfect Camping

If you have never been camping before, imagine a peaceful location surrounded by trees, a running brook, and the crunch of pine needles beneath your feet. Most camps have a fire pit, perfect for building a crackling fire and roasting marshmallows to layer with chocolate and graham crackers. Foldable camp chairs surround the fire, a comfortable place for families and friends to gather. A tent filled with sleeping bags is often set up, ready and waiting for sleepy campers to rest their heads. You may even see a bag of food hanging from a tree above a picnic table, safe from the reach of nosy bears and other wild animals.

1) Identify the text structure used.

2) Circle three things you may see at a campsite.

3) Explain how you know which text structure was used to write the article.

4) Underline a sentence that describes NATURAL elements of a campsite.

Informational Text Structures Page 3

Fire Ban in Effect

During severe droughts, when fire danger is high due to an unusual lack of rain, many places will order a fire ban. A fire ban prohibits anyone from lighting fires, especially campfires, because the danger of them igniting an entire forest or grassland is large. While it may seem pointless to go camping with no campfire, there are a few things you can do instead.

Be sure everyone in your group has a headlamp so they can see where they are going at night. Bring ready-to-eat meals that only require water—and not heat—to prepare. Prepare yourself for more mosquitos than usual, and bring plenty of bug spray. Pack layers of clothing so that you don't get too cold without the warmth of the fire. Instead of telling stories by the campfire, enjoy an evening of stargazing. When it gets dark enough, turn off your head lamp, sit silently in the dark, and listen to all the sounds that nature has to offer. Camping without a campfire can still be enjoyable!

1) Identify the text structure used.

2) Circle a word that means "extremely bad."

3) Explain why a fire ban would be necessary.

4) Underline a sentence that supports the statement, "camping without a campfire can still be enjoyable."

