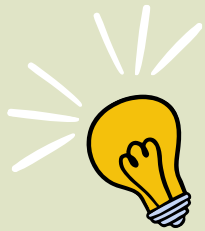


Homework Tracker

4th Grade

Week of: 9/8/25



Details

Due Date

Check

Monday
9/8/25



Reread, *Flora and Ulysses* on HMH under the assignments tab. Study for Selection Quiz tomorrow.

9/8/25

BrainPOP: Figurative Language

9/12/25

Tuesday
9/9/25



Use grammar notes to study for Parts of Sentences Quiz tomorrow.

9/10/25

Know It, Show It page 11

9/12/25

Wednesday
9/10/25



Study for Module 1 Week 1 Assessment tomorrow. Review the following Anchor Charts to prepare: Figurative Language, Author's Purpose/Message, Text and Graphic Features.

9/11/25

Thursday
9/11/25



No Homework

Friday
9/12/25



Text Features

present important parts of the story in a different way.

Kinds of **type** can show emphasis or indicate a title.

Boldface is thicker. It shows emphasis or indicates a title.

Text in a different **Color** might add interest or fun.

Italic text leans to the right. It means pay attention or read with more feeling.

CAPITAL LETTERS show **IMPORTANCE** or indicate a **TITLE** or **HEADING**.

Large text may be more important than smaller text.

Headings name the topic of a section of text.

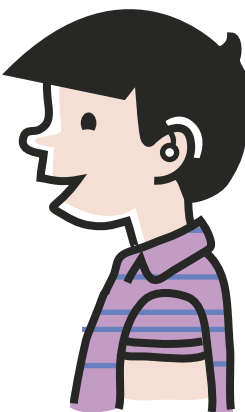
Punctuation, such as ellipses, em dashes, and colons, can indicate important text will follow.

Graphic Features

are visuals, such as illustrations, diagrams, maps, and speech bubbles that help explain ideas in the text.



Graphic features?
What are those?



The visuals that tell us more!

Figurative Language

Figurative Language creates a special effect or feeling or makes a point.

This includes “figures of speech” that compare, exaggerate, or mean something different from what is expected.

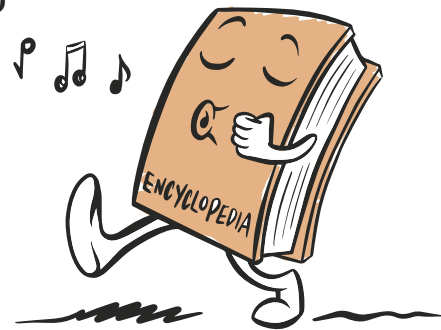
Simile A comparison of two things using “like” or “as”

I'm happy as a clam!



Metaphor A comparison of two things by saying one thing is another thing

You must be a walking encyclopedia to know all those facts.



Personification Gives human qualities or characteristics to an animal or object



The moon follows me when I walk at night.

Alliteration A sound device used to repeat the same consonant sound at the beginning of nearby words



Sally sent Susan some samples of soup.

Assonance A sound device used to repeat the same vowel sounds in nearby words



The cat ran past the man.

Sensory Language

Words that appeal to the five senses



The summer breeze smelled like fresh-cut grass.

Author's Purpose

An author's purpose is his or her reason for writing a text. Knowing the purpose helps you recognize the author's message.

If the author's purpose is to . . .

PERSUADE



readers to think or act in a certain way.

INFORM



to share information about a topic.

ENTERTAIN



readers to enjoy a story.

How can you figure out the author's purpose?

FIRST...

think about the genre.

THEN...

ask questions about what you read and find answers.

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

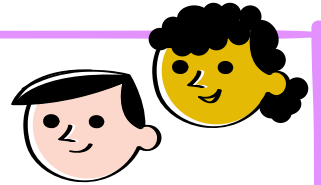
An author may have more than one purpose.



To better understand a text, think about the author's purpose before, during, and after you read.

Who is the **audience**?

An author writes books, articles, or other texts for different audiences.



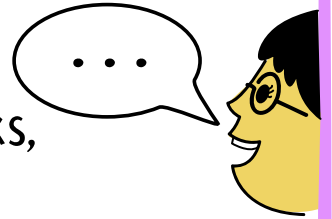
What is the **central idea**?

An author writes about a topic or subject that the text is mostly about.



What is the author's **message**?

An author may answer a question, describe a subject or event, explain steps or how something works, or give a perspective or opinion.



How does the author's **language** add to the purpose?

An author may give facts and details to inform, describe events or ideas in detail to show something, or use persuasive language to make the reader think or feel a certain way.



What kinds of **text or graphic features** are included?

An author may build a purpose with text or graphic features. **Text features** such as headings, captions, sidebars, and special type can emphasize or add information.

Visuals such as graphs, charts, diagrams, illustrations, or photos show information in different ways.

