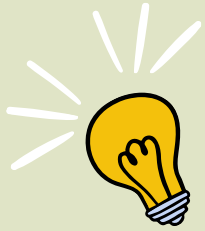


# Homework Tracker

## ELA / 4th Grade

### Week of: 12/8/25



Details

Due Date

Check

Monday  
12/8/25



Complete 25 Minutes of iReady

12/14/25

Study for Grammar Quiz tomorrow on Action, Helping, and Linking Verbs. Use notes/IXL to prepare.

12/8/25

Reread selection, *Catch Me If You Can* on HMH to prepare for quiz tomorrow.

12/9/25

Tuesday  
12/9/25



Complete 20 Minutes of iReady

12/14/25

IXL (JJ.8) Is the sentence simple or compound?

12/14/25

Wednesday  
12/10/25

A B C D

BrainPOP: American Revolution

12/12/25

Study for Module 3 Week 1 & Week 2 Assessment. Use Anchor Charts that follow.

12/11/25

Thursday  
12/11/25



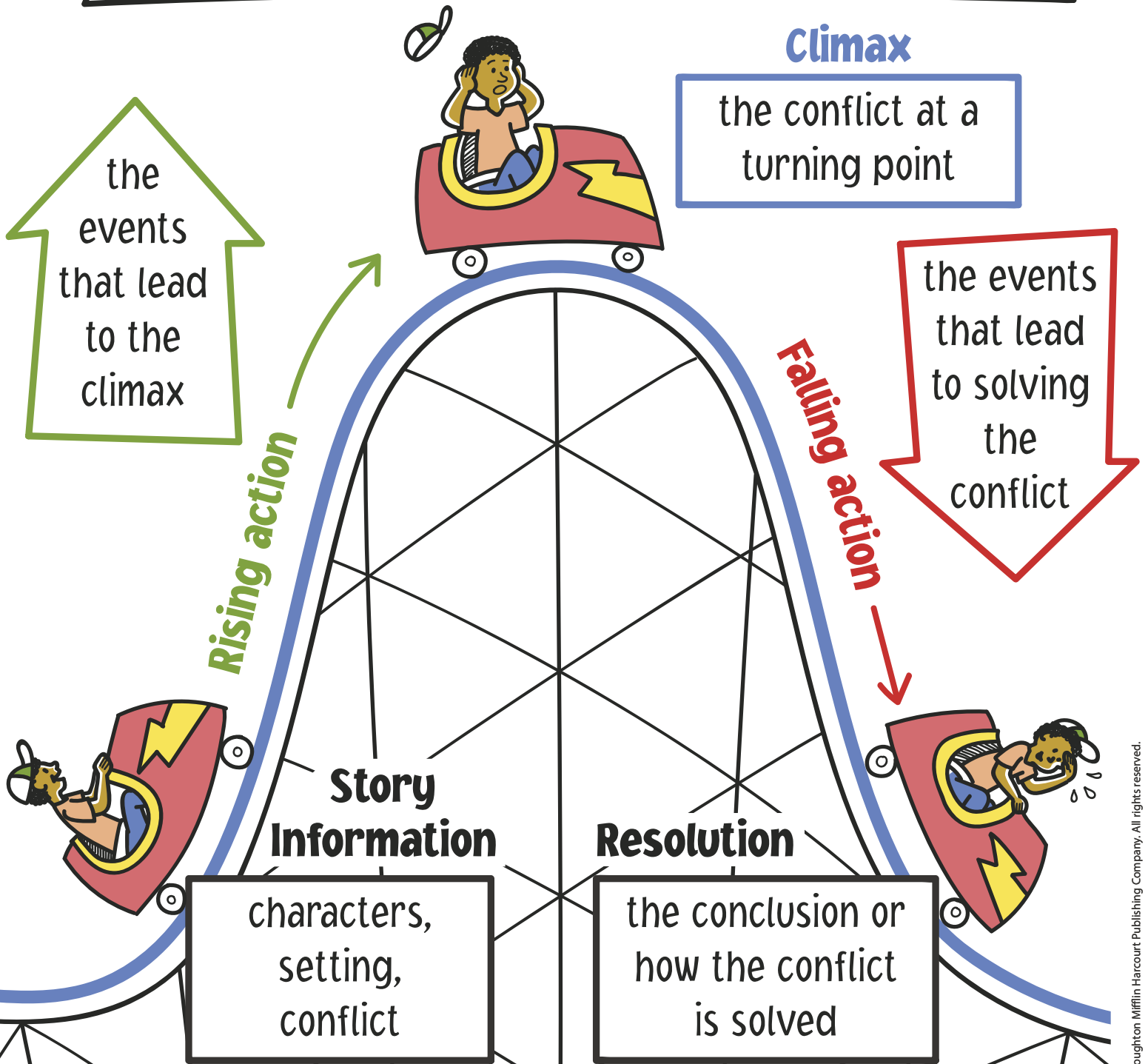
No Homework

Friday  
12/12/25



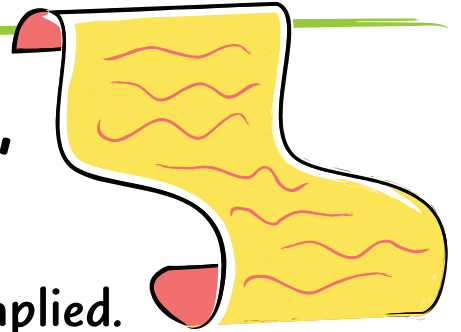
# Plot

The plot of a story is made up of its characters, setting, and events.

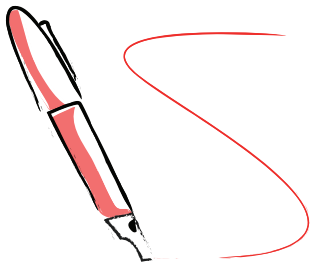


# THEME

The **theme** is the main message, lesson, or moral of the text.



The theme can be stated in text. Fables and myths might tell the theme at the end.



The theme can be implied. Use text clues to figure it out.

- ♥ What happens to the characters?
- ♥ How do the characters react?
- ♥ What do the characters learn?
- ♥ How do the characters grow or change?

**ASK:** What is the author trying to teach me?

## EXAMPLES

More can be achieved by working together.

It is best to tell the truth.

Don't give up.

# AUTHOR'S CRAFT



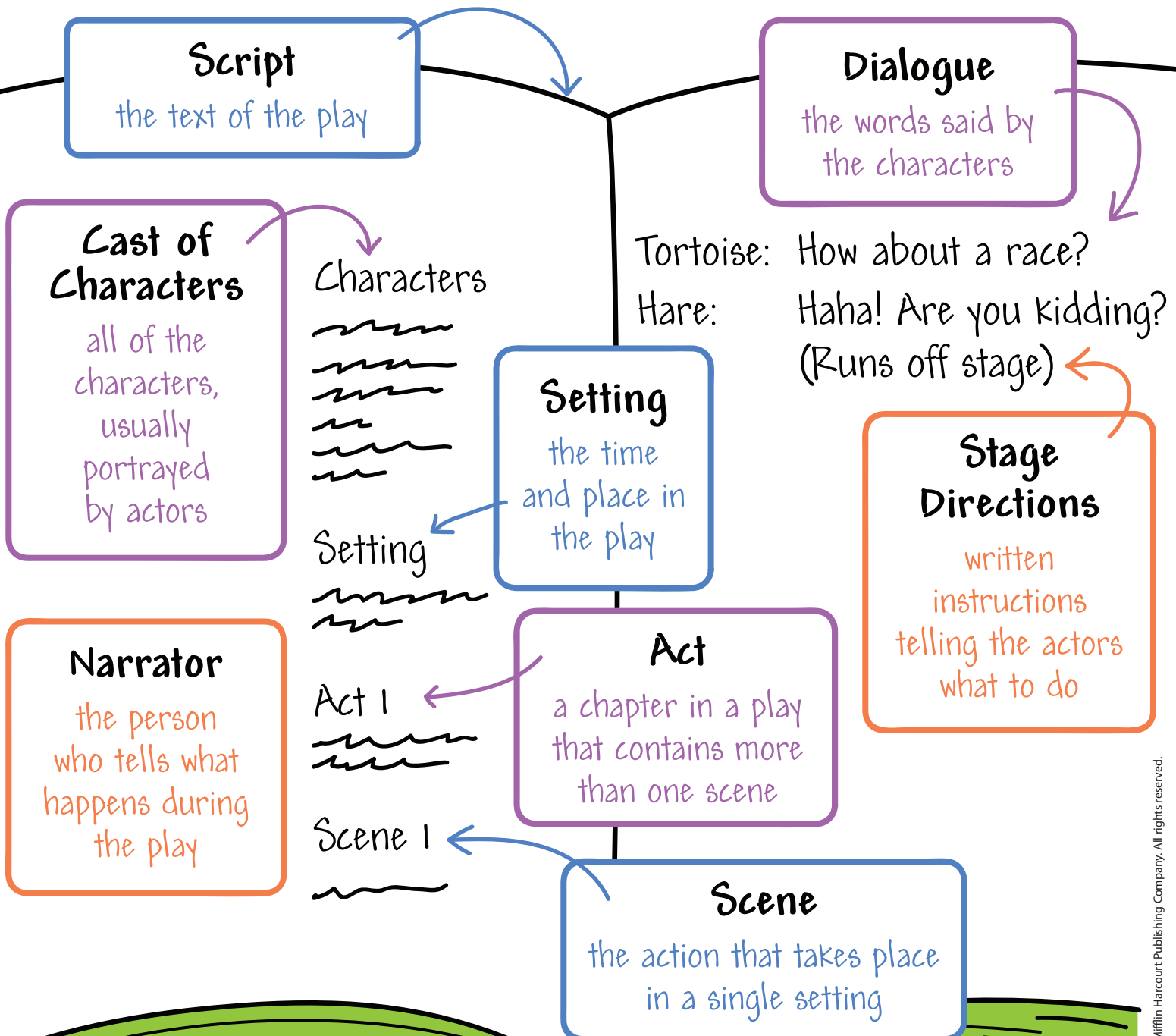
**Author's Craft is the language and technique a writer uses to**

- **make his or her writing interesting.**
- **communicate ideas to the reader.**

| Technique        | What is it?   | Example  |
|------------------|---|--|
| <b>Voice</b>     | the author's writing style that makes his or her writing unique                               | A writer uses certain words to show his or her style. An author's voice may change, depending on the genre of the text.  |
| <b>Mood</b>      | the emotions and feelings of the reader while reading a text                                  | <b>mystery</b> = suspense or surprise<br><b>fantasy</b> = wonder or excitement<br><b>article</b> = serious or thoughtful |
| <b>Anecdote</b>  | a short, funny, or interesting story related to a character or events                         | While on a school field trip, a teacher tells her students about a field trip she once took with her classmates.         |
| <b>Language</b>  | vocabulary, precise nouns, sensory words, and vivid verbs that make the text more interesting | Selma ate popcorn.<br>↓<br>Each <b>kernel</b> of the <b>buttery popcorn</b> <b>crunched loudly</b> in Selma's mouth.     |
| <b>Hyperbole</b> | exaggerations that make things sound bigger, better, or more than what they truly are         | That's a good idea.<br>↓<br>That's the best idea I have ever heard <b>in my life!</b>                                    |

# Elements of Drama

A drama or play is a story performed by actors on a stage.



# Idioms, Adages, and Proverbs

Idioms, adages, and proverbs are types of common expressions and sayings that have meanings beyond what can be understood by their individual words.

## IDIOM

An expression that means something different from the meaning of its individual words



Who put  
a bee in  
her bonnet?

## ADAGE

A short statement that expresses a general truth or piece of advice

ACTIONS  
WORDS

Actions  
speak louder  
than words.

## PROVERB

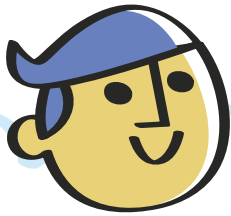
A short, popular saying, usually of ancient origin, that expresses truth based on common sense or experience



All that  
glitters  
is not gold.

# Point of View

## in Nonfiction



### Firsthand Account

- The author narrates the text in **first-person point of view**.
- The author uses the pronouns **I** and **me**.
- The author experienced the events.
- The author may include his or her opinion.
- The author is the primary source.

#### EXAMPLES

Narrative Nonfiction  
Autobiography  
Diary



### Secondhand Account

- The author narrates the text in **third-person point of view**.
- The author uses the pronouns **he**, **she**, and **they**.
- The author did not experience the events.
- The author may include facts and opinions from other sources.
- The author learned or researched information from other sources.

#### EXAMPLES

Narrative Nonfiction  
Biography  
Informational Text

# Synonyms and Antonyms

A **synonym** is a word that means the same or almost the same as another word. An **antonym** is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word.

Synonyms and antonyms can help you understand vocabulary words. Thinking about how words are the same and different can help you understand their meanings better.

## Examples:

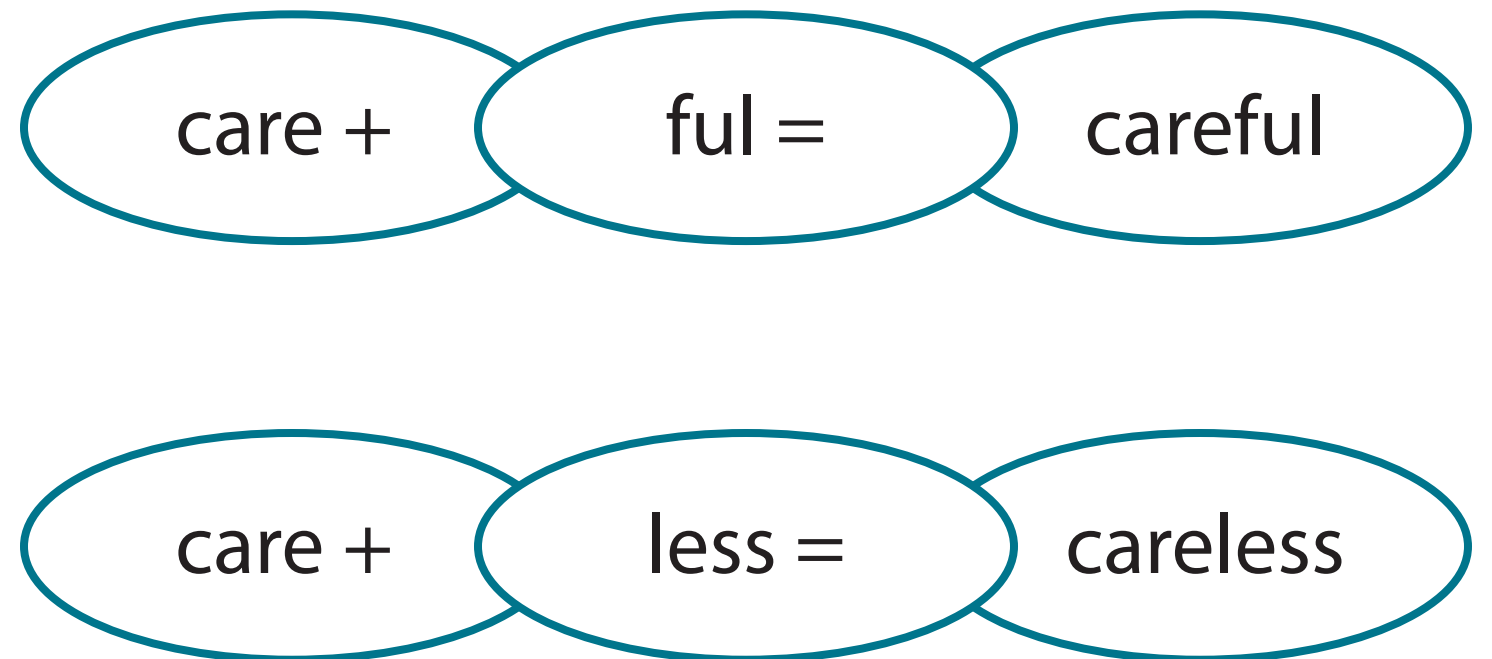
- 1 I'd rather be **cheerful** than **gloomy**.
- 2 I'm **glad** you're **happy**.

---

- 3 Are you sure you are being **honest** and **truthful**?
- 4 The problem looks **complicated**, but the solution is **simple**.

## Suffixes *-ful*, *-ous*, *-less*

A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a base word that changes the meaning of the word. A suffix also changes a word's part of speech. For example, the suffix *-ful* changes the verb *care* to the adjective *careful*.



## Latin Roots *vis*, *aud*, *spec*

A **root** is a basic word part, usually from Greek or Latin, that carries meaning. Three Latin roots are *vis*, *aud*, and *spec*. The root *vis* means “to see.” The root *aud* means “to hear.” The root *spec* means “to look.”

| <i>vis</i> “to see” | <i>aud</i> “to hear” | <i>spec</i> “to look” |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| visit               | audience             | spectators            |
| visible             | audible              | inspect               |