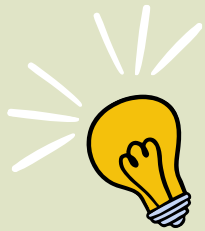


# Homework Tracker

ELA / 4th Grade

Week of: 2/16/26



Details

Due Date

Check

No School: President's Day

2/15/26

Monday  
2/16/26



Complete 45 Minutes of iReady

2/22/26

Tuesday  
2/17/26



Reread The Beatles Were Fab (and They Were Funny) on HMH to prepare for selection quiz tomorrow.

2/18/26

Wednesday  
2/18/26

A B C D

BrainPOP: The Beatles

2/20/26

Study for Module 5 Week 1 Assessment tomorrow. Use Anchor Charts that follow to Prepare.

2/19/26

Thursday  
2/19/26



No Homework

Friday  
2/20/26



# ASK AND ANSWER

## QUESTIONS

Asking and answering questions before, during, and after reading helps you

- make predictions.
- clarify things that might seem unclear.
- think more deeply about the text.

When is this happening?

Who is this person?

What will this be about?

Where in the text can I find an answer to my question?

Why did the author write this?

# Ideas and Support

When authors share ideas, can you tell which are facts and which are opinions?

## Fact

A fact can be proven true.

Look for numbers, photos, maps, or eyewitness reports.



## Opinion

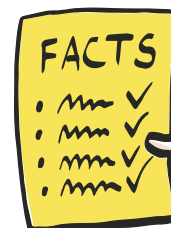
An opinion is a personal belief and cannot be proven true.

Look for *I believe*, *I think*, *best*, *seems to be*, *never*, *always*, or *probably*.

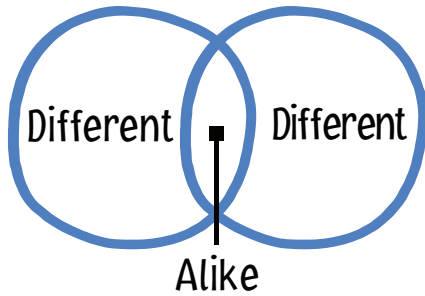
Readers decide if the author is stating a **FACT** or **OPINION**.

An author may be trying to influence your thinking.

It's true because...



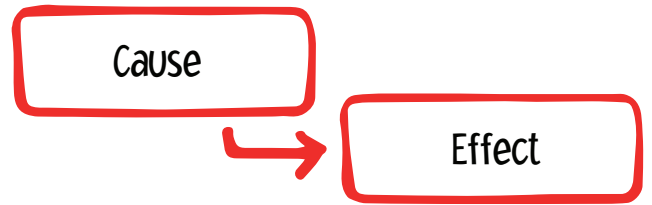
# Comparison/ Contrast



**Purpose:** to describe how things are alike and different

**Transition Words:** *but, both, however, and*

# Cause/Effect

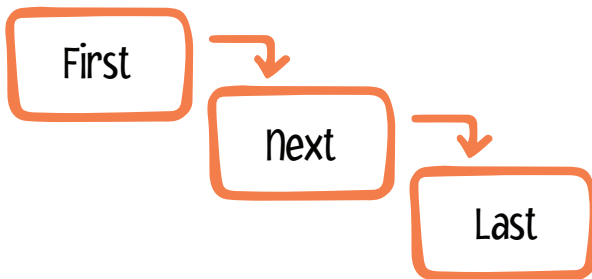


**Purpose:** to explain what happened and why it happened

**Transition Words:** *because, so, in order to, as a result*

# TEXT STRUCTURE

## Sequence



**Purpose:** to explain events in order

**Transition Words:** *before, first, next, then, last, after*

## Problem/Solution



**Purpose:** to show a problem and how it is solved

**Transition Words:** *problem, solution, difficulty, the answer is*

# 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.

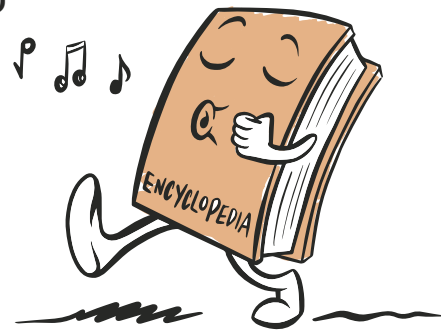
**Simile** A comparison of two things using “like” or “as”

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



**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.

## Shades of Meaning

Two words with the same or almost the same meaning are called **synonyms**. Synonyms can have differences in meaning. These are called **shades of meaning**.

For example, the words *valuable* and *prized* are synonyms with different shades of meaning.

Some words create negative or positive feelings. This is a word's **connotation**. The words *fair* and *beautiful* have similar meanings, but *beautiful* has a more positive connotation. The words *mad* and *furious* have similar meanings, but *furious* has a stronger, more negative connotation.

### Examples:

- 1 My new puppy is large already.
- 2 My new puppy is enormous already.

---

- 3 I thought the conversation was laughable.
- 4 I thought the conversation was funny.
- 5 I'm going for a walk after lunch.
- 6 I'm going for a stroll after lunch.

## Suffixes *-ity*, *-ty*

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 the word's part of speech. For instance, when you add the suffix *-ity* to the adjective *popular*, you get the noun *popularity*.

- If you want to run for class president, it helps to be **popular**.
- The book's **popularity** made me want to read it even more.

<i>-ity</i>	<i>-ty</i>
security	safety
rarity	certainty
finality	subtlety