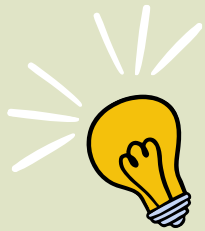


# Homework Tracker

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

Thursday  
2/19/26



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

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

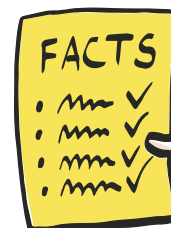
An opinion is a personal belief and cannot be proven true.

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

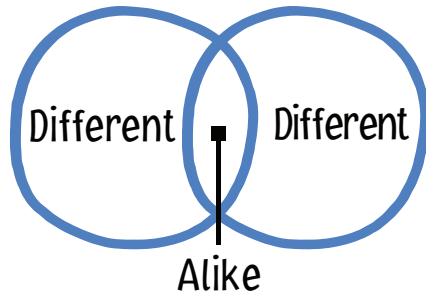
Readers decide if the author is stating a **FACT** or **OPINION**.

An author may be trying to influence your thinking.

It's true because...



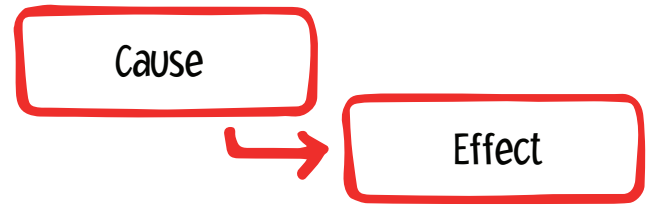
# Comparison/ Contrast



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

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

# Cause/Effect

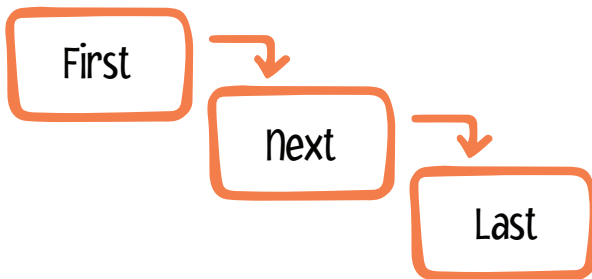


**Purpose:** to explain what happened and why it happened

**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.

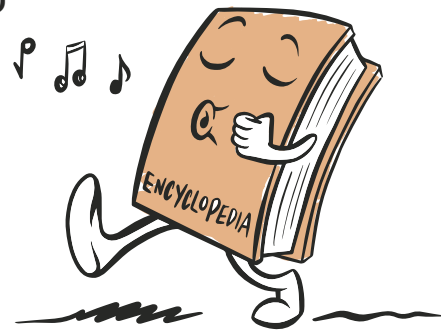
**Simile** A comparison of two things using “like” or “as”

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



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.