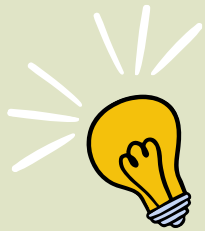


Homework Tracker

ELA / 4th Grade

Week of: 3/16/26



Details

Due Date

Check

Monday
3/16/26



20 Minutes of iReady

3/15/26

BrainPOP: Poetry

3/20/26

Tuesday
3/17/26



Reread, "The Art of Poetry" on HMH to Prepare for Selection Quiz tomorrow.

3/17/26

Wednesday
3/18/26

A B C D

25 Minutes of iReady

3/15/26

IXL (X.1) Correct Errors With Signs

3/20/26

Thursday
3/19/26



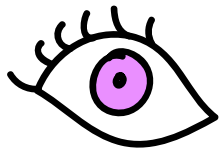
Study for Module 5 Week 3 Assessment tomorrow. Use Anchor Charts that follow to Prepare.

3/19/26

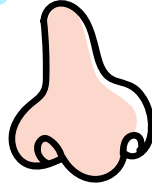
Friday
3/20/26



No Homework



What do I see in my mind?



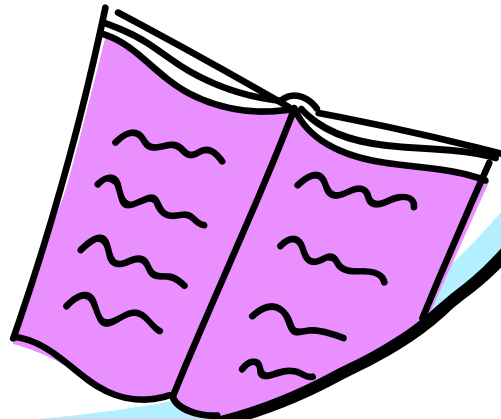
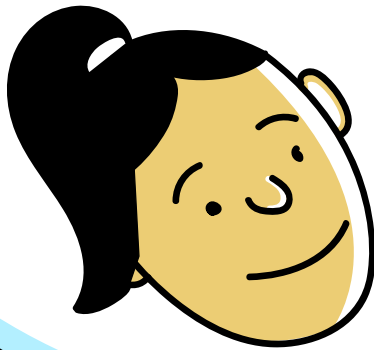
What would I smell?



What would I hear?

VISUALIZE

Use your senses to **create pictures** in your mind as you read.



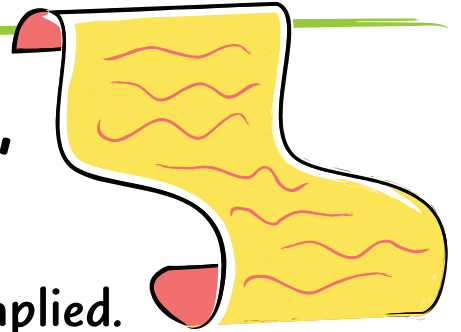
What would I taste?



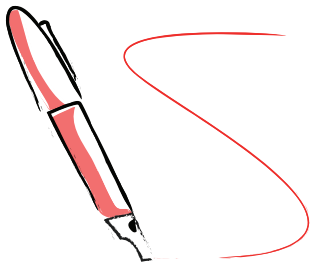
What would I feel?

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.

Elements of Poetry

Poetry can tell a story, describe a situation, or appeal to the senses.

Structure

Line break

→ where each line of text ends

Stanza

→ a group of lines within a poem

Literary Devices

Rhyming words

→ words with the same ending sound at the end of lines or stanzas

Rhythm

→ a pattern of stressed syllables that create a **beat**

Imagery

→ words that create images that appeal to the senses

Alliteration

→ the same sound or letter at the beginning of words or lines

Onomatopoeia

→ a word that imitates the sound it represents, like **...buzz** and **THUD**

Repetition

→ lines or words that are repeated to stress importance

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.

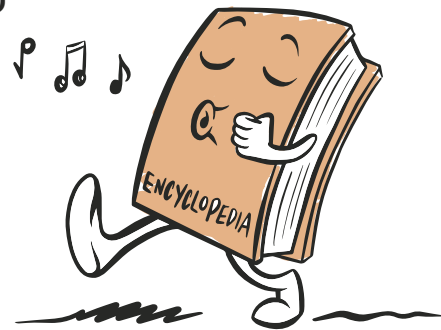
Simile A comparison of two things using “like” or “as”

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.

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.

Poetic Forms

Poetry can tell a story, describe an event, or simply appeal to the senses.

Each form of poetry has its own features and format. A ballad usually tells a story and is meant to be sung. A limerick is a silly or humorous poem. Concrete poems arrange words to express meaning and create an interesting image.

A haiku is a three-line Japanese poem. It has a set number of syllables in each line. Free verse poems do not follow any rules for rhyme, syllables, or line length.



The words in a concrete poem are arranged in a way that helps express the meaning or subject of the poem.

Homographs and Homophones

A **homograph** is a word that has more than one meaning and/or pronunciation.

- *The storm brought a strong **wind**.*
- *I need to **wind** the old clock.*

A **homophone** is a word that is pronounced the same as another word, but has a different meaning or spelling.

- *When I am reading, I enjoy **peace** and quiet.*
- *I lost a **piece** of the puzzle.*

- 1 Did you **find** your glasses?
- 2 I was **fin**ed two dollars for forgetting to do my chores.
- 3 I wear that **ring** on my right hand.
- 4 I set my alarm to **ring** at ten minutes to seven.

Prefixes *un-*, *in-*

A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a base word that changes the meaning of the word.

The prefix *un-* means “not” or “to remove.”

The prefix *in-* means “not,” “without,” or “into.”

<i>un-</i>	<i>in-</i>
undaunted	incomprehensibility
uneven	incapable
unhook	invisible
unkind	inability