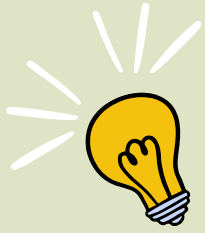


Homework Tracker

ELA / 4th Grade

Week of: 4/13/26



Details

Due Date

Check

Monday
4/13/26



Study for Singular and Plural Possessive Nouns Grammar Quiz Tomorrow.

4/13/26

Reread selection, *Weird and Wonderous Rocks* on HMH to prepare for Selection Quiz tomorrow.

4/13/26

Tuesday
4/14/26



Reread selection, *Nature's Wonders* on HMH to prepare for Selection Quiz tomorrow.

4/7/26

Complete 20 Minutes of iReady

4/19/26

Wednesday
4/15/26



IXL (QQ.3): Identify Adjectives

4/17/26

Complete 25 Minutes of iReady

4/19/26

Thursday
4/16/26



Study for Module 6 Week 2 Assessment tomorrow. Use the anchor charts that follow to prepare.

4/16/26

No Homework

Friday
4/17/26



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?

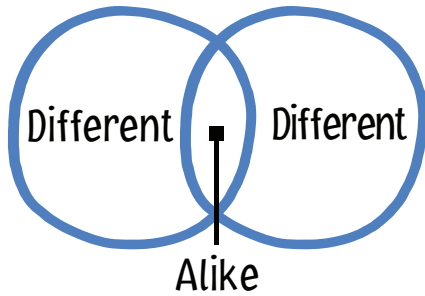
Who is this person?

What will this be about?

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

Why did the author write this?

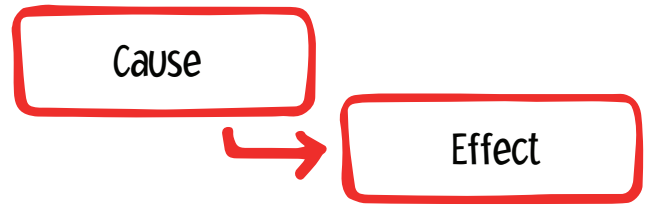
Comparison/ Contrast



Purpose: to describe how things are alike and different

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

Cause/Effect

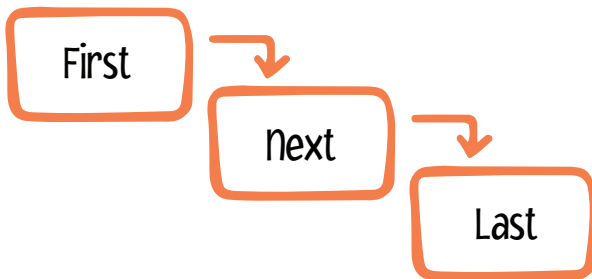


Purpose: to explain what happened and why it happened

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*

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
Voice	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.
Mood	the emotions and feelings of the reader while reading a text	mystery = suspense or surprise fantasy = wonder or excitement article = serious or thoughtful
Anecdote	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.
Language	vocabulary, precise nouns, sensory words, and vivid verbs that make the text more interesting	Selma ate popcorn. ↓ Each kernel of the buttery popcorn crunched loudly in Selma's mouth.
Hyperbole	exaggerations that make things sound bigger, better, or more than what they truly are	That's a good idea. ↓ That's the best idea I have ever heard in my life!

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

Reference Sources

A **reference source** is a source that gives general background information (such as dates, facts, definitions).

A **thesaurus** is a reference source that lists synonyms and related words and concepts. A **synonym** is a word that has the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another word. A thesaurus is a helpful reference source that can help writers make their stories more interesting. Just like dictionaries, a thesaurus can be found as a printed book or an online resource.

Examples:

1 eternal

constant, enduring, everlasting, immortal, indestructible, infinite, lasting, never-ending, perennial, timeless, without end

2 organic

basic, natural, essential, live, vital

3 intriguing

interesting, appealing, captivating, exciting, fascinating, gripping, riveting

Reference Sources

A **reference source** is a source that gives general background information, such as dates, facts, or definitions.

A **dictionary** is a reference source that can be used to determine the meaning, part of speech, syllabication, and pronunciation of an unknown word.

A **thesaurus** is a book that contains synonyms, antonyms, and related words and concepts.

dictionary entries

diverse (di • vûrs´) *adj.* unlike others; different

idle (īd´ • l) *adj.* 1. not working; 2. not proven to be true

thesaurus entries

diverse *adj.* **syn.** different, dissimilar, various; **rel.** contrasting; **ant.** identical, same

idle *adj.* **syn.** empty, hollow, inactive;

ant. full, true, busy

Suffixes *-ment*, *-ness*

A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a base word that changes the meaning of the word.

The suffix *-ment* means “the process or product of [something].” It changes a verb into a noun.

The suffix *-ness* means “the state of [something].” It changes an adjective into a noun. Sometimes a spelling change is required before adding *-ness*, as in the words *emptiness* and *happiness*.

<i>-ment</i>	<i>-ness</i>
development	emptiness
entertainment	brightness
banishment	happiness