

4th Grade ELA Remote Learning Packet

Week of:

October 21st – October 27th

Spelman



**WILLIAM
SMITH**

**4th GRADE IS THE BEST! WE ARE ROLE MODELS AND LOVE
CHALLENGES!**

Scholar Name _____

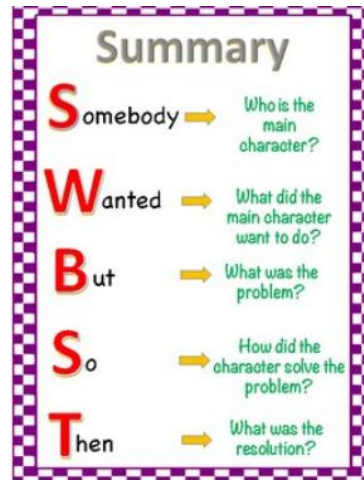
4th Grade ELA Anchor Chart Tools

Questions referring to **Summary** include:

- Which detail would be most important to include in a summary of the text?
- Which statement is the best summary of the text?

Summary

- A summary retells the main events of a text in a shorter version.
- Think of the *important* events or actions that happened in the text; probably connecting to the problem or what the character wants.



Questions referring to the **Theme** include:

- Paragraph ___ supports a theme of the text by
- Which detail from paragraph ___ best supports a theme of the text?
- Which theme is best supported by paragraph ___?
- What statement best reflects the theme of the text?

Theme

The theme is the “BIG IDEA” or the lesson the author wants you to take away after reading the story.

To help you identify the theme you can ask yourself these questions after reading a text.

1. What was the problem or issue in the story?
2. What did the characters learn?
3. How did the characters feelings or actions change in the story?

Unlike the summary and main idea of a story, themes are general and could apply to multiple stories or poems.

Theme	Theme statement examples:
Friendship	Be true to your friends
Honesty	It is best to always tell the truth
Nature	Nature is beautiful. Nature is powerful.
Family	Family is always there.
Overcoming Challenges	If you try hard, you can achieve.
Hope	Always keep hope, and things will get better.
Bragging	It is best to be humble and not brag.

Close Reading with Annotations

Strategy to use when practicing Close Reading of a text.

Good readers think critically about a text and analyze the details to develop a better overall understanding.

1st Read	The first read is to figure out what the text is mostly about. No markings are made.
2nd Read	The second read is when we begin annotations. (our markings/comments/reactions to details of the text)
3rd Read	The third read is when we clear up misunderstandings and read with more fluency (you can annotate if needed here)

Strategy to use when writing a short response

Where do I get the words for a RADD answer?

R	Restate Use words from the question, except the W words.
A	Answer Use words from your head to make an inference.
D	Detail Use a good transition and a "quote" from the text.
D	Detail Use a good transition and a "quote" from the text.

**Wednesday, October
14th, 2020
In-Person Day**

Name: _____

Date: October 21, 2020

BCCS-Girls

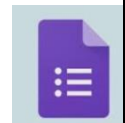
Spelman William Smith

Module 1 Unit 2: Lesson 8

Do Now

What are two things that inspired the poet you focused on in yesterday's lesson?

Standard	RL.4.1 W.4.2
Learning Target	I can describe what inspired my poet to write poetry using evidence from his or her poems
Assignment to Submit	CFU (Edlight) Exit ticket on Inspiration (Edlight)



The Red Wheelbarrow
BY WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS

so much depends
upon

a red wheel
barrow

glazed with rain
water

beside the white
chickens

This Is Just To Say
BY WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS

I have eaten
the plums
that were in
the icebox

and which
you were probably
saving
for breakfast

Forgive me
they were delicious
so sweet
and so cold

Children's Game II

By: William Carlos Williams

II

Little girls

**whirling their skirts about
until they stand out flat**

tops pinwheels

**to run in the wind with
or a toy in 3 tiers to spin**

with a piece

**of twine to make it go
blindman's-buff follow the**

leader stilts

**high and low tipcat jacks
bowls hanging by the knees**

standing on your head

**run the gauntlet
a dozen on their backs**

feet together kicking

**through which a boy must pass
roll the hoop or a**

construction

made of bricks

some mason has abandoned

Complete the following chart using the poems for evidence to support your claims about what inspires the poet:

The Red Wheelbarrow by William Carlos Williams	Evidence from the poem:
This Is Just To Say by William Carlos Williams	Evidence from the poem:
Children's Games II by William Carlos Williams	Evidence from the poem:

Exit ticket:

State an item that inspired William Carlos Williams from each poem that he wrote.

Name: _____

Date:

BCCS-Girls

College:

Module 1 Unit 2: Lesson 9

Learning Targets	-I can use the Painted Essay structure to analyze a model. (W.4.2, 4.4, 4.5) -I can recognize and write a complete sentence (L.4.1f)
Assignment to Submit	CFU: What inspired William Carlos Williams to write? Gist of each paragraph/color coded model essay.

Do Now

Directions: Read the model literary essay. Then record the gist for each paragraph in the boxes.

Model Literary Essay

William Carlos Williams was an award-winning poet who wrote 48 books of poetry and won prizes including the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize. He was also named the Consultant in Poetry to the Library of National Congress. This famous poet found the inspiration to his poems in an unusual place. William Carlos Williams was inspired by everyday objects and the lives of common people, and you can see this in his poetry.

Gist:

William Carlos Williams wrote about the things he knew. In *A River of Words*, a biography of Williams, Jen Bryant explains how at first “Willie” was inspired to write poetry by the sounds and rhythm of the work of the famous English poets read to him by his teacher Mr. Abbott. When he realized that he hadn’t seen a lot of the things he was writing about, he decided to write about ordinary things and people he could see around him instead. He made notes about things he had heard, seen, or done, such as wheelbarrows and playing with toys and wrote poems about them. He drew his inspiration from common objects and unfamiliar people

Gist:

William Carlos Williams’s poems show us the beauty and importance of the people and objects in our everyday lives. For example, in “The Red Wheelbarrow,” Williams describes a red wheelbarrow, glazed with rain water, and how it is next to white chickens. This short poem helps us understand how beautiful and important the common wheelbarrow is. Another example is in the poem “This Is Just to Say,” in which Williams describes some plums that he ate. In this poem, he says, “I have eaten the plums that were in the icebox” and explains how they tasted delicious, sweet, and cold. Williams was also inspired by the lives of common people. In the poem “Children’s Games II,” he describes little girls playing with pinwheels, hoops, and constructions made of bricks. William Carlos Williams’s poems help the reader appreciate how beautiful common things like wheelbarrows, plums, and little girls playing can be.

Gist:

William Carlos Williams was inspired to write poetry about everyday people and things, and this is evident in poems like “The Red Wheelbarrow.” His work has also inspired others to write poetry. My favorite poem by William Carlos Williams is “The Woodthrush” because, like him, I like to watch birds in my garden. In the book *Love that Dog* by Sharon Creech, Jack writes his first poem about a blue car after reading “The Red Wheelbarrow” by William Carlos Williams.

Gist:

Input

1. We are going to reread the model essay together.
2. Next, we will go over the Painted Essay template as a group.
3. We will color code the parts of the model essay using our colored pencils and the Painted Essay Template.

Introduction (Red)	
<i>Catches the reader's attention. Gives some background information.</i>	
FOCUS STATEMENT (Green)	
Point 1 (Yellow)	Point 2 (Blue)

Proof Paragraph 1 (Yellow)
<i>Gives evidence and reasons to support point 1.</i>

Transition: (yellow)
<i>Provides a transition between the ideas in Proof Paragraph 1 and the ideas in Proof Paragraph 2.</i>
Proof Paragraph 2 (Blue)
<i>Gives evidence and reasons to support point 2.</i>

Conclusion (Green)
<i>What? (restate your focus statement)</i> <i>So what? (reflect)</i>

CFU/Application

- 1. Using the model essay as a resource, answer the following question: What inspired William Carlos Williams to write?**

Response:

Name: _____

Date:

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College:

Module 1 Unit 2: Lesson 10

Learning Targets	-I can use the Painted Essay structure to analyze a model. (W.4.2, 4.4, 4.5) -I can recognize and write a complete sentence (L.4.1f)
Assignment to Submit	-CFU Questions -Introductory Paragraph

Do Now

1. Use the Painted Essay template to review the parts of an introductory paragraph.
2. Sort the parts of an introductory paragraph by numbering them.
3. Color Code the different parts of the paragraph.
-Introduction (Red) -Focus Statement (Green) -Point 1 (Yellow) - Point 2 (Blue)

William Carlos Williams was an award winning poet who wrote 48 books of poetry and won prizes including the National Book Award and the Pulitzer Prize. He was also named Consultant in Poetry to the Library of National Congress. The famous poet found the inspiration for his poems in an unusual place. William Carlos Williams was inspired by everyday objects and the lives of common people and you can see this in his poetry.

Input

Writing a Complete Sentence

A complete sentence has:

- has a subject with a predicate and expresses a complete thought.
 - begins with a capital letter, and
- ends with an end mark—either a period mark, or an exclamation point.

Examples:

- William Carlos Williams was a poet.
- This short poem helps us understand the beauty of the common wheelbarrow.

If the sentence is not complete, it's either a fragment or a run-on sentence. Avoid fragments and run on sentences in formal writing. A fragment is missing either a subject or a predicate, so it is not a complete thought.

Examples

Fragment	Complete Sentence
Inspired by everyday objects and the lives of common people.	
William Carlos Williams about the things he knew.	

A run-on sentence has more than one subject with a predicate, but the subjects with predicates are joined without correct punctuation or a conjunction.

Examples

Fragment	Complete Sentence
He made notes about things he had heard he wrote poems about them.	
My favorite poem by William Carlos Williams is "The Woodthrush" I like to watch birds.	

Application/CFU

Use your knowledge of complete sentences to write the Introduction for your Informative Essay.

Name: _____

Date:

BCCS-Girls

College:

Module 1 Unit 2: Lesson 11

Learning Targets	-I can use the Painted Essay structure to analyze a model (W.4.2, 4.4, 4.5) -I can plan and write Proof Paragraph 1 for my essay (W.4.2a, W.4.2b, W.4.5)
Assignment to Submit	-Proof Paragraph 1 -CFU Question

Input

1. Use the Painted Essay template to review the parts of Proof Paragraph. Sort the parts of an introductory paragraph by numbering them.
2. Color Code the different parts of the paragraph.
-Introduction (Red) -Focus Statement (Green) -Point 1 (Yellow) - Point 2 (Blue)

When he realized he hadn't seen a lot of the things he was writing about, he decided to write about ordinary things and people that he could see around him instead. He made notes about things he had heard, seen, or done, such as wheelbarrow and playing with toys, and wrote poems about them. William Carlos Williams wrote about the things he knew. He drew his inspiration from common objects and familiar people. In *A River of Words*, a biography of William Carlos Williams, Jen Bryant explains how at first "Willie" was inspired to write poetry by the sounds and rhythms of the work of the famous English poets read to him by his teacher Mr. Abbott.

(Poet's name) _____ was inspired by

This inspired him or he because

This shows

Name: _____

Date:

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College:

Module 1 Unit 2: Lesson 12

Learning Targets	-I can use the Painted Essay structure to analyze a model (W.4.2, W.4.4, W.4.5) -I can use commas and quotation marks to mark quotations from a text (L.4.2b) -I can plan and write Proof Paragraph 2 for my essay (W.4.2a, W.4.2b, W.4.5)
Assignment to Submit	Proof Paragraph 2 (Google Classroom)

Input

Marking Direct Quotes

In this poem, he says, “I have eaten the plums that were in the icebox,” and explains how they tasted delicious, sweet, and cold.

To correctly mark quotations from a text:

- Use quotation marks right before and right after the exact words from the text.
- Use a comma before the first quotation mark, and
- Use phrases to show that the words coming next are someone else’s, like
 - He says
 - In the poem, he says

(Poet's name) _____ was inspired by

For example,

This helps us understand

Another example is

In this poem, he or she says

(Poet's name) _____ was also inspired by

In the poem

(Poet's name) _____'s help the reader

