

# 4<sup>th</sup> Grade ELA Remote Learning Packet

Week of:

November 18<sup>th</sup>- November 24<sup>th</sup>, 2020

Spelman



**WILLIAM  
SMITH**



Scholar Name \_\_\_\_\_

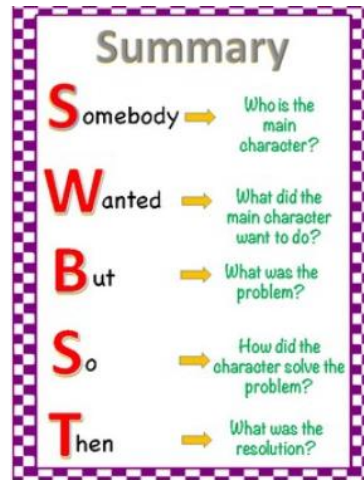
## 4<sup>th</sup> Grade ELA Anchor Chart Tools

### 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?

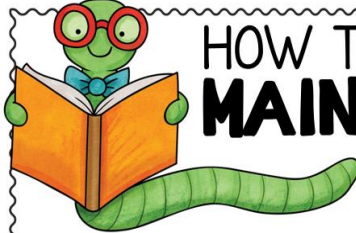
### Summary

- 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 *Main Idea* include:

- Predict the main idea of this section based on the title/heading.
- Predict what details could be included in this passage based on the title/heading.
- What illustrations or photographs could be added to reinforce the main idea of this passage?
- What do you think the author wanted you to learn from this and how does it relate to the main idea?
- How does the main idea of this passage compare to the main idea of another passage on a similar topic?
- What detail could be added to this paragraph to reinforce the main idea?



## HOW TO FIND MAIN IDEA

**BEFORE YOU READ:**

- Read the title.
- What is the text about?
- What is the topic?

**DURING THE READING:**

- Look for and carefully read text features.
- Is the text fiction, non-fiction...
- Look for information, words, and pictures that are repeated.

**AFTER YOU READ:**

- Think about the most important point about the topic.
- What details or examples back up and support the main idea?

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**Strategy to use when practicing Close Reading of a text.**

## Close Reading with Annotations

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

1 <sup>st</sup> Read	The first read is to figure out what the text is mostly about. No markings are made.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Read	The second read is when we begin annotations. (our markings/comments/reactions to details of the text)
3 <sup>rd</sup> 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?

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

**Wednesday,  
November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2020  
In-Person: Review**

Name:

Date: November 18<sup>th</sup>, 2020

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## Module 2 Unit 1: Review

<b>Learning Targets</b>	I can determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details
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Instructions: Read the story independently two times. On your first read, you should annotate using highlighters and pencils.

On your second read, you should look for the main idea of the passage and underline supporting details.

Remember: the main idea is the author's purpose for writing the text. You're looking for information to answer the question: **What does the author want you to know after reading this passage?**

## Breaking the Food Chain

A food chain is a link between plants and animals. It starts with a plant. The next part of the link is a plant eater. When the prairie plants were uprooted, the animals that depended on them lost their food source. So while the farmers produced more food for people, they broke the animals' food chain. For example, if a bird needs seeds to eat and the plant is gone, that bird will not be able to survive. And the animals that ate that bird won't have any food, either.

A food chain is part of a bigger system called a food web. That web links the living things in an environment. The herbivores in that system depend on the plants. If the plants are removed, the herbivores cannot survive. Herbivores in Chicago include rabbits, squirrels, and many insects. Long ago, they used to include bison and deer. Today you will find some deer in some parts of this area, but you won't find them in the city.

When herbivores lose their food, they die out. Then the carnivores, the animals that eat other animals, lose their food, too. Wolves used to depend on the deer for their food. Without deer, the wolves lost their food. Foxes died out, too. They had hunted birds, even catching ducks when they were on the side of ponds. Remove just one kind of plant from an environment and you disrupt a food chain. Plow up the land and you destroy the whole system.

What happened in Chicago? People moved in. They built homes. They built streets. They took away land from nature. Look at this timeline and you'll see how more and more people moved here. We don't have the numbers for the bison or deer. But we know that today there are no bison in Chicago, you will only find them at the zoo.

1880 The population of the city is 503,185; farms continue to expand

1890 The population of the city is 1,099,850

1900 The population is 1,698,676

1910 Factories expand in the city; population is 2,185,283

1920 The city's population has grown to 2,701,705

1930 The city's population is 3,376,438

**Respond: What is the main idea of this passage? How do you know? Underline five sentences that help you know the main idea.**

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**Thursday, November  
19<sup>th</sup>, 2020  
In-Person**

Name:

Date: November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2020

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## Module 2 Unit 2: Lesson 3

### Learning Targets

I can determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details

## Millipede: Reading for Gist and Unfamiliar Vocabulary

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**RI.4.1, RI.4.4, RI.4.10, W.4.7, L.4.4**

Source: "Millipede." A-Z Animals. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 May 2015.  
<http://a-z-animals.com/animals/millipede/>.

**Focus task:** Read for gist and unfamiliar vocabulary.

### Directions:

1. Read your web page once all the way through from start to finish.
2. Reread the first paragraph of your web page and think about the gist.
3. Underline things that you understand or know about.
4. Circle any words that you do not know and record them in your vocabulary log.
5. Talk with your group about all of your good ideas.
6. Record the paragraph number and state the gist of the paragraph (what the paragraph is mostly about) on the gist chart.
7. Use the strategies you learned in Unit 1 to find the meaning of the unfamiliar vocabulary words. Record the meaning, and the strategy you used to find the meaning, in your vocabulary log.
8. Repeat with the next paragraph until you have read the whole web page.



# Millipede: Gist Chart

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

RI.4.1, RI.4.10, W.4.7

Paragraph	Gist

**Friday, November  
20<sup>th</sup>, 2020  
Virtual**

Name:

Date: November 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020

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## Module 2 Unit 2: Lesson 4

### Learning Targets

I can determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details

## Three-Banded Armadillo

<https://eleducation.org/resources/brazilian-three-banded-armadillo>

<b>What does your expert animal look like?</b>	<b>What is its habitat?</b>	<b>What are its predators?</b>

**Springbok Gazelle**

<https://eleducation.org/resources/springbok>

<b>What does your expert animal look like?</b>	<b>What is its habitat?</b>	<b>What are its predators?</b>

## Ostrich

<https://eleducation.org/resources/ostrich>

<b>What does your expert animal look like?</b>	<b>What is its habitat?</b>	<b>What are its predators?</b>

## Monarch Butterfly

<https://eleducation.org/resources/monarch-butterfly>

<b>What does your expert animal look like?</b>	<b>What is its habitat?</b>	<b>What are its predators?</b>

**Monday, November  
23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020  
Virtual**



Name:

Date: November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020

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## Module 2 Unit 2: Lesson 5

### Learning Targets

I can determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details