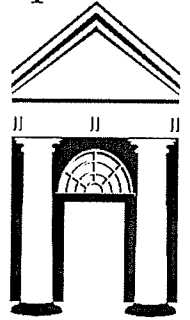


4th Grade ELA Remote Learning Packet

Week of:

December 18th-23rd, 2020

Spelman



College[®]



**WILLIAM
SMITH**



Scholar Name _____

4th Grade ELA Anchor Chart Tools

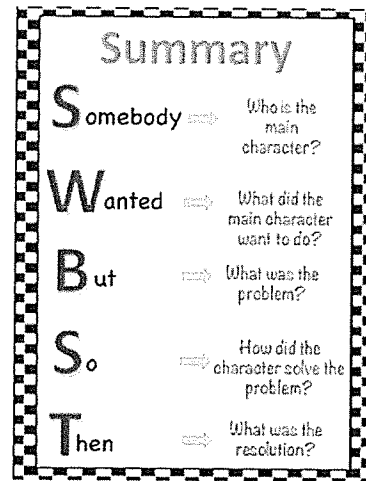
Questions referring to

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 *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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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	<p style="text-align: center;">Restate</p> <p>Use words from the question, except the W words.</p>
A	<p style="text-align: center;">Answer</p> <p>Use words from your head to make an inference.</p>
D	<p style="text-align: center;">Detail</p> <p>Use a good transition and a "quote" from the text.</p>
D	<p style="text-align: center;">Detail</p> <p>Use a good transition and a "quote" from the text.</p>

**Friday, December 18,
2020**

**Virtual: Biography
Day 5**

Name:

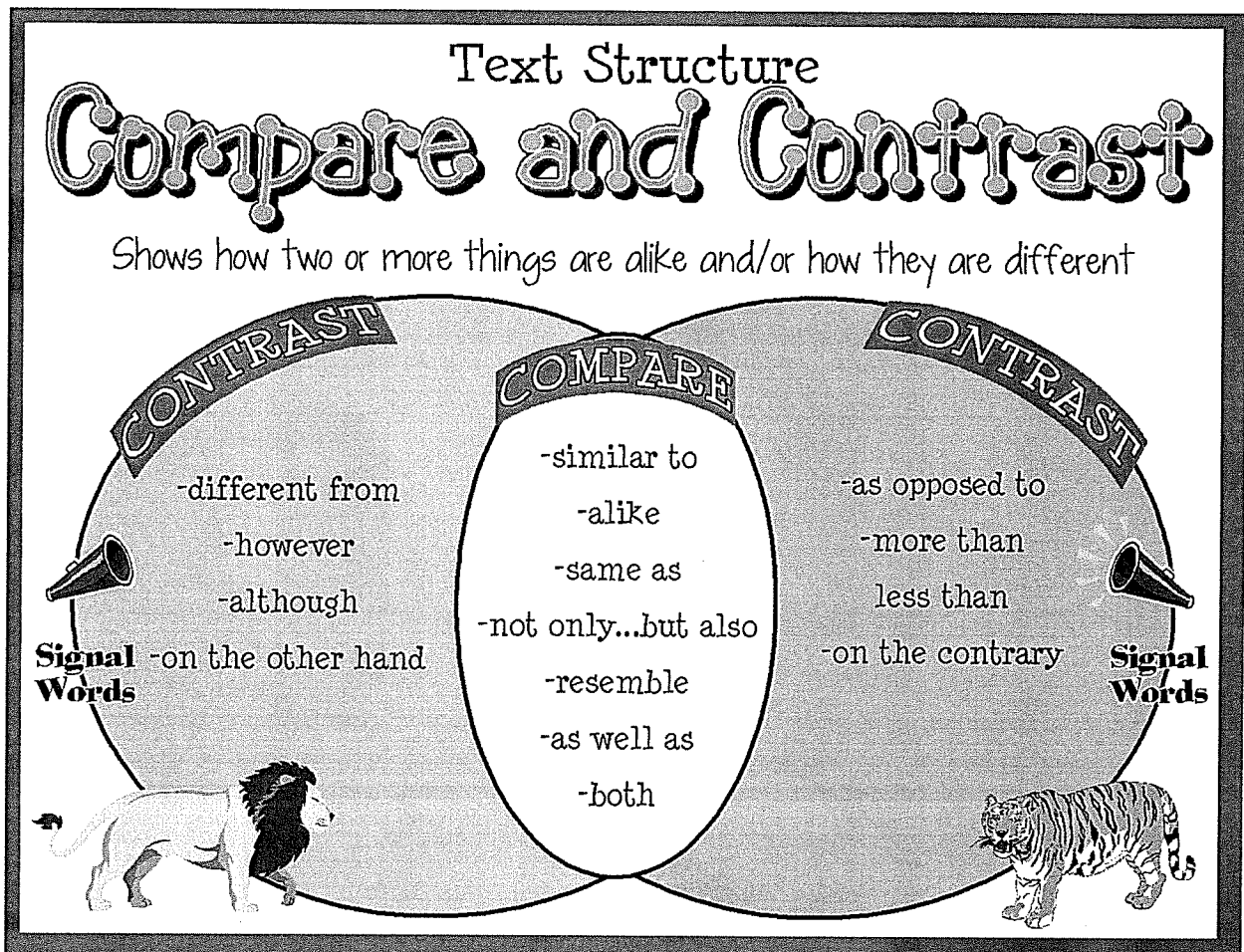
Date: December 18th, 2020

BCCS-Girls

Spelman William Smith

Biography Unit: Lesson 5

Learning Targets	I can explain how two different paragraphs from a text are connected.
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Input: Read “Toni Morrison” together using close reading strategies. We need to find the gist of each paragraph together.

Goal: Find the connection between paragraphs 1&2 and 6&7.



Morrison in 2003

CLOSE READ PASSAGES

Toni Morrison

① In her work as an editor and writer, Toni Morrison explored and celebrated experiences unique to African Americans. She was born Chloe Anthony Wofford in 1931 in Lorain, Ohio. Her mother was a domestic worker, and her father often held three jobs at once to make ends meet. As a girl, the future writer developed a love of reading. In high school, she was fascinated by such authors as Jane Austen and Leo Tolstoy. She was struck by how they captured small yet important details about subjects they knew well. She wondered if she could do the same writing about African American culture.

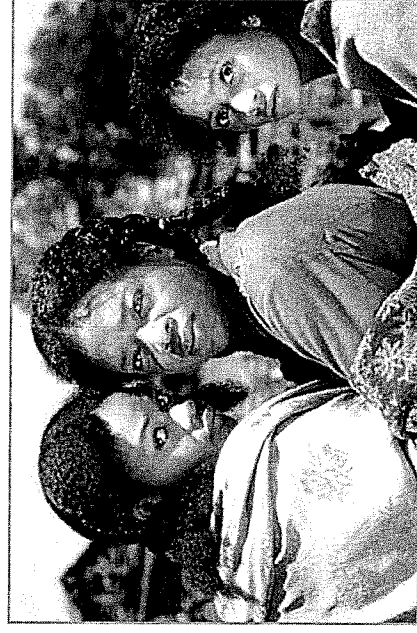
② She continued her education through graduate school and became a university professor. She married in 1958, changed her last name to Morrison, and started a family. A few years later, she switched careers and began working in the publishing industry. She rose to become the first African American senior editor at Random House, an important New York City publisher. In that role, she brought new voices into the African American literary canon, which is the collection of great books that reveal important truths about the history and culture of black Americans.

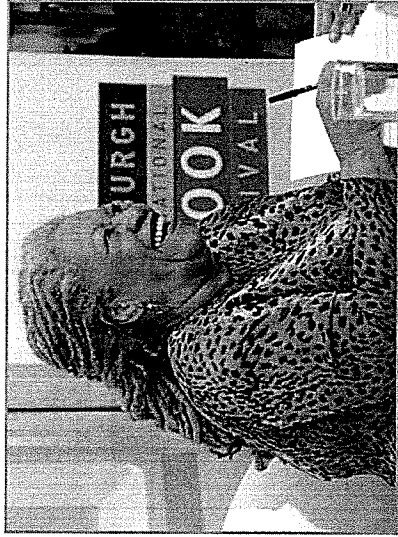
③ In 1970, Morrison published her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*. The central character is Pecola Breedlove, an African American girl. She believes her many troubles would be solved if only she had blue eyes, like some white girls. The novel shows the many ways that racism, poverty, and American culture damage the self-respect of people of color.

④ Other books followed, with growing success. In 1987, Morrison published what many people consider her masterpiece, the novel *Beloved*, a story about the harm slavery has caused in the United States. *Beloved* opens in 1873, eight years after slavery has ended. Years earlier, the main character, Sethe, escaped slavery along with her children, but the reader learns that Sethe made a heartbreaking choice in order to keep her young daughter out of slavery. Now her home is haunted by a destructive ghost. Her family and community try to save Sethe as her emotional suffering threatens to destroy her.

⑤ Morrison was showered with praise for *Beloved*. Then in 1993, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. She became the first black woman to win what many consider the top honor a writer can receive.

Beloved was made into a 1998 film starring Oprah Winfrey (center).





Morrison signs a book at the 2005 Edinburgh Book Festival in Scotland.

6 Morrison wrote about what she knew in her bones: the African American experience. She told stories that emphasized black culture and history without being concerned about what she called the “white gaze.” In other words, she did not write to entertain or teach a white audience. Instead, she created literary mirrors for black people to see, recognize, and admire themselves. Having seen her own books banned, she also became a strong opponent of censorship.

7 Toni Morrison died in 2019 at the age of eighty-eight. She was the author of eleven novels as well as many other writings. She left behind stories that explore the suffering of black people in America, past and present. They also portray the resilience and creativity that have made African Americans’ endurance and achievements possible.

Do You Know?

The year 2019 marked the four-hundredth anniversary of the first Africans arriving in the British colonies. They were brought as indentured servants who were able to gain their freedom after working for a number of years. This practice changed over time into chattel slavery, in which enslaved Africans and their children became property, like livestock. The United States ended the slave trade in 1808. Slavery itself was banned in 1865.

A Timeline of Toni Morrison's Life and Career

1931	Chloe Anthony Wofford (later Toni Morrison) is born in Lorain, Ohio.
1953	Morrison graduates from Howard University, a historically black college in Washington, D.C., and completes her master's degree at Cornell University two years later.
1958	While teaching at Howard University, Morrison marries Howard Morrison. The couple divorce in 1964.
1967	Morrison becomes an editor at Random House.
1970	Morrison publishes her first novel, <i>The Bluest Eye</i> , using the name “Toni” for the first time.
1973	<i>Sula</i> is published.
1974	<i>The Black Book</i> , edited by Morrison, is published. It features images and texts related to the African American experience from 1619 to 1940.
1977	<i>Song of Solomon</i> is published.
1981	<i>Tar Baby</i> is published.
1983	Morrison leaves her job as an editor to concentrate on writing.
1987	<i>Beloved</i> is published, earning Morrison the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction.
1993	Morrison receives the Nobel Prize in Literature.
1999	Together with her son Slade, Morrison publishes <i>The Big Box</i> , her first children's title.
2012	U.S. President Barack Obama presents Morrison with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the country's highest civilian honor.
2015	<i>God Help the Child</i> , Morrison's last novel, is published.
2019	<i>The Source of Self Regard</i> , a collection of Morrison's speeches and essays, is published months before her death.

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The connection between paragraphs 1 and 2 is

The connection between paragraphs 6 and 7 is

Comprehension Questions:

1. What was Toni Morrison's goal for her writing? What did she want to be able to portray through her writing?

2. What do you think made her novel, "Beloved" a success?

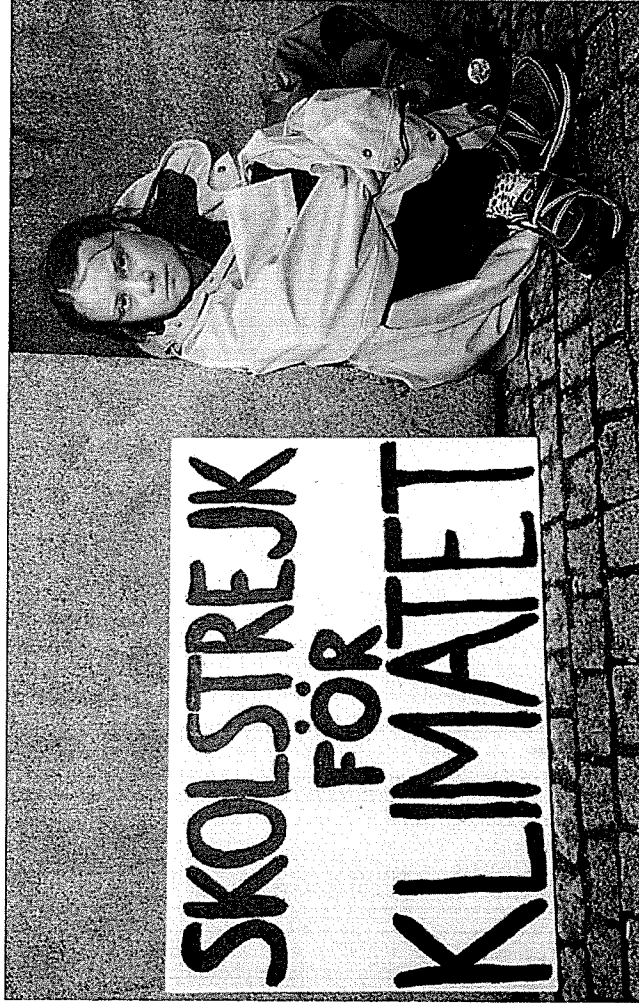
**Monday, December
21, 2020
Virtual: Biography
Day 6**

Greta the Great

CLOSE
READ
PASSAGES



① On August 20, 2018, a fifteen-year-old Swedish girl skipped school. She sat down on the sidewalk outside a government building. Next to her was a sign that read “School Strike for the Climate.” She handed out flyers about the dangers of climate change. For three weeks, her strike continued.



When Greta Thunberg first tried to persuade other young people to get involved, she said “no one was really interested.” So she went ahead with the strike by herself. Thanks in part to social media, she was joined by other activists by the second day.

② She uploaded her picture to the Internet. Someone shared it—then another person, then another, then many, many more. In little more than a week, the Swedish teen became the face of climate action. Her message was getting through: the planet was in deep trouble. People needed to make big changes to save it.

③ Born in 2003, Greta Thunberg (TOON-burg) learned about the climate crisis at age eight. News about pollution, a warming planet, and rising seas troubled her deeply. She could not believe adults knew what was happening and were doing so little to stop it.

④ By the time she was eleven, Greta had stopped talking. Other students bullied her and said she was acting weird. She cried and did not eat. Her parents feared Greta was slowly starving to death.

⑤ Through the help of doctors and her family’s support, Greta began to feel better. She began to focus on a single goal: stopping climate change.

Do You Know?

At age eleven, Greta was diagnosed with Asperger’s Syndrome. It describes a group of symptoms in people who have difficulty interacting with others. In Greta’s case, she came to see her condition as a kind of superpower because she sees things in “black and white.” This helps her focus on a goal.

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Greta's Four Suggestions

"No person is too small to make a difference" is Greta Thunberg's motto. In her speeches, she emphasizes four things people can do to slow climate change.

1. Fly less or not at all.

Flying produces more pollution than other kinds of travel.

2. Eat less meat.

Cattle and other livestock produce a lot of greenhouse gases, which contribute to climate change.

3. Become an activist.

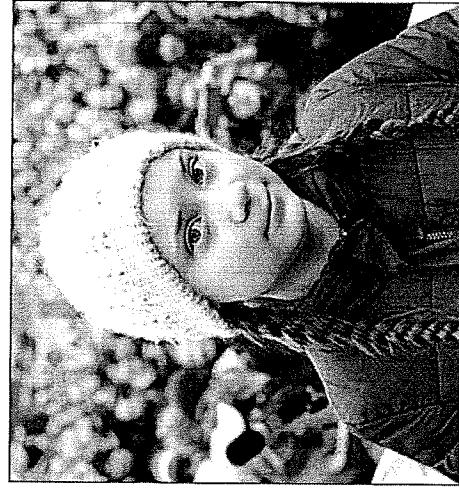
Organize a group at your school to talk about climate change and how you can bring attention to it.

4. Vote.

Voters have the power to elect people who take climate change seriously.

6

Her one-person school strike in 2018 grabbed the attention of young people around the world. Together, they protested against companies and nations that pollute the air. Greta soon became the voice of a movement. She was asked to speak at protests. There, she joined millions of people fighting for the climate. In 2019, she became the



Greta stands on a stage during a March 2019 rally in Germany.

youngest person to ever receive *Time* magazine's Person of the Year award.

7

As a teen, Greta Thunberg has already become a leader in the fight against climate change. Her message is clear: let's take action while there is still time.



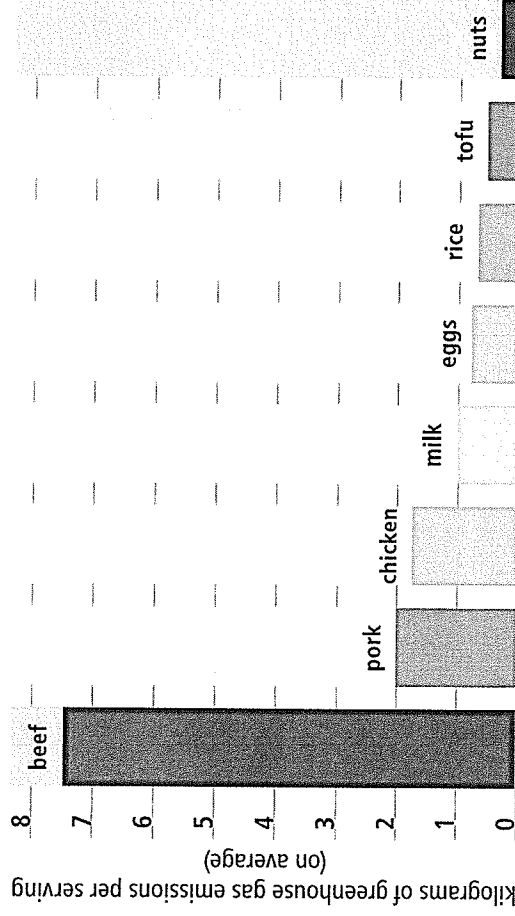
Greta returns to Germany in July 2019 to address several thousand protesters.

The Earth and What You Eat

Fossil fuels, which include coal, oil, and natural gas, emit carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas. When people use fossil fuels, they create a *carbon footprint*. The larger your carbon footprint, the more you contribute to climate change.

Some uses are obvious: driving your car or heating and cooling your house. But many other things you do produce a carbon footprint, too—for example, the food you eat. What you eat can create a tiny carbon footprint or a big one.

You can't always control what you eat, especially when you're a child. But if your family eats a lot of meat, consider cutting back even one day a week. Many people participate in Meatless Mondays. Maybe you can, too!



Source: Science, 2018

APPLICATION: On your own, you will do a close reading of, "Greta the Great". You need to:

1. Find the connection between paragraphs 4 and 6.

"Greta the Great"

1. The connection between paragraphs 4 and 6 is

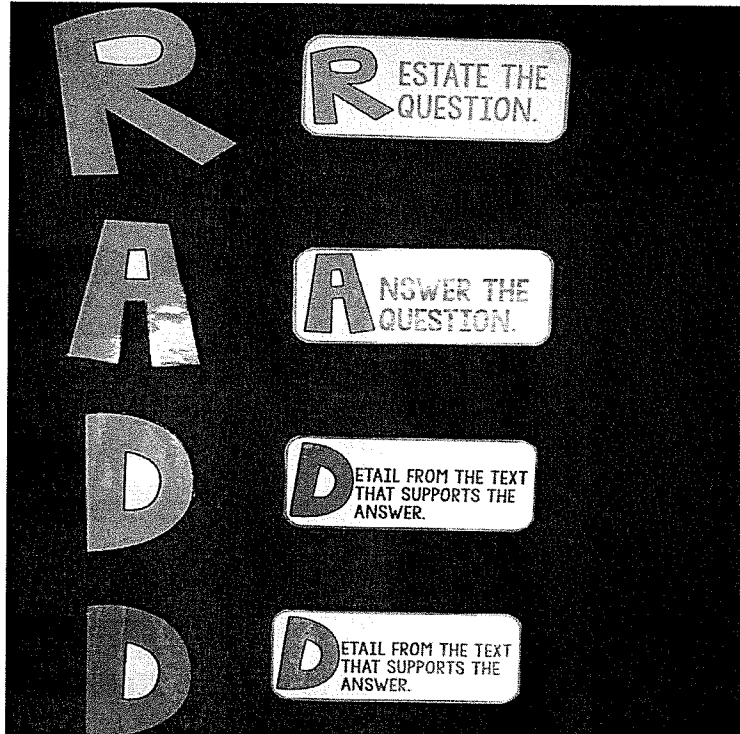
Closing: Comprehension Questions: "Greta the Great"

1. What caused Greta to become passionate about the climate crisis?

2. Why did Greta's behavior to change in her personal life?

3. Were Greta's efforts to stop the climate crisis successful? How do you know?

**Tuesday, December
22, 2020
Virtual: Biography
Day 7**



Input: Together, we will practice using the RADD writing strategy to answer a short answer question about “Greta the Great.”

Short Answer Question: How are paragraphs 4 and 6 connected? Use RADD to write a complete and text-based evidence answer.

Use this as a checklist to make sure you meet all four parts of a RADD response.

- R: restate the question
- A: answer the question
- D: detail from the text that supports your answer
- D: detail from the text that supports your answer

R:

A:

D:

D:

Short Answer Question: How are paragraphs 4 and 6 connected? Use RADD to write a complete and text-based evidence answer.

**Wednesday,
December 23, 2020
In-Person: Biography
Day 8
Assessment using
RADD**



Jeannette Rankin receives the flag that flew at the House of Representatives on the day the women's suffrage amendment passed.

1 Before 1920, most women in the United States didn't have the right to vote. One person who helped change that was Jeannette Rankin.

2 Rankin was born in Montana in 1880. After finishing school, she traveled around the country and saw the dangerous conditions in which many poor people lived. She wanted to make life better for them, especially women and children. She decided the best way to help was to go into politics.

3 In 1910, Rankin moved to Washington State. There she joined the fight to give women the right to vote. She helped organize protests and spoke at them. Her efforts helped women win the vote in that state in 1911. Then she moved back to Montana, where she helped women win the vote in 1914.

4 In 1916, Rankin decided to run for office in the U.S. House of Representatives. No woman had ever served in Congress before, and many people didn't think she would get elected. It was a close race, but Rankin won.

5 While in office, Rankin spoke in support of changing the law in the United States so all women could vote. She was able to convince others it was a good idea. In 1918, the House voted to change the law. A year later, the Senate did, too.

Amending the Constitution

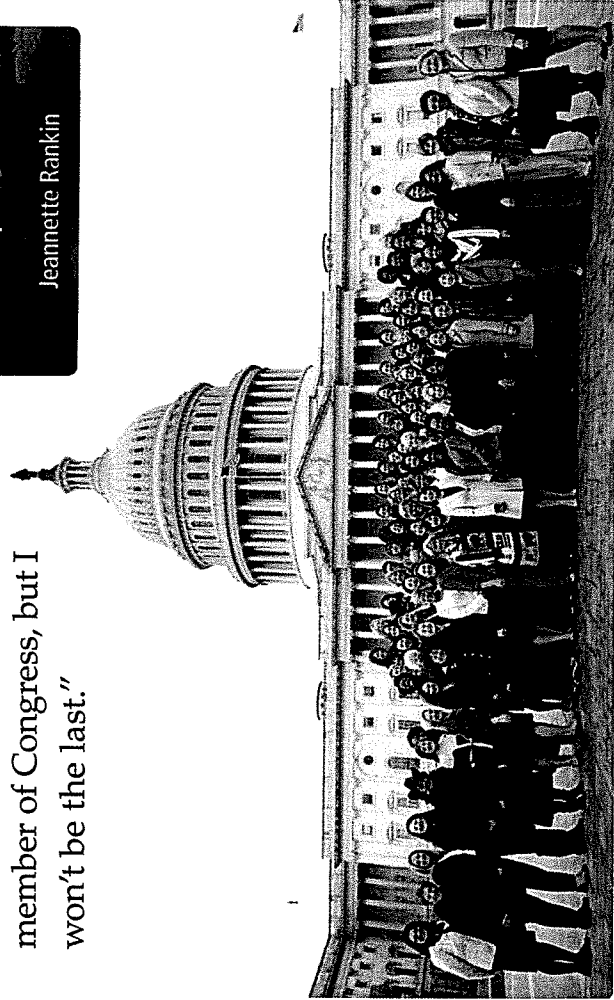
An amendment is an addition or change to the U.S. Constitution. Thousands of amendments have been suggested, but only twenty-seven have been added to the Constitution. In order for an amendment to be added, it has to be approved by two-thirds of the members in both houses of Congress: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Then the amendment has to be ratified, or approved, by three-fourths of the states. Sometimes the process can take years. The amendment to grant women the right to vote was first introduced in Congress in 1878, but it wasn't ratified until 1920. It took forty-two years to become law.



Jeannette Rankin

6 Rankin wasn't reelected after her two-year term ended. She did, however, run for office again more than twenty years later and was elected for one more term. Rankin continued to fight for the rights of women, children, and workers during and after her time in office.

7 Although she faced many obstacles, Rankin made it possible for more women to go into politics. When she was elected in 1916—more than 125 years after the first U.S. Congress met—she said, "I may be the first woman member of Congress, but I won't be the last."



A record number of women were elected to Congress in 2018. Fifteen women joined the Senate, and 102 women joined the House of Representatives.

Timeline of Women's Voting Rights in the United States

