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Spelman and Howard

4th Grade ELA

Learning Packet

March 8-12, 2021

Name:	Date: March 8, 2021
BCCS-Girls	Spelman/Howard
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#### Module 3: Unit 3: Lesson 12

Learning Targets	l can write a broadside stating my opinion on the American Revolution from the Loyalist perspective.
Assignment to Submit	End of Unit 3 Assessment (Loyalist broadside)

Name:		Date: March 9, 2021
BCCS-Girls		Spelman/Howard
	Module 3: Unit 3: Lesson 12	Spennanynowaru

	I can revise my broadside for linking words and phrases, prepositional phrases, and frequently confused words. (W.4.1c, W.4.5, L.4.1e, L.4.1g) I can prepare for a text-based discussion by forming an opinion and identifying reasons and evidence. (RI.4.9, SL.4.1a)
Assignment to Submit	End of Unit 3 Assessment, Part II (Loyalist broadside)

Name:		Date: March 10, 2021
BCCS-Girls		Spelman/Howard
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### **Extended Response Test Preparation**

Learning Targets	can identify the characteristics of a two point extended
	response.
	I can write a response to a text using examples from the text to
	support my answer.
	NYS Practice 2 point response

### 2-Point Rubric—Short Response

Score	Response Features	
2 Point	<ul> <li>The features of a 2-point response are</li> <li>Valid inferences and/or claims from the text where required by the prompt</li> <li>Evidence of analysis of the text where required by the prompt</li> <li>Relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, and/or other information from the text to develop response according to the requirements of the prompt</li> <li>Sufficient number of facts, definitions, concrete details, and/or other information from the text as required by the prompt</li> <li>Complete sentences where errors do not impact readability</li> </ul>	
1 Point	<ul> <li>The features of a 1-point response are</li> <li>A mostly literal recounting of events or details from the text as required by the prompt</li> <li>Some relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, and/or other information from the text to develop response according to the requirements of the prompt</li> <li>Incomplete sentences or bullets</li> </ul>	
0 Point*	<ul> <li>The features of a 0-point response are</li> <li>A response that does not address any of the requirements of the prompt or is totally inaccurate</li> <li>A response that is not written in English</li> <li>A response that is unintelligible or indecipherable</li> </ul>	

<sup>•</sup> If the prompt requires two texts and the student only references one text, the response can be scored no higher than a 1.

<sup>\*</sup> Condition Code A is applied whenever a student who is present for a test session leaves an entire constructed-response question in that session completely blank (no response attempted).

# Directions Read this story. Then answer questions 25 through 27.

Theo is in a boat named "Fleet Felix" with Albert Einstein, a very famous scientist. Einstein speaks first.

## The Day I Rescued Einstein's Compass

#### by Shulamith Levey Oppenheim

- "When I was five years old, I was quite ill. I had to stay in bed for many days. My father gave me this compass." He peered at me. "You know what a compass is, of course?" I nodded. "Good." He continued, "It was the first compass I had ever seen. There was the needle, under glass, all alone, pointing north no matter which way I turned the compass."
- I took a deep breath. "Because the needle is magnetic, and there is a magnet at the North Pole that attracts the needle."
- My sailing partner raised his bushy eyebrows. "Nearly correct. There are two magnetic poles, north and south. So far away. And there, on the palm of my hand, was my compass, always pointing north! For me, it was the greatest mystery I could imagine. And so I decided, then and there, that I would learn all about the forces in the universe that we cannot see. For I certainly could not . . ."
- At that moment a large motorboat zoomed past us, stirring up the water into high waves. One of them hit *Fleet Felix* smack against the side, knocking the compass from the professor's hand, right into the water!
- He stared at his empty palm. "The compass, Theo. It is gone!
  Overboard?" Suddenly there was so much sadness in his eyes. "I should hate to lose it. And I cannot swim very well . . . and my eyesight is not good . . ." His voice trailed off, and he was looking far into space.
- But *I* could swim! In a split second I dropped anchor into the water to keep the boat in place. I pulled off my life jacket. The waves had quieted down now. The compass would float. If I were lucky.

- 7 I jumped into the water.
- Then I started swimming farther away from the boat. Under and under and round and round. No compass. I had to find it! Herr Professor Einstein might be the most famous man alive right now, but he was once five years old, and his father had given him a compass that he had treasured all these years. I thought about the splendid binoculars my parents had given me and how I would feel if I lost them.

## Herr = a German word for "Mr."

- I made another dive under the boat. As I came up for air, I felt something ever so gently hit my cheek. It was the compass, bobbing alongside *Fleet Felix*, just waiting to be rescued! Clutching it in my left hand, I grabbed hold of the boat with my right. Professor Einstein's eyes were closed.
- He opened his eyes. "So," he said with a smile, "this is why I became a physicist," continuing as if nothing had happened. "As you know, a physicist studies the forces in nature that we cannot know directly, only we know they are there from what we observe, like the compass needle or . . . ," he paused.
- "Or gravity?" I offered, a bit tentatively.
- "Bravo, young man. Or gravity. All these forces keep our planet running quite smoothly most of the time. And thank you, dear Theo. For me, you are the most famous boy alive!"
- His eyes were merry again. I was still trying to catch my breath, but I had to ask another question. "Would you say it is because of the compass that you are now the most famous man alive?"

He sat very still. "The compass was my first mystery, and all my life I have worked to solve mysteries." He put the compass in his pocket—the one with the hole in it. "And I am not the most famous man alive, no matter what your dear father says. But you are surely the bravest and kindest boy I know."



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26	What does paragraph 6 show about Theo's point of view? Use <b>two</b> details from the story to support your response.



Read this sentence from paragraph 8 of the story.

## I thought about the splendid binoculars my parents had given me and how I would feel if I lost them.

How does this sentence support a theme of the story? Use <b>two</b> details from the story to support your response.			
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Name:		Date: March 11, 2021
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## **Extended Response Test Preparation**

Learning Targets	I can identify the characteristics of a four point extended
	response.
	I can write a response to a text using examples from the text to
	support my answer.
Assignment to Submit	NYS Practice 4 point response (packet)

## How Birds Beat the Odds

by Charles C. Hofer

Raising a nest of young birds is a lot of work. Parent birds have to keep their eggs safe from predators, shelter the chicks from weather, and find enough food for all those hungry mouths. Different kinds of birds do these things in different ways. But they all face the same challenge: making sure that there's a next generation of birds.

#### The More, the Merrier

- The Gambel's quail lives in the deserts of the American Southwest. These ground-dwelling birds usually lay 10 to 12 eggs at a time in a shallow nest. That's a lot of tiny mouths to feed.
- Gambel's quail chicks don't need much attention. Just hours after hatching, they're up and running. And they'd better be quick! These birds are a favorite prey of desert hunters like bobcats, snakes, and hawks. This means that only a few chicks will survive to be adults. By laying lots of eggs, adult quails increase the chances that at least some of their young will grow up to lay eggs themselves.

#### Try, Try Again

- American robins are common backyard birds. They also lay many eggs—but not all at once. Instead, robins raise two to four batches of eggs over the summer.
- Robins build cup-shaped nests that hungry predators like snakes or raccoons can easily raid. Building several nests in a season instead of just once makes it more likely that at least one clutch will survive to become adult robins.

#### Spiny Hideaway

Many birds try to improve their eggs' chances by hiding their nests. The Gila woodpecker has found a great hiding place—inside the giant saguaro cactus. This woodpecker drills a hole in the cactus, where she lays about six eggs. Not many egg-stealers are willing to risk being stuck by the sharp spines.

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	In "How Birds Beat the Odds," how does the heading "Try, Try Again" relate to the information in paragraphs 4 and 5? Use <b>two</b> details from the article to support
	your response.
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# Directions Read this article. Then answer questions 30 and 31.

## Meerkat Chat

#### by Karen de Seve

- The afternoon sun bakes the hot desert sand. It's too hot to hunt—or even move. In the shade of a tree is a pile of brown fur, skinny tails, and tiny feet. A mob of 20 meerkats naps, waiting for the temperature to cool down so they can return to foraging for food.
- No one notices that one curious youngster is more interested in exploring than sleeping. He scurries through the tall grass toward the edge of the family's four-square-mile home base. Then he stops, stands up on his hind legs, and looks around. Something is watching him.
- A nearby goshawk eyes the meerkat and launches into flight. It can easily swoop down and nab the furry pup in its orange claws. The meerkat sounds the alarm. He squeals "danger, danger" into the air. The urgent call alerts his family, which runs to his rescue. The goshawk flies away, realizing that it can't win against a big group.
- As meerkats know, danger lurks everywhere in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa. Strength in numbers is a survival skill for these burrowing animals. Another key to survival—out in the world or within the family—is communication. Meerkats have a collection of chirps, squeaks, and growls that mean different things.
- "Meerkats have more than 30 different calls or vocalizations. These are different things they want to say," says Simon Townsend, a researcher at the Kalahari Meerkat Project in South Africa. The organization's scientists have spent years studying wild meerkat mobs. They're cracking the communication code to figure out what meerkats are saying—and how much they understand.

#### Making the Call

Lookouts in a meerkat mob constantly scan the surroundings for danger. Up on hind legs, head in the air, looking, listening. Maybe it will be a bird in the sky or a snake in the grass. Maybe a wild cat is stalking from the bushes.

- Suddenly a shadow moves across the grass. A lookout gives a high-pitched call and everyone runs for the burrow. From the safety of the entrance, they all look at the sky to see the incoming threat. An eagle flies over the tunnels that the meerkat family calls home. But the eagle is a mile away and not interested in meerkats today.
- To figure out if that alarm call had a specific meaning, researchers watch what the lookout saw and how the mob responds to his alarm. They also record the call with a microphone. The team has been collecting different calls to see what they mean. "We know a certain call is always made when they see something dangerous in the air or on the ground," Townsend says. "One call might mean, 'Look, danger on the ground.' Another might mean, 'Look, danger in the air.'"

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## Planning Page

You may PLAN your writing for question 31 here if you wish, but do NOT write your final answer on this page. Writing on this Planning Page will NOT count toward your final score. Write your final answer on Pages 15 and 16.



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ln '	your response, be sure to
6	identify a problem that birds and meerkats share
8	explain how birds and meerkats try to solve this problem
8	use details from <b>both</b> articles to support your response
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Name:		Date: March 12, 2021
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## **Extended Response Test Preparation**

Learning Targets	I can identify the characteristics of a four point extended
	response.
	I can write a response to a prompt using examples from both
	texts to support my answer.
Assignment to Submit	NYS Practice Extended Response (packet)