|  |
| --- |
|  Team Blakley: ELA/SS - 4th Grade Southwind Elementary School Week of February 22, 2021 |
|  **Important Dates/Reminders****Feb. 25-SES Data Night – Cancelled until further notice.****03/01: School Start Time Changes to 9:00am****If your child is absent on the day of an assessment, it will be given the day the child returns to school.****Please check RETURNED ASSIGNMENTS IN TEAMS and the PowerSchool Parent Portal to review your child’s progress.****Vocabulary Skill:** Use context to determine the meaning of multiple-meaning words.**Vocabulary Assessment on Friday, 02-26-2021****contrast-** means to note/identify differences**describe** – means to represent or give an account in words**determine –** means to figure out**text structures-** means patterns used by authors to organize written information (**Ex. Compare/Contrast; Cause/Effect; Sequence; Problem/Solution**)amendments – formal changes made according to official procedures**commitment** – means a sense of obligation toward something**compromise** – means to reach agreement by having each side give up some of its demands**democracy**– means a government that is run by the people who live under it**eventually**– means in the end or finally**legislation**– means laws that are made or passed**privilege**– is a special right or benefit held by a certain group of people**version**– means an account given in a particular way | **Spelling Words:** Spelling Assessment on **02-26-2021** **Spelling assessment will be in paragraph and/or sentence form. PLEASE STUDY!!** tasted flaggedflagging rippingripped discussedforced skippedsaving flippingtapping tastingtapped savedforcing flippedskipping discussingscared scaring***Blazing Eagles,******Success is what comes after you stop making excuses. I believe in you-now GIVE your very BEST!*** ***YOU*** ***CAN*** ***DO*** ***IT!*** ***BELIEVE & WORK HARD*** ***NEVER GIVE UP*** | **Homework****Read a book for 20 minutes nightly. Study & review every day. Comprehension assessments can be any day of the week.****Mon.**: Complete an IReady **Reading** Lesson in CLEVER-**You should score 85%** **or higher on each lesson.** **(Study)****Tues.:** Complete an IReady **Reading** Lesson in CLEVER-**You should score 85%** **or higher on each lesson.** **(Study)****Wed.**: Complete an IReady **Reading** Lesson in CLEVER-**You should score 85%** **or higher on each lesson.**  **Thurs**: **(Study) for your assessments****Fri.**: Have a wonderful weekend. Please spend time reading a great book and studying.Please check your child’s homework daily for any changes. |
| ReadingReading Genre: **Narrative Nonfiction-Features** **include**: it’s in the form of a story told by a narrator, it presents information in a logical order, it MAY express the author’s opinion about the subject, and it often includes text features. Recognizing “Text Structure” makes it easier to understand “Narrative Nonfiction Text” & the main ideas they express.**Targeted Skills:**  **Identify** features of a nonarrative nonfiction text; **summarize the text; refer** to details & examples in the text when explaining the text, **Cite** relevant evidence from text, **make** inferences to support understanding, **explain** what the text says explicitly | Vocabulary***Prefixes and Suffixes-Know the MEANING of each one. QUIZ on Thursday, March 04, 2021*****Prefixes:** 1. **super means above**
2. **mono means one**
3. **contra means against**
4. **en, em means cause to**
5. **sub means under**

**Suffixes:** 1. **acy means state or quality of**
2. **ess means female**
3. **ify, fy means make or become**
4. **ment means act of, result of**
5. **y means having the quality of**

**Examples are below:** | Grammar**Targeted Skills:**  Sentence, sentence fragment, 4 types of sentences (Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory), simple subject, simple predicate (verb), clause, independent clause, dependent clause, simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, conjunctions, run-on sentence, idioms, homographs, common and proper nouns, concrete noun, abstract noun, singular and plural nouns, irregular plural nouns, possessive nouns, apostrophes, combining sentences, action verb, main verb, helping verb, progressive verb form, contractions, apostrophe, irregular verbs, pronouns, antecedents, subject & object pronouns**Language quiz (on the skills above) on Thursday, 02-25-2021.****Writing**: Plan and draft an opinion essay, informative essay, and a narrative essay. Write responses that demonstrate understanding |
| Social Studies:  **Completing Chapter 9: The War of 1812 and moving into Chapter 10** | **Knowledge is Power!****(KIP)** | Contact Informationblakleym@scsk12.org***http://blakleyseagles.weebly.com***Google Voice: (901) 602-2302 |

  ***WRITING***

**Features of a Strong Paragraph** –**The paragraph should have a topic sentence (or Focus Statement: tells what the paragraph or essay will be about), supporting details, and a concluding sentence.**

**Informative Writing**- **gives facts to teach about a topic; informative writing defines, describes, explains, & tells why or how about a topic**

**Narrative Writing**- **any kind of writing that tells a story; you start with a strong topic (focus) sentence & you focus on the most important information (Narrative writing should have characters, a setting, dialogue, a plot, & problems and solutions.)**

**Opinion Writing** – **writing that tells what you think, what you believe, or how you feel about something**

 **Grammar: Study & Review Everyday**

1. **A subject is the name of a person, place, or thing that the sentence is about.**
2. **A simple subject is the main noun or pronoun in the complete subject.**

**My friend Lucy lives there. (Lucy is the simple subject.)**

1. **A predicate (or verb) tells what the subject is or does.**
2. **The simple predicate is the main verb or verb phrase in the complete predicate. Example: My friend Lucy lives there. (lives is the simple predicate)**
3. **A compound subject is a sentence that has two or more subjects with the same predicate. Example: Bananas and oranges are my favorite fruits.**
4. **A compound predicate (verb) is a sentence that has two or more predicates with the same subject.**

 **Example: The baby screamed and cried.**

1. **A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb.**
2. **An independent clause can stand alone as a complete sentence.**
3. **A simple sentence has one independent clause. Example: The sun came out today.**
4. **A compound sentence has two or more independent clauses. Example: The sun came out today, and the flowers blossomed.**
5. **A conjunction is a word that joins together or connects words, phrases, or parts of sentences. Examples of COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (The most used conjunctions are and, but, or) (FANBOYS)**
6. **Use a comma and a coordinating conjunction to join two independent clauses to form a compound sentence.**

**Example: They rushed to the store, but they were too late.**

**Example: I will go shopping, or I will go camping.**

**Example: I was feeling hungry, so I made myself a sandwich.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***Four Types of Sentences: Know the names and their meanings.***

1. **Declarative Sentence – A declarative sentence makes a statement or tells something. Ends with a period .) Ex. I am going to the library.**
2. **Interrogative Sentence – An interrogative sentence asks a question. (Ends with a question mark ?) Ex. Are you going to study every day?**
3. **Imperative Sentence – An imperative sentence gives a command or tells someone to do something. (Ends with a period .) Read a book.**
4. **Exclamatory Sentence – An exclamatory sentence shows surprise, excitement, or a strong feeling. (Ends with an exclamation point !) Ex. Woe, I missed the service!**
5. **A dependent clause CANNOT stand alone as a complete sentence.**

 **A dependent clause USUALLY BEGINS with a subordinating conjunction such as BEFORE, WHEN, or BECAUSE.**

**Example: before I did (This is a dependent clause.)**

1. **A complex sentence includes an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. Example: Sally wore a sweater because it was cold outside.**
2. **More subordinating conjunctions: who, whose whom, which, and that-these 5 subordinating conjunctions are known as Relative Pronouns**

**Example: He likes people who are friendly.**

1. **More subordinating conjunctions: where, when, and why – these 3 subordinating conjunctions are known as Relative Adverbs.**

**Example**: **You should say “Thank you” when someone helps you.**

***Week of 10-5-2020***

1. ***A run-on sentence has two or more independent clauses that are not combined correctly. Example: I haven’t seen the cat today he must be hiding.***

***To fix a run-on sentence, you can write separate sentences, or you can combine the clauses CORRECTLY.***

***Example: I haven’t seen the cat today. He must be hiding. OR***

 ***I haven’t seen the cat today, so he must be hiding.***

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

***More Words to KNOW:***

1. ***Homographs – words that are spelled the same but have different meanings.***

***Examples: capital, capital : capital of a city or use a capital letter***

 ***letter, letter: mail a letter or use a letter of the alphabet***

 ***fall, fall: fall the season of the year or fall down***

 ***can, can: can as in “You can speak now.” Or a can of soda***

 ***ring, ring: ring on your finger or did the phone ring***

1. ***Main Idea – the most important idea that an author presents in a text or a section of a text.***
2. ***Key Details – give important information to support the main idea.***
3. ***Idioms – phrases that have a meaning that is different from the meaning of each word in the phrase***

***Examples: A piece of cake – means something was very easy***

 ***Hold your horses – means to wait and stop and think***

 ***A night owl – means someone who stays up late***

 ***It’s raining cats & dogs – means it’s raining very hard***

 ***It cost an arm & a leg – means something was very expensive***

**Prefix** – a group of letters (2-3) that are ***added before*** a base word & it changes the meaning of the word

Dis- means the opposite of (disagree, dishonest, disobey)

Tri – tri means three (tripod, trio, triangle)

Re – re means again (review, repeat, replay)

Un – means not (unkind, unselfish, unwilling, undo, unfold)

Non – non means not (nondairy, nonliving, nonviolent, nonsense)

**Suffix** – a group of letters (2-4) that are ***added after*** a base word & it changes the meaning of the word

**Er- er means one who, or more of something (writer, listener, colder, brighter)**

**Est – est means most (lowest, toughest, easiest)**

**Less – less means without (paperless, careless, helpless, endless)**

**Vocabulary -Please remember to study and review daily.**

**analyze- to break into smaller components for the purpose of study or examination; or to separate into its constituent elements or parts**

**cite- the exact location of a quotation or reference from a text brought forward as support (more useful when it includes a line number, paragraph number, page number, and/or author)**

**compare- to note similarities**

**contrast – to note differences**

**describe – to represent or give an account in words**

**determine- to figure out**

**discuss – talk or write about (a topic) in detail, taking into account different ideas and opinions**

**explain – a statement making something clear by describing it in more detail or by revealing relevant facts or ideas**

**key detail – important words and/or phrases**

**opinion – a belief or conclusion held with confidence, but not substantiated by proof**

**point of view – opinion, perspective, position**

***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

1. ***Common Noun – names any person, place, or thing (Ex. boy, girl, school)***
2. ***Proper Noun – names a specific person place, or organization (Ex. Jack, Sally, Southwind Elementary School, St. Jude Research Center)***
3. ***Concrete Noun – names a person, place, or thing that can be seen or identified with any of the 5 senses (Ex. parent, mountain, rhinoceros)***
4. ***Abstract Noun – names a person, place, or thing that cannot be seen or identified with any of the 5 senses. Abstract nouns usually name ideas: bravery, justice, liberty, friendship, happiness, confidence***
5. ***Singular Noun – names 1 person, place, or thing (Ex. animal, office, tiger, dog)***
6. ***Plural Noun – names MORE than one person, place, or thing (Ex. animals, offices, tigers, dogs)***

***Most nouns can be made plural by adding an s to the end of the singular word.***

1. ***COMMAS in a SERIES: If 3 or more items are listed in a series, use commas to separate them. (Ex. Jack went to the store, the game, and the bank.)***
2. ***COMMAS are also used in DATES and between the names of a CITY and STATE. (Ex. November 2, 2020) (Ex. Memphis, TN or Atlanta, GA)***

***11-09-2020***

1. ***Irregular plurals do not follow regular plural rules.***
2. ***Many nouns that end in f or fe are made plural by changing the f to v and adding es, such as life/lives, loaf/loaves, calf/calves.***
3. ***Some nouns are made plural by changing their vowel sound and spelling, such as foot/feet, mouse/mice, goose/geese.***
4. ***Some nouns have the same singular and plural forms. (Ex. deer/deer; sheep/sheep; fish/fish; moose/moose)***
5. ***Some nouns have a different ending to form the plural. (Ex. man/men)***
6. ***A possessive noun shows ownership.***

**To form the possessive of a singular noun, add an apostrophe and an s to the end of the noun. (Ex. bear/bear’s)**

**To form the possessive of a plural noun that ends in s, add ONLY an apostrophe to the end of the noun. (Ex. cats/cats’)**

**To form the possessive of a plural noun that does not end in s, add an apostrophe and an s to the end of the noun.**

**(Ex. children/children’s)**

1. **Drama – consists of a cast of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, and stage directions**
2. ***Poem – consists of verses, rhythms, meters***
3. ***Prose – consists of ordinary sentences we create when we use language; prose is everyday language***

***­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

***Added: Week of 11-30-2020***

1. ***Combining Sentences: Subject Nouns-Sentences can be combined by joining two nouns in the subject. Use and to join the nouns. Leave out the words that repeat. Also, you must make sure the subjects and verbs agree.***

***(Example: Kevin sits near me. Jack sits near me. Kevin and Jack sit near me.)***

1. ***Combining Sentences:*** **Predicate Nouns- Sentences can be combined by joining two predicate nouns. A predicate noun follows a linking verb and renames the subject. *Use and to join the nouns. Leave out the words that repeat. (Example: I am a runner. I am an artist. I am a runner and an artist.)***

***Week of 12-14-2020***

1. ***Verb – tells what the subject does or is (Heather yawns.)***
2. ***A verb can include more than one word – a main verb and a helping verb. The main verb follows the helping verb. (Ex. She should go home.)***
3. ***An action verb tells what the subject does, did, or will do.***

 ***Present-tense action verbs tell what is happening now.***

 ***Past-tense action verbs tell what already happened.***

 ***Future-tense action verbs tell what will happen in the future.***

**Prefixes:**

1. **uni means one Example: unicycle, uniform**
2. **semi means partly Example: semicircle, semisweet**
3. **auto means self Example: autograph, automobile**
4. **ex means out Example: expel, exhale**
5. **de means opposite Example: decrease, decompose**

**Suffixes:**

1. **ed means past tense Example: walked, jumped**
2. **ness means state of Example: joyousness, quickness**
3. **ish means somewhat like or near Example: childish, stylish**
4. **ize, ise means make or become Example: individualize, compromise**
5. **s, es means plural (more than one) Example: dishes, cars**

**PROGRESSIVE VERB FORM: A verb form that is ongoing in the Present, Past, or Future**

**To make the Present Progressive form of a VERB use am, are, or is PLUS the ing form of a main verb: Example: I am jogging around the lake.**

**To make the Past Progressive form of a VERB use was or were PLUS the ing form of a main verb: Example: She was driving home.**

**To make the Future Progressive form of a VERB use will be PLUS the ing form of a main verb: Example: She will be driving home.**

**Contraction – a contraction is a word that combines two words and leaves out some of the letters from one or both of the words. (Ex. cannot = can’t; would not = wouldn’t; is not = isn’t)**

**Apostrophe – Use an apostrophe for the letters that have been left out. (Ex. would not = wouldn’t)**

**Week of 1/25 and 2/1/2021**

**Prefixes:**

**anti- (antisocial, antibiotic)**

**macro- (macrotrend-a large trend; macroimage-a large image)**

**poly- (polygon, polysyllabic means many syllables)**

**dis- (dislike, disobey)**

**post- (postgame; postpone)**

**Suffixes:**

**able, ible- (knowledgeable, likeable, peaceable)**

**ist- (abolitionist, guitarist, florist)**

**ship- (scholarship, friendship, ownership)**

**ate- (duplicate, accommodate)**

**er, or- (thinker, leader, inventor, creator)**

**Week of 2-01-2021**

**Regular Verbs follow the same pattern to form their past tens: Just add -ed or -d to the end of the verb. (Exampe: I painted our kitchen blue. The baby smiled at me.)**

**Irregular Past-Tense Verbs do not end with -ed. (Example: He drew a portrait of me.)**

 **Irregular Verbs be and have have irregular spellings for the Present & Past Tense**

**Example: be: am, is, are, was, were (become-became; began-begun; drive-drove; fly-flew)**

**Example: have: have, has, had**

**Weeks of 2/08 and 2/15/2021**

**Prefixes and Suffixes:**

**Prefixes:**

1. **e, ex, extra means out, outside (Examples: expel, eject)**
2. **multi means many (Examples: multiple, multicolored, multiplicity, multimillion)**
3. **pro means forward (Examples: proceed, produce, profess)**
4. **tele means distant, far off (Examples: telephone, telescope, television)**
5. **uni means one (Examples: unicycle, uniform, unicorn)**

**Suffixes:**

1. **ion means act or process (Examples: violation, discontinuation, creation)**
2. **ly means characteristic of (Examples: friendly, badly, accidentally, finally)**
3. **er means comparative (Examples: taller, smaller, bigger, stronger, larger)**
4. **ness means quality of being (Examples: coolness, dryness, freshness, braveness)**
5. **ous means possessing the quality of (Examples: wondrous, enormous, fabulous, precious)**

**Students -Please study the “Linking Verbs” Below so that you can identify them:**

**am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, has, have, had, do, does, did, shall, will**

**should, would, may, might, must, can, could**

**Week of 2-15-2021**

**Pronoun- a word that takes the place of one or more nouns**

**Personal Pronoun – Refers to a person or thing (I, he, she, it, and you are personal pronouns) Ex. He is home.**

**Relative Pronoun – Refer to words such as that, which, who, whom, or whose at the beginning of a dependent clause. (Ex. I like snow that is sparkly.)**

**Indefinite Pronoun – does not name a specific person or thing (Ex. Someone left the oven on.)**

**Antecedent – a word that a pronoun refers to (Ex. Lily passed the test because she studied for it.)**

**Week of 2/22 & 3/1**

***Quiz on Thursday, March 04, 2021***

**Prefixes:**

1. **super means above (Example: superintendent, superiority, supervise)**
2. **mono means one (Example: monosyllable, monotone)**
3. **contra means against (Example: contrast, contraption)**
4. **en, em means cause to (Example: enlighten, enable, employment)**
5. **sub means under (Example: subway, submarine, subfreezing)**

**Suffixes:**

1. **acy means state or quality of (Example: delicacy, accuracy, literacy)**
2. **ess means female (Example: lioness, heiress, hostess)**
3. **ify, fy means make or become (Example: intensify, disquality, identify)**
4. **ment means act of, result of (Example: amusement, amazement, nourishment)**
5. **y means having the quality of (Example: cloudy, stormy, icy, runny)**

**Subject Pronoun – is used as the subject of a sentence (Ex. I, you, he, she, it, we, they) I am reading a book. He is playing outside. We are going to the library.**

**Object Pronoun – can take the place of a noun that follows an action verb- Object pronouns can also follow prepositions. (Ex. me, you, him, her, it, us, them)**

**They are hiking with us. She is going with them. The dog is coming with me.**