



# 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Wonders

## Unit 1 Week 3



Mrs. Jones

**Essential Question: How do people respond to natural disasters?**

### Spelling - Focus: Long e vowel sounds

Standard List				
1. evening	2. zebra	3. breathe	4. league	5. squeaky
6. healer	7. sleek	8. indeed	9. reef	10. deed
11. speech	12. wheeze	13. concrete	14. scheme	15. belief
16. chief	17. honey	18. donkey	19. neighborhood	20. expectations

Challenge List				
1. evening	2. feline	3. breathe	4. league	5. creature
6. increased	7. appealing	8. mystery	9. eerie	10. thirteen
11. succeed	12. wheeze	13. concrete	14. scheme	15. belief
16. chief	17. donkey	18. honeybee	19. neighborhood	20. expectations

### Cogitation Station

1. completion	2. committee	3. agreement	4. reasonable
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### Vocabulary

alter	To make different or change
collapse	To fall down or cave in
crisis	A difficult or dangerous situation
destruction	Great damage or ruin
hazard	Something that can cause harm or injury
severe	Very harsh or serious
substantial	Of a great amount or size
unpredictable	Not able to tell beforehand

### Challenge Words

catastrophe	An event that causes great, sudden damage or suffering
casualties	People injured or killed in an accident or disaster
evacuate	To be removed from a place of danger
fatal	Leading to death
tsunami	A large ocean wave caused by an undersea earthquake



### Latin/Greek Root-a-Toot



act/ag (L)	do, go, move	action, activity
alter (L)	other	alter
de (L)	down, away from, remove	destroy
rupt (L)	break	eruption
struct (L)	to build	construction

## Latin/Greek Roots Connections

Natural **activity** in and on the earth **alter** the surface of the earth. Some of these processes, like earthquakes and volcanic **eruptions**, can cause massive **destruction** on the earth.

### Strategies and Skills Focus

<b>Genre</b>	Expository (informational) text <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explains facts about a topic</li> <li>• Topics include real people, actual events, real places, or real things</li> <li>• May include text features such as headings, photos, captions, and diagrams</li> </ul>
<b>Comprehension Strategy</b>	Reread text for enhanced understanding
<b>Comprehension Skill</b>	Text structure: Compare and Contrast
<b>Vocabulary Strategy</b>	Context clues
<b>Author's Craft</b>	Text structure: headings, graphs, captions, lists, etc.
<b>Author's Purpose</b>	To inform

### Grammar Goodies

<b>Simple and Compound Sentences</b>	<p>A <b>clause</b> is a group of words with a subject and a verb.</p> <p>An <b>independent clause</b> can stand alone as a sentence.</p> <p>A <b>simple sentence</b> has one independent clause.</p> <p>A <b>compound sentence</b> has two or more independent clauses.</p>
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### Literature Connection

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast of the United States. By the time it reached land, it was rated a Category 3 with sustained winds of 100-140 MPH. Though the storm was disastrous, that was not the worst part of this historical event. The aftermath caused even greater damage than the storm itself. Levees were breached, which led to massive flooding. Many victims of this disaster felt government aid came to them far too slowly. Hundreds of thousands of people were displaced by this storm.

New Orleans was at risk for danger more than most other areas in the path of the storm. Its average elevation is six feet below sea level. Flooding was a severe threat to this beautiful city. During the last century, the Army Corps of Engineers had built a system of levees to keep the city from flooding. Officials were worried that these levees could collapse, resulting in extreme flooding. Some of the city's poorest neighborhoods were those below sea level. That meant the poorest people were at the greatest risk of being flooded out of their homes.

The day before Katrina hit, the mayor of New Orleans issued a mandatory evacuation order. He also declared the Superdome stadium would serve as a "last resort" shelter for those who couldn't leave the city. Over 100,000 citizens of New Orleans had no access to cars, so they had no way to leave the city.

The Superdome became filled with 30,000 evacuees. There were nowhere near enough supplies or food for these people. Some people were so desperate to leave New Orleans that they tried to walk to nearby suburbs, but police were forced to use weapons to turn them back.

Over 1,240 people died in this disaster. Experts say that 2/3 of the deaths were due to flooding from the breached levees.

Hurricane Katrina is one of the five deadliest hurricanes in U.S. history. Total property damage was estimated to be \$108 billion.