



4th Grade Wonders

Unit 2 Week 5



Mrs. Jones

Essential Question:
How are writers inspired by animals?

Spelling - Focus: Suffixes

Standard List				
1. sickly	2. hardly	3. quickly	4. slowly	5. carefully
6. wonderful	7. beautiful	8. graceful	9. spoonful	10. darkness
11. shapeless	12. ageless	13. illness	14. goodness	15. painless
16. weakness	17. clearest	18. thoughtful	19. fortitude*	20. fortunate*

Challenge List				
1. acrobatic	2. gymnastics	3. fantastic	4. allergic	5. carefully
6. wonderful	7. beautifully	8. gracefully	9. spoonful	10. darkness
11. shapeless	12. ageless	13. illness	14. goodness	15. painless
16. weakness	17. clearest	18. thoughtfulness	19. fortitude	20. fortunate*

Super Spellers			
1. announcement	2. punishment	3. embarrassment	4. requirement

Vocabulary

brittle	Easily broken
creative	The ability to do something in a new way
descriptive	Something that describes or tells about something
outstretched	To extend to full length
metaphor	The comparison of two unlike things
simile	The comparison of two things using the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i>
rhyme	The ends of two or more words that have the same sound
meter	The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in poetry

Challenge Words - Uses in Poetry

alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of closely connected words
hyperbole	Something that is exaggerated and not to be taken literally
onomatopoeia	Words that imitate the sound they represent
haiku	A poem with 17 syllables in three lines (pattern: 5 - 7 - 5)
lyric poetry	Poetry that expresses the author's feelings or emotions, usually in first person form. It often has end rhymes and a consistent meter.
stanza	In poetry, a stanza is a division of four or more lines having a fixed length, meter or rhyming scheme.



Latin/French Root-a-Toot



Root (Origin)	Meaning	Sample Word
meta (G)	over, across	metaphor
pherein (G)	to carry	metaphor
hyper (L)	beyond	hyperbole
bole (L)	to throw	hyperbole
littera (L)	letter, script	alliteration
onoma (L/G)	word, name	onomatopoeia

Latin/Greek/Roots Connections

On some hectic days, Mrs. Jones may use a metaphor or onomatopoeia to describe the classroom. "The classroom was a zoo today. Everywhere she could hear ker-splat, bonk, and a-choo." Other days, she may use hyperboles to describe some students. "Daniel was so hungry he could have eaten a horse. Skippy was so frustrated he could have chewed nails." On carefree days, she focuses on alliteration and mixes music and math to make magical memories.

Strategies and Skills Focus

Genre	Poetry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lyric Poetry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expresses thoughts and feelings of the poet • Often has end rhymes and consistent meter ➤ Haiku <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contains three lines with 17 syllables (5 - 7 - 5 pattern) • Describes a scene or moment
Comprehension Skill	Point of View (How the speaker of a poem thinks or feels) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronouns: <i>I, me, we</i> signal first person • Pronouns: <i>You, your</i> signal second person • Pronouns: <i>He, she, they</i> signal third person
Vocabulary Strategy	Figurative Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similes and metaphors are types of figurative language

Author's Craft

Multiple Authors	Figurative Language
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Grammar Goodies

Combining Sentences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join two nouns in the subject with the conjunction <i>and</i>. Leave out repetitive words. • Join two predicate nouns* which follow a linking verb and renames the subject. <p>* A predicate noun is a single noun or noun phrase that renames the subject and follows a form of the verb "to be" or another linking verb. Examples: Mrs. Jones's favorite treat is chocolate cinnamon bears. Leonard has been a raccoon hunter for two months.</p>
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