



4th Grade Wonders

Unit 4 Week 2



Mrs. Jones

Essential Question:
Why do people run for public office?

Spelling - Focus: Inflectional Endings: y to i

Standard List

1. funnier	2. families	3. pennies	4. worried	5. replied
6. varied	7. carries	8. easily	9. silliest	10. emptier
11. merrier	12. cozily	13. sorriest	14. lazier	15. happiest
16. dizziest	17. craziest	18. abilities	19. encouraging	20. nourishing

Challenge List

1. funnier	2. families	3. pennies	4. worried	5. replied
6. varied	7. carries	8. easily	9. silliest	10. emptier
11. merrier	12. cozily	13. sorriest	14. lazier	15. happiest
16. dizziest	17. craziest	18. abilities	19. encouraging	20. nourishing

Super Spellers

1. societies	2. communities	3. countries	4. factories
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Vocabulary

accompany	To go along with something
campaign	A series of actions planned and carried out to bring forth a specific result
governor	A person elected to be the head of a state government in the U.S.
intend	To have a purpose or plan in mind
opponent	A person or group against another in a fight, contest, or discussion
overwhelming	Something that is completely overpowering
tolerate	To put up with or endure something or someone
weary	To be very tired

Challenge Words

adversary	Someone who offers opposition
curfew	A regulation requiring people to remain indoors during a specified time
delinquency	The act of behaving in a lawless manner
hysteria	Exaggerated or excessive emotion
hooligan	A young, violent troublemaker
menace	A person who is likely to cause harm, threat, or injury
recuperate	To recover from illness and return to normal health



Latin and French Root-a-Toot



Root (Origin)	Meaning	Sample Word
adversus (L)	Opponent, opposed	adversary

covrir (F)	Cover fire *	curfew
delinquere (L)	To fail, offend	delinquency
gubernare (L)	To steer, command, direct	government, governor
tolerare (L)	To endure	tolerate

Latin Roots Connections

Some local **governments** put in place a **curfew** to control **adversarial** actions by **delinquent** citizens. The leaders will not **tolerate** illegal mischief in their towns.

(* In medieval times, town leaders would ring a bell at a specific time of night as an order for citizens to put out fires in their hearths. This was to prevent untended fires from getting out of control during the night. Thus, **covrir** came from the practice of covering (or putting out) the fires, as ordered by town leaders.)

Strategies and Skills Focus

Genre	<p>Fantasy literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes invented people, places, things, and events that are impossible in the real world • May include illustrations to help readers understand the fictional people, places, and things • Is a type of fiction
Comprehension Strategy	<p>Make, confirm, or revise predictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predictions are based on events that have happened in the story. • Making and revising predictions helps the reader understand how characters' actions affect the story's plot.
Comprehension Skill	<p>Point of view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st person: when the story is told by one of the characters • 3rd person: when the story is told by someone who is not part of the story
Vocabulary Strategy	<p>Figurative language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idioms are a form of figurative language. They are phrases or expressions whose meanings can't be understood from the separate words in them.

Author's Craft

Mark Teague	<p>Point of View</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this story, the author switches between the 1st person point of view in Ike's letters and the 3rd-person point of view in the news articles.
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Grammar Goodies

Pronouns	<p>Subjective pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence. They include I, you, he, she, it, we and they.</p> <p>Objective pronouns take the place of a noun that follows an action verb. They include me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.</p>
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