# 4th Grade Unit 2 Week 1

**Weekly Question:** What different purposes do animal adaptations serve?

#### GENRE: Informational Test

• Explain important ideas and tell facts about the world. Include: main idea, key details, domain-specific vocabulary, text and graphic features and text structure.

#### ACADEMIC V9CaBULARY: Related words

- words that are connected. Can have similar word parts and can also have connected meanings such as barrier and obstacle.

#### **C2MPRehensi2n**

Main Idea—Analyze the evidence the author gives you to help you better understand the main idea.

Monitor Comprehension—Notice when you do not understand the text.

#### **Vecabulary werds**

- I. bristle-short, stiff hair of an animal or plant
- 2. brittle-very easily broken
- 3. contour-shape or outline of something
- 4. system-set of connected things
- 5. prey—an animal hunted by others for food

### Spelling

services primaries consumers holidays lenses sandwiches monkeys berries counties taxes hoaxes classes gases viruses speeches skies activities colonies galaxies victories

# 4th Grade Unit 2 Week 2

WEEKLY QUESTIPN: How do adaptations help

animals survive?

Genre: Informational Texts

• Examples of informational texts: cause and effect, chronological order, problem and solution, compare and contrast, description or classification

#### ACADEMIC V2CABULARY

- Synonym is a word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.
- An <u>antonym</u> is a word that means the opposite of another word.

#### **COMPREHENSION**

Cause and effect— explain reasons why something happens (the cause) and what happens as a result (the effect).

Confirm or correct predictions—To make predictions about a text use what you know about the genre and its structure and features.

#### **Vecabulary werds**

- I. mimicry-looking or acting like something else
- 2. species—categories of living things
- 3. <a href="mailto:environment-all-the-living-things">environment-all-the-living things and conditions of a place</a>
- 4. arranged-organized
- 5. habitat—the place where a living thing lives or grows

### Spelling

coward boundary foundation announce boycott voyage exploit poison toil decoy scrounge moist choice boil ouch scout allow

sour

browser

outline

# 4th Grade Unit 2 Week 3

WEEKLY QUESTIPN: What challenges do animals face in their environments?

#### **Genre:** Fiction

Authors write fiction to tell an imagined story. Each includes characters, setting and plot.

#### ACADEMIC V9CaBULARY: Context Clues

Words or phrases in a sentence or surrounding sentences that help you determine the meaning of unfamiliar words

#### **COMPREHENSION**

Analyze Plot and Setting – The setting is where and when a story takes place. The plot is the sequence of events, including the rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

Use text evidence—Information from the text, to analyze changes in the plot and setting.

#### Vecabulary werds

- I. rapids—very fast-moving parts of a river
- 2. shimmering—shining with a soft, flickering light
- 3. desire—a powerful wish or longing for something
- 4. shallow-not very deep
- 5. deserted-left someone or something alone

### Spelling

tooth teeth shelf shelves halves leaf leaves scissors veto vetoes antenna antennae OX oxen

species

life

lives

moose

echo

echoes

# 4th Grade Unit 2 Week 4

**Weekly Questien:** In what ways do living things depend on each other?

#### Genre: Poetry

• A form of writing that focuses on the arrangement of words to express ideas or feelings.

#### ACADEMIC Vecabulary: Analogies

\* compare two things that have something in common

#### **C2MPREHENSI2N**

Poetic language and elements— structure, rhythm, meter, figurative language, and sound devices (rhyme, assonance, alliteration)

**Visualize Imagery**—Consider the precise language the author uses to describe.

#### **Vecabulary werds**

- I. tender-soft or gentle; easily damaged
- 2. steeped-soaked; drenched
- 3. excreted-separated and removed from the body
- 4. <u>vessels</u>—tubes or passageways carrying fluid around an organism; containers
- 5. <u>ultraviolet</u>—a color of light that is invisible to the human eye

### Spelling

biography biology biologist biome telephone microphone headphones gyroscope telescope periscope telegraph pictograph photograph kilometer barometer centimeter diameter teleport phonics

perimeter

# WeeklatlaGLance

# 4th Grade Unit 2 Week 5

**WEEKLY QUESTIPN:** How do adaptations make animals unique?

#### Genre: Informational Text

- Newspapers: published frequently, report facts in a timely fashion, focus on keeping people informed about recent events
- Reference book: not updated frequently and contain information that does not change quickly

#### ACADEMIC Vecabulary: Parts of Speech

 Word categories that include: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs

#### **COMPREHENSION**

Synthesize information—information that may lead readers to change their thinking or create new understandings

Monitor Comprehension— make sure you understand a text

#### Vecabulary werds

- monotremes—animals that are mammals but lay eggs
- 2. unique—unusual; unlike anything else
- 3. <u>adaptations</u>—changes that make a plant or animal better suited to an environment
- 4. burrow-dig a hole

Spelling attract distract distraction erupt eruption disrupt interrupt territory territorial terrain traction abstract aquatic aquamarine abrupt diction dictionary

dictate

verdict