

4th Grade

Reading, Writing & Language plans for
March 23-27, 2020

Dear Parents and Students,

Attached to this cover letter you will find assignments for the week of March 23-27, 2020. **This packet will be due on Monday, March 30, 2020 Please do not return the packet before that date. We will not have a bin out for collection before Monday. You can either return it to the school or scan the material and email it to your ELA teacher.** Each assignment is labeled at the top of the page.

These assignments will be checked for completion. We encourage you to have your child complete this packet independently. All of the material that is covered in this packet has already been taught in class. This is review material. When your child is finished, you can go over the answers with your child using the answer key that is provided.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact your ELA teachers via email.

We miss our students, and we hope that everyone is staying safe and healthy!

Sincerely,

4th Grade Teachers 😊

Reading and Language:

In the packet you will have **one Reading** activity and **one Language** activity per day. Both activities are front and back. These activities include standards that have already been taught in class this year. The pages are marked for the day you should complete them.

Writing:

Your writing packet is at the end of this packet. You have one writing activity to do per day. It is marked with what type of writing you will be working on and which passage you will use. We are using two different passages and they are included in the writing portion of this package. Please complete your writing on a separate sheet of paper. You will need to make sure to put your name, number and the date of the writing. If you are turning this packet in at the school, you may just staple your writing to the back of the packet.

Please do not hesitate to contact your ELA teacher. We are here to answer any questions through email!

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Mrs. Will: awill@madison-schools.com

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Firsthand vs. Secondhand Accounts

Ask yourself: Who wrote the account? Was the author there?

Firsthand Accounts

A description of an event by someone who was there to experience it.

Secondhand Accounts

A description of an event by someone who had to do research and was NOT there.

Directions: Read each passage and identify what type of account it is.

1. There was a buzzing of excitement growing in the crowd. Any minute, we were expecting the team to arrive on the floor. I looked up at the huge video screen to get a closer look. The announcer began a slow countdown. I couldn't wait for my favorite team to appear and get this game started!

- a. firsthand account b. secondhand account c. both a firsthand and secondhand account

2. Everywhere you look, New York City seems to be bustling with excitement. With less than a week to go, the people of New York are anxiously preparing for the annual Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade. Officials are saying that it will be the biggest one yet! Millions of people are expected to be watching this event! ~ The New York Times

- a. firsthand account b. secondhand account c. both a firsthand and secondhand account

3. The American soldiers had a very long and hard winter at Valley Forge during the American Revolutionary war. Food and drinking water were scarce and supplies were very low. It was hard to keep the soldiers warm and healthy. It was a very difficult time in our government's history.

- a. firsthand account b. secondhand account c. both a firsthand and secondhand account

4. Dear Mary,

I am writing this to convince you to move to my hometown! It was just voted the "friendliest" city in the area! I love to walk down the street and have people wave and smile at me. I really think you would find our town to be a great new place to live! I hope you consider it!

Sincerely your friend, Julie

- a. firsthand account b. secondhand account c. both a firsthand and secondhand account

5. Read the following excerpt from *Andrew Carnegie: Builder of Libraries*.

Despite Andrew's efforts to give away all of his money, he still had a lot left. So he set up the Carnegie Corporation. This corporation would keep giving away Andrew's money even after he died. It would support schools, libraries, and scientific research. Today, the Carnegie Corporation is still giving money away to worthy causes.

- a. This is a firsthand account because it is told by Andrew Carnegie.
- b. This is a secondhand account because it is written by someone who researched about Andrew Carnegie.
- c. The passage includes a firsthand account that is a direct quotation from Andrew Carnegie.

6. Read the following excerpt from *Andrew Carnegie's Surprising Legacy*.

From a few early locations on Pennsylvania, he eventually underwrote the construction of 2,811 libraries around the world. Carnegie considered free access to books to be a fundamental asset for immigrants and ambitious citizens looking to educate themselves, just as he one had with Colonel Anderson's library. "It was from my own early experience that I decided there was no use to which money could be applied so productive...as the founding of a public library in a community which is willing to support it..." Andrew Carnegie wrote.

- a. This is a firsthand account because it is told by Andrew Carnegie.
- b. This is a secondhand account because it is written by someone who researched about Andrew Carnegie.
- c. The passage includes a firsthand account that is a direct quotation from Andrew Carnegie.

7. Journals, interviews, diaries, and letters are examples for this kind of account of information.

- a. firsthand account
- b. secondhand account

8. Textbooks, research papers, and many newspaper articles provide this type of account for their readers.

- a. firsthand account
- b. secondhand account

9. This type of account allows you to experience the feelings and thoughts of a person going through the actual event.

- a. firsthand account
- b. secondhand account

Using Commas Correctly

L.4.2.C: Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.
L.4.2.B: Use commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text.

1. Use a comma, with dialogue, after the speaker's tag when it begins in a sentence.

Example: Cory asked, "What are you reading?"

2. Use a comma, with dialogue, after the spoken words and before the quotation marks. (Hint: Everyone talks in a complete sentence, so it must have some type of punctuation mark) Period, question mark, comma, should come after someone is done talking.

Example: "I'm reading a story about Fudge," answered Cassie.

3. Use a comma with a coordinating conjunction to separate two parts of a compound sentence. * Remember FANBOYS*

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
o	n	o	u	r	e	o
r	d	r	t		t	

Example: Spring is my favorite season, but summer is also one of my favorites.

Quotation Marks

Directions: Read the following sentences. Color the sentences with the correct quotation marks, comma, and punctuation mark ORANGE and the in incorrect sentences YELLOW.

Lehmann said, "I am going to finish my homework before practice."	James explained, "One of your tires is low.
William mumbled, "I don't want to watch that movie"	The young girl remarked, "I cannot find my stuffed rabbit."
Mary Taylor exclaimed, "We are going to be late!"	Steve whispered, I don't feel good at all."
Abilene screamed, "Edward, come back!"	Jackson replied, "We are going to the movies today."
Thurman groaned "We forgot to get bread at the store."	The boy commented, "We did not have school yesterday."
Pellegrina complained, "you disappoint me."	Mrs. Houghton repeated "You must walk in the hallway."
Taylor asked, "When are we going to the movies?"	Mrs. Cockrell demanded, "You must be quiet in the cafeteria"

Quotations Marks

Directions: Correct each sentence by adding the correct punctuation and capitalizations.

Speaker Tag – First

1. My friend asked can you come over to my house today
2. Our teacher announced we will not have a quiz this week
3. Jackson said my favorite color is blue
4. Isabella remarked I wish we could go to Disney World
5. Dad exclaimed that was the best cake I have ever eaten
6. Riley complained I don't want to do my homework

Speaker Tag – Last

1. I can't wait to see the new Lego movie she stated.
2. The game will start after school exclaimed mom.
3. I got a new puppy announced Amy.
4. It is supposed to be 70 degrees today exclaimed John.
5. I went to New Orleans last week said Stacey.
6. Our reading project is due next week said the student.

What's the MAIN IDEA?

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 2020

Ask yourself: What is the text MOSTLY about?

Directions: Read each passage and identify what the MAIN IDEA is.

1. The Sahara is a desert found in North Africa. The desert gets from 5 to 10 inches of rain per year. Sometimes there are dry periods that last years. It may reach 135 degrees during the day.

The passage is mostly about:

- a. how hot the Sahara is
- b. facts about the Sahara
- c. where the Sahara is found
- d. how much rainfall the Sahara gets

2. There are more than 3,000 kinds of frogs. The grass frog is so small it can sit on an acorn. The goliath frog of West Africa is the largest frog in the world. It is the size of a cat. The water-holding frog uses the skin it has shed to make a bag around itself. This bag holds in water and keeps the frog cool.

The passage is mostly about:

- a. the goliath frog
- b. tiny frogs
- c. many kinds of frogs
- d. the water-holding frog

3. Visiting an aquarium can be a lot of fun. At an aquarium, you will see a variety of beautiful ocean animals. Jellyfish, seahorses, and octopuses can be colorful and fascinating! Most aquariums also have vibrant corals, which look like plants but are actually animals. Aquariums also usually have a variety of sharks, including hammerhead sharks, nurse sharks, and sand tiger sharks. An aquarium is a great place to see examples of camouflage, as many underwater animals are masters of camouflage.

What is the MAIN IDEA of the passage?

- a. Animals, such as seahorses and jellyfish, can be very colorful.
- b. Corals, which look like plants, are actually animals.
- c. An aquarium is a great place to see examples of camouflage.
- d. You can see a variety of ocean animals at an aquarium.

4. Of all the planets in our solar system, Mars often excites the most interest. This is because Mars is more like Earth than any other planet. There is evidence that suggests that there was once water on Mars, just like there is now on Earth. Also, Mars and Earth are both considered rocky, terrestrial planets. Huge mountains and canyons can be found on both planets as well. If humans needed to survive on a planet other than Earth, Mars would probably be the best choice!

What is the MAIN IDEA of the passage?

- a. Mars and Earth are both rocky, terrestrial planets.
- b. Earth and Mars are similar.
- c. Both Earth and Mars have, or have had, water on them.
- d. Both planets have huge mountains and canyons.

5. Getting vitamin D is very important because it helps our bodies absorb calcium which makes us have stronger, healthier bones. That's where the sunshine comes in! The sun is the top source of vitamin D. Everyone needs some sun exposure, but it's important to stay safe while enjoying some rays. Read on to get some tips to help you enjoy the sunshine in safety. First of all, you don't want to get a sunburn! The sun has ultraviolet rays (UV rays) that can pass through air and clouds to get to your skin. When your skin has been exposed to too many UV rays, you develop what most know as a sunburn. You should always wear sunscreen with an SPF of 30 or higher. You will want to reapply sunscreen throughout the day. Even with sunscreen on, you want to make sure to not be in direct sunlight for too long. Try to move to the shade or take a break indoors if you feel your skin burning up. Also, your skin isn't the only thing you want to protect from the sun. Your eyes are pretty sensitive to the UV rays, so you want to find a pair of sunglasses to protect your eyes from the bright sun. Drinking water will help you stay hydrated while you enjoy some time outside. After you've been sweating, you lose water that your body needs. You may not even feel thirsty, but you'll be doing your body a favor by drinking plenty of water! Get outside, enjoy being a kid, and remember these safety tips!

What is the MAIN IDEA of the passage?

- a. Having any sun exposure is unhealthy for you.
- b. You want to wear sunscreen while being in the sun.
- c. Getting vitamin D helps your bones stay strong and healthy.
- d. There are many benefits to getting exposure from the sun, but it's important to take safety precautions while enjoying the sunshine.

6. Phoebe was so excited to spend her spring break with her family in Sarasota, Florida. She had vacationed there every year since she was a little girl. Sarasota has so much to offer for a family from the mountains, but perhaps her favorite place to visit while there was Siesta Key Beach. Siesta Key Beach is one of the most beautiful, unique, and popular beaches around the world. In fact, in 1987, there was a "Great International White Sand Beach Challenge," and Siesta Key Beach was recognized for having the whitest and finest sand in the world. Since then, the beach has been voted the #1 beach in BOTH the United States and the world! Most beaches are made up of coral, but Siesta Beach's sand is 99% quartz, which is the reason you can walk on it barefoot, on the hottest day, and not burn your feet. It's been said that the sand on this beach is millions of years old and that it came from the Appalachians. This beach also offers a variety of activities to participate in while visiting: tennis courts, volleyball areas, a playground, picnic tables, and concession stands. It even is the home to sand sculpture contests and beach runs for kids and families in the summertime! More than 1 million visitors make their way to this beach a year!

What is the MAIN IDEA of the passage?

- a. Phoebe can't wait to visit Sarasota, Florida.
- b. Siesta Key Beach is one of the most beautiful, unique, and popular beaches in the world.
- c. The sand is made up of pure quartz.
- d. There are so many activities to participate in while visiting Siesta Key Beach.

Quotation Marks

Directions: Add quotations marks to the following sentences.

1. What are we having for dinner tonight? Mary asked her mother.
2. Mother answered, We're having tacos.
3. Can we eat on the patio? Billy begged.
4. Mother replied, Yes, it is a cool evening and not hot at all.
5. What book did you get at the bookstore? she asked her friend.
6. Jimmy answered, I got I Survived the Attack of the Grizzlies, 1967.
7. Our teacher is reading us that book, Samantha added.

Directions: Choose the sentences that is written correctly. Pay close attention to the quotation marks, end punctuation, and commas.

8. a. "Did you see the rainbow today?" asked Lucy.
 b. "Did you see the rainbow"? asked Lucy
 c. "Did you see the rainbow today?" Asked Lucy.
9. a. "I love doing task cards!" The student exclaimed.
 b. "I love doing task cards!" the students exclaimed.
 c. "I love doing task cards" the students exclaimed!"
10. a. Then Casey replied, "You're my best friend too."
 b. "Then Casey replied, "You're my best friend too".
 c. Then Casey replied. "You're my best friend too."

Directions: Rewrite the following sentences by adding quotations marks.

11. Do you want to play soccer next year? Sarah asked.
-

12. Please walk down the hall, Mr. Thomas said.
-

PART 2:

Directions: Choose the sentence that is written correctly.

- 1A. Jamie asked, "Do you want to go to the concert"
 - 1B. Jamie asked, Do you want to go to the concert?"
 - 1C. Jamie asked, "Do you want to go to the concert?"
-
- 2A. Bethany complained, "It is too cold outside."
 - 2B. Bethany complained, "It is too cold outside"
 - 2C. Bethany complained "It is too cold outside."
-
- 3A. The old woman exclaimed. "I can't find my purse!"
 - 3B. The old woman exclaimed, "I can't find my purse!"
 - 3C. The old woman exclaimed, I can't find my purse!"
-
- 4A. Ron whispered, "I see the deer."
 - 4B. Ron whispered "I see the deer"
 - 4C. Ron whispered, "I see the deer.
-
- 5A. Sandra commented, "I wish I had brought my jacket"
 - 5B. Sandra commented "I wish I had brought my jacket."
 - 5C. Sandra commented, "I wish I had brought my jacket."
-
- 6A. Randy screamed, "Hurry up! Fire!"
 - 6B. Randy screamed "Hurry up! Fire!"
 - 6C. Randy screamed, "Hurry up! Fire!
-
- 7A. Bethany said, "We are going to eat pizza tonight"
 - 7B. Bethany said "We are going to eat pizza tonight."
 - 7C. Bethany said, "We are going to eat pizza tonight."
-
- 8A. Sean remarked, "I am going out of town this weekend"
 - 8B. Sean remarked, "I am going out of town this weekend."
 - 8C. Sean remarked "I am going out of town this weekend"
-
- 9A. Mrs. Mills asked, "Who is absent?"
 - 9B. Mrs. Mills asked, "Who is absent?"
 - 9C. Mrs. Mills asked "Who is absent?"
-
- 10A. Chris announced, "The MSU basketball game is on television tonight."
 - 10B. Chris announced, "the MSU basketball game is on television tonight."
 - 10C. Chris announced, "The MSU basketball game is on television tonight"

What's TEXT STRUCTURE?

Ask yourself: How did the author ORGANIZE the text?

Directions: Match the text structure to its description.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Cause and Effect | a. the author is telling about an issue, or problem, and how to resolve it |
| _____ 2. Problem and Solution | b. the text is in sequential order, from the beginning to the end |
| _____ 3. Compare and Contrast | c. the author is telling how 2 or more things are similar and different |
| _____ 4. Description | d. the author is telling about what happened and why it happened |
| _____ 5. Chronological Order | e. the author is giving you details about a topic |

Directions: Decide how the author organized the text.

6. Two bears call the continental United States home— the black bear and the Grizzly bear. Both are omnivores that feed on plants and animals. Both species are solitary animals, living alone most of the time. There are, however, many differences between the two species. The Grizzly bear is usually larger, growing to 8 feet and weighing 800 pounds. The black bear grows to 5–6 feet tall and weighs between 200 and 600 pounds. Grizzly bears are always brown, whereas black bears can be black, brown, and even (rarely) white. When winter arrives, Grizzlies hibernate, while black bears go into a dormant state.

What is the overall text structure used in the passage?

- problem and solution
- compare and contrast
- cause and effect
- chronological order

7. Hiking in the mountains can be a beautiful experience. Stunning waterfalls and hidden lakes can take your breath away. There are dangers, though, too. An encounter with a bear can be deadly. This possibility need not stop you from hiking, however. There are several things you can do to protect yourself from a bear. Hike in groups and make noise occasionally. If you see a bear, do not run. Rather, walk calmly away from it. Serious hikers who intend to hike in isolated areas should carry bear spray. If a bear is charging, you should direct the spray in the bear's face. Being prepared is key if you are hiking in areas inhabited by bears.

What is the overall text structure used in the passage?

- problem and solution
- compare and contrast
- cause and effect
- chronological order

8. The Grand Canyon is a unique place on Earth, and humans have been drawn to it for a very long time. 12,000-year-old human artifacts have been discovered within the canyon, and Native Americans have lived there ever since. Americans began to explore the area in the 1850s. It was named a Forest Reserve in 1893. It became a National Monument in 1908. It was finally awarded National Park status in 1919, a full three years after the National Park Service was established. In 1919, 44,173 people visited the park. Today, close to 5 million people visit Grand Canyon National Park each year.

What is the overall text structure used in the passage?

- a. The author used problem and solution to tell you what to do if you are lost in the Grand Canyon.
- b. The author used compare and contrast to show the differences between the Grand Canyon in the 1800's and the 1900's.
- c. The author used cause and effect to tell the effects of it becoming a National Monument.
- d. The author used chronological order to tell the major historical events of the Grand Canyon.

9. The Grand Canyon Skywalk is a U-shaped bridge that extends over the edge of the canyon and towers over the Colorado River 800 feet below. The skywalk is made of a very thick glass floor and sides, making it transparent. It was designed to withstand strong winds. It is owned by the Hualapai Indian tribe. It opened to visitors in 2007.

What is the overall text structure used in the passage?

- a. The author used chronological order to show how long it took to build the Grand Canyon Skywalk.
- b. The author used problem and solution to tell what to do if it is really windy while walking on the Skywalk.
- c. The author described the Grand Canyon Skywalk with a variety of details.
- d. The author used compare and contrast to show the similarities between the Skywalk and the Colorado River.

10. French fries, potato chips, and fried chicken are not nutritious foods. In fact, people should limit the number of fried foods they eat. There are many health risks that can be linked to eating foods fried in oil. One well-known side effect is obesity. People who eat fried foods often tend to be overweight. Eating fried foods also increases the chance of gas, heartburn, and bloating. Eating fried foods can result in higher levels of cholesterol, which can result in a heart attack. Clearly, there are many negative effects which can be associated with eating large amounts of fried foods.

What is the overall text structure used in the passage?

- a. The author used problem and solution to tell you how to cure heartburn when eating fried foods.
- b. The author used compare and contrast to show the similarities and differences between French fries and potato chips.
- c. The author used cause and effect to tell you the effects of eating fried foods.
- d. The author used chronological order to tell the steps to make potato chips.

Coordinating Conjunctions

Directions: Choose the correct coordinating conjunction for each sentence.

1. We can go to the movies, _____ we can go to the park. We don't have time to do both.
a. for b. nor c. or
2. I like to paint pictures, _____ I also like to read books.
a. for b. and c. so
3. I want to make pizza, _____ we need to go to the store and get the ingredients first.
a. but b. nor c. or
4. We waited for Sara, _____ she didn't come to school.
a. so b. but c. and
5. The weather was very cold, _____ Steven wore his coat.
a. nor b. but c. so
6. Joe went fishing for the first time, _____ he caught five fish.
a. and b. nor c. yet
7. Do you want the blue shirt, _____ would you like the purple skirt?
a. yet b. so c. or

Directions: Which sentence uses the correct coordinating conjunction?

8. a. I wanted candy, nor my sister ate it all.
b. I wanted candy, but my sister ate it all.
c. I wanted candy, or my sister ate it all.
9. a. It was very cold outside, nor we didn't go to recess.
b. It was very cold outside, or we didn't go to recess.
c. It was very cold outside, so we didn't go to recess.
10. a. We learned about magnets, and we also learned about plants.
b. We learned about magnets, yet we also learned about plants.
c. We learned about magnets, nor we also learned about plants.

Combine the following sentences, using a coordinating conjunction.

11. We wanted to go to the beach. It rained all day.

12. I grabbed two cookies. Cookies are my favorite dessert.

13. I could read a book during recess. I could play a game with my friends.

14. It was raining. I brought my rain jacket.

15. List the FANBOYS

F _____

A _____

N _____

B _____

O _____

Y _____

S _____

Create your own sentences using the following coordinating conjunctions; and, but, so. You will make 3 different sentences. (Example: I love to read, and I also love to exercise.)

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

Biography: Dr. Seuss

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2020

Dr. Seuss was born Theodore Seuss Geisel in 1904 in Springfield, Massachusetts. His mother often tucked her children into bed while chanting rhymes she remembered from her childhood. Dr. Seuss gave credit to his mother for his desire to create the rhymes for which he was so well known.

Seuss attended Dartmouth College where he became editor-in-chief of the "Jack-O-Lantern", which was a humor magazine. This was the first place that he used the name "Seuss" which was his middle name, as well as his mother's maiden name. He added the "Dr." in front of Seuss to please his father who always wanted him to be a college professor.

After college, Seuss went to graduate school at Oxford University in England and met his first wife, Helen Palmer, who became a children's author and book editor. Before finishing graduate school, Seuss dropped out to tour Europe instead.

When Seuss returned to the United States, he worked in advertising for Standard Oil for fifteen years. As World War II approached, he began creating political cartoons for magazines and also made animated training movies for the military. These films focused on a trainee he created, named "Private Snafu".

Seuss decided to become a children's book author and finally sold his first book, called "And to Think That I Saw it on Mulberry Street", after being rejected by 27 book publishers. This was only the first of many books that Dr. Seuss created. "The Cat in the Hat", one of his most well-known books, was created because Seuss felt the reading books for children at that time were boring. He wrote the book using the 225 "new-reader" vocabulary words. "Green Eggs and Ham" was written after his editor bet Seuss that he couldn't write a book using only 50 words.

After Seuss' first wife died in 1967, he married an old friend, Audrey Stone Geisel, who served as a great supporter of his books.

In 1991 Seuss passed away after having written and illustrated 44 children's books, which sold over 200 million copies worldwide. His books have been made into movies and merchandise, such as stuffed animals and games. Seuss left a legacy in his literature that lives on today.

1. **PART A:** Who was credited for helping Dr. Seuss create rhymes?

- A. His college professor
- B. His wife
- C. His mother
- D. His father

2. **PART B:** Which detail from the story best supports your answer in part A?

- A. "His mother often tucked her children into bed while chanting rhymes she remembered from her childhood."
- B. "He added Dr. in front of Seuss to please his father who always wanted him to be a college professor."
- C. "...and met his first wife, Helen Palmer who became a children's author and book editor."
- D. "Seuss attended Dartmouth college."

3. According to the text, where was the first place he used the name "Seuss"?

- A. at Oxford University
- B. at Dartmouth College
- C. working at Standard Oil
- D. when writing his first children's book

4. **PART A:** According to the passage, what did Dr. Seuss do as World War II approached?

- A. enlisted in the army
- B. married his old friend.
- C. created political cartoons and animated training movies for the military.
- D. wrote "The Cat in the Hat".

5. **PART B:** Which detail from the story best supports your answer in part A?

- A. "These films focused on a trainee he created named "Private Snafu. "
- B. "After Seuss' first wife died in 1967."
- C. "Seuss dropped out to tour Europe instead."
- D. "One of his most well know books was created for children."

6. After reading the passage, what is true about WHY Dr. Seuss created reading books for children?

- A. He thought they were colorful.
- B. He thought other children's books were boring.
- C. He wanted to please his father.
- D. He wanted to leave a legacy

7. **PART B:** Which detail from the story best supports your answer in part A?

- A. "He always wanted him to become a college professor."
- B. "He wrote the book using the 225 "new-reader" vocabulary words".
- C. "His books have been made into movies and merchandise."
- D. "Seuss passed away after having written and illustrated 44 children's books."

8. **PART A:** According to the passage, WHY Dr. Seuss wrote "Green Eggs and Ham"?

- A. He and his editor had a bet
- B. His mother asked him to.
- C. He liked to eat green eggs and ham for breakfast
- D. Because his books were often rejected by publishers.

9. **PART B:** Which detail from the story best supports your answer in part A?

- A. "...his editor bet Seuss that he couldn't write a book using only 50 words."
- B. "Dr. Seuss gave credit to his mother."
- C. "...met his first wife, Helen Palmer, who became a children's author and book editor"
- D. "...after being rejected by 27 book publishers."

10. How What text structure did the author use in the passage?

- A. The author uses cause and effect to show the effect Seuss's books had on children.
- B. The author uses chronological order to show the major events in Seuss's life.
- C. The author uses problem and solution to show the effects World War II had on people.
- D. The author uses compare and contrast to show the differences between all of Seuss's books.

Capitalization Practice

Directions: Read the following sentences. Color the sentence with the correct capitalization and punctuation ORANGE and the incorrect sentence YELLOW.

Have you ever been to Table Rock State Park in Missouri?	have you ever been to table Rock park in Missouri?
my brother attends Germantown middle School.	My brother attends Germantown Middle School.
Her new address is 134 Bubblegum Avenue.	her new Address is bubblegum Avenue.
I love when my parents take me to Lost Pizza for dinner!	I love when my parents take me to lost pizza for dinner!
my sister got a job at Hobby lobby down the street	My sister got a job at Hobby Lobby down the street.
We will go to a concert at the Brandon Amphitheater in July.	We will go to a Concert at the brandon amphitheater in July.
Our new House is in madison, mississippi.	Our new house is in Madison, Mississippi.
have you ever been in the Lincoln Tunnel that connects new Jersey and New York city?	Have you ever been in the Lincoln Tunnel that connects New Jersey and New York City?

Directions: Highlight TEN words that need to be capitalized in the paragraph below. Then, write the TEN words correctly on the lines.

What did you do over spring break? i went with my mom and dad to orange beach. We went to tack jacks to eat dinner and it was amazing! We went to the beach in the morning and swam at the condo in the evening. we had such a great time together. i didn't even get sunburnt! I can't wait to see you on monday.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Directions: Highlight the word or words in each sentence that need a capital letter. Then, write them correctly on the line.

1. my dad and i are going to krispy kreme on County Line road.

2. Mrs. cockrell is going to alaska for two weeks in august.

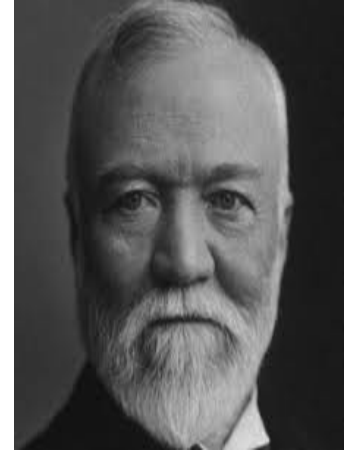
3. miles had to go see dr. jones at madison ridgeland children's clinic.

4. My birthday is two days before easter.

From Andrew Carnegie: Builder of Libraries
By: Charnan Simon

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 2020

Andrew Carnegie was a wealthy millionaire who made his fortune in the American steel industry. Although he had a great deal of money, he did not keep it all to himself.



1. Andrew Carnegie believed that rich people shouldn't spend all their money on themselves. He thought that they should help their communities by giving their money to good causes. Andrew disapproved of rich people who died without giving away any of their money.
2. Andrew believed that many of the world's problems came about because people didn't have enough education. All of his life, he had tried to educate himself by reading books and by talking to educated people. He was sorry that he had never been able to go to college. So one of the first things he did was give large sums of money to schools and colleges around the country.
3. Andrew Carnegie also gave money to help retired workers who couldn't afford to buy much. He supported peace organizations around the world. He established a Hero Fund to reward ordinary people who act like heroes in their everyday lives. He paid doctors and scientists to look for cures for terrible diseases. As a boy in Scotland, Andrew had loved organ music. He paid for more than eight thousand church organs in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. And Andrew Carnegie didn't forget Pittsburgh. In his adopted hometown, he donated the money that was needed to build two colleges, an art gallery, a museum, a concert hall, and a symphony orchestra!
4. Despite Andrew's efforts to give away all of his money, he still had a lot left. So he set up the Carnegie Corporation. This corporation would keep giving away Andrew's money even after he died. It would support schools, libraries, and scientific research. Today, the Carnegie Corporation is still giving money to worthy causes.
5. Andrew Carnegie gave away hundreds of millions of dollars. He supported many great causes. But he may be best remembered for the Andrew Carnegie libraries he started around the world.
6. Andrew Carnegie got the idea for starting libraries when he was a poor telegraph messenger boy in Pittsburgh. A man there named Colonel James Anderson allowed working boys to borrow books from his personal library. Every Saturday, boys such as Andrew Carnegie would go to Colonel Anderson's home and choose a book to read. Andrew never forgot the generous man who helped him to become better educated.
7. So late in life, Andrew paid for libraries to be built. Any town that asked for one could have an Andrew Carnegie library built for free. All Andrew asked for in return was that the community keep the library filled with books for people to borrow.
8. As word spread, communities around the United States-and then around the world-began asking for Andrew Carnegie libraries. From California to Canada, from Australia to Alabama, towns and cities everywhere began building libraries for all kinds of people to enjoy. In all, Andrew Carnegie paid for 2,811 libraries.
9. Andrew died peacefully in his sleep on August 11, 1919. But his generosity and dedication to educating others lives on.

Part A

1. What is the MAIN IDEA of the passage?

- A. Andrew Carnegie had trouble deciding who should receive his money, so he set up a foundation to help people in need.
- B. Andrew Carnegie thought that libraries were the best way to teach young people, so he built many libraries in his hometown.
- C. Andrew Carnegie spent his life giving money to students all over the nation who wanted to go to college.
- D. Andrew Carnegie is best known for providing money and support to many people and charities during his lifetime.

Part B

2. Which two pieces of evidence from the passage support the answer to Part A?

- A. "Andrew believed that many of the world's problems came about because people didn't have enough education."
- B. "In his adopted hometown, he donated the money that was needed to build two colleges, an art Gallery, a museum, a concert hall, and a symphony orchestra!"
- C. "Andrew Carnegie gave away hundreds of millions of dollars. He supported many great causes."
- D. "...Andrew Carnegie would go to Colonel Anderson's home and choose a book to read. Andrew never forgot the generous man who helped him to become better educated."
- E. "All Andrew asked for in return was that the community keep the library filled with books..."

3. What is the meaning of the word donated as it is used in paragraph 3?

- A. created; designed
- B. offered; gave
- C. requested; wanted
- D. saved; kept

4. How did Andrew Carnegie get his education?

- A. He read as much as possible and learned from other well-educated people.
- B. He attended college in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- C. He studied under well-educated scientists and helped them get rid of diseases.
- D. He worked with a man named James Anderson in a local library.

5. What does the author mean by the phrase "word spread" as it is used in paragraph 8?

- A. More books were being written.
- B. Books were being shared.
- C. People were traveling across the nation.
- D. Many people were talking

6. What did a town have to do to get an Andrew Carnegie library in its community?

- A. The town had to make sure that children learned how to borrow books.
- B. The town had to create plans for its building and raise money for the books.
- C. the town had to ask for a library and promise to keep it stocked with books.
- D. the town had to write a letter explaining why it needed new books.

Helping Verbs

Directions: Write the **Helping Verb** and the **Main Verb** on the line.

1. Ella is playing the piano.

Helping Verb _____ Main Verb _____

2. The librarian might read us a story about candy.

Helping Verb _____ Main Verb _____

3. My uncle can drive us to school tomorrow morning.

Helping Verb _____ Main Verb _____

4. We are traveling to the championship game by bus tomorrow.

Helping Verb _____ Main Verb _____

5. Sandy is writing a funny story.

Helping Verb _____ Main Verb _____

Directions: Circle the letter for the correct Helping Verb for the sentence. Place the letter on the line

____ 6. I _____ running around the yard.

A. am B. are C. is

____ 7. We _____ eaten dinner tonight.

A. have B. is C. were

____ 8. My dad _____ purchased a new truck.

A. has B. am C. is

____ 9. I _____ baking a birthday cake for Jackson.

A. is B. am C. have

____ 10. The student _____ playing chess in the cafeteria.

A. am B. were C. was

Directions: Circle the **ONE helping verb** in each sentence.

11. The teacher is walking around the room while the students tested.

12. The dogs were laying on their new bed.

13. Our class has read The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane.

14. The boys are playing the new video game.

15. My mom was baking cookies for my class.

Directions: Write the correct helping verb on the line

1. We will learn about new buildings. _____
2. I am buying a model rocket. _____
3. The dump trucks are removing the dirt. _____
4. Fred had painted the rocket red, white, and blue. _____
5. Tomorrow, my sister will come along for the ride. _____
6. They have waited a long time for this trip. _____
7. William and Rita have prepared soup before. _____
8. Kendall is picking raspberries from the garden. _____
9. Mr. Morris was talking to Ricky about his new job. _____
10. The students are gathering for the Book Club meeting. _____
11. The whales are playing in the water. _____
12. My mom has fed the birds in our backyard all winter. _____
13. Tammy is watching a scary movie with her friends. _____
14. Grandma has baked pies for the bake sale. _____
15. We were standing there for over two hours. _____

Writing Practice – March 23-27

Monday- March 23rd (Informational Writing)

Passage – “Andrew Carnegie- Builder of Libraries”

Prompt- You have read the passage, “Andrew Carnegie--- Builder of Libraries”, Write an essay explaining two ways that Andrew Carnegie helped others. Justify you answer with text evidence.

Directions

1. Read your passage.
2. Write your body paragraphs in ACE format.
3. Include an introduction and conclusion
4. Include both of these transition words in your writing- **furthermore, therefore**
5. Make sure to analyze your prompt and answer the question it is asking.

Tuesday- March 24th (Opinion Writing)

Passage – “Andrew Carnegie- Builder of Libraries”

Prompt- You have read the passage, “Andrew Carnegie--- Builder of Libraries”, In your opinion, do you think Andrew Carnegie generous (gave freely of his time and money)? Justify your answers with evidence from your text.

Directions

1. Read your passage.
2. Write your body paragraphs in ACE format.
3. Start your paragraphs with opinion starters (In my opinion, I think, I know, I feel)
4. Include an introduction and conclusion
5. Include both of these transition words in your writing- **Although, Additionally**
6. Make sure to analyze your prompt and answer the question it is asking.

Wednesday- March 25th (Narrative Writing)

Passage – “Andrew Carnegie- Builder of Libraries”

Prompt- You have read the passage, “Andrew Carnegie--- Builder of Libraries”, Retell the story from Andrew’s perspective or point view. Be sure to include dialogue, Andrew’s thoughts and feelings, and details from the text.

Directions

1. Read your passage.
2. Retell the story from Andrew Carnegies point of view
3. Use the pronouns I, me, my, we, etc. in your story.
4. Tell who the narrator is (you, because you are Andrew Carnegie in the story) and the setting (where is this happening)
5. Use dialogue (where two or more characters talk to each other) in the story.
6. Use details around your five senses. Examples
 - a. The air smelled fresh.

- b. The books felt cold to my touch.
- c. I could feel the chilly wind on my skin
- d. The sky bright to my eyes.
- e. The medicine tasted bitter as I swallowed.

Thursday- March 26th (Informational Writing)

Passage – “Dr. Seuss”

Prompt- You have read the passage, “Dr. Seuss”, In your opinion, how did Dr. Seuss impact others with his writing? Justify your answer with evidence from your text.

Directions

1. Read your passage.
2. Write your body paragraphs in ACE format.
3. Start your paragraphs with opinion starters (In my opinion, I think, I know, I feel)
4. Include an introduction and conclusion
5. Include both of these transition words in your writing- **Moreover and Finally**
6. Make sure to analyze your prompt and answer the question it is asking.

Friday- March 27th (Narrative Writing)

Passage – “Dr. Seuss”

Prompt- You have read the passage, “Dr. Seuss”, Retell the story from Dr. Seuss’ perspective or point view. Be sure to include dialogue, Dr. Seuss’ thoughts and feelings, and details from the text.

Directions

1. Read your passage.
2. Retell the story from Dr. Seuss’ point of view
3. Use the pronouns I, me, my, we, etc. in your story.
4. Tell who the narrator is (you, because you are Dr. Seuss in the story) and the setting (where is this happening)
5. Use dialogue (where two or more characters talk to each other) in the story.
6. Use details around your five senses. Examples:
 - a. The air smelled fresh.
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Biography: Dr. Seuss

Dr. Seuss was born Theodore Seuss Geisel in 1904 in Springfield, Massachusetts. His mother often tucked her children into bed while chanting rhymes she remembered from her childhood. Dr. Seuss gave credit to his mother for his desire to create the rhymes for which he was so well known.

Seuss attended Dartmouth College where he became editor-in-chief of the "Jack-O-Lantern", which was a humor magazine. This was the first place that he used the name "Seuss" which was his middle name, as well as his mother's maiden name. He added the "Dr." in front of Seuss to please his father who always wanted him to be a college professor.

After college, Seuss went to graduate school at Oxford University in England and met his first wife, Helen Palmer, who became a children's author and book editor. Before finishing graduate school, Seuss dropped out to tour Europe instead.

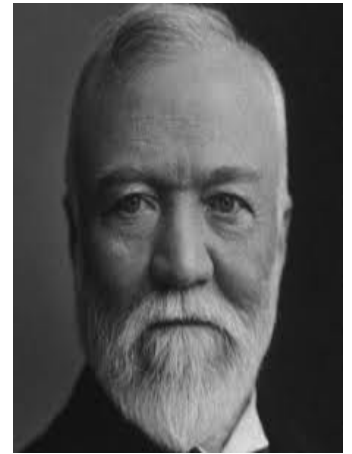
When Seuss returned to the United States, he worked in advertising for Standard Oil for fifteen years. As World War II approached, he began creating political cartoons for magazines and also made animated training movies for the military. These films focused on a trainee he created, named "Private Snafu".

Seuss decided to become a children's book author and finally sold his first book, called "And to Think That I Saw it on Mulberry Street", after being rejected by 27 book publishers. This was only the first of many books that Dr. Seuss created. "The Cat in the Hat", one of his most well-known books, was created because Seuss felt the reading books for children at that time were boring. He wrote the book using the 225 "new-reader" vocabulary words. "Green Eggs and Ham" was written after his editor bet Seuss that he couldn't write a book using only 50 words.

After Seuss' first wife died in 1967, he married an old friend, Audrey Stone Geisel, who served as a great supporter of his books. In 1991 Seuss passed away after having written and illustrated 44 children's books, which sold over 200 million copies worldwide. His books have been made into movies and merchandise, such as stuffed animals and games. Seuss left a legacy in his literature that lives on today.

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