



BUNDLE

DIGITAL Mini lessons

4th & 5th



Types of Literature

Sort the elements based on what type of literature they can be found in.

Stories

Chapters

Dramas

Acts

Scene

Stage
Directions

Poems

Verse

Meter

Rhyme

4th & 5th
Grade

Literature Structure

DIGITAL Mini lessons



Types of Context Clues



Definition (MEANING)

The concept, or idea, was new to her.



Examples

*Like
*Such as
*OR

The data, such as reading level growth, can be found in student binders.



Synonyms (Same)

The turtle sauntered slowly through the grass.



Antonyms (Opposite)

The plate wasn't brittle because it did not break when she dropped it on the floor.



Word Parts

Is there a helpful PREFIX, SUFFIX, OR ROOT WORD?

helpful
rewrite
pretest



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Fiction Context Clues

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Let's Try!

After listening to "Chicken Sunday" by Patricia Polacco, sort the words and context clues in the chart below.

Word from the Text	Context Clue	What I think it Means
solemn		in a serious, sometimes sad way
babushka		Russian for grandmother
sputtered	sobbed	
glowered		stared at with anger or dislike
spaseeba	thank you	
chutzpah	courage	
intricate		very detailed
admire	it is for her, isn't it	

to spit noisily

Russian word for

beautiful

grandma

raised his eye

Russian word for

Looked at in a loving

longing way

ceremony

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Let's Listen!

Listen to the book, "Cloudy With a Chance of Meatballs" by Judi Barrett.





Time to Practice!

Directions: Using examples of context clues from the previous slides, choose one that fits into each type of clue and write them on the chart.

Definition	Synonym	Antonym	Example	Word Parts



Making Connections in Literature

Chapters, scenes, and stanzas work together to create the overall structure of a story, drama, or poem. It is important to understand how chapters, scenes, and stanzas connect with one another.

Drag each chapter title to create a logical sequence of events.

In the Woods

- Chapter 1:
- Chapter 2:
- Chapter 3:
- Chapter 4:

- Head
- Tent
- Another
- Here

Let's Read!

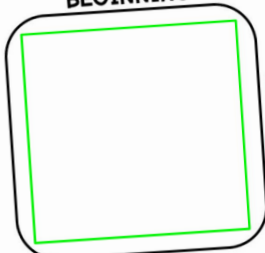
Read the short fable "The Dog and the Shadow" by Aesop.

What happens in the beginning, middle, and end?

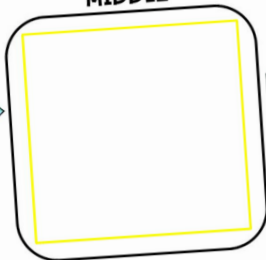
A Dog, to whom the butcher had thrown a bone, was hurrying home with his prize as fast as he could go. As he crossed a narrow footbridge, he happened to look down and saw himself reflected in the quiet water as if in a mirror. But the greedy Dog thought he saw a real Dog carrying a bone much bigger than his own.

If he had stopped to think he would have known better. But instead of thinking, he dropped his bone and sprang at the Dog in the river, only to find himself swimming for dear life to reach the shore. At last he managed to scramble out, and as he stood sadly thinking about the good bone he had lost, he realized what a stupid Dog he had been.

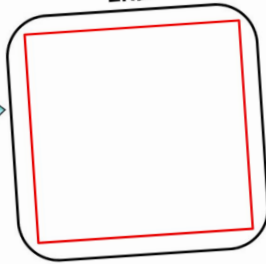
BEGINNING

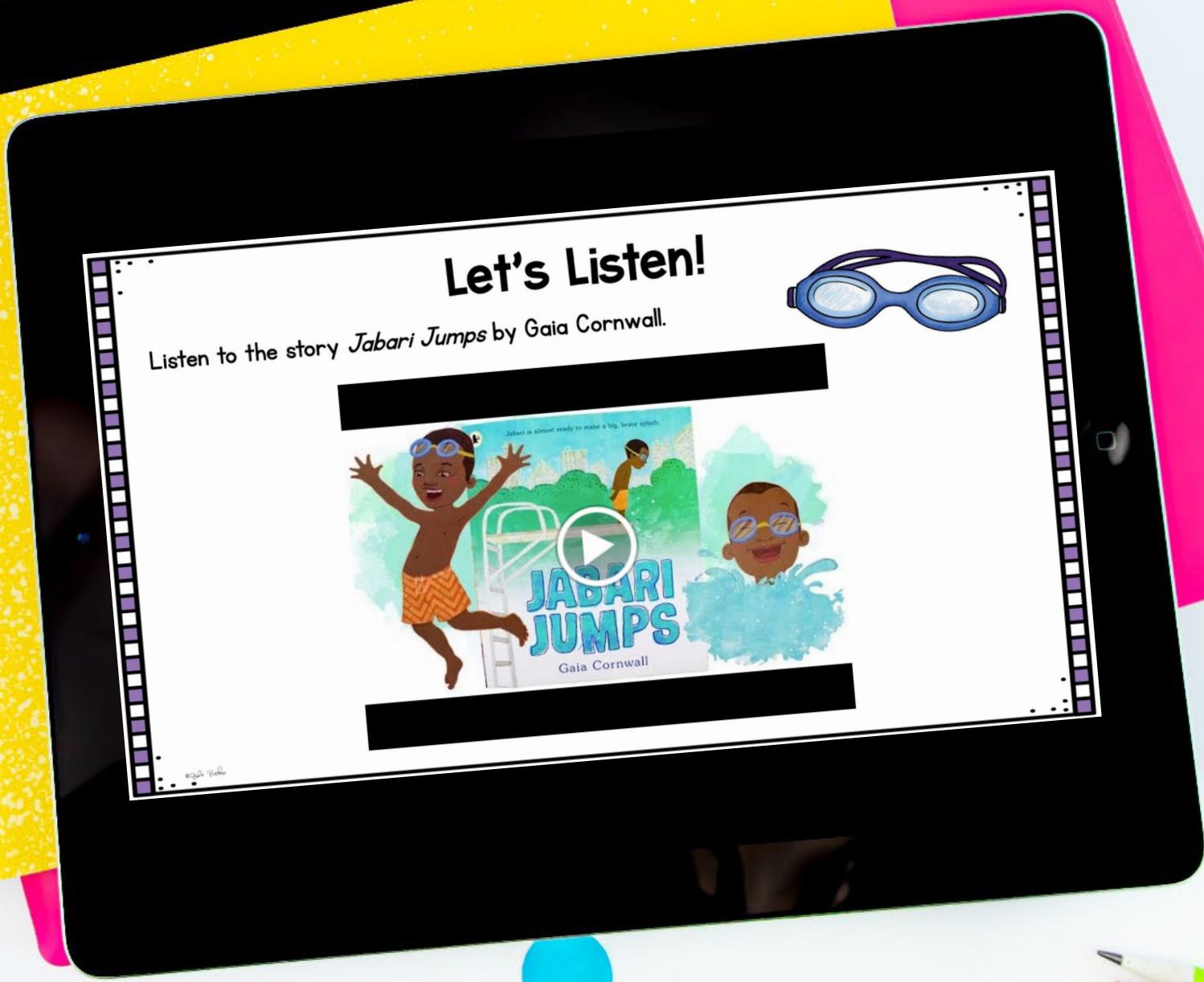
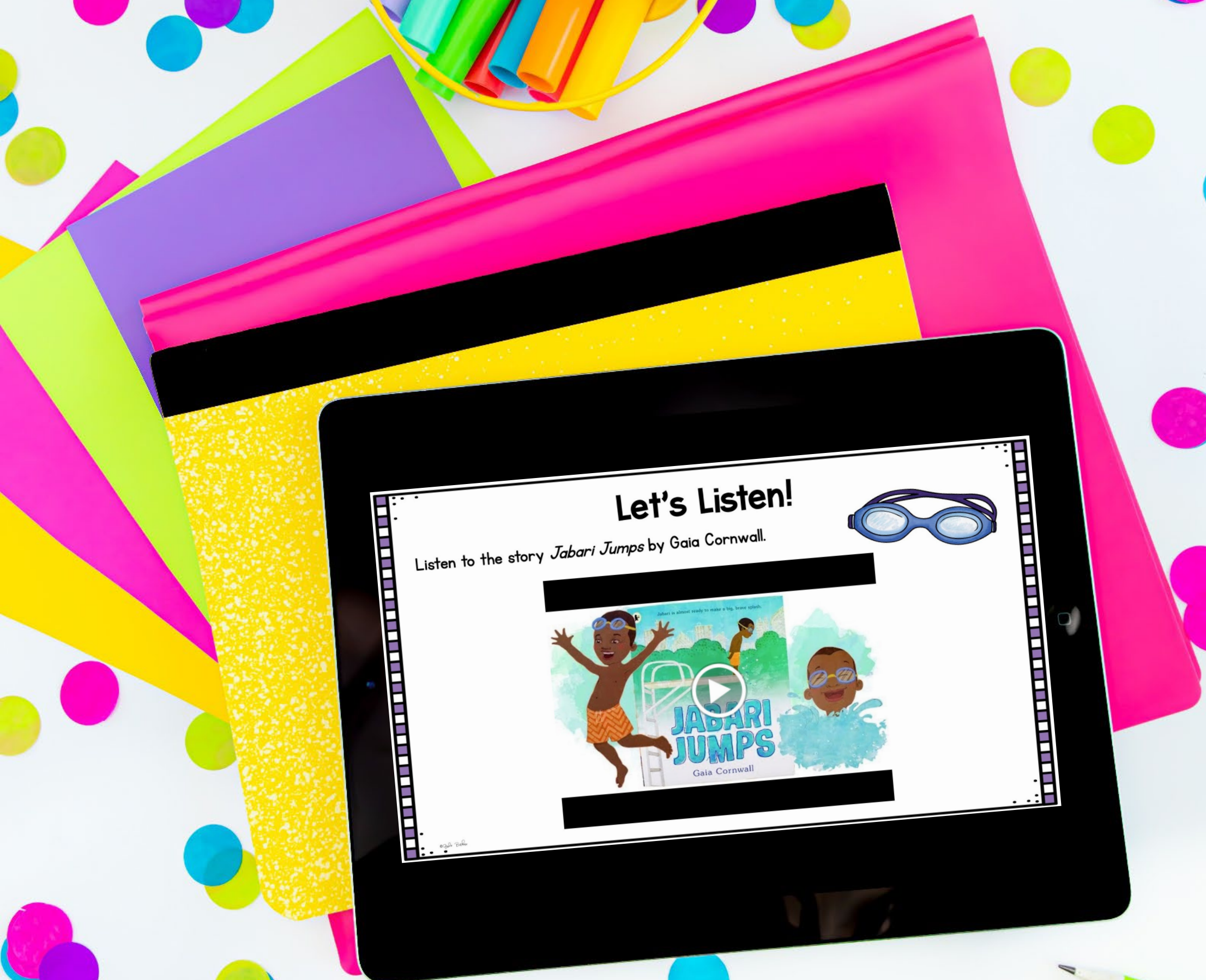


MIDDLE



END







Let's Try!

Think about a time in your life that relates to how Jabari felt in the story.
Create a poem with rhyme that describes your experience.





Let's Sort!

STRUCTURE	EXAMPLE	PURPOSE
CHRONOLOGY		Explains why something happened and gives the end result.
PROBLEM & SOLUTION		





Text Structure

Watch the video to learn about how a nonfiction text can be set up or organized.





Let's Practice!

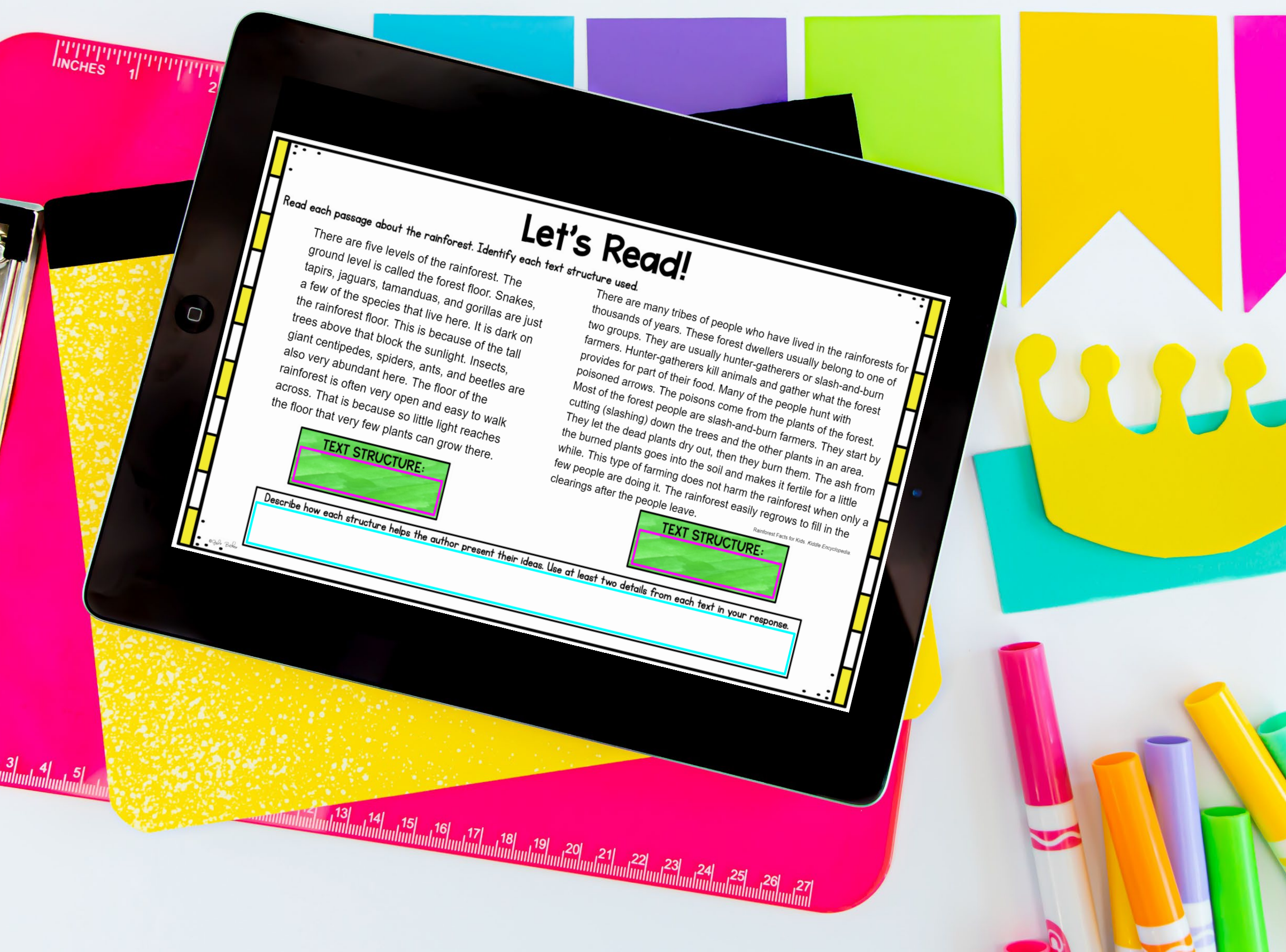
Listen to each section of the book *What Happens to a Hamburger?* and identify the text structure used.



COMPARE &
CONTRAST

Describe how each structure helps the author present his ideas. Use at least two details from each text in your response.

A large, empty orange rectangular box with a thin purple border, intended for the student to write their response to the text structure analysis.



Let's Read!

Read each passage about the rainforest. Identify each text structure used.

There are five levels of the rainforest. The ground level is called the forest floor. Snakes, tapirs, jaguars, tamanduas, and gorillas are just a few of the species that live here. It is dark on the rainforest floor. This is because of the tall trees above that block the sunlight. Insects, giant centipedes, spiders, ants, and beetles are also very abundant here. The floor of the rainforest is often very open and easy to walk across. That is because so little light reaches the floor that very few plants can grow there.

TEXT STRUCTURE:

There are many tribes of people who have lived in the rainforests for thousands of years. These forest dwellers usually belong to one of two groups. They are usually hunter-gatherers or slash-and-burn farmers. Hunter-gatherers kill animals and gather what the forest provides for part of their food. Many of the people hunt with poisoned arrows. The poisons come from the plants of the forest. Most of the forest people are slash-and-burn farmers. They start by cutting (slashing) down the trees and the other plants in an area. They let the dead plants dry out, then they burn them. The ash from the burned plants goes into the soil and makes it fertile for a little while. This type of farming does not harm the rainforest when only a few people are doing it. The rainforest easily regrows to fill in the clearings after the people leave.

TEXT STRUCTURE:

Describe how each structure helps the author present their ideas. Use at least two details from each text in your response.

Rainforest Facts for Kids. Kiddie Encyclopedia