

New Paradigm for Education
Daily Read & Respond Homework

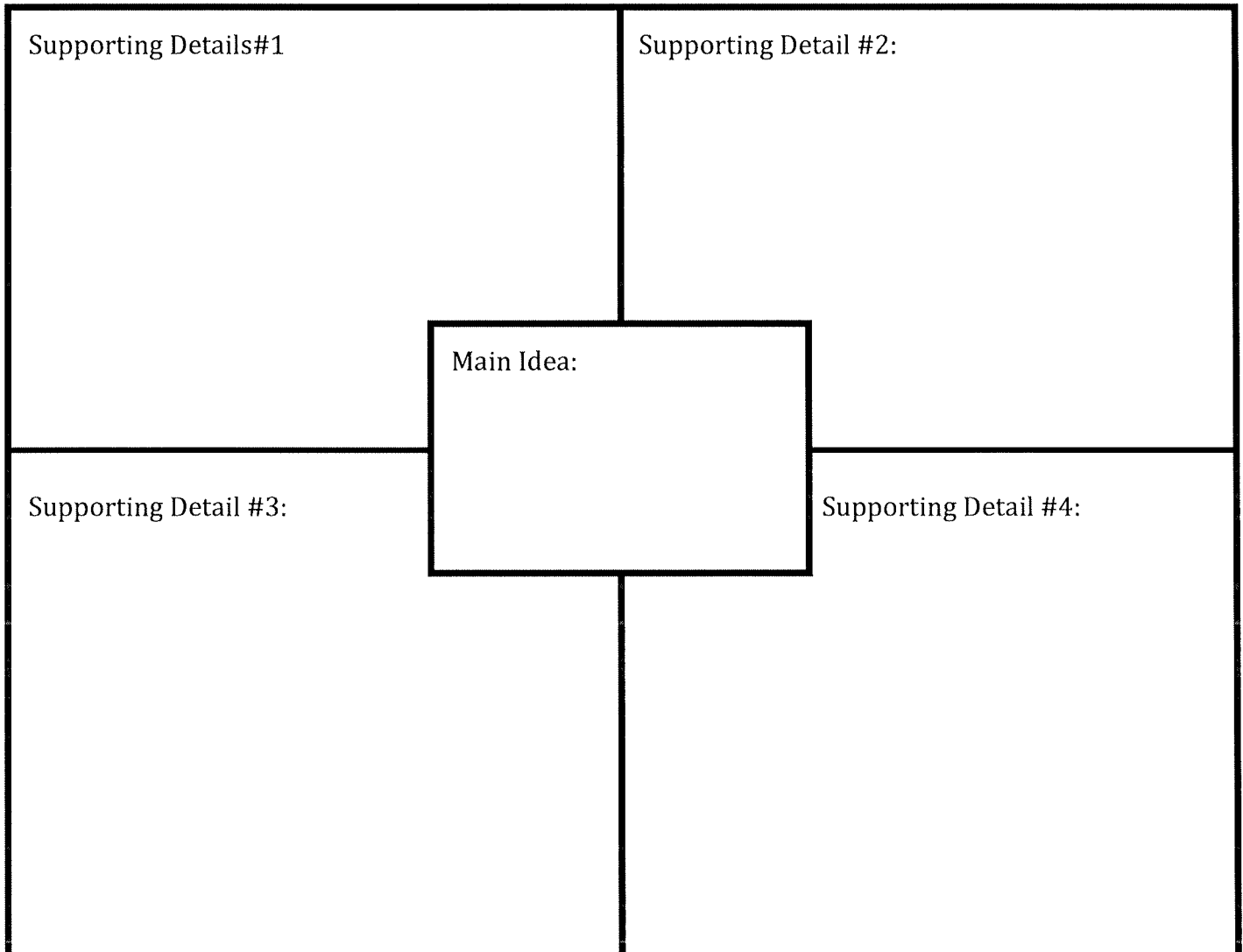
Name: _____

Reading Level: _____

Wings: 4th Grade
Week of: November 6th – 10th 2017
Genre: Informational – Historical

Please be advised we have aligned the genre for Read & Respond to match the genres reflected in the Achievement Network Test students will take at the end of Quarter #2. The genres for 4th Grade Quarter #2 include: ***Informational – Historical, Literature – Story, and Literature – Poetry. ***

Monday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Title:			
Author:			
Graphic Organizer: After reading the attached passage, complete the graphic organizer below. Make sure to include evidence from the text in your answers.			



1/12/17

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Tuesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Constructed Response			
Directions: Read the question below, using the attached passage, write your answer in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond (RI.4.2 / RL.4.2).			
Summarize the main idea of the text / passage. Support your answer with key details from the text and explain how the key details you choose support the main idea.			

Wednesday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
Clarification			
Directions: Use the strategies listed below to clarify a word you had a difficult time with or think others may have difficulty reading. Write your answers in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond.			
If you can't say a word:		If you don't know what a word means:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blend it• Chunk it• Look for a base word• Reread it		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use context clues• Reread or Read on• Use your background knowledge• Make a mind movie	
Word:			
I struggled to <u>read the word</u> or to <u>understand the meaning of the word</u> :			
Strategy I used to clarify:			
What does the word mean? (In your own words):			
Meaningful Sentence:			

Thursday	Minutes Read: _____	Listeners Initials: _____	Week of: _____
College Bound Questions			
Directions: At this point you have read the entire passage. Please complete the College Bound Section. Write your answers in complete sentences on a separate piece of paper and attach it to the back of your Read & Respond.			
1. In paragraph 10, what does the author MOST LIKELY mean when he says, "Almost nothing in our house was thrown away"?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) The family used very little.(B) The family sold things they made.(C) The family ate everything they grew.(D) The family reused almost everything.			
2. According to the article, why did many people who lived in the country have enough food during the Great Depression?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) They waited in long bread lines for hours to get food.			

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- (B) They could buy the food they needed at the feed mill.
- (C) They had plenty of money to buy food at the market.
- (D) They could grow many kinds of food on their farms.

3. Based on the article, describe FOUR ways the author's family benefited from reusing items. Use important and specific information from the article to support your answer.

Waste Not, Want Not
By: Earl M. Weber

1. When I was growing up in the 1930s, the period of the Great Depression, I didn't think of our family as poor, even though we never seemed to have money. I lived on a small farm in Pennsylvania with my parents, two older sisters, and younger brother. We had an old horse, a cow, a few pigs, a flock of chickens, and a big garden. Food was not a problem. We had our own supply of milk, meat, eggs, fresh vegetables, and Momma's homemade bread. But money was scarce.
2. On Sunday mornings, Momma would give each of us two pennies for our Sunday School offerings. Carefully knotting my two cents in the corner of a handkerchief, she would hand it to me and caution me to "be careful not to lose it." Today, two pennies won't buy much of anything, but in the 1930s every penny was important.
3. As a boy of nine, I had only a vague idea of what it means to live during hard times. The weekly newspapers would carry pictures of people standing in line for bread, and the evening newscast on our tabletop Crosley radio would tell about the huge number of jobless people and their hardships. But these reports referred to people in the cities, and we lived in the country. We never went to bed hungry, and we didn't stand in line for bread.
4. Although my father was fortunate to have a job at the feed mill, his salary of eighteen dollars a week was barely enough to pay the farm mortgage and the electric bill, and to buy necessities like the flour and yeast Momma needed to bake her bread.
5. Momma earned a few dollars baking pies and bread, which she sold at the local market. Twenty cents for a pie and ten cents for a loaf of bread! Sometimes I helped at the market, and if we had a good day, Momma would give me a nickel for an ice-cream cone.
6. Momma used the market money to buy clothing for the family. With four children and two adults to clothe, she seldom bought anything new. One day when I walked to the mailbox at the end of our lane, I was excited to see a package from Sears, Roebuck and Company. That usually meant new clothing for one of us. As it turned out, I was the lucky one this time, with a brand-new pair of brown tweed knee-length knickers. Although we always went to school looking neat and clean, most of our clothing was patched, darned ¹, or mended. So to me, a new pair of knickers was very special.
7. Christmas was special, too, because then we got new socks, and for a little while we wouldn't have to wear socks darned in the toes and heels.
8. Momma made some of our clothing, using a treadle (foot-powered) sewing machine. To make nightgowns, she used the muslin sacks that our chicken feed came in. I wore a nightgown with "PRATT'S CHICKEN FEED" printed in big black letters on the front. (It wasn't until years later when my high-school class went on an overnight trip that I got my first store-bought pajamas.) Some companies actually put their feed in sacks made of colorfully patterned calico. Momma liked this material for making aprons and dresses.

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9. When a piece of clothing was worn out, it wasn't thrown away. First, all the buttons were removed, and put in cans or glass jars. Then the clothing was examined, and the best parts were cut into strips and saved for making rugs.
10. Almost nothing in our house was thrown away. Store parcels were generally tied with string. We saved this string by winding it on a ball. One of my jobs was to wash and flatten used tin cans. We nailed these pieces of tin over holes in the barn roof to stop the leaks and over holes in the corncrib to stop the mice and rats from eating the corn.
11. A wooden crate was considered a real prize. We would take it apart for future projects, being careful not to split the boards. We even straightened the bent nails and stored them in a tin can.
12. Although we tend to think of recycling as something fairly new, in the 1930s it was a part of everyday life. "Waste not, want not" was a familiar and often repeated phrase during those Depression years.