

Genres Assessed:	Literary • Fiction (Readiness) • Literary Nonfiction (Supporting) • Poetry (Supporting) • Drama (Supporting) • Media Literacy (Embedded)	Informational • Expository (Readiness) • Procedural (Embedded) • Media Literacy (Embedded)	Part I	Part II	Part III	Part IV
Reporting Category 1: Understanding Across Genres Demonstrate an ability to understand a variety of written texts across reading genres.			✓	✓	✓	✓
(2)	Understand new vocabulary and use it when reading and writing.		✓	✓	✓	✓
(7)	Understand, make inferences, and draw conclusions about the varied structural patterns and features of literary nonfiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding.		✓	✓	✓	✓
(Fig. 19)	Use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author's message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers.		✓	✓	✓	✓
Reporting Category 2: Understanding and Analysis of Literary Texts Demonstrate an ability to understand and analyze literary texts.			✓		✓	✓
(3)	Analyze, make inferences, and draw conclusions about theme and genre in different cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding.		✓		✓	✓
(4)	Analyze, make inferences, and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of poetry and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding.		✓		✓	✓
(5)	Understand, make inferences, and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of drama and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding.		✓		✓	✓
(6)	Understand, make inferences, and draw conclusions about the structure and elements of fiction and provide evidence from text to support their understanding.		✓		✓	✓
(8)	Understand, make inferences, and draw conclusions about how an author's sensory language creates imagery in literary text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding.		✓		✓	✓
(14)	Use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning.		✓		✓	✓
(Fig. 19)	Use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author's message and will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers.		✓		✓	✓
Reporting Category 3: Understanding and Analysis of Informational Texts Demonstrate an ability to understand and analyze informational texts.				✓	✓	✓
(10)	Analyze, make inferences, and draw conclusions about the author's purpose in cultural, historical, and contemporary contexts and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding.			✓	✓	✓
(11)	Analyze, make inferences, and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support their understanding.			✓	✓	✓
(13)	Understand how to glean and use information in procedural texts and documents.			✓	✓	✓
(14)	Use comprehension skills to analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning.			✓	✓	✓
(Fig. 19)	Students use a flexible range of metacognitive reading skills in both assigned and independent reading to understand an author's message. Students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth in increasingly more complex texts as they become self-directed, critical readers.			✓	✓	✓

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Unit 1 Mini-Lesson

Literary Nonfiction: Personal Narratives

What is a personal narrative?

A personal narrative is a literary nonfiction text that retells an experience from the author's life. Most personal narratives are told in the first person and are about something "big" in the author's life, such as a proud or sad moment, a trip or adventure, or an event that changed the author in some way.

What is the purpose of a personal narrative?

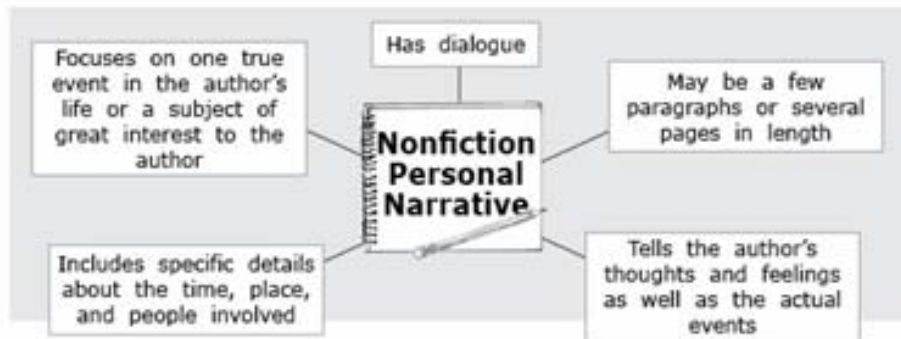
A personal narrative is a way to describe an experience so that others feel as if they were there. Writers do this by using sensory details—what they saw, heard, touched, smelled, and tasted—and by including important events, characters, and dialogue. Writers explain what happened and tell what they were thinking at the time and how they felt.

Who is the audience for a personal narrative?

Everyone is! People record their experiences in diaries and journals and share them in letters and e-mails. People also write literary nonfiction books and magazine articles to share true stories from their lives.

How do you read a personal narrative?

1. In a personal narrative or other literary nonfiction, the title will probably give you a clue as to the person or experience you will be reading about.
2. Pay close attention to the sequence of events.
3. Ask yourself: *Did this event happen to the person, or did the person make it happen? How did this event affect the person's life?*
4. Ask yourself: *Is the author simply writing to entertain, or is there something that I can learn?*



Read the selection. Then choose the best answer to each question.

Mission Beach, San Diego

- 1 My family and I pulled into the sandy parking lot at the beach and I jumped out of the black convertible. It was very cool of my dad to rent such an awesome car for our vacation. We had driven almost the whole way to San Diego, California, with the top down. When I got out of the car, I opened the trunk and I pulled out a big, red beach bag. I took in the view of the white sand and the crystal blue water. *This place is ten times nicer than in Corpus Christi*, I thought. (That was the only other beach I had been to, in Texas. Compared with here, that beach was a trash can. The water there was brownish and filled with seaweed. Yuck!) Then I grabbed a snorkel and a pair of goggles and headed for the Pacific Ocean.
- 2 I had never snorkeled before. The mask made my head tilt. I put my face in the water and opened my eyes. In the crystal blue water beneath me, I saw a beautiful coral reef. It looked like a picture in a magazine, brightly colored with neon yellows and pinks. There were tons of fish swimming in schools. I couldn't believe fish came in so many different shapes, sizes, and patterns. I was dazzled by the bright colors. Some of the fish swam right up to me. One tiny fish swam right over my hand. It felt so weird how the rubbery flippers tickled my hand.
- 3 I loved watching the coral reef sway from side to side. It was so relaxing, almost hypnotic, floating with the gentle current. The warm water lapped against my cold body. I had never felt so peaceful.
- 4 I grabbed a clamshell to show my parents and swam back to shore. The clamshell was the size of a half-dollar. It was different from the other shells I collected because I could open and close it. I still have that clamshell.
- 5 It reminds me of my adventure and takes me back to that day on the beach. It always makes me appreciate how lucky I am to have been there.

Introduction to Literary Texts

What Is It?

What is a literary text?
 A literary text is a fiction or nonfiction narrative that follows a story structure. That structure leads with capturing the reader's attention with an exciting or interesting beginning. The author then gives details about the characters, the setting, and the plot. Usually a problem arises and suspense occurs over what will happen. Finally, there is a solution to the problem.

Examples

- What are some examples of a literary text?**
- Fables
 - Tall Tales
 - Fairy Tales
 - Myths & Legends
 - Poetry
 - Realistic Fiction
 - Mysteries & Adventure
 - Historical Fiction
 - Science Fiction
 - Drama & Plays
 - Literary Nonfiction
 - Biographies
 - Journals & Diaries
 - Personal Narratives
 - Memoirs

Purpose

What is the purpose of a literary text?
 Literary texts tell a story. Different types of narratives will have different purposes. For example, the purpose of a fable is to use a fictional story to teach people lessons or explain mysteries of Earth, while the purpose of literary nonfiction is to share a true story in an interesting or entertaining way.

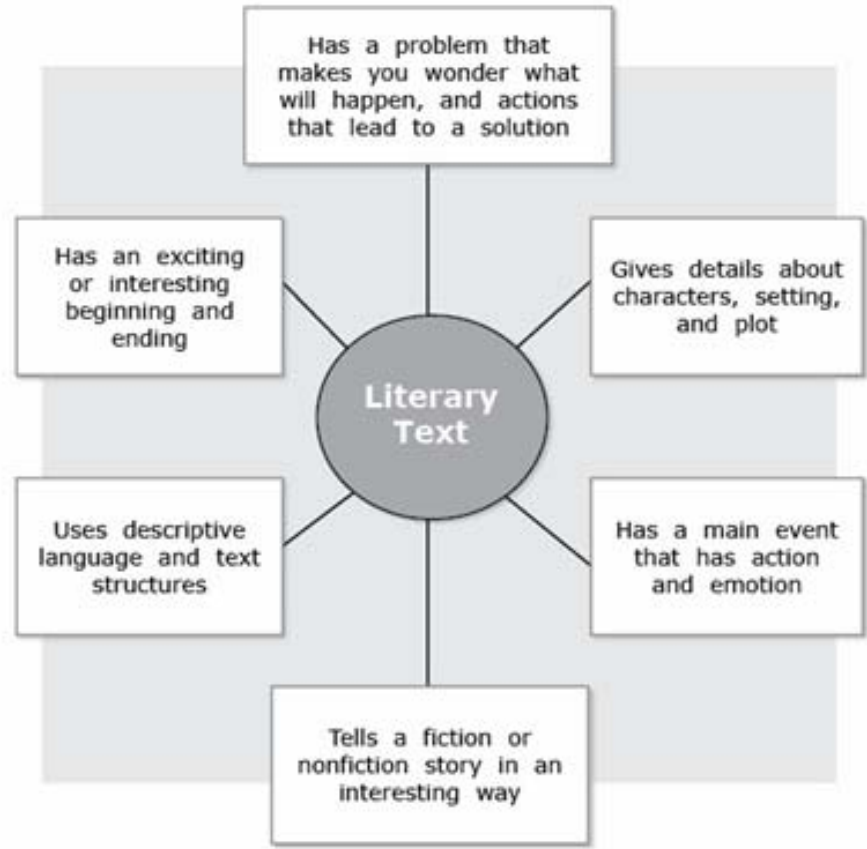
Audience

Who is the audience for a literary text?
 The audience is any reader. Though many people prefer certain types of literary text over other types, the stories are meant to interest anyone. Sometimes you will enjoy a story that is told really well, even though the story line is not your favorite.

How to Use It

- How do you read a literary text?**
1. Read from beginning to end.
 2. Use a graphic organizer to keep the characters straight.
 3. Research settings if they are unfamiliar.

What are some common features of a literary text?



Name _____ Date _____

1 Why does the writer think the rental car is awesome?

2 Where does this story take place?

3 The word *lapped* in paragraph 3 means —

4 What does the writer do before swimming back to shore?

Name _____ Date _____

5 How is Mission Beach different from the beach in Corpus Christi?

- A Mission Beach has white sand, while Corpus Christi has crystal blue water.
- B Mission Beach is in Texas, while Corpus Christi is in California.
- C Mission beach has crystal blue water, while Corpus Christi has brownish water filled with seaweed.
- D Mission Beach is a trash can, while Corpus Christi is awesome.

6 Read this sentence from paragraph 2.

It felt so weird how the rubbery flippers tickled my hand.

The imagery in this line appeals mostly to the reader's sense of —

- A sight
- B smell
- C taste
- D touch

7 The gentle current caused the writer to feel —

- A relaxed
- B dazzled
- C tickled
- D lucky

8 How was the clamshell different from other shells the writer collected?

- A It had a clam in it.
- B It could open and close.
- C She found it in the ocean.
- D It was bigger than a half-dollar.