

Unit 3, Week 4

"Artist to Artist"

Genre- Poetry

Poems are sparked by a poet's imagination, and his or her ideas, emotions, and message are expressed through description, imagery, word choice, sound devices, and text features such as line breaks.

Comprehension Skill: Figurative Language

Poets use figurative language and sound devices to engage and entertain readers. Comparisons between unlike things using *like* or *as* are similes. Words that appeal to the senses are imagery. Onomatopoeia is a sound device in which words sound like their meanings. Figurative language can shape the reader's experience of a poem's events and characters, including the speaker of the poem.

Reading/Writing Strategy: Mood

Mood is a feeling you get from a text. Authors can use different literary devices to set the mood, such as setting (a spooky location for a scary story), figurative language (using simile for romantic comparisons in a love story), or sound devices (loud crashes and booms for an adventure). Mood can give you a sense of what you can expect from the story.

Vocabulary Words

vivid: clear, bright, and lifelike

retired: no longer working

trembles: shakes slightly

crinkled: wrinkled or creased, as a crushed piece of paper

melodic: pleasing and harmonious to hear; sweet sounding

Essential Question:

What can our families teach us about ourselves?

Spelling Words

jealous
fabulous
enormous
ridiculous
humorous
numerous
adventurous
curious
furious
mysterious
victorious
obvious
previous
precious
vicious
suspicious
cautious
courageous
courteous
miscellaneous

Challenge Words

advantageous
impervious
mischievous