

## SAMPLE EP LA 4 Parent Guide

### Lesson 1

- Students will: give an oration
- I suggest reading the poem on the Lesson 1 worksheet out loud to your child as they listen. Make it as dramatic and nuanced as you like.
- Discuss any words they don't know and about the meaning and feel of the poem.
- Lesson 1 worksheet
  - They need to practice and then read the poem aloud to an audience. It can be just you. You could record it and share. They need to speak loudly and clearly and not start over. They should just keep going if they stumble.

### Lesson 2

- Students will: identify syllables
- Ask your child if they remember what syllables are. A syllable is a chunk of a word; it's how you would break up the word if you were saying it slowly for someone.
- Lesson 2 worksheet
  - Read the directions together. It gives a hint for finding syllables.
  - Ask your child which word on the page had the most syllables.

### Lesson 3

- Students will: practice spelling
- Lesson 3 worksheet
  - They are playing hangman today.
  - Here are the words. They are spelling: trouble, deserve, helmet, computer, pencil.

### Lesson 4

- Students will: write rhymes
- Together think of words that rhyme with rounded, lighten, darker.
- Lesson 4 worksheet
  - They are to write five sets of rhyming words. They can use the ideas you just worked on if they need help getting started.

### Lesson 5

- Students will: write a poem in the ABAB structure
- They are going to write a poem in the structure of ABAB. That means that the stanza (or section of the poem) will have four lines. The "A" lines rhyme and the "B" lines rhyme. ABAB means that the first line rhymes with the third line, and the second line rhymes with the fourth line.
- Read this example to your child and have them listen for the rhyme pairs.

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- Lend a hand to one another  
In the daily toil of life  
When we meet a weaker brother,  
Let us help him in the strife.

There is none so rich but may  
In his turn, be forced to borrow;  
And the poor man's lot today  
May become our own tomorrow.

- Lesson 5 worksheet
  - They need to write at least four lines to complete the pattern. It's up to them (and you) if they are going to write more.

### Lesson 6

- Students will: practice spelling
- Lesson 6 worksheet
  - Give your child the words for the blanks. They are to spell them as best as they can.
    - vacation
    - beach
    - shovel
    - bucket
    - creatures
    - purple
    - swimming
    - ocean
    - floated
  - If they get something wrong, point out which one and try to pronounce it how they wrote it. See if they can fix their own mistake. Make sure they write it out completely the correct way when they have it figured out.

### Lesson 7

- Students will: write a limerick
- Lesson 7 worksheet
  - There's an explanation of the poem structure and a sample poem on the page.
  - If it's fun for you (and limericks are fun!) make up some limerick with your child's name.
    - There once was a boy/girl named \_\_\_\_\_ ...
  - They are to make up their own for the page.

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### Lesson 8

- Students will: practice spelling
- Lesson 8 worksheet
  - They need to find words in the box. You can see the example on the page.
    - If they are stuck, you can give them some words to look for.
      - brains, black, blue, she, quest, queen, amaze, ways, shade, nose, grace, nest

### Lesson 9 (crayon, optional)

- Students will: learn about nouns
- Ask your child what a noun is.
  - They have been learning that a noun is a person, place, or thing. It can also be an idea.
    - Love, hate, and fear are all nouns.
  - Common nouns are regular nouns.
  - Ask your child what a proper noun is.
    - the name of a noun, the name of a person, the name of a place, etc.
  - A concrete noun is something you can see or touch.
  - An abstract noun is something you can't see or touch like love and hope and faith.
  - A compound noun is when two or more words are combined to make a noun.
    - A swimming pool is a compound noun.
    - My father-in-law is a compound noun.
    - Cupcake is a compound noun.
  - A collective noun is when a group is named as a single thing.
    - We say they are, but everyone is. It could be the same people, but we talk about one as plural using are, and one as singular using is. They are. Everyone is.
    - A squad of soldiers is one thing, not many.
    - A school of fish is one thing, not many.
- Lesson 9 worksheet
  - They need to find the nouns and write their own. Make sure they write common, proper, compound, collective, concrete, and abstract nouns.

### Lesson 10

- Students will: write a limerick
- Ask your child how many lines are in a limerick and which lines rhyme.
  - 5, AABBA
- Lesson 10 worksheet
  - There is another example of a limerick on their page.