# WEEKLY HOMEWORK AGENDA
## Home Learning: 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E
### November 13th- 17th, 2023

**Monday, November 13th:**

- ➤ **HMH:** Re-read "Why is the Statue of Liberty Green?" in preparation for Tuesday's selection quiz

**Tuesday, November 14th:**

- ➤ **I-ready:** Complete 25 minutes in your **green** lesson path

**Wednesday, November 15th:**

- ➤ **CommonLit:** "What Turkeys Eat for Thanksgiving"

**Thursday, November 16th:**

- ➤ **I-ready:** Complete 20 minutes in your **green** lesson path

**Friday, October 17th:** **Friendsgiving Celebration**

## Have a wonderful Thanksgiving Break!

## Weekly Class Reminders

- o **Module 3 Reading Assessment:** Thursday, November 16th
- o **Open Book Quiz:** "What is the Constitution?" chapters 6-9: Wednesday, November 15th
- o **Optional Extra Practice:** Know It Show It practice pages 73-76

# SKILLS REVIEW

## Reading:

### Author's Purpose

An author's purpose is his or her reason for writing a text. Knowing the purpose helps you recognize the author's message.

If the author's purpose is to . . .

**Persuade** — then the author wants readers to think or act in a certain way.

**Inform** — then the author wants to share information about a topic.

**Entertain** — then the author wants readers to enjoy a story.
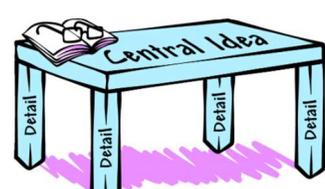
How can you figure out the author's purpose?

FIRST... think about the genre.

THEN... ask questions about what you read and find answers.

### Central Idea

The **Central Idea** is what the text is mostly about.

Look for **text clues**.
- Headings
- Visuals
- First or Last Sentence
- Repeated Words

Central Idea — Detail, Detail, Detail, Detail

Evaluate **details** to determine **key ideas** that support the central idea.
- Examples
- Facts
- Evidence
- Description

### Text Structure

**Comparison/Contrast**

Different — Alike — Different

**Author's Purpose:** The Comparison/Contrast text structure helps authors describe how things are alike and different.

**Transition Words:** but, both, however, and

**Cause/Effect**

Cause → Effect

**Author's Purpose:** The Cause/Effect text structure helps authors explain what happened and why it happened.

**Transition Words:** because, so, in order to, as a result

**TEXT STRUCTURE**
Authors choose text structures that best fit their purposes for writing a text.

**Sequence**

First → Next → Last

**Author's Purpose:** The Sequence text structure helps authors explain events in order.

**Transition Words:** before, first, next, then, last, after

**Problem/Solution**

Problem → Solution

**Author's Purpose:** The Problem/Solution text structure helps authors explain how a problem is solved.

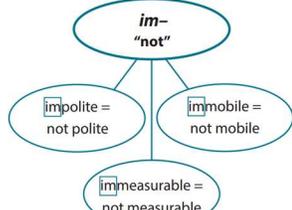**Transition Words:** problem, solution, difficulty, the answer is

## Vocabulary:

### Prefix im– (not)

A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a base word that changes the meaning of the word.

One meaning of the prefix **im–** is "not." When you add **im–** to a base word, the new word can mean the opposite of the base word.

**im– "not"**

impolite = not polite

immobile = not mobile

immeasurable = not measurable

### Suffixes –er and –est

A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a base word that changes the word's meaning.

The suffixes **–er** and **–est** are added to adjectives. The suffix **–er** is used to compare two things. The suffix **–est** is used to compare three or more things.

At times a base word's spelling changes when the ending **–er** or **–est** is added. For words with a consonant-vowel-consonant pattern, double the final consonant before adding **–er** or **–est**: hotter, hottest. If a word ends in e, drop the e before adding the suffix. If a word ends in y, change the y to i before adding the suffix.

broad → broader → broadest

sad → sadder → saddest

late → later → latest
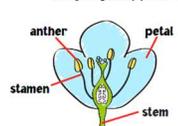
happy → happier → happiest

### Content-Area Words

Content-area words are specific to an area of study.

science | math | social studies

Content-area words are often in **boldface**. They might appear in visuals such as diagrams.

anther, petal, stamen, stem

The parts of a flower include **petal, stem, stamen,** and **anther.**

$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{8}$$

Some **fractions** have common **denominators**.

The world has imaginary lines of **latitude** and **longitude**.

Sometimes there are different uses of a common word.

iris, pupil (wheelchair), iris, pupil (eye)