



WEEKLY HOMEWORK AGENDA

Home Learning: 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E

December 4th – 8th, 2023



Monday, December 4th:

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

Tuesday, December 5th:

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

Wednesday, December 6th:

- **CommonLit:** “Walk One Mile”

Thursday, December 7th:

- **HMH:** Re-read “The Upside Down Boy” in preparation for Friday’s selection quiz

Friday, December 8th:

Have a wonderful weekend!

Weekly Class Reminders

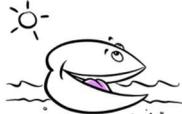
- **Grammar Quiz:** Common and Proper Nouns, Friday, December 8th
- **Optional Extra Practice:** CommonLit: “Santas, Santas Everywhere”

SKILLS REVIEW

Figurative Language

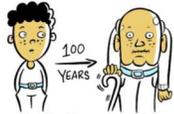
Figurative Language includes “figures of speech” that compare, exaggerate, or mean something different from what is expected.

Simile A comparison of two things using “like” or “as”



I'm happy as a clam!

Hyperbole Exaggerations that make things sound bigger, better, or more than what they truly are



I waited for 100 years!

Metaphor A comparison of two things by saying one thing is another thing

You must be a walking encyclopedia to know all those facts.



Idiom An expression that means something different from the meaning of its individual words



I feel sick as a dog.

Elements of Poetry

Poetry can tell a story, describe a situation, or appeal to the senses.

Structure

- Line break** → where each line of texts ends
- Stanza** → a group of lines within a poem

Literary Devices

- Rhyming words** → words with the same ending sounds at the end of lines or stanzas
- Rhythm** → a pattern of stressed syllables that create a **beat**
- Imagery** → words that create images that appeal to the senses
- Alliteration** → the same sound or letter at the beginning of words or lines
- Onomatopoeia** → a word that imitates the sound it represents, like **buzz** and **thud**
- Repetition** → lines or words that are repeated to stress importance

TEXT FEATURES

present important parts of the story in a different way.

Punctuation, such as ellipses, em dashes, and colons, can indicate important text will follow.

Kinds of **type** can show emphasis or indicate a title.

Boldface
CAPITAL LETTERS
Italic **Large** small
Color

GRAPHIC FEATURES

are visuals, such as illustrations, diagrams, maps, and speech bubbles, that help explain ideas in the text.



Vocabulary

Grammar

Vocabulary Strategy 2.7

Synonyms and Antonyms

A **synonym** is a word that means the same or almost the same as another word. One synonym can replace another in a sentence without changing the meaning, or without changing it very much.

An **antonym** is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. Antonyms show how two things are different.

Identifying and understanding synonyms and antonyms can help you expand your vocabulary and better understand what you read.

Examples:

- 1 A synonym for big is large.
- 2 An antonym for big is small.
- 3 A synonym for noisy is ____.
- 4 An antonym for noisy is ____.

Review Common and Proper Nouns

Common nouns name any person, animal, place, or thing. Proper nouns name a particular person, animal, place, or thing.

Proper nouns begin with capital letters and may have more than one word. People's titles, holidays, places, and important words in titles of books are capitalized.

The common nouns **dog** we saw at the proper noun **park** is a **Saint Bernard**.

The common nouns **party** at the proper noun **apartment** is to celebrate the **Fourth of July**.

Generative Vocabulary 2.10

Prefix *dis-*

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

The prefix **dis-** means “apart or away;” “not;” “absence of;” or “to do the opposite of.”

