



# WEEKLY HOMEWORK AGENDA

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

January 8<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup>, 2023



## Monday, January 8<sup>th</sup>:

- **I-ready:** Pass **one** lesson in your **green** lesson path

## Tuesday, January 9<sup>th</sup>:

- **HMH:** Re-read “**Soccer Shootout**” in HMH in preparation for Wednesday’s selection quiz
- Write a sentence for each spelling word on lined paper

## Wednesday, January 10<sup>th</sup>:

- **I-ready:** Pass **one** lesson in your **green** lesson path

## Thursday, January 11<sup>th</sup>:

- **Review for your spelling/grammar test**
- **I-ready:** Pass **one** lesson in your **green** lesson path

## Friday, January 12<sup>th</sup>:

Have a wonderful weekend!

## Weekly Class Reminders

- Please bring your copy of “The Lemonade Wars” to class daily.
- **Module 5 Week 1 Test:** Thursday, January 11<sup>th</sup>
- Weekly spelling words: afraid, flavor, leave, today, dream, approach, frighten, tight, excited, erase, trail, below
- **Grammar/Spelling Test:** Friday, January 12<sup>th</sup>

# SKILLS REVIEW

## 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.

## AUTHOR'S CRAFT

Author's Craft is the language and technique a writer uses to

- make his or her writing interesting.
- communicate ideas to the reader.

Technique	What is it?	Example
<b>Voice</b>	the author's writing style that makes his or her writing unique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A writer uses certain words to show his or her style.</li> <li>• An author's voice may change, depending on the genre of the text.</li> </ul>
<b>Tone</b>	the author's feelings toward a subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A writer uses certain words to show his or her attitude.</li> <li>• Words can be positive, negative, or neutral.</li> </ul>
<b>Mood</b>	the emotions and feelings of the reader while reading a text	mystery - suspense or surprise fantasy - wonder or excitement article - serious or thoughtful
<b>Word Choice</b>	vocabulary, precise nouns, sensory words, and vivid verbs that make the text more interesting	The United States Capitol has a <b>magnificent, circular, domed</b> room, or <b>rotunda</b> , at its center.
<b>Sensory</b>	descriptive words that make the reader see, hear, smell, taste, or feel something	The puppy's <b>sleek orange</b> and <b>white</b> coat was <b>silky smooth</b> and <b>feathery soft</b> .

## THEME

The **theme** is the main message, lesson, or moral of the text.

The theme can be stated in text. Fables and myths might tell the theme at the end.

The theme can be implied. Use text clues to figure it out.

- ♥ What happens to the characters?
- ♥ How do the characters react?
- ♥ What do the characters learn?
- ♥ How do the characters grow or change?

**ASK:** What is the author trying to teach me?

EXAMPLES

Be kind to others.

Friends are important.

Don't give up.

# Vocabulary

# Grammar

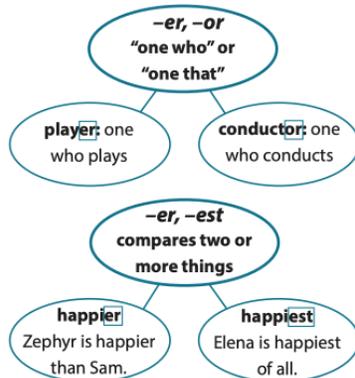
Generative Vocabulary 5.4a

## Suffixes *-er, -or; -er, -est*

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

The suffixes **-er** and **-or** can mean "one who" or "one that." When you add these suffixes to a verb, the new word is a noun.

The suffix **-er** can have another meaning, too. It can be used to show comparisons. The suffix **-est** is used to compare more than two things. When you add these suffixes



Grammar 1.4.1a

## Subject-Verb Agreement

A verb that tells about an action that is happening now is in the **present tense**.

Verbs in the present tense have two forms. The correct form to use depends on the **subject** of the sentence.

Add **-s** to the verb when the noun in the subject is **singular**, unless the subject is the pronoun **I**.

Do not add **-s** to the verb when the noun in the subject is **plural**.

*singular noun* **add -s**  
A **man** walks up a hill.

*plural noun* **do not add -s**  
Two **men** walk up a hill.

Vocabulary Strategy 5.3a

## Homographs/Homophones

**Homographs** are words that have the same spelling but more than one meaning or pronunciation. The word part *graph* means "to write." This will help you remember that homographs are written the same way.

**Homophones** are words that are pronounced the same way but have a different meaning or spelling. The word part *phone* means "sound." This will help you remember that homophones sound alike.

### Examples:

- 1 The wind is blowing the leaves off the trees.  
The path will wind around big boulders near the mountain peak.
- 2 We are going to the campsite before it gets dark.  
Marc is coming with us too.  
It took two attempts to light the campfire.