



WEEKLY HOMEWORK AGENDA

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

January 15th – 19th, 2024



Monday, January 15th:

- No School: Martin Luther King Jr. Day

Tuesday, January 16th:

- **I-ready:** Pass **one** lesson in your **green** lesson path
- **HMH:** Re-read "Running Rivals" in preparation for Wednesday's selection quiz

Wednesday, January 17th:

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

Thursday, January 18th:

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

Friday, January 19th:

- No School: Teacher Planning Day

Weekly Class Reminders

- Please bring your copy of "The Lemonade Wars" to class daily.
- **Optional Extra Practice:** Module 5 Week 2 Passage

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

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.

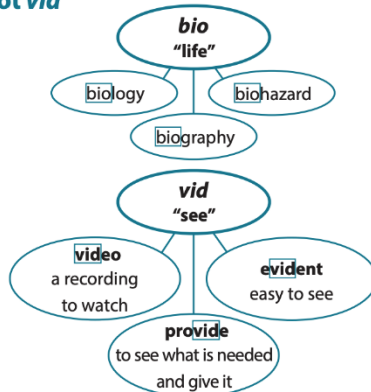
Vocabulary

Generative Vocabulary 5.10

Greek root *bio*; Latin root *vid*

A **root** is a basic word part, usually from Greek or Latin, that carries meaning.

The Greek root **bio** means "life." For example, **biology** is the study of living things. The Latin root **vid** is like the Latin root *vis*. Both mean "see." A **video** is something you see, or watch.



Grammar

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:

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