



# WEEKLY HOMEWORK AGENDA

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

April 8<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024



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

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

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

- **HMH:** Read “**Electricity**” and take the assigned **selection quiz**

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

- **Spelling:** Know It Show It pages 175, 178 **only** (located in purple folder)

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

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

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

- Review for Monday's spelling quiz

**Have a great weekend!**

## Weekly Class Reminders

- **Portfolio Assessment:** Thursday, April 11<sup>th</sup>
- **Weekly Spelling Words:** happiness, spotless, reheat, rebuild, unpack, unsteadily, unequal, softness, kindness, fearless, goodness, rejoin, unfold, unfair, rewrite

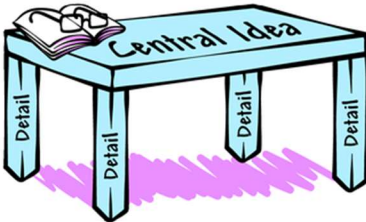
# SKILLS REVIEW

## Central Idea

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

Look for **text clues**.

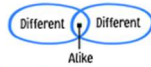
- Headings
- Visuals
- First or Last Sentence
- Repeated Words



Evaluate **details** to determine **key ideas** that support the central idea.

- Examples
- Facts
- Evidence
- Description

### Comparison/Contrast



**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



**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



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

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

### 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*

## IDENTIFY CLAIM

When you read an argumentative text, look for the claim.

- The claim is the position the author takes on a subject.
- The claim is the author's opinion.
- The claim is a statement the author tries to prove.
- The claim will come at the beginning of the text.
- The claim will solve a problem or answer a question.
- The author will include facts and evidence to prove the claim.

### Claim

The best way to keep your cat from destroying furniture with her claws is to have a scratch post.

### Evidence

After we bought a scratch post, Fluffy sharpened her claws on it instead of the couch.

Cats have the most interesting eyes of all the animals.



Cats' pupils are vertical slits instead of circles, like most animals' pupils.

# Vocabulary

## Context Clues



Good readers use **clues in the text and visuals** to find the **meanings** of unfamiliar words.

### Word Parts

**Lumin** = light

We stared at the **luminous** stars in the sky.

### Examples

**Crustaceans**, such as shrimp, lobster, and crabs, live in salt water.

### Definitions

The **calyx**, the leaf-like parts that cover a flower bud, are green.

### Visuals with Labels

Visuals show pictures of the word's meaning.



### Synonyms

= **same** Luke wanted to **rectify** his mistake. If he could **correct** it, he would.

### Antonyms

= **opposite** Ana would rather be **industrious** than **lazy**.