



# WEEKLY HOMEWORK AGENDA

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

February 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup>, 2024



## Monday, February 5<sup>th</sup>:

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

## Tuesday, February 6<sup>th</sup>:

- **CommonLit:** The Sheep and the Pig

## Wednesday, February 7<sup>th</sup>:

- **Practice your spelling words for 15 minutes:**  
<https://www.spellingcity.com/spelling-games-vocabulary-games.html?listId=78417386>
- **HMH:** Re-read "The Saga of Pecos Bill" in preparation for Thursday's selection quiz

## Thursday, February 8<sup>th</sup>:

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

## Friday, February 9<sup>th</sup>:

Have a wonderful weekend!

## Weekly Class Reminders

- **Portfolio Assessment:** Wednesday, February 7<sup>th</sup>
- **Spelling and Grammar Assessment:** Monday, February 12<sup>th</sup>
- **Weekly Spelling Words:** switch, launch, slouch, fetch, peach, screech, snatch, hatch, clutch, branch, trench, couch, watch, each, snitch

# SKILLS REVIEW

## Character Perspective

A character's perspective is the way that character **sees, thinks, or feels** about something.

Hey, there's little Jack. I hope we can be friends.

Oh no! Mr. Giant is so **BIG** and scary!

- How do the characters view the other characters?
- How do the characters experience the events?
- How do the characters think and feel about the situation?

It's a matter of perspective!

## Figurative Language

**Figurative Language** creates a special effect or feeling or makes a point. This 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!*

**Metaphor** A comparison of two things by saying one thing is another thing  
*You must be a walking encyclopedia to know all those facts.*

**Personification** Gives human qualities or characteristics to an animal or object  
*The moon follows me when I walk at night.*

**Alliteration** A sound device used to repeat the same consonant sound at the beginning of nearby words  
*Susan Sally sent Susan some samples of soup.*

**Assonance** A sound device used to repeat the same vowel sounds in nearby words  
*The cat ran past the man.*

**Sensory Language** Words that appeal to the five senses  
*The summer breeze smelled like fresh-cut grass.*

## 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

## Context Clues

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

**LOOK FOR**

**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.  
 calyx  
 stem  
 leaves

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

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

## Grammar

Grammar 2.5.1a

### Singular Possessive Nouns

A **singular possessive noun** shows that a person, animal, place, or thing has or owns something.

Add an apostrophe and -s to form a singular possessive noun.

*singular possessive noun*

The **alligator's** hide is bumpy.

*singular possessive noun*

The **king's** horse has a braided mane.

Grammar 2.5.2a

### Plural Possessive Nouns

To form a **plural possessive noun**, add an apostrophe to the end of a plural noun that ends in s.

Plural Noun That Ends in s	Plural Possessive Noun
The <b>foxes</b> have a den.	It is the <b>foxes'</b> den.
The toys belong to the <b>babies</b> .	They are the <b>babies'</b> toys.