



WEEKLY HOMEWORK AGENDA

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

March 11th – 15th, 2024



Monday, March 11th:

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

Tuesday, March 12th:

- **Spelling Practice:** https://www.spellingcity.com/spelling-games-vocabulary-games.html?free_games=1&list_id=78451849

Wednesday, March 13th:

- **HMH:** Re-read “How Did That Get in My Lunchbox?” in preparation for Thursday’s selection quiz

Thursday, March 14th:

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

Friday, March 15th:

Have a wonderful weekend!

Weekly Class Reminders

- **Portfolio Assessment:** TBA
- **Grammar/Spelling Quiz:** Monday, March 18th
- **Weekly Spelling Words:** thousand, mountain, blouse, frown, awful, sauce, announce, chalk, squawk, always, point, choice, moisture, voyage, noise

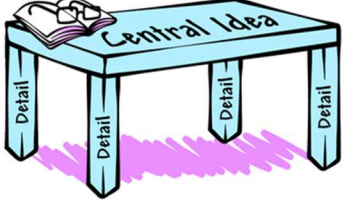
SKILLS REVIEW

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

Different Different
Alike

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

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

First → Next → Last

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

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

Problem/Solution

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*

TEXT FEATURES

present important parts of the text in a different way.


Boldface or **italic** type can show emphasis or indicate a title.

Headings and subheadings name the topic of each section of text.

Sidebars are boxed information that adds to the main text.

Captions tell about a picture.


Bullets or **numbered lists** show main points or examples.



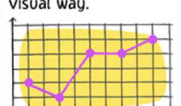
GRAPHIC FEATURES

are visuals, such as timelines, illustrations, pictures, graphs, maps, and tables, that help explain ideas in the text.

Timelines show important events in order.



Graphs plot data in a visual way.



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.



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 1.3.4a

Review Compound Sentences

A **compound sentence** is made of **two simple sentences** joined by the **conjunctions** *and, but, or, or so*. A comma comes before the conjunction. Conjunctions also join compound subjects and predicates. No commas are needed.

Simple Sentences	Compound Sentences
I bought eggs. They broke.	I bought eggs, but they broke.
You can eat an apple. You can eat an orange.	You can eat an apple, or you can eat an orange.
Marie and Phil were hungry. She made a sandwich. She made a salad.	Marie was hungry, so she made a sandwich and a salad.