



# WEEKLY HOMEWORK AGENDA

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

March 11<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup>, 2024



## Monday, March 11<sup>th</sup>:

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

## Tuesday, March 12<sup>th</sup>:

- **Spelling Practice:** [https://www.spellingcity.com/spelling-games-vocabulary-games.html?free\\_games=1&list\\_id=78451849](https://www.spellingcity.com/spelling-games-vocabulary-games.html?free_games=1&list_id=78451849)

## Wednesday, March 13<sup>th</sup>:

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

## Thursday, March 14<sup>th</sup>:

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

## Friday, March 15<sup>th</sup>:

Have a wonderful weekend!

## Weekly Class Reminders

- **Portfolio Assessment:** TBA
- **Grammar/Spelling Quiz:** Monday, March 18<sup>th</sup>
- **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  $\neq$  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  $\rightarrow$  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  $\rightarrow$  Next  $\rightarrow$  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  $\rightarrow$  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, <b>but</b> they broke.
You can eat an apple. You can eat an orange.	You can eat an apple, <b>or</b> you can eat an orange.
Marie <b>and</b> Phil were hungry. She made a sandwich. She made a salad.	Marie was hungry, <b>so</b> she made a sandwich <b>and</b> a salad.