

2B/2D

WEEK OF 9/3-9/6

Name: _____



Due Friday 9/6

DAILY HOMEWORK

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
	Readworks <i>An Ula for Grandma</i>	Readworks <i>All Kinds of Pollinators</i>	Readworks <i>Saving Salamanders</i>
	No Spelling	No Spelling	No Spelling
Parent Initials	Parent Initials	Parent Initials	Parent Initials

SPELLING

No words this week.

WEEKLY OBJECTIVES

- Reading: Central Idea, Author's Purpose, Summarize
- Vocabulary: Words that describe people, places, or things- Adjectives
- Grammar: Simple Sentences/subject and Predicate
- Writing: Personal Narrative

Readworks- 2B: PYQRV4 **2D:** BTSSZT

REMINDERS

- Reading Test 9/3
- Grammar Test 9/3
- No School 9/2 Labor Day

VOCABULARY

panicked- felt suddenly afraid
ridiculous- something very silly
prohibited- not allowed
cautiously- very carefully
elected- chosen for a job
local- in the area where you live
mock- a version of something that is not real
compliment- a nice thing to say about someone

CENTRAL IDEA

TOPIC

the person or thing the text is about

CENTRAL IDEA

the most important idea or point about the topic

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

details, facts, or examples in the text that tell about the central idea



When?

- Before reading
- During reading
- After reading

Why?

- To get information
- To help you understand the text
- To practice being "awake" and thinking while reading
- To be curious and wonder as you read



How?

Use question words to **ASK**:
who what where
why when how



Look around in the text and pictures for evidence, or details, to help you **ANSWER**.

SETTING

WHERE

Where does the story happen?



WHEN

When does the story take place?



Ask yourself, "Why is the setting important to the story?"

TIME FOR REVIEW!



Vocabulary Strategy 1.4

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

- Dad **bellowed** to us.
- Dad **whispered** to us.

Bellowed and **whispered** are antonyms because the words have opposite meanings.



Examples

- 1 Why do you look **serious**?
Why do you look **joyful**?
- 2 The door is **open**.
The door is **closed**.
- 3 This rock is very **bumpy**.
This rock is very **smooth**.

Review Subjects and Predicates

The **subject** of a sentence is the naming part. It tells who or what did or does something.

The **predicate** of a sentence is the action part. It tells what the subject did or does.

Subject

Pam walks her dog.
The boy chooses a pet.

Predicate

The dogs **pull on a rope**.
Ben **plays with his dog**.

Review Subjects and Predicates

Name the subject and the predicate in each sentence.

- 1 The frogs croak loudly.
- 2 Mei Lei hears the noisy frogs.
- 3 Her parents show her the tadpoles.

CENTRAL IDEA

TOPIC
the person or thing the text is about



CENTRAL IDEA
the most important idea or point about the topic

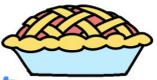
SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
details, facts, or examples in the text that tell about the central idea

Author's Purpose

Why do authors write?

They have one of these purposes.

It's as easy as **PIE** to remember...



PERSUADE

The author tries to persuade readers to agree or to do something.



INFORM

The author gives facts and information about a topic.



ENTERTAIN

The author writes for readers to enjoy.

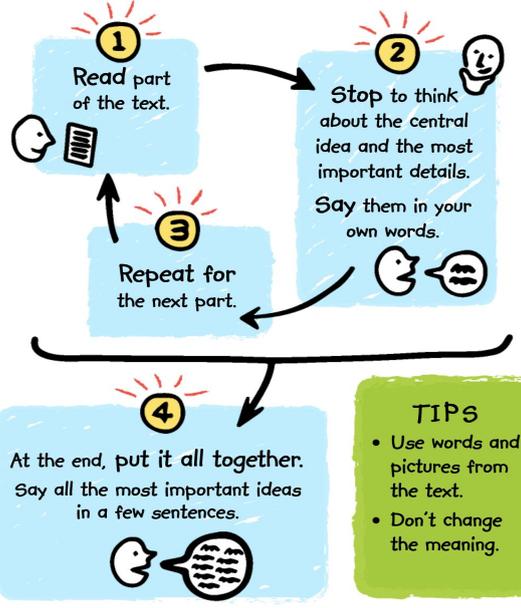
How can you figure out the author's purpose?

FIRST... look for clues about the genre.

THEN... ask questions about what you read and find answers.

SUMMARIZE

When you summarize, you put the central idea and the relevant details into your own words.



TIPS

- Use words and pictures from the text.
- Don't change the meaning.

TIME FOR REVIEW!



Words That Describe People, Places, Things

Adjectives are words that describe people, places, or things.



- looks red
- smells sweet
- feels damp

Examples

- sight = shiny, thin
- hearing = noisy, squeaky
- smell = fresh, rotten
- touch = fuzzy, sharp
- taste = sour, juicy
- acts/like = sleepy, excited

Adjectives can show what someone or something is like or how they act.

Lin is always **polite**.

Use a dictionary to find the meaning of adjectives.

Review Simple Sentences

A **run-on sentence** happens when two complete sentences run together. There is no punctuation to make the sentence clear.

To fix a run-on sentence, separate the two complete sentences with punctuation.

Run-On Sentence
Lucas plays guitar his friends sing songs.

Fixing a Run-On Sentence
add period and capitalize first word of new sentence
Lucas plays guitar. **His** friends sing songs.

Review Simple Sentences

Tell which groups of words are sentences.

Tell if a group of words are in the incorrect order.

- The new house was painted yellow.
- Went inside.
- Pushed the chairs inside the movers.

Name the run-on sentences. Share how to correct them.

- A cat ran after the birds the birds saw the cat.
- The boys laughed as they watched the movie.