

Reading/ELA Homework

MONDAY

NO SCHOOL

TUESDAY

- Complete 1 Lesson on iReady
- Reading Skill Worksheet #1: Author's Purpose (Fill in the blanks)

WEDNESDAY

- Read "T.J. The Siberian Tiger Cub" on HMH
- Reading Skill Worksheet #2: Summarize (Write a summary)

THURSDAY

- Reading Skill Worksheet #3: Text Structure
- Complete 1 Lesson on iReady

FRIDAY

- Complete 1 Lesson on iReady

Tests/Quizzes

Module 6 Week 1 and Week 2 Test on Monday 1/27

Selection Quiz: "TJ The Siberian Tiger Cub" on Friday 1/24

Weekly Vocabulary

nuzzled, bared,
assistant, refused,
nursery, pounce

Reminders

- Portfolio Testing Jan. 22, Jan 30, Feb. 5, Feb 13
- Look out for email on Third Grade Promotion Zoom meeting on Wednesday, January 29th @ 6:30
- Read the 3rd Grade Newsletter (sent by Mrs. Diana Charaf each Monday)

From Ms. Alvarez & Ms. Llanes

Author's Purpose

An author's purpose is his or her reason for writing a text. Knowing the purpose helps you recognize the author's message.

If the author's purpose is to . . .

Persuade



then the author wants

to think or act in a certain way.

Inform



then the author wants

to share about a topic.

Entertain



then the author wants

readers to a story.

How can you figure out the author's purpose?

FIRST...

think about the genre.

THEN...

ask about what you read and find answers.

Summarize

1
Find **HEADINGS** and subheadings.

2
Find **MAIN IDEAS**.

Remove unnecessary information.

Remove repeated information.

Replace lists with general wording.

3
WRITE short topic sentences.

4
COMBINE topic sentences into a short summary.

Summarize your favorite story in 3 sentences:



Match each text type to the correct nonfiction text structure by writing the letter in the box on the line.

Compare & Contrast _____

A Bats 'see' in the dark using a special skill called echolocation. They make a noise and wait for the sound waves to bounce back off an object. Then, if it doesn't bounce back they can safely fly forward to catch the prey. After catching the prey, they eat it.

Problem & Solution _____

B Bats are divided into two groups: mega and micro bats. Micro bats are usually smaller than mega bats, but some are actually larger than some mega bats. Mega bats have a good sense of hearing and do not use echolocation as micro bats do. Mega bats eat fruit, pollen, or nectar while micro bats eat insects, blood, small mammals, and fish.

Description
(Main Idea/Details) _____

C Most people are afraid of bats because they think that all bats have rabies. Bats can get rabies like any other mammal. However, very few bats have rabies.

Cause & Effect _____

D Sometimes bats get into homes. Bat removal is sometimes difficult. If a bat is found in your always wear thick leather gloves and use a net, towel, plastic container, or other method for capturing. It is important to seal up any area that other bats may enter into to prevent future bat problems.

Chronological Order
(Sequencing) _____

E Bats help with the pollination of many types of fruit in the world. This includes bananas, mangos, and peaches. It is believed that over 500 different types of tropical plants are pollinated successfully every single year through the bats role.

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

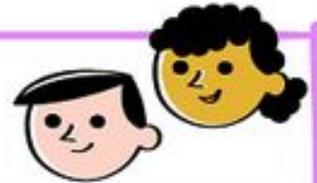
An author may have more than one purpose.



To better understand a text, think about the author's purpose before, during, and after you read.

Who is the **audience**?

An author writes books, articles, or other texts for different audiences.



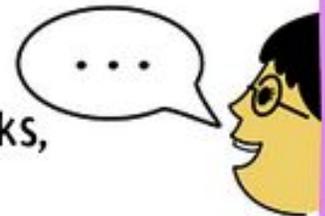
What is the **central idea**?

An author writes about a topic or subject that the text is mostly about.



What is the author's **message**?

An author may answer a question, describe a subject or event, explain steps or how something works, or give a perspective or opinion.



How does the author's **language** add to the purpose?

An author may give facts and details to inform, describe events or ideas in detail to show something, or use persuasive language to make the reader think or feel a certain way.

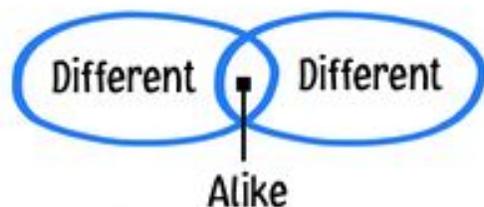


What kinds of **text or graphic features** are included?

An author may build a purpose with text or graphic features. **Text features** such as headings, captions, sidebars, and special type can emphasize or add information. **Visuals** such as graphs, charts, diagrams, illustrations, or photos show information in different ways.



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



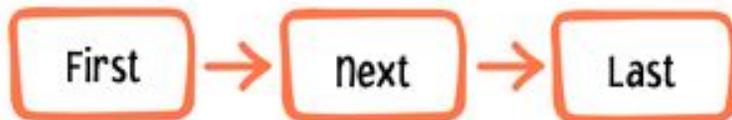
Author's Purpose: The Cause/Effect text structure helps authors explain what happened and why it happened.

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*