

Reading/ELA Homework

MONDAY

- Complete 1 Lesson on iReady

TUESDAY

- Reading Skill Worksheet #1: Figurative Language Review

WEDNESDAY

- Complete 1 Lesson on iReady
- Review Reading Worksheet #2: Author's Claim (Read Only)
- Complete Reading Skill Worksheet #3: Author's Claim (Shirley Chisolm)

THURSDAY

- Complete 1 Lesson on iReady
- Review skills attached to HW for portfolio on Thursday

FRIDAY

- Review Reading Skills

Tests/Quizzes

Reading Portfolio # 2 on 1/30/25

No Reading Test on 2/3/25 –Next Reading Test on 2/10/25

Reminders

- Portfolio Testing Jan. 22, Jan 30, Feb. 5, Feb 13
- 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

Name: _____ #: _____



Figurative Language Review

Figurative language is... _____



Different Types of Figurative Language

Onomatopoeia

Fill in using onomatopoeia.

Alliteration

Create an example of alliteration using the letter "C".

- C _____
- C _____
- C _____

Hyperbole

Rewrite as a hyperbole.

The bus is...(slow).



Personification

Write an example of personification about a tree.



Simile

Write two similes.

_____ like

_____ as

Metaphor

Create a metaphor about yourself.



I... _____

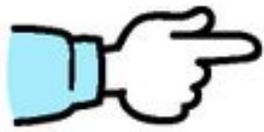
Idiom

What idiom is shown in this picture?



Real meaning: _____

IDENTIFY CLAIM

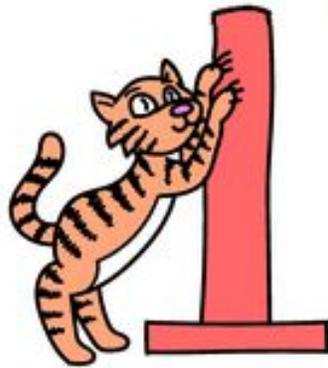


When you read an argumentative text, look for the claim.

- The claim is the position the author takes on a subject.
- The claim is the author's opinion.
- The claim is a statement the author tries to prove.
- The claim will come at the beginning of the text.
- The claim will solve a problem or answer a question.
- The author will include facts and evidence to prove the claim.

Claim

The best way to keep your cat from destroying furniture with her claws is to have a scratch post.



Evidence

After we bought a scratch post, Fluffy sharpened her claws on it instead of the couch.

Cats have the most interesting eyes of all the animals.

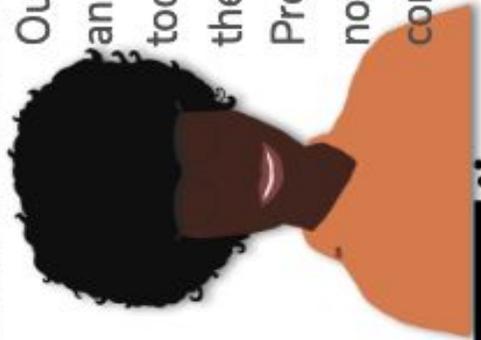


Cats' pupils are vertical slits instead of circles, like most animals' pupils.

Shirley Chisholm

Shirley Chisholm was the first African American woman elected to the U.S. Congress where she served not just one but seven terms representing the state of New York. People called her “Fighting Shirley” because she didn’t give up on the issues that were important to her. She fought to support education because she knew how important it was and was a former teacher. She also fought for laws to protect workers and **ensure** equal opportunities for all Americans. Finally, she fought for programs to feed children and the poor. Shirley wasn’t just fighting for Black Americans, she was fighting for all Americans.

Outside of congress, Shirley helped start NOW, an organization for women that is still strong today. In 1972, Shirley aimed higher. She was the first Black Woman to run for United States President and the first woman to get a nomination from a major party. After losing, she continued to be active in politics for 10 more years.



1. What is the author’s central claim?

- A. There have not been enough women in U.S. politics
- B. School lunch programs benefit everyone
- C. Shirley Chisholm fought for everyone
- D. Representative Chisholm was a powerful voice in politics

2. In the passage, the word **ensure** most closely means:

- A. To know
- B. To guarantee
- C. To fight for
- D. To ask for

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

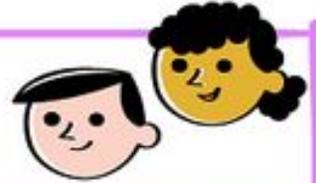
An author may have more than one purpose.



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.

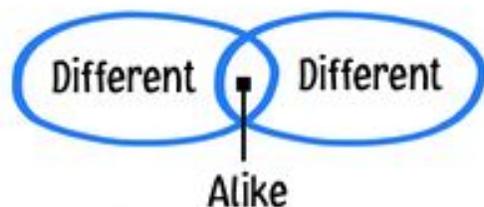


What kinds of **text or graphic features** are included?

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