

NAME: _____ **SECTION:** _____

Complete the attached worksheets and turn in entire packet on Friday.

HOMEWORK: 3B, 3C, 3E



Week of: September 15-19

Weekly Homework

Monday Read "Why the Leaves Change Color" and answer q. 1-3

Tuesday Re-read "Why the Leaves Change Color" and answer q. 4-5 (answer in complete sentences)

Wednesday Long Vowel Practice p.11
Types of Sentences Practice Page

Thursday Re-read "Judy Moody" in HMH and complete **Figurative Language** graphic organizer

"Judy Moody" Selection Quiz: **Wednesday, 9/24**

Spelling

1. spoke
2. mile
3. save
4. excuse
5. cone
6. invite
7. cube
8. price
9. erase
10. ripe
11. broke
12. life
13. rule
14. surprise
15. decide

Weekly Spelling Quiz:

Wednesday, 9/24

Grammar Quiz: Monday, 9/22

Homework Completion

☺ Monday

☺ Tuesday

☺ Wednesday

☺ Thursday

Reminders

September 17-18 I-ready Diagnostic 1

September 23 Teacher Planning Day

October 10 World Heritage Day

Bring novels every day:

3B, 3C: *The BFG*

3E: *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*

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WEEKLY READING SKILLS FOCUS

THEME

The **theme** is the main message, lesson, or moral of the text.

The theme can be stated in text.

Fables and myths might tell the theme at the end.



The theme can be implied. Use text clues to figure it out.

- ♥ What happens to the characters?
- ♥ How do the characters react?
- ♥ What do the characters learn?
- ♥ How do the characters grow or change?

ASK: What is the author trying to teach me?

EXAMPLES

Be kind to others.

Friends are important.

Don't give up.

Literary Elements

Literary elements are the pieces that make up a story.

Characters:

the people and animals in a story



- What do they say and think?
- What do they do?
- What do other characters say and think about them?

Setting:

where and when the story takes place



- affects the plot because certain events happen in certain settings
- affects the plot by creating its mood

Plot:

Conflict

the main problem that the characters face

Resolution

how the conflict or problem is solved

Events:

things that happen in a story

- to **change** a character
- to **affect** the mood
- to **build** the plot

Figurative Language

Figurative Language includes "figures of speech" that compare, exaggerate, or mean something different from what is expected.

Simile A comparison of two things using "like" or "as"



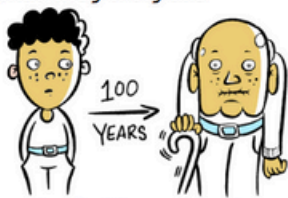
I'm happy as a clam!

Metaphor A comparison of two things by saying one thing is another thing

You must be a walking encyclopedia to know all those facts.



Hyperbole Exaggerations that make things sound bigger, better, or more than what they truly are



I waited for 100 years!

Idiom An expression that means something different from the meaning of its individual words



I feel sick as a dog.

Figurative Language

Figurative Language creates a special effect or feeling or makes a point.

Onomatopoeia A word that imitates the sound of what it describes



Alliteration A sound device used to repeat the same consonant sound at the beginning of nearby words



Sally sent Susan some samples of soup.

Personification Gives human qualities or characteristics to an animal or object



The moon follows me when I walk at night.

Imagery Language that describes how something looks, sounds, feels, smells, or tastes



I bit into the juicy, sweet apple.

VOCABULARY STRATEGIES

Generative Vocabulary 1.10

Prefix *non-*

A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a base word that changes the meaning of the word.

The prefix ***non-*** means “not.” It changes a word to mean its opposite.



Context is the words and sentences around a word. **Context clues** are words that help you understand the meaning of an unfamiliar word.

Sometimes context clues give a definition of the word. Other times they give an example that helps you understand the word's meaning. Context clues may also help you make an inference, or a smart guess, about the word's meaning.

Examples:

- 1 Margot is a geologist, a scientist who studies rocks and other substances that make up our planet.
- 2 Elias plays the conga. Do you see him behind that barrel-shaped drum?
- 3 A raptor, or bird of prey, may eat mice, rabbits, fish, or even other birds.

GRAMMAR

Grammar 1.2.4a

Review Kinds of Sentences

There are four kinds of sentences. Every sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with an end mark. A **statement** tells something. A **question** asks something. A **command** tells someone to do something. An **exclamation** shows strong feeling, such as excitement, surprise, or fear.

Statement

Cats are often quiet.

Command

Put away those books.

Question

What do you like to eat?

Exclamation

I can't believe I won!



Name: _____

Class: _____

Why Leaves Change Color

By An Ojibwe Story - Retold by Margi Preus

The Ojibwe people are among the largest groups of native, or first, people in North America. They live in the cold climates of Canada and the northern part of the United States. In this story, author Margi Preus shares an Ojibwe story about why the leaves change color in the fall.

As you read, take notes on how Nanabozho feels throughout the story.

Nanabozho is considered the great-uncle of the Ojibwe people. He is part man, part manito (spirit) and so is capable of silly mischief as well as great deeds.

[1] When Nanabozho was a boy and the earth was new, his grandmother, Nokomis, made him some paints. She mixed dyes¹ out of moonlight and shadows, snowflakes and sand. She made silky blues from night and soft greens from reindeer moss. She squeezed the sparkle out of shooting stars. Then she put all the colors into pots and put the pots into a pouch² for her grandson.

“Make beauty, Nanabozho,” she said. “Paint the flowers today.”

Nanabozho skipped off to a field full of pale white coneflowers. He dipped his brush into the purple paint pot. Then he painted the petals gently, one by one, being careful not to slop over the edges.

He saw a ladybug crawling among the blossoms. In those days, ladybugs were plain red. Nanabozho painted a black dot on the ladybug. That was interesting, he thought, and he painted another spot. This was great fun, and he ran about the field, dotting every ladybug he could find. He only missed one. If you ever see a ladybug without spots, that’s a great-great-granddaughter of the one he missed.



"Untitled" by Olga Subach is licensed under CC0.

1. Dye (noun) : something that is used to give color to cloth, hair, or other things

2. Pouch (noun) : a bag that is used to carry things

[5] Nanabozho caught a bee in his hand. This was before bees had stingers. They didn't have stripes, either. Nanabozho painted stripes around the bee's body.

What else can I decorate? he wondered.

Raccoon's plain, gray tail hung down from a tree. Nanabozho quickly painted rings around it. That was pretty!

Nanabozho caught Heron³ and painted him blue. He grabbed Fox and painted her red. Nanabozho put spots on Salamander. He painted a red cap on Woodpecker and a black cap on Chickadee.

Then he noticed Sparrow,⁴ perched on a low tree branch.

[10] "Poor Sparrow," Nanabozho cried, "not a shimmery⁵ feather nor a speck⁶ of bright color..."

Sparrow hopped onto a higher branch.

"Come here!" Nanabozho called.

Sparrow hopped one branch higher.

"I want to make you beautiful!"

[15] Sparrow fluttered yet higher, perched, and peeked down at Nanabozho.

Nanabozho slung the pouch with his paint pots and brushes over his shoulder and climbed onto the lower branches. "Don't you hear me, little brother?" said Nanabozho. "You'd look handsome⁷ with a red coat."

Sparrow hopped up two more branches. Nanabozho struggled after him. "Orange?" called Nanabozho.

Sparrow flitted to the uppermost branch and watched as Nanabozho clambered up the tree.

"Pink and purple stripes? Yellow-green feathers?" He reached out to grab Sparrow, but the little

3. Heron (noun) : a large fish-eating bird with long legs, a long S-shaped neck, and a long _____

pointed bill

4. Sparrow (noun) : a small brown and gray bird

5. Shimmery (adjective) : shiny

6. Speck (noun) : a small mark or spot

7. Handsome (adjective) : nice to look at

bird darted away. Nanabozho lost his balance and tumbled backward. His shirt snagged on a branch, and there Nanabozho swung.

[20] But the paints and dyes! They spilled! Every pot of twilight, dawn, and sunset. Every pot of flame and fire, sunlight and starlight, gold and silver. And worse, Wind chose that very moment to rush over to see what was happening. Wind's sudden *whoosh* spattered the falling colors all over the trees.

The trees shrieked, "Look what you've done! Our lovely green leaves!" "I'm sorry!" said Nanabozho. "It was an accident." "Oh!" the trees groaned and shook their branches.

"Nanabozho, you must scrub us clean!" Nanabozho looked around at the trees. The colors were everywhere! How could he ever clean them up?

[25] All the birds and animals were gathering to see what had happened. They stared up at the trees.

"Aaaah...," said Raven.

"Ooooooh...," said Owl.

"Beautiful," croaked Frog.

Chickadee twittered, "So pretty! So pretty!"

[30] The trees hushed their shaking branches and listened. Were they really prettier now? Oak blushed deep red. Aspen's golden leaves glowed.

Then Maple whispered, "Don't feel bad, Nanabozho. I think I will like my new colors."

"Thank you, Maple," said Nanabozho.

Soon the other trees decided their bright new colors were not so bad after all. They forgave Nanabozho, too.

Now, every year we remember when Nanabozho spilled his paints and made the trees so beautiful. And every year, Maple, the one who forgave Nanabozho first, is the prettiest of all.

"Why Leaves Change Color" An Ojibwe Story - Retold by Margi Preus, Ladybug. © Cricket Media, Inc.. Reproduced with permission. All Cricket Media material is copyrighted by Cricket Media, Inc. and/or various authors and illustrators. Any commercial use or distribution of material without permission

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. What is the central message of the story?
 - A. Adults often know what is best for us.
 - B. If you help others, one day they will help you.
 - C. When we work together good things can happen.
 - D. Sometimes mistakes can lead to something beautiful.

2. Based on his actions in paragraphs 1-9, Nanabozho is —
 - A. surprised because the leaves fall off the trees.
 - B. angry because the animals are not more colorful.
 - C. calm because he waits for the animals to be painted.
 - D. thoughtful because he wants to make the animals look beautiful.

3. Why is paragraph 20 important to the story?
 - A. It tells the setting of the story.
 - B. It presents a problem in the story.
 - C. It shares the lesson learned in the story.
 - D. It names all of the characters in the story.

4. What does the word "snagged" mean as it is used in paragraph 19?
 - A. caught
 - B. fell
 - C. jumped
 - D. slipped

5. How does Nanabozho feel at the end of the story?

Name _____

Long Vowels a, e, i, o, u

▶ Read each clue. Write two rhyming words from the word bank to answer the clue.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| base | rage | globe | joke |
| home | shade | sk ate | lime |
| broke | chase | plate | tone |
| robe | chrome | slime | phone |
| cage | shake | snake | trade |

1. If you chase your friend around the bases on a field, you play a game of _____ .
2. If a joke wasn't funny, the _____ is _____ .
3. If a lime rots, you will have _____ .
4. A snake that shivers from the cold does a _____ .
5. An angry bird in a cage may get _____ .
6. If you put paper plates under your feet, you can go for a _____ .
7. If you put on a bathrobe with a round map of the world on it, you are wearing a _____ .
8. If you switch shady spots, you do a _____ .
9. If you pick up a telephone, you hear a sound called a _____ .
10. A shiny, silver house is a _____ .

Name: _____

WEDNESDAY

TYPES OF SENTENCES

Directions: Read each sentence carefully. Then, decide if the sentence is a question, exclamation, command or statement. Write the correct ending punctuation at the end of each sentence. There may be more than one correct form of ending punctuation.

1. Alex and Josh walked to the park by themselves
2. I've lived in California, Texas, Arizona and Florida
3. Jared and Shane play on the same baseball team
4. Do not cross the street without looking both ways
5. Where do you want to eat for your birthday
6. Porter is turning eight on his birthday this year
7. What color is your mom's new car
8. The campout was fun, but it was very cold
9. Wash your hands before every meal to avoid getting sick
10. When did you last get the car washed
11. I will need the computer for my homework
12. What did Sam's teacher say in her note
13. We are having a BBQ on Saturday night
14. Trevor and Lizzie went to the office
15. Do not run in the hallway



Name _____

Figurative Language

Title _____

| Page Number | Language | Type | Purpose |
|-------------|----------|------|---------|
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