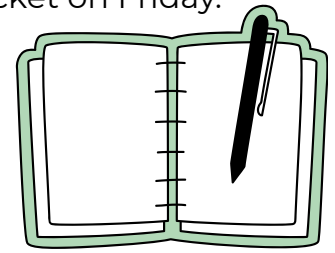


**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **SECTION:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

# HOMWORK: 3A, 3D



**Week of: September 29-October 3**

## Weekly Homework

**Monday** IXL YQD - Read Realistic Fiction Set 1

**Tuesday** IXL T49: Create compound sentences  
HMH: Re-read "Stink and the Freaky Frog Freakout"

**Wednesday** IXL 95A: Is it a complete sentence or a run-on?

**Thursday** IXL 7T9: Determine the themes of myths, fables, and folktales

**Complete 45 minutes of I-ready by Sunday at 11:59 PM.**

## Spelling

- 1.lay
- 2.real
- 3.trail
- 4.sweet
- 5.today
- 6.dream
- 7.sleep
- 8.treat
- 9.afraid
- 10.leave
- 11.speed
- 12.bait
- 13.flavor
- 14.between
- 15.pavement

**Long E and A sounds**

## Reminders

Bring novels every day:

3A: *The BFG*

3D: *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*

Bring iPads fully charged daily. Bring working headphones daily.

## Important Dates:

**October 2** Teacher Planning Day No School

**October 6** Heritage Day Project Due!  
(diorama and paragraph)

**October 10** World Heritage Day

**Spelling Quiz: Tuesday, 10/7**  
**Grammar Quiz: Wednesday, 10/8**

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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"



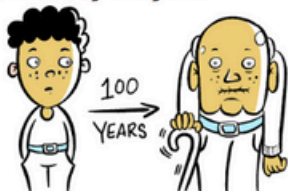
I'm happy as a clam!

**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.



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**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.

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### 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 1.3.4a

## 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.

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