

3B-3C-3E

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

# NOVEMBER

## newsletter

November 3-7

SECTION: \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Homework:

#### Monday

No HW: Teacher Planning Day

#### Tuesday

1. Read "The Jellyfish" and answer the text questions about the poem, highlight evidence in the text for your answer

#### Wednesday

1. Read "Stylish" and answer the questions about the poem, highlight text evidence
2. Singular and Plural Nouns Practice

#### Thursday

1. IXL Lesson PZL: Identify the Types of Poems
2. IXL Lesson 85D: Is the Noun Singular or Plural?

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

### Reminders:

#### Bring novels daily

**3B & 3C:** *The BFG*

**3E:** *Charlie and the Chocolate  
Factory*

#### Monday

**November 3rd**

Teacher  
Planning Day

#### Tuesday

**November 11th**

Veteran's Day

### Important Dates:

#### Spelling Quiz

*Long O*

Tuesday 11/4/25

#### IXL Poetry Quiz

Monday, 11/10/25



# PHONICS STRATEGIES

## Long o Spellings

The long o sound can be spelled with the vowel o. It can also be spelled with the vowel teams *oe*, *oa*, and *ow*.

## Spelling Word List : More Long o Spellings

load

open

told

yellow

soak

shadow

toe

follow

glow

sold

window

almost

boast

doe

chosen

approach

alone

below

# Weekly Reading Skills

## Elements of Poetry

Poetry can tell a story, describe a situation, or appeal to the senses.

### Structure

- Line break** → where each line of texts ends
- Stanza** → a group of lines within a poem

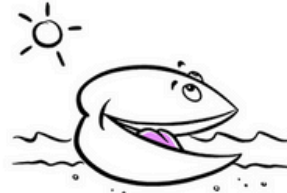
### Literary Devices

- Rhyming words** → words with the same ending sounds at the end of lines or stanzas
- Rhythm** → a pattern of stressed syllables that create a **beat**
- Imagery** → words that create images that appeal to the senses
- Alliteration** → the same sound or letter at the beginning of words or lines
- Onomatopoeia** → a word that imitates the sound it represents, like **...buzz** and **THUD**
- Repetition** → lines or words that are repeated to stress importance

## 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"



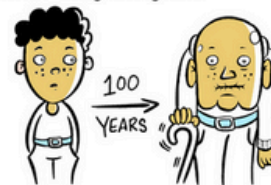
I'm happy as a clam!

**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.

## TEXT FEATURES

present important parts of the story in a different way.

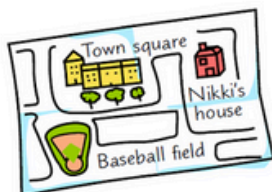
**Punctuation**, such as ellipses, em dashes, and colons, can indicate important text will follow.

Kinds of **type** can show emphasis or indicate a title.

**Boldface**  
**CAPITAL LETTERS**  
*Italic* **Large** small  
**Color**

## GRAPHIC FEATURES

are visuals, such as illustrations, diagrams, maps, and speech bubbles, that help explain ideas in the text.



## ASK AND ANSWER

### QUESTIONS

Asking and answering questions before, during, and after reading helps you

- make predictions.
- clarify things that might seem unclear.
- think more deeply about the text.

What will this be about?

When is this happening?

Where in the text can I find an answer to my question?

Who is this person?

Why did the author write this?

# Grammar and Vocabulary

Vocabulary Strategy 2.7

## Synonyms and Antonyms

A **synonym** is a word that means the same or almost the same as another word. One synonym can replace another in a sentence without changing the meaning, or without changing it very much.

An **antonym** is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word. Antonyms show how two things are different.

Identifying and understanding synonyms and antonyms can help you expand your vocabulary and better understand what you read.

### Examples:

- 1 A synonym for big is large.
- 2 An antonym for big is small.
- 3 A synonym for noisy is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 An antonym for noisy is \_\_\_\_\_.

~ Plural Nouns ~		
A plural noun names more than one person, place, animal, thing or idea.		
<b>Add -s</b> dream ~ dreams flower ~ flowers shoe ~ shoes	<b>Add -es</b> lunch ~ lunches flash ~ flashes mess ~ messes box ~ boxes	
<b>Drop the y, add -ies</b> baby ~ babies family ~ families story ~ stories	<b>Drop the f, add -ves</b> wolf ~ wolves shelf ~ shelves wife ~ wives	
<b>Irregular nouns</b> mouse ~ mice man ~ men foot ~ feet person ~ people deer ~ deer		child ~ children tooth ~ teeth woman ~ women goose ~ geese fish ~ fish

# FREE VERSE



- Has no regular rhyme pattern
  - Has no fixed rhythm
- Has no pattern of syllables
  - Can be long or short
  - Can be about any topic

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: **Tuesday**

# A Jelly-Fish

By Marianne Moore

Visible, invisible,  
A fluctuating  
charm,  
An amber-  
colored amethyst  
Inhabits it; your  
arm  
Approaches, and  
It opens and  
It closes;  
You have meant  
To catch it,  
And it shrivels;

You abandon  
Your intent-  
It opens, and it  
Closes and you  
Reach for it-  
The blue  
Surrounding it  
Grows cloudy,  
and  
It floats away  
From you.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: **Tuesday**

# Questions: A Jelly-Fish

1. This poem has no pattern of rhyme or rhythm. What else is irregular about it?

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2. The line breaks give readers a feeling of the unexpected. How is this similar to the jellyfish?

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3. What phrase does the author repeat in the poem?

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4. What adjectives describe the jellyfish?

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5. What actions does the jellyfish perform?

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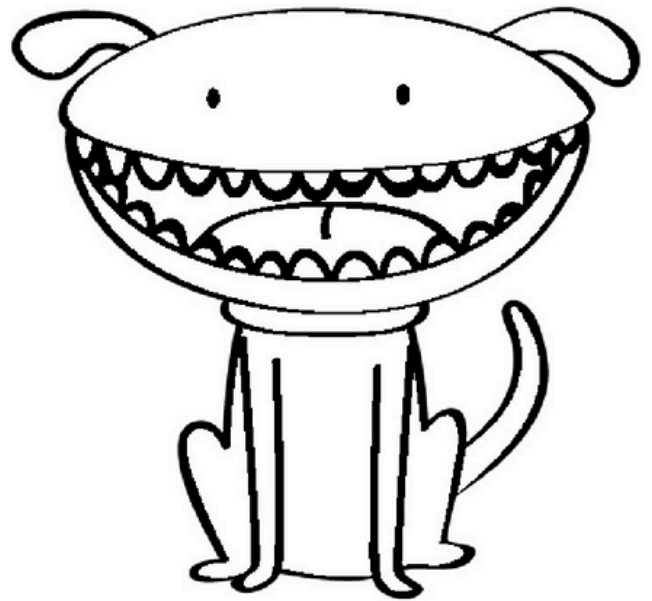
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6. What does the author compare the jellyfish to?

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# LIMERICK



- Often humorous or nonsensical
- Often describes a silly character
- Has five lines
- Lines 1, 2, 5 have 7-10 syllables and the same rhythm
- Lines 3 and 4 have 5-7 syllables and the same rhythm
- Has a rhyme pattern AABBA

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: **Wednesday**

# Stylish

By EdwinC.Ranck

There once was an old crocodile

Who lived on the banks of the Nile.

One day, for a meal,

He swallowed a wheel,

And ate for dessert, an automobile.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: **Wednesday**

## Questions: Stylish

1. Which lines rhyme?

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2. What is the syllable pattern?

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3. Who is the main character in the limerick? What adjective in the poem describes him?

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4. What does the crocodile do?

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5. How do the crocodile's actions impact the mood of the poem?

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Singular and Plural Nouns

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ **Wednesday**

Directions: Write a sentence on each line. Use one singular noun in your sentence and circle it.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Write a sentence on each line. Use one plural noun in your sentence and circle it.

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Write the plural noun for each singular noun.

5. tooth \_\_\_\_\_

6. flower \_\_\_\_\_

7. crayon \_\_\_\_\_

8. fox \_\_\_\_\_

9. couch \_\_\_\_\_

10. shirt \_\_\_\_\_

11. picture \_\_\_\_\_

12. butterfly \_\_\_\_\_