

Mrs. Roldan's ELA HW 2/2-2/6

Name _____

Homework directions: Read for 20 minutes and fill your reading log daily. Practice sight words and spelling words. Complete attached worksheets and turn in this homework packet on Friday

Reminders: Students should always bring their Archimedean and purple folders in their backpacks. Please check your Archimedean folder every night for papers to either leave at home, or complete and return to school. Students should have their headphones in their bookbags everyday.

**Assessments- Brontorina Reading
Comprehension Quiz, Plural Noun
Quiz, Spelling & HFW Quiz
February 5th**

1D

1E

HMH Module 4:

Better Together

Week 2

Essential Question: Why is it important to do my best and get along with others?

Reading Skills

SYNTHESIZE

When you synthesize, you put together information from different parts of the text to see the author's ideas in new ways.

Important Idea + Important Idea + Important Idea + Important Idea = **The BIG Idea**

What does it all mean to me?

TOPIC AND CENTRAL IDEA

TOPIC
the person or thing the text is about

CENTRAL IDEA
the most important idea or point about the topic

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
details, facts, or examples in the text that tell about the central idea

Characters

Who?
Characters are the people, animals, or things a story is about. Look for clues in the words and pictures to get to know them!

What?
Describe what characters look like and what they think, feel, say, and do.

Why?
Tell why they do what they do.

Charts show information in a way that is easy to see and understand.

Headings tell what part of a text is about.

Text Features

Authors choose text and graphic features to help explain ideas or to help readers locate information.

Text can be in different colors.

Text can be in different sizes. Bigger text is usually more important than smaller text.

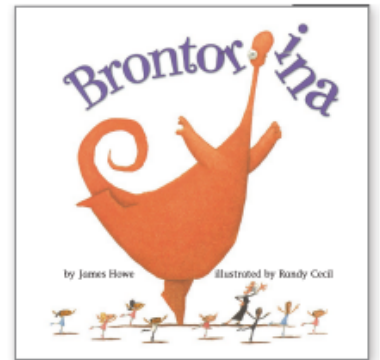
Phonics - Digraphs th & ch
Spelling Words:

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. that | 7. much |
| 2. with | 8. chick |
| 3. this | 9. rich |
| 4. then | 10. chin |
| 5. whip | 11. think |
| 6. which | 12. wheel |

Sight Words:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. jump | 5. walk |
| 2. right | 6. way |
| 3. say | 7. where |
| 4. their | 8. why |

Weekly HMH Story:



Vocabulary Words:

afford, professional, match, champions, spreading, opponent, exercise, well, body, graceful, talent & idea.

Fluency

Accuracy and
Self-Correction

Writing

Procedural Text

Grammar

Proper Nouns

Social Studies

5
Oceans

Weekly Reading Log



*Please ü one

	Book Title	Author	Read to Self	Read to Parent	Parent's Initials
Monday 20 Minutes	HMH Weekly Story: Brontorina <small>*Assigned in the HMH app on the iPad</small>	James Howe			
Tuesday 20 Minutes	HMH Weekly Story: Brontorina <small>*Assigned in the HMH app on the iPad</small>	James Howe			
Wednesday 20 Minutes	I chose to read:				
Thursday 20 Minutes	I chose to read:				

My favorite book this week was _____.

I liked this book because _____

Plural Nouns

A **singular noun** names one person, place, or thing. A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing. Most singular nouns are made plural by adding **-s**.

Directions: Change the following singular nouns into plural nouns by adding **-s**.

1. car _____
2. apple _____
3. book _____
4. cat _____
5. snack _____

When a noun ends with **s, x, z, ch,** or **sh,** add **-es** to make it a plural noun.

Directions: Add- **es** to change the following singular nouns into plural nouns.

1. box _____
2. bench _____
3. couch _____
4. beach _____
5. fox _____

When a noun ends with a **y,** replace the **y** with an **i** and add **-es**.

example: story – stories

Directions: Change the **y** to an **i** and add **-es** to change the following singular nouns into plural nouns.

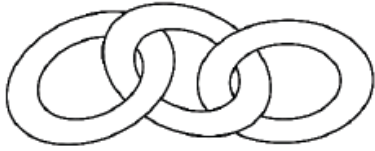
1. cherry _____
2. baby _____
3. family _____
4. berry _____

Name: _____

COLOR the Digraph



Directions: Color in the digraph that goes with each picture.



ch

th

sh



wh

ch

sh



sh

wh

ch



ph

sh

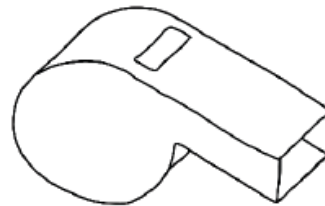
ch



ph

wh

ch



wh

th

sh



wh

th

ch



ch

th

sh

CAPITAL LETTERS

When do we use a capital letter?

We use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence. We also use capital letters for 'proper nouns'.

What is a common noun?

A person, place or thing, common nouns do not need a capital letter.

What is a proper noun?

A proper noun is the **name** of a person, place or thing. Proper nouns need a capital letter.

For example:

Names of your friends, family or characters all need a capital letter – Fred, Maddie,

Tayla

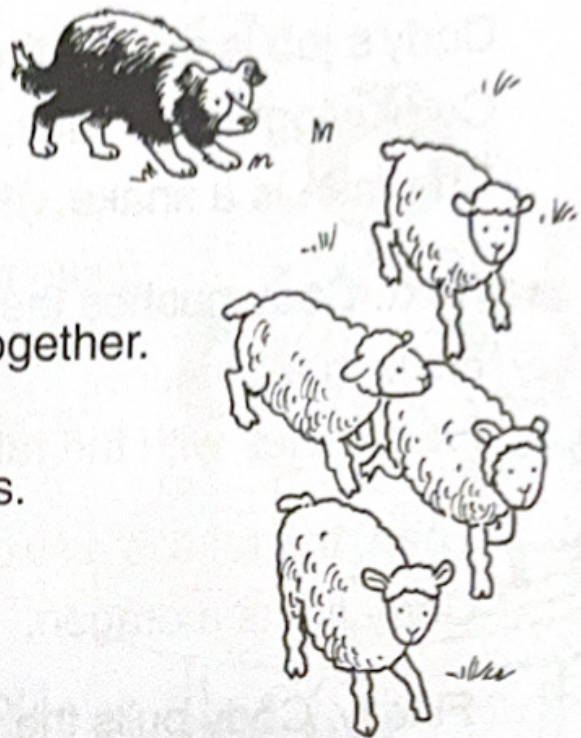
Names of places – Sydney, Queensland, Australia

Below, you need to write in proper nouns for each common nouns

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
food place	Red Rooster
toy	
drink	
movie	
car	
teacher	
girl	
boy	
dog	
country or city	
school	

Read the story. Ask yourself, "What is this story about?"

Rusty the dog has a job.
She takes care of sheep.
Rusty creeps low in the grass.
She watches the sheep closely.
She does things to keep the sheep together.
Rusty stares at the sheep.
She runs around the sheep and barks.
The sheep stay together.
Then the sheep are safe.
The sheep need Rusty.



Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. What is the story about?

- Ⓐ a sheep named Rusty
- Ⓑ a dog named Rusty
- Ⓒ a sheep that can creep

2. What job does Rusty do?

- Ⓐ Rusty runs and eats.
- Ⓑ Rusty creeps in the grass.
- Ⓒ Rusty keeps sheep safe.

3. Which one describes Rusty?

- Ⓐ She does her job.
- Ⓑ She eats grass.
- Ⓒ She sleeps a lot.

BEGINNING SOUNDS

Circle the two letters at the beginning of each word that together spell one sound.

1. sheep

2. them

3. while