

3rd Grade ela NEWSLETTER

March 30-April 3, 2026

Name: _____

Section: __



Homework

Monday

Read 4 Poems and answer the questions. Remember to number the lines, and highlight rhyming words to help you identify the type of poem.

Tuesday

Read "Trees of Florida" Poem and Answer the Questions. Remember to number the lines, and highlight rhyming words to help you identify the type of poem.

Wednesday

Read "Florida Panther" Poem and Answer the Questions
Remember to number the lines, and highlight rhyming words to help you identify the type of poem.

Thursday

IXL - Poetry Practice
Rhyme Scheme Lesson Code: **QMK**

Reminders

Pass 2 iReady lessons in your green lesson path by Sunday at 11:59 PM.

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

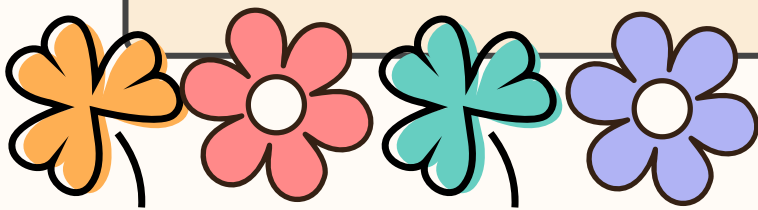


Assessments

- TUESDAY Portfolio MARCH 31st due to 4th grade Writing FAST
- 3A/3D: Grammar Review Quiz: Thursday, April 2 - use IXL practice quiz to prepare

Novel Studies

3A, 3B, 3C: Charlotte's Web
3D, 3E: I Survived the Great Chicago Fire



Weekly Reading Skills

TYPES of POEMS

Poems are a collection of words that express an emotion, idea, or story, sometimes with a specific sound or rhythm.

Rhymed Verse

has a pattern of rhyming words in the poem, also known as a rhyme scheme.

Haiku

a type of poetry from Japan that has 3 lines and 17 syllables. Does not rhyme. Uses sensory language and describes a scene or a moment.

Free Verse

often uses descriptive words and figurative language. It does not have a regular pattern of rhyme or rhythm

Limerick

a humorous poem that uses rhyming words. Has 5 lines. Has an AABBA rhyme scheme.

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

Onomatopoeia A word that imitates the sound of what it describes



Personification Gives human qualities or characteristics to an animal or object



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



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



I bit into the juicy, sweet apple.

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

4 Poems

A set of 4 poems about a tree frog are shown below. Read each poem, then answer the questions below.

<p>Poem 1</p> <p>There once was a frog bright and green, The brightest that ever was seen. He leapt with such cheer, From leaf far to near, A flash in the rainforest sheen.</p>	<p>Poem 2</p> <p>Red eyes in the night, Tiny toes cling to the leaves, Rain sings on the pond.</p>
<p>Poem 3</p> <p>The tree frog shines in colors bold, A splash of green, a streak of gold. With spots of orange, eyes so red, He rests on branches overhead.</p> <p>He croaks a song both sharp and clear, A call that says, "I'm living here!" In rain and sun, through dark and light, His colors glow, a dazzling sight.</p>	<p>Poem 4</p> <p>The tree frog waits on a wide green leaf, still as a shadow.</p> <p>Drops of rain slide past him, but he does not move.</p> <p>His eyes glow red, his toes curl tightly, ready for a leap.</p> <p>No rhymes, no rules— only the quiet strength of a tiny frog in the night.</p>

Questions

1. Which poem is a haiku?
 - A. Poem 1
 - B. Poem 2
 - C. Poem 3
 - D. Poem 4

MONDAY

2. What is a feature of a limerick?
 - A. It has no rhymes
 - B. It has exactly three lines
 - C. It uses pairs of rhyming lines
 - D. It follows a pattern of five lines with AABBA rhyme scheme

3. Which poem is a rhymed verse?
 - A. Poem 1
 - B. Poem 2
 - C. Poem 3
 - D. Poem 4

4. What is a quality of a haiku?
 - A. It always tells a funny story
 - B. It has exactly three lines about nature, with a 5-7-5 rhythm
 - C. It has twelve lines of rhymed pairs
 - D. It avoids rhyming completely

5. Which poem is limerick?
 - A. Poem 1
 - B. Poem 2
 - C. Poem 3
 - D. Poem 4

6. How can you tell if a poem has rhymed verse?
 - A. It has no rhyme but uses rhythm
 - B. It rhymes at the ends of lines and has a regular structure
 - C. It uses exactly five lines
 - D. It uses a 5-7-5 syllable count

7. Which poem is free verse?
 - A. Poem 1
 - B. Poem 2
 - C. Poem 3
 - D. Poem 4

8. What is a quality of a free verse poem?
 - A. It has no rhymes or rules for length or pattern
 - B. It always has 5 lines
 - C. It always has 3 lines
 - D. It uses pairs of rhyming lines

Trees of Florida

TUESDAY

In Florida's sun where the breezes play,
Many tall trees grow every day.
The **sabal palm**, our state's proud tree,
Waves its fronds for all to see.

By rivers and swamps where the waters flow,
The **cypress tree** stands tall in a row.
Its roots form knees that rise from the ground,
Helping it breathe when water is found.

The **live oak** spreads with branches wide,
A shady home where birds can hide.
Its limbs wear moss, both silver and gray,
Welcoming creatures that stop on the way.

The **mangroves** cling to the ocean's side,
Their tangled roots are nature's pride.
They block the waves and protect the land,
A forest grown from the salty sand.

The **pine trees** grow with needles long,
Whispering winds make a forest song.
They drop their cones with seeds inside,
So baby trees can grow with pride.

From coasts to swamps, from fields to streams,
Florida's trees are nature's dreams.
They give us shade, clean air to share,
And remind us to handle Earth with care.

Questions:

1. What type of poem is *Trees of Florida*?
 - A. Free verse
 - B. Haiku
 - C. Limerick
 - D. Rhymed verse
2. What is the central idea of the poem?
 - A. Florida's trees grow in many places and are important to nature.
 - B. Florida's trees are mostly pine trees.
 - C. Florida's trees only provide homes for birds.
 - D. Florida's trees are easy to plant and grow.

3. Why did the author most likely write this poem?
 - A. To explain how to plant trees step by step
 - B. To inform readers about Florida's trees in a fun, rhyming way
 - C. To persuade readers to cut down fewer trees
 - D. To entertain readers with a silly tree story

4. Which sentence best summarizes the poem?
 - A. Florida's trees are tall and shady.
 - B. Florida has many types of trees that help nature and people.
 - C. Florida's pine trees spread seeds in cones.
 - D. Florida's mangroves grow by the ocean.

5. Which detail supports the central idea that trees help the environment?
 - A. Pine cones drop seeds to grow new trees.
 - B. The cypress grows knees in swampy land.
 - C. Mangroves block waves and protect the coast.
 - D. Live oaks have moss on their branches.

Florida Panther

WEDNESDAY

The Florida panther
moves like a shadow
through forests and swamps,
rare and quiet,
a hunter in the night.

Its coat is golden-brown,
its eyes are sharp,
its paws silent
on the pine-needled ground.

Long ago,
panthers roamed across the South—
but now only a few remain,
hidden in southern Florida,
protected by law,
watched by scientists.

They hunt deer and wild hogs,
sometimes rabbits,
keeping nature in balance,
a careful link
in the chain of life.

But danger surrounds them:
busy roads where cars race by,
shrinking forests
where houses grow,
diseases that make them weak.

People work to help:
wildlife crossings built under highways,
forests saved for their home,
tracking collars to study their paths.

The Florida panther
is more than an animal—
it is a symbol
of wild Florida,
a reminder
that protecting nature today
saves tomorrow.

Questions

WEDNESDAY

1. What type of poem is *Florida Panther*?
 - A. Haiku
 - B. Rhymed verse
 - C. Limerick
 - D. Free verse

2. What is the central idea of the poem?
 - A. Florida panthers are rare animals that need protection to survive.
 - B. Florida panthers are dangerous hunters that eat many animals.
 - C. Florida panthers live in swamps and forests without danger.
 - D. Florida panthers are not important to Florida's nature.

3. Why did the author most likely write this poem?
 - A. To entertain readers with a story about a pet panther
 - B. To persuade readers to build more homes in Florida
 - C. To inform readers about Florida panthers and the need to protect them
 - D. To explain how to train a panther to hunt

4. What claim does the author make about the Florida panther, and how is it supported?
 - A. Claim: Panthers are the fastest animals.
Evidence: They move like shadows through the forest.
 - B. Claim: Panthers are rare and must be protected.
Evidence: The poem explains dangers like roads and shrinking forests, and efforts like wildlife crossings.
 - C. Claim: Panthers live in every U.S. state.
Evidence: They once roamed across the South.
 - D. Claim: Panthers are no longer endangered.
Evidence: Scientists watch them with tracking collars.