



Weekly Homework and Study Guide



Name: _____ Week of: **January 22nd – 26th**

Nightly Homework Assignments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study Spelling Words Study Vocabulary Words Math Review Sheet (for those who opted in) Read for 20 Minutes
Important Dates and Reminders
Tuesday, January 16th <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed Report Cards Due January 22nd – 26th <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Book Fair Wednesday, January 24th <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3rd Grade – Book Fair Day Thursday, January 25th <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Book Fair Family Night 5:00 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.
Class Website
mrsalbro.weebly.com


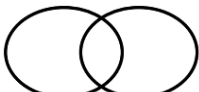
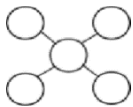
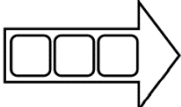
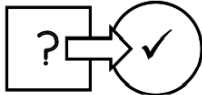
Spelling Words	
contractions	Module 5 Week 3
Basic <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I'd aren't haven't doesn't hadn't would've wouldn't should've we'd weren't hasn't couldn't he'd they'd 	Review <ol style="list-style-type: none"> whole their fur hear Challenge <ol style="list-style-type: none"> shouldn't won't contraction placement <p>Students will be tested on all 22 words.</p> <p>All spelling tests will be multiple choice.</p>

Story	Brothers at Bat
Introducing Critical Vocabulary	
littered	If an area is littered with items, those items are scattered all around the area. <i>Our house is littered with cat toys, and I keep tripping over them.</i>
disbanded	If a group disbanded, its members no longer work together. <i>The club disbanded after several members moved away.</i>
rivalry	A rivalry is a competition between teams or people who want to win the same thing. <i>Ani and Reynaldo's rivalry began during last year's spelling bee.</i>
donated	Something that is donated is freely given as a gift to a charity, organization, or other group. <i>These muffins were donated for the school bake sale.</i>
generations	A generation is all the people in a family, social group, or country that are about the same age. <i>A family photo shows three generations: Grandma, Mom, and me.</i>
soared	If something soared, it flew quickly through the air. <i>A hawk soared silently above the forest.</i>

Figurative Language

Type	Definition	Example
alliteration	The repetition of a sound in a sentence or series of sentences.	Mrs. Miller makes melodies during music. The rain roared right outside my window.
hyperbole	Exaggeration	I'm so hungry I could eat a horse. I have a mountain of homework to do.
idiom	A nonliteral phrase. It doesn't mean exactly what it says.	It's raining cats and dogs. I'm going to hit the hay.
metaphor	Used to compare two things symbolically. A phrase describing something	My room is a pigsty. I am a night owl.
onomatopoeia	The words used to describe a sound actually resemble the sound.	The ghost said "boo". splash – pop – buzz – bang – hoot - zap
personification	Used to give a nonhuman object human characteristics.	The trees danced in the wind. The stars in the night sky winked at me.
simile	Used to compare one thing against another using the words 'like' or 'as'.	As strong as an ox. Meg and I are like two peas in a pod.

Reading Comprehension Skills: Text Structure

Type	Symbol	Explanation	Key Words
Cause and Effect		The text shares information about an event and what caused it to occur.	cause, effect, since, then, because, if, when, so
Compare and Contrast		The text has two or more ideas or topics and the author writes about the similarities and differences.	like, unlike, but, both, also, most, similar to, different from
Description		The text provides a detailed description of the topic of the text.	to begin with, for instance, examples of, features include
Sequence		The text is written in order of events or chronological (time) order or lists the steps of a process or procedure.	first, next, then, finally, before, after, during, meanwhile, dates, times, steps or instructions
Problem and Solution		The text includes information about a problem and possible or attempted solutions.	problem, solution, because, since, the issue is, resolved by,

Vocabulary Strategies: Shades of Meaning

- Shades of meaning are small differences in meaning between similar words or phrases.
- Even words with very similar meanings can mean different things, depending on how they are used.
- Word choice is importuning in making meaning clear.

Examples:

- Edison **suspected** he could improve the telegraph.
- Edison **believed** he could improve the telegraph.
- The students weren't worried. They had been **careful** with the directions. But had they been **precise** enough?
- Andrew and Mario were **excited** about the experiment, but Brittany was **exhilarated**! She wanted to be a scientist one day.

cold	freezing
glanced	examined
excited	exhilarated
careful	precise