

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

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# Yinghua Academy-English Language Arts

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ELA 3 HOMEWORK

Reading Log – Term 3, Week 2 (March 30-April 3)

Please complete the attached homework pages for each day of the week. The homework packet **MUST** come back and forth between school and home every day in your child's take-home English folder. Please do not go ahead in the packet. The homework packet will be turned in on Friday, April 3<sup>rd</sup>.

Weekly Homework and Reading Log				
Day	Nightly Homework	Number of Minutes Read (Average 25-30 min/day)	Title	Author
Friday 3/27	pgs. 2-6			
Saturday 3/28	↓			
Sunday 3/29				
Monday 3/30	pg. 7			
Tuesday 3/31	pg. 8			
Wednesday 4/1	pg. 9			
Thursday 4/2	pg. 10			



Circle one of the books you read this week. What is the **SETTING** of the story?  
Remember the setting includes **WHERE** and **WHEN** the story takes place.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Family Times

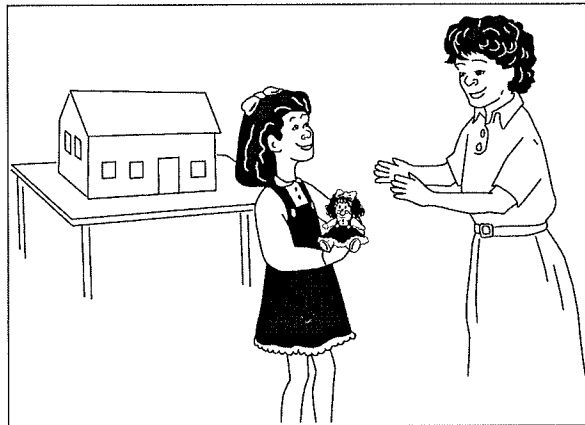
## Summary

### *I Love Saturdays y domingos*

A little girl spends Saturdays with Grandma and Grandpa, her father's parents. She spends Sundays, or *domingos*, with Abuelita and Abuelito, her mother's parents. Abuelita and Abuelito are Mexican. She has good times with both sets of grandparents, enjoying special treats like a trip to the circus and a birthday party. She speaks Spanish with her Mexican grandparents and English with her other grandparents.

### Activity

**¿Como se dice en español?** Ask parents or grandparents what languages they speak. Choose words from the story to learn in another language. You might want to learn words for colors, numbers, and animals, as the little girl does in the story. Share your new language skills with a partner.



## Comprehension Skill

### Main Idea and Details

The **topic** is what a piece of writing is about. The **main idea** is the most important idea about the topic. **Details** are small pieces of information that tell more about the main idea.

### Activity

**What Is My Main Idea?** Tell riddles with a family member. First, think of a place in your home or a recent family event, but do not reveal it to the other person. When it is your turn to tell clues about your main idea, begin with a detail that might be true of many places or events, such as *This event happened in our kitchen*. Continue with details until the other person guesses correctly.

## Lesson Vocabulary

### Words to Know

Knowing the meanings of these words is important to reading *I Love Saturdays y domingos*. Practice using these words.

### Vocabulary Words

**bouquet** bunch of flowers

**circus** traveling show of acrobats, clowns, and wild animals

**difficult** hard to do or understand

**nibbling** eating with quick, small bites

**pier** walk or dock built out over water

**soars** flies at a great height

**swallow** to take something into the stomach through the throat

## Conventions

### Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. It answers the questions *what kind? which one? and how many?*

A **comparative adjective** usually ends in *-er*. It states that one thing is “more \_\_\_\_\_” than another. A **superlative adjective** usually ends in *-est*. It states that one thing is “the most \_\_\_\_\_ of all.”

Before adding *-er* or *-est*, you may have to change a final *y* to an *i*, or double a final consonant.

Adjective	Comparative Adjective	Superlative Adjective
happy	happier	happiest
red	redder	reddest

### Activity

**More and Most** Play a game with a partner. Take a set of 15–20 blank cards and write one adjective on each card. Mix up the cards and place them facedown. Turn over the top card. The first player to write the correct comparative and superlative forms of the adjective wins 2 points.

## Practice Tested Spelling Words

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

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# Spelling

ELA31

**Directions:** We will be having a practice spelling test on **Friday**. Study the following words so that all students can be successful with these words. Please use the sorting chart to practice.

## Word Sort Focus – Homophones

stair	stare
week	weak
road	rode
right	write
bear	bare

Challenge Words!

they're	weather
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## Sorting Chart


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

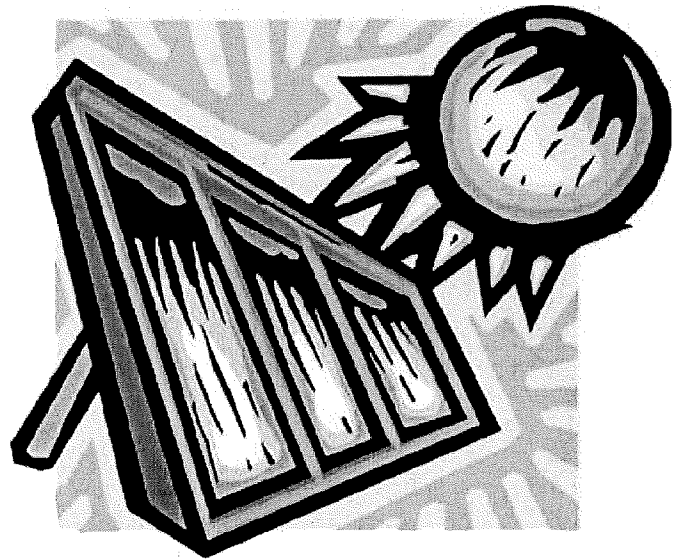
# Solar Energy: The Power of the Sun

by Kelly Hashway

We all know the sun is important. It provides for plants, animals, and people here on Earth. But how does the sun do that? It's the sun's energy that makes life on our planet possible.

Energy from the sun is called solar energy. It comes in the form of light or heat. Solar energy is what makes you feel hot when you sit in the sunlight. People have used solar energy for thousands of years. Houses were built with windows so that sunlight can get inside and provide heat. The sun's energy can also be used to heat water and even food. If you own a magnifying glass, your parents have probably warned you about leaving it in the sun. Solar energy can actually make the magnifying glass burn objects underneath it, causing a fire. This type of energy from the sun in the form of heat is called solar thermal energy.

We can also turn the sun's light into electricity. This is done with solar panels. Solar panels are made up of a material called silicon. The silicon is heated and formed into very thin wafers. When the sunlight hits the solar panel, the electrons (tiny particles) in the silicon move and flow through wires built into the solar panel. Using this technology, we can run a calculator and even power cars.



But what happens when a shadow or group of clouds blocks the solar panels? The electrons in the silicon will stop moving, which means the electricity can't flow. But this doesn't mean that solar energy can only be used on bright sunny days. Solar panels can have batteries attached to them to store electricity for a rainy day. When the sun is shining, the electricity flows from the solar panel into the batteries. This stored electricity can be used at night or on cloudy days.

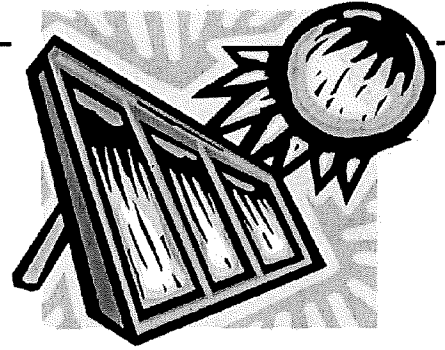
This type of technology using solar energy is still fairly new and expensive. But the sun gives off more energy in one second than people have used since the beginning of time. Imagine what we could do if we used the sun's energy to power our planet.

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

# Solar Energy: The Power of the Sun

by Kelly Hashway



1. What are solar panels used for?

- a. to block the sun's dangerous rays
- b. to create light energy from the sun
- c. to create heat energy from the sun
- d. to create electrical energy from the sun

2. How is it possible to use solar energy from solar panels at night?

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3. What are solar panels made of?

- a. electrons
- b. heat
- c. silicon
- d. hydrogen

4. What is solar thermal energy?

- a. energy produced by solar panels
- b. heat energy from the sun
- c. energy stored in batteries
- d. heat energy from water

5. Write another appropriate title for this passage. Do not use the word "solar" or "power" in your new title.

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**Now try this:** Find a solar powered calculator. Try to use it next to a bright window. Then, try to use it in a dark room. What happens?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Homophones

**Generalization** A homophone is a word that sounds exactly like another word but has a different spelling and meaning: **week, weak.**

**Word Sort** Sort the list words by words you know how to spell and words you are learning to spell. Write every word.

<b>words I know how to spell</b>	<b>words I'm learning how to spell</b>
1. _____	9. _____
2. _____	10. _____
3. _____	11. _____
4. _____	12. _____
5. _____	13. _____
6. _____	14. _____
7. _____	15. _____
8. _____	

**Spelling Words**

1. to
2. too
3. two
4. week
5. weak
6. road
7. rode
8. stair
9. stare
10. bear
11. bare
12. write
13. right
14. new
15. knew

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**Home Activity** Your child is learning to spell and distinguish between homophones: words having the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings. To practice at home, use the list words in sentences and have your child write the words.

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# Main Idea and Details

- The **topic** is what a piece of writing is about.
- The **main idea** is the most important idea about the topic.
- **Details** are small pieces of information that tell more about the main idea.

**Directions** Read the following passage. Then fill in the graphic organizer below.

<p><b>S</b>aturday morning is my favorite part of the weekend. First of all, I can sleep in because there's no school. Sometimes I just lie in bed and daydream. Then, if the weather is nice, I get dressed and take my dog Pounce for a walk. Sometimes my big brother takes us to the dog park so</p>	<p>that Pounce can play with the other dogs. On days when it's cold or rainy outside, I snuggle into my fuzzy blue robe and watch cartoons. When my mom gets up, she and I make blueberry pancakes with whipped cream.</p>
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<b>1. Main Idea</b>				
_____				
_____				
<b>2. Detail</b>	<b>3. Detail</b>	<b>4. Detail</b>	<b>5. Detail</b>	
↑	↑	↑	↑	
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____	

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**Home Activity** Your child identified main ideas and details in a passage. Ask your child to tell you about his or her favorite part of the week. Together, write a sentence that tells the main idea. Then ask your child to tell several details about the main idea.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Compare and Contrast

- When you **compare and contrast** two or more things, you tell how they are alike and different.
- Some **clue words** that signal that things might be the same are *like, same, both, also,* and *as well as*.
- Some **clue words** that signal differences are *but, however, different,* and *instead of*.

**Directions** Read the following passage. Then answer the questions below.

**T**hree languages are spoken most in the world. They are Chinese, English, and Spanish. Almost one billion people in the world speak Chinese. That is more than any other language. The number of people who speak English and Spanish are almost the same. When you write English and Spanish, you use the same letters. Some of the sounds are different, however.

When you write Chinese, you use symbols. Some of the symbols mean sounds. Some of the symbols mean words. And some of the symbols mean whole ideas.

It's easier to learn a language when people in your family speak it. Then you hear it all the time. What languages do the people in your family speak?

1. Which languages are being compared?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which language uses symbols?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which languages use the same letters?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What three things do Chinese symbols stand for?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which language do you think would be hardest to learn? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_



**Home Activity** Your child learned about telling how two or more things are alike and different. Ask your child to make two drawings of a favorite family event. Have him or her tell you what is alike and different about the drawings.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

**Directions** Underline the adjective that compares in each sentence.

1. My grandma's house is closer than your grandma's house.
2. My grandpa is older than my grandma.
3. Dan's grandpa is the youngest grandpa of all.
4. I play the trickiest card game with my grandma.
5. Ana's grandpa is smarter than anyone.

**Directions** Choose the adjective in ( ) that correctly completes each sentence. Write the adjective on the line.

6. Her grandparents have (stranger, strangest) hobbies than mine do.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Grandpa had the (healthier, healthiest) year ever.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Those old pictures of Grandma are the (cuter, cutest) of all.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Grandma wore (fancier, fanciest) hats back then.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Grandpa had a (happier, happiest) birthday this year than last year.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Grandpa tells the (funnier, funniest) jokes in the world.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. My grandparents give the (finer, finest) gifts of all.

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Home Activity** Your child reviewed adjectives that compare. While listening to music with your child, discuss what you like and dislike. Have your child name some adjectives that compare used in the discussion.