Name	y, SUNShine! Week of	
Meaningful Monda I know Life is hard on a Monday, but it's time to awaken your b	0	
Ryan creptinto the closet quietly. He waited until he heard his brother come up the stairs. At just the right moment, he burst out the door and yelled, "Boo!" He and his brother laughed until their stomachs hurt.What does the word creptmean?a. moved with difficulty b. moved slowly and quietlyc. snuck up on d. skipped	Animals have traits that help them to meet the needs. These traits are called adaptations. Consider that helps animals hide from predators is mimicry. Animals mimic, or copy, other animals that are dangerous or poisonous A viceroy butterfly uses mimicry to look like a monarch butterfly. A monarch butterfly does taste good to animals. By mimicking the monarch, the viceroy is able to avoid predate	Dne Js. not
Sum an una an Anton una 2	Match the words to their definition.	٦
Synonyms or Antonyms? 1. fraction, whole 2. risky, dangerous 3. holler, yell 4. shout, whisper 5. scowl, grin	trait when one living ming copies another adaptation a characteristic of a living thing mimicry a trait that helps a living the survive in its environment	
Text Structure To Yay! You came back to school today! Give yourself a pat on the	U	
Plants can be classified into two major group Flowering plants are plants that make flowers come in many colors, shapes, and sizes. Flow and do not include just plants that are flower includes trees that produce fruit. For exampl The flower's job is to produce a fruit that mak produce spores instead of seeds. Ferns, most	s. They are the largest plant group and vering plants can be found all over the wo rs like tulips or daisies. This group also e, oranges and apples come from trees. tes seeds. In contrast, non-flowering plants	

Which of the following best describes the structure of the text?

a. chronological order

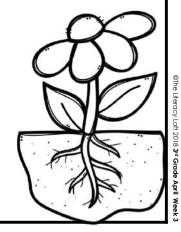
non-flowering plants.

c. cause and effect

b. compare and contrast d. problem and solution

Which plant below is **NOT** a flowering plant?

a. tulips c. moss b. apple tree d. orange tree



	Week 3
wordy verificating v	Guess what day it is? Vordy Wednesday! Time to have some fun with words!
SPRING into SPELLING! Rewrite the misspelled word on the line. chec sharc crak	CONTRACTIONS Write the contraction for the words. you are we should did not
Throwback Thurson	It's Throwback Thursday! Let's review our grammar skills!
You're the Editor! Correct the sentences below by finding the mistakes. Rewrite the new sentences.	Proper Nouns For each common noun on the left, write a proper noun on the right.
Another Reason bees are beneficial is that they help pollinate flowers Pollen sticks to the fuzz on they're bodies	COMMON DROPER
	book song
	friend store
Figurative friday	Figurative language uses words and expressions to have a greater Date: impact on the reader.
The Land of Counterpane by Robert Louis Stevenson When I was sick and lay a-bed, I had two pillows at my head, And all my toys beside me lay To keep me happy all the day. And sometimes for an hour or so I watched my leaden soldiers go,	 Which sentences best summarize the poem? a. The speaker is sick in bed. He plays with all of his toys and creates an imaginary land out of his toys and bedspread.
With different uniforms and drills, Among the bed-clothes, through the hills; And sometimes sent my ships in fleets	 b. The speaker is playing with a friend. They create an imaginary land out of his toys and bedspread.
All up and down among the sheets; Or brought my trees and houses out, And planted cities all about.	 c. The speaker is sick in bed. He has a dream about going to an imaginary land called Counterpane.
I was the giant great and still That sits upon the pillow-hill, And sees before him, dale and plain, The pleasant land of counterpane.	d. The speaker is sick in bed. He creates an imaginary land called Counterpane and then falls asleep.

Spider Webs READ

All spiders are born with the ability to spin and weave webs. The silky strands are a form of protein. Spiders use for it for web building and cocooning. They also use it to **suspend** in the air. Not all spiders use their webs to catch food. There are a lot of spiders that do that by hunting, but all spiders use their silk in some way.

When a spider builds a web, it starts with one single strand. This one strand is the foundation for the rest of the web. The spider finds where it wants the web.





It then releases a length of silk into the wind intending for it to catch onto something. If it doesn't catch, the spider tries again. If it does catch, the spider **fastens** the other end to the starting spot. The spider then walks the length of the thread and releases more silk below the first one. This second piece of thread is looser and hangs down in the shape of a V. The spider drops down and attaches a single piece of thread, changing the V shape to a Y shape. The rest of the web is built off of this core.

Spiders grip the thread with special hooks and hairs on their **hind** legs. Most of the web is not made of sticky material. The spider needs to be able to move around. They need to be able to catch food. Only the center has sticky threads to catch the spider's food.



Spider Webs COMPREHEND Shade in the bubble of the correct answer.

- What is a spider's silk made of?
- (A) cotton
- B protein
- © wool

- 2. What is the foundation of the whole web?
- A single strand of silk
- B A branch or twig
- © The circle in the center of the web

- 3. What do spiders grip their web with?
- A tiny suction cups on their feet
- B special hooks and hairs on their hind legs
- © sticky material on the web

UNDERSTAND Draw a line to match the word to its definition.

- 4. suspend at the back
- 5. fasten to attach firmly in place
- 6. hind to hang by attachment from something

RESPOND Answer the question using a complete sentence.

7. In your own words, describe how a spider builds its web.

Lesson 29 Using a Dictionary or Glossary

MS CCRS L.3.4d: Use glossaries or beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.

Introduction Many words have more than one meaning, or **definition**. You can use a dictionary or a glossary to check the exact meaning of a word or a phrase.

• A **dictionary** lists words in alphabetical order. Each entry gives the pronunciation, the part of speech, and the meaning of the word.

plant (plănt) *n*. 1. a seedling 2. a factory *v*. 3. to put seeds or seedlings into the ground to grow 4. to set firmly in place: *Lee plants four stakes in the soil to mark the corners of his garden*.

When there is more than one meaning, each definition is numbered.

A sample sentence can make a word's meaning clearer.

• A **glossary** is like a dictionary. It is an alphabetical list of vocabulary words in a book. Each entry explains the meaning of a word as it is used in that book.

pest (pěst) 1. a plant or an animal that causes a problem: *Flies can be pests at a picnic.* 2. an annoying person

To find the right meaning of a word, first read all the definitions. Then see which meaning makes sense in the sentence you are reading.

Guided Practice

HINT Ask yourself how the underlined word is used. Is it a noun? Is it a verb? Then reread the sentence using the definition you chose. Does the definition make sense? Read the passage. Use the dictionary and glossary entries above to find the meaning of each underlined word. Then write the number of the definition above the word.

After you plant flowers in your garden, you care for them. You

plant poles in the ground to support any tall stems. You love your

garden, but so do beetles! Some beetles eat plants. Try putting

a birdhouse in your garden to attract birds. Many birds will eat

pests, such as beetles.

Use the dictionary entries to answer numbers 1-4.

gather (găTH ur) v. **1.** to come together in a group **2.** to pick **3.** to conclude **4.** to collect information

1 Which definition matches how <u>gather</u> is used in this sentence?

In the morning, crows gather in the pumpkin patch.

- A Definition 1
- **B** Definition 2
- C Definition 3
- **D** Definition 4

probe (prōb) *n*. **1.** a thin tool used by doctors and dentists **2.** a search *v*. **3.** to search or explore **4.** to get information about a person or thing

2 Which definition matches how probe is used in this sentence?

One crow uses its beak to probe the soil.

- A Definition 1
- **B** Definition 2
- C Definition 3
- **D** Definition 4

spot (spŏt) *n*. **1.** a stain or mark **2.** a place or location *v*. **3.** to mark with dots **4.** to notice or see

3 Which definition matches how <u>spot</u> is used in this sentence?

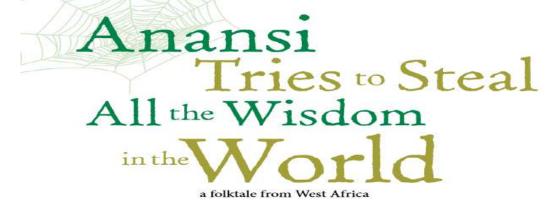
The crow finds a juicy grub in one spot and swallows it.

- A Definition 1
- **B** Definition 2
- C Definition 3
- **D** Definition 4
- 4 Which definition matches how <u>spot</u> is used in this sentence?

The other crows spot many beetles chewing the pumpkin plants and quickly eat the beetles.

- A Definition 1
- **B** Definition 2
- C Definition 3
- **D** Definition 4

Read the folktales. Then answer the questions that follow.



- 1 Anansi the spider knew that he was not wise. He was a sly trickster who could use his wit to fool many different people. But he knew that he did not have much wisdom.
- 2 Then one day he had a clever thought. "If I can get all of the wisdom in the village and put it in a hollow gourd," he thought, "I will be very wise indeed. In fact, I will be the wisest of all!"
- 3 So he found a hollow gourd and began to carry out his plan. He went from door to door to collect the village's wisdom. People chuckled at poor Anansi, for they knew that more than any other creature, he needed wisdom. So each person put a bit of wisdom in his gourd and wished him well.
- 4 Soon the gourd was overflowing with wisdom and could hold no more. Now Anansi needed to find a place to store it. "I am certainly the wisest person in the world. But if I don't find a good hiding place for my wisdom, I am sure to lose it."



- 5 He looked around and spotted a very tall tree. "Ah," Anansi said, "I will hide my wisdom high in that tree. Then I will never have to worry about someone stealing it from me!"
- 6 Anansi set out to climb the towering tree with the heavy gourd tied to the front of his belly where it would be safe. As he climbed, however, the gourd full of wisdom kept getting in the way. He tried and tried, but he could not climb very high.
- 7 Just then, Anansi's youngest son walked by. "What are you doing, Father?" asked the little spider.
- 8 "I am climbing this tree with my gourd full of wisdom," Anansi replied.
- 9 "But Father," said the son, "wouldn't it be much easier if you tied the gourd behind you instead of in front?"
- 10 Anansi sat there quietly for a very long time. Then he said, "Shouldn't you be going home now?"
- After his son left, Anansi moved the gourd so that it was behind him. Then he proceeded up the tree without a problem. When he reached the top, he cried out, "I collected so much wisdom that I am the wisest person ever, and still my baby son is wiser than me. Here! Take back your wisdom!"
- 12 He lifted the gourd high over his head and spilled its contents into the wind. The wisdom blew far and wide and settled across the land. And this is how wisdom came back to the world.



Anansi and LION

a folktale from West Africa

- 1 Anansi the spider caught some fish and cooked them. He put them in a sack to take into the forest, where he could eat them all himself. "These will taste delicious," he chuckled.
- 2 Anansi hadn't gone very far when he met Lion, and Lion asked him, "Well, brother Anansi, what have you got there?"
- 3 "Oh . . . just some old bones that I'm going to bury in the mountains."
- 4 Lion walked away, but then he started thinking. "I know that Anansi is a great trickster. He probably has something in that sack he doesn't want me to see. I will follow him to see what he's up to."
- 5 When Anansi got into the woods, he set his sack down, took out one fish, and ate it. He didn't think anyone else was around, so he took out another fish. But just then, Lion came up and said, "Well, brother Anansi, those don't look like bones to me. That was a pretty tale you told me."
- 6 "Oh! brother Lion, I am so glad you have come. Never mind what I told you—it was only my fun. Come and join me."



7 So Lion sat down and began to eat, and before Anansi had eaten one fish, Lion had almost emptied the sack. Anansi said to himself, "Greedy fellow, eating up all my fish!"

- 8 "What did you say, sir?"
- 9 "I said you do not eat fast enough," Anansi replied, for he was afraid of what Lion might do. Soon, all the fish were gone.
- 10 While Anansi didn't complain, he did want to get back at Lion for eating most of his fish. He had a clever thought. "Which of us do you think is the stronger?"
- 11 Lion said, "Why, I am, of course."
- 12 Then Anansi said, "We will tie one another to that tree, and we shall see who is the stronger."
- 13 Now they agreed that Lion should tie Anansi first, and he tied him with some very fine string, and not very tight. Anansi twisted himself two or three times, and the string broke.
- 14 Then it was Anansi's turn to tie Lion, and he took some very strong rope. Lion said, "You must not tie me tight, for I did not tie you tight."
- 15 And Anansi said, "Oh, no, to be sure, I will not!" But he tied him as tight as ever he could and then told him to try and get loose.
- 16 Lion tried and tried, but he could not get loose.
- 17 Anansi thought, "That is what he gets for eating my meal, and now it's time for me to leave." So Anansi took up his empty sack and left Lion behind, tied to the tree.



1. Look at the picture on page 382 that goes with "Anansi Tries to Steal All the Wisdom in the World." What does the picture tell you about the way Anansi feels in this part of the story?

- A. He is proud because he got what he wanted.
- B. He is excited to see his young son.
- C. He is sad and unhappy because someone might steal from him.
- D. He is angry because he can't climb faster.

2. Which word from "Anansi Tries to Steal All the Wisdom in the World" do both pictures help you understand?

- A. village
- B. hollow
- C. gourd
- D. contents

3. Read the paragraph from "Anansi Tries to Steal All the Wisdom in the World." Underline the sentence that explains what has caused Anansi to do what he is doing in the picture on page 383.

After his son left, Anansi moved the gourd so that it was behind him. Then he proceeded up the tree without a problem. When he reached the top, he cried out, "I collected so much wisdom that I am the wisest person ever, and still my baby son is wiser than me. Here! Take back your wisdom!"

4. Read this sentence from "Anansi and the Lion."

"These will taste delicious," he chuckled.

What does the author's use of "chuckled" in this sentence tell about Anansi?

- A. He is silly.
- B. He is happy.
- C. He is careful.
- D. He is clever.

5. This question has two parts. First answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A

What is happening in the picture on page 384?

- A. Anansi is offering to share his fish with Lion.
- B. Anansi is telling Lion about his bag of bones.
- C. Anansi has a contest of strength with Lion.
- D. Anansi is upset that Lion has eaten most of the fish.

Part B

Which sentence from "Anansi and the Lion" supports the answer to Part A?

- A. "Oh! Brother Lion, I am so glad you have come."
- B. "While Anansi didn't complain, he did want to get back at Lion for eating most of his fish."
- C. "When Anansi got into the woods, he set his sack down, took out one fish, and ate it."
- D. "Lion tried and tried, but he could not get loose."

6. Which of the following statements is true about Anansi in **both** stories?

- A. Anansi thinks he is foolish.
- B. Others think Anansi is foolish.
- C. Anansi thinks he is clever.
- D. Others think Anansi is clever.

- 7. Which sentence describes one way the two stories are **alike**?
 - A. They both have a happy ending.
 - B. They both explain why something happens in nature.
 - C. They both tell how animals get along with each other.
 - D. They both have a character who wants something all to himself.

8. A trickster is a type of charcter who likes to play tricks on others. Choose two answers that explain why Anansi is called a trickster in **both** stories.

- A. Anansi tricks Lion into getting tied up.
- B. Anansi tries to trick his friend into climbing a tree.
- C. Anansi tricks Lions into giving away all his fish.
- D. Anansi tries to hide all the wisdom from the village in a tree.

9. Which statement is true about the setting in **both** stories?

- A. A tree is an important part of the setting.
- B. A village is an important part of the setting.
- C. The mountains are an important part of the setting.
- D. The sky is an important part of the setting.

10.

The box below contains details from both stories.

Details

- Anansi tricks other characters.
- Anansi gives back what he took.
- Anansi's plans are ruined by weather.
- Anansi gets revenge.
- Another animal defeats Anansi in a contest.

Complete the chart below using information from the box. Write **one** detail from each story and **one** detail that appears in both stories.

"Anansi Tries to Steal All the Wisdom in the World"	"Anansi and the Lion"	Both

11. Writing Prompt

In both stories, which characters are greedy? What do they want? Do they finally get what they want? Use details from each story to support your answer.

Week 6 Answer Key (Parents) RL 3.1-3.9 Review, RI 3.1-3.9 Review

Good Morning, Sunshine! Week 3 Mixed Review Meaningful Monday

Crept- b. moved slowly and quietly

Synonyms or Antonyms?

1. antonyms, 2. synonyms, 3. synonyms, 4. antonyms,

5. antonyms

trait- a characteristic of a living thing

adaptation- a trait that helps a living thing survive in its

environment

mimicry- when one living thing copies another

Text Structure Tuesday

b. compare and contrast

c. moss

Wordy Wednesday

Spring into Spelling

Check, shark, crack

Contractions

You're, we'd, didn't

Throwback Thursday

You're the Editor!

Another reason bees are beneficial is that they help pollinate flowers. Pollen sticks to the fuzz on their bodies.

Proper Nouns

Common	Proper
day	Thursday
book	Because of Winn-Dixie
song	Shake It Off
friend	Mikki
store	Dollar General

Figurative Friday

a. The speaker is sick in bed. He plays with all of his toys and creates an imaginary land out of his toys and bedspread.

Spider Webs

- Comprehend
- 1. B. protein
- 2. A. A single strand of silk

3. B. special hooks and hairs on their hind legs

Understand

- 4. suspend- to hang by attachment from something
- 5. fasten- to attach firmly in place
- 6. hind- at the back

Respond

7. answers may vary

Dictionary



Read the passage. Use the dictionary and glossary entries above to find the meaning of each underlined word. Then write the number of the definition above the word.

After you plant flowers in your garden, you care for them. You

plant poles in the ground to support any tall stems. You love you

garden, but so do beetles! Some beetles eat <u>plants</u>. Try putting

a birdhouse in your garden to attract birds. Many birds will eat

pests, such as beetles.

Independent Practice

1. A. Definition 1

make sense?

- 2. C. Definition 3
- 3. B. Definition 2
- 4. D. Definition 4

Anansi Tries to Steal All the Wisdom in the World and Anansi and the Lion

- 1. D
- 2. C

Bead the paragraph from "Anansi Tries to Steal All the Wisdom in the World." Underline the sentence that explains what has caused Anansi to do what he is doing in the picture on page 384.

After his son left, Anansi moved the gourd so that it was behind him. Then he proceeded up the tree without a problem. When he reached the top, he cried out, "I collected so much wisdom that I am the wisest person ever, and still my baby son is wiser than me. Here! Take back your wisdom!"

4. B

- 5. Part A- D
 - Part B- B
- 6. C
- 7. D
- 8. A and D
- 9. A

10 The box below contains details from both stories.

	Details
 Anansi tricks other 	r characters.
 Anansi gives back 	what he took.
 Anansi's plans are 	ruined by weather.
 Anansi gets reven 	ge,
Another animal de	efeats Anansi in a contest.

Complete the chart below using information from the box. Write **one** detail from each story and **one** detail that appears in both stories.

"Anansi Tries to Steal All the Wisdom in the World"	"Anansi and the Lion"	Both
Anansi gives back what he took.	Anansi gets revenge.	Anansi tricks other characters.

11. answers may vary