



SCHOOLHOUSE NEWS

The Purcell Register

3rd Grade

4 Read As you read, look for text evidence.

- Circle the words that tell the name of the beetle in the photo.
- Underline words that tell how Beetle is different from Paca.

When Paca neared the tree, however, he was amazed to see Beetle on a branch waiting for him.

gasp(ed):

Paca **gasp(ed)**. "How did you get here?" he **demand(ed)**.

"I flew," Beetle answered with a smile. "You have wings?" Paca asked.

demand(ed):

Macaw answered. "Beetle doesn't brag about his wings, but he can use them when he needs to. Beetle is the winner."

The Ceiba borer, or "living jewel" of Brazil, is one of the world's most beautiful insects. People use the wing covers of its shell in jewelry.

5 Reread Reread the page. Why is it important that Beetle didn't brag about his wings? Cite text evidence in your response.

6 Read As you read, look for text evidence.

- Circle the words that tell where the spotted paca in the photo lives.
- Underline words that give a clue about Paca's mood at the end of the race.

Paca hung his head and slunk away, still wearing the brown coat with white spots he had always had. Then Macaw smiled at Beetle, and Beetle's hard back began to shine with the colors of Macaw's feathers. The beetle's shell has **gleamed** with a rainbow of colors ever since.

gleamed:

The spotted paca lives in the jungles of Brazil. It weighs between twelve and twenty-five pounds and is the world's second-largest rodent.

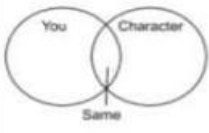
7 Reread and Discuss Reread the page. What happens when Macaw smiles at Beetle? Why? Cite text evidence in your discussion.

SHORT RESPONSE

Cite Text Evidence What do you think is the moral, or lesson, of this story? Cite text evidence in your response.

Help Page

Students: Use Google Classroom, email, or text to get additional help.

VOCABULARY	COMPREHENSION	GRAMMAR	JOURNAL
Context clue : the information from the text that helps identify word meanings.	A prediction is a statement about the future or what you think happens next.	Comparative - compares 2 things by adding -er to a word. Superlative - compares more than 2 things by adding -est to a word.	Make sure to write in complete sentences.
Your answer should include 3 words and use each word in a sentence that is different from the book.	Sequence of events tells the order of the events in the story.	Adjectives - a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. Adjectives tell what kind, how many, how much, and which one.	Choose something to write or draw about.
Prefix - comes before root or base words and often modifies the meaning of a word. (examples: re-, un-, pre-, dis-, pro-, tele-, semi-)	Identify a problem in your book. Your solution should solve the problem.	Example: Simple - My teacher is Mrs. Moorehead. Mrs. Moorehead teaches ELA. Compound - My teacher is Mrs. Moorehead, and she teaches ELA.	Make sure to write in complete sentences.
Suffix - added to the end of root or base words and often changes the word's part of speech and modifies its meaning. (examples: -ful, -ly, -able, -tion)	 Compare = Same Contrast = Different	Figurative Language. 1. Simile (Her nose is <u>as red as an apple</u> .) 2. Metaphor (The <u>white blanket of snow</u> covered the ground.) 3. Personification (The piece of cake was calling my name.) 4. Onomatopoeia (Pow!, Beep!)	Make sure to write in complete sentences.

