

## ADNOC SCHOOLS

### Grade 3 English Language Study Guide

Term 3

#### Identifying Elements of Poetry

These are the elements of poetry

#### RHYME

Words that end with the same sound



#### REPETITION

To repeat sounds, words or phrases



Bumble Bee is small.  
Bumble Bee is kind.  
Bumble Bee is brave and loves purple flowers.  
Bumble Bee is my favorite.

#### SIMILE

Compare 2 things using "like" or "as"

He was as slow as a snail.



#### METAPHOR

Compare 2 different things

The garden was a rainbow of colors.  
The flowers were candy to my eyes.



Identifying

## PARTS OF A POEM

**STANZA** {

Hold fast to dreams

For if dreams die

Life is a broken-winged bird

That cannot fly.

**REFRAIN**

**STANZA** {

Hold fast to dreams

For when dreams go

Life is a barren field

Frozen with snow.

**REFRAIN**

-Langston Hughes

**LINE:** A line is a single row of words in a poem.

**STANZA:** A stanza is a group of lines in a poem that are separated from each other by a space.

**REFRAIN:** A refrain is a phrase, line, or stanza that is repeated throughout a poem.

## 1. Write one example of a simile from the poem.

Practice: Read the poem, then write the element of part of the poem in each box.

### My Family

My brother is dragon.  
My mom's a teddy bear  
I am like a shaggy sheepdog  
With a ton of tangled hair.

My father is a monkey.  
He likes to make us laugh,  
especially my sister,  
who is tall like a giraffe

We are a busy family  
With many things to do.  
Our home is always happy,  
but sometimes it's a zoo



1. How many stanzas are in this poem?
2. Write one example of a simile from the poem.
3. Write one example of a metaphor from the poem.
4. How many lines are in this poem?
5. Write 1 pair of rhyming word from the poem.

## Summarizing a Poem

### What is a Summary?

A **summary** is retelling a book, movie or poem, in your own words. A summary is usually short.

When writing a **summary**, try to answer the who, what, when, where, why and how

Step 1:

Write **WHO** is in the poem in 5 words or less.

Step 2:

Write **WHAT** is in the poem in 5 words or less.

Step 3:

Write **WHEN** it happened in 5 words or less.

Step 4:

Write **WHY** It happened in 5 words or less.

Step 5:

Write **HOW** It happened in 5 words or less.

### 74th Street

by Myra Cohn Livingston

1 Hey, this little kid gets roller skates.  
She puts them on.  
She stands up and almost  
flops over backwards.  
She sticks out a foot like  
she's going somewhere and  
falls down and  
smacks her hand. She  
grabs hold of a step to get up and  
sticks out the other foot and  
slides about six inches and  
falls and  
skins her knee.

A little girl gets roller skates. She is trying to move and use her rollers skates. Everytime that she tries, she falls down.

I little get skates and tries to skate for the first time. She keeps falling and gets hurt. Even though she is hurt, she keeps trying.

2 And then, you know what?

3 She brushes off the dirt and the blood and puts some spit on it and then sticks out the other foot.

4 again.

The little girl fixes her knee and tries to skate again.

Practice: Write a summary of the poem "My Family"

## Antonyms and synonyms

<h3>Synonym</h3>	<h3>Antonym</h3>																																										
<p style="color: red;">A word or phrase that has the same or exact meaning as another word or phrase. </p>	<p style="color: green;">A word or phrase that has the opposite meaning as another word or phrase. </p>																																										
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td>Big</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Huge</td></tr> <tr><td>Smart</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Intelligent</td></tr> <tr><td>Alike</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Same</td></tr> <tr><td>Small</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Tiny</td></tr> <tr><td>Begin</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Start</td></tr> <tr><td>Rich</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Wealthy</td></tr> <tr><td>Scared</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Afraid</td></tr> </table>	Big	→	Huge	Smart	→	Intelligent	Alike	→	Same	Small	→	Tiny	Begin	→	Start	Rich	→	Wealthy	Scared	→	Afraid	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td>Big</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Small</td></tr> <tr><td>Tall</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Short</td></tr> <tr><td>Fast</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Slow</td></tr> <tr><td>Early</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Late</td></tr> <tr><td>Old</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Young</td></tr> <tr><td>Always</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Never</td></tr> <tr><td>Loud</td><td style="text-align: center;">→</td><td>Quiet</td></tr> </table>	Big	→	Small	Tall	→	Short	Fast	→	Slow	Early	→	Late	Old	→	Young	Always	→	Never	Loud	→	Quiet
Big	→	Huge																																									
Smart	→	Intelligent																																									
Alike	→	Same																																									
Small	→	Tiny																																									
Begin	→	Start																																									
Rich	→	Wealthy																																									
Scared	→	Afraid																																									
Big	→	Small																																									
Tall	→	Short																																									
Fast	→	Slow																																									
Early	→	Late																																									
Old	→	Young																																									
Always	→	Never																																									
Loud	→	Quiet																																									

Practice: Write the synonym for each of these words.

1. Wealthy
2. Huge
3. Sad

Practice: Write the antonym for each of these words.

1. Wet
2. Early
3. Clean

Practice: Use these words to write your own sentences.

1. Afraid
2. Short:



## Explaining the meaning of Idioms

### What is an idiom?

An idiom is a saying that doesn't mean exactly what is written; they have hidden meanings.

### Example

You are what you eat.



What does this really mean?

To stay healthy you must eat healthy foods.



### Example

A piece of cake.



What does this really mean?

Something that is easy to do.



### Example

Cross your fingers.



What does this really mean?

To hope something happens the way you want it to.



**Practice: Read each idiom, then explain what it means.**

What do you think the Idiom means?

Cost an arm and a leg



What do you think the Idiom means?

Pulling your leg



What do you think the Idiom means?

It's raining cats and dogs





## Differentiating between homophones and homonyms.

### HOMOPHONES

Words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings

Examples:

The sun is very hot.

I have one son and two daughters.



Examples of homophones.

 blew	 blue
 pear	 pair
 one	 won
 see	 sea
 eye	 I
 hair	 hare
 night	 knight
 flower	 flour
 peace	 piece
 write	 right

### HOMONYMS

Words that sound the same, are spelled the same but have different meanings

Examples:

That price seems fair to me.

Are you going to eat ice cream at the fair?



Examples of homonyms.

 saw	 saw
 bark	 bark
 bat	 bat
 park	 park
 bow	 bow

**Practice Homonyms: Read the sentence and choose the picture.**

**My dad used the saw to cut the wood.**



Which picture is the sentence talking about?  
Read the sentence and choose the correct picture

**Did you hear the dog bark?**



Which picture is the sentence talking about?  
Read the sentence and choose the correct picture.

**She hit the ball with the bat.**



Which picture is the sentence talking about?  
Read the sentence and choose the correct picture.

**The surfer is riding the wave.**



Which picture is the sentence talking about?  
Read the sentence and choose the correct picture.



## Practice Homophones:

Find the homophones from the following clues.

a fruit



Can you work out the homophones from the following clues?

Look at the ocean



Fill in the correct homophone in the sentences below:

I found a matching \_\_\_\_\_ of socks. (pear, pair)

What do you \_\_\_\_\_ out the window? (sea, see)

Salwa would like to go \_\_\_\_\_. (too, two)

She needed to brush her \_\_\_\_\_. (hair, here)

We have a busy schedule this \_\_\_\_\_. (week, weak)

Use the pair of homophones to write your own sentences.

Bat



Bat

