

Lesson 3 Skills at a Glance

Word Work

Reading

OBJECTIVES

Vocabulary

- Strategy: Prefixes

Reading Strategy

- Preview and Predict

Comprehension and Literary Analysis

- Analyze Genre: Realistic Fiction
- Compare Characters

Respond and Extend

Grammar

OBJECTIVES

Fluency

- Read with Accuracy, Rate, and Expression

Grammar and Usage

- Use Present-Tense Action Verbs

Writing

- Write About the Characters with Present-Tense Action Verbs

GO ON →

Lesson 3 Word Work

Prefix

A **prefix** is a word part that comes at the beginning of a word.

A **prefix** changes the meaning of the word.



Read each question, then **choose** the right answer.

Sample

The prefix **pre-** means “before” or “in front of.” What does **preurchased** mean?

- ☒ a. purchased before b. purchased quickly

1. The prefix **re-** means “back” or “again.” What does **repay** mean?

- a. pay back b. pay after

2. The prefix **super-** means “larger than” or “superior to.” What does **supermarket** mean?

- a. a very large market b. a not large market

3. The birdhouse they bought looked **unfinished**, so they decided to paint it. What does **unfinished** mean?

- a. already finished b. not finished yet

4. You can **preview** and print the chart. What does **preview** mean?

- a. view before b. view after

GO ON →

Lesson 3 Reading



In the stories, ***I've Got This*** and ***Ba's Business***, both Manuel and Ba change how they act. What are the characters like when the stories begin? How do they act at the end? Complete the **Comparison Chart** to compare the characters.

Comparison Chart

	Beginning of Story	End of Story	Why Does the Character Change?
Manuel	He wants to do everything on his _____.	He is _____ that their dad has a nice birthday surprise.	He realizes that it's _____ to ask for help and that it's _____ to accomplish something when everyone works together.
Ba	He is worried that he is not _____ any egg tarts.	He is happy and excited about his good _____.	His daughters work _____ to find a way to sell more egg tarts.

GO ON →

Lesson 3 Grammar

Grammar Rules Present-Tense Action Verbs

A **present-tense action verb** tells about an action that is happening now. The verb must agree with the subject.

- Use **-s** at the end of an action verb if the subject is **he**, **she**, or **it**.

Kevin **waves** to his friend.

He **waves** to his friend.

Mama **buys** some flour.

She **buys** some flour.

The fire **crackles** under the pan.

It **crackles** under the pan.

- Do not use **-s** for **I**, **you**, **we**, or **they**.

I **cook** with my dad.

We **wash** the dishes together.



Circle each correct **present-tense verb**.

Sample

Chloe (pull/pulls) weeds.

1. The rainwater (flow/flows) along the slope.

2. The soil (wash/washes) away.



Edit the paragraph. **Fix four mistakes**. The first one is done for you.

Sample

Chloe ^{looks} ~~look~~ around the store. She needs soil. She see loam and bone meal. She is not sure which one she needs. A worker help her. He tells her that she needs the loam. So Chloe carry loam to the checkout counter.

GO ON →

Lesson 3 Writing



Write two sentences about the characters in *I've Got This*. Use **present-tense action verbs**. Use at least one word from the **Word Bank**.

Word Bank	
advertisement	accomplish
buyer	cooperation
market	plenty
money	purpose
pay	reward
seller	

Sample

Rosie tries to help Manuel make the cake, but she spills the milk.

This is not good cooperation.

Your Turn



