# 2 <br> IP 612-3 <br> Uselt: Don't Loselt! DAILY LANGUAGE PRACTICE 



# Use It! Don't Lose It! 

# LANGUAGE <br> Daily Skills Practice Grade 8 

by Marjorie Frank



IncentivePublications

> Thanks to Erin Linton
> for her assistance in researching topics, checking facts, and tracking down trivia.

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## Don't let those lanzuage skills get lost or rusty!

As a teacher you work hard to teach language skills to your students. Your students work hard to master them. Do you worry that your students will forget the material as you move on to the next concept?

If so, here's a plan for you and your students-one that will keep those skills sharp.
Use It! Don't Lose It! provides daily language practice for all the basic skills. There are five language problems a day, every day for 36 weeks. The skills are correlated to national and state standards.

Students practice all the eighth grade skills, concepts, and processes in a spiraling sequence. The plan starts with the simplest level of eighth grade skills, progressing gradually to higher-level tasks, as it continually circles around and back to the the same skills at a little higher level, again and again. Each time a skill shows up, it has a new context-requiring students to dig into their memories, recall what they know, and apply it to another situation.

## The Weekly Plan - Five Problems a Day for 36 Weeks

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Monday - Thursday
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$\qquad$

```- one vocabulary or other word skills item- one spelling or mechanics item (capitalization,punctuation)
                            - one grammar or language usage item
Monday and Wednesday ......... one reading item
    - one literature item
Tuesday and Thursday ...........\bullet one writing item
    - one research/information skills item
Friday
    - one longer reading comprehension passage
    with questions
    - one writing task
```


## Contents

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## How to Use Daily Skills Practice

To get started, reproduce each page, slice the Monday-Thursday lesson pages in half or prepare a transparency. The lessons can be used . . .

- for independent practice-Reproduce the lessons and let students work individually or in pairs to practice skills at the beginning or end of a language class.
- for small group work-Students can discuss and solve the problems together and agree on answers.
- for the whole class review-Make a transparency and work through the problems together as a class.


## Helpful Hints for Getting Started

- Though students may work alone on the items, always find a way to review and discuss the answers together. In each review, ask students to describe how they solved the problem-solving problems or other problems that involve choices of strategies.
- Allow more time for the Friday lesson, as these tasks may take a little longer. Students can work in small groups to discover and discuss their answers.
- Provide dictionaries and other resources that may be helpful to students as needed. There will not always be room on the sheet for some of the longer writing tasks.
- Many of the writing tasks can be expanded into full writing lessons. When you have time to do so, extend the activity to work on all or various stages of the writing process. Find time for students to share and enjoy their written products.
- The daily lessons are designed to be completed in a short time period, so that they can be used along with your regular daily instruction. However, don't end the discussion until you are sure all students "get it," or at least until you know which ones don't get something and will need extra instruction. This will strengthen all the other work students do in language class.
- Keep a consistent focus on thinking skills for reading comprehension activities. Allow students to discuss their answers, particularly those that involve higher level thinking skills such as drawing conclusions, inferring, predicting, or evaluating.
- Find ways to strengthen the knowledge and use of new vocabulary words students learn in the daily practice. Keep a running list of these words. Use them in classroom discussions and activities. Find ways to share and show off knowledge of the words. Encourage students to include the new words in their writing.
- Take note of which items leave some or all of the students confused or uncertain. This will alert you to which skills need more instruction.
- The daily lessons may include some topics or skills your students have not yet learned. In these cases, students may skip items. Or, you might encourage them to consider how the problem could be solved. Or, you might use the occasion for a short lesson that would get them started on this skill.

1. Circle letters that should be capitalized. national football league player walter payton ran more than 16,000 yards in his 13-year career with the chicago bears.
2. What literary term matches this definition? a series of events related to the action of a story
3. Circle the prefixes that mean not.
atypical imperfect nonsense expel inactive disapprove illegible unfair
4. Which sentence is complete?
a. Although the World Cup tournament is held every four years.
b. Soccer is the most popular sport in the world.
c. The only soccer player allowed to handle the ball

## TUESDAY WEEK 1

$\square$
Name

1. What part of speech is the word fly?

The crowd cheered when Gracie caught the fly ball.
2. What is the most precise word for the sentence? When Max, the team's best player, chose to skip the big game, his teammates were $\qquad$ .
O amused
O bothered
O irate
3. Number the words in alphabetical order.
$\qquad$ service $\qquad$ score $\qquad$ scoring
$\qquad$ scoreboard $\qquad$ serve $\qquad$ scored
4. Circle the words which are synonyms for indignant.

| peeved | detached | autonomous |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| indecent | piqued | incensed |

LANGUAGE Practice
5. Which statements are opinions?
a. A golf ball has more than 400 dimples.
b. Ice dancing is more pleasant to watch than ice hockey.
c. Racquetball is the most physically demanding racquet sport.
d. A football field is 100 yards long without the end zones.
e. A basketball player cannot score more than three points with any one successful basket attempt.

5. Add correct punctuation to the sentences. Circle words that should be capitalized.
when the new york yankees headed for california they flew out of the john $\mathbf{f}$ kennedy airport did they fly over the grand canyon or the rocky mountains on their way

2. Identify the rhyme pattern in the poem.


Throw, throw, throw the ball Toward the catcher's mitt. Let the umpire make a call, And hope it's not a hit!
2. Circle the correctly spelled words. greif reign sleigh conciet beleive
3. What is the meaning of the bolded word?

I heard this game has been sold out for weeks, so how did you manage to procure seven tickets today?
4. Which sentences use who correctly?
a. To who should I give these tickets?
b. She's the one who bought the tickets.
c. Who is the player on third base?
d. For who are you saving this seat?

## THURSDAY WEEK

$\qquad$
Name

1. Add the correct ending punctuation.

## Watch out for that golf ball

2. An alphabetical list at the end of a book that helps locate information in the book is
O a bibliography
O a table of contents
$O$ an index
O a preface
3. Circle the complete subject.

Jackie, wearing number ten, dribbled the ball all the way down the court.
4. What is the meaning of the word morose?
5. Cross out the unnecessary words in this passage.
In my opinion, I think the game was a disaster. The two 16-year old teenage quarterbacks could share a prize for the worst, most awful plays of the night. I am sorry that I spent seven dollars for the ticket. I feel my money was wasted. Hopefully, I wish for a better game next week.


## Read:

1. Identify the genre (type of writing) for each example.
2. What is the main idea in passage $F$ ?
3. Circle an example of hyperbole.
4. Which examples are expository?
5. What is the tennis coach's name?


## E.

A young tennis player named Sam


Smacked ten balls, each time yelling, "Wham!"

The crowd chanted his name


Dear Grandma, Guess what? I won the state high school single's tennis championship yesterday! I am sure those orange socks helped me win. Thanks for knitting them for me. They were just as lucky as you said they would be. Love ya, Sam

## Write:

1. Write a headline for example $A$.
2. Write a title for example $C$.
3. Write the missing lines for the limerick $E$.
4. Circle the proper nouns.

| Shamu | Atlantic Ocean | sailor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lifeguard | Agate Beach | Bay Bridge |

2. Put commas where they are needed.

After swimming we picked up shells ate lunch put on sunscreen and napped on the beach.
3. Circle the compound words.

| seaside | submarine | undertow |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| shipshape | sandwich | waterlogged |
| sunburn | seaweed | underwater |

4. From this passage, can you tell how many circuli would indicate that a fish is three years old? A fish's scales give a clue to its age. The scales have growth rings called circuli. These rings form in clusters called annuli. Each annulus (cluster) shows a year of age.
5. What can you tell about the bias of the person who wrote this sign?


LANGUAGE PRACTICE

## TUESDAY WEEK 2

$\qquad$ Name

1. Which is the denotation of the word, pirate?

O one who robs on seas or oceans
O a dangerous person with an eye patch and a wooden leg who sails a black ship and steals gold
2. Circle the correctly spelled words.

| raucous | recklis | fearsome |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| terrorize | protectshun | explosion |
| insurence | despicible | dangereous |

3. Name five first person pronouns.
4. Which are examples of persuasive writing?
a. recipe for salmon-broccoli ice cream
b. brochure advertising a fishing boat
c. essay warning teenagers about tattoos
d. tall tale about a boy who rode sharks
e. directions to get to the lighthouse

5. Which is the simple sentence?

O The Indian Ocean is the world's smallest, youngest, and most complex ocean.
O It is 6,200 miles wide and covers a 28,000,000 square mile area.
O The deepest point, off the southern coast of Java, is the Java Trench.
2. Circle the antonym for malevolent.

## nefarious wholesome

sullen

## furtive

3. Capitalize the book title correctly.
twenty thousand leagues under the sea
4. Circle the cause. Draw a box around the effect.

Because the pirate ship sank in a wild storm, the treasure ended up at the bottom of the ocean.

## THURSDAY WEEK 2

$\qquad$

1. Give three different meanings of the word charge.
2. Correct the misspelled words.

| lisence | excape |
| :--- | :--- |
| weird | jeopardy |
| cafateria | whail |

3. Which sentence has correct pronoun use?
a. Whose yacht is next to the pirate ship?
b. Do you know who's run into the pier?
c. No, but I know who's life rafts are missing.
4. Rob is ready to write a paragraph that gives details about a ship, The Maine Clipper, that crashed into rocks during a storm on Halloween night. Write a topic sentence for this paragraph.
5. What is the author's purpose for writing this?


## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

5. Examine the picture. Predict what will happen next.

$\qquad$

## Read

1. What time must a visitor leave the beach on March 4?
2. What can you infer about the water temperatures?
3. What general conclusions can you draw about this area from reading all the signs?
4. Are picnics permitted on Red Rock Beach?


## Write

The structure of these sentences has confused the meaning.
Rewrite each sentence to clarify the meaning.


1. Mom whistled to her dog driving a dune buggy on Lost Creek Beach.
2. Alex and I laughed a lot when we had Sam for lunch on the beach.
3. Relaxing on my sailboat, a storm came in.
4. The blue swimmer's beach towel got washed away by a wave.
5. Lucy dropped into the ocean the new goggles she had bought by mistake.
6. Todd caught fish and served them to the girls seasoned with salt and pepper.
7. Paddling the raft to the shore, the picnic looked inviting.
8. While waiting on my surfboard, a jellyfish stung me.
9. Shakira saw a shark in her bathing suit ready to go into the water.
10. Tired and hot from running on the beach, the water looked good to us.
11. A story begins like this:

I have the honor of being the man with the world's longest beard. Let me tell you how I came to have this much hair on my chin.

What is the point of view?
2. Does this sentence use an apostrophe correctly? That girl's fingernails are long enough to set a record.
3. Which word means to cause to feel terror?
O terrible
O terrify
O terrific
O terrorism
4. Circle the correct word to complete the sentence.

Excited fans, eager to watch the marathon, (line, lines) up early to buy their tickets.

## TUESDAY weE 3

$\qquad$

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Rewrite the sentence to show more action.

With 13 balanced spoons, Jonathan Friedman is the world record-holder for balancing spoons on his face.
2. A record-holding juggler was showing off to his friends by juggling 20 kitchen utensils.

Was he flaunting or flouting his skills?
3. Which key word or phrase is best to use for an encyclopedia search for the world's longest tunnel?

| tunnel | length | world |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| manmade | structures | longest |

4. Correct the spelling of any misspelled words.
lafter
ghastly chemist jiant gnome riggle shure skwirt

$\qquad$
5. What is the meaning of this sentence? While Kate has been doing that project, she has been burning the candle at both ends.
6. Insert the correct punctuation.

So my question is this Did you know that the longest tongue in the world measures 3.7 inches and belongs to Stephen Taylor (UK)?
3. Write a possessive phrase meaning the peel of one banana.
4. To which sense does this description appeal most strongly?
The bubble-blowing championship was a melodious chorus of smacking and cracking, rhythmically swaying with whooshes and hisses, and pleasantly punctuated by regular pops!

## THURSDAX WEEK 3

$\qquad$
Name
5. Max got these books at the library. Examine the titles. What can you infer about Max's interests?


1. Correctly spell the plural of each word.

| monkey | box | record |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| hoof | penny | pailful |

2. Circle the word that does not belong.
waffle heiress pneumonia gnome knight kneel
3. Circle the verbs that are in past tense.

| swam | juggle | broke |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| argued | leapt | rise |

4. Which reference source is a dictionary of geographical terms and places?
O almanac
O periodical
$O$ atlas
O gazetteer
O thesaurus
O quotation index
5. Write a caption for this picture of Tanya, the person with the longest hair in the state. Add any details or facts you wish to the description.


## Read

1. How many of the records were set in the 20th century?
2. How many records were not set in North America?
3. If the snowball fighters joined the musical chair players, how large would the group be?
4. How many groups had fewer participants than the group hug?
5. Which event do you suppose took up the most space or distance?

It Takes A Group

| Record | Date | Location | Number of <br> Participants |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Longest <br> Human Chain | Aug 23, 1989 | Eastern Europe | 2,000,000 |
| Largest <br> Group Hug | Apr 23, 2004 | Canada | 5,117 |
| Largest <br> Circl Dance | May 6, 1995 | UK | $\mathbf{6 , 7 4 8}$ |
| Largest <br> Dog Walk | Jun 22, 2003 | UK | $\mathbf{4 , 3 7 2}$ |
| Largest <br> Snowball Fight | Jan 18, 2003 | Switzerland | $\mathbf{2 , 4 7 3}$ |
| Largest Pajama- <br> Sleepover Party | Feb 1, 2003 | Virginia | $\mathbf{1 , 0 4 5}$ |
| Largest Game of <br> Musical Chairs | Aug 5, 1989 | Singapore | $\mathbf{8 , 2 3 8}$ |
| Longest Human <br> Domino Line | Sept 30, 2000 | Singapore | $\mathbf{9 , 2 3 4}$ |



## Write

Think of yourself as a radio reporter covering one of the record-setting events above. Write a brief report that you will give, describing the event to your audience. Use your imagination to elaborate on what you think it might be like to watch the event.


1. Choose the correct literary device. Huffing and puffing, the old locomotive complained grumpily as he trudged up the hill.
O onomatopoeia
O irony
O personification
O foreshadowing
2. Circle the objective pronouns.

We waited an hour for them at the train station and gave them a rousing welcome.
3. Write the past tense of each verb.

| speed | fight | read |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| catch | hurry | loosen |

4. Could an attempt to rob a train turn into a debacle? Explain.
5. Write a summary of this story.

The Great Train Robbery of 1963 took place north of London. Robbers fixed the train signal to turn red and stop the train. Then 15 holdup men wearing masks, gloves, and helmets took 120 mailbags containing 2,600,000 British pounds. Two accomplices helped by providing train information and a hideout. There were no guns used in the robbery.
After the robbers left fingerprints at a hideaway, twelve of the robbers were caught and sent to prison. One robber, Ronnie Briggs, escaped from prison in 1965 and fled to Mexico. At age 71, he returned to Britain and was put in prison. The stolen money was never recovered.

## TUESDAY WEEK 4


$\qquad$ 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Write the plural of each noun.

| sister-in-law | cactus | tooth | radio |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| engineer | watch | knife | mystery |

2. Which statement is true?

O Fiction is organized alphabetically by titles.Biographies are arranged alphabetically by the name of the author.
O The Dewey Decimal System is used to organize nonfiction.

3. Add correct punctuation to the sentence.

Officer, whispered the lady in the fur coat, that man's behavior is very suspicious.
4. What is the meaning of surreptitious in item 5 ?

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

Bobbie Jo meant to rob the train. He had a mask and a gun. The mask was ripped off his face when it got caught on Mrs. Leevy's hat pin, and nobody was fooled by the squirt gun. When he stood up, intending to yell, "Get on the floor and empty your pockets," it came out like this: "Empty the floor and spit on your pockets!"
2. Circle the words that need capital letters. dr. charles ryder bought pepsi cola before boarding the starlight express to portland, oregon.
3. What kind of sentence is this?

Give me all your money.
O declarative
O imperative
O exclamatory
O interrogative.
4. What is the tone of the passage in 1 ?

## THURSDAY WEEK 4

$\qquad$ 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. A book about a person's life that is written by the subject of the book is a(n)
2. Circle the conjunction in this sentence.

When two high-speed trains pass each other, they must slow down so that their windows do not break.
3. Correct the spelling in these words. celloes $\qquad$ potatoe $\qquad$ avacado $\qquad$ echoe $\qquad$
 obo $\qquad$ saprano $\qquad$
4. Finish the analogy
artisan : art :: traveler : $\qquad$travel
O timetable
O train
O travelogue
}
5. Add a detail to the passage.

## Before You Board The Train

The first thing you must remember when you are taking a train trip is to buy your ticket. Also, be sure that your suitcase is not too heavy to lift up the train steps. Take along some spending money to buy lunch on the train.

Above all, get to the train station on time!

## Read

1. What is the purpose of the example?
2. If Mr. Smoots misses the $5: 36$ train out of Blythe headed for Newberry, where will he have to spend the night?
3. About how long is the Westbound trip between Silverton and Newberry?
4. Which two cities are probably closest together?
5. Where is the end of the westbound line?

## GOLD COUNTY TRAIN SCHEDULE

Train A (Eastbound)


| City: | Gulch | Jewel | Silverton | Vista | Blythe | Tomas | Newberry |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| arrival |  | $7: 33 a$ | $8: 16 a$ | $10: 30 a$ | $10: 59 a$ | $11: 14 a$ | $12: 10 a$ |
| departure | $6: 20 a$ | $7: 36 a$ | $8: 49 a$ | $10: 35 a$ | $11: 03 a$ | $11: 19 a$ |  |
| arrival |  | $10: 22 a$ | $11: 36 a$ | $1: 37 a$ | $2: 27 p$ | $11: 44 a$ | $12: 39 a$ |
| departure | $8: 55 a$ | $10: 25 a$ | $11: 16 a$ | $1: 45 p$ | $2: 30 p$ | $2: 47 p$ |  |
| arrival |  | $2: 10 p$ | $3: 21 p$ | $5: 00 p$ | $5: 29 p$ | $6: 50 p$ | $7: 30 p$ |
| departure | $12: 56 p$ | $2: 13 p$ | $3: 22 p$ | $5: 05 p$ | $5: 36 p$ | $6: 55 p$ |  |

Train B (Westbound)

| City: | Newberry | Tomas | Blythe | Vista | Silverton | Jewel | Gulch |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| arrival |  | $8: 17 a$ | $8: 46 a$ | $9: 24 a$ | $10: 16 a$ | $11: 35 a$ | $12: 46 p$ |
| departure | $7: 15 \mathrm{a}$ | $8: 30 \mathrm{a}$ | $8: 50 \mathrm{a}$ | $9: 30 \mathrm{a}$ | $10: 20 \mathrm{a}$ | $11: 39 \mathrm{a}$ |  |
| arrival |  | $2: 22 p$ | $2: 37 \mathrm{p}$ | $3: 07 \mathrm{p}$ | $3: 50 p$ | $5: 11 \mathrm{p}$ | $6: 20 p$ |
| departure | $1: 20 p$ | $2: 30 p$ | $2: 40 p$ | $3: 17 p$ | $3: 55 p$ | $5: 15 p$ |  |
| arrival |  | $4: 10 p$ | $4: 28 p$ | $5: 05 p$ | $5: 57 p$ | $7: 22 p$ | $8: 35 p$ |
| departure | $3: 15 p$ | $4: 15 p$ | $4: 35 p$ | $5: 15 p$ | $6: 01 p$ | $7: 25 p$ |  |

## Write

Finish the comparisons.


1. A ride on a train is like $\qquad$ .
2. That old steam engine sounds as $\qquad$ as $\qquad$ _.
3. The food on the train tasted like $\qquad$ _.
4. $\qquad$ is as loud as the train's whistle.
5. The bullet train is faster than $\qquad$ .
6. The noise of the train on the rails reminds me of $\qquad$ .
7. $\qquad$ is as thrilling as a ride on a high speed train.
8. The swaying of the train is like $\qquad$ _.
9. Circle examples with correct hyphen use.

| roller-coaster | one-half |
| :--- | :--- |
| French-fries | stomach-ache |
| ex-president | brother-in-law |

2. Which word does not belong?
O exuberance
O ardor
O enthusiasm
O exorbitance
3. Which is an example of imaginative writing?
a. a science fiction story about a 25 th century amusement park
b. an article about the history of theme parks
c. a biography of the man who holds the world's record for time on a roller coaster
4. Fact or opinion?

Roller coasters are the most thrilling rides at any amusement park.
$\qquad$

Name

## TUESDAY WEEK 5

5. Give the indicated tenses for each irregular verb.
present - rise
past - $\qquad$
past participle - $\qquad$
future - $\qquad$
present - begin
past - $\qquad$
past participle - $\qquad$
future - $\qquad$
present - grow
past - $\qquad$
past participle - $\qquad$
future - $\qquad$
his is tothling!

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Michael recommends that Ralph avoid riding

The Terminator roller coaster. Is Michael giving advice or advise?
2. Give the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective thrilling:
3. One word shows up twice in this sentence.

5. Tell three things you could learn from reading this encyclopedia entry.

## Ferris Wheel, history

The first Ferris Wheel was designed by George Washington Gale Ferris. Thirty-six cars carried riders. Twelve different steel companies took part in the construction of the wheel, which cost $\$ 350,000$. It towered 264 feet high, weighed 1,200 tons, and held 2,160 passengers at a time. The Ferris Wheel made its public debut at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. It proved to be a very popular ride.

1. What words or phrases create sensory appeal?

Waves of warm buttery popcorn-air wrapped around us and pulled us toward the popcorn stand.
2. Give an antonym for the word plummet.

3. Choose the correct word for the sentence.

With their steep drops, these rides (appeal, appeals) to most teenage visitors at the theme park.
4. Correct the capitalization and punctuation in the heading of this letter.


## THURSDAY WEEK 5

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Use each of these words as a part of two compound words. Make it the beginning of one word and the ending of another.

> light book over board
2. Which example shows correct usage?
a. To whom shall I give this cotton candy?
b. Whom shall I say is calling?

silliness
fancyful
worrysome pennyless terrifying justified
4. Which information can be found in a dictionary?
a. word histories
b. word meanings
c. word pronunciations
d. synonyms

## Na

5. The Scream Machine ride begins with a 200 -foot fall followed by three hills and three steep dips and a screeching left hairpin turn. At the top of the fourth hill, the cars wind down a tight spiral track that leaves every rider with a spinning head. The ride finishes after nine more hills, twelve sharp curves, and nine dips.

On this ride, what happens just before the cars climb the fourth hill?

## Read

1. Which selection is most convincing to you? Tell why.
2. Describe the main idea of each selection.
3. Describe the bias found in each selection.
4. Circle one fact in each selection.
5. Circle one opinion in each selection.
6. A rider in the back seat gets more airtime. Make an inference about the reason for this.
Take A Back Seat
The very best seat in a roller coaster is
the last seat. As the coaster climbs each
hill, you have the fun of watching each
of the other cars disappear over the edge,
and you get the longest time to anticipate
the drop. Beyond that, this is the spot for
the greatest speed. As that last car drops
over the top, the roller coaster is going its
fastest, and you get the tail end of that
tremendous speed. In the back seat, you
also get the longest airtime. This is the
time that you fly up out of your seat,
feeling weightless, because of inertia.
And that's not all! You hear all of the
screams along the ride, and the ride
seems longer because your car pulls into
the station last.

## Take A Back Seat

The very best seat in a roller coaster is the last seat. As the coaster climbs each hill, you have the fun of watching each of the other cars disappear over the edge, and you get the longest time to anticipate the drop. Beyond that, this is the spot for the greatest speed. As that last car drops over the top, the roller coaster is going its fastest, and you get the tail end of that tremendous speed. In the back seat, you also get the longest airtime. This is the time that you fly up out of your seat, feeling weightless, because of inertia. And that's not all! You hear all of the screams along the ride, and the ride seems longer because your car pulls into the station last.

## Go For The Front Seat

Run as fast as you can to get in the front seat of the roller coaster. This is the spot for the greatest thrills. Here, you will feel the greatest force of the wind as the coaster tears down the hills and around corners. It is only in the front that you can enjoy the unrestricted views and that amazing, terrifying feeling of being utterly alone at the steepest points of the ride. After the train of cars chug-chug-chugs to the top of the hill, only front riders get to feel that heart-stopping anticipation of dropping over the edge first. There is nothing ahead but empty space and the hope that there is, indeed, a track. No other seat in the coaster offers the same combination of dread and excitement.

## Write



Write a short summary of one or both of the selections.

1. What is the meaning of the bolded word? After 18 days on the trail, Teryl was getting hungry because of a dearth of food.
2. Which examples contain linking verbs?
a. Eric is a hiker on the Pacific Crest Trail.
b. By dinner time, he feels famished.
c. If he's lucky, he might cover 20 miles today.
3. Circle the correctly spelled words.

| migrant | accidant | negligent |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| distant | observent | vigilent |

4. What literary technique is used in this example?

A loud crash and a grinding crunch echoed from just around the bend on the trail. Lee stopped dead in his tracks. When ear-splitting cracks and snaps followed, he dropped his pack and sprinted in the opposite direction.
5. What kind of terrain is traveled by a thru-hiker on the Pacific Crest Trail?


Eric Ryback is generally agreed to be the first person to thru-hike the Pacific Crest Trail. He carried an 80 -pound pack as he completed the 2650 -mile trail, which winds over mountain passes through canyons and forests, and crosses three states.

## TUESDAX WEEK 6

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1 Is the punctuation correct?
The Pacific Crest Trail passes through: three national monuments; 24 national forests; 32 wilderness areas; and seven national parks.
2. Underline the indirect object.

The Pacific Crest Trail offers hikers a unique challenge.
3. Circle the correct word for the sentence.

Yesterday's hike was so long and hard;
 today, Simone was (loath, loathe) to get out of her tent.
4. Correct the punctuation and capitalization.
maomi vemura was the first man to reach the north pole alone this japanese explorer arrived at his goal on april 291978
5.


Write the dictionary page number on which each words would be found.
A. adventurous
D. aerial
B. ad-lib $\qquad$ E. admireC. adorn $\qquad$ F. advertise

1. What is the meaning of this word's root? vitality

2. Rewrite this sentence to show correct use of a negative.
Scarcely nobody has completed the Pacific Crest Trail yet this year.
3. Capitalize and punctuate the sentences correctly. watch out for the falling rocks yelled Rod to the hiker behind him Samantha hollered back I see them

## THURSDAY WEEK 6

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Which means freedom from punishment?
$O$ indictment
O impunity
O impertinence
O illicit
2. Write a word that contains a silent letter that fits each definition. chocolate candy apparition pack animal giggle mute pen name
3. What part of a book lists, in outline form, the information contained in the book in the order in which appears?
4. Circle the preposition. Draw a box around the object of the preposition.

Her blisters were so painful that Brooke could only hobble along the trail slowly.
$\qquad$

## Read

1. Could someone travel by water from Diamond Lake to Rainbow Campsite?
2. What bodies of water are crossed by Paradise Trail?
3. About how long is Last Chance Lake?
4. Which campsite is farthest from North Fork Creek?
5. What direction is Agate Butte from the ranger station?

## Title: Paradise Valley Wilderness Area



## Write

Write clear directions that a hiker could follow to get from Three Fork Campsite to Agate Butte passing through Redwood Grove.

1. Write a homonym for each word.

| fowl | carrot | pour |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| symbol | toad | rap |

2. Correct the misspelled words. When they went for a liesurely swim, niether Al nor Sal noticed the wierd creature floating along the shore.
3. Circle the correct pronoun.

Few divers were disappointed by the sights (he, they) saw.
4. A writer uses these words and phrases to set a certain mood in a passage. What is the mood?
drowsy eyelids $\qquad$ languid music $\qquad$
sluggish steps $\qquad$ meandering dreams
5. Identify two similarities of and two differences between free diving and scuba diving. There are two basic kinds of underwater diving outside of a protective vehicle. Although both kinds of diving allow people to enjoy the wonders of life below the surface, they are quite different. The simplest and oldest form is called free diving. Divers use a mask, a snorkel, or possibly a wet suit. They must hold their breath and can only descend about 30 or 40 feet. They must come to the surface in a minute or two. Scuba diving is the second basic kind of diving. Scuba-diving equipment allows divers to go much deeper. The breathing apparatus supplies air so they do not have to hold their breath. The usual equipment includes a mask, tank, wet suit, hose, and regulator.

## TUESDAY WEEK $~$ r

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Explain the meaning of the sentence.

Even though the water was cold, I was sweating bullets as I got ready for my first deep sea dive.
2. Correct the capitalization and punctuation.
did you know that the biggest canyons in the world are under the bering sea off the coast of Alaska navarin canyon is $\mathbf{6 0}$ miles wide thats six times wider than the grand canyon
3. Which are features of a clause?
a. a group of related words
b. missing a subject, predicate, or both
c. has both a subject and a predicate
4. Number these words to show alphabetical order.

```
watery
wetter
waterlogged wetter water
```

5. Finish the poem.

Shipwrecked on her maiden voyage
The Golden Princess lies
Deep beneath, in murky sand

She gives a home to stealthy fish
Within her timbers, torn apart
What secrets does The Princess keep

[^0]1. Should you get into an altercation with a barracuda?
2. Place parentheses correctly in the sentence.

After the incident with the shark the one with the mean look on his face, Georgia was wary of scuba diving.
3. Circle the appositive in each sentence.
a. Jacques Cousteau, famous oceanographer, was one of the inventors of scuba equipment.
b. Let's get a picture of Will the first diver to get back to the boat.
c. That skin diver, the one with the string of freshly-caught fish, is my brother.
4. Identify the rhyme pattern of the poem in problem 5.
5. Make an inference about what happened to the author.
As I explored the sunken ship
A flash of silver caught my eye-
A slinky shark was sneaking by, A creature thrice as big as I, A creature looking mean and sly. This morning I can testify The crusty, rusty sunken skip No more's the highlight of my trip.


## THURS.DAY WEEK 7

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Finish the analogy.
audacious : timorous :: deride: $\qquad$
O ridicule $O$ fearful $O$ honor $O$ belittle
2. Can someone get a diving lesson and a sale price on a wetsuit on the same day at Sam's Scuba Shoppe?
3. Correct the misspelled words.

A wistling wich took an ocean voyage with a corus of clever kemists.
3. Circle the intransitive verb.

The barracuda swam away before I could take a picture.
4. Rewrite the passage to give it more sensory appeal.
On her first snorkel trip, Lois was amazed by what she saw beneath the surface. The coral reef was full of underwater life.

SAM'S SCUBA SHOPPE

THE BEST PLACE FOR ALL YOUR DIVING NEEDS

Sale - 10\% off every Friday

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { SCUBA LESSONS } \\
\text { MONDAY \& WEDNESDAY } \\
8 \text { AM TO } 2 \text { PM } \\
\text { Hours } \\
\text { Mon - Sat, } 8 \text { am }-\mathbf{8} \mathbf{~ p m . ~}
\end{gathered}
$$

## Read

1. What parts of the passage give clues to the author's bias?
2. Circle a statement that is an opinion.
3. Draw a box around a statement that is a fact.
4. What is the purpose of this passage?
5. What is the audience for which this was written?
6. In what situations can nitrogen narcosis occur?

## The Dangers of Diving Under Water

Underwater diving offers a unique view of a world that is otherwise not easily accessible. Thousands of people take up the sport each year, eager to see the wonders of life deep beneath the ocean's surface. But the thrills of this adventure are outweighed by the many risks to human life and health.

Beneath the water, pressure increases by about a half pound per square inch for each foot of depth. If the pressure inside the body is not equal to the outside water pressure, a diver's lungs can be squeezed and severely injured. This condition is called barotraumas or squeeze.

While using compressed air from a tank, a diver absorbs considerable amounts of nitrogen into the blood. If a diver ascends to the surface too quickly, bubbles of nitrogen form in the blood and can make the diver ill. This condition is known as the bends (decompression sickness) and can be deadly.

Another serious condition, called air embolism, can occur during ascent. As a diver rises toward the surface, air in the lungs expands because the air pressure outside the body lessens as the depth of water decreases. This pressure can tear the lungs apart and push air into the bloodstream. This condition can be crippling or deadly.

Another risk is the danger of oxygen poisoning. A diver who breathes from a tank that has a high level of oxygen can become very sick or can even die. When breathing compressed air at great depths, a diver can also become drugged or sick from nitrogen narcosis.

Of course, in addition to these dangers, there are the risks of accidents, malfunctioning equipment, or attacks by underwater creatures. As you can see, underwater diving is the most dangerous of all sports.

## Write

1. Rewrite this beginning for an underwater adventure. Make it grab the reader's attention. The weather looked good as the divers prepared for their dive.
2. Write an attention-grabbing beginning for an essay to convince someone to try scuba diving.
3. Identify the mode of writing in 5 .
O imaginative
O expository
O narrative
O descriptive
O personal-expressive
O persuasive
4. Insert necessary commas and apostrophes.

## Have you met Jeremy Mark and Carlos the men who took the worlds longest taxi ride?

3. Give the meaning of the bold words.

I've got great photographs from my safari. I take the most pride in the pictures of the lion pride we saw sleeping by the river.
4. Circle the predicate noun.

The Radiance is a solar car that holds a record for the longest trip of any vehicle of its kind.
5. What is passage's main idea?

A television travel channel selected the Seiad Valley Café (California) as one of the best places in the world to "pig out." This is undoubtedly due to the Pancake Challenge that the café offers. Thru-hikers on the Pacific Crest Trail can get a free pancake breakfast if they can eat the giant stack of pancakes in one sitting. It may sound easy, but this is a huge stack. So most eaters end up paying the bill!


## TUESDAY WEEK 8

LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. You want to find a weather forecast for a city that you will visit tomorrow. The city is 2,500 miles away. What reference source will you consult?
2. Which pairs of words are antonyms?
O abhor - revere
O churlish - grumpy
O urban - urbane
O mediocre - exemplary
3. Which phrase means the wheels of more than one bus?
a. the bus's wheels
c. the buses wheels
b. the busses' wheels
d. the busses' wheel
4. Spell the plural of each word.
itinerary $\qquad$
chief $\qquad$
rodeo $\qquad$
yacht $\qquad$
5. Cross out any unnecessary words.

The first flight attendants, they had to be unmarried nurses who weighed 115 pounds or less.
2. Choose the correct literary device. Once in a blue moon, Ruben takes a long trip on his unicycle.
a. an idiom
b. irony
c. hyperbole
3. Correct the misspelled words.

| benifit emergency | labratory |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| restaurant | memorise | allthough |

4. What is the connotation of the word travel?

benifit emergency allthough
5. Does the passage give enough information to allow you to make a prediction as to whether or not Wilma will catch her plane?

## Wilma's Day So Far

The taxi did not show up to take her to the airport. She caught a slow bus instead. When she finally arrived at the ticket counter, Wilma had a hard time finding her passport. There were very long lines at the security checkpoint. Wilma discovered that she had not taken her fingernail scissors out of her purse. Finally she got through security. By then, she was so hungry that she just had to stop and get a sandwich.

## THURSDAY WEEK 8

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Correctly capitalize this book title: ten places I'll never visit again
2. Cross out words that are not compounds.
 passport discontinued suitcase passenger overbook seventeen
3. Which example contains object pronouns?

O Leave the ticking to him and me.
O He and I will be glad to buy your tickets.
4. What part of speech is the word globetrotter?
globe • trot • ter (glob trot r) n. One who travels often and widely. - globetrot v, globetrotting $n \& a d j$
5. Tell which bit of trivia interests you most, and why.

## Travel Trivia

- At any given hour in the United States, 61,000 people are up in the air in airplanes.
- In 1987, American Airlines eliminated one olive from each salad served in the first class cabin, saving $\$ 40,000$.
- At the busiest airport in the world, an airplane lands or takes off every 37 seconds.
- In 1961, it became illegal to hijack an airplane.
$\qquad$


## Read

1. Circle an alliterative phrase.
2. What is the meaning of the word tight in line 9?
3. Circle an example of rhyme.
4. Circle an example of repetition.
5. What is the main idea of the poem?
6. What is one of the discomforts described in the poem?
7. To what common experiences does the poet compare the distresses of some travel locations?

## The travel bug calls

Lures to places exotic, far
Places with unveiled mysteries.
New sights, new plights, new promises All calling your name, calling your name. But travelers beware, visitors take care, Dangers, discomforts, distresses are there. Alaska's cold will grab your throat. The Sahara will leave you tight with thirst. Death Valley? Just the name says, "Don't!" The Amazon sends slimy hissing serpents to slink alongside your boat.

## Write

Finish this diary entry. Begin by finishing the topic sentence with the name of a place you don't want to visit. Then add at least three supporting details or examples.

Dear Diary,
Today while dreaming about places I want to visit, I suddenly was reminded of a place that I would NEVER visit:

1. Circle the correct word for the sentence.

I (compliment, complement) you on your skiing!
2. Fix any capitalization errors.

Ice Sailing began in holland, spread across northern europe, and became a Russian Pastime.
3. Underline any adjectives and draw a box around any adverbs.
If Charlie had not been such a skillful ice sailor, the accident could have been deadly.
4. Which does not include personification?
a. Ice climbers scale icicles as sharp and slippery as daggers.
b. "Come play with me," the powdery snow called out to eager sledders.
c. An icy wind reached its fingers under the edges of Julia's hat and bit her ears.
5. Read and follow the directions to make a snowflake.


1. Start with a 6 - or 9 -inch square of white paper.
2 Fold it in half, then fold in half again.
2. Fold this in half on the diagonal to form a triangle.
3. Round off the wide end of the triangle.
4. Cut a V shape from the top edge toward the point.
5. Cut wedges and triangles along the folded edges.
6. Open the finished snowflake.

## TUESDAY WEEK 9

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. What is the meaning of the bold word? Amy is my most jocose friend-just the right person to invite to join our snowball fight.
O competitive
O playful
O petulant
O timorous
2. Write the past tense of each verb.

| think | know speak |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lay | raise | snow |

3. Circle the participial phrase.


The shovel racer, traveling $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ m p h}$, barely avoided running into that tree.
4. Which of these words would be found on a dictionary page with guidewords
skier and snowy?
5. Write a brief summary of this passage.
Ski lift operators were the first shovel racers. When the ski lifts closed at the end of the day, the operators were left at the top of the hills. Shovels were the handiest things available, so they used them as sleds and raced each other down the ski hills. Now, shovel racing takes place all around North America.
Racers travel at speeds of up to 60 mph .
O swat
O skewer
O snowplow
O skid
O skimpy
O slippery

1. What punctuation belongs after this greeting in a business letter?
Dear Dr. Fracture
2. Could you find a horde at an Olympic skiing event?
3. Which example shows correct pronoun use?
a. May Dan and me watch you skate?
b. She and Lisa are going to the Olympics.
c. It was her that won the competition.

$11 / 1$ skate night over!
4. Which are examples of descriptive writing?

O letter telling about all the sights from a ski lift
O encyclopedia entry about sled dogs
O poster telling what a missing sled dog looks like
O tall tale about extreme winter weather
5. What is the main idea of this selection?

## A Breath-Taking Sport

Pair skating is one of the most beautiful of the figure skating disciplines. But it is also the most dangerous kind of figure skating. This is because the sport involves the man lifting the woman high in the air, throwing her in spinning jumps, and swinging her around so that her head almost touches the ground in the daring "death spiral." The moves take great strength, courage, and a whole lot of practice.

## THURSDAX week 9

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Circle the prefix meaning away from.
mistake parallel detract prologue anterior telegraph
2. Describe the difference between fiction and nonfiction.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. Which example shows correct usage?
a. You look well after your polar bear swim.
b. It's well that you didn't freeze your toes off!
c. Didn't I do a good job on the snow fort?
4. Add ed, ing, or ness to each word to make a new word. Spell the new word correctly.

| horrify | monkey | worry |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| silly | lonely | ice |

5. Edit the capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and grammar.
Each year thousands of People enjoys taking a polar bear swim well maybe they don't actually enjoy it but they sere like Bragging about it once they've done it! a polar bear swim is an event where people jumps into freezing cold bodies of water in the winter Lakes Rivers or Oceans they stay in the water for only a few seconds polar bear swims are a very popular new years day activity.

## Read

1. What would be the cause of someone having a ski lift ticket taken away?
2. What color and shape symbols are found on hills suitable for moderate ability skiers?
3. What do rules ask skiers NOT to do?
4. Make an inference about what time the ski hill closes.
5. Draw a conclusion about what a sitzmark is and how one is formed.


Collect words, ideas, and phrases for a description of a day on a ski hill.
Gather your ideas in the following categories:
|sights
||c||

| smells and tastes |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |
|  |

feelings

1. What is the meaning of the word desiccated?

The desert travelers came across a small dead animal so desiccated by the heat of the sun and lack of water that only hardened skin and bones remained.
2. Correct the misspelled words.

| sissors | Cristmas | sqeeze |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| neumonia | fiant | cammel |

3. Write the past perfect tense of the verb drink.
4. What is the audience of the following selection?

## TUESDAY WEEK 10

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Add correct punctuation and capitalization.
hey everybody shouted the guide look at this 700-foot high sand dune.
2. Circle the error in this sentence.

Roadrunners are so fast that it can catch a moving rattlesnake.
3. Which word completes the analogy? humid: sultry as $\qquad$ : avarice
a. glee
c. greed
b. scruple
d. parched
4. Edit the sentence for grammar errors.

A roadrunner he is a desert bird whom actually belongs to the cuckoo family. You should of seen that roadrunner move at 17 miles per hour!
5. Write a brief summary of this passage. The Sahara Desert is one of the world's largest and driest deserts. It may surprise people to learn that this was not always so. Nine thousand-year old cave paintings found in the heart of the Sahara show people herding in an area of lush swamps, fields, and rivers.

5. Make an inference about the meaning of the name El Desierto Pintado.

## The Painted Desert

I. Location, size
A. 200-mile long plateau
B. North-central Arizona
C. Along Little Colorado River
II. History
A. Discovered by Spanish explorers
B. Named El Desierto Pintado
III. Features
A. Formations - buttes, mesas, pinnacles
B. Colors -

1. Yellows, reds, blues
2. Cause - iron oxides, limonite
3. Most brilliant at sunrise, sunset
4. Underline the simple subject.

Circle the simple predicate.

## Rainfall in the Atacama Desert measures about three-hundredths of an inch per year.

2. Write an antonym for each word. torrid parched secluded
3. Add the endings. Spell each new word correctly.
regret + ed =
true + ly $=$ nap + ing $=\quad$ red + ish $=$
4. What literary techniques are used in
 this sentence?
Like a thousand angry cats, the blowing sand scratches at my eyes and slices through my sleeves.
5. Evaluate the passage. How successful was the author at accomplishing the purpose?
So you want to climb a sand dune? It won't be easy-because sand just doesn't stay put. Every time you take a step upwards, your feet will sink into the sand. You will stumble forward and slide backward. It is very hard to make progress. Climbing on sand takes a lot of time and energy. Besides the sinking and sliding difficulties, the sand may be very hot. It can burn your feet and hands, so be careful!

## THURSDAY WEEK 10

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Write and define a homonym for each:
duel flea hail
2. Add apostrophes where they belong.
one deserts cold temperatures
two camels humps
three lizards tails
3. Rewrite the sentence to clarify the meaning. Carla rode on a camel wearing a red scarf to keep the sand out of her eyes.
4. Number these words to show alphabetical order.
$\qquad$ Caesar $\qquad$ camouflage
cactus $\qquad$
cahoots $\qquad$ cache
5. Write a good headline for the story. Travelers on a desert caravan reported a strange site last weekend. A group of 30 tourists riding across a portion of the Sahara Desert stopped for a rest at a small oasis. According to the statements of all members of the party, the water of the oasis was glowing and emitting music. A team of researchers has been sent to examine and verify the phenomenon.

## Read

1. What is the theme of the passage?
2. What is the point of view?
3. What is the setting?
4. What event in the story is the climax?
5. Circle an example of sensory appeal.
6. What clue does the title give you about the story?


## Whispers in the Desert

"Strange things can happen in the desert." These are the words the twins heard before they left for a two-week expedition. They gave little thought to the old woman's words until now. A wild sandstorm had surrounded the group quickly. The fierce winds, stinging sand, and blackening skies sent them to huddle beside the camels. By the time the sand cleared, it was dark. Tom and Tim dug themselves out and found they were alone. Their guide and the other travelers were nowhere in sight. All they could see for miles in each direction was empty sand. They had no food, little water, and no idea what to do.

For what seemed like hours, they sat together in fear, consoled only by the steady breathing of the sleeping camel. Suddenly a little crooked spiral of sand scuttled past, whistling and whispering: "Trust the camel." Again, the whirlwind circled. "Trust the camel," a voice repeated. Tom and Tim looked at each other in wonder.

Strange as the voice in the wind seemed, its message made sense. Tom and Tim scrambled up onto the camel and prodded him awake. Slowly, the sluggish camel struggled to its feet. After some hesitation, he began to move. Trudging through the sand following some unknown inner compass, he moved confidently toward some destination that Tom and Tim did not understand. They just kept remembering the whisper: "Trust the camel." When, at last, the shapes of other camels and people appeared on the horizon, the twins breathed the biggest relieved sigh of their lives.

## Write

Write an ode to a cactus. Use the beginning given here,or create a new beginning. Here are some words and phrases to help you get started.
barbs tender, moist flesh
spikes succulent insides
bristles sweetness beneath the spines
prickle like a huge coat rack
cantankerous a sturdy silhouette against desert sky
irksome soft-hearted or rough and rude?


1. Which sentence shows correct usage?
a. Tony Hawk is the skate boarder whom has won many X-Games championships.
b. Whoever wants to learn about the sport of skateboarding, ask Tony.
2. Place a hyphen where it belongs in the sentence. I really did beat Tony Hawk in a skateboarding competition not that I could ever convince you of that.
3. Make four compound words.
sand $\qquad$
$\qquad$ print
$\qquad$
back
look $\qquad$
4. Moe goes to the sale with $\$ 80$. Can he afford a skateboard that had a regular price of $\$ 165$ ?
5. What is the setting in this passage? When the math teacher saw that his eighth grade students were losing interest in the geometry lesson, he put away the textbooks. "Here's a problem for you," he said. "Skateboarder Jan does 12 shuvits in a row and skateboarder Stan does 3 cabs. What is the difference in the number of degrees the two have turned?"


## TUES.DAY WEEK II

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Where might a skateboarder find a contusion?
O on a leash
$O$ in the refrigerator
O on a pizza
O on his elbow
O in his bank account
O under a rock
2. Circle the correct word.

Gina plans to become a professional skateboarder when she finishes (collage, college).
3. Which example contains an essential clause?
a. We interviewed the skater that was wearing the orange hat.
b. The skateboard, which was lost yesterday, was worth $\$ 500$.
4. Write two phrases about skateboard tricks that will create a visual image.

5. Read the encyclopedia entry. Tell one way in which wakeboarding is similar to skateboarding and one way it is different.
Wakeboarding is a waterbased version of skateboarding. The board is narrower than a skateboard and, unlike the skateboard, has mountings that hold the feet. A rider is towed behind a boat, riding sideways on the board. Wakeboarders do tricks that are similar to skateboard tricks. They jump off or over obstacles and leap, twist, and spin in the air. The sport is steadily increasing in popularity.

1. Explain the meaning of the sentence.

The new skateboard idea did not work well, so the designers had to go back to square one.
2. Identify the direct object in the sentence.

I'd give up my whole allowance to ride your skateboard for an hour.
a. allowance b. skateboard c.hour
3. Correct the spelling of each word.
acrabatic thurough dynomite eleet trackshun simaltanously
4. Which examples are similes?

O Joe's a streak of lightning on that board.
O Riding a skateboard is as thrilling as Christmas.
O The skateboarders look like shooting fireworks.

## THURSDAY WEEK 11

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Add correct punctuation.

Though there are many theories on the subject no one is certain about the origins of skateboarding
2. Circle the indirect object.

Susie's dad gave her wakeboard lessons for her birthday.
3. Which word does not belong?
O defiance
O bedlam
O chaos
O turbulence

4. Lisa is at the library. She wants to find a book that will describe different extreme sports. Which kind of search should she do in the library catalog?
O subject
O title
O author
5. What is the main idea of this passage? All skateboards have essentially the same components. The platform on which the boarder stands (the deck) is made of wood, fiberglass, or plastic. The board has a tip (front) and a tail (back). The sides are called rails. A set of trucks (axles) is attached to the bottom, one near the front and one near the back. Two sets of wheels are mounted to each truck.


LANGUAGE PRACTICE
$\square$
5. Identify the bias in the selection. Then write a conclusion for the essay.
City Council Members, open your minds and lengthen your sights. Your hasty dismissal of the proposed skateboard park says, "We're not listening" to the voters who gave you your jobs.
Town surveys show that 80 percent of voters want boarders of all ages to have a safe, confined place to practice their sport. A designated skating area will keep skateboarders off city streets and sidewalks, set rules and limits, and encourage a healthy activity for the city's youth.

## Skateboard Mishaps, Wipeouts, and Narrow Escapes

Road Rash: This is the name for the scrapes, cuts, scratches, and other abrasions that result from falls. You are most likely to get road rash on your arms, elbows, knees, and back.

Snakebite: A snakebite is the injury you get when the skateboard rolls into your ankle. This can be mild or serious, depending on how hard the board hits you.

Credit Card: This one hurts. When the skateboard flips the wrong way and smacks you on your bottom, you have been credit carded.

Runout: If you get started on a trick, and you know you're going to fail, sometimes you can run out of the trick and escape the fall. If you are going very fast, you might not be able to run out of it.

Battle Roll: This maneuver will reduce injuries to your shoulder when you fall. If you are thrown forward, instead of taking the impact on the shoulder entirely, tuck and roll right back up onto your feet.

## Write

A couplet is a set of two lines that rhyme.

1. Finish each of these couplets.


| "Sure, it's safe!" claimed boarder Peg |
| :--- |
|  |

He left the ground; he caught some air!

1. Circle the silent letters.

| rhubarb | wrinkle | hymn |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| wedge | muscle | heiress |

2. Which sentences show correct usage?
a. She and he are expert parachutists.
b. Did Matt and her find parachutes?
c. Who took the picture of the girls and I?
d. Lessons cost my parents and me $\$ 100$.
3. Circle suffixes that mean one who.

| adulthood | jumper | parachutist |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sailor | resident | piracy |

4. Which piece of writing would be in narrative mode?
O step-by-step account of your first sky dive
O essay about the thrills of hot air ballooning
O poster advertising hang gliding lessons

## TUESDAY WEEK 12

5. Draw a conclusion about how Susan is feeling about her upcoming jump. Susan recently started taking skydiving lessons. She has been reading, studying, and watching videos to prepare for her first jump. Today at school, her friend Dana notices that Susan is very distracted and fidgety. Dana is surprised to see that Susan has become a nail-biter all of a sudden. She is not so surprised, then, to learn that Susan will do her first jump this afternoon.


LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Add correct capitalization and punctuation to this title of a magazine article.
the youngest balloonist crosses the continent
2. Underline the prepositional phrase(s).

Circle the preposition(s).
On November 1-12, 2003, Jay Stokes made 534 jumps with a parachute.
3. What is the denotation of tourniquet?
4. Which is the best key word to use in an encyclopedia search on the topic of the history of hot air ballooning?
O history
O sports
O hot air
O ballooning
5. Edit the passage for punctuation, capitalization, spelling, and grammar. High Wire Walkers entertained Circis crowds for years sometimes the best performers would walk, without a net below the wire. now many has taken the Act outside the Circis tent. Jay cochrane holds the World record for the hiest and longest high wire act he crosst the qutang gorge in china, 1350 Feet above the yangtze river.

1. Write the plural form of each of these.
scissors valley bridesmaid country horsefly great-aunt
2. Jay Cochrane is an expert high-wire performer.
Is he a neophyte in his sport?
3. What does the ellipsis in this sentence tell the reader?
The instructor had told her, "You should have known . . . I've told you not to practice alone."

4. What stereotype is reflected in this passage? Anyone with any sense would not choose to bungee jump. I know for sure that all bungee jumpers have a death wish. Otherwise, they would never try the sport.
5. Circle two opinions in the passage. Underline one fact.
More than 20 years ago, skydivers began jumping with a surfboard.
They did this because they discovered they could get more time in the air if they were lying on a flat surface. Many new tricks have evolved over the years as sky surfers have pushed the limits of their sport. A sky surfer can travel at speeds of up to 120 mph . It is the most thrilling of all variations of skydiving, and it is only attempted by the most daring of people. Of course, only expert skydivers should try this sport.

## THURSDAY WEEK 12

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Write the past tense of each verb.

| plunge | take |
| :--- | :--- |
| surf | use |
| fly | hurry |
| am | bring |


5. Write a topic sentence for the article.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Eleven-year old Victoria Van Meter crossed the North American continent. She did all of the flying and instrument reading during the flight from Maine to California. The 4,640 kilometer flight lasted three days. Victoria is several years younger than the previous person holding the record of the youngest female to fly alone across the continent.

## Read

1. What genre (type) of writing is this?
2. What feat is described after the bungee jump with a barbeque grill?
3. Circle two examples of hyperbole.
4. Draw a line under a simile.
5. Draw a box around three examples of active verbs.

## The Amazing Stretching Mr. McCoy

Stretch McCoy is the greatest bungee jumper alive. He has defied death thousands of times. People say that his legs are actually rubber bands. They are so stretchy that he doesn't need the usual bungee cord. Once, he leapt from the top of Mr. Everest, dropping all the way to the base of the mountain where he scooped up a can of snow, mixed it with cola, and guzzled it down before being snapped back up to the mountain top. Another time, Stretch jumped from a bridge in the Amazon. He hurtled straight down into the mouth of a crocodile. He bounced up and down five times, in and out of the croc's jaws. On the last trip down, he wrestled the crocodile in a move as swift as a sneeze and left it exhausted on the riverbank.

Stretch has been known to bungee jump while hula hooping, while barbequing a steak, and while playing a piano. It's amazing how he can carry that hoop, or grill, or piano right along with him. You can guess how strong he is. He is so strong that . . . well now, that's another story, isn't it?

## Write



Give your personal response to the passage above. Your response might answer questions such as these:

- What did you like best?
- What techniques did the author use that made the writing effective?
- What surprised (or shocked, or disappointed, or amused) you?
- What do you think of the ending?
- What words or phrases were interesting?
- What would you like to say to the author?
- What do you think about the character?

$\qquad$

1. What kind of sentence?

The number of bacteria in each quart of backyard soil is 30 times the world's population.
$\bigcirc$ interrogative $\bigcirc$ imperative $\bigcirc$ declarative
2. Add correct capitalization and punctuation to the sentence.
why are you digging holes in your back yard george asked his neighbor
3. The main meaning or idea of a written selection is its
O mood $O$ setting Obias $O$ theme
4. Circle the homonyms that were used incorrectly.


## TUESDAY WEE 13

5. Make a prediction about something related to the duke's party.
It rained for three weeks. The duke was so worried that the rain would spoil his garden party. When the rain stopped the morning of the event, he was greatly relieved. There was enough sun so that the blades of grass were no longer wet. Servants hauled eight heavy tables and 40 chairs, and put them out on the lawn. When all the dishes were set out, they went inside to spend the last few hours preparing food.
6. Circle the correct spelling for each word. terrane terriane terrain terraine disgise disgeyse disguies disguise
7. Which verb is intransitive?

The yard looked too big to mow in one day.
3. Why would these be classified together?
vitality revival vibrant vitamin viable vivacious
4. Cross out unnecessary words in the sentence.

I think that it is never not a good idea to mow the lawn in bare feet, in my opinion.
5. About how long are the hedges on the south side of the yard? $\quad(1 \mathrm{~cm}=10 \mathrm{ft}$ )


1. Which examples show correct noun-verb agreement?
a. Several brands of squirrel-proof birdseed is on the market.
b. Pepper coating on the seeds deter squirrels.
c. Squirrels don't like the heat of the pepper.
2. What is the purpose of the written selection in 5 ?
3. Which pairs of words are synonyms?
upbraid - rebuke query - emulate callow - mature brusque - abrupt
4. Circle the correctly spelled words.
foreign height deceive shriek
5. Number the poem's lines to put them in correct sequence.
$\qquad$ This thing isn't a bird!
___ A birdwatcher, Bertie McBain
$\qquad$ It's a miniature flying plane!"
$\qquad$ He exclaimed, "Oh my word!
$\qquad$ Tracked a bird from Ohio to Maine

## THURSDAY WEEK 13

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Put these words in alphabetical order.
$\qquad$ lawn
__ lantern
$\qquad$ lawless
$\qquad$ laryngitis __ land $\qquad$ landscape
2. Correct the sentences.

Hardly no one has squirrels in their garden. No chipmunks live there neither.
3. Could brawn be an advantageous characteristic for a landscaper?
4. Circle any misspelled words. Give the correct spelling.


That's quite a tale.

The word squirel comes from two Greke words which mean large butshy trail.
Squirrells, like other rodants, have teeth which are purfect for nawing and grinding seeds or nuts.
5. Revise the sentences for clarity.
a. While eating my lunch, a squirrel hopped up on the railing and chattered at me.
b. We were surprised after the barbeque by the squirrels.
c. A storm came up suddenly mowing the lawn.
d. When I came out the back door, I saw a chipmunk eating something out of the orange girl's backpack.

## Read

1. Read the descriptions of the folks who attended the duke's backyard garden party.
2. Circle a phrase in each example that represents an effective use of words.
3. Give a brief response to each character, telling why you would or would not want to meet the person.
4. Draw a picture of your favorite character.


Little Prince Mischief is so small that the guests hardly notice him. He lurks under tables and behind curtains, eavesdropping and spying. Occasionally, he slips a gooey cream puff inside a lady's shawl or tucks a crudité into a tall hairdo.

Countess Dainty dances blithely across the lawn. She needs no partner. I swear she floats just above the surface with her light step. Everything about her

## You are cordially invited to meet the guests...

 strutting about the great yard with a frilly hat and silvertoed, high-heeled boots. He will probably keep his nose in the air the entire evening.Judge d’ Éclair is a terribly important man. He hovers close to the plentiful food displays at these lavish parties. Oh, how he loves to eat! If you stop to chat with him, do bring along a pastry or two.

## Write

Think of a character that would make an interesting addition to the backyard party. (It can be someone you know, someone you don't know, or even a fictitious character.) Write a short character sketch to add to the group of sketches above. Describe your character in such a way that other people would like to meet him or her.
$\qquad$

1. What literary device is used?

Sweet, slow drops of purple juice dripped from the corners of his mouth and flowed in little blueberry rivers down to his chin.
O alliterationconsonance O imagery
2. Write the plural form of each noun. tortilla sundae soufflé cheese
3. Which shows correct usage?
a. Let me alone to eat my dessert.
b. Will you leave me do this by myself?
c. Don't you wish they'd let us alone?
4. What is the main idea of the advertisement?


## TUES.DAY week 14

$\qquad$ Name

1. Put the correct punctuation in the blank.

The average person will eat about 60,000 pounds of food in a lifetime $\qquad$ that's the weight of $\mathbf{3 0}$ school buses.
2. What is the meaning of the root of these words: graduate and gradual?
3. Count the common and proper nouns.

A Frenchman named Michel Lotito has perhaps the strangest diet in the world. He eats two pounds of metal a day.
common $\qquad$ proper $\qquad$
4. Would the word nourish be found on a dictionary page with the guide words notch and nougat?
Oyes
O no

LANGUAGE PRACTICE
5. Write an antonym for each of these comments made about a buffet dinner.

5. Summarize this passage.

Patrick Cunnade of England set a world record for doughnut-eating when he ate twenty 4-ounce doughnuts in six minutes. Others have eaten record-winning amounts of this delicious pastry, too. An American ate forty-five $51 / 2$-ounce doughnuts in $17^{1 / 2}$ minutes, and a fellow countryman ate twenty-two $11 / 2$-ounce doughnuts in $11 / 2$ minutes.


1. Add the ending to each word. Spell the new word correctly.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { pay }+ \text { able }= & \text { carry }+ \text { ing }= \\
\text { pray }+ \text { ed }= & \text { fancy }+ \text { ful }=
\end{array}
$$


2. Name the underlined clause.

That Joe could eat 20 doughnuts in a minute worried his mom.
O noun clause $\bigcirc$ verb clause $\bigcirc$ adverbial clause
3. A recipe for a salami mousse would most likely be written in which mode?
O descriptive
O expository
O narrative
O personal-expressive
4. Write the meaning of the underlined word. When the main course arrived, it was so malodorous that the princess gasped, covered her nose with her napkin, and ran away.

## THURSDAY WEEK 14

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. What reference source is a listing of synonyms for many words?
2. Add apostrophes where needed.

Its a good idea to limit the childrens intake of doughnuts in the morning, isnt it?

3. Finish the analogy.
gourmand : eating
as detective : $\qquad$
4. Find the phrases in the sentences.

Eating pizza is a favorite American pastime. Americans eat over 75 acres of pizza in a day. gerund phrase $\qquad$ prepositional phrases $\qquad$
5. Write a beginning for this passage

## Take A Bite of The Largest Cake

This record-breaking cake is a birthday cake. It took 20 bakers over 700 hours to bake the cake and 14 more hours to put it together. With the 34,000 pounds of icing, it weighs 130,000 pounds. So, step right up and have your share of the 23 million calories! By the way, does anyone know whose birthday it is?
$\qquad$

## Read

1. How many desserts are less expensive than the custard?
2. How much would a customer pay for six doughnuts, a mousse, a piece of pie, and a cappuccino?
3. Which menu item appeals to you most? Why?



## Write

Write a phrase to describe each menu item. Try to include phrases that show appeal to all five senses.

Souffle $\qquad$ Eclair $\qquad$
Trifle $\qquad$ Mousse $\qquad$
Fluffs $\qquad$ Custard $\qquad$
Pot-Au-Creme $\qquad$ Turnover $\qquad$
Cream Puffs $\qquad$ Flan $\qquad$
Pie $\qquad$ Napoleons $\qquad$
Cake $\qquad$ Cappuccino $\qquad$

1. Write a possessive phrase that means
a. the tricks of a clown $\qquad$
b. the trick of a clown $\qquad$
c. the trick of three clowns $\qquad$
d. the tricks of three clowns $\qquad$
2. Add correct punctuation and capitalization. when the lion tamer hollered look out sam was so startled that he dropped his fire sticks
3. In the sentence above, Sam the fire-eater dropped his fire sticks. What caused this?
4. The trapeze act is just about to begin. Is the act imminent or eminent?

5. Which examples contain puns?
a. That clown is as cool as an ice cube.
b. It's high time for the tightrope walking act to begin.
c. Pass the popcorn and pepper, please.
d. My stomach is asking for more pizza.
e. Is it true that the lion-tamer's name is Ibenin Jaw?
f. That trapeze artist stretches like a rubber band.
g. The contortionist cant make it to the show today. She's all tied up.
h. I hear the elephant trainer packed his trunk and left the circus.


## TUES.DAY week 15

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name
That's the tooth and nothing but the tooth

1. Correct the misspelled words.
exaggerate difference managable outrages irregular

2. Circle the independent clause.

A circus train has several kinds of cars, some specially designed to hold animals.
3. What is the connotation of lavish?
5. Write three questions you would ask the dentist who performed the dental work on Spike.
The largest dental caps ever made were for a patient named Spike (an Asian elephant). The 19 -inch long steel caps were designed to repair Spike's cracked tusks. The surgery to repair the tusks took $31 / 2$ hours.
4. Which information would not be found in an encyclopedia?
O facts about elephants
O the history of circuses
O climate in Asia
O today's weather in Africa

1. Circle each prefix. Write the meaning.
a. precaution $\qquad$
b. forewarned $\qquad$
c. contradict $\qquad$
2. Add capital letters where necessary.

The world's largest animal orchestra is the thai elephant orchestra which gives concerts in lampang, thailand. founders of the orchestra organized the concerts to benefit conservation of asian elephants.
3. Write the correct form of the adjective noisy.

Lulabelle is the $\qquad$ of the three elephants.
4. Stanley is writing a get-well card. What is the audience for this kind of writing?
5. Write a short summary of the passage. Visitors to the 1952 Bertram Mills Circus in London saw an amazing and unique performance. It was during this circus tour that Randy Horn (UK) became the first person to throw six cups and saucers with his feet, catch them on his head, and add a teaspoon of sugar-all while riding a unicycle.


## THURSDAY WEEK 15

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Make necessary corrections in language usage. That there escape artist, she got out of the handcuffs too quickly. Someone should of made the locks more complicated.
2. What part of a book is an alphabetical listing of terms used in the book, along with the definitions?
3. Circle the words that are spelled correctly. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { brutal } & \text { candle } & \text { classical } \\ \text { mobel } & \text { shrivle } & \text { legel }\end{array}$
4. One word in the sentence has meanings


Pack your bags, wére moving other than the one used. Give another meaning. Look at the huge collar on the clown costume!
5. Edit the passage for capitalization, punctuation, and grammar.
The ringling brothers-Barnum \& bailey circus depends on its circus trains to move performers, animals, and equipment. The Circus travel about 16,000 miles each year and moving the circus is a major ordeal. Each Train has a trainmaster whose job it is to keep the trains running well and operating on schedule. The Trains can be 50-60 cars long: there are cars for performers staff maintenance crews technicians and animals after the train reaches its destination it takes 16 hours to unload the Trains and set up for the shows.

## Read

1. How long after the first circus in America did the Greatest Show on Earth begin?
2. How many years passed between the first circus parade and the discontinuation of the Ringling Brothers-Barnum \& Bailey parades?
3. Jumbo the Elephant was killed by a freight train three years after she came to New York City. What year was that?
4. How many years ago was cotton candy invented?
5. Give the names of two famous animal circus performers.

## Circus History Time Line

| 1793 | 1797 | 1825 | 1838 | 1872 | 1882 | 1900 | 1907 | 1920 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| first | first | first | first | Greatest | Jumbo | cotton | Ringling Bros. | R.Bros - | Gargantua |
| circus | circus | circus | circus | Show on | the | candy | buys Barnum | B\&B | the Gorilla |
| in | parade | in a | moved | Earth | Elephant | invented | and Bailey | discontinue | joins circus |
| America |  | tent | by rail | begins | comes to |  |  | circus | tour |

## Write



Choose a job in a circus that you would like to try. (This can be an imaginary situation.) Write a business letter to a fictitious circus applying for a job. In the letter, present a good argument as to why you are qualified for the job. Create an address for the letter.

Possible jobs:
ringmaster
elephant trainer
clown
lion tamer
trapeze artist
high wire performer
acrobat
trainmaster
animal feeder
fire-eater costume designer


1. The point in a story plot where the conflict is solved is the
O climax
O mood
O resolution
O exposition
2. Circle the subject of the sentence.

Did you know that humans spend
 a third of their lives sleeping?
3. Add correct punctuation and capitalization to this opening and closing of a business letter to a dentist:
dear dr drill

## yours truly

4. Give a synonym and an antonym for the word arduous.
synonym $\qquad$
antonym $\qquad$

## TUESNAY WEEK 16

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Use your dictionary to help answer the question:

Should you hire a wraith to be your
personal trainer at the gym?
2. Tell the part of speech for each bold word in the sentence.
Strangely enough, the strongest muscle in the human body is the tongue.
3. What is the meaning of impeccable?
a. indelible
c. immature
b. hostile
d. inedible
b. hostile inedible

5. What is the main idea of the notice?

## NOTICE:

## To All Gym Members

Due to the increased costs of utilities, we can no longer supply towels free of charge.

New Fees For Towels
One-Day Use - \$ 1
Week Use - \$5
Unlimited Use - \$45/yr
5. Add a title and a topic sentence to the article.

This amazing feat took place in Los Angeles in 1998. The Chinese man lifted a column of bricks that was suspended from a chain attached to his ear. The bricks weighed 110 pounds, making Li Jian Hua the new record-holder in this strange sport.
4. Correct the misspelled words.

| mosquito echoe canoe | altoe |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| tornadoe banjo | cello | oleo |

1. Put commas in the correct places.

On September 302001 a team of body builders in Kenosha Wisconsin pulled a 36620-pound truck over three miles setting a world record.
2. Are there any linking verbs in the sentence? They may look easy when I do them, but one-arm pushups are really hard.
3. What is the meaning of the sentence? Those pushups you did don't amount to a hill of beans.
4. An advertisement for a new brand

of barbells is an example of
O expository writing
O
persuasive writing
O narrative writing
O imaginative writing

## THURSDAY week 16

$\qquad$ 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Write a homonym for each word.

| lone | miner | naval |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| packed | taught | side |

2. Does the pronoun in this sentence agree with its antecedent?
Isn't she the weightlifter that set a new world record?
3. In which section of the Dewey Decimal system will you find biographies?
4. Write the present tense of each verb. hid $\qquad$ chose $\qquad$
lay $\qquad$ rung $\qquad$
threw $\qquad$ rose $\qquad$
5. Number the sentences to arrange them in a sensible sequence.
$\qquad$ Then he put the car on his head. He balanced it for 33 seconds to set a record.
$\qquad$ He set another record in 2001.

__In 1999, John Evans took the engine out of a mini car. This time, John stacked 96 milk crates on his head and balanced them.
$\qquad$ This reduced the car's weight to 352 pounds.

## Read

1. Who sponsored the chinup competition?
2. Make an inference about why Uma Glass was able to beat Susie Fisher.
3. At what point in the race did Uma pass Susie?
4. What interrupted Lester during his event?
5. How long was the distance of Uma's race?
6. Compare the information in the two captions and their pictures. Draw a conclusion about a similarity in the two situations.



Lester M. Quivver was well on his way to a win in the City Gym Chin-Up Competition. He had done 57 repetitions when he was interrupted and lost his rhythm. He took third place.


## Write

Write the missing captions. Use your imagination to decide what is happening, then write an explanation to inform the readers.

1. Edit the sentence for correct punctuation. The smallest muscles length, is five hundredths, of an inch long.
2. Classify the sentence.

Motor neurons are the longest cells in the human body it's amazing to learn that they can be over four feet long.
O a fragment
O run-on
O complete
3. Ninety-nine percent of J.J.'s body is covered with tattoos. Would it be accurate to say that his tattoos are ubiquitous?
4. Each year for the last ten years, Julianna has added one more tattoo to her body than in the previous year. In 1998, she got seven new tattoos. Predict the number she'll add in 2006.
5. Which sentences contain metaphors?
a. My toaster plays a game of hide-and-seek with my toast.
b. Her eyes were purple velvet pools.
c. Muscleman Matt mashes melons many Mondays.
d. Life is a gift waiting to be opened.
e. The doctor's words were unsolvable puzzles.
f. Your desk is a small version of the Bermuda Triangle; things go into it and are never seen again.

## TUES.DAY WEEK 12

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Circle the interrogative pronouns.

| who | all | most |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| whom | what | this |
| which | several | their |

2. Rewrite the sentence with an active verb. Al's leg bone was cracked by the fall.
3. Circle two words that could serve as guide words on a dictionary page for the word gallbladder.
O gallery - gait
Ogag - galavant
O galleon - gale
O gaff - gambit
4. Write the contractions.
should + have $=$ $\qquad$
they + are = $\qquad$
will + not = $\qquad$ it + would $=$ $\qquad$
5. Play this game with compound words. In each box, write a word that finishes a compound for the previous word and begins a compound for the word to follow.
A. board $\square$ way
B. show $\square$ stairs
C. over $\square$ ache
D. foot $\square$ game
E. blue $\square$ bleed
F. green $\square$ boat
6. Capitalize this book title correctly.
how i endured 970 surgeries and lived to tell about them
7. What can you infer about the person who wrote the book in problem 1?
8. Which is not an antonym for churlish?
O sullen
O amiable
O irascible
O grumpy
9. Circle the participial phrase. Draw a box around the preposition.
A doctor measuring sneezes found mine to be faster than $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ miles per hour.
10. Identify the rhyming pattern in the poem. (Use letters such as a, b, c, d, etc. to describe the pattern.)


## THURSDAY WEEK 17

 LANGUAGE PRACTICEName

1. Correct the usage mistake.

Several scientists says that the femur is the longest bone in the human body.
2. Add correct capitalization and punctuation.
at age 111 james henry brett ir had a successful hip transplant making him the oldest person on record to endure a surgery this took place on November 71960.

3. Finish the analogy:
physician : cardiologist
as scientist : $\qquad$
chemistry physicist science medicine
4. What key word or phrase would be best for an encyclopedia search on the human body's protections against disease?
5. Revise the passage so that it flows more smoothly, eliminates unnecessary words, is grammatically correct, and has a clear meaning.
A woman from England had a habit of swallowing things such as hair and she swallowed the largest object removed from a human stomach on record. Having swallowed so much hair that doctors removed a fivepound hairball from her stomach setting a record for the largest object surgically removed from a stomach

## Write

Revise the essay. Use the editor's checklist to guide you in improving the selection. Write your final version on a separate piece of paper.


## Read

1. What literary technique serves as the basis for this essay?
2. What does the author do well?
3. What part of the essay is most catchy, funny, or interesting to you?
4. Circle a phrase or sentence that has a strong sensory appeal.


## Headackes

I am glad to be a headake. A headacke never has a problem finding a home. A toothacke has to wait for a holey moler. Imagine how confining it is to be a toothacke traped inside a bicuspid! An earacke has to wait for a cold day to chase down hatless children. Even if an earacke is lucky enuf to catch an ear he still has cramped quarters to live in.

Neither has as much room as I have. I dont have too put up with either bad breath or sticky wax. I can find a home in any head that has a problem and most people have plenty of problems! Would you beleive that I have lived in some of the best heads in the world. I have known movie stars presetints and queens and profesional athlaletes personally. I have met more people than any other acke I kno but the person I wish I hadn't never met is the person whom invented aspprin.

1. Add correct punctuation.

## Isnt the largest shopping mall in the world the one in Edmonton Alberta Canada

2. Choose the correct literary device.

Your expensive new high-density TV is as tall as a skyscraper.
O personification
O alliteration
O hyperbole
$O$ an idiom
3. Choose the meaning of the underlined word.

Andy has a proclivity for shopping.
O large budget
O deep spite
O aversion
O natural tendency
4. Write the plural form of each noun.

| mouse | ox |
| :--- | :--- |
| antelope | studio |
| chief | father-in-law |

## TUESDAY WEEK 18

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. A collection of maps bound in a book form is a(n)
2. Correct the spelling of these words.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { rythm } & \text { anser } & \text { casle } \\
\text { lafter } & \text { lama } & \text { ziper }
\end{array}
$$

3. Choose the most precise word to complete the sentence.
We were privileged to view the world's most expensive diamond in the world. The gem was so $\qquad$ that it took my breath away.
a. nice
b. exquisite
c. fine
d. pretty
4. What gemstones decorate the dice? In 1988, a jeweler in San Francisco created a special Monopoly game. Its cost is $\$ 2,000,000$. This is due to the precious stones and metals used in the board and pieces. The board is made of 24 carat gold and the dice are studded with diamonds. The houses and hotels are made of solid gold enhanced with rubies and sapphires.

. Circle suffixes meaning pertaining to. artistic clarify rivalry magical
5. Identify each phrase (I for infinitive; G for gerund, PR for preposition, and PA for participial)
$\qquad$ a. We wandered all day inside the biggest shopping mall.
$\qquad$ b. Marathon shopping is his favorite sport.
c. We heard about three shoppers
fighting over a TV.
$\qquad$ d. Getting the best bargain is important to Juan.
$\qquad$ e. She lives to shop.
6. Circle the correct word for the sentence.

The chairman of the Chelsea Football Club paid $\$ 29,884$ for a slice of turf from London's Wembley Stadium. This was the (site, sight) of the 1966 world cup final.
2. Choose the correct word.
(Who's, Whose) shopping bag is this one with the diamonds?
3. Correct the misspelled words.
contageous malishus
courteus glamereous genious anonymus
4. Which literary technique is used here? Merchants love the jingling of coins and the swish, swish of credit cards swiping through their machines.
5. Label each statement as fact (F) or opinion (O).

$\qquad$ C. Abe Lincoln was the writer of the highest-priced letter ever sold.
$\qquad$ D. Joe Pytka paid too much to buy the most valuable edible fungus.
$\qquad$ E. Antique clocks are more valuable than new clocks.
$\qquad$ A. A person should spend no more than 20 percent of his income on rent.
$\qquad$ B. The most expensive comic book sold cost \$350,000.

## THURSDAY WEEK 18

 -

$\qquad$ 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Add correct capitalization.
garth's gold specialties company made a gold mousetrap for dr rodenz's wife.
2. Circle the pairs of words that are synonyms. plethora - scarcity veritable - true acrimony - bitterness timorous - shy
3. Circle the participle in the sentence.

Exhausted shoppers headed home early.
4. Edit for capitalization.

Who would pay $\mathbf{\$ 3 5 0}$ for a yo-yo? In 1998, Thousands of people paid this much for the gold fusion yo-yo. it won the coveted toy craze of the year award.
5. Are these fiction books organized in the correct manner to be found on a library shelf?


## Read

1. Give a good title to each selection.
2. Compare the two selections by describing each of these features for \#1 and \#2:

- Point of View
- Theme
- Mood
- Literary Techniques


## Shopping Tale \# 1



A simple shopping trip for a birthday present turned into a colossal fiasco. Jojo took his little brother Scott along to find the perfect yo-yo for sister Allie. They had a plan to search three different toy stores and game stores. Oh, they made it to all three, all right. But they didn't last long in any of those stores.

At "Toys For Kids," Scott squealed with delight at the tiny action figures and the real swimming pool. All the action figures in the entire store are now in the bottom of the pool. The brothers were asked to leave. The manager at "Toys Galore" is still boiling over the missing hair on all the dolls. However, she's in far better shape than Gretta, the manager at "Games, Etcetera." Gretta is still tied to the video game machine with yo-yo string.

Word spread quickly among stores. No toy store or game store would admit the two brothers. Now Jojo and Scott are home in their bedroom, frantically cleaning up some of Jojo's old yo-yos to wrap up for Allie.

## Shopping Tale \# 2

Don't ever take your little brother shopping! Believe me, you will be sorry. A little brother in a toy store is like a cyclone on the loose, a runaway train, or an underfed orangutan. No toy, human, animal, or display is safe. He can turn any establishment into an environmental hazard faster than you can sneeze. You may think your little brother is a darling, but don't be fooled. Just walk in the door of any store, any store at all. Things will break; things will fall; people will scream; store managers will call their security guards. Be warned! Be warned!

1. Circle the conjunction.

Lou had the winning score even though he made some mistakes in two dives.
2. Cross out the word that does not belong.
submerge insensitive championship
extract cooperate mistake antitrust descend semicircle
3. Which literary technique is used here?

Cute Katie can't kick her chronic hiccups.
OA. consonance
OC. punB. assonance
O D. satire
4. Which examples show incorrect hyphen use?

O twenty-three
O well-groomed
O over-whelming
O foot-print
O all-knowing
O U-turn
O one-half
O all-together
O forget-me-not
5. What is the main idea of the passage? The first Water Polo World Championships were held in 1973, when they were added to the World Swimming Championships. Since then, only four countries have won the title twice. These countries are Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Italy, and Spain.

Here comes the championship power play.


## TUES.DAY WEEK 19

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Does the sentence show correct usage? Do not say nothing about the diver's funny cap.
2. Circle the correctly spelled words.
rasberries babboon negligence eventually exuasted hopeless
3. The missing words look alike but do not sound alike. What are the words?

At the last $\qquad$ , the judges
made a $\qquad$ adjustment in the swimmer's score.
4. Put these words in alphabetical order.
$\qquad$ swimmer $\qquad$ swam $\qquad$ sword
$\qquad$ sweetheart $\qquad$ swatch $\qquad$ swallow
5. At this point in the race, how many swimmers are ahead of the swimmer in lane four?


1. Finish the analogy.
lifeguard : $\qquad$ :: attorney : defend
2. Circle the transitive verb(s). Draw a box around the intransitive verb(s).
George did so well that the judges gave him the highest marks for his dives. He wore the medal proudly.
3. Greg Louganis (US) won five world titles in diving and four Olympic gold medals. Is it logical to infer that Greg won almost every diving competition in which he participated?
4. Change this sentence into a sentence with a direct quotation.
After practicing for their ocean swim competition, Joe asked Max if he had ever heard a whale wail.

## THURSDAY WEEK 19

$\qquad$ 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE Name
5. Which selections would be examples of imaginative writing?
a. a list of winners in diving events
b. a tall tale about a swimmer with the ability to hold her breath for several hours at a time
c. a diary entry describing a swimmer's day
d. an essay explaining how to do the butterfly stroke


1. What is the meaning of the underlined word? After a sloppy performance, Cynthia's coach harangued her for an hour, recounting all the mistakes made in her dives.
2. Correct any misspelled words.
leiutenant $\qquad$
decieved $\qquad$
counterfiet $\qquad$ neighborly $\qquad$
3. Circle the appositive in the sentence.

The Italian Water Polo Team, winner of the 1978 World Championships, won the title in 1994.
4. What is the topic sentence in question 5?


Hey, I swim that far all the time.
5. Could the information in the passage lead to the conclusion that the swimmer covered an average of about 70 miles a day?

## A Long Swim

The farthest distance anyone has swum at one time is 2,360 miles. This record, verified in the Guinness Book of World Records, was set in 2001. Martin Strel of Slovenia swam the length of the Mississippi River from its source to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. This swim took 68 days.

## Read

1. How many of the first ten channel swimmers were not from the UK?
2. What is the difference between the fastest and slowest times?
3. During what four-year span did seven out of the ten make their swims?
4. American Florence Chadwick was the first woman to swim the channel from England to France. She did this on September 11, 1951. How much later was this than the first female channel swimmer (G. Ederle)?
5. Make a generalization about which months are the best months for swimming the channel.
6. Make a generalization about the difficulty of swimming in the two different directions.
7. What is the mood of the diary entry below?

First Swimmers to Cross the English Channel

|  | Name | Home | Date | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Time } \\ \text { (Hrs/Min) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Route |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Matthew Webb | UK | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug 24-25, } \\ & 1875 \end{aligned}$ | 21:45 | England to France |
| 2 | Thomas Burgess | UK | Sept 5-6, $1911$ | 22:35 | England to France |
| 3 | Henry Sullivan | US | Aug 5-6, $1923$ | 26:50 | England to France |
| 4 | Enrico <br> Tiraboschi | Italy | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Aug 12, } \\ & 1923 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 16:33 | France to England |
| 5 | Charles Toth | US | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept 8-9, } \\ & 1923 \end{aligned}$ | 16:58 | France to England |
| 6 | Gertrude Ederle | US | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Aug 6, } \\ & 1926 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 14:39 | France to England |
| 7 | Millie Corson | US | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug 27-28, } \\ & 1926 \end{aligned}$ | 15:29 | France to England |
| 8 | Arnst Wierkotter | Germany | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug 30, } \\ & 1926 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 12:40 | France to England |
| 9 | Edward Temme | UK | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Aug 5, } \\ & 1927 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 14:29 | France to England |
| 10 | Mercedes Gleitze | UK | Oct 7, 1927 | 15:15 | France to England |

## Write

What would you like to say to the author of this diary page? Write a few comments to her. Also, give Jana some suggestions for revisions in sentence structure and variety.


## August 28

Journal Entry \#/3
Today was the 13th day of my swim. It was a hard day. The water is cold and polluted. The water is sticky with oil and other gunky substances. The wind was blowing towards me so hard. I had to fight the currents all the way. I had a tear in my wet suit and the water seeped in and bogged me down.

There were hardly any people along the riverbanks today cheering me on as there usually are and, along with the choppy water, that made me discouraged. Two weeks ago, everyone was so excited about my plan to swim the whole Mississippi River. Now, everyone seems to have forgotten all about me alone out here on the river.

1. Insert correct punctuation.

We ate appetizers salads and pasta then fish rice and vegetables and finally cake pie and ice cream.
2. The sentence below is
a. simple
c. compound
b. complex
d. compound-complex


When Val was a little girl, she fell into the goldfish pond at the May Day party.
3. Is benign an antonym for macabre?
4. A lady tells a story about events at the World's Largest Maple Syrup Festival. She narrates the story as an outside observer. The point of view is
a. first person
b. second person
c. third person
5. Predict what will happen next.

The ground-breaking ceremony for the new game arcade began quietly. The ceremony was solemn, with builders, bankers, and investors making nice speeches about the value of the arcade for the community. Twelve kids had been invited to break the ground. They waited with their shovels. The signal came for the first boy to dig a shovelful of dirt. He dug; but he could not resist tossing the dirt high into the air so that it fell on the next kid in line. There were giggles from the young people and glares from the adults. The next person, Ellie, stepped up and dug a chunk of dirt, her eyes twinkling.

## TUESDAY WEEK 20

1. Does the pronoun agree with its antecedent? Each of the clowns at the event enjoy the cream puffs.
2. What is the meaning of fete?

Someone held a lavish fete at the country club.
3. Correct any misspelled words.

| chaos | frawd | pauper |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| eloquint | beerd | lepard |

4. Edit the punctuation and capitalization.
cuban dancers thrilled the Spectators at the World's largest dance festival over 4000 dancers entertained for ten days at the festival in canta catarina brazil
5. A dictionary lists these meanings for a word. What is the word?
6. A social gathering for pleasure or amusement n .
7. A group of persons gathered together for an activity $n$.
8. A political group $n$.
9. To celebrate v .

10. Add correct capitalization.
my favorite days of the year are the fourth of july, halloween, valentine's day, any saturday, and any day in july.
11. Circle the correct word for the sentence.

I'm (confident, confidant) that Julianna's party will be a smashing success.
3. What is the case of the underlined word, nominative or objective?
Right after the fireworks, the orchestra started playing classical music.
4. What is the meaning of this sentence?

You must try eating a whole garlic at the World Garlic Festival. So you don't like garlic?-just bite the bullet and eat it!
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
"Did your snail win the race at the Snail Festival?" Henry asked Amy.
"Oh!" answered Amy, "It was a disaster!" She continued, "Sammy practiced that race 100 times, but . . ."
"But, what?" Henry prodded.
Reluctantly, Amy told the story.
"When the bell rang, he turned and crawled in every direction but the right one." She finished, "Finally, he headed toward the center of the ring. But by then, the race was over."

## THURSDAY WEEK 20



LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Everyone praised the dancers' performance.

Were they complemented or complimented?
2. Write the plural of each noun.
radio $\qquad$
donkey $\qquad$
buzz $\qquad$
charity $\qquad$

3. Circle the misplaced modifier.

On the morning of the Frog Legs Festival, Erin went into her backyard and found an escaped frog still in her pajamas.
4. Write a memorable ending for a tale about a monkey buffet prepared for 2,000 monkeys.
5. What was unusual about Chef Ibbet's behavior?

$\qquad$

## Read

1. What does the Chinese Dragon symbolize?
2. How long does the Chinese New Year last?
3. What is the meaning of the word revered in the last sentence?
4. What does the passage say that would help you answer this question: Is the Chinese Dragon a creature that actually existed in history?
5. Make an inference about what the Chinese proverb in the last sentence means.

The Chinese New Year is one of the most spectacular and colorful of the world's celebrations. The festival begins on the first day of the Chinese calendar and lasts for 15 days. This occurs near the beginning of February. The celebrations of the Chinese New Year include parades with colorful costumes, banners, and wonderful, long dragons.

The Chinese Dragon is called Gum Loong, or Golden Dragon. He is a symbol of great power. The dragon comes at the end of the parade to wish everyone good luck, peace, and prosperity. The dragons are highly-respected, mythical creatures in Chinese culture. The dragon is so revered that the Chinese have a proverb: I hope the child will become a dragon.

## Write

Examine the paper dragon illustration. Think about how you would make
 a dragon similar to this one. Write step-by-step instructions that explain to someone how to make a paper dragon.

1. What is the meaning of the root that these words have in common? vitality revival vibrant viable

2. Karin is writing a moment-by-moment report of events at the World Camel Wrestling Festival. This kind of writing is
O imaginative
O expository
O persuasive
O narrative
O descriptive
O personal-expressive
3. Which reason is most convincing or interesting to you? Tell why.
Some people are mesmerized by the lions; a force seems to draw them ever closer to the lion cage. As for me, I stay far away. Here are my reasons to keep your distance.
4. A lion can't be trusted.
5. The teeth are huge.
6. A human arm or fingers may look like a snack to a lion.
7. A lion has a powerful swipe. His paws might sneak through the bars of the cage.
8. A lion's roar can scare you to death.
9. Lions have bad breath.

## TUESDAY WEEK 21

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Are the pronouns in this sentence used correctly? Do you think that parrot will talk to you and I?
2. Patsy says her pet pig is docile. What does this word mean?
3. Insert commas in the correct places.

Popeye the oldest snake on record died in Philadelphia Pennsylvania on
 April 151977 at the age of $\mathbf{4 0}$ years 3 months and 14 days.
4. Number these words to show alphabetical order.
5. Write a short paragraph that tells about the noisiest animal in your experience.
Many animals make noise. Birds chirp and screech, cats snarl, dogs growl, pigs squeal, and squirrels chatter. The world's noisiest land animal makes sounds far more ear-shattering than these. It's a howl that can be heard up to three miles away. Found in Central and South America, this noisy animal has an appropriate name-the howler monkey!
___ gorilla $\qquad$ goose
$\qquad$ ___ gosling
governor

1. Correct the misspelled words.

| quaint | quarel | quirkey |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| quandary | quality | quoteint |

2. Which is not a synonym for urbane?
O suave
O refined
O logical
O genteel
3. Is the pronoun himself intensive or reflexive?

The pet shop owner himself is responsible for letting the African Grey Parrot escape.
4. Which examples include similes?
a. My dog is as graceful as a bulldozer.
b. Ear-splitting cries echoed across the gorilla cage.
c. As fast as a shooting star, the boa snatched the rat.
d. Bats blackened the sky like a thundercloud.

## THURSDAY WEEK 21

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. A new book describes the tricks and travels of an amazing performing poodle whose tricks include untying knots and playing the piano. This book is probably
O fiction
Ononfiction
O biography
2. What is the meaning of this sentence?

The lion made a beeline for the poodle.
3. Add correct punctuation and capitalization.
what does the parrot think about the expression a birds eye view
4. Circle the direct object.

Bats detect obstacles with their ultrasonic echolocation ability.

5. How well does the author of the passage communicate the main idea? How do most gorillas communicate? Hang around a zoo and you might get some clues. You will see, in person, the short low grunts, loud chest-beating, and screeching shouts demanding food. One famous gorilla learned another way to communicate. The story of Koko is well known. A trainer taught this gorilla to express herself well in sign language. When asked if she was an animal or a person, Koko signed, "Fine animal gorilla."


## Read

Follow the directions to make a frog out of a dollar bill. Start with a crisp dollar bill.

1. Fold the top left corner over to the right edge of the bill. Crease the fold and unfold.
Repeat with the right corner folded to the left side. Unfold.
2. Fold the top down so the two corners are even with the bottom points of the diagonal creases. Crease tightly and unfold.
3. Make an inverted fold on each side along the dotted lines of the two side triangles that show in figure 2. When you are done, your dollar should look like figure 3.
4. Fold the top down so the dollar looks like a house with a pointed roof.
5. Fold the pointed left bottom corner of this flap up toward the center.
6. Fold this same flap in half so that the tip points over to the left.
7. Repeat step 6, this time with the right-hand flap.
8. Fold the sides into the center.
9. Fold the bottom up.
10. Fold this bottom flap down at the center.
11. Set the frog, flat side up, on a surface. Glue some eyes on the front.

12. Repeat steps 5 and 6.


## Write

Green is a color associated with frogs and dollar bills.
Finish this green poem by filling in the missing lines and phrases.


| Green is $\qquad$ and |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| The color of __and |  |
| is green. |  |
| Green is the smell of |  |
| And the taste of |  |
|  | sounds green. |
| I feel green when |  |
| My favorite green place is |  |

1. Give the meaning of the prefix of each word. autobiography midlife
circumnavigate unicycle
2. Show correct use of an apostrophe:
A. to show something belongs to Joe $\qquad$
B. to form a possessive phrase meaning the ends of two journeys $\qquad$
3. Add the present perfect tense of dread to the sentence.
Philip's wife $\qquad$ every
bathtub-sailing trip he has taken.
4. Identify the bias of the poem in problem 5.


LUESNAY WEEK 22
LANGUAGEPRACTICE
Name

1. Circle the words that should be capitalized.
fbi
east coast
kleenex
civil war
middle ages
geometry lesson
2. Choose the correct word for the sentence.

Joe's bathtub sailing trip took him $\qquad$ the Panama Canal.
O though
O thorough
O through
3. The denotations of criticize and ridicule are similar. Explain how their connotations are different.
4. On which dictionary page would voyage be found?

1. Correct the usage:

Where did the skateboard journey start at?
2. What is the meaning of preposterous?
3. Circle the participial phrase.

I have some good news about the young man traveling across the country on a skateboard.
4. What is the rhyming pattern of the poem?
$\qquad$ Kurt Osborn took an awesome ride
$\qquad$ Across the country, so they say.
$\qquad$ Three thousand miles, he biked with pride,
$\qquad$ Doing a wheelie all the way.
5. Write a brief summary of the passage. People will try amazing trips in order to get into the record books. They will travel by bathtub, lawn mower, wheelchair, surfboard, garbage canor even in beds on wheels. One person set a record riding nonstop on the rear wheels of his wheelchair. This was a six-mile trip. If the trip is strange enough and long enough, they probably will succeed in setting a record.


## THURSDAY WEEK 22

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

 Name1. Correct the misspelled words.

| wiley | shifty |
| :--- | :--- |
| luckey | apathy |

2. Which pairs of words are antonyms?
O furtive - futile
O doleful - cheerful
O debase - shame
$\bigcirc$ truncate - extend
3. Circle the independent clause.

By the time the storm hit, the bathtub sailors were safe on the shore.
4. Which part of a book shows the author, publisher, and title?
O cover
O index
O copyright page
$\bigcirc$ title page
$\bigcirc$ spine
$\bigcirc$ table of contents
5. Choose the most precise word to complete the sentence.
C. J. walked 20 miles carrying a milk crate full of bowling balls under each arm. He never stopped. This was a
$\qquad$ feat.
O hard
O thorny
O herculean
O difficult
O trying
O perplexing

## Read

1. Zoey's itinerary is all mixed up. Number the segments of her trip in the order in which they will occur.
2. What can you infer about Zoey's personality or interests?
3. On the tractor trip, Zoey will ride five days, then rest two days. How many miles will she travel per day?
4. Tell what else you would take along on two of the Chicago legs of the trip.
5. On which leg of the journey would you like to join Zoey? Tell why.


## Zoey Zach's Travel Itinerary

| Jun 2-7 | Galt to Chicago | deliver pizza by taxi, 2,150 mi | things to take along good music |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 1-7 | L.A. to Sacramento | skateboard ride, 7 mi | clean socks |
| Jun 9 | Across Chicago | run backwards, 12 mi | elbow pads |
| May 20 | Lodi to Galt | turn constant cartwheels, 7 mi | aspirin |
| Jun 15-17 | Chicago to Kenosha | push a bed on wheels, 70 mi | ear plugs |
| May 12-13 | Sacramento to Lodi | ride in rolling trash can, 45 mi | nose plugs |
| Jun 30 - July 28 | Kenosha to L.A. | ride a tractor, $2,020 \mathrm{mi}$ | thick pillow |
| May 10 | Across Sacramento | walk on hands, 3 mi | blister ointment |

## Write

Choose one of the journeys above (or any wacky journey you can invent). Write a short argument convincing someone that this would be an important (or exciting, or dangerous, or wonderful) journey to make. Use strong, convincing words and arguments.


1. Create ten compound words that have off as the first or last part of the new word.
2. Correct the misspelled words.

An astronaut in nickers had a sceme to rite a book under a seudonym.
3. Circle the common nouns.

The first space tourist took a trip to the International Space Station aboard a Russian Soyuz rocket. The trip cost him 20 million dollars.
4. What is the theme of the passage in 5 ?

5. What is the main idea?

When I look into the sky and see a streaking light, I always call it a shooting star, but these streaks are not usually stars at all.

Some of the streaks are meteors. Thousands of tiny particles of dust and rock broken from asteroids fall into Earth's atmosphere. They burn up in the atmosphere and streak across the sky. A person might see ten of these a day from Earth.

Some of these streaks could be comets-snowballs of ice and dust that can be miles wide. As a comet orbits the sun, the ice melts into a streaming tail of water vapor, making it look like a shooting star.

## TUESDAY week 23

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Is the clause essential or nonessential?

The closest black hole, which was discovered in 2000, is 1600 light years from Earth.
2. Use the context to decide the meaning of the underlined word.
Al gave sensible and clear details as he described his abduction by aliens. Although some of it seemed believable, I came to the conclusion that it was a specious tale.
3. Write a topic sentence to begin a paragraph that will describe the landing in Atlanta of a large meteorite.

My grandopo fell
4. Insert parentheses correctly.

After the space trip which by the way departed by accident the space tourist had a long spell of dizziness.
into a black hole and, it wasn't

5. Read the encyclopedia entry about black holes to find out why nothing can escape from one.

## black holes

A black hole is an area of space made of extremely dense matter. The intense gravitational force of the matter pulls everything in. Nothing can escape, not even light. A black hole is formed when a giant star dies and explodes in a supernova. What is left of the star gets very small, with so much gravitational pull that all of the star's matter is pulled inside itself.

1. An astronomer sees that the moon has been getting more full each night for the past week. Is the moon waxing or waning?
2. Circle the pronouns that are not indefinite. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { neither } \\ \text { whom } & \begin{array}{l}\text { somebody } \\ \text { anything }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { ourselves } \\ \text { most }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { itself } \\ \text { yours }\end{array}\end{array}$
3. Circle the correctly-spelled words.

| fourty | people | allready |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| enough | carosal | cemetary |

4. Choose the correct literary device.

The meteorite was a dragon attacking with fiery claws.
O hyperbole
O irony
O alliteration
O imagery
5. What conclusion can you draw about the life or mindset of the people to whom the passage refers?
Long ago, the sight of a streaming, burning entity in the sky alarmed people.

The "fire in the sky" terrified and mystified them.

Some feared that the streak of fire was a signal that something disastrous was about to happen.
When a meteorite hit the ground, there was even more fear. Some thought these falling rocks were fire-breathing dragons sent by angry gods to punish people on the earth.

## THURSDAY WEEK 23



Incoming!
$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Give two meanings for the word novel.
$\qquad$ 5. Add correct punctuation and capitalization to this business letter.
2. Make corrections in the usage.

## Scarcely nobody isn't impressed by the launch of a rocket.

3. If you are writing an essay and need a source to provide a wide range of synonyms, what reference source would you choose?
4. Revise the sentence by replacing each verb with a more active, interesting word. Interested onlookers saw the launch of the rocket and yelled with delight as it went into space.

## Read

1. How long after the launch of Albert I did the Soviet monkeys set their endurance record?
2. When did the first insects go into space?
3. What year did frogs first travel in space?
4. Which went into space first, dogs or turtles?
5. What animal was launched for the first time in 1972?

## Animals In Space Timeline

1946

- The U.S. launches a mouse into space.
- Two bullfrogs orbit Earth in a satellite.
- Fruit flies are the first animals to travel in space.
- Albert I is the first monkey launched in a rocket.

- Albert II is the first monkey to reach outer space.
- Laika, a Soviet dog, is the first living being to orbit Earth.
- Able and Baker, two monkeys, become the first living beings to successfully return to Earth after traveling in space.
- The Soviets send guinea pigs and frogs into space.
- Felix is the first cat launched into space.
- A U.S. biosatellite takes fruit flies, wasps, and beetles into space.
- Flies and worms accompany the first turtle in space.
- The first fish head into space along with the first spiders.
- Soviet monkeys Zhakonya and Zabiyaka set the monkey-inspace endurance record for almost 14 days in space.
- The last flight of the space shuttle Columbia carries spiders, silkworms, bees, ants, fish, and other animals on its mission.

Two hours after takeoff, things had settled down. All of the animals were asleep, except for Mario the chimp who was trained to pull levers. Mario was bored. So he pulled a lot of levers. One of them released the locks on all the animal cages. The fruit flies buzzed into Maximilian the cat's ears. Max got annoyed and pounced on the mice. The frogs ate the beetles, and the wasps chased the guinea pigs. Although the intelligent monkeys tried to shoo all the creatures back into their cages, they could not. Eventually, the squealing and howling, scratching, and chirping woke Julius, the German shepherd dog.

## Write

This selection is the middle of a space tale. The beginning, ending, and title are missing.

1. Write a smashing beginning for the tale.
2. Write a memorable ending.
3. Write an eye-catching title.

4. Insert commas in the correct places.

Underneath the picnic blanket the ground is thick with bugs rocks worms and sand.
2. Write the plural form of each noun.
basketful $\qquad$ family $\qquad$
banjo $\qquad$
3. Finish the analogy.
jovial : solemn :: punctual : $\qquad$
O tardy $\bigcirc$ punctuate $\bigcirc$ timely $\bigcirc$ somber
4. Which word best describes the mood
of the passage in 5 ?
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { a. fearful } & \text { c. suspicious } \\ \text { b. silly } & \text { d. celebratory }\end{array}$

5 In the last sentence, the company president shows some ambivalence. Why do you think she is wavering? Everybody began to notice the stranger who lurked near the grill at the company picnic. He held a huge platter of raw hamburgers, but seemed to have no interest in grilling them. No one from the office recognized him. He talked to no one. He appeared to have come alone. The rest of the picnickers began whispering and sneaking glances at him. The strange overalls and large hat only increased the mystery. The company president wavered between confronting him and looking for a security guard.

## TUESDAY WEEK 24

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Circle the adverbs in the sentence.

Yesterday, the baseball team gobbled their picnic lunch greedily. Seldom have so many hot dogs been eaten so fast.
2. Correct the misspelled words.

The ogers at the monster picnic practised some bizzarre rules of etaquete by playing kazzoos as they ate their hamburgers.
3. For each meaning, write a word with a prefix. not regular $\qquad$ above earth $\qquad$ beyond sound $\qquad$ one tone $\qquad$
4. The book on the right is probably
O fiction
O nonfiction
Obiography

5 Rewrite each sentence with an active verb.
a. Ants were all over my cupcake.
b. Where is Janie's potato salad?
c. Don't those baked beans seem spoiled?
d. A wild thunderstorm was here during our picnic.

1. Identify the technique(s) used in the poem.

He slurped and swallowed
And guzzled it up.
He slurped down the milkshake
And then gobbled the cup.
O rhythm
O rhyme
O onomatopoeia
O metaphor
2. What is the meaning of audacious?
3. Punctuate and capitalize this article title. what to do after eating the world's largest watermelon
4. Correct the usage mistake. Those ants they are everywhere!


## THURSDAY WEEK 24

$\qquad$ 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Explain the meaning of the sentence.

When I told Abby my story about the aliens, she swallowed it hook, line, and sinker.
2. Correct any misspelled words.

I just realised that I promiced to bring cupcakes to the picnic. To my surprize, I forgot! I apologise.
3. Write a possessive phrase that means
A. the seeds in a watermelon
B. the handles on two picnic baskets
C. the smell of several onions
4. Cross out unnecessary words.

The abdomen of an ant it contains two stomachs. One stomach is a stomach for his own food. The other stomach is a stomach holding food to share.
5. Write a brief description of the scene in this picture.
$\qquad$

## Read

1. What step comes just before baking the beans?
2. Read the description below. What words are used to describe the texture (feel) of the beans?
3. What two ingredients have equal amounts?
4. What metaphor describes the cheese topping?
5. What techniques has the author used in describing the bean dish that appeals to your senses?

Is your mouth ready for a sweet but tart wake-up? Let your taste buds be startled and delighted by these incomparable baked beans! Dig your spoon through the cloud of bubbling cheese that hovers over the top of the dish. Dig it down, deep into the caramel smoothness below. Then, with your eyes closed, mound the creamy, honied mixture onto your tongue. Let the maple-mustard-pepper harmony flavors ooze over your tongue and trickle down your throat.

## Write

Choose your favorite picnic food. Write a recipe, giving clear directions for making the food. Then, write a tantalizing description of the food.


Give your writing a lot of flavor.


## Caramel-Maple baked beans

3 LARGE CANS BAKED BEANS
1 POUND BACON
$\frac{1}{2} C$ MAPLE SYRUP
$\frac{1}{3} C$ BROWN SUGAR
ST HONEY
$\frac{1}{3} C$ BARBECUE SAUCE
$2 T$ MUSTARD
$\frac{1}{2} t$ HOT PEPPER SAUCE
1 C SHREDDED CHEDDAR SEASONINGS


DIRECTIONS:

1. Fry bacon until crisp. Drain, cool, and break into small pieces.
2. Heat oven to $300^{\circ}$.
3. Mix beans, syrup, sugar, barbecue sauce, mustard, and pepper sauce in a large bowl. Season with salt, garlic, and/or pepper to your taste.
4. Fold in the bacon pieces.
5. Pour mixture in a deep casserole dish.
6. Sprinkle with cheese.
7. Bake for 1 hour, 15 minutes.
8. What do these words have in common?
climb kneel gnash psalm sword
9. Give the part of speech of each underlined word.

The largest landslide recorded in history moved down Mt. St. Helen's at speeds of up to 150 miles per hour.
3. Correct the spelling errors.

| mistakes | twelth |
| :--- | :--- |
| unique | lisence |
| remedie | trubble |

4. What literary technique is used in this sentence?
"I'll race you to the bottom of the hill,"the little landslide challenged the big landslide.


## TUES.DAY WEEK 25

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE <br> Name

5. Circle the cause in each example.
A. During the landslide, hundred year-old trees were snapped like twigs.
B. The eruption was triggered by a 5.1 earthquake.
C. Fifty-seven people died as a result of the eruption.
D. Mudslides destroyed the foliage which had grown on the mountain for years.
6. Write the correct form of the adverb deadly for the sentence.

Though 57 people were killed by the eruption, Mt. St. Helens is not the $\qquad$ volcano.
2. What information can be found on the spine of a book?
3. Capitalize and punctuate the sentence. a group of Spanish tourists led by guide laroux visited mt st Helens after the eruption
4. Which words are synonyms for inundated?
O wandered
O overwhelmed
$\bigcirc$ derided
O flooded
O frenzied
O superstitious
5. Add another detail to the paragraph.

> The party of ten climbers prepared for a two-day climb. They carefully planned and packaged each day's food. Sleeping pads and warm clothes were packed tightly into stuff sacks.

Just before leaving, each hiker rechecked the ropes and other climbing gear. They said their goodbyes to friends, and were on their way to a great adventure.

1. Does this show correct pronoun use?

Who will climb this mountain with you and me?
2. Which words have a suffix meaning having the nature of?
O childish
O comical
O failure
O golden
$O$ ashen
O explosion
3. Circle the correctly spelled words.
convience efficeint
foreign mischievous
hygeine reign
4. Read the passage in problem 5.

Predict what will happen next.
5. What genre (kind) of literature is shown in this example?
Steaming mountain Shuddering mountain Your trembling Starts my bones trembling. Your rumbling Rumbles in my stomach. Your creaking and groaning Send my feet flying Back down the path. Toward my van.

## THURSDAY WEEK 25

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Capitalize the phrases correctly. outback steakhouse my aunt and uncle pvt. james cohen a geography lesson nashville chamber of commerce
2. Write a homonym for each word.


Wow! descent higher current
3. What kind of a phrase is the underlined phrase? Proper training is important for a climber.
4. Edit for capitalization and punctuation.

The Mountains eruption created an 80,000 foot Ash cloud in 15 Minutes some ash circled the earth
5. What was the height change in the mountain due to the eruption?
Mt. St. Helens Eruption
I. The event
A. Date \& time: $5 / 18,1980,8: 32 \mathrm{am}$
B. Cause: 5.1 earthquake beneath
C. Force and temperature
II. Effects
A. Ash
B. Deaths
C. Landslides, floods
D. Damage to land
III. Changes
A. Height changes

1. before 9677 ft
2. after 8363 ft
B. New lava dome

## Read

1. What is the meaning of the word elusive in the title?
2. Where do sightings of the Yeti occur?
3. How do people describe the creature?
4. Describe the author's bias on this topic.
5. Circle an opinion in the selection. Draw a box around a fact.

I don't see the Yeti yet.


## The Elusive Yert

You may know this creature as the Abominable Snowman-the large ape-like creature that supposedly lives in the high Himalayan Mountains. The local people call him the Yeti, which means little man-like animal or troll. For hundreds of years, natives in the Himalayan Mountains have told stories about a tall, upright primate-like, long-haired creature that roams the mountains. In the 1880s, guides described large footprints left by the Yeti. Reports became more frequent in the twentieth century, with many explorers searching for the Yeti. Interest in this creature increased when a well-known climber photographed large footprints in the snow on Mt. Everest at about 20,000 feet altitude. Many climbers have reported footprints and sightings of the creature. Others have reported hearing strange calls.

Although one expedition did result in the finding of an unidentified ape-hair, most scientists have concluded that the Yeti does not exist. No pictures or other solid evidence has been gathered. Still, an Italian mountain climber says he came face to face with a Yeti in 1997. And strange happenings are unconfirmed by scientists-especially in places as remote as the cold, high Himalayan Mountains. The idea of the Abominable Snowman continues to be alive and well and mesmerizing. The Yeti inspires countless movies, books, TV shows, rumors, tales, and fireside stories. Certainly something that arouses so much interest and is reported with such frequency must exist.

## Write

1. Give your personal response to the selection about the Yeti. Tell what you think, what you wonder, what you would like to see, what you believe. Describe the information that interests you most.
2. Draw a picture of a Yeti.
3. Choose the correct word for each sentence.
a. (Whose, Who's) the inventor of the pretzel?
b. Are you the one (whose, who's) working on an electric fork?
c. I'd like to meet (whoever, whomever) the person is that thought of the safety pin.
d. (Who, Whom) gets the credit for the invention of the stop light?
4. Identify the setting of the selection in 5 .
5. What is the difference between an inventor and an itinerant?
6. Add correct punctuation.

My favorite inventions are these the zipper marshmallows electric toothbrushes and trains


What will they think of next?
5. Write a summary of the passage.

Potato chips were invented because of a persnickety customer at a restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York. This cranky customer refused an order of French fries because the potatoes were too thick. Chef George Crum made thinner fries, but the customer was still not satisfied. Finally, in disgust, the chef cut the potato into paper-thin slices and fried them to a crisp. He thought this would teach the customer a good lesson. Instead, the customer loved these potato "chips." The word spread, and soon many customers were asking for the hard, thin chips.

## TUESDAX WEEK 26

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Spell each of these words correctly. omited embarass horid memmory stacatto paralell
2. Circle the simple subject.

Popsicles, sandwiches, and potato chips were all invented by accident.
3. Tom's invention is outlandish. Louie's invention is ordinary. Are these words antonyms?
4. What key words would be best for an encyclopedia search on the invention of the Popsicle?
O inventions
O pop
O frozen foods

- Popsicle


5. Edit the passage.

It is said "that the popsicle was invented by axcident." Elevenyear old Frank epperson was trying to make his own Soda pop. Frank he mixed soda powder and water in a bucket the mixture was left outside in a small bucket, with the wooden stiring stick standing in the liquid. The next morning the liquid was frozen Frank picked it up by the Stick, tasted it, and loved it He began to sell "Epperson Icicles" for a nickel. Eventuly, he changed the name of the treat to "popsicles."

1. Explain the difference between illicit and elicit.
2. Edit the sentence.

## Is it true asked Jason that the waffle was invented when someone wearing a metal suit sat on a pancake?

3. Which mode of writing is shown in problem 5?
O narrative
O persuasive
O descriptive
O expository
O imaginary
O personal-expressive
4. Which includes a present tense verb?

O They discovered.
OHe is discovering.
O We discover.
O They will be inventing.
O It had been invented.
5. Write your impressions about how the author communicated her idea.
The history books show that chocolate chip cookies were invented by mistakeand what a wonderful mistake! Sweet morsels of chocolate nestle in soft cookie dough. When the cookies came out of the oven, the chocolate chunks were solid, not melted. They were elegant in-between warm, creamy nougats that became best friends with the tongue. The chips started softening in the oven, but finished melting in the warmth of your mouth. Thank goodness for Ruth Wakefield's 1930 accidental invention back at the Toll House Inn in Whitman,

Massachusetts!

the potato chip, the computer chip. and the CHOCOLATE CHP.

## THURSDAY WEEK 26

1. Replace each underlined word with a more interesting or colorful word.
Sylvester McClean's new invention is causing big trouble. The loud noise has angered his neighbor.
2. Write two sentences containing the word charge, each showing a different meaning of the word.
3. Correct the misspelled words. resturant peopel intresting freind
4. A dictionary entry for the word unique has this section: [French, from Latin unicus meaning only, sole]. What does this tell about the word?
5. Which examples have linking verbs?
a. Charlie's invention looks comical.
b. This invention cracks me up!
c. Which of these contraptions works?
d. That seems like a mistake.
e. Is the lollipop maker a new idea?


## Read

1. Number the headlines to show the order in which they occured.
2. Which discoveries or inventions seem to have happened accidentally?
3. What discovery do you think was connected to the falling apple?
4. What might the 1930 invention have been?
5. What might the 1920 discovery have been?


Write Write a headline for each article.

Morning News, 1849

Walter Hunt, a mechanic from New York has patented a new invention. The builder of America's first sewing machine has invented the safety pin, a fastening pin that can hold many things together with ease. Hunt is the inventor of many gadgets, including a knife sharpener, artificial stone, ice ploughs, and a street car bell.

Morning News, 1846

Surgery will no longer be painful, thanks to a wonderful new invention. American dentist William Morton has discovered a way to put patients to sleep while they undergo medical procedures. Medicines called anesthetics, put patients into a sleep-like state where they do not feel the pain.

Morning News, 1956

A new invention makes it easy to fix mistakes. A Dallas secretary mixed up a batch of liquid paper (known as "mistake out" or "white out" and created a substance that can cover up mistakes made on a typewriter. The concoction is a mixture of paint that can be brushed over the mistake.
$\qquad$

1. Change this into a complete sentence. The world's largest Popsicle, containing enough liquid to make 250,000 ice cubes and weighing 17,450 pounds.
2. Create six compound words that contain the word over.
3. Write the plural of each noun.

| pizza | fox | goose | jealousy |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| veto | wife | child | trousers |

4. The atmosphere or feeling that a writer creates in a story is the
$\bigcirc$ plot $\bigcirc$ theme
Opoint of view
$\bigcirc$ setting $\bigcirc$ mood
O characterization

## TUESDAX WEEK 27

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. What does this sentence mean?

The prizewinner seemed like an upstanding citizen, but we heard that he had some skeletons in his closet.
2. Punctuate the sentence correctly. Joe took one look at the worlds largest donut and yelled I want a bite
3. Circle the subordinate clause.


To measure the largest dog biscuit I will need something longer than a ruler.
5. A. Which headline refers to an event that has not happened yet?
B. How long after the cheese ball incident did the milkshake flood occur?

The Tribune, June 11, 2005


1. Give the meaning of the root of each word. inedible rotisserie dormitory
2. Correct any misspelled words.

A gentelman from India husked a cocanut with his teeth. The shaggy
fruit had a curcumferance of 30.7 inches and wieghed
4.744 kilagrams. No wonder he has false teeth
3. Does the subject agree with the verb?

The heaviest of all pineapples weigh 17 pounds.
4. Identify the sense to which each phrase appeals.
a. warm, moist gingerbread
b. kitchen thick with cabbage steam
c. tart lemon juice brings tears to my eyes
5. Read the phrases in 4. Examine the topic, word use, structure, and effect.
A. Describe two things that the phrases have in common.
B. Tell one way the structure of C is different than the structure of $A$.
C. Describe a difference between $A$ and $B$.
D. Which phrase is more active?

## THURSDAY WEEK 27

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Identify the tense of each verb in the sentences.

Bernard wondered if his pumpkin would break any records. He still wonders.
5. Add a topic sentence.
2. Insert commas where they belong.

Alfred J. Cobb grower of the heaviest cucumber won an award in September 2003.
3. A reference book of interesting and important statements is
O a thesaurus
O a glossary
O an almanac
O a quotation index
4. Sam can't stop cultivating huge vegetables. He just loves watching them grow. Is this a mania or a phobia?

This giant popcorn ape was created to honor the 70th anniversary of the original King Kong film (released in 1933). It is not surprising that this 13-foot tall, 9 -foot wide sculpture of the Hollywood icon set a new world record.

## Read

1. What is the main idea of the selection?
2. What is the intended audience?
3. What is the purpose of the selection?
4. Circle an example of personification.
5. Approximately how many scoops of ice cream were used per mile?


One spoonful for each visitor
Made with loving care by the residents of Selinas Grove, Pennsylvania

April 30, 1988
Stretches all along Market St.

## Write

Think of a record-setting creation that you would like to see (or eat). Use the banner to write about the wonders of this food. Write words, phrases, or short sentences to show off the food.

1. Finish the analogy. backboard : board :: $\qquad$ : storm
2. Circle letters that should be capitals. the boston celtics is the national basketball league team that has won the most championships.
3. Circle the predicate nouns.

Shaquille O'Neal is a talented player. For years he was an L.A. Laker. On the court, he looks massive.
4. An editorial giving reasons that the city should build a new basketball arena is
O imaginative writing
O persuasive writing
O narrative writing
5. Number the lines in a logical sequence with an abcb rhyming pattern.
__ She dribbled back and forth and back
__ And shot it through the hoop.
__ Around the back and down the side
__ Ran around a loop.
__ Across the court and up the center She ran in circles, ran in squares,
3 $\qquad$ She doubled back and charged inside

She dribbled near and far and wide.

## TUESDAY WEEK 28

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Choose a synonym for the underlined word.

The new guard on the team has attended the requisite number of practices.
O minimum
$\bigcirc$ required
greatest
2. Correct any misspelled words.

That player is admirable, commendable, lovible, reliable, and sensibal.
3. Rewrite the sentences with active verbs. After the game, Veronica felt proud. All the coaches seem annoyed.
4. Write a good introduction for an interview with the man who holds the world record for spinning the most basketballs at one time.
5. Give the dictionary page for each of these words.
drama dowse dribble dread

1. Add correct punctuation.

A Romanian-born basketball player who is 91 inches tall is the tallest man to play in the National Basketball League
2. Circle the direct object(s). Draw a box around any indirect object(s).

## After we shouted cheers and built a human pyramid, we threw our pompons into the crowd.

3. What are the meanings of the two bold words in the passage in 5 ?
4. Write an alliterative sentence using some of these words.

| bumbling | basket | Bruno |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ball | barely | beat |
| buddies | Boston | bruised |

## THURSDAY WEEK 28

5. Make an inference about what has happened to cause the mood or behavior of Player Number Eight. Player Number Eight sat alone on the end of the bench. He had a towel draped over his head; his shoulders drooped, and he wore a sullen glare. His teammates on the floor were performing spectacularly. They stole the ball over and over, scoring 12 points in a row. Still he sat, almost motionless. Now and then he gave a pretense of excitement for the team by clapping weakly. For the most part, however, he stayed in his gloomy mood for the rest of the game.
6. Add -ed to each word.

| mystify | envy | pay |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| defy | worry | play |

2. Find a pair of homonyms to complete the sentence.

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

Did the $\qquad$

## before the championship game?

3. Abby read about a basketball player who had shoes that enabled her to leap 20-30 feet into the air. This tale is probably
Ofiction
O nonfiction
O biography
4. Write a great title for the story described above in problem 3.

## Read

1. What is the area of a basketball court?
2. Describe three different ways a player could score 12 points.
3. What would probably happen if there were 13 players on the floor at one time?
4. Describe the purpose and the likely audience of the selection.
5. At what point does a player "foul out"?

## Some Basketball Facts

- A basketball basket is a bottomless white cord net suspended from a circular metal rim.
- The rim is 18 inches in diameter.
- The basket is suspended ten feet above the floor.
- The backboard of the basket is a fiberglass or wood rectangle.
- A basketball court is about 50 feet wide and 92 feet long.
- The floor is usually made of hardwood.

- During the game, players use an inflated ball made of leather or rubber.
- The object of the game is to score points by shooting the ball through the basket while keeping the other team from scoring.
- Each team has five players on the floor at one time.
- Players may dribble the ball as they move and shoot toward the basket or pass the ball to one another.
- Players may not run with the ball or kick the ball.
- Points can be scored by field goals (two points or three points) and by free throws (one point per successful throw).
- A game has quarters or halves, with the total time being 32-40 minutes of play.
- Players may not push, shove, or grab other players. Certain kinds of contact between players can result in a foul on a player or team.
- When a player is fouled by another player, the player fouled gets to shoot a free shot from the foul line.
- When a player gets five fouls (six in the NBA), he or she is out of the game.


## Write

1. Collect words that you can use to write a rhyming poem about basketball. Make one list that rhymes with each of these words: gym, ball, team, win, hoop, toss, drop, run, score, lose, game.
2. Write lines ending in these words and move them around until you have created a poem of four lines or more.
3. Which word does not belong?
O staccato
O ricotta
O legato
O piano cello
4. Circle the prepositions in the sentence. If you search around the world for the largest jukebox, you will find it in Tokyo.
5. Spell these words correctly.

## annaversary

Antartica

## anonamous

 archatect4. Everyone who listens to rock music is a bad influence. They all dye their hair orange, and get many piercings and tattoos. Without exception, they lead unhealthy lifestyles.
The above passage is an example of
O metaphor
O narration
O personification
O stereotype
O irony
O foreshadowing

## TUESDAX WEEK 29

5. What conclusion can you draw about James Kirkman from this passage?

In 1987, James Kirkman bought a music manuscript at Sotheby's Auction in London, UK. He paid $\$ 4.1$ million for a volume of nine complete Mozart symphonies. These were certified to have been written in Mozart's own handwriting. This was the highest price ever paid for a music manuscript.


## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. What is the meaning of the underlined term?

Had he not been assured that the manuscript was a bona fide Mozart original, the buyer would never have paid four million dollars for it.
2. Circle letters that should be capitals.
shania twain is sometimes called the queen of country music.
Her album, come on over, sold $\mathbf{3 0}$ million copies.
3. Circle the infinitive.

## Julia decided to buy the Legend album.

5. Ricky Brown of the U.S. holds an interesting musical record. He is the world's fastest rapper. In 2005, he recorded a rap called "No Clue." For this, he rapped 723 syllables in 51.27 seconds. That's about 14 syllables a second!

6. What is the purpose of an encyclopedia entry about electric guitars?
7. The country tune elicits visions of cowboys and broken hearts. Does it invoke or evoke images?
8. Choose the correct word for the sentence. Her mother's warnings to turn down the volume had no (affect, effect) on Gina's behavior.
9. Circle the misplaced modifier. Re-write the sentence to clarify the meaning.
By mistake, Joe dropped the music he had written in the garbage can.
10. What is the main idea of the poem in problem 5?
11. What is the rhyme pattern of this lyric? I walk around the house to find Your boots aren't on the floor. I search the basement and garage. The facts I can't ignore. Your clothes are gone, your car is gone You're not just at the store. I cry because you left me, Then I hear you at the door.
I'm running toward the door!

## THURSDAY WEEK 29


$\qquad$ 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE
Name

1. Punctuate the sentence correctly.

Legend a music album by Jamaican Bob Marley is the best-selling reggae album of all time
2. Is this the connotation or the denotation of the word music?
the science or art of ordering tones in succession and in combination to produce a composition having unity
3. Which examples show correct usage?
A. That drummer plays badly.
B. It's too bad that the drummer is sick.
C. Is the drummer feeling badly today?
D. The whole band played bad today.
4. Edit the capitalization, punctuation, and spelling in problem 5.
5. Is it true to say that Jerry Garcia's guitar sold for almost $\$ 200,000$ more than the total of the other items?

Expensive Pop Music Memorabilia

| Original Owner, Item | Selling <br> Price |
| :--- | :---: |
| John Lennons 1965 rolls roice, | $\$ 229900$. |
| jerry garcia's electric Gutar, | $\$ 957,500$. |
| elvis presleys gutar, | $\$ 180000$. |
| charlie parkers saxaphone | $\$ 144,925$. |
| buddy Holly's electric Gutar | $\$ 110000$. |

## Read

1. Describe the audience for whom this program was written.
2. Describe the purpose of the songs' selection.
3. How many acts perform before the Lava-Ettes?
4. Charlie arrived at the concert at 11:15 pm. Is it likely that he missed Rocky \& The Marbles?
5. Describe your reaction to this concert schedule.

## Write

1. Design a CD cover for a live album from the concert.
2. Write a short biography for one of the performers.

3. Circle the words containing a silent letter.

The reporter stood dumbstruck looking at a scene of houses on the ledge of a chasm and gnarled trees wedged between blocks of a shattered bridge.
2. What is the meaning of this sentence?

The weather service jumped the gun when it issued the tornado warning.
3. Choose the correct label for this sentence.

When tornado season arrives, we put flashlights in the basement and stock up on food and water.
O compound
O complex
O compound-complex
4. A reporter stands in front of a TV camera describing everything that is happening as the camera films a hurricane swirling around the reporter. What is the point of view of this report?
5. Why are the cows in the treetops?


Thursday's tornado actually picked up a herd of cows and left them stranded in trees. Thankfully, the treetops were sturdy enough to hold the cows.

## TUESDAX week 30

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Circle letters that should be capitals.
colombian coffee
mother nature
renaissance art
sir frances frieze
2. How many adjectives are in the sentence?

The fastest winds in the solar system blow fiercely at 1,500 miles per hour.

3. What is the meaning of the word adroit?
4. Which words would be found on a dictionary page with guide words tornado and toss-up?
O torment
O topiary
O torpedo
O torrid
O total
O torque
5. Rewrite the passage to eliminate excess ideas or words.
There is an area in the United States named "Tornado Alley." This is called "Tornado Alley" because the conditions in the area are just right for spawning tornados. In the U.S., tornados form in places where there is a lot of moist, wet warm air in huge amounts from the Gulf of Mexico. That is what is necessary for a tornado to form.

1. Which words are antonyms for monumental?

O infinitesimal $\bigcirc$ obstreperous $\bigcirc$ miniscule
2. Circle the clause in the sentence. Tell what kind of clause it is.

That's the worst storm that I have seen in this area so far.
3. Correct the misspelled words. decision musichian frivolus ingeneous

4. Which examples contain a simile?
a. My little brother is a raging tornado.
b. I'm buried in a blizzard of homework.
c. Taking a math test is like having a tooth pulled.
d. Writing a poem is like trying to stand up in a windstorm.

## THURSDAY week 30

## 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name
5. Label each sentence in the paragraph $\mathbf{F}$ for fact or $\mathbf{O}$ for opinion.
Tornados form where there are large, quickly-rising swells of warm, moist air. The movement of the air upwards causes a rotation. When the air rotates intensely, it turns into a tornado-a spiraling, whirling mass. If you are smart, you will have removed yourself from the area before this happens. In fact, if you are really smart, you will stay completely away from areas where tornados can develop.

1. Write the sentence correctly.

I don't know of no area that gets more snowfall than Mt. Rainier, Washington.
2. Write a word (with a prefix) meaning
A. to act between
B. not typical
C. having equal sides

3. Correct the capitalization and punctuation.

The greatest depth of snow measured was found at tamarac California usa the measurement was taken in march 1911.
4. Write a paraphrase of the information in 5 .
5. Where is the best place to be outdoors during a tornado?

## Tornado Safety Tips

Keep a supply of food, water, batteries, bedding, and flashlights in your basement or first floor.

If you see a tornado coming or hear a warning signal, take cover immediately.

Take shelter in the lowest part of a building.

Stay away from doors and windows.
Do not stay in your car.
If you are outside, get under a bridge or in a ditch.
$\qquad$

## Read

1. What percentage of the continent of Australia gets less than ten inches of rain a year?
a. about 10\%
b. less than $50 \%$
c. more than 50\%
d. exactly $50 \%$
2. Is the east coast of Australia one of the wetter or drier areas of the continent?
3. Which cities receive more rain in a year than Sydney?
4. Draw a conclusion about the amount of rain in the northern part of the continent (in comparison to the southern part).
5. What is the meaning of the stripes on the map?

average rainfall in australia


## Write

Write a short weather comment in each of the talk balloons. Use hyperbole as a part of all the reports.

1. Find a pair of homonyms to fill the blanks. This is the $\qquad$ time the newspaper carrier has ventured $\qquad$ in a blizzard.
2. Does the pronoun agree with the antecedent? Both the milkman and the paper carrier are late today. I wonder if the storm is holding him up.
3. The approach a writer takes toward a topic or the attitude the writer has toward a topic is the
$\bigcirc \operatorname{mood}$
O theme
Otone
4. Finish the chart to show the tenses.

| present | lie | lay |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| present <br> participle | (is) | (is) |
| past |  |  |
| past <br> participle | (has) | (has) |

## TUESDAY WEEK 31

Name
5. Follow the directions to make a hat from a newspaper page.
A. Place the newspaper on a table with the longest edge up and down.
B. Bring the top edge down to fold the page in half.
C. Fold the top right corner in to make a triangle. Repeat with the top left edge.
D. Fold the bottom flap up to touch the bottom edge of the triangles.
E. Flip the shape over and fold the other bottom edge up.
F. Use markers or crayons to add decorations to the hat.

Don't wear a newspaper hat in the rain

1. The reporter gave evidence that the mayor's claims about a new bridge were not justified. Did the reporter refute or deny the mayor's claims?
2. Insert commas in the correct places.

The editor on the other hand argued in favor of the plan for a new bridge.
3. Give the case of the underlined noun. A reporter interviewed all nine candidates for the mayoral position.
4. Rearrange the passage to make sense. After finishing both crossword puzzles, Anne decides to try the tongue twister. When she finishes the pun cipher, she starts on the first crossword puzzle. Anne does all the puzzles in the paper every day.

Luckily, I come with an eraserer.

5. Can you tell how many puzzles are included in this newspaper?

## Puzzle Index

Thursday, Nov. 30
I. Crossword puzzles
A. Easy, p. 17
B. Hard, p. 35
II. Ciphers
A. Quotations, p. 35
B. Puns, p. 12 and 19
C. Tongue Twisters, p. 19
III. Anagrams, pgs. 17 and 44
IV. Word search, p. 44

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Circle correctly-spelled words.

| radical | vessle | frugel | legel |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| candel | spiral | cynicle | model |

2. Write possessive phrases to show
A. the clues of one puzzle
B. the clues of two puzzles
C. the paper of one wife
D. the paper of more than one wife
3. Tell the meaning of the suffix in each word.
O American
$\bigcirc$ earthen
O lifelike
4. In a piece of literature, the discrepancy between what appears to be true and what really is true is
O metaphor
O ironyassonance
O hyperbole
O pun
O imagery

## THURS.DAY week 31

$\qquad$

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. What does garrulous mean?

The garrulous nature of the reporter charmed her editor.
2. Does the example use a semicolon properly? Please hand me the newspaper; it's on the coffee table.
3. Circle the prepositional phrase.

The newspaper reporter is so sneaky that he writes his column under a pseudonym.
5. Which word is the most precise choice for the context?
When Alexander decided to read the comic section of a newspaper in class, the history teacher gave him a harsh
a. oration
c. talk
b. response
d. admonishment
4. Which reference source would you use to find out who said this:
"It's not over till it's over."

$\qquad$

## Read

1. What is different about this crossword puzzle?
2. What is the theme of the puzzle?
3. Find three words in the puzzle that could be verbs.
4. Find a word that could be a noun or a verb.
5. Find a word that has two or more meanings. Tell two of the meanings.


Clues: Across:


## Write

This puzzle has the answers, but is missing the clues. Write the clue for each word that has a number on the clue list. Do your best to make each clue relate to the theme of the puzzle. (Some words are not included on the clue list.)
2. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
10. $\qquad$
12. $\qquad$
18. $\qquad$
19. $\qquad$
20. $\qquad$
21. $\qquad$
Down:
2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$
5. $\qquad$
8. $\qquad$
13. $\qquad$
15. $\qquad$
23. $\qquad$

1. Sue uses these words when describing the wakeboard tricks. Spell them correctly.
exemplery ecxiting exquiset extremly exeptional excotic
2. What does the underlined word mean? While ice climbing, Jolene exacerbated her shoulder injury.
3. Circle the subordinate clause in each example.
A. Since we were running out of air, we gave up on our search for the cave.
B. It was essential that we get back to the surface quickly.
C. Everyone returned safely because we started our assent in time to avoid danger.
4. In example 5, what bias does the author show?

## TUESDAY WEEK 32

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Write a synonym for altercation.
2. Does the sentence show correct pronoun usage? Who wants to come to the guinea pig races with her and me?
3. Add correct ending punctuation.

What an exciting finish to the lizard race

4. Which information can be found in a world almanac?
O results of the latest Olympic games
O recent population statistics for a country
O names of leaders of world countries
O current weather forecasts around the world
5. What is the main idea of the passage? What a crazy idea! People actually fix up wheelbarrows with headlights and taillights. Then they race with them! This is not just any short little afternoon race, either. They race 100 kilometers. They race all weekend, pushing wheelbarrows along the long, varied terrain through city streets and along country highways. Who would want to do such a strange thing?

,

1. Add correct punctuation and capitalization.

> Let's race our camel at the Geelong Camel cup Carnival Sam suggested to Sara we could win a thousand dollars
2. Finish the analogy. noisy : clamorous :: $\qquad$ : superb
O raucous
O clamor
O subtle
O splendid
3. Circle the interjection.

Oh, no! Our camel is racing the wrong way!
4. Replace the verbs with words that are more specific and interesting.
At the Millthorpe Murphy Marathon, racers carry 50 kg of potatoes as they run 1610 meters.

## THURSDAY WEEK 32

$\qquad$

## 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name
5. Find the pun in each example.
A. Jude cracked his shin in the egg-throwing competition.
B. I hear you're a shoe-in to win the boot-throwing contest.
C. If you're trying to win a cow-riding race, the most important thing is to keep moo-ving.
D. Count deDough is the judge for the contests at the Penny Collecting Festival.
E. All eyes are on the winner at the Potato Carnival, because she is wearing such an appealing outfit.

1. Give the two different meanings of the two homographs in the sentence.
Abigail went to the judges to contest the results of the contest.
2. What kind of phrase is underlined?

The object is to toss the egg.
 without breaking it.
3. Correct any misspelled words.

A riegning beauty queen and her decietful, concieted nieghbor teamed up to compete in the local egg-throwing contest.
4. Al has borrowed a book on extreme sports.

He wants to find the definitions of the ice-climbing terms used in the book. Where (in the book) should he look?
5. Revise the passage to make it flow more smoothly, and to give it more variety in sentence length and structure. Some people race lizards. They get together in Eulo, Queensland. They go to a race track that is specially built, built just for racing lizards. They take their lizards along. The event begins with a lizard auction. Then they race their lizards in five different events. They can win prizes if their lizard wins a race.

## Read

1. Identify the mode of this selection (expository, narrative, imaginary, persuasive, or personal-expressive).
2. Circle an inference made by the author of this selection.
3. What is the difference between Katie's winning spitting distance and the world record?
4. Which event at the Bug Bowl would you most like to watch (or NOT watch)?
5. What precaution does a cricket spitter need to take when getting ready to spit the insect?

Imagine putting a dead bug on your tongue-not just once, but many times a day. "Why," you wonder, "would anyone do that?" Just ask teenager Katie Herrnstein, cricket-spitting competitor at Purdue University's 1998 Annual Bug Bowl. Katie won the competition for the second year in a row to become the Junior World's Champion. She spit a cricket 16 feet, 2 inches to win this title. The honor received so much attention that Katie was invited to fly to Paris to show her cricket-spitting skills on French television.

Another cricket-spitting champion is even better known for this unusual talent. Danny Capps of Wisconsin holds the world record (as certified for the Guinness World Records). He spit a cricket 30 feet, 1.2 inches to set a new record. Like Katie, Danny has had a long interest in insects, and is not the least bit bothered by the practice of holding dead bugs on the tongue.

How does someone spit a cricket far enough to win a competition or set a record? According to Katie Herrnstein, you place the cricket (dead, of course) in the center of your tongue near the front. Then you take a deep breath, being careful not to swallow the insect. Finally, you exhale as hard as you can-just as if you were spitting a watermelon seed or a spitball.

Cricket spitting is just one of the insect activities that draws visitors to Purdue University every April. Thousands of people also pet insects in a petting zoo, watch cockroach races, enjoy many insect exhibits, and taste foods cooked with insects or honey. The popularity of these events shows that many people beyond Katie and Danny are comfortable with bugs.

## Write

Create a brief "How-To" manual that teaches the reader how to do some unusual sport or activity. For example, explain how to. . .
> win a bathtub race

train a slug to race train a lizard to do tricks
 throw and catch an egg without breaking it toss a boot a winning distance
 win a bubble-blowing contest eat 20 doughnuts in one minute peel a banana in record time

1. What punctuation is missing?
O parentheses
O colon
O ellipsis
O semicolon
"I'd like to loan you my tent," said Will, "but the last time you borrowed it $\qquad$ remember what happened?"
2. The part of the story that tells about the campers' escape from the bear and safe journey home is probably the story's
O resolution
O exposition
O setting
O climax
3. What is the connotation of campfire?
4. Identify a cause and an effect.

George's terrible blisters are the price he's paying for not breaking in the new hiking boots before the camping trip.
5. Identify each sentence as D (declarative), IN (interrogative), IM (imperative), or E (exclamatory)
___ A. Did you bring bear repellant?
$\qquad$ B. I forgot the freeze dried food.
$\qquad$ C. Swat that mosquito, please.
$\qquad$ D. Look out for the poison ivy!
$\qquad$ E. Don't touch that plant!
$\qquad$ F. Paddle the canoe that way. -


## TUES.DAY week 33

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Correct the misspelled words.

Lulu brout chocalate, mosquitoe repellaint, and a fishing lisence along on the hike.
2. What is the meaning of the root that these words have in common?
formula reform conform formulate formation deformity
3. Eliminate excess words.


What's all
the buzz?

The hikers they totally and completely panicked at the sight of the bear they just saw along the trail.
4. What reference book is a collection of articles telling about the lives of people and their accomplishments, arranged alphabetically?
5. Write the correct pronoun in each blank.

## interrogative

$\qquad$
possessive $\qquad$ intensive $\qquad$
demonstrative $\qquad$
indefinite $\qquad$ reflexive $\qquad$ whose mine yours myself that it this which everybody

1. Add correct punctuation and capitalization.
who was it that said I hear a bear heavily breathing outside this tent
2. Circle the appositive.

## I found something we need, dry firewood.

3. Find a pair of homonyms to complete each sentence.
A. On the hike up the mountain, did you get a
$\qquad$ at the $\qquad$ ?
(look)
(apex)
B. I don't want to see that $\qquad$ (animal)
his teeth at me.
(expose)
4. Which sign in 5 shows alliteration?

## THURSDAY WEEK 33

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. Which word does not fit into the same classification as the others?
O rascal
O ransack
O rattle
O ramble
O rankle
O ratify

2. Correct this sentence.

I could of brought marshmallows if you would of told me you needed them.
3. Which words are spelled correctly?

O parenthetical
O peculierly
O simultaneously
O orthadontist
4. Would information about the Pacific Crest Hiking Trail be found on an encyclopedia page with the guide words penicillin and Pyrenees Mountains?
5. Give a general summarizing statement about what the signs are saying.


## Read

1. Which example uses onomatopoeia?
2. Circle two examples of personification.
3. Identify a phrase that is effective in creating suspense.
4. What image is created by example 2?
5. To which sense or senses does example 3 appeal?


## Write

Choose two of the ghost stories to finish. Choose words and phrases that will accomplish the purpose of making the listeners tremble. Pay special attention to the ending of your story. You will want the listeners to be very apprehensive!

1. What is the correct punctuation to place after the greeting in a business letter?
2. Tell the part of speech of each underlined word in the sentence.
A person can survive as long as twelve days without water if the temperature is not higher than $70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.
3. What is a charlatan?
4. What literary technique is shown with the use of the words drip, drip, drip and kerplunk?
Adrift in the raft, he was awakened by the drip, drip, drip of rainwater on the rim of his hat and the kerplunk of fish jumping just beyond his feet.


## TUESDAY WEEK 34

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Find a synonym for fracas.
2. Peyton spent four days wandering around the woods trying to find his way back to the campsite. Did he loose or lose his way ${ }^{-}$
3. Is the verb transitive or intransitive?

During his time adrift on the sea, Steve Callahan fought off sharks.
4. Choose the most precise word


I've never been lost in the woods. to complete the sentence below.

To conserve food the marooned sailors
$\qquad$ each morsel slowly.
O devoured
$O$ ate
O nibbled
O tasted
O licked
O savored
5. Why would the solar still be an important factor in the Steven Callahan's survival?

In January 1982, a man named Steven Callahan set sail for a trip on a boat he had built. After six days at sea, the boat sank and he was left with only an inflatable raft. He had a little food, some water, and a solar still for removing salt from seawater. Steven was able to stay alive for 76 days, even though his raft sprung leaks. He drifted 1800 miles in the raft before he was rescued. Steven believes that the solar still was a major factor in his survival.

1. What word could be combined with each of these to form a compound word?
O arrow
O light
$O$ line
O egg
O band
O letter
2. Add -ing and -ed to each word. monkey worry say muddy
3. Which examples are correct?
a. Bethany is the swimmer who survived.
b. Was it Bethany whom survived the attack?
c. Who is it that was attacked?
d. Was it the same shark whom attacked Greg?
4. Choose the correct literary device.

The surfers were tossed like rag dolls, tumbling in a frothy mixture of foam and seaweed.

```
O imagery
O simile
O alliteration
O metaphor
O hyperbole
O pun
```



## THURSTAY WEEK 34

$\qquad$

## 2ANGUAGE PRACTICE

Name

1. Which words need capital letters? former olympic hockey player eric lemarque got lost on his snowboard and survived seven days in califorina's sierra nevada mountains.
2. Circle antonyms for survive.

| succumb | subsist | persist |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| endure | perish | resist |

3. Edit this sentence.

On july 281945 Betty lou oliver survive a 1000 foot fall in an elevator at the a 1000 foot fall in an elevator at the
empire state building in new york city new york
4. Alphabetize these words.

5. Tell what should be changed to correct the usage in each example.
a. It is well that you survived the fall.
b. I'm surely she was lost 10 days.
c. He fell very quick after Jim.
d. The surfers were real scared of the sharks.
e. Should you lay down when you meet a cougar?
f. I think you should have risen up your arms when you met the bear.
g. That grizzly behaved bad when I met him on the trail.
survive survival surrender
surplice surplus surreptitious

## Read

1. What is the theme of these selections?
2. Circle an opinion in one of the selections.
3. Circle a fact in one of the selections.
4. Which ordeal lasted the longest?
5. Tell which ordeal you think would be the hardest one to survive (and why).

(2003) Bethany Hamilton, a 15-year old surfer, survived a shark attack in the waters off a beach in Hawaii.
(1972) An unnamed cat survived eight days, trapped in the rubble of a building that collapsed during an earthquake.
(1942) Poom Lim survived 133 days along on a raft adrift in the Atlantic Ocean.
(1945) Betty Lou Oliver survived an amazing plunge in an elevator. An elevator in the Empire State Building fell 75 stories when its cables were severed. Ms. Oliver was inside that elevator and lived to tell about it.
(1988) Kively Popa John survived six days trapped in an elevator. Fortunately, she had just been to the market and had a bag of fruit, vegetables, and bread along with her.
(1986) A two-year old girl, Michelle Funk, survived 66 minutes underwater in a creek. She made a full recovery after her rescue.
(1972) Vesna Vulovic fell 33,333 feet inside a section of an aircraft. She is the survivor of the longest fall (without a parachute) on record.
(1954-1994) Charles Jensen endured 970 surgeries.


## Write

1. Write a title for this group of selections.
2. Write three questions you would like to ask each survivor.
3. Give correct capitalization to the book's cover.
4. Circle the complete predicate.

Mario skidded about half the distance between the two bases.

3. What is the meaning of the underlined word? It was a daunting task to try to get a strike out of Spike Malone. The pitcher tried again and again, and just couldn't do it.
4. Choose the correct literary device.

In the game today, Lucy was a tiger every time she got up to bat.
5. Number the events in a reasonable sequence.
$\qquad$ The next time up to bat, she struck out.
$\qquad$ Maria slid to first.
$\qquad$ Then she got two strikes in a row.
$\qquad$ It was Maria's first turn to bat.
$\qquad$ Maria passed third base on her way to home plate.
$\qquad$ The first two pitches were balls.
$\qquad$ She hit the ball past third base.
$\qquad$ On Jana's hit, she stole second.
O personificationirony
O simile
O metaphor

## TUESDAY WEEK 35

$\qquad$
Name

1. Correct the usage error in the sentence.

How come you didn't stop at second base?
2. Circle the correctly spelled words.
citazen oppisit occurence advertize busness arithmatic
3. Finish the analogy.
blush : embarrassment :: fume : $\qquad$


## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

5. Rewrite the sentences to make the sentences more interesting and the verbs more active.
a. The umpire said, "Strike three!" as the ball whipped past the batter's head.
b. Running around the bases, Ramon looked like a streaking meteor.
c. The wind at the ballpark was piercing.
6. Which key word should you use to find information about famous hitters (such as Babe Ruth) in baseball history?
O history
O Babe Ruth
O players
O hitters
O major league
O baseball
7. The enthusiasm for the winning team is spreading. Is the enthusiasm contagious or infectious?
8. Insert apostrophes correctly.

Youve got to remember that its only Toms first time at bat in his whole life.
3. What literary technique is used here? Thick sheets of silver rain separated the fans from the field.
4. Circle and identify the verbal in each sentence (gerund, infinitive, or participle).

a. Screaming made my throat sore.
b. The screaming fans waved banners.
c. Jim was the last one to scream.
d. Fans screaming at the top of their lungs drove me away from the ballpark.
5. What is the main idea of the passage? For many years, fans at baseball games sang "Take Me Out To The Ballgame," to the accompaniment of a baseball park organ played by a live organist. The tradition began in 1941 when the Chicago Cubs had an organ brought into Wrigley Field just for one day. Soon, organs were popping up in all the fields. But in early 2005, the Los Angeles Angels became the last major league team to let its organist go. Organ music is still played at some ballparks now and then, but, for the most part, the ballpark organist is a thing of the past.

## THURSDAY WEEK 35

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE <br> Name

1. Explain the meaning of gaffe.

Fans said the player made a gaffe.
2. Circle the direct object(s).

The same man who invented baseball fired the first shot for the Union in the American Civil War.
3. Could a tale about a baseball game played in the 25th century be a nonfiction book?
O yes
O no
4. Correct the spelling.

| thesuarus | beerd |
| :--- | :--- |
| coogar | drowght |
| angwish | boisterous |

5. Write a caption for the picture.

$\square$

## Read

1. What is the point of view in this poem?
2. Give a brief oral or written summary. Tell what the author is trying to say.
3. Describe what you believe the poet really feels about the broken window.
4. Make an inference about the relationship between the baseball player and the person who is receiving the apology.


I Need To Tell You...

The baseball has broken your dining room window
And I know company's coming for dinner Forgive me
It was a fine hit And I got a home run.

## Write

Have you ever apologized for something for which you were not truly sorry? Think about it. Make a list of such events (real or imaginary). Then follow the form of the poem above to write an apology poem. (Look in your library or on the Internet for a copy of the poem This is Just to Say by poet William Carlos Williams. This poem was modeled after Mr. Williams' famous apology poem.)

Title


## Line 1

What I did

## Line 2

Why it's a problem $\qquad$

## Line 3

Some words or phrases
that give the apology

## Lines 4-5

A hint as to why you are not truly sorry

1. Circle the words that are spelled correctly.
O attendence
O abundence
O
consequence
O assurence
O nuisance
O transferance
2. Write a synonym for paucity.
3. For each example, tell if the verb is an action verb or a linking verb.
a. The Sears Tower looms above other buildings in Chicago.
b. Elevators rise at 1,600 feet a minute.
c. The tower's cost was over $\$ 150$ million.
4. What literary technique is shown here?

The traffic light winked its yellow eye at me.


## TUESDAY WEEK 36

$\qquad$ LANGUAGE PRACTICE Name

1. The city's mayor warned people about the discovery of noxious substances. What does she mean by noxious?
2. Does the sentence show correct use of parentheses?
The city of Seoul (South Korea's capital) has a population greater than that of Australia.

3. Rewrite this to clarify the meaning. I learned that the population of Sao Paulo, Brazil increases by 2,000 people a day from reading an almanac.
4. Think of five words that could be found on a glossary page with the guide words causeway and city.
5. Read each title and make an inference about what you might find in the book.
6. What is the meaning of this sentence?

Todd and his friend were on top of the world because they won a trip to Paris.
2. Circle the silent letters.
an honest ghost
a whimpering gnome
a psychic knight
a gourmet wrestler
3. Does the subject agree with the verb?

San Francisco, my favorite of all cities, have many beautiful bridges.
4. True or false?

Expository writing is writing that informs, teaches, or explains.

## THURSDAY WEEK 36

$\qquad$
Name
5. Compare the two lists. What do you notice about the similarities and differences?

| Most Common <br> U.S. City Names <br> 1. Fairview <br> 2. Midway <br> 3. Oak Grove <br> 4. Franklin and <br> Riverside <br> 5. Centerville <br> 6. Mount Pleasant <br> 7. Georgetown <br> 8. Salem | Most Common <br> U.S. Place Names |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 1. Fairview <br> 2. Midway <br> 3. Riverside <br> 4. Oak Grove <br> 5. Five Points <br> 6. Oakland <br> 7. Greenwood <br> 8. Bethel and Franklin <br> (Includes cities and <br> other places such as <br> parks, airports, etc.) |

## LANGUAGE PRACTICE

帾
$\qquad$

## Read

Examine this picture of the "goings-on" in the apartments and stores on this city street.

1. Make an inference about each scenario (A-H). Tell what you think is happening.
2. Predict what will happen next in two of the settings.


## Write

1. Write a creative title for a story about window $F$.
2. Write an inviting beginning for a description of the happenings in window $D$.
3. Write part of a conversation that is going on in window $G$.
4. Write a question you would like to ask one the persons in window $E$.
5. Write a smashing ending for a story about window $A$.

## Vocabulary \& Word Skills GRADE 8 LANGUAGE SKILLS

| Skill | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prefix, suffix, and root meanings | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Compound words |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| Knowledge of word meanings | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Word and phrase meaning from context | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Denotation and connotation |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |
| Identify synonyms | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Identify antonyms |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Words with similar meanings or sounds |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Homonyms |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| Multiple Meanings |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |
| Meanings of figurative language |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Word classification |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |
| Analogies |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |

Reading Comprehension

| Skill | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main ideas | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | , |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Supporting details |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | 1 | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Sequence | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Read titles, headlines, captions |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Follow directions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | , |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Find information | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | , |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |
| Fact and opinion | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |
| Cause and effect |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |
| Interpret graphs, tables, illustrations, graphics |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Draw conclusions |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | , |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Make inferences |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Make predictions |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Compare and contrast |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Summarize |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Evaluate |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

Literature

| Skill | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identify setting, plot, characters, theme, tone, mood, point of view | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Identify writing genres and modes | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Identify literary devices: simile, metaphor, alliteration, puns, rhyme, rhythm, repetition, imagery, hyperbole, idioms, onomatopoeia, personification | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Identify stereotypes and bias |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |
| Identify author's audience and purpose |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identify rhyming patterns of poems | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identify writing techniques |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |


| Skill | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Choose effective words | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Eliminate repetitive or unnecessary words or phrases | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $V$ |
| Write in different genres and modes | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Write prose and poetry | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Write topic sentences |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |
| Add supporting details |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Write strong beginnings, endings |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Write effective titles, captions, headlines | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Summarize a written piece |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Respond to a written piece |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Revise for clarity, word choice, effectiveness, sequence, flow |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Edit sentences for spelling, usage, punctuation \& capitalization | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |

## Writing

Grammar

| Skill | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sentences (completeness, kinds: complexity, purpose) | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| Subjects \& predicates | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Predicate nouns and adjectives | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conjunctions \& interjections |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |
| Parts of speech |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| Common, proper nouns |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Singular, plural nouns |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Possessive nouns |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Kinds of pronouns |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| Verb tenses (regular, irregular) |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| Case: nominative, objective |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Action and linking verbs |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Transitive and intransitive verbs |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| Verbals (participles, infinitives, gerunds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Comparative and superlative adjectives, adverbs |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct and indirect objects |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Prepositions; prepositional phrases |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phrases: participial, gerund, infinitive |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |
| Appositives |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Misplaced modifiers | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Different kinds of clauses (noun, adjective, adverb, independent, subordinate, essential, nonessential) |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |


| Skill | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
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| Subject-verb agreement |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Pronoun-antecedent agreement |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of who, whom, whoever, and whomever | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Use of who's and whose |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Subject and object pronoun use |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |
| Use of negatives |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Usage of adjectives-adverbs that are easily confused |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Other usage: double subjects, use of have as verb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |

Capitalization \& Punctuation

| Skill | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
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| Capitalization of proper nouns and adjectives | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Capitalization in titles |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Commas |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |
| Ending punctuation | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Colons, semicolons |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quotation marks |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hyphens, dashes, parentheses, and ellipses |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Apostrophes |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Capitalization and punctuation in sentences and titles | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Capitalization and punctuation in quotations |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Capitalization and punctuation in letters |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |

INCENTIVE PUBLICATIONS DAILY PRACTICE SERIES

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| Words with ie | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |
| Confusing consonant and vowel spellings |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |
| Singular and plural nouns |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Past tense of verbs |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |
| Words with silent letters |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Words with final $y$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |
| Words that end in o |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Correct spelling of endings |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Confusing words |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Identify correctly spelled words | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |
| Correct misspelled words |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Spell words correctly |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |

Study \& Research Skills

| Skill | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
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| Alphabetical order | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| Guide words |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Key words |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Dictionary, encyclopedia entries |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Purposes and uses of different reference materials |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parts of a book | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Information from a map, illustration, diagram, other graphics |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Information from tables, charts, timelines, outlines |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |
| Fiction, biography, non-fiction |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Library organization |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Week 1 (pages 5-7)
MONDAY

1. National, Football, League, Walter, Payton, Chicago, Bears
2. plot
3. a, im, non, in, dis, il, un
4. b
5. b, c

## TUESDAY

1. adjective
2. irate
3. 1 score, 2 scoreboard, 3 scored,

4 scoring, 5 serve, 6 service
4. peeved, piqued, incensed
5. When the New York Yankees headed for California, they flew from the John F. Kennedy Airport. Did they fly over the Grand Canyon or the Rocky Mountains on their way?

## WEDNESDAY

1. $a b a b$
2. reign, sleigh
3. get, obtain
4. b, c
5. By halftime, the score was tied.

## THURSDAY

1. exclamation point
2. an index
3. Jackie, the player wearing number ten,
4. sad, gloomy, in a dark mood
5. In my opinion OR I think;

16-year old OR teenage; worst OR most awful; I am sorry that I spent seven dollars for the ticket OR I feel my money was wasted; Hopefully OR I wish.

## FRIDAY

Read:

1. a. news article; b. joke; c. tall tale; d. explanation or short essay; e. poem; f. letter
2. Sam thinks the orange socks helped him win the tennis championship.
3. Any one of these phrases or sentences: The weather was so hot that the rubber was melting off the tennis balls; the referee's nose burst into flames; he leaped twelve feet into the air; sent the ball above the clouds; in just under 45 seconds, he had won the tournament.
4. a and d
5. Coach Stringer

Write: Titles and missing limerick lines will vary.

## Week 2 (pages 8-10)

## MONDAY

1. Shamu, Ocean, Beach (or Atlantic Ocean), Beach (or Agate Beach), Bridge (or Bay Bridge)
2. After swimming, we picked up shells, ate lunch, put on sunscreen, and napped on the beach.
3. Not compound: sandwich, submarine
4. no
5. Answers will vary. The author seems to dislike the beach.

## TUESDAY

1. a
2. raucous, terrorize, fearsome, explosion
3. Answers will vary: I, me, my, mine, we, our, ours, us
4. 156
5. b, c

## WEDNESDAY

1. a
2. wholesome
3. Twenty Thousand Leagues Under The Sea OR Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea
4. Cause: the pirate ship sank in a wild storm; Effect: the treasure ended up at the bottom of the ocean.
5. Answers may vary. The author wants to be rescued from the island.

## THURSDAY

1. Answers will vary: to rush ahead, to pay for something with a credit card (buy now, pay later), an accusation, to give new life to a battery, to give an assignment to someone
2. lisence, excape, cafateria
3. a
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

## FRIDAY

Read:

1. $8: 00 \mathrm{pm}$
2. They are very cold.
3. Answers will vary. One might conclude that the waters are cold and dangerous, or that the beach is well monitored or carefully controlled for safety.
4. yes; the signs do not prohibit pienics

Write: Answers may vary.

1. While driving a dune buggy on Lost Creek Beach, Mom whistled to her dog.
2. When we had Sam join us for lunch on the beach, Alex and I laughed a lot.
3. A storm came in while I was relaxing on my sailboat.
4. The swimmer's blue beach towel got washed away by a wave.
5. By mistake, Lucy dropped into the ocean the new goggles she had bought.
6. Todd caught fish, seasoned them with salt and pepper, and served them to the girls.
7. When we were paddling the raft to the shore, we noticed that the picnic looked inviting.
8. While I was waiting on my surfboard, a jellyfish stung me.
9. Shakira was in her bathing suit ready to go in the water when she saw a shark.
10. The water looked good to us, since we were tired and hot from running on the beach.

## Week 3 (pages 11-13)

MONDAY

1. first person
2. yes
3. terrify
4. line
5. Answers may vary. Yes, it seems the author has enough information about Lee's experience with her nails to come to this conclusion.

## TUESDAY

1. Answers will vary. Jonathan Friedman balanced 13 spoons on his face to set a world record.
2. flaunting
3. tunnel
4. laughter, wriggle, sure, giant, squirt
5. a. Anyway;b. beside;
c. between; d. sitting

## WEDNESDAY

1. Answers may vary; this is the idea: She's working too hard, or keeping long hours, or wearing herself out, or getting up early and staying up late.
2. So, my question is this: Did you know that the longest tongue in the world measures 3.7 inches and belongs to Stephen Taylor (UK)?
3. banana's peel
4. hearing
5. Answers will vary. Max is interested in extremes or record-setting events or items.

## THURSDAY

1. monkeys, boxes, records, hooves, pennies, pailfuls
2. waffle (the rest begin with silent letters)
3. swam, broke, argued, leapt
4. gazetter
5. Answers will vary.

## FRIDAY

Read:

1. 5
2. 6
3. 10,711
4. 3
5. human chain

Write: Reports will vary.

## Week 4 (pages 14-16)

## MONDAY

1. b
2. them, them
3. sped, caught, fought, hurried, read, loosened
4. yes
5. Answers will vary: The summary may read something like this: Fifteen holdup men and two accomplices carried out the Great Train Robbery of 1963, getting away with over two million British pounds. Many of the robbers were caught, and the money was never recovered.

## TUESDAY

1. sisters-in-law, engineers, cacti, watches, teeth, knives, radios, mysteries
2. c
3. "Officer," whispered the lady in the fur coat, "that man's behavior is very suspicious."
4. sneaky, mysterious, suspicious
5. The strange man on the train plafform pulled his green hat down to shield his face and turned up the collar on his long baggy trench coat. He lingered in the shadows, furtively sneaking out and darting back to his hiding place behind a post. It wasn't long before other passengers began to notice his surreptitious behavior.

## WEDNESDAY

1. Answers will vary somewhat. In general, the main idea is this: Bobbie Joe intended to rob a train but he botched the job.
2. Dr., Charles, Ryder, Pepsi Cola, Starlight, Express, Portland, Oregon
3. imperative
4. Answers may vary. silly, funny, humorous
5. Changes: clothes to close; patients to patience; bored to board; by to buy; cellar to seller; bier to beer; aloud to allowed; cot to caught; find to fined

## THURSDAY

1. autobiography
2. so that
3. cellos, echo, potato, oboe, avocado, soprano
4. a
5. Answers will vary. Make sure details are fitting to the main idea of the paragraph.

## FRIDAY

1. give information to train travelers to help them catch the right train to get where they want to go
2. Blythe or Tomas
3. 3 hours
4. Blythe and Tomas
5. Gulch

Write: Comparisons will vary.
Week 5 (pages 17-19)
MONDAY
. one-half, ex-president, brother-in-law
exorbitance
3. a
4. opinion
5. rise, rose, risen, will rise (or will be rising, or will have risen);
begin, began, begun, will begin (or will be beginning, or will have begun); grow, grew, grown, will grow (or will be growing, or will have grown)

## TUESDAY

1. advice
2. more thrilling, most thrilling
3. 1 st to refuse something; 2 nd to hand something over to someone
4. Cross out triangular or that has three sides.
5. Answers will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. waves of warm buttery popcorn-air
2. ascend, climb
3. appeal
4. Maria Ruiz

335 Court St.
Medford, OR 97504
October 7, 2005
5. The ride takes a left hairpin turn.

## THURSDAY

1. Answers will vary. Some possibilities are: lighthouse, starlight; bookstore, cookbook; overtime, makeover; boardwalk, overboard
2. a
3. silliness, terrifying, justified
4. $a, b, c, d$
5. Answers will vary. Possible mood: panic, hurriedness, urgency; Words: raced, dashed, elbowed her way urgently, darted, tore, panted, scrambled

## FRIDAY

Read:

1. Answers will vary.
2. The front seat of a roller coaster is the most thrilling place to be on the ride; The back seat of a roller coaster gives the most exciting, fastest ride.
3. Answers will vary. Each author is biased about the roller coaster position that gives the best ride.
4. Answers will vary. Discuss how students decide that phrases are facts.
5. Answers will vary. Discuss how students conclude that phrases are opinions.
6. Students might infer that the greater speed leads to greater airtime.
Write: Summaries will vary.
Week 6 (paqes 20-22)
MONDAY
7. shortage
8. $a, c$
9. migrant, distant, negligent
10. onomatopoeia
11. mountains, canyons, forests

## TUESDAY

1. no
2. hikers
3. loathe
4. Maomi Vemura was the first man to reach the North Pole alone. This Japanese explorer arrived at his goal on April 29, 1978.
5. a. 27 ; b. 25 ; c. 26 ; d. 28 ; e. 25 ; f. 27

## WEDNESDAY

1. life
2. she was forced to forage something to eat from her natural surroundings
3. Scarcely anybody has completed the Pacific Crest Trail yet this year.
4. "Watch out for the falling rocks!" yelled Roc to the hiker behind him. Samantha hollered back, "I see them!"
5. Answers will vary. Students might mention active verbs, varied sentence length, repeated short sentences to give the idea of fright or paralysis, metaphor, imagery of the running, panting bear, suspense

## THURSDAY

1. impunity
2. chocolate candy-fudge; giggle-laugh; apparition-ghost;
mute-dumb;
pen name-pseudonym
3. table of contents
4. preposition: along; object: trail
5. Answers will vary.

Some possibilities:
a. Joe complained miserably about his mosquito bites.
b. That bear is looming very near!
c. In confusion, Tom wanders along a trail that is probably the wrong one.
d. Don't you hear thunder rumbling?

## FRIDAY

Read:

1. yes
2. Last Chance Creek, Bigfoot River, North Fork Creek
3. about two miles
4. Agate Campsite
5. northwest

Write: Check student directions to see that they are accurate.

## Week 7 (pages 23-25)

## MONDAY

1. foul, cymbal, carat, towed, pore, wrap
2. leisurely, neither, weird
3. they
4. Answers will vary; possible moods are: sleepy, slow, lazy, quiet
5. Answers will vary.

Similarities: both outside a vehicle, both allow people to see life below the surface, both can use a mask and wetsuit; Differences: different depths, differences in equipment, one kind holds breath, the other does not

## TUESDAY

1. The diver was very nervous.
2. Did you know that the biggest canyons in the world are under the Bering Sea off the coast of Alaska? Navarin Canyon is 60 miles wide. That's six times wider than the Grand Canyon!
3. $a, c$
4. water. waterlogged; watery; wetsuit, wetter, whack
5. Answers will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. probably not
2. After the incident with the shark (the one with the mean look on his face), Georgia was wary of scuba diving.
3. A. famous oceanographer; B. the first diver to get back to the boat; $C$. the skin diver with the string of freshly-caught fish
4. abbbbbaa
5. Answers will vary. The diver (author) escaped from the shark.

## THURSDAY

1. honor
2. whistling, witch, chorus, chemists
3. swam
4. Answers will vary.
5. no

## FRIDAY

1. In the introduction and the conclusion, the author expresses opinions that the dangers outweigh the benefits.
2. Answers will vary. Some opinions: But the thrills of this adventure are outweighed by the many risks to human life and health. As you can see, it is the most dangerous of all sports.
3. There are many facts in the passage. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary; to give information about the dangers of underwater diving OR to discourage people from underwater diving
5. prospective divers

Write: Beginnings will vary.

## Week 8 (pazes 26-28)

## MONDAY

1. d
2. Have you met Jeremy, Mark, and Carlos, the men who took the world's longest taxi ride?
3. satisfaction; a group or family
4. car
5. Because the Seiad Valley Café offers a huge stack of pancakes free to anyone who can finish it, the restaurant is labeled one of the world's best places to "pig out."

## TUESDAY

1. Answers will vary: the Internet, a big city newspaper, the weather TV channel
2. abhor-revere; mediocre-exemplary
3. b
4. itineraries, chiefs, rodeos, yachts
5. Titles will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. Cross out they
2. a
3. benefit, memorize, laboratory, although
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary. Students may argue either way.

## THURSDAY

1. Ten Places I'll Never Visit Again
2. passenger, discontinued, seventeen
3. a
4. noun
5. Answers will vary.

## FRIDAY

1. sends slimy hissing serpents to slink alongside
2. constricted
3. beware, care, there
4. calling your name, calling your name OR stay away Or new sights, new plights, new promises
5. There are some travel sites that should be avoided.
6. Answers will vary: Alaska's cold, Sahara's dryness, Antarctica's long, dark, cold nights
7. dentist's chair, musty basement

Write: Diary entries, topic sentences, and details will vary.

## Week 9 (pases 29-31)

MONDAY

1. compliment
2. Ice sailing began in Holland and has now spread across Northern Europe. It has become a popular Russian pastime.
3. adjectives: skillful, ice; adverb: deadly
4. a
5. Check to see if student has followed directions successfully.

## TUESDAY

1. playful
2. thought, knew, spoke, laid, raised, snowed
3. traveling 50 mph
4. snowplow, skimpy, slippery
5. Answers will vary: Racing down snowy hills on snow shovels began as a way for ski lift operators to get down the hill at the end of the day, and has grown into a popular sport.

## WEDNESDAY

1. colon
2. yes
3. b
4. letter telling about all the sights from a ski lift; poster telling what a missing sled dog looks like
5. Answers will vary somewhat; Pairs figure skating is beautiful but dangerous.

## THURSDAY

1. de (detract)
2. Fiction tells an imaginary tale. Nonfiction is factual.
3. c
4. horrified or horrifying, monkeying, worried or worrying, silliness, loneliness, iced or icing
5. Each year thousands of people enjoy taking a Polar Bear Swim. Well, maybe they don't actually enjoy it, but they sure
like bragging about it once they've done it! A Polar Bear Swim is an event where people jump into freezing cold bodies of water in the winter: lakes, rivers, or oceans. They stay in the water for only a few seconds. Polar Bear Swims are a very popular New Year's Day activity.

## FRIDAY

1. breaking any one of the ski hill rules
2. green circles or blue triangles
3. not turn sharply in front of another skier, not ski in areas beyond ability level, not ski outside marked boundaries
4. Answers will vary: $4: 30$ or $5: 00 \mathrm{pm}$
5. an indentation in the snow caused by falling
Write: Answers will vary.

## Week 10 (pazes 32-34)

MONDAY

1. dried out
2. scissors, Christmas, squeeze, pneumonia, giant, camel
3. had drunk
4. people who want to buy a camel
5. Answers will vary somewhat; Cave paintings have told us that the Sahara Desert was not always as dry as it is today.
TUESDAY
6. "Hey, everybody!" shouted the guide,
"Look at this 700 -foot high sand dune!"
7. Change it to they.
8. b
9. Drop the word he. In the second sentence, change of to have.
10. painted desert

## WEDNESDAY

1. simple subject = rainfall, simple predicate $=$ measures
2. Answers will vary. torrid = cold or frigid; parched = damp, moist, wet; secluded = public
3. regretted, napping, truly, reddish
4. simile, personification active verbs, alliteration
5. Answers will vary: The author never really tells the reader how to climb a sand dune.

## THURSDAY

1. dual-double;
flee--to run away or escape from;
hale-to beckon with a wave
2. one desert's temperatures; two camels' humps; three lizards' tails
3. Carla wore a red scarf to keep the sand out of her eyes when she rode on a camel. OR, When Carla rode on the camel, she wore a red scarf to keep the sand out of her eyes.
4. cache, cactus, Caesar, cahoots, Cairo, camouflage
5. Answers will vary.

## FRIDAY

1. Answers will vary; mystery
2. third person
3. a desert
4. After the sandstorm stopped, the twins found they were alone.
5. Answers will vary; fierce winds, stinging sand, and blackening skies, OR a little, crooked spiral of sand scuttled past, whistling and whispering
Write: Odes will vary.
Week 11 (paqes 35-37)

## MONDAY

1. b
2. I really did beat Tony Hawk in a skateboarding competition-not that I could ever convince you of that.
3. Answers will vary; sandstorm, footprint, flashback, lookout
4. yes
5. a math class or school

## TUESDAY

1. on his elbow
2. college
3. b
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary. Similarities: both are board-riding activities, similar tricks are done in both sports; Differences:
wakeboard is narrower, wakeboard has mountings for feet; wakeboard is done on water and skateboarding is done on land

## WEDNESDAY

1. The designers had to start over at the beginning.
2. $a$
3. acrobatic, elite, thorough. traction, dynamite, simultaneously
4. b, c
5. Answers will vary; All skateboards have essentially the same components.

## THURSDAY

1. Though there are many theories on the subject, no one is certain about the origins of skateboarding.
2. her
3. defiance
4. a
5. Bias: Writer is in favor of a skateboard park. OR, Writer feels suspicious or unsupportive of the council members. Conclusion: Answers will vary. Check to see that the conclusion is a summarizing statement.

## FRIDAY

1. to inform
2. skateboarders
3. road rash
4. ankle
5. narrow escape

Write: Poems will vary.

## Week 12 (paqes 38-40)

## MONDAY

1. rhubarb - h; wrinkle - w;
hymn - $n$; wedge - $d$;
muscle - $c$; heiress - $h$
2. $a, d$
3. er, ist, or, ent
4. step-by-step account of your first sky dive
5. Answers will vary; Students might conclude that Susan is nervous about the jump.

## TUESDAY

1. "The Youngest Balloonist Crosses the Continent"
2. prepositional phrases are On November 1-12, 2003 and with a parachute; objects are November 12, 2003 and parachute
3. a tight restraint that restricts blood flow to a bleeding area
4. ballooning
5. High wire walkers have entertained circus crowds for years. Sometimes the best performers would walk without a net below the wire. Now, many have taken the act outside the circus tent. Jay Cochran (Canada) holds the world record for the highest and longest high wire act. He crossed the Qutang Gorge in China, 1,350 feet above the Yangtze River.

## WEDNESDAY

1. scissors, valleys, bridesmaids, countries, horseflies, great-aunts
2. no
3. that some words are missing from the quote
4. Answers will vary; Author stereotypes bungee jumpers as a certain type of person who lives dangerously and wants to die
5. Answers will vary. The last two sentences have opinions.

## THURSDAY

1. plunged, took, surfed, used, flew, hurried, was, brought
2. stymie
3. attendance, insurance, reliance, occurrence, acceptance, absence
4. almanac
5. Answers will vary.

## FRIDAY

1. imaginative (or narrative or tall tale)
2. bungee jumping with a piano
3. Answers will vary. There are may.
4. a move as swift as a sneeze
5. Active verbs are: defied, leapt, scooped, mixed, guzzled, snapped, jumped, hurtled, wrestled
Write: Responses will vary.

## Week 13 (pages 41-43)

## MONDAY

1. declarative
2. "Why are you digging holes in your back yard, George?" asked his neighbor.
3. theme
4. daze-days: units of measurement equal to 24 hours;
weak-week: unit of time measuring
7 days;
knot-not: a negation;
flours—flowers: blossoms
5. Answers will vary.

TUESDAY

1. terrain, disguise
2. looked
3. same root meaning life
4. Cross out not and in my opinion.
5. about 50 feet

## WEDNESDAY

1. b, c
2. Answers will vary; to amuse
3. upbraid—rebuke;
brusque-abrupt
4. foreign, height
5. 4, 1, 5, 3, 2

## THURSDAY

1. land, landscape, lantern, laryngitis, lawless, lawn
2. Hardly anyone has squirrels in the backyard. No chipmunks live there either.
3. yes
4. squirrel, Greek, bushy, rodents, gnawing
5. Answers will vary. Possibilities:
a. While I was eating my lunch, a squirrel hopped up on the railing and chattered at me.
b. After the barbeque, we were surprised by the squirrels.
c. A storm came up suddenly while I was mowing the lawn.
d. When I came out the back door, I saw a chipmunk eating something out of the girl's orange backpack.

## FRIDAY

Read: Answers will vary.
Write: Character sketches will vary.

## Week 14 (pages 44-46)

## MONDAY

1. imagery
2. tortillas, sundaes, soufflés, cheeses
3. c
4. A person who loves to eat is looking for a cook.
5. Answers will vary; preposterous - ordinary or simple; gigantic - tiny; extravagant moderate;
fetid - mild; superfluous - conservative; colossal - small

## TUESDAY

1. ; (semicolon)
2. move away from
3. common: 5; proper: 3
4. no
5. Answers will vary; Three people hold records for eating surprising numbers of doughnuts in a short amount of time.

## WEDNESDAY

1. payable; prayed, carrying, fanciful
2. noun clause
3. expository
4. bad-smelling
5. Check to see that drawings fit with directions.

## THURSDAY

1. thesaurus
2. It's a good idea to limit the children's intake of doughnuts in the morning, isn't it?
3 . investigating
3. gerund phrase: Eating pizza; prepositional phrases: over 75 acres, of pizza, in a day
4. Answers will vary.

## FRIDAY

1. three
2. $\$ 17.00$
3. Answers will vary.

Write: Descriptive phrases will vary.
Week 15 (pages 47-49)

## MONDAY

1. a. clown's tricks; b. clown's trick; c. clowns' trick; d. clowns' tricks
2. When the lion tamer hollered, "Look out!" Sam was so startled that he dropped his fire sticks.
3. The lion tamer hollering "Look Out!"
4. imminent
5. V, E, F, H

## TUESDAY

1. manageable, difference, outrageous, immediately
2. A circus train has several kinds of cars
3. rich, excessive, splendid, expensive foods or furnishings or decorations
4. d
5. Answers will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. a. pre = before
b. fore - in front of c. contra
2. Thai Elephant Orchestra, Lampang, Founders, Asian
3. most noisy or noisiest
4. someone who is sick
5. Answers will vary; Circus-goers in London saw a unicyclist perform amazing juggling tricks while riding the unicycle.

## THURSDAY

1. Drop there; In the second sentence, change of to have.
2. glossary
3. brutal, candle
4. collar - to catch or crab
5. The Ringling Brothers-Barnum \& Bailey Circus depends on its circus trains to move performers, animals, and equipment. The circus travels about 16,000 miles each year, and moving the circus is a major ordeal. Each train has a trainmaster whose job it is to keep the trains running well and
operating on schedule. The trains can be 50-60 cars long. There are cars for performers, staff, maintenance crews, technicians, and animals. After the train reaches its destination, it takes 16 hours to unload the trains and set up for the shows.

## FRIDAY

1. 79 years
2. 123 years
3. 1885
4. Answers will vary depending on year. In 2006-106 years
5. Jumbo and Gargantua

Write: Letters will vary.

## Week 16 (paqes 50-52)

MONDAY

1. resolution
2. you
3. Dear Dr. Drill: Yours truly,
4. Answers will vary. Synonyms: difficult, burdensome, hard; Antonyms: easy, leisurely
5. The gym will start to charge a fee for use of towels.

## TUESDAY

1. no
2. strangely = adverb; human = adjective; is = verb
3. $b$
4. tornado, echo, alto
5. Answers will vary. The topic sentence should be something to this effect: Someone has set a new record for the heaviest weight lifted with an ear.

## WEDNESDAY

1. On September 30, 1=2001, a team of body builders in Kenosha, Wisconsin, pulled a 36,320-pound truck over three miles, setting a world record.
2. yes-look and are
3. The pushups are not very impressive or are worth little.
4. persuasive writing
5. $3,4,1,5,2$

## THURSDAY

1. loan, minor, navel, pact, taut, sighed
2. yes
3. in the 900 s
4. hide, choose, lie, ring, throw, rise
5. Some people, such as Fuatai Solo climb coconut trees for fun. When he broke the tree climbing record in Sukuna Park, Fiji Fuatai was so excited that he climbed the tree a second time. This time, as he climbed, he held the prize money in his teeth

## FRIDAY

1. City Gym
2. Answers will vary; Susie Fisher probably tripped on her untied shoelace.
3. 29 seconds before the end of the race
4. A mouse walked across the chin-up bar.
5. 10 kilometers
6. Answers will vary. Both situations involved an interruption or incident that kept the athlete in first place from winning.
Write: Captions will vary.

## Week 17 (pages 53-55)

## MONDAY

1. The smallest muscle's length is five hundredths of an inch long.
2. run-on
3. yes
4. 15
5. b, d, e,f

TUESDAY

1. who, whom, what, whoever
2. Answers will vary; Al's leg bone cracked when he fell from the ladder.
3. Answers will vary.
4. should've; they're; won't; it'd
5. a. walk d. ball
b. down e. nose
c. head f. house

## WEDNESDAY

1. How I endured 970 Surgeries and Lived to Tell About Them
2. Answers will vary; The person had a lot of surgeries, and has a sense of humor.
3. amiable
4. A doctor measuring sneezes
5. aabbbb

## THURSDAY

1. Change says to say.
2. At age 111 , James Henry Brett, Jr. had a successful hip transplant, making him the oldest person on record to endure a surgery. This took place on November 7, 1960.
3. physicist
4. Answers will vary: immune system, immunity, or human body
5. Answers will vary.

## FRIDAY

1. personification
2.     - 4. Answers will vary.

Write: Revisions will vary. Misspelled words are: headache, molar, earache, enough, presidents, professional, athletes, aspirin, know

## Week 18 (paqes 56-58)

MONDAY

1. Isn't the largest shopping mall in the world
the one in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada?
2. hyperbole
3. natural tendency
4. mice, oxen, antelopes, studios, chiefs, fathers-in-law
5. diamonds

## TUESDAY

1. atlas
2. rhythm, answer, castle, laughter, llama, zipper
3. b
4. ic, al
5. PR, G, PA, G, I

WEDNESDAY

1. site
2. Whose
3. contagious, courteous, glamorous, malicious, genius, anonymous
4. onomatopoeia or sensory appeal, or repetition
5. a. O c. F e. O b. $F \quad$ d. $O$

## THURSDAY

1. Garth's Gold Specialties Company made a gold mousetrap for Dr. Rodenz's wife.
2. acrimony-bitterness; veritable-true; timorous-shy
3. Exhausted
4. Who would pay $\$ 350$ for a yo-yo? In 1998, thousands of people paid this much for the Gold Fusion Yo-yo. It won the Coveted Toy Craze of the Year Award.
5. no

## FRIDAY

Read: Answers may vary somewhat. Point of view 1: third person; 2 First person; Theme 1: shopping with little brother; 2: shopping with little brother; Mood 1: playful, funny; 2
negative; Techniques used 1: narrative, active visual appeal, description, humor; 2:
warnings, persuasive writing, figurative language, repetition
Write: Summaries and titles will vary.

## Week 19 (pages 59-61)

MONDAY
. even though
championship
3. a
4. twenty-three, well-groomed, all-knowing, U-turn, forget-me-not
5. Only four countries have won the Water Polo World Championship twice.

## TUESDAY

1. no
2. eventually, negligence, hopeless
3. minute, minute
4. swallow, swam, swatch, sweetheart, swimmer, sword
5. two

WEDNESDAY

1. rescue (or guard)
2. transitive: gave, wore; intransitive: did
3. no
4. After practicing for their ocean swim competition, Joe asked Max, "Have you ever heard a whale wail?"
5. b

## THURSDAY

1. chided, scolded, criticized
2. lieutenant, counterfeit, deceived
3. winner of the 1978 World Championships
4. The farthest distance anyone has swum at one time is 2,360 miles.
5. no

FRIDAY

1. 6
2. $14 \mathrm{hr}, 10 \mathrm{~min}$
3. 1923-1927
4. about 81 years
5. August and September are the best months for an English Channel swim.
6. The swim must be easier going from France to England than from England to France
7. Answers will vary; discouraged.

Write: Comments and suggestions will vary.

## Week 20 (paqes 62-64)

MONDAY

1. We ate appetizers, salads, and pasta; then fish, rice, and vegetables; and finally, cake, pie, and ice cream.
2. b
3. yes
4. c
5. Predictions will vary.

TUESDAY

1. no
2. celebration or party
3. fraud, eloquent, beard, leopard
4. Cuban dancers thrilled the spectators at the world's largest dance festival. Over 4000 dancers entertained for ten days at the festival in Canta Catarina, Brazil.
5. party

## WEDNESDAY

1. My favorite days of the year are the Fourth of July, Halloween, Valentine's Day, any Saturday, and any day in July.
2. confident
3. nominative
4. Just be tough and eat the garlic.
5. Amy's pet snail lost the race.

## THURSDAY

1. complimented
2. radios, donkeys, buzzes, charities
3. still in her pajamas
4. Endings will vary.
5. The Chef refused to cook frog legs at a frog leg festival.

## FRIDAY

1. power
2. 15 days
3. honored, esteemed, respected
4. The passage refers to the dragons as mythical.
5. The proverb means that someone hopes the child will grow up to be powerful and respected, as the dragon is.
Write: Student instructions will vary.

## Week 21 (pages 65-67)

MONDAY

1. life
2. a
3. importance, evidence, allowance, insurance
4. narrative ( or descriptive)
5. Responses will vary.

## TUESDAY

1. no
2. gentle, tame
3. Popeye, the oldest snake on record, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 15, 1977 at the age of 40 years, 3 months, and 14 days.
4. goose, gore, gorgeous, gorilla, gosling, governor
5. Written experiences will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. quarrel, quirky, quandary, quotient
2. logical
3. reflexive
4. $a, c, d$
5. evaluations will vary.

## THURSDAY

1. nonfiction
2. The lion ran straight for the poodle.
3. What does the parrot think about the expression,
"a bird's eye view"?
4. obstacles
5. Details will vary.

## FRIDAY

Read: Watch to see how well students follow the written directions.
Write: Poems will vary.

## Week 22 (pages 68-70)

## MONDAY

1. auto = self; mid = middle; cir = circle; uni = one
2. Joe's; journeys' ends
3. has dreaded
4. Poet does not believe St. Brendan's tales are true.
5. Comparisons will vary. Both address the same story. The two have different biases or conclusions about the truth of St. Brendan's claims.

## TUESDAY

1. FBI, Civil War, Middle Ages, Kleenex
2. through
3. Answers will vary. The connotation of criticize is a situation in which someone is put on the spot while someone else finds fault with him or her or with an accomplishment, performance, or behavior. Ridicule has the added connotation of being made fun of, laughed at, or shamed.
4. 1122
5. Two brothers from the USA hold a record for the longest team motorcycle ride. Chris and Erin Ratay rode 101,322 miles through the continents of Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, and Australia. They left Morocco on May 21, 1999 and ended their trip in New York City on August 6, 2003.

## WEDNESDAY

1. Drop at.
2. outrageous
3. traveling across the country on a skateboard
4. abab
5. Summaries will vary. People can set records for journeys by traveling long periods of time in unusual vehicles.

## THURSDAY

1. wily, lucky
2. doleful-cheerful; truncate-extend
3. the bathtub sailors were safe on the shore
4. title page
5. herculean

## FRIDAY

1. $5,1,6,4,7,3,8,2$
2. She must be bold and adventuresome.
3. 101
4.     - 5. Answers will vary.

Write: arguments will vary.

## Week 23 (pages 71-73)

## MONDAY

1. Answers will vary; blastoff, offset, sendoff, takeoff, runoff, castoff, cutoff, takeoff, handoff, offset, off-season, offstage, offshore, offspring, offline, offhand, offbeat,
2. knickers, scheme, write, pseudonym
3. tourist, trip, rocket, trip, dollars
4. things that burn up in space and look like shooting stars
5. Most of the streaking, burning lights in space are not stars. Instead they are meteors or comets.

## TUESDAY

1. nonessential
2. seemingly true but somehow suspicious
3. Topic sentences will vary.
4. After the space trip (which, by the way departed by accident) the space tourist had a long spell of dizziness.
5. Nothing can escape because the force of gravity of a black hole is so strong.

## WEDNESDAY

1. waxing
2. whom, ourselves, yours
3. enough, people
4. imagery
5. Answers will vary. The people of long ago did not understand natural phenomena to the extent we do today. They believed in gods that controlled natural happenings and used them to reward or punish people
on earth.

## THURSDAY

1. new, a fiction book
2. Scarcely anybody isn't impressed by the launch of a rocket.
3. thesaurus
4. Answers will vary. Students should replace saw, yelled, went, and perhaps launch.
5. Sue Spacey

1313 Corral Rd.
Keno, OR 97591
April 25, 2005
NASA Headquarters
Suite IM32
Washington, D.C. 20546
To Whom It May Concern:
I am looking for information about comets.
Can you send me anything?
Yours truly,
Sue Spacey

## FRIDAY

1. 41 years
2. 1946
3. 1961
4. dogs
5. fish, spiders

Write: Beginnings, endings, and titles will vary.

## Week 24 (paqes 74-76)

## MONDAY

1. Underneath the picnic blanket the ground is thick with bugs, rocks, worms, and sand.
2. baskeffuls, families, banjos
3. timely
4. $b$
5. Answers will vary.

## TUESDAY

1. yesterday, greedily, seldom, so, so, fast
2. ogres, practiced, bizarre, etiquette, kazoos
3. irregular, extraterrestrial, supersonic, monotone
4. biography
5. Answers will vary. Check for active verbs.

## WEDNESDAY

1. rhyme, rhythm, onomatopoeia
2. bold
3. "What to Do After Eating the World's Largest Watermelon"
4. Drop "they."
5. Check drawings to see that students have followed directions correctly.

## THURSDAY

1. I told Abby a story, and she believed it all.
2. realized, promised, surprise, apologize
3. A. a watermelon's seeds;
B. two picnic baskets' handles;
C. the onions' smell
4. Cross out: it, is a stomach, is a stomach
5. Descriptions will vary.

## FRIDAY

1. Pour mixture into deep casserole dish.
2. smoothness, creamy, ooze, trickle
3. brown sugar and barbecue sauce
4. a hovering cloud
5. Answers will vary.

Write: Recipes and descriptions will vary.

## Week 25 (pages 77-79)

## MONDAY

1. They all have a silent letter.
2. largest = adjective;
in = preposition;
down = adverb;
speeds $=$ noun
3. twelfth, license, remedy, trouble
4. personification
5. a. hundred year-old trees were snapped like twigs.
b. The eruption was triggered;
c. Fifty-seven people died;
d. Mudslides destroyed the foliage

## TUESDAY

1. deadliest
2. Title, author's last name, publisher
(in a library, call number)
3. A group of Spanish tourists, led by Guide Laroux, visited Mt. St. Helens after the eruption.
4. overwhelmed, flooded
5. Answers will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. yes
2. childish, ashen, golden
3. mischievous, foreign, reign
4. Predictions will vary.
5. Poem

## THURSDAY

1. Outback Steakhouse,

Pvt. James Cohen, Nashville Chamber of Commerce (others are correct as is)
2. dissent, hire, currant
3. gerund
4. The mountain's eruption created an 80,000-foot ash cloud in 15 minutes. Some ash circled the Earth.

## 5. 1,314 feet

## FRIDAY

1. hard to catch or find
2. high in the Himalayan Mountains
3. long-haired creature, tall, upright, primate-like, ape-like
4. Author leans toward the belief that the yeti could exist.
5. Answers will vary.

Write: Personal responses and pictures will vary.

## Week 26 (pages 80-82)

MONDAY

1. a. Who's;
b. whose;
c. whomever;
d. Who
2. a restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York
3. An inventor is someone who thinks up and
creates new ideas and items. An itinerant is someone who wanders.
4. My favorite inventions are these:
the zipper, marshmallows, electric
toothbrushes, and trains.
5. Summaries will vary.

## TUESDAY

1. omitted, embarrass, horrid, memory, staccato, parallel
2. Popsicles, sandwiches, and potato chips
3. yes
4. Popsicle
5. It is said that the Popsicle was invented by accident. Eleven-year old Frank Epperson was trying to make his own soda pop. He mixed soda powder and water in a bucket. The mixture was left outside with the wooden stirring stick standing in the liquid. The next morning the liquid was frozen. Frank picked it up by the stick, tasted it, and loved it. He began to sell "Epperson Icicles" for a nickel. Eventually, he changed the name of the treat to "Popsicles."

## WEDNESDAY

1. illicit: unlawful; elicit: to call forth
2. "Is it true," asked Jason, "that the waffle was invented when someone wearing a metal suit sat on a pancake?"
3. descriptive
4. He is discovering.
5. Impressions will vary.

## THURSDAY

1. Replacements will vary.
2. Sentences will vary.
3. restaurant, people, interesting, friend
4. The history or derivation
5. a, d, e

## FRIDAY

1. falling apple, kite, atom, messages, $x$-rays, medical discovery
2. x-rays, falling apple (gravity)
3. gravity
4. Answers will vary; something to do with flying or flight
5. Answers will vary; antibiotics

Write: Headlines will vary.

## Week 27 (pages 83-85)

## MONDAY

1. The world's largest Popsicle contained enough liquid to make 250,000 ice cubes and weighed 17,450 pounds.
2. Answers will vary.
(overtime, override, overall, rollover, sleepover, stopover, layover)
3. pizzas, foxes, geese, jealousies, vetoes, wives, children, trousers
4. mood
5. a. missing pizza;
b. 1 year and 1 day

## TUESDAY

1. The prize-winner looked respectable but he
had some secrets that may make him seem less respectable.
2. Joe took one look at the world's largest donut and yelled, I want a bite!"
3. To measure the largest dog biscuit
4. yes
5. Eliminate biggest, in Pasadena, California, in weight, and diameter.

## WEDNESDAY

1. ed = eat; rot = turn; dorm = sleep
2. gentleman, coconut, circumference, weighed
3. no
4. a. touch; b. smell, c. taste
5. a-c: Comparisons will vary; d.: c

## THURSDAY

1. wondered = past; would break: future; wonders: present
2. Alfred J. Cobb, grower of the heaviest cucumber, won an award in September, 2003.
3. a quotation index
4. mania
5. Topic sentences will vary.

## FRIDAY

1. The world's largest banana split is on display.
2. People that could visit the banana split.
3. To encourage people to visit the banana split.
4. proudly wearing puffy hats of sweet marshmallow cream
5. 1,300

Write: Descriptive words and phrases will vary.

## Week 28 (pages 86-88)

MONDAY

1. Answers will vary. sandstorm, thunderstorm, windstorm
2. The, Boston, Celtics, National, Basketball, Team
3. player, L.A. Laker
4. persuasive writing
5. Answers will vary. There are different ways that these lines can form a sensible poem. One possibility for the numbering from top to bottom is $3,8,2,6,1,5,7,4$

## TUESDAY

1. required
2. lovable, sensible
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. drama: 511 ; dowse: not on any page here, probably on page 509; dribble: 513; dread: 512

## WEDNESDAY

1. A Romanian-born basketball player, who is 91 inches tall, is the tallest man to play in the National Basketball League.
2. direct objects: cheers, pyramid pompons; indirect object: them
3. sullen: gloomy; pretense: an insincere
show
4. Answers will vary.
5. Inferences will vary.

## THURSDAY

1. mystified, envied, paid, defied, worried, played
2. heel, heal
3. nonfiction
4. Answers will vary.
5. strange: adjective; High: adjective; very: adverb; disappeared: verb; under: preposition; hurriedly: adverb; room: noun; none: pronoun (or predicate pronoun)

## FRIDAY

1. 4,600 square feet
2. Answers will vary: (e.g: four 3-point field goals)
3. Inferences will vary: (e.g: The player fouled out or got kicked out of the game, Or the player was not put into the game to play, Or the player did a bad job and got taken out.)
4. to inform a reader about basketball; someone who is interested in learning about the game or does not know much about basketball
5. when the player has fouled the maximum number of times allowed (5 or 6)
Write: Lists of rhyming words and poems will vary.

## Week 29 (paqes 89-91)

MONDAY

1. ricotta
2. around, in
3. anniversary, anonymous, Antarctica, architect
4. stereotype
5. Conclusions will vary.

## TUESDAY

1. genuine
2. Shania, Twain, Queen, Country, Music, Come, On, Over
3. to buy
4. to inform readers about electric guitars
5. Written raps will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. evoke
2. effect
3. Misplaced modifier: in the garbage can. Rewrites of the sentence will vary. By mistake, Joe dropped into the garbage can the music he had written.
4. Some thought an important person had moved out of his or her home, until the person assumed gone showed up at the door.
5. abcbdbbb

## THURSDAY

1. Legend, a music album by Jamaican Bob Marley, is the best-selling reggae album of all time.
2. denotation
3. a. b
4. Errors fixed: Lennon's 1965 Rolls Royce, \$229,900; guitar; Jerry Garcia's electric guitar; Elvis Presley's guitar, \$180,000; Charlie Parker's saxophone,; Buddy Holly's electric guitar, \$110,000
5. yes

## FRIDAY

1. people attending the rock concert
2. to inform concert-goers about the events at the concert
3. 3
4. probably not
5. Responses will vary.

Write: Designs and biographies will vary.

## Week 30 (pages 92-94)

## MONDAY

1. dumbstruck, scene, ledge, chasm, gnarled, wedged, bridge
2. The weather service gave the tornado warning too soon.
3. compound-complex
4. first person
5. The strength of the winds in the tornado picked them up, and they got caught up in the trees.

## TUESDAY

1. C (Colombian); M and N (mother nature); R (renaissance); S, F, F (sir frances frieze)
2. 3 (fastest, solar, 1,500 )
3. skillful
4. topiary, torpedo, torrid, torque
5. Rewrites will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. infinitesimal, miniscule
2. that I have seen in this area so far; adjective
3. frivolous, musician, ingenious
4. c, d
5. The first two sentences are facts; the last two are opinions.

## THURSDAY

1. I know of no area that gets more snowfall than Mt. Rainier, Washington.
2. A. interaction; B. atypical; C. equilateral
3. The greatest depth of snow measured was found at Tamarac, California, USA. The measurement was taken in March, 1911.
4. Paraphrases will vary somewhat. Be prepared for a tornado by storing supplies in the lowest part of your building. In the event of a tornado, take shelter indoors in a low area, away from doors and windows. If you are caught outside, try to stay out of cars and take shelter by staying in a ditch or under a bridge.
5. under a bridge or in a ditch
6. b
7. wetter
8. Darwin and Cairns
9. The northern part gets more rain than the southern part.
10. over 20 inches of rainfall a year

Write: Weather report hyperbole statements will vary.
Week 31 (pages 95-97)

## MONDAY

1. fourth, forth
2. no
3. tone
4. lie: present participle - is lying; past - lay; past participle - has lain lay: present participle - is laying; past laid; past participle - has laid
5. Check to see that directions are followed correctly.

## TUESDAY

1. refute
2. The editor, on the other hand, argued in favor of the plan for a new bridge.
3. objective
4. Anne does all the puzzles in the paper every day. When she finishes the pun cipher, she starts on the first crossword puzzle. After finishing both crossword puzzles, Anne decides to try the tongue twister.
5. No, you cannot be sure, because there may be more than one of a puzzle on a page.

## WEDNESDAY

1. radical, spiral, model
2. a. one puzzle's clues;
b. two puzzles' clues;
c. one wife's paper;
d. the wives' papers
3. American - belonging to;
earthen - made of;
lifelike - resembling
4. irony
5. Headlines will vary.

## THURSDAY

1. talkative
2. yes
3. under a pseudonym
4. the Internet or a quotation index
5. d

FRIDAY
Read:

1. The puzzle is finished, and the clues are blank.
2. newspapers
3. cash, reads, classified, stop, report
4. cash, report
5. Answers will vary. (Could be stop, circulation, paper, report, cash)
Write: Clues will vary somewhat, but should give clear enough definition so that another person could solve the puzzle.

## Week 32 (pages 98-100)

MONDAY

1. exemplary, exciting, exquisite, extremely, exceptional, exotic
2. worsened
3. a. Since we were running out of air;
b. that we get back to the surface quickly;
c. because we started our ascent in time to avoid danger
4. Answers may vary. The author seems to disapprove of the idea of wheelbarrow racing.
5. People race long distances pushing wheelbarrows.

## TUESDAY

1. Answers will vary: fight
2. yes
3. exclamation point
4. all but the last one: weather forecasts
5. Revisions will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. "Let's race our camel at the Geelong Camel Cup Carnival," Sam suggested to Sara. "We could win a thousand dollars."
2. d
3. Oh, no!
4. Replacements will vary. Students should replace carry and run.
5. a egg - cracked;
b. shoe-in - boot;
c. cow-riding - moo-ving;
d.dough - penny
e. potato - eyes, appealing

## THURSDAY

1. contest: protest or argue against; contest: competition
2. infinitive phrase
3. reigning, deceifful, conceited, neighbor
4. glossary
5. Revisions will vary.

## FRIDAY

Read:

1. expository
2. In the last sentence, the author infers that many people are comfortable with bugs.
3. About 14 feet
4. Answers will vary.
5. The cricket spitter must be careful not to swallow the cricket.
Write: Explanations will vary.

## Week 33 (pares 101-103)

## MONDAY

1. ellipsis
2. resolution
3. Answers will vary. Connotation might include singing around a fire, camping trips, kids' camps, roasting marshmallows, telling ghost stories
4. cause: not breaking in the new boots; effect: George got blisters.
5. a. IN; b. D; c. O; d. E; e. E; IM

## FRIDAY

## TUESDAY

1. brought, mosquito, repellent, license
2. form = shape
3. Drop they, totally and, they just saw
4. a biographical dictionary
5. interrogative: whose, which
possessive: mine, yours
intensive: myself
demonstrative: that, this, it
indefinite: it, everybody
reflexive: myself

## WEDNESDAY

1. Who was it that said, "I hear a bear heavily breathing outside this tent"?
2. dry firewood
3. A. peek, peak; B. bear, bare
4. The coyotes
5. Summaries will vary; the animals cause problems, so watch out for them.

## THURSDAY

1. ransack
2. Change "each of" to "have."
3. parenthetical, simultaneously
4. no
5. Rewrites will vary.

## FRIDAY

Read:

1. \# 1
2. wind's strong arms, wind shook the tent with angry claws
3. Answers will vary.
4. A dark night with the tent whipping in the wind and frightened, pale campers shaking inside the tent huddled around a faint, fading flashlight
5. hearing, sight

Write: Story endings will vary.

## Week 34 (paqes 104-106)

## MONDAY

1. A colon
2. survive: verb; without: pronoun; higher: adjective
3. A fake
4. onomatopoeia
5. This allowed Steven to have water to drink. Without water, he would not have survived.
TUESDAY
6. fight
7. lose
8. transitive
9. nibbled
10. 23

## WEDNESDAY

1. head
2. monkeying, monkied; worrying, worried; saying, said; muddying, muddied
3. $a$ and $c$
4. metaphor, simile
5. a. She was rescued; b. The skier got lost; c. Steven was able to drink pure water; d. the elevator car fell 75 stories;
e. Bev was stuck in the store overnight

## THURSDAY

1. Former, Olympic, Eric Lemarque, California's, Sierra, Nevada, Mountains
2. succumb, perish
3. On July 28, 1945, Bethany Lou Oliver survived a 1,000-foot fall in an elevator at the Empire State Building in
New York City, New York.
4. surreptitious, surrender, surplice, surplus, survival, survive
5. a. well to good; b. surely to sure;
c. quick to quickly; d. real to really;
e. lay to lie; f. risen to raised;
g. bad to badly

## FRIDAY

Read:

1. amazing survivals
2. 1988 Kively Popa John - "Fortunately she had just been to the market . . ."
3. Answers will vary, as there are several facts.
4. the surgeries
5. Answers will vary.

Write: Titles and questions will vary.

## Week 35 (pages 107-109)

## MONDAY

1. The Last Baseball Game by Claus D. Park
2. skidded about half the distance between the two bases
3. discouraging
4. metaphor
5. Sequence numbering: $8,5,3,1,7$, 2, 4, 6

## TUESDAY

1. "How come" should be "Why."
2. There are none.
3. Answers will vary; anger or rage
4. baseball
5. Revisions will vary.

## WEDNESDAY

1. contagious
2. You've got to remember that it's only Tom's first time at bat in his whole life.
3. imagery
4. a. screaming = gerund;
b. screaming = participle;
c. to scream = infinitive;
d. screaming = participle
5. Music at baseball games used to be provided by live organists, but this has been replaced by recorded music.

## THURSDAY

1. mistake
2. baseball, shot
3. no
4. thesaurus, cougar, anguish, beard, drought, boisterous
5. Captions will vary.

## FRIDAY

1. first person
2. The author hit a baseball that broke someone's window. He (She) is
apologizing but is not really sorry because the hit led to a home run.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.

Write: Poems will vary.

## Week 36 (pazes 110-112)

MONDAY

1. nuisance, consequence
2. scarcity, shortage
3. a. action; b. action; c. linking
4. personification
5. Inferences will vary.

## TUESDAY

1. unhealthy
2. yes
3. I learned from an almanac that the population of Sao Paulo, Brazil increases by 2000 people a day.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Middletown, Connecticut is a small city of 45,000 people situated in a pleasant spot along the Connecticut River. In recent years, the city is growing and becoming a particularly attractive setting for new businesses. Thirty-five businesses have opened in a downtown mall called the Main Street Market. Other additions are two new golf courses and a new 12-screen movie theater complex.

## WEDNESDAY

1. Todd and his friend were very happy.
2. h-honest; h-ghost;
p-psychic; k - knight;
g - gnome; $\dagger$ - gourmet;
w - wrestler
3. no
4. true
5. Answers will vary. Fairview and Midway are 1 and 2 on both lists. Riverside, Franklin, and Oak Grove are on both lists. Four names show up on each list that are not on the other list.

## THURSDAY

1. lunar = moon;
mortal = death;
dissect = cut;
portable = carry;
dynamite = power; dormant = sleep
2. Venice, a city in Italy, has the distinction of being the world's most waterlogged city.
OR Venice (a city in Italy) has the distinction of being the world's most waterlogged city.
3. index
4. no
5. Eliminate a city in England, top of the chart, in the population

## FRIDAY

1.     - 2. Answers will vary.

Write: Answers will vary.


[^0]:    Welcome to
    Watery world.

