

Introduction

You are starting a year-long reading comprehension program called *Daily Reading Practice* (or DRP for short). In this program you will have quick, short, daily reviews of many different skills you need to be a good reader. Doing the activities in this workbook will help you practice these skills so you can use them when you read novels, newspapers, magazines, reference materials, and even information on the Internet. The exercises will also help you prepare for standardized tests.

Each week, you will do a new page of your workbook. Follow the directions for each day. Your whole class might do the work together, or your teacher might tell you to do the work by yourself. Either way, your teacher will check each day to see if you have tried the assignment. It's okay if you get some of the answers wrong, but you should try your best. Your class will then go over the correct answers together. If you have made any errors, you should correct them in your workbook.

You will spend only a few minutes each day on DRP, but you should reread the reading selection (or passage) each day. You will have to answer questions about the selection; sometimes you may have to draw a picture or make a graphic organizer. Refer to your **Help Pages** each day to be sure you're doing your assignments correctly. If you have any questions, be sure to ask your teacher. For the first few weeks, the daily tasks might be difficult, but don't worry. The more DRP you do, the easier it will become!

Chapter 2

Help Pages

Monday Notes

SUBJECT OF A SELECTION

- Look at the first sentence.
- Look for any repeated words or names.
- Read the selection a second time.

TITLES

- The title should hint at what the selection is about.
- The first word should always begin with a capital letter.
- The last word should always begin with a capital letter.
- All important words should begin with capital letters.
- Articles and prepositions don't need to be capitalized unless they are the first or last word of the title.

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

- entertain – The author tells a personal or fictional story that is based on real or imaginary events.
- persuade – The author lets the readers know how he/she thinks about the subject or tries to talk the reader into thinking like the author thinks.
- inform – The author gives information about a subject.
- explain – The author helps the readers understand a subject.
- teach – The author gives directions on how to do something.
- describe – The author paints with words a picture of a person, place, event, or item.

GENRE

- Genre is the name used to identify types of literature.
 - ex: *realistic fiction, fantasy, folktale/fairytale, science fiction, poetry, drama, nonfiction, essay, real-world writing, biography, autobiography, letter*

TO NE

- Tone is the author's attitude toward his or her subject matter and/or audience.
 - ex: *approval, pride, resentment, amusement*

MOOD

- The mood refers to the prevailing atmosphere or feeling of a selection.
 - ex: *sad, happy, fearful, comfortable*

Tuesday Notes

AFFIX

- Either a prefix or suffix added to a base or root word.

ANALOGY

- An analogy shows the relationship between two things.
 - ex: *inside : outside :: up : down*
 - This is how you read this analogy: **inside is to outside as up is to down.**
 - The single colon stands for *is to*. The double colon stands for *as*.

ANTONYM

- Antonyms are words that are the same part of speech and have opposite or almost opposite meanings.
 - ex: *hot/cold* *inside/outside*

BASE WORD

- A base word is the main part of a word without any prefixes or suffixes.
 - ex: unhappy = happy jumping = jump

CONNOTATION

- Connotation refers to the beyond-the-surface meaning that a word suggests or implies.
 - ex: Use *home* instead of *house* for a warmer connotation.

EUPHEMISM

- A euphemism is an agreeable word or phrase used in place of a more harsh or rude one.
 - ex: *restroom* instead of *toilet*

IDIOM

- An idiom is a group of words or a phrase that has a hidden meaning.
- You can't understand the meaning of an idiom by what the words literally say.
 - ex: *It is raining cats and dogs.*

PREFIX

- A prefix is the letter or group of letters put at the beginning of a base or root word to change the word's meaning.
 - ex: *un* + *happy* = unhappy *re* + *new* = renew

ROOT

- A root is the part of the word that carries the most meaning. Many common roots come from Greek and Latin.
 - ex: *mar* = *sea* *Marine* life lives in the sea.

SUFFIX

- A suffix is the letter or group of letters put at the end of a word.
 - ex: *quick* + *ly* = quickly *move* + *able* = moveable

SYNONYMS

- Synonyms are words that are the same part of speech and have the same or almost the same meaning.
 - ex: *small, tiny* *large, big*

Week One

Title

In 1918, Katherine Johnson was born in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, and by the age of 10, she had breezed through the eighth grade. Because she was of African descent, no further education was available to her in her town. Therefore, her father moved the family 120 miles to Institute, West Virginia, where they lived while she attended high school. After graduating from high school at the age of 14, she enrolled at West Virginia State College. Since her skills were so advanced, her teachers had to add new mathematics courses just for her. At just 18 years of age, she graduated with degrees in both mathematics and French and accepted a teaching job in a high school in Marion, Virginia. In September of 1939, Katherine chose to get married and raise a family. In 1952, however, she heard a new call and went to work as a “computer” at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), which later became NASA. In 1961, Katherine calculated the trajectory for Alan Shepard, the first American to travel to space. Just a year later, her accuracy and attention to details ensured the success of John Glenn’s orbit around the earth. Her meticulous calculations also played a crucial role in the historic Apollo 11 moon landing in 1969. Until Katherine received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2015, few people knew about her achievements, but a book titled *Hidden Figures*—and a film of the same title—drew wide-spread attention to her story in 2016. She passed away four years later, at the age of 101. In an era marked by racial and gender discrimination, Katherine Johnson left an indelible mark on the field of space exploration and proved that talent knows no boundaries. Her brilliance and unwavering commitment to excellence paved the way for future generations of women and minorities to pursue careers in STEM fields.

Monday – Read the selection carefully.

1. The selection is about _____.
2. At the top of this page, write an interesting title for this selection. _____
3. The author’s purpose in writing this selection is to _____. O describe O persuade O inform O teach
4. The genre of this selection is _____. O fiction/novel O nonfiction/personal essay O nonfiction/autobiography
O nonfiction/biography
5. The author’s tone can be best described as _____. O indifferent O amused O admiring O informal

Tuesday – Read the selection carefully.

6. Find in the selection a euphemism for died. _____
 7. Find a word in the selection that is a synonym for permanent. _____
 8. The word descent in this selection means _____. O moving down O deterioration O line of ancestry O acceptable
 9. The suffix of historic is _____. What impact does this suffix have on a word? _____
Think of two other words that use the same suffix. _____
 10. List at least three idioms in the selection and tell what each one means. _____
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Wednesday – Read the selection carefully.

11. We can infer from the selection that the job of a “computer” at NACA was to _____.
12. Underline words and phrases in the selection that suggest why Katherine was valuable as a “computer.”
13. We can infer that Katherine’s family viewed education as a priority. O true O false
14. When Katherine started working at NACA, she was probably _____. O replaceable by a non-human computer
O highly respected by other employees O important but not in the spotlight
15. The information in this selection is primarily _____. O objective O subjective

Thursday – Read the selection carefully.

16. Draw a box around each time reference in the selection. Then make a timeline of major events in Katherine Johnson’s life.
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Friday – Read the selection carefully.

17. Highlight 5-6 key words in the selection. Write a 3-4 sentence summary of the selection using your key words. It is not necessary to use all your key words.
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