

# Introduction

You are starting on a year-long 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.

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. You should read the reading selection each day. Don't be confused by the word selection. Selection is just another name for story, poem, letter, or article. Sometimes you will be asked to draw a picture or make a graphic organizer. Be sure to look at the **Help Pages** for help on how to do the graphic organizers and all of the other tasks you will be asked to complete. Look at these pages as often as you need to. If you have any questions, you should be sure to ask. For the first few weeks, the daily tasks will probably be difficult, but don't worry. The more DRP you do, the easier it will become.

Good luck with DRP, and remember that if you try your best every day, you will learn many things you need to know about reading.

# Help Pages

## Monday Notes

### WHAT THE SELECTION IS ABOUT – HOW TO FIND IT

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

### TITLES – HOW TO WRITE ONE

- 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.
- Words like *a*, *an*, and *the* don't need to be capitalized unless they are the first word of the title.

## Tuesday Notes

### AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

- entertain – The author tells a personal or fictional story that is based on real or imaginary events.
- explain – The author helps the readers understand a subject.
- teach a lesson – The author explains how to learn something new.
- describe – The author gives a picture with words of a person, place, event, or item.

### FICTION/NONFICTION

- fiction – The author describes imaginary events and people.
- realistic fiction – The author describes imaginary events that could be true.
- nonfiction – The author describes real events, people, or facts.

# Wednesday Notes

## WORDS

- **antonyms** – Antonyms are words that 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**
- **compound word** – A compound word is one word made up of two words.
  - ex: **downtown**              **into**              **playground**
- **contraction** – A contraction is a word that is made from two words. An apostrophe is put in where some letters are left out.
  - ex: **cannot = can't**                      **is not = isn't**
- **homophones** – (sometimes called **homonyms**) Homophones are words that sound alike, but are spelled differently and have different meanings.
  - ex: **two, to, too**                      **weak, week**
- **prefix** – A prefix is the letter or group of letters put at the beginning of a base word to change the word's meaning.
  - ex: **un + happy = unhappy**              **re + new = renew**
- **rhyming words** – Rhyming words sound the same.
  - ex: **light – night**              **brown – down**              **man – fan**
- **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 have the same or almost the same meaning.
  - ex: **small, tiny**                      **large, big**

# Week One

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## Title

Most cats don't like water. There is one very big cat, called a tiger, that loves water. Sometimes it will lie in the water to cool off. Sometimes it will go in the water to get away from insects that bite it. A tiger will even swim and play in the water.

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**Monday** – Listen and follow along as your teacher reads the selection.

1. This selection is about \_\_\_\_\_.
2. At the top of this page, write a title for the selection.

**Tuesday** – Read the selection with your teacher.

3. The author wrote this selection to \_\_\_\_\_. O entertain      O describe
4. This selection is    fiction.      nonfiction.      (Circle one.)

**Wednesday** – Read the selection with your teacher.

5. Circle the contraction in the selection.  
This contraction means \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A synonym for bugs found in the selection is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Thursday** – Read the selection to yourself.

7. All cats like water.      O True      O False
8. Visualize a tiger. Draw a picture of a tiger near a river.

**Friday** – Read the selection to a friend.

9. Highlight 4-5 key words in the selection.
10. Work with your teacher to write a 2-3 sentence summary of the selection using your highlighted key words. You don't need to use all of your key words. Be sure to use correct capitalization and punctuation.