

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

SUBJECT OF A SELECTION – 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.

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 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.

Tuesday Notes

- **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 the letters are left out.
 - ex: **cannot** = **can't** **is not** = **isn't**
- **homograph** – A homograph is a word that is spelled the same as another word, but is pronounced differently and has a different meaning.
 - ex: **live** – **live** **project** - **project**
- **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 or part 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**
- **unknown words** – The author uses a word that you don't know or understand.
 - Sometimes you need to look up the word in a dictionary.
- **words in context** – When you read a word that you don't know, it sometimes helps to read the rest of a sentence or story to be able to figure out the meaning of that word.

Week One

Title

Even though bats can fly, they are not birds. Bats are mammals. They are nocturnal because they sleep all day long in dark caves or barns and are awake at night. They hang upside down when they sleep. At night bats go out looking for insects. They can fly very fast and catch many insects. Bats are good friends to people because they eat billions of insects every year.

Monday Read the selection carefully.

1. This selection is about _____.
2. At the top of this page, write a title for the selection.
3. The author wrote this selection to _____. entertain inform
4. This selection is fiction. nonfiction. (Circle one.)

Tuesday Read the selection carefully.

5. An antonym for light found in the selection is _____.
 6. What does the word fly mean in this selection?
 an insect move in the air
 7. The word nocturnal means _____.
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Wednesday Read the selection carefully.

8. Bats hunt for their food during the day. True False
 9. How do bats help people? _____
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Thursday Read the selection carefully.

10. Fill in the circle in front of the main idea of this selection.
 Bats are good hunters and help people.
 There are many kinds of bats.

Friday Read the selection carefully.

11. Highlight 4-5 key words in the selection. 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 spelling and punctuation. _____
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