

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

- 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.
- 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.

GENRE

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

Tuesday Notes

WORDS

- **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*.
- **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*
- **singular/plural** – These are words in which the suffixes are added or removed to show number.
 - ex: *house + s + houses* *families – ies + y = family*
- **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.

Week One

Title

Even though the skunk is not strong, not big, and not fast, its enemies don't often bother it. Most other animals won't mess with a skunk because of its one very powerful weapon. It has two little sacs in its body that it uses to spray a dreadful smell. Animals, including the skunk itself, don't like the smell.

When a skunk feels threatened, it stands up on its front legs and lifts its tail as high as it can. By doing this, the skunk is actually trying to avoid spraying itself. The skunk doesn't spray right off the bat. It waits to see if the foe will go away. If the enemy doesn't leave, the skunk sprays its nasty smell. It usually only takes an animal one time to learn a very smelly lesson.

Monday Read the selection carefully.

1. The subject of this selection is _____.
2. At the top of this page, write a title for this selection.
3. The author's purpose in writing this selection is to _____. persuade. inform.
4. The genre of this selection is _____.

Tuesday Read the selection carefully.

5. A synonym for the word enemy in the selection is _____.
6. What does the word threatened mean in this selection?
 in charge ready to leave in danger
7. A word that describes the skunk's smell is _____.

Wednesday Read the selection carefully.

8. A skunk only sprays its smell in emergencies.
 True False
 9. The last sentence of the selection is a/an _____ fact. _____ opinion. (Circle one.)
 10. Why does a skunk's enemy only bother it one time? _____
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Thursday Read the selection carefully.

11. Underline the idiom in this selection. It means _____.
 12. The main idea of this selection is _____
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Friday Read the selection carefully.

13. 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 of your key words. Be sure to use correct spelling and punctuation. _____
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