MONDAY.1: INTERPRETING SIMILES & METAPHORS
Identify if a sentence contains a simile or metaphor. Underline the two objects that are being compared to each other.

Simile: Compares two like or related things using the words like or as.
   Ava is as tall as a skyscraper.

Metaphor: Compares two unlike or unrelated things by saying that one actually is the other.
   My sister is an angel.

MONDAY.2: THE ORIGINS & MEANINGS OF IDIOMS
Research the origin and meaning of a given idiom. Write a sentence using the idiom in its proper context. This item does not require access to the Internet. Write a sentence using the idiom. For example, “The origin/meaning of 'break a leg.'”
Here are some helpful sites for locating idiom information.

MONDAY.3: GREEK & LATIN AFFIXES & ROOTS
Break apart a word into its prefix, root/base, and suffix. When breaking words apart, identify if the “middle” is a base or a root.

Base Word: A base can stand on its own: “trust,” as in the case of “mistrusts.” In cases where a base word was altered for the ending, students should write what the word was before it was modified.
   Example: retraced- the “e” in trace is dropped for the -ed ending I re- trace -ed


MONDAY.4: SPELL GRADE-LEVEL WORDS CORRECTLY
Identify the one misspelled word in a group of three words. Rewrite the misspelled word correctly. Need to consult reference materials in order to complete this task.

MONDAY.5: SYNONYMS
Find the synonym for a given word. Depending on vocabulary skills, consult a thesaurus in order to find the correct synonym.

TUESDAY.1: FORM AND USE PERFECT VERB TENSES
Complete a sentence with the correct perfect verb tense.

   Past Perfect: This verb tense uses the word had with a past tense verb. It expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. • If Min Jung had read the book, she would have passed the test.
   
   Present Perfect: This verb tense uses the words has or have with a past tense verb. It expresses the idea that an action has occurred at an unspecified time before now. • Mark has been to the zoo over twenty times. • Astronauts have traveled to the moon
   
   Future Perfect: This verb tense uses the words will have with a past tense verb. It expresses the idea that something will occur before another action in the future. • I will have forgotten my math facts before next fall.
TUESDAY.2: RECOGNIZE AND CORRECT VERB TENSES
Identify the incorrect verb or verb phrase in a sentence. Rewrite the sentence with the correct verb or verb phrase. Verb tenses must remain the same within a sentence. They should convey the correct time, sequence, state, and condition. • I will go to the library and checkout a book. • We went to the zoo and saw the elephants.

TUESDAY.3: ANALOGIES-WORD RELATIONSHIPS
Find a word pair that matches the relationship of a given word pair.
7 main types of analogies (function, degree, lack, characteristic, type/kind, part-to-whole, and definition).
Function ~ microwave : heat :: helmet : protect The function of a microwave is to heat. :: The function of a helmet is to protect.
Degree ~ fascinating : interesting :: critical : important Something that is fascinating is very interesting. :: Something that is critical is very important.
Lack ~ honest : integrity :: hateful : peace An honest person lacks integrity. :: A hateful person lacks peace.
Characteristic ~ sandpaper : coarse :: crime : illegal A characteristic of sandpaper is to be coarse. :: A characteristic of a crime is to be illegal.
Type/Kind/Category ~ flute : instrument :: banana : fruit A flute is a type of instrument. :: A banana is a type of fruit.
Part-to-Whole ~ nose : face :: buckle : belt A nose is a part of a face. :: A buckle is part of a belt.
Definition (Synonym or Antonym) ~ bargain : deal :: imaginary : pretend A synonym for bargain is deal. :: A synonym for imaginary is pretend.

TUESDAY.4: TITLES OF WORK- QUOTATIONS, UNDERLINES, & ITALICS
Given a title (book, magazine, blog post, play, movie, newspaper. article, etc) that is not capitalized, italicized, or underlined; the title will also not contain quotation marks, rewrite the title properly.
Capitalization: In titles the first word, the last word, and almost every word in between are capitalized.
1. Do not capitalize articles: a, an, the
2. Do not capitalize short prepositions: as, by, for, in, of, on, to
3. Do not capitalize conjunctions: and, nor, but, or, yet, so
• Charlotte's Web • The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*
*The first word of a subtitle is always capitalized; the subtitle occurs after the colon.
Underlining/Italics: Use either of these for complete works. • books, magazines, movies, plays, music albums, newspapers, works of art, long poems
Quotation Marks: Use these for smaller works or parts of a complete work. • book chapters, songs, poems, articles

TUESDAY.5: CORRECTLY USE AFFIXES
Add the proper prefix and suffix to the word in order for it to correctly fit into the sentence. Use the context clues of the sentences to add the appropriate suffixes to the base word provided.

WEDNESDAY.1: MULTIPLE MEANING WORDS
Given two to three different definitions of the same word, as well as a sentence that uses the word, choose the definition that best matches. Identifying the parts of speech is especially helpful when trying to match the sentence and the definition.
WEDNESDAY 2: COMMA USAGE
Add commas to text to set off: an introductory element, the words yes/no, a tag question, or a direct address.
Commas will also be added to separate items in a series, as well as in certain conjunctive sentences.
Introductory Element: A comma must be used anytime a complex sentence BEGINS with a dependent clause. • Because I was late, I missed the opening pitch. Key!
Dependent Clause • Subordinating Conjunction • Independent Clause Yes/No: A comma is used after the words yes and no to separate them from the rest of the sentence. • Yes, I will join you for lunch. • No, I do not like cheese. Direct Address: A comma is used to separate the words that directly address a person from the rest of the sentence. • Mustafa, are you going to the game tonight? • I know you can hear me, Anali, so answer me! Tag Question: A comma is used to separate a tag question from the rest of the sentence. • You’re listening to me, aren’t you? • The food is delicious, isn’t it? Coordinating Conjunction: A comma is also used before a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) in a compound sentence. • I want to go to the concert, but I am sick. • You can eat pizza for dinner, or I can make you a sandwich.

WEDNESDAY 3: COORDINATING & SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS
Presented with a compound or complex sentence, identify if it contains a coordinating or subordinating conjunction.
Coordinating Conjunction: These conjunctions combine two simple sentences to form one compound sentence. • for, and, nor, but, or, yet, & so • Corey doesn’t like ice cream, but he will eat ice cream cake. • You could go home, or you could come to my house.

Subordinating Conjunction: This conjunction joins an independent clause and a dependent clause to form a complex sentence. • Independent Clause + Dependent Clause = Complex Sentence • Independent Clause: This is a part of a complex sentence that can stand alone as its own sentence. • Dependent Clause: This is a part of a complex sentence that cannot stand alone as its own sentence. The dependent clause contains the subordinating conjunction. Commas are used following the dependent clause IF it is at the beginning of the sentence. • We watched the baseball game until the power went out. • Because I was late, I missed the opening pitch. Key! Subordinating Conjunction • Dependent Clause • Independent Clause

WEDNESDAY 4: USE A PRONUNCIATION KEY
determine the pronunciation of a heteronym (a word that is spelled the same but has two different pronunciations, e.g. “bass”) by referencing a pronunciation key. Print one pronunciation key (provided after the teaching notes in this resource) for each of your students. They should have access to this key at all times, so you may want to have them tape this in a folder or notebook. Pronunciation symbols can vary among reference materials, so students do not (and should not) memorize this key. The purpose of this task is to familiarize students with the process of using a pronunciation key when accessing reference materials.

WEDNESDAY 5: ADAGES AND PROVERBS
provide the meaning of common adages and proverbs. The Internet is a must for finding the meaning of these familiar statements. Students can simply conduct a search with wording like: “the meaning of Kill two birds with one stone.” If your students need more room to write the meaning, you can have them use “Post-its” and attach it to their papers. This item is especially helpful for English Language Learners.
THURSDAY.1: CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS
Combine two simple sentences using a pair of correlative conjunctions.
Correlative Conjunctions: These conjunctions come in pairs and serve different purposes.
  • both/and – Combines two ideas
  • either/or – Gives an alternative
  • neither/nor – Gives no alternative
  • not only/but also – Emphasizes a point
  • whether/or – Presents two choices or contrasting ideas

THURSDAY.2: PREPOSITIONS & VERB PHRASES
Identify the prepositions, prepositional phrases, subject, and verb-phrase of a sentence.
An important pre-skill for this item is to know what words are prepositions and what their purpose is (or what their “job” is). Once able to eliminate the prepositional phrase, identifying the subject and predicate of a sentence becomes much easier.
Prepositions: These are words that describe relationships between words in a sentence.
  • They introduce prepositional phrases, which answer questions such as where, when, what, and how.
  • They modify a noun.
  • Common prepositions: to, from, in, out, on, off, for, of, by, with, during, beyond, and toward.

THURSDAY.3: GREEK AND LATIN ROOTS AND AFFIXES
Find five different words that contain a given root or affix. Depending on vocabulary level, this task may require some outside research (e.g. Internet). There are a number of excellent sites out there that have extensive lists of roots and related words. Conduct a simple Internet search of the root (e.g. words related to the root “aud”). Or bookmark a site that has all of the roots listed, along with their origins, meanings, and examples.

THURSDAY.4: USE CONTEXT CLUES TO DETERMINE WORD MEANING
Use context clues from a short passage to determine the meaning of a specified word. These passages were written so that the meaning of the given word can be discerned without the use of reference materials. Begin by attempting to define the word using the context clues. Highlight or underline the context clues. Then, look up the word and provide the dictionary definition. There will be two definitions: your own and the dictionary definition.

THURSDAY.5: ANTONYMS
Find the antonym for a given word. Depending on vocabulary skills, consult a thesaurus or dictionary in order to find the correct antonym.