

**2A/2C/2E**

**WEEK OF 12/18 - 12/21**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



**Due Thursday 12/21**

## DAILY HOMEWORK

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
No HW	I-Ready 20 minutes	I-Ready 20 minutes	Optional Extra Credit on HMH
	No HW	No HW	No HW
Parent Initials	Parent Initials	Parent Initials	Parent Initials

## SPELLING

No new words this week.

## WEEKLY OBJECTIVES

- REVIEW WEEK

**Readworks** - 2A: CCCJNE    2C: EEQDWC    2C: SDMTVP

## REMINDERS

There will be an optional extra credit assignment posted on HMH for the holiday break.

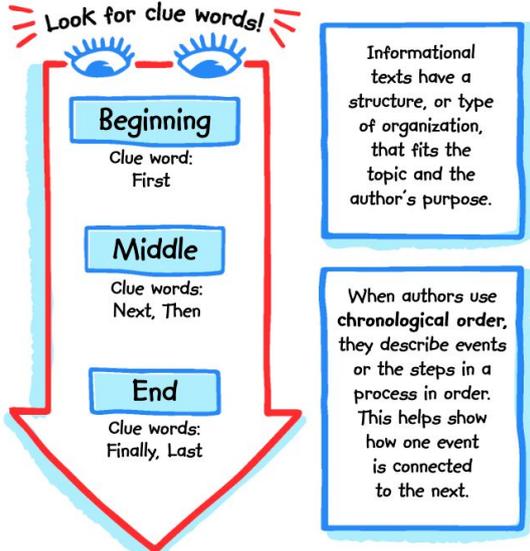
To receive credit, SCORE MUST BE 80 OR HIGHER.

## VOCABULARY

No new words this week.



**Text Organization**  
Chronological Order



**Review Verbs in the Present**

A verb in the present names an action that is happening now. Add -s or -es to this kind of verb when it tells about a singular subject. Do not add -s or -es when the verb tells about a plural subject.

Verb with a Singular Subject	Verb with a Plural Subject
The light <b>shines</b> .	The lights <b>shine</b> .
The cat <b>swishes</b> its tail.	The cats <b>swish</b> their tails.
The star <b>winks</b> .	The stars <b>wink</b> .

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE**

Figurative language makes writing colorful and interesting, but the words and sentences don't mean exactly what they say!

**SIMILE**  
A simile compares two different things using the word **like** or **as**.  
She's as busy as a bee.

**HYPERBOLE**  
A hyperbole is a statement that is so crazy it can't be true.  
Her smile was a mile wide.

**IDIOM**  
An idiom is a phrase that means something different from its everyday meaning.  
It was raining cats and dogs!

**Review Verbs in the Present, Past, and Future**

Some **verbs** name actions that are happening now, or in the **present**. Some verbs name actions that happened before, or in the **past**. Add -ed to many verbs to form the past tense. Some verbs name actions that will happen later, or in the **future**. Use the word *will* before the verb to form the future tense.

Present	Past	Future
The kites <b>soar</b> .	The kites <b>soared</b> .	The kites <b>will soar</b> .
Diego <b>picks</b> flowers.	Diego <b>picked</b> flowers.	Diego <b>will pick</b> flowers.

**Elements of DRAMA**  
A drama is a story that is written so it can be performed by actors for an audience.

**What are the parts of a drama?**

- The **dialogue** is the words the characters speak.
- The **setting** is when and where the drama takes place.
- The **cast** is the list of characters.
- Scenes** are the parts of a drama. A new scene usually starts when the setting changes.
- Characters** are the people, animals, or things in the drama.

**Review Compound Sentences**

A **compound sentence** is made up of two shorter sentences. The shorter sentences are connected by words such as *and*, *but*, and *or*. A comma is used before the connecting word.

Shorter Sentences	Compound Sentence with Conjunction
She loves dogs. She does not like bathing them.	She loves dogs, <b>but</b> she does not like bathing them.
Ducks live by the pond. Some ducks live by the barn.	Ducks live by the pond, <b>or</b> they live by the barn.