

**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

Look for clue words!

#### Beginning

Clue word:  
First

#### Middle

Clue words:  
Next, Then

#### End

Clue words:  
Finally, Last

Informational texts have a structure, or type of organization, that fits the topic and the author's purpose.

When authors use chronological order, they describe events or the steps in a process in order. This helps show how one event is connected to the next.

## 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!



### 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.

TIME FOR REVIEW!



## 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> .

## 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.

## 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.