

Name _____
Due Tuesday, April 7th, 2020

“Spring and Smarts” Break Packet!
Henderson Collegiate Pride of 2028



Happy Spring Break 2028!



Congratulations! You have earned another exciting opportunity to build strong writing skills with your “Springs and Smarts” Break Packet! I hope you stay healthy and enjoy time with family, and that you also use this packet to keep your brains sharp! This packet is due in class on Tuesday, April 7th. Make sure it is completed meticulously!

FINAL GRADE: _____ %
(average of work habits and accuracy grade)



Conversion Scores: (The performance level circled indicates what was earned on this assignment.)

Objectives:

1. Students will be able to define key vocabulary used to academically discuss writing.
2. Students will be able to use correct conventions (grammar)

Performance Level Ratings:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 - Student consistently exceeds the expected understanding of the content area/ skill. | 3 - Student consistently demonstrates the expected understanding of the content area/ skill. Student functions with minimal teacher assistance and support. | 2 - Student demonstrates partial understanding of the content area/skill. Student requires frequent teacher assistance and support. | 1 - Student demonstrates limited understanding of the content area/skill. Student requires intensive teacher assistance, direction and support. |
|---|---|---|---|

Work Habits (grammar/vocab):

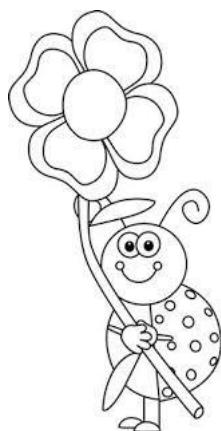
- ✓ ++ (100) Meticulous work that goes above and beyond what is asked
- ✓ + (95) Meticulous work showing all of my work.
- ✓ (85) Meticulous work showing most of my work.
- ✓ - (75) Not Meticulous and only shows some work.
- ✓ -- (65) Sloppy work that shows little to no work.

Parent Signature:

Please sign after the assignment has been graded

Directions: Match the correct definition to the academic word used in writing.

1. adjective _____
2. action verb _____
3. common noun _____
4. proper noun _____
5. linking verb _____
6. adverb _____
7. pronoun _____
8. subject _____
9. predicate _____
10. simple sentence _____
11. revise _____
12. compound sentence _____
13. relative pronoun _____
14. understand the prompt _____
15. pre _____
16. complex sentence _____
17. quotation marks _____
18. present tense _____



- a. holds a sentence together
- b. a person place or thing
- c. what the subject is doing
- d. an action word
- e. after you've created a rough draft, you need to...
- f. describes a noun
- g. sentence that combines two independent clauses with a comma and conjunction
- h. verb tense that is happening right now
- i. a specific person, place, or thing
- j. connects a noun to a longer description
- k. marks that go around the exact words from a text
- l. the first step of the writing process
- m. replaces a noun
- n. the prefix the means before
- o. sentence with one subject and one predicate
- p. who or what the sentence is about
- q. sentence that has one independent clause and one dependent clause
- s. a word that describes a verb



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Directions: Answer the multiple choice questions by meticulously using your strategies.

1. **Read the sentence:** _____ going on spring break for a week.

Which word (homophone) correctly fills the blank?

- A) We're
- B) Were
- C) Where
- D) Know



Multiple Choice Strategies

- Circle key words
- Slash the trash
- Prove answers wrong

2. **Read the sentence:** Gabriel put his Easter basket over _____.

Which word (homophone) correctly fills the blank?

- A) their
- B) they're
- C) there
- D) you're

Multiple Choice Strategies

- Circle key words
- Slash the trash
- Prove answers wrong

3. **Read the sentence:** I _____ you will have a great break!

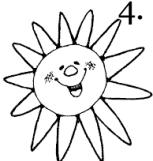
Which word (homophone) correctly fills the blank?

- A) where
- B) were
- C) know
- D) no

Multiple Choice Strategies

- Circle key words
- Slash the trash
- Prove answers wrong

4. **Read the sentence:** _____ Easter dress is beautiful, and _____ so kind to share your Easter chocolate with me!



Which word (homophones) correctly fill the blank?

- A) you're and your
- B) you're and you're
- C) your and your
- D) your and you're

Multiple Choice Strategies

- Circle key words
- Slash the trash
- Prove answers wrong

Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct PRESENT tense form of the verb in parentheses.



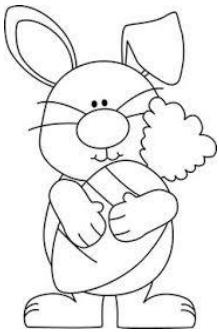
5. My mom _____ (cook) French toast for brunch on Easter.
6. All of my brothers _____ (love) the bacon and sausage the best.
7. The entire family _____ (enjoy) being together on the holidays!
8. My sister and I _____ (go) out shopping and to lunch together every time I'm in Ohio.

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Above and Beyond:

These questions are above and beyond questions to sharpen your skills when we return on April 7th. If we were to be out longer than through April 7th for any reason, these are no longer Above and Beyond and should be completed by all students.



“Spring and Smarts” Journal Time!

Directions: Choose one of the prompts to write about in the space below. You should write at least 5 sentences using perfect punctuation, capitalization, and complete sentences.

- 1. Prompt:** Write about your Spring Break this year!
 - 2. Prompt:** Write a story about the craziest Spring Break ever!

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Action Verbs

The main word in a complete predicate of a sentence is the verb. An **action verb** is a word that names an action. Action verbs can express either physical or mental actions.

The white cloud **floated** lazily across the sky. (physical action)

Mary **thought** about the painting. (mental action)

Have, has, and had are also action verbs when they name what the subject owns or holds.

Jim **has** an entire set of Mark Twain books. (owns)

Jim **has** experience as a character actor. (holds)

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under the action verb in each sentence. Write **physical** or **mental** in the blank to indicate if the verb expresses physical action or mental action.

physical

Horses help humans in many ways.

- _____ 1. Long ago, medieval knights fought battles atop powerful horses.
- _____ 2. Lighter horses carried lords and ladies on fox hunts.
- _____ 3. Travelers sometimes rode horses on long journeys.
- _____ 4. Later, the wealthy traveled in horse-drawn carriages.
- _____ 5. Farmers also relied on horses in the past.
- _____ 6. American farms had more than 20 million horses and mules in 1900.
- _____ 7. Today, many persons keep horses.
- _____ 8. Children especially love shaggy, bright-eyed ponies.
- _____ 9. Gentle Shetland ponies delight young children.
- _____ 10. Shetlands stand only four hands (21 inches) high!
- _____ 11. Sturdy and energetic, ponies perform many tasks.
- _____ 12. The Chincoteague ponies run wild on an island off the Virginia coast.

Present and Past Tenses

Tense refers to the form of the verb that shows the time of the action.

The **present tense** refers to an action that is happening now, to an action that happens regularly, or to a situation that is generally true. The present tense and the base form of a verb are the same when used with all subjects except singular nouns or *he*, *she*, or *it*. In these cases -*s* or -*es* is added to the verb.

I **smell** the fresh bread. (happening now)

The coach **calls** practice daily. (happens regularly, generally true)

The **past tense** refers to an action that has already occurred. The past tense of many verbs is formed by adding -*ed* to the base form of the verb.

I **smelled** the bread earlier.

Isabel **called** the coach.

► **Exercise 1** Draw two lines under each verb. Write its tense, *present* or *past*, in the blank.

present

Archaeologists study the past.

- _____ 1. Herodotus lived centuries ago in Asia Minor.
- _____ 2. No one knows the exact dates of his birth and death.
- _____ 3. According to historians, he lived between 484 B.C. and 420 B.C.
- _____ 4. The Roman orator Cicero once called Herodotus “the Father of History.”
- _____ 5. Today historians study his books about the Persian Empire.
- _____ 6. Herodotus considered his own work an “inquiry.”
- _____ 7. Many individuals enjoy his lively style of writing.
- _____ 8. The historian gained knowledge for his books during his journeys.
- _____ 9. He traveled widely through Greece, the Middle East, and North Africa.
- _____ 10. His books show his gift as a storyteller of history.

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Sentence Fragments

Every sentence must have a subject and a predicate to express a complete thought. The **subject** part of a sentence names who or what the sentence is about. The **predicate** part tells what the subject does or has. It can also describe what the subject is or is like.

SUBJECT PREDICATE

My friend Joel will play in the volleyball tournament.

A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that lacks a subject, a predicate, or both. A fragment does not express a complete thought.

Will play in the volleyball tournament. (lacks a subject)

My friend Joel. (lacks a predicate)

Without a doubt. (lacks both a subject and a predicate)

Without a doubt, my friend Joel will play in the volleyball tournament.
(expresses a complete thought)

► **Exercise 1** Write *sentence* in the blank before each word group that expresses a complete thought. Write *fragment* next to each word group that does not express a complete thought.

fragment Wore her warmest sweater.

_____ 1. The survivors of the earthquake showed great courage.

_____ 2. Caused problems everywhere.

_____ 3. Every Sunday their family went hiking.

_____ 4. Even the rain couldn't dampen their spirits.

_____ 5. Rode calmly and quietly in the backseat.

_____ 6. Rose in the air like a bird.

_____ 7. Of his meal untouched.

_____ 8. Hundreds of firefighters fought the forest fires last summer.

_____ 9. The thought escaped him.

_____ 10. As fragile as glass.