



Recommended ELA
SKILLS

10:00

TEXT STRUCTURE *Tuesday*

Date: _____

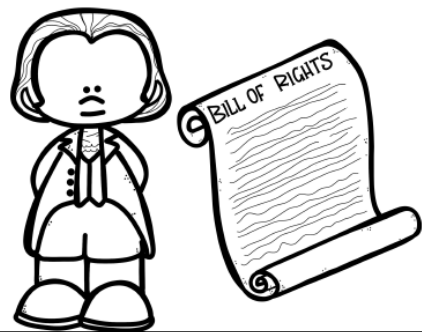
Yay! You came back to school today! Give yourself a pat on the back simply for being here. 😊

The U.S. Constitution is a plan of government created on September 17, 1787 by our founding fathers. The Constitution provides rights and freedoms for the citizens of the United States. The first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, grants freedom to the citizens, including freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion.

The Bill of Rights was written by James Madison, one of our founding fathers. He was the secretary of state while Thomas Jefferson was the nation's third president. In 1803, he oversaw the Louisiana Purchase. By 1809, he was the nation's fourth president. He was a strong supporter of citizens' rights. Because he played such an important role in creating and promoting the United States Constitution, he is regarded as the "Father of the Constitution."

What does the second paragraph contribute to the overall text structure?

- a. It summarizes what the United States Constitution states.
- b. It questions who actually wrote the U.S. Constitution.
- c. It provides more information about the Bill of Rights.
- d. It provides more information about the author of the Bill of Rights.



#3

Morphology Word Chains

Follow the steps to
create new words.

Start with the word in the box.

connect

Add the prefix re-.

reconnect

Change the prefix to dis-.

disconnect

Add the suffix -ion.

disconnection

Remove the prefix and change the suffix to -ed.

connected

Change the suffix to -or.

connector

6. Dahl uses figurative language to describe the Headmaster in paragraph 11: “he gave me the kind of flashing grin a shark might give to a small fish just before he gobbles it up.” Which of the following statements are implied by this language? Mark each statement Yes or No.

	Yes	No
a. He has tremendous strength and power.	_____	_____
b. He is unreliable and not to be trusted.	_____	_____
c. He shows great concern for his students.	_____	_____
d. He is uncertain about how to talk to parents.	_____	_____

7. Which of the following statements are reasonable inferences based on the details in paragraphs 12–14? Mark each statement Yes or No.

	Yes	No
a. The Headmaster wants the parents to leave quickly.	_____	_____
b. Dahl's mother is worried about leaving him alone at school.	_____	_____
c. Dahl is unhappy about being left alone at school.	_____	_____

12 'Right,' he said to me. 'Off you go and report to the Matron.' And to my mother he said briskly, 'Goodbye, Mrs Dahl. I shouldn't linger if I were you. We'll look after him.'

13 My mother got the message. She kissed me on the cheek and said goodbye and climbed right back into the taxi.

14 The Headmaster moved away to another group and I was left standing there beside my brand new trunk and my brand new tuck-box. I began to cry.

Can you imagine frequenting a candy store and having the owner be so mean, that she won't even put your candy in a bag for you? In the memoir *Boy*, written by Roald Dahl, Dahl is a young boy who goes through many different experiences with adults, most of them are horrible. In the text, the adults cause most of the trouble, for example when The Matron shaves soap into a boys mouth, when Mr. Coombes canes the boys, and lastly when Mrs Pratchett is very rude to the boys in her candy store.

To begin, The Matron causes trouble when she decides to punish a boy for snoring by shaving bits of soap in his mouth. The text states, "Then she went over to where the wretched Tweedie lay and very carefully she dropped these little soap-flakes into his open mouth. She had a whole handful of them and I thought she was never going to stop." This shows how the adults cause more trouble than the boys because.....

Hints for Elaboration

<p>Expand evidence with more detail or explanation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Add relevant details/evidence that make the overall piece's main idea stronger / clearer 	<p>Not only did Dorothy show how brave she was by scolding the lion, but she even walked right over to him (added detail). She showed no concern at all that the lion could harm her.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how your chosen evidence supports the topic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This shows that....because.... 	<p>When Dorothy scolded the lion, telling him, "You ought to be ashamed.", she showed that she is fearless because she did not run and hide. This shows that her overwhelming desire to get back home may have given her courage to face anything and just carry on because nothing could frighten her.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Connect evidence back to topic sentence's big idea: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ And, So, But, Because 	<p>Dorothy wanted to get to Oz, so she told the lion to stop pestering them which was brave of her.</p>
<p>Add Inferences (Levels 1-3)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1: Basic restating the obvious, almost word for word (surface) 	<p>Dorothy yelled at the lion which shows she was not afraid.</p>

Conclusion Paragraph

- Transitional Phrase- To conclude, In conclusion, Finally, Ultimately....
- Restate your thesis statement- The boys/adults caused more trouble when _____, _____, and _____.
- Show how this matters/leave a lasting impression- “It is unfortunate that Roald Dahl had to experience what he did, but it is because of his history that he was able to create such incredible characters in his novel!”