







WPW REQUIREMENT: You MUST complete this assignment for each lesson.

Create a notecard for each word part. Each notecard must have all three requirements. You will only receive credit for completed notecards.

1. **Color-code** your notecard - **Pink/Red** for prefixes, **Green** for roots, and **Yellow** for suffixes. You can use a highlighter, crayon, or colored pencil to outline your notecard.
2. **Write the word part** on its own on the **blank side** of your notecard. This will allow you to quiz yourself as you memorize each word part.
3. Write the word part again **inside the circle** and complete all **four quadrants** shown below.

FRONT:

ORIGINS: Write the origin (Latin, Greek, Old English, etc.) 	DETAILS: Write the definition of the word part. 
 	
BIG IDEA: Write 3-5 example words and their definitions.	BIG IDEA: Write ONE non-example. <i>This is a word that does NOT use this word part correctly.</i>



BACK:

word part

WPW PRACTICE OPTIONS: Complete ONE of the following options for each lesson.

Throughout the year, you must complete each option at least once. It is important to use correct spelling/grammar for all options and do your very best.

Option 1: WRITE IT.	Option 2: FIND IT.	Option 3: DRAW IT.	Option 4: AUTHOR IT.
Write a sentence using a word that correctly contains the word part. You must write one sentence per word part, so you will have 20 sentences in total. Please be sure to use proper spelling and grammar. Underline or highlight the word you are using in each sentence.	Find 5 words that include word parts from the lesson. Locate some or all of the words from an article, a textbook passage, a novel, or any text. Take screen shots, write it out and cite the source, or take pictures of your findings. Then, provide the definition of that word and explain how and why it is used in the text.	Create an illustration for 10 word parts from the lesson. Your illustrations must be relevant to the word part's definition. You may create these images electronically (original infographics or collages) or by hand (must be drawn neatly and colored). Be sure to write out the word part that you are illustrating next to the picture.	Write one paragraph using 5 words that incorporates 5 word parts from the lesson. Be creative. You can write a script, a poem, a short anecdote, a monologue, or even rap lyrics. You may take creative liberties with the form of your writing piece. Underline or highlight the word you are using in your writing piece.
Option 5: MEME IT.	Option 6: PRESENT IT.	Option 7: TEACH IT.	Option 8: PREACH IT.
Create 5 memes for 5 words that incorporate word parts from the lesson. Be sure your memes are appropriate, funny, and relevant to the word part.	Create a google slide presentation of 5 word parts from the lesson. You must incorporate visual images, definitions, and examples on each slide.	Create a screencast teaching 5 word parts from the lesson. You must incorporate sounds (your voice, music, or sound effects) in your segment.	Create a video of yourself explaining 3 of the word parts from the lesson. Be sure to include all of the information from your notecards in your oral presentation. Speak fluently, confidently, and clearly.

TO BE VERBS

When writing, try your **BEST** not to use "to be" verbs. Use strong and specific verbs instead!

"to be" verbs

am, is, are, was, were, have been, had been, has been, was being, were being

weak & wordy

My sister is loud when she is telling her children to do their homework.

strong & specific

My sister bellows when telling her children to do their homework.

weak & wordy

The restaurant's food is excellent.

strong & specific

The restaurant serves

The LITERARY PRESENT

When writing about literary works for this class, you should always try to keep your verb tense at the PRESENT TENSE.

This is called the literary present. Even if the event in the story happened in the past, you should refer to it in the present tense. For example, even though the following idea happened in the story in the past, you still use present tense verbs.

"Charlie writes in his journal on a daily basis before he has his surgery."

HOWEVER, when you are referring to historical information written about the book, it is okay to use the past tense. For example, "Flowers for Algernon" was written by Daniel Keyes in 1959.