

**English 7**  
Weeks 7 & 8

**Week 7**

<b>Day 1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Read “The Wind, The Oak, and the Pine”
<b>Day 2</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Reread “The Wind, The Oak, and the Pine” and answer questions
<b>Day 3</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary Quiz: spec
<b>Day 4</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Words with Latin Roots I: King Tut
<b>Day 5</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragment Fix

**Week 8**

<b>Day 1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary Quiz: mis -
<b>Day 2</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Reread “The National Guard” and answer questions #1-5
<b>Day 3</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> “The National Guard” questions #6 -10 (#8, #9, #10 in complete sentences)
<b>Day 4</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Read “The Sheaves” and answer questions #1 - #5
<b>Day 5</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Vocabulary Quiz: - ian, -or

Continue to read for at least 30 minutes a day

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\*If possible, please try to use Google Classroom to access additional resources to help in your learning. Do not hesitate to reach out to us if you need help!

# Week 7, Day 1

## The Wind, the Oak, and the Pine

1 One day between late summer and first snow,  
I harshly through an oak and pine did blow.  
Oak branches spoke in loud, unhappy heaves,  
Crackling a scolding through the falling leaves.

5 "Dreary old pine! I tire of evergreen,  
Superior are oak boughs, both strong and clean."  
Pine bristled, "Be ashamed, arrogant oak.  
Colorless, bare, you wear no winter cloak."

It saddened me to think the trees would part  
10 With unkind words. I lifted up my heart  
And blew my gentler breezes through the oak.  
With soothing murmurs, softly now oak spoke:

"Peace, my green-needed friend. It's good you stay  
To cheer our city's children at their play.

15 Shelter the birds that linger; keep them warm  
And safe through every blustery winter storm."

"Your gold leaves drop in beauty to the ground,"  
Whispered the pine. "I wish you slumber sound.  
May snow like a soft, white woolen blanket bring

20 You winter's rest until we meet in spring."

I rustled through a breezy fond farewell  
To better friends, as far as I can tell.  
They'll go their ways 'til days again grow long  
And flocks return to wake this town with song.

# Week 7, Day 2

## The Wind, The Oak, and the Pine Questions

1. The pine thinks the oak should be ashamed because the oak --
  - a) sheds its leaves
  - b) hides behind its leaves
  - c) lets its leaves turn yellow
  - d) makes its leaves speak to others
  
2. Based on the details in this poem, the oak tree and pine tree are most likely located --
  - a) at a plant nursery
  - b) in the deepest woods
  - c) in a neighborhood
  - d) next to a garden
  
3. Who is the narrator in this poem?
  - a) A pine tree
  - b) An oak tree
  - c) The snow
  - d) The wind
  
4. Based on the end of the poem, what will most likely happen in the future?
  - a) The wind will be less harsh in the wintertime.
  - b) The trees will be more understanding of each other.
  - c) The oak tree will drop fewer leaves during the winter.
  - d) The pine tree will work harder to make children cheerful.
  
5. The trees speaking to each other is an example of --
  - a) Simile
  - b) Foreshadowing
  - c) Alliteration
  - d) Personification
  
6. Which of these is a theme of this poem?
  - a) There is strength in unity.
  - b) Words have the power to hurt or heal.
  - c) Overconfidence has few advantages
  - d) Misfortune is the test of true friendship.
  
7. Look at lines 1-4. What is the point of view?
  - a) first person
  - b) second person
  - c) third person
  - d) There is none.
  
8. "To cheer our city's children" contains an example of --
  - a) alliteration
  - b) rhyme
  - c) hyperbole
  - d) onomatopoeia

# Week 7, Day 3

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Quiz: spec

Shade in the bubble for the correct word.

- (A) (B) (C) (D) 1. If you ever cross the border into another country, then you will see the border control agents doing this to people and vehicles.  
A) spectacles B) inspecting C) retrospective D) introspection
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 2. These people at the baseball game organized a giant "wave."  
A) spectators B) spectacles C) perspectives D) circumspect
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 3. Sometimes it's hard to do this when you are involved in the situation.  
A) introspection B) spectacle C) circumspect D) speculate
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 4. The character in the story wore a pair of these to help him read the magic spells.  
A) retrospectives B) respect C) perspectives D) spectacles
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 5. What should you always show to your parents?  
A) introspection B) circumspection C) inspections D) respect
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 6. Your opinion on a decision without listening to others will probably only reflect your what?  
A) circumspect B) inspection C) perspective D) spectacles
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 7. What are you practicing when you think hard about why you are sad or happy?  
A) introspection B) circumspection C) inspection D) spectacles
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 8. In the courtroom, the jury thinks before acting. How do we describe this?  
A) circumspect B) introspect C) retrospect D) inspect
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 9. This is also sometimes described by adults as "making a scene."  
A) spectacle B) introspection C) spectacles D) spectators
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. Sometimes when a famous actor dies, there is this type of tribute on television that takes a look back at all of the actor's movies.  
A) retrospective B) introspection C) circumspection D) spectacle

Write the correct word on the line so the sentence makes sense.

11. The baby didn't mean to, but he made a \_\_\_\_\_ of himself when he threw his rattle across the quiet fancy restaurant.
12. The two-hour special feature was dedicated to pets around the world. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ documentary that looked back on how pets have been helping people for centuries.
13. Do you wear \_\_\_\_\_ to help you see better?
14. At the concert, you could hear the \_\_\_\_\_ singing along to every song with the band.
15. From your \_\_\_\_\_, who was the kindest character in the story?

# Week 7, Day 4

## 12.2 King Tut

King Tut was a pharaoh (leader) of Egypt over 3,000 years ago. He was nine years old when he became pharaoh. What was King Tut's full name?

To answer the question, complete each sentence with the correct word. Choose your answers from the words that follow each sentence. Write the letter of each answer in the space above its sentence number at the bottom of the page. One letter is provided.

1. My grandfather is considered to be the \_\_\_\_\_ of our family.  
E. paternal      U. variety      A. patriarch
2. Every member of the group is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ to the project.  
R. erupt      K. contribute      N. document
3. The general stated his \_\_\_\_\_ for defending the country.  
S. document      R. tributary      N. doctrine
4. The child had a temper and was known for his \_\_\_\_\_ outbursts.  
A. abrupt      U. paternal      I. erupt
5. The students displayed a \_\_\_\_\_ of projects at the science fair.  
T. variety      L. various      S. tributary
6. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ all of our sources for our reports.  
S. abrupt      M. document      T. doctrine
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ often starts as a small stream.  
H. tributary      R. patriarch      M. contribute
8. Jim traced the \_\_\_\_\_ line of his family to his great-great grandfather.  
I. patriarch      S. tributary      E. paternal
9. The park ranger said that the geyser would \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. abrupt      U. erupt      O. contribute
10. We checked a map and found \_\_\_\_\_ roads we could take to the stadium.  
M. paternal      T. various      E. variety

\_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_      N      \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_    \_\_\_\_\_  
5      9      10      4      2      7      1      6      8      3

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

## Fragment Fix

A sentence fragment is a group of words that does not contain both a subject and a verb or does not express a complete thought. A sentence fragment does not make sense on its own. Some examples of fragments are below, along with possible ways to fix them. (The fragments appear in bold.)

*Incorrect:* I called Sue. **Because I wanted to hear about her vacation.**

*Correct:* I called Sue because I wanted to hear about her vacation.

*Incorrect:* Staying organized helps me succeed. **Which is why I clean my room every day.**

*Correct:* Staying organized helps me succeed, which is why I clean my room every day.

*Incorrect:* **Even though the first day of school did not go smoothly.**

*Correct:* Even though the first day of school did not go smoothly, I feel positive about the rest of the year.

*Correct:* I am in a good mood even though the first day of school did not go smoothly.

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**Directions:** Write **F** for fragment or **S** for sentence on each line.

- \_\_\_ 1. Mr. Smith, who is my English teacher.
- \_\_\_ 2. Living alone in the city.
- \_\_\_ 3. After waiting an hour, I called my friend to see if he was still coming over.
- \_\_\_ 4. To give him encouragement to finish the race.
- \_\_\_ 5. Even though the sign stated that there were falling rocks.
- \_\_\_ 6. The baseball team scored five runs in the first inning.
- \_\_\_ 7. A stack of boxes in the back of the warehouse.
- \_\_\_ 8. Excitedly, I stepped onto the stage to accept the award.

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**Directions:** Rewrite the message below, changing all of the fragments into complete sentences.

I want to make plans. For Friday night. Can we meet at my house? At 7 p.m. Movie starts at 7:40. My mom said she would drive us. Don't forget. Bring a sweater..Because it's always cold in there.

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# Week 8, Day 1

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Quiz: mis-

Shade in the bubble for the correct word.

- (A) (B) (C) (D) 1. A child who behaved like this could also be called "naughty."  
A) mischievously B) misleading C) mistreated D) misunderstood
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 2. If you decide who your friends are based on how they look, then you will often \_\_\_\_\_ who people really are.  
A) mischievous B) mistreat C) misjudge D) mislead
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 3. One Monday morning, Trixie spilled her hot chocolate, fell and cut her finger, then lost her homework. What was the day full of?  
A) misfortune B) mistreatment C) misunderstanding D) misleading
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 4. Carly was ignored by her friends for something they assumed she had done. How did she feel?  
A) mistreated B) mislead C) mischievous D) mistaken
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 5. When you forget to write the letter *e* at the end of the word *mistake*, what have you done to the word?  
A) misspell B) mispronounce C) misjudge D) misunderstand
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 6. These should always be thought of as learning opportunities.  
A) misjudgments B) mistakes C) misleads D) misadventures
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 7. Cheyenne is sick in bed with a head cold. How might she be feeling?  
A) misjudged B) miserable C) misunderstood D) mistreated
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 8. Roxy thought her mom told her the keys were by the drink, but she had really told Roxy they were by the sink. What happened?  
A) misadventure B) mistreatment C) misunderstanding D) misjudged
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 9. While on the trail, Callie thought she knew which way to turn. The hikers ended up lost. What did Callie do to them?  
A) mislead B) misbehavior C) mischievous D) mistreat
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. Children who do this are usually punished in school and at home.  
A) misbehave B) misjudge C) misinform D) misunderstand

Write the correct word on the line so the sentence makes sense.

11. People who \_\_\_\_\_ animals should never be allowed to have pets.
12. "Did I \_\_\_\_\_ you, or did you say that we could go to lunch five minutes early?"
13. The tour guide checked the map so he wouldn't make a \_\_\_\_\_ and get us lost.
14. The little sister in the story was so \_\_\_\_\_ that she was always getting herself into trouble.
15. What do you think the part **fortune** means in the word *misfortune*? \_\_\_\_\_

## The National Guard

by W.M. Akers (Adapted by ReadWorks)



In the United States, state governors have a lot in common with the country's president. The president signs suggested laws to make them into official laws. So do governors. The president picks judges for courts. Governors do that too. And the president is in charge of the nation's Executive Branch of government. Similarly, governors are in charge of the Executive Branch of government in their state. The president and governors are also both in charge of soldiers. The president is in charge of the United States Armed Forces. Governors are in charge of the soldiers in the National Guard.

What makes the National Guard different from the U.S. Armed Forces? National Guard soldiers spend less time in uniform. That means they are not always acting as soldiers. That is because they are not just soldiers. They are teachers, doctors, and other regular men and women. They spend one weekend a month training as soldiers. Still, the National Guard soldiers are trained just as well as regular soldiers. And they are always ready to act when they are called. The National Guard can be called to respond to natural disasters, like floods. They can also respond to things like riots. They can even be called to respond to war.

The National Guard is a militia. A militia is a group of soldiers who are not part of a country's actual army. And the history of militias goes back to before the United States was even a country. The first organized militia was made in 1636 in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was made to keep the area safe from attacks by nearby Indians.

Later, after the United States was founded, more militias were made. Many people did not want to have an army that exists all the time, even in times of peace. They thought the country's government could use an army like that to get more power. So at first the United States just had state militias. They only responded when they were needed.

As time passed, people saw that the national government was too weak to work well or to keep American people safe. It needed more power. So in 1789, the United States Congress signed the



Constitution. This gave more power to the national government. A few weeks later, Congress legalized a United States Military. This army would exist during times of war and peace. But states were still allowed to have militias. In fact, George Washington used these state militias to end a protest in 1794.

Over time, laws were passed to make those state militias more organized. These laws turned the state militias into the National Guard we have today. One law let state militias get money from the national government. Another law explained how and why the National Guard could be called to action.

The National Guard is most often called to help after a natural disaster, like a flood or hurricane. For example, in 1927, there was a huge flood of the Mississippi River. One thousand people died because of the flood. And more than 700,000 people had to leave their homes because of the flood. The governor of Arkansas called the National Guard to respond to this disaster. Sixty National Guard soldiers flew planes to search the flooded area for people. They also gave out food, medicine, and other supplies. This was the first time National Guard airplanes were used in response to a big natural disaster.

The National Guard still responds to natural disasters today. For example, the National Guard responded after Hurricane Katrina badly damaged New Orleans. National Guard members from all 50 states went there to help people. Over 50,000 people in the National Guard helped New Orleans after the hurricane.

While some National Guard members were helping out in New Orleans, others were fighting a war. The National Guard can be called up during times of war. In fact, members of the National Guard have fought in every American war since the Civil War. When at war, the National Guard is not controlled by the governor. Instead, it is controlled by the president.

Calling in the National Guard can be the most important choice a governor makes. A governor may call the National Guard to respond to a natural disaster. Or the National Guard could be called to respond to an attack or a riot. Whenever an American city is in trouble or danger, the National Guard is ready to help and protect it. The people in the National Guard may only train for one weekend each month, but they are soldiers all the same.

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

1. What makes the National Guard different from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines?

- A. They can assist in times of war.
- B. They can be called upon by the President of the United States.
- C. They spend much less time in uniform.
- D. They are prepared to help with natural disasters.

2. What does the author describe?

- A. the history of the American Armed Forces
- B. examples of when the National Guard has been used
- C. the training National Guard soldiers receive
- D. how the National Guard is organized during times of war

3. The men and women of the National Guard are well-trained. What evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?

- A. National Guardsmen can be sent overseas during times of war.
- B. During wartime, the National Guard is under the President's command.
- C. The National Defense Act describes when the National Guard can be called upon.
- D. The National Guard is made up of ordinary men and women.

4. The National Guard has always played an important role in America. What evidence from the text best supports this conclusion?

- A. The first organized militia was founded on December 13, 1636.
- B. National Guard units have served in every major American conflict.
- C. Calling in the National Guard is an important decision for a governor.
- D. The Great Mississippi Flood was the first time National Guard aircrafts were used.

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. the difference between the National Guard and the national Armed Forces
- B. the history of the National Guard
- C. the importance of the National Guard to America's safety and security
- D. the duties of governors in their states

6. Read the following sentence: "Flying small planes, 60 National Guard pilots **scoured** the flooded area looking for survivors and distributing food, medicine, and supplies."

What does the word "**scoured**" most nearly mean?

- A. searched
- B. set on fire
- C. left
- D. cleaned

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

When the Revolutionary War ended, the country created loosely organized militias that could be called upon in times of need, \_\_\_\_\_ The Whiskey Rebellion of 1791.

- A. above all
- B. at last
- C. consequently
- D. such as

8. In the passage, the author states that the National Guard is often called upon after natural disasters. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

9. Read the following sentence from the passage: "They may only train for one weekend each month, but the men and women of the National Guard are soldiers all the same." Use evidence from the text to support this statement.

10. Explain how the history of the National Guard shows that the National Guard is an important part of America's government. Use information from the passage to support your answer.

## The Sheaves

by Edwin Arlington Robinson

Where long the shadows of the wind had rolled,  
Green wheat was yielding to the change assigned;  
And as by some vast magic undivined  
The world was turning slowly into gold.  
Like nothing that was ever bought or sold  
It waited there, the body and the mind;  
And with a mighty meaning of a kind  
That tells the more the more it is not told.

So in a land where all days are not fair,  
Fair days went on till on another day  
A thousand golden sheaves were lying there,  
Shining and still, but not for long to stay --  
As if a thousand girls with golden hair  
Might rise from where they slept and go away.

### Questions:

1. What is happening where the shadows of the wind have rolled?
  - a. green wheat is yielding to change
  - b. a thousand girls with golden hair are rising
  - c. a thousand girls with golden hair are sleeping
  - d. things are being bought and sold
2. What rhyme scheme does the poet use to express ideas in this poem?
  - a. ABABABAB CDCCDC
  - b. ABCDABCD BBCCDD
  - c. ABCABCAB CDCDCD
  - d. ABBAABBA CDCDCD
3. The green wheat is changing color. What lines from the poem best support this conclusion?
  - a. lines 2-4, 11
  - b. lines 7 and 8
  - c. lines 9 and 10
  - d. lines 1, 5, and 6
4. What is a theme of the poem?
  - a. change
  - b. greed
  - c. loyalty
  - d. exploration

# Week 8, Day 5

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary Quiz: -ian, -or

Shade in the bubble for the correct word.

- (A) (B) (C) (D) 1. In history, this person who rules by force and power has not been viewed as a fair leader, since the people in the land have no choices.  
A) dictator B) governor C) librarian D) legislator
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 2. This person sat in a courtroom for three days to listen to the lawyers state their cases. The person helped decide the future of another person.  
A) dictator B) librarian C) juror D) translator
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 3. This person may save the life of one of your pets one day.  
A) veterinarian B) translator C) juror D) centenarian
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 4. What would you call a person who helps you understand what a French person is trying to tell you while visiting Paris, France?  
A) veterinarian B) legislator C) governor D) translator
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 5. This is the person who can help you find books for a report at the library.  
A) librarian B) veterinarian C) inventor D) legislator
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 6. Granny Gums is 88 years old. She'll only be one of these for two more years.  
A) centenarian B) librarian C) octogenarian D) governor
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 7. Someday you could be one of these if you believe that "anything is possible" and you like to create things.  
A) legislator B) inventor C) translator D) centenarian
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 8. If you like to be in charge, perhaps one day you will be one of these.  
A) translator B) librarian C) centenarian D) governor
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 9. Do you like to make rules? Rules are like laws. Perhaps one day you will be one of these.  
A) veterinarian B) legislator C) octogenarian D) translator
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. Some news channels put the birthday pictures of these special people on television to help them celebrate their 100th birthdays.  
A) octogenarian B) legislators C) veterinarians D) centenarians

Finish each analogy.

11. octogenarian : 80 :: \_\_\_\_\_ : 100
12. teacher : rules :: \_\_\_\_\_ : laws
13. doctor : humans :: veterinarian : \_\_\_\_\_
14. librarian : \_\_\_\_\_ :: translator : languages
15. juror : listens :: \_\_\_\_\_ : designs

