

Name: _____



Summer Reading Assignment: Incoming 8th Graders

Part One: Read each passage and annotate using the blank lines provided. The annotations should be a 1 sentence summary of what you read in that portion of the text. Then, answer the reading comprehension questions below.

Passage 1: From “The Hunger Games”

From Chapter 1

- (1) “You look beautiful,” says Prim in a hushed voice.
- (2) “And nothing like myself,” I say. I hug her, because I know these next few hours will be terrible for her. Her first reaping. She’s about as safe as you can get, since she’s only entered once. I wouldn’t let her take out any tesserae. But she’s worried about me. That the unthinkable might happen.
- (3) I protect Prim in every way I can, but I’m powerless against the reaping. The anguish I always feel when she’s in pain wells up in my chest and threatens to register on my face. I notice her blouse has pulled out of her skirt in the back again and force myself to stay calm. “Tuck your tail in, little duck,” I say, smoothing the blouse back in place.
- (4) Prim giggles and gives me a small “Quack.”
- (5) “Quack yourself,” I say with a light laugh. The kind only Prim can draw out of me. “Come on, let’s eat,” I say and plant a quick kiss on the top of her head.

- (6) It’s too bad, really, that they hold the reaping in the square — one of the few places in District 12 that can be pleasant. The square’s surrounded by shops, and on public market days, especially if there’s good weather, it has a holiday feel to it. But today, despite the bright banners hanging on the buildings, there’s an air of grimness. The camera crews, perched like buzzards on rooftops, only add to the effect.
- (7) People file in silently and sign in. The reaping is a good opportunity for the Capitol to keep tabs on the population as well. Twelve- through eighteen-year-olds are herded into roped areas marked off by ages, the oldest in the front, the young ones, like Prim, toward the back. Family members line up around the perimeter, holding tightly to one another’s hands. But there are others, too, who have no one they love at stake, or who no longer care, who slip among the crowd, taking bets on the two kids whose names will be drawn. Odds are given on their ages, whether they’re Seam or merchant, if they will break down and weep. Most refuse dealing with the racketeers but carefully, carefully. These

same people tend to be informers, and who hasn't broken the law? I could be shot on a daily basis for hunting, but the appetites of those in charge protect me. Not everyone can claim the same.

- (8) Just as the town clock strikes two, the mayor steps up to the podium and begins to read. It's the same story every year. He tells of the history of Panem, the country that rose up out of the ashes of a place that was once called North America. He lists the disasters, the droughts, the storms, the fires, the encroaching seas that swallowed up so much of the land, the brutal war for what little sustenance remained. The result was Panem, a shining Capitol ringed by thirteen districts, which brought peace and prosperity to its citizens. Then came the Dark Days, the uprising of the districts against the Capitol. Twelve were defeated, the thirteenth obliterated. The Treaty of Treason gave us the new laws to guarantee peace and, as our yearly reminder that the Dark Days must never be repeated, it gave us the Hunger Games.
- (9) The rules of the Hunger Games are simple. In punishment for the uprising, each of the twelve districts must provide one girl and one boy, called tributes, to participate. The twenty-four tributes will be imprisoned in a vast outdoor arena that could hold anything from a burning desert to a frozen wasteland. Over a period of several weeks, the competitors must fight to the death. The last tribute standing wins.
- (10) Taking the kids from our districts, forcing them to kill one another while we watch — this is the Capitol's way of reminding us how totally we are at their mercy. How little chance we would stand of surviving another rebellion.

- (11) It's time for the drawing. Effie Trinket says as she always does, "Ladies first!" and crosses to the glass ball with the girls' names. She reaches in, digs her hand deep into the ball, and pulls out a slip of paper. The crowd draws in a collective breath and then you can hear a pin drop, and I'm feeling nauseous and so desperately hoping that it's not me, that it's not me, that it's not me.
- (12) Effie Trinket crosses back to the podium, smooths the slip of paper, and reads out the name in a clear voice. And it's not me.
- (13) It's Primrose Everdeen.

From Chapter 2

- (14) There must have been some mistake. This can't be happening. Prim was one slip of paper in thousands! Her chances of being chosen were so remote that I'd not even bothered worrying about her. Hadn't I done everything? Taken the tesserae, refused to let her do the same? One slip. One slip in thousands. The odds had been entirely in her favor. But it hadn't mattered.
- (15) Somewhere far away, I can hear the crowd murmuring unhappily as they always do when a twelve-year-old gets chosen because no one thinks this is fair. And then I see her, the blood drained from her face, hands clenched in fists at her sides, walking with stiff, small steps up toward the stage, passing me, and I see the back of her blouse has become untucked and hangs out over her skirt. It's this detail, the untucked blouse forming a ducktail, that brings me back to myself.
- (16) "Prim!" The strangled cry comes out of my throat, and my muscles begin to move again. "Prim!" I don't need to shove through the crowd. The other kids make way immediately allowing me a straight path to the stage. I reach her just as she is about to mount the steps. With one sweep of my arm, I push her behind me.
- (17) "I volunteer!" I gasp. "I volunteer as tribute!"
-
-
-

Reading Comprehension Questions: Story 1

1. Which of the following reasons **best** explains why the Capitol holds the reaping and the Hunger Games every year?
 - a. It is a way for the Capitol to show off its power.
 - b. It helps the Capitol to keep track of the population in each of the districts.
 - c. Neither A nor B.
 - d. Both a and B.
2. Which of the following inferences about the Capitol is **best** supported by the text?
 - a. They are planning to make this the final Hunger Games.
 - b. They attempted to create a fairer society with the Treaty of Treason.
 - c. They control most of the food and resources the districts need to survive.
 - d. They refuse to acknowledge the Dark Days.
3. Which of the following inferences is **best** supported by the following sentence from paragraph 6 of Chapter 1?

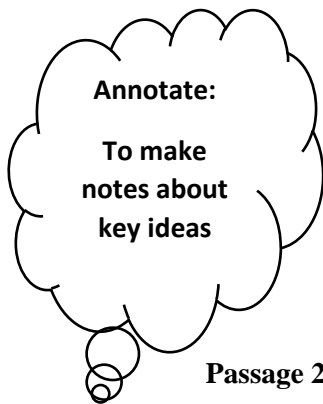
"The camera crews, perched like buzzards on rooftops, only add to the effect."

- a. Katniss is amazed by how high up the cameras are positioned.
- b. The square feels ominous and invaded on the day of the reaping.
- c. There is a feeling of excitement in the air as the reaping begins.
- d. Katniss hopes that she or Prim could become superstars if chosen.

4. Which of the following inferences **most likely** explains Katniss's reaction in the following excerpt from Chapter 2?

"And then I see her, the blood drained from her face, hands clenched in fists at her sides, walking with stiff, small steps up toward the stage, passing me, and I see the back of her blouse has become untucked and hangs out over her skirt. It's this detail, the untucked blouse forming a ducktail, that brings me back to myself."

- Seeing the untucked blouse looking like a ducktail reminds Katniss that she must protect Prim.
 - Katniss is upset that Prim has walked past her without any acknowledgement of her older sister.
 - Watching how terrified Prim is has forced Katniss to accept that she is likely to lose her younger sister to the Hunger Games.
 - Katniss is jealous that Prim was selected for the Hunger Games and decided that she is going to do what she has to do in order to grab the spotlight.
5. Which of the following inferences about Katniss is **best** supported by the text?
- She has no affection or loyalty toward District 12.
 - She would like to see another rebellion organized like the one in the Dark Days.
 - She has been through the reaping so many times that she no longer fears being picked.
 - She is cynical of the Capitol and the way they rule over people in the districts.
6. Which sentence from the text **most strongly** supports the correct answer to Question 5?
- "Taking the kids from our districts, forcing them to kill one another while we watch — this is the Capitol's way of reminding us how totally we are at their mercy."
 - "The crowd draws in a collective breath and then you can hear a pin drop, and I'm feeling nauseous and so desperately hoping that it's not me, that it's not me, that it's not me."
 - "The square's surrounded by shops, and on public market days, especially if there's good weather, it has a holiday feel to it."
 - "I protect Prim in every way I can, but I'm powerless against the reaping."
7. Which statement about life in Panem is **best** supported by the excerpts from Chapter 1?
- The people of Panem are optimistic that their living conditions are improving.
 - There is corruption and unfairness in the way the people of Panem are ruled over.
 - The strain from the Hunger Games causes conflict among families of Panem.
 - The people who come out to watch the reaping are bloodthirsty, no matter what the age of the tribute selected.
8. Which sentence from the text **most strongly** supports the correct answer to Question 7?
- "It's too bad, really, that they hold the reaping in the square — one of the few places in District 12 that can be pleasant."
 - "The result was Panem, a shining Capitol ringed by thirteen districts, which brought peace and prosperity to its citizens."
 - "Family members line up around the perimeter, holding tightly to one another's hands."
 - "I could be shot on a daily basis for hunting, but the appetites of those in charge protect me."



Passage 2: “Reality TV Shows: Harmless entertainment or bad influence?”

Point: Stop Rewarding Bad Behavior

- (1) Television has been an important part of American life for nearly seven decades. But instead of improving with age, programming has degenerated into mindless reality TV. Even though these programs claim to picture real people in real situations, there is actually very little real in reality TV. After all, marrying someone you’ve never met or even seen is totally believable, right? There is, however, a real influence on TV viewers, and this influence is often negative, especially on young people. Many people claim that reality TV portrays an accurate and vivid picture of our society. But if what Americans see on reality TV is truly who we are, then we are in big trouble.
 - (2) According to Nielsen, a television ratings company, in 2014 nearly 300 million Americans ages two and up live in homes with televisions. That figure represents more than 90 percent of the population who have access to hundreds of channels and the programs they show. Unfortunately, ratings show that many television viewers are choosing *Here Comes Honey Boo Boo* over political talk shows, broadcasts of national political conventions, or other programming reflecting issues that affect us all.
-
-
-

- (3) Of course, reality TV has turned many people into instant celebrities. Viewers see that people without talent or hard work can become rich and famous. All they have to do is behave badly in front of the camera. But what message does this send to young people? According to Russ Rankin, who often writes for the arts, young people are not viewing reality TV as mindless entertainment. They look up to the programs' stars and imitate them. They are easily influenced by what they see, and they see that bad behavior is rewarded. Young viewers learn that those who treat others with pettiness and contempt become rich and famous. In fact, in 2011, one of the stars of *Jersey Shore* was paid more to address Rutgers University students than was Toni Morrison, a Nobel prize-winning author.
- (4) Tom Green is a comedian and actor who benefited from reality TV. Yet he is one of the most vocal voices against the genre. The difference for him, he says, is that he was not exploited and was in charge of his program. As the demand increased for more outrageous and negative programs, Green saw that "the audience became addicted to the cheap thrills." The quality of TV degenerated. He says, "The days of looking up to inventors, artists, and genuinely successful people are gone. Most people assume the behavior they see on TV is acceptable simply because it is on TV in the first place. Our media is shaping culture and training the audience to no longer demand quality programming. I had always presumed that the major corporations that ruled our media were far more responsible than I. Apparently, I was wrong."

-
-
-
- (5) Television producer Michael Slezak, senior editor of TVLine.com, says that he thinks reality TV shows are so prevalent because “networks love a good reality show since they’re less expensive to produce. They don’t require drawing in big stars.” Given this insight, we should definitely have more reality TV shows—if the price point is any justification for producing mind-numbing garbage.
- (6) It seems that no matter how often people are told that what they are watching is far from reality, they still watch. They continue to nurture false expectations that they too could become rich and famous if only they could be selected to participate in reality TV. In a recent survey, 10 percent of British teenagers were motivated by the dream of money and success. They said they would give up a good education to become a reality TV star.
- (7) It’s not really the job of television networks to police the influences of television on culture and society. Yet networks do need to take some responsibility for what they have created with reality TV. As Tom Green says, "The networks should self-regulate by putting power back into the hands of artists and comedians." The media has done a massively good job of influencing society against smoking. They are now working on educating the public about obesity and healthy eating habits. They should be just as concerned about influencing the public about intelligent viewing and showing the best of how people should treat one another. Or maybe watching a group of egotistical adults fighting for their fifteen minutes of fame on the small screen is the best use of our time, after all.
-
-
-

Counterpoint: Reality TV Can Educate and Inspire

- (8) Which came first: the chicken or the egg? This age-old question can easily be applied to the controversy surrounding reality television. Have these shows corrupted our society? Or do they reflect the natural changes that have occurred in the way we see our world?
- (9) Most people who claim that reality TV has had a negative effect on society are mainly referring to shows that focus on celebrities such as *Keeping up with the Kardashians* or on contrived competitions such as *Survivor*. *Survivor* can be said to build teamwork, but the challenges the contestants face are admittedly not real. And even though the participants are not in any real danger, they are encouraged to create drama to thrill viewers.
-
-
-

- (10) Other competitive reality TV shows truly showcase talent. Programs such as Project Runway, American Idol, America’s Got Talent, and So You Think You Can Dance give artists and performers the chance to appear before millions of TV viewers. As a result, the careers of many participants have been launched by way of these programs, even though these contestants did not win the competition. One dancer from Texas, for example, has danced professionally in music videos and on TV shows such as Glee since appearing on So You Think You Can Dance. These shows inspire young viewers. They see people like them succeeding. So they may think, “I can do that.” In this way, reality shows encourage young people to reach for the stars.
- (11) Reality shows that focus on the lives of everyday people may also give people comfort. As the Greek philosopher Aristotle once said of those who attended theater performances, they did so “to be cured, relieved, restored to psychic health.” Viewers can identify with people who seem just like them. They see people with problems similar to (or worse than) their own. As a result, they may realize that their own struggles are not as bad as they thought.
-
-
-
- (12) Reality TV also introduces viewers to lifestyles, cultures, and people different from themselves. The NAACP reported in 2008 that reality programs are the only segment of television that fairly represents nonwhite groups. At least the people viewers see reflect the wide diversity of people in our nation.
- (13) Some reality TV shows actually improve society. For example, shows such as Hoarders increase public awareness of a serious mental health problem. Other shows, such as Supernanny, give parents and caregivers tips on how to handle children.
- (14) Blaming reality TV for society’s challenges is a convenient way to avoid taking a hard look at ourselves and finding solutions to our problems. Life is messy, and reality TV honestly reveals that truth. Once we realize that we are far from perfect, we can learn to accept others for who they are. Certainly, acceptance of others, with all their faults, is a big step toward creating a better society for everyone.
-
-
-

Reading Comprehension Questions: Story 2

1. Which statement might **both** authors support?
 - a. Reality TV sometimes shows the less than ideal sides of people on the screen.
 - b. Most of the appeal of reality TV comes from Americans being hooked on cheap thrills.
 - c. Critics are having a difficult time deciding which shows count as reality TV and which ones do not.
 - d. More people are exploring their artistic talents after being inspired by what they see on reality TV shows.

2. Which of the following examples would the author of the Point essay **most likely** consider to be quality television programming?
- a. Reality programs that admit they are not real
 - b. Exciting programs in which athletes compete for a cash prize
 - c. Programs showcasing people who have mediocre talent but can become famous anyway
 - d. Political discussion programs
3. Re-read the following passage, a quote from comedian and actor Tom Green. Which of the following inferences is **best** supported by the following quote?

“Our media is shaping culture and training the audience to no longer demand quality programming. I had always presumed that the major corporations that ruled our media were far more responsible than I. Apparently, I was wrong.”

- a. Mr. Green thinks that reality TV shows should be banned from network programming.
 - b. Mr. Green believes that people who watch trashy reality TV shows will be able to overcome any negative influence those shows might have on them.
 - c. Mr. Green believes that people will be pleasantly surprised by quality TV programs since reality TV has set their expectations so low.
 - d. Mr. Green thinks that networks should take the lead in creating quality programming in order to have a positive effect on society.
4. The author of the Point essay would **most likely** respond to the following passage from the Counterpoint essay by pointing out that...

“One dancer from Texas, for example, has danced professionally in music videos and on TV shows such as Glee since appearing on So You Think You Can Dance. These shows inspire young viewers. They see people like them succeeding. So they may think, “I can do that.” In this way, reality shows encourage young people to reach for the stars.”

- a. children are attempting to become inventors and artists since they began seeing artists and inventors on reality shows
- b. viewers are just as likely to imitate the bad behaviors seen on *Jersey Shore* or *Honey Boo Boo* as a way to try to make themselves into stars.
- c. viewers who become singers or dancers after watching reality TV shows are likely to spend their whole lives trying to catch a break
- d. children get so invested in reality TV stars that it will lead to a never-ending cycle of TV viewing

5. The author of the Counterpoint essay would **most likely** respond to the following passage from the Point essay (Paragraph 3) by pointing out that .

“They are easily influenced by what they see, and they see that bad behavior is rewarded. Young viewers learn that those who treat others with pettiness and contempt become rich and famous. In fact, in 2011, one of the stars of Jersey Shore was paid more to address Rutgers University students than was Toni Morrison, a Nobel prize-winning author.”

- a. children are more likely to attend college if they know they might be able to see one of the stars of *Jersey Shore* speaking there
 - b. young viewers of *Jersey Shore* might feel better about their own issues and the way they act after watching the bad behavior of *Jersey Shore* stars
 - c. children were unlikely to be influenced by authors like Toni Morrison in the first place
 - d. most cast members of *Jersey Shore* would never have found their way onto a college campus if not for the success of their show
6. Which of the following statements **most strongly** supports the correct answer to Question 5?
- a. “*Survivor* can be said to build teamwork, but the challenges the contestants face are admittedly not real.”
 - b. “They see people with problems similar to (or worse than) their own. As a result, they may realize that their own struggles are not as bad as they thought.”
 - c. “The NAACP reported in 2008 that reality programs are the only segment of television that fairly represents nonwhite groups.”
 - d. “As a result, the careers of many participants have been launched by way of these programs, even though these contestants did not win the competition.”
7. Which of the following claims **best** supports the argument about reality TV in the Counterpoint essay?
- a. Celebrity and competition reality TV shows have a clear and lasting negative influence on their viewers.
 - b. No one is going to be able to solve the question of whether reality TV has any influence over its viewers.
 - c. Viewers are becoming more knowledgeable about difficult subjects and are able to improve their lives because of what they see on reality TV.
 - d. Viewers no longer demand quality programming because of the cheap thrills they get watching reality TV.
8. Which of the following statements **most strongly** supports the correct answer to Question 7?
- a. “The days of looking up to inventors, artists, and genuinely successful people are gone.”
 - b. “Most people who claim that reality TV has had a negative effect on society are mainly referring to shows that focus on celebrities such as *Keeping up with the Kardashians* or on contrived competitions such as *Survivor*.”
 - c. “For example, shows such as *Hoarders* increase public awareness of a serious mental health problem. Other shows, such as *Supernanny*, give parents and caregivers tips on how to handle children.”
 - d. . “Which came first: the chicken or the egg? This age-old question can easily be applied to the controversy surrounding reality television.”



Part Two: Read through each grammar lesson and the rules that accompany it. Then, answer the “Your Turn” questions.

All communication is guided by informal or formal rules. Those rules help people communicate by using the same word to identify an object or idea, or by putting words in the same order in a sentence. Without rules communication would be next to impossible.

Grammar is the rules and structures that guide a system of language. Grammar refers to the various types of words that exist in a language and how they function together in consistent and specific ways to create sentences. When we change a verb to show when something is happening or when we use punctuation marks to separate words or phrases, we are following the rules of grammar.

Grammar #1: Complete Subjects and Predicates

DEFINE:

A **complete predicate** is the part of a sentence that includes all of the words, including the verb, in the predicate part of the sentence. A **complete subject** is the part of a sentence that includes all of the words in the subject part of a sentence and tells whom or what the sentence is about.

Learning the rules of grammar will help you understand how words fit together, why words sometimes change form based on how they are used, and how to use punctuation marks to separate or join words. Understanding the rules and structures of grammar will allow you to communicate your ideas more clearly to your audience.

MODEL:

Both a subject and a predicate may consist of more than one word. The complete subject includes all of the words in the subject part of a sentence and tells whom or what the sentence is about.

Example: **The man on the chair** spoke directly into Meg’s mind, and now there was a distinct menace to the words.

The complete predicate of a sentence tells what a subject is or does. The complete predicate includes all of the words, including the verb, in the predicate part of a sentence. The complete subject tells who or what the subject is about.

Example: And the sky around it **was a blazing, blue tile color**.

YOUR TURN Part 1: Choose the answer to describe the boldfaced portion of each sentence.

1. Those new jeans **are much too long for me**.
 - a. Complete subject
 - b. Complete predicate
 - c. Neither
2. **The small boat** sank in the big waves.
 - a. Complete subject
 - b. Complete predicate
 - c. Neither
3. The brave soldier **was rescued**.
 - a. Complete subject
 - b. Complete predicate
 - c. Neither
4. He spilled the popcorn **on the person in front of him**.
 - a. Complete subject
 - b. Complete predicate
 - c. Neither
5. The yellow canary **fell in love with the shiny mirror**.
 - a. Complete subject
 - b. Complete predicate
 - c. Neither
6. **Kisha** hated the movie.
 - a. Complete subject
 - b. Complete predicate
 - c. Neither

YOUR TURN Part 2: Turn the simple subject into a complete subject.

1. The puppy was the runt of the litter.
 - a. The tiny, skinny puppy
 - b. The puppy's tail
 - c. Skippy
 - d. Puppy
2. The lawn is carefully maintained.
 - a. By a landscaping company
 - b. Lawn
 - c. Bensel's rolling green lawn
 - d. Is

YOUR TURN Part 3: Turn the simple predicate into a complete predicate.

1. The lively music pleased the people.
 - a. Please the roomful of multi-aged people in the audience.
 - b. Was pleasing
 - c. Loud
 - d. Pleased

2. Each painting captured beauty.
 - a. Captured
 - b. Captured the beauty of the elegant, stylish model
 - c. Painting
 - d. Original painting of the city's skyline



Grammar #2: Commonly Confused Words: Accept, Except

MODEL:

Words that are similar are sometimes misused:

- Accept is a verb that means “to agree to do” or “to agree to receive.” You might accept a gift or an assignment.
- Except is a preposition that means “not including.” You might have done all your homework except one assignment.

Word	Text	Explanation
Accept	“On behalf of L & J Fund I <u>accept</u> this check.”	Accept is a verb. The speaker is saying the he will receive the check.
Except	Everything was packed <u>except</u> Mama’s pot.	Except is a preposition. It shows that Mama’s pot was not packed.

Correct	Incorrect
Everyone in the class except Casey is planning to take part in the dance contest.	Everyone in the class accept Casey is planning to take part in the dance contest.
I hope you will accept this small gift, which I brought back from my trip to Atlanta.	I hope you will except this small gift, which I brought back from my trip to Atlanta.

Your Turn #1: Determine whether each sentence below uses *except* or *accept*.

1. All of Mandy’s pets are mammals _____ her parakeet.
2. Sam thinks that she will _____ the job she was offered yesterday.

3. _____ for Mr. Tomlinson next door, everyone on our block has planted marigolds this year.
4. The other driver did not want to _____ blame for the accident.
5. I said I would make him a cake, but he did not _____ the offer.
6. All the state capitals are one or two words long _____ Salt Lake City, Utah.
7. Joanne loves eating all vegetables _____ zucchini.
8. Matty blushed when he tried to _____ the compliment.
9. Eric has won almost every race this year _____ for the one this past weekend.



Grammar #3: Commonly Confused Words: Affect, Effect

MODEL:

- Affect is a verb that means “to cause a change in” or “to influence”
- Effect is a noun that means “a result” or “that which has been brought about” Effect is also a verb that means “to bring about or accomplish”

Word	Text	Explanation
Affect	The breakdown of discipline likewise affected the dogs in their relations with one another.	<i>Affected</i> is the past tense of the verb <i>affect</i> , which means “caused a change in.”
Effect	As part of an anti-bullying program, he leads workshops and provides lessons designed to teach students about the harmful effects of bullying.	<i>Effects</i> is used as a noun, and it means “results.”
Effect	That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, -that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.	<i>Effect</i> is used as a verb to mean “to bring about or accomplish.”

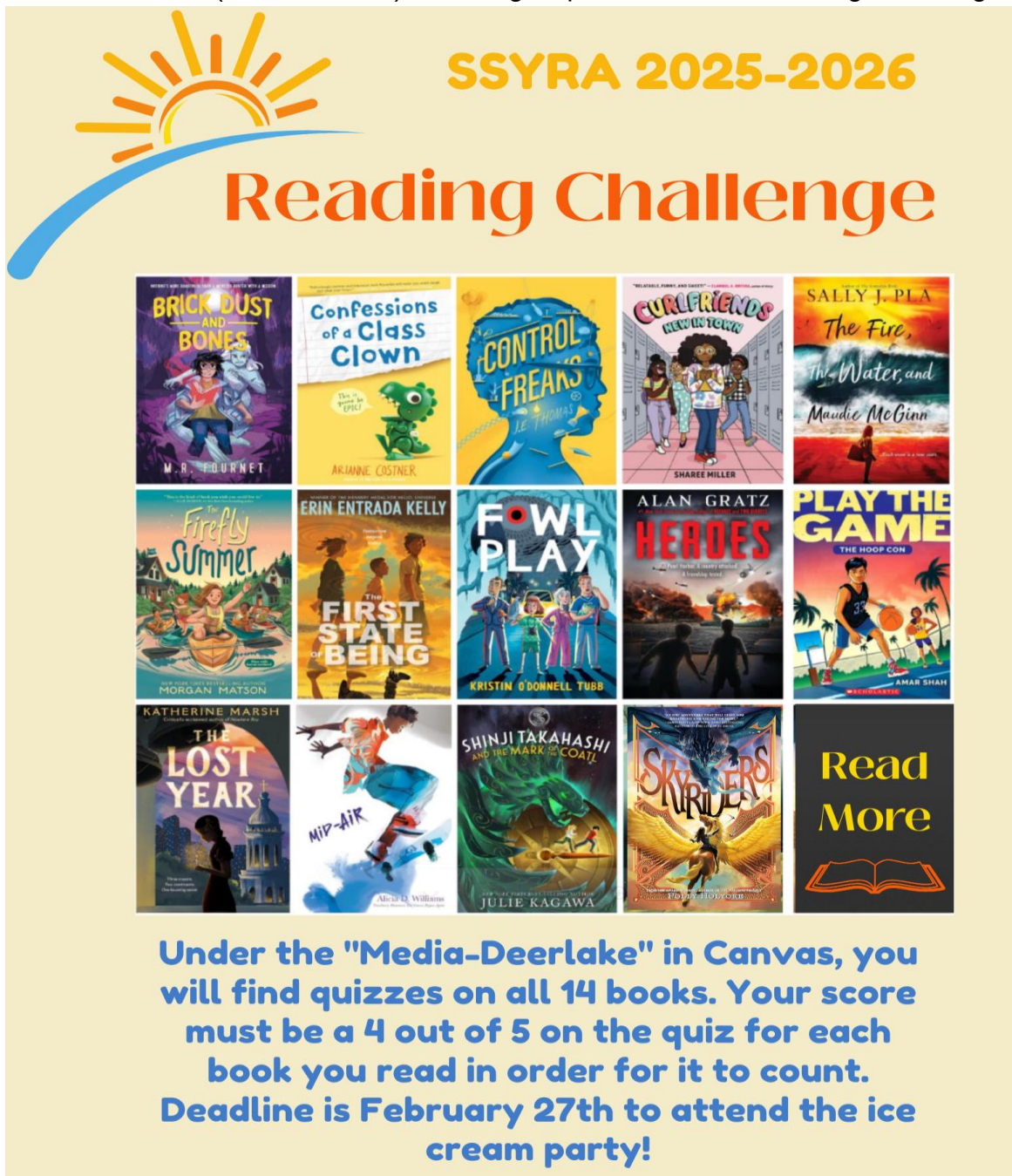
Correct	Incorrect
The spices will affect the flavor of the dish.	The spices will effect the flavor of the dish.
The toddler's lack of sleep will have an effect on his behavior.	The toddler's lack of sleep will have an affect on his behavior.
The teacher wanted to effect change in classroom.	The teacher wanted to affect change in her classroom.

Your Turn #1: Determine whether each sentence below uses *effect* or *affect*.

1. The scary movie didn't _____ her dreams.
2. High gas prices have an _____ of travelers.
3. The frequent rain showers will _____ my flowers.
4. The manager will _____ a policy change on Tuesday.
5. The classical music had a calming _____ on me.
6. The time I spend studying will _____ my performance on the test.
7. The international leaders hope to _____ a new environmental agreement.
8. The poetry had an _____ on my love of literature.
9. The students will _____ change in their community by cleaning the park.

Looking to do some additional reading over the summer? Why not get a jump start on one of the DMS Reading Challenges? See below for information.


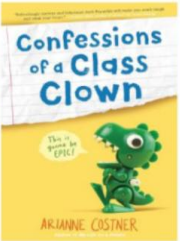



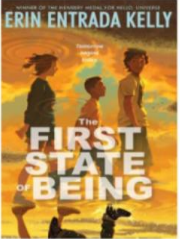

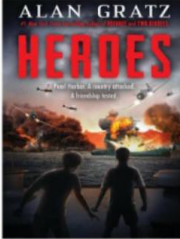





1. **Sunshine State Young Reader Award (SSYA) Challenge:** Read just 3 of the 14 awesome SSYRA books and ace the Canvas quiz by February 27th for a cool ice cream party after spring break!
2. **Kicking off the Year Strong Challenge:** Read any 2 grade level books, complete the book review (form attached) and snag a special incentive. Let's get reading! 😊



The graphic features a stylized sun with orange rays and a blue arc below it on the left. The text "SSYRA 2025-2026" is in bold yellow, and "Reading Challenge" is in large orange letters. Below this is a 3x4 grid of book covers. The last cell in the grid contains a black box with the text "Read More" and an open book icon. Below the grid, blue text provides details about the challenge.

SSYRA 2025-2026

Reading Challenge

Under the "Media-Deerlake" in Canvas, you will find quizzes on all 14 books. Your score must be a 4 out of 5 on the quiz for each book you read in order for it to count. Deadline is February 27th to attend the ice cream party!



BOOK REVIEW

● Your

● Name: _____

● Book

● Title: _____

● 1. Who is the main character(or subject if
● nonfiction)?

● 2. What is the setting?

● 3. What's main idea?

● 4. What is the conflict?

● 5. How was it resolved?