ANSWERS
Day 22

Day 22: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

Marie Curie or Madame Curie as she is known to many was a scientist in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Born in Poland, she moved to France to continue her scientific studies and ended up marrying a physics professor. The pair worked together for the advancement of science, particularly physics.

Marie Curie shattered glass ceilings all over the place. She co-earned a Nobel Prize in 1903, making her the first woman ever to earn one. She went on to earn another one as well. After her husband’s death, she took his place as professor of physics. She was the first woman to hold the position.

Madame Curie is most known for her work with radium. Although exposure to the element eventually killed her, her research led to advancements in x-ray machines, which improve lives daily, almost a century after her death.

Day 23

Day 23: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

At the end of World War II, Germany, as well as its former capital of Berlin, was divided between the Allies and Russia. In the post-war period, many people emigrated from the Russian side of East Germany to help rebuild the Allied West Germany. The economy of East Germany suffered greatly from the lack of labor. In order to keep people from emigrating, as well as to protect their communist society from Western influence, East Germany built a guarded brick wall in 1961 and topped it with barbed wire.

The wall was an immediate publicity catastrophe for East Germany and communism as a whole. The wall itself, along with the very public punishments of those who tried to cross, showcased the tyranny of communism. Under U.S. pressure, the wall came down on November 9, 1989, and within three years, all but three communist nations had collapsed.

Day 24

Day 24: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

Jesse Owens was the grandson of a slave. Born in September of 1913 in Alabama, Jesse was the youngest of ten children. Along with 1.5 million other African Americans who were part of the “Great Migration,” his family left the segregated South when he was nine years old and moved to Ohio in search of better opportunities. It was in Ohio that Jesse became a track and field star.

He was only in high school when he gained national attention for tying the world record in the 100 yard dash. At a college track meet, it took him less than an hour to break three world records and tie a fourth. Then at the 1936 Olympic Games, Jesse Owens achieved a feat no Olympian had ever achieved up to that point when he earned four gold medals. Jesse’s performance undermined Adolf Hitler’s ridiculous claims about racial superiority.

Day 27

Day 27: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled.

Philip Sousa was born in Washington, D.C., the third of ten children. When he was thirteen, his father enlisted him in the Marine Corps to keep him from joining a circus band. He started as an apprentice with the Marine Band, and then he moved on to a theatrical orchestra where he learned to conduct. He then returned to the Marine Band as a conductor, going on to lead “The President’s Band” under five presidents.

Sousa went on to be a composer of marches, earning him the nickname “the American March King.” His most famous marches include the following: the U.S. National March called “The Stars and Stripes Forever” and “Semper Fidelis,” the official march of the U.S. Marine Corps. He eventually conducted his own band, named the Sousa Band, which featured a new instrument that most every marching band today uses—the aptly named sousaphone.
Day 29

Day 29: Proofreading • Grammar

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

Clive Staples Lewis is a well-known British author, most famous for his Chronicles of Narnia series of books. Though his Christian faith is evident throughout many of his writings, C.S. Lewis actually left Christianity for atheism during his university years. However, after years of intellectual wrestling, Lewis returned to Christianity and became a great defender of the faith.

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word by writing it on the line.

That jump was the highest of the meet. __noun__
I’ll let myself out. __pronoun__
I’d love to fly among the stars. __preposition__
The shining sun blinded the driver. __adjective__
That fruit salad looks delicious! __verb__
We’re very late for the meeting! __adverb__

Day 30

Day 30: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

Leonardo da Vinci **might** be one of the most underrated people in history. You probably know he was an artist, particularly a painter and **sculptor**. But he excelled in many other areas as well. He was a scientist who specialized in anatomy, geology, and botany. He was also a **writer**, a mathematician, a musician, an architect, an engineer, a cartographer, and an impressive inventor.

Da Vinci’s inventions were amazingly ahead of his time. He invented the predecessor to the modern-day tank centuries before cars were invented. He even invented a fully animated robot while living in the 1400s! But his most famous invention stemmed from his favorite area of study—aviation. His famous flying machine probably had his Renaissance neighbors thinking he was as batty as the winged night creatures he studied to design it.

Day 32

Day 32: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

Mary Elizabeth Bowser was a slave during the 1800s. As a young woman, she was freed by her owner and sent to a Quaker school where she learned to read and **write**. Once the Civil War began, her kind, former owner asked if she would help the union by spying on the Confederacy.

To do this, Mary had to pretend to be dim-witted and uneducated. She also had to go back to being treated like a slave, a life she had largely gotten **away** from. She was hired by Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy. Using her position within his home, she would eavesdrop on conversations and then relay the information to a fellow spy who posed as a baker making regular bread deliveries. More than 100 years later, Mary was inducted into the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame for her efforts.

Day 33

Day 33: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

James Weldon Johnson was an **African American** born in the late 1800s to a society focused on segregating his people. However, he knew very few boundaries in his life. He was able to get a college education, and he went on to be a grammar school principal. In 1897, he became the first African American to pass the bar exam in Florida.

A few years later, James and his brother together **wrote** the song, “Lift Every Voice and Sing,” which eventually became the official anthem of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (or the NAACP). President Roosevelt appointed Johnson to diplomatic positions in Nicaragua and Venezuela.

In a society that largely saw African Americans as **subhuman**James Johnson defied the odds and lived an extraordinary life.
Day 35: Proofreading • Grammar

Spelling corrections are bold, and punctuation marks are circled.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 changed the scope of many people’s lives. Thousands migrated west, dreaming of the wealth that waited beyond the horizon. Unfortunately, many dreamers lost everything. The cost of the supplies and the journey west squelched many dreams before they really got started.

Many even lost their lives chasing the riches.

Answer the following questions by selecting your choice from the answers given.

Which of the following sentences is an interrogative sentence?
- a. I’m not sure what you’re asking.
- b. Please clarify your question.
- c. Are you hungry?  
- d. I guess it’s time for lunch.

What is the complete subject of this sentence? Mary’s teacher praised her efforts.
- a. Mary
- b. Mary’s teacher
- c. praised
- d. her efforts

What is the complete predicate of the same sentence?
- a. Mary’s teacher
- b. Mary
- c. praised
- d. praised her efforts

Choose the simple subject and simple predicate of the same sentence.
- a. Mary
- b. efforts
- c. teacher/launched
- d. her efforts

Day 47

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

Hedy Lamarr was an incredibly popular actress in the 1930s and 1940s. She had roles opposite such popular stars as Clark Gable and Jimmy Stewart. Hedy was known as “The Most Beautiful Woman in Film” by her contemporaries.

However, Hedy Lamarr was also incredibly intelligent. In 1942, along with her composer friend George Antheil, Hedy patented what she called the “Secret Communication System.” It was originally concocted to solve an issue in World War II where the Nazis were decoding messages and blocking signals from radio-controlled missiles. It involved changing radio frequencies so that enemies couldn’t detect the messages in the first place. The later invention of the transistor catapulted Hedy’s invention into practical space, and it is still used today in both military applications as well as cell phone technologies.

Day 48

Day 48: Writing – Summary • Proofreading

Write a summary of the story of Little Red Riding Hood.

(answears will vary)

Day 49

Day 49: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

In the 1950s, the space race was hot particularly between the United States and the Soviet Union. Each nation wanted to be the first one to do a certain thing in space. Some of the firsts were the first launch into space, first animal in space, first human in space, first human to orbit the earth, and others. When the Soviet Union started to get the lead in the race, the United States, in desperation, opened a project with one goal.

They wanted to nuke the moon.

The precision was important. The whole point of nuking the moon was making it visible to people. They planned to aim for the edge of the visible side of the moon. That way the cloud from the explosion would be illuminated by the sun and visible far and wide. Ultimately, the project was abandoned due to concerns about contaminating space or the bomb detonating early and endangering the inhabitants of the earth.
Day 77

Day 77: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization
errors are underlined.

Famines can be caused by a lack of food or by a lack of access to food. There are many different causes of famines. Extreme weather, plant diseases, and animals can all cause a lack of food. Even governments can cut off access to food, resulting in famine.

Throughout history, weather has impacted our food supply. During horrible freezes or severe droughts, food prices in the United States and other civilized nations can skyrocket to compensate for the lack of crops. But in other areas of the world, weather causes true famine. Sometimes plants get diseases that cause them to die, creating the same lack of crops that weather can create. Animals and bugs can eat and destroy crops as well.

The most surprising cause of famine is tyrannical leaders who keep food from their own people. Today, many systems are in place to prevent governments from harming their own people in this way.

Day 78

Day 78: Proofreading

Spelling corrections are bold, punctuation marks are circled, and capitalization errors are underlined.

Manfred Albrecht Freiherr von Richthofen was a fighter pilot for Germany during World War I. He became one of the most famous fighter pilots of all time throughout the course of the war. Painting his aircraft red led him to be called by the nicknames “Red Bottle Flyer,” “Red Baron,” and, most famously, “Red Baron.”

The Red Baron was likely the deadliest fighter pilot in the entire war. He was officially credited with eighty air combat victories before his death. At one point during combat, a hit to the head caused him temporary blindness. He recovered well enough to successfully make a rough landing of his plane. Eventually, however, his reputation made him a very sought-after target. Everyone wanted credit for bringing down the Red Baron and still unclear who ultimately put the permanent end to his combat career.

Day 79

Day 79: Proofreading

Fix the errors you find in the following paragraphs. There are ten mistakes.

The city of Jerusalem is a fascinating place. Its historical background makes it a huge tourist location, drawing people from all parts of the world. But its biggest lure comes from its religious roots. In Hebrew, Yerushalayim means “Foundation of peace.” This name might be considered ironic. Since the city of Jerusalem is considered by three of the world’s largest religions to be their religious center, it has been the reason for many wars over the centuries.

Christianity, Judaism, and Islam all consider Jerusalem to be important to their religion. Over the years, Jerusalem has seen the rise and fall of the kingdom of Israel, the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, the Crusades, and many other so-called “holy wars.” In fact, Israelis and Palestinians continue to fight over the right to occupy Jerusalem to this day.

Day 93

Day 93: Proofreading

Reread the following paragraphs correctly. Be sure to proofread for errors in spelling, grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and usage.

Benjamin Franklin was a scientist, inventor, and writer. His most famous experiments dealt with electricity and he discovered many of its governing laws. His work with electricity led him to invent the lightning rod.

Benjamin Franklin was a scientist, inventor, and writer. His most famous experiments dealt with electricity and he discovered many of its governing laws. His work with electricity led him to invent the lightning rod.

Franklin is considered one of America’s Founding Fathers. He lived in England for many years as a representative of the colonists who had gone to America. Though he never saw military action during the Revolutionary War, he did sign both the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.
Day 141: Spellcheck

This paragraph contains five misspelled words. Can you figure out what they are and spell them correctly on the lines?

When the original American colonists decided to revolt against British rule, there were many who were convinced the endeavor was destined for failure. Of course, without the benefit of hindsight, that feels like a fair assessment. After all, the colonists had an enormous undertaking to accomplish. They were attempting to adopt an entirely original form of government. They needed to adhere to a whole new assortment of laws and legislations. While modern American leaders might aggravate the world from time to time, the fledgling band of revolutionaries that started the United States achieved an incredible feat.

accomplish    adopt
adhere        assortment

aggravate

Day 151: Spellcheck

This paragraph contains five misspelled words. Can you figure out what they are and spell them correctly on the lines?

Many scientists believe the world to be millions, if not billions, of years old. Various scientific publications repeatedly state this as fact. However, there are a growing number of scientists who now believe the earth to be much younger than previously thought. Several dating methods have been proven to be inaccurate. Sometimes in science, the best we can do is speculate. Our speculations can coincide with available data, but no one can guarantee that their way is right. Although some parts of our physical universe can be proven, many continue to be a mystery.

repeatedly    speculate
coincide      guarantee

although

Day 153: Sentence Structure • Characters

As a reminder, a simple sentence is simple – just one subject and predicate combination. This is an example of a simple sentence.

A compound sentence takes two simple sentences and compounds them, squashing them together using something like “and,” “or,” “but” – in the middle to connect them. This is an example of a compound sentence, and I have made it with two simple sentences joined together into one.

A complex sentence takes a simple sentence and adds another subject and predicate in a way that they don’t form another sentence on their own. This is an example of a complex sentence because I have added a second subject and verb in a way that can’t stand on its own.

Identify these sentence types (from ch. 3 of The King Will Make a Way). The answers are simple, compound, or complex.

He crouched and examined mushrooms, pine cones, rocks and beetles. simple

Gabe kept up the maneuvers until the guard was safely settled back in his guard box, comfortably seated on his stool. complex

The toad hopped off just beyond him, and the natural impulse of a ten-year-old boy to try and catch it overpowered him. compound

He looked up and his heart melted. compound

Unthinking, he flung himself at the King’s feet. simple

Even though the hill was just a few stone throws away from the inn, he felt like a pioneer – adventuresome and alone. complex
Day 150

Day 150: Reading Comprehension

Reread the excerpt from Charles Dickens’ Oliver Twist on day 148 and then answer these questions.

Which of these words from the excerpt has a suffix that means “characterized by?”
- stupid
- fat
- paralysed
- healthy
- reckless

The excerpt explicitly states that the master was...
- mean
- fat
- angry
- hungry

What conflict is the main catalyst for the climax of this excerpt?
- the boys are hungry
- the master is mean

Read this sentence from the first paragraph: Boys have generally excellent appetites, ... in which of these words does the suffix -ent mean the same as it does in the word excellent?
- accent
- percent
- agent
- absorbent

Did Oliver get his seconds?
- yes
- no

Day 156

Day 156: Setting • Sentence Types

As a reminder, there are four types of sentences: declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative.

Declarative sentences make statements. Today is my birthday.

Interrogative sentences ask questions. Is today your birthday?

Exclamatory sentences exclaim. Today is my birthday!

Imperative sentences command. Today’s your birthday, so celebrate!

Identify the sentence types of the sentences from chapter 5 of The King Will Make a Way.

He sat up straighter. _______________________________ declarative

When is it coming? _______________________________ interrogative

Relax. _______________________________ imperative

What are you saying? _______________________________ interrogative

Father was worried. _______________________________ declarative

Yes, sir! _______________________________ exclamatory

Get inside and stay there! _______________________________ imperative/exclamatory

This is going to be a bad storm! _______________________________ exclamatory

Tabitha shrieked. _______________________________ declarative

Remember the old village song? _______________________________ interrogative

Day 163

Day 163: Dialogue

Properly punctuate the dialogue at the top of the page. Then use the lines at the bottom of the page to copy the interesting quote by your historical person.

“Come here,” he said.

She got up and crossed the room. What is it?

“A good day.”

She asked again. And that is what exactly?

He brought out a hammer. Watch and see.

Day 164

Day 164: Uncommon Punctuation

Add the missing punctuation to this sentence. Be sure to include any uncommon punctuation (semicolon, colon, dash).

I had too much on my mind, so I got out of bed to make myself a list of what I needed to do. Call mom;

Jenny and the plumber bake the cookies. Take pictures of the kids and update the blog; just so I could get some sleep.

Write a sentence or a paragraph that uses a semicolon, a colon, and a dash.
Day 166

**Anthropomorphism**

*Anthropomorphism* is a literary device where something non-human becomes human-like in form and/or behavior. Read this sentence from chapter 15 of *The King Will Make a Way*:

> Despair circled Gabe like a vulture, taunting, laughing, “He’s dead. He’s dead. They’re all dead. Lifeless bodies left for the birds. You might as well join them. Vulcane will be after you next.”

What nonliking thing is taking on human attributes? __despair____

What human qualities did it have? __taunting, laughing, speaking__

Now you try it. Look at the pen or pencil in your hand. Make it come alive. What if it thinking as you are holding it, writing with it? What would it say when you are chewing on it, tapping it? Give it a personality and write a little story with the pen or pencil as the main character. Give his point of view on the world.

Day 167

**Lie vs. Lay**

In the present tense, lie is what you do to yourself, and lay is what you do to something else. Fill in these blanks with lie or lay:

I __lie____ on my bed to rest.

A chicken __lay____ on an egg.

In the past tense, lie becomes lay, and lay becomes laid. Fill in these blanks with lie, lay, or laid:

I want to __lie____ down for a nap.

Last week I __laid____ out the pattern for the dress.

I need to __lay____ out the schedule for everyone to see.

He __lay____ there for hours yesterday.

See if you can figure out the correct word for each blank.

My cat is __laying____ in the light.

- laying
- lying

She often __lies____ there.

- lies
- lays

I __lay____ my toothbrush on the sink.

- lay
- laid

The US __lies____ to the north of Mexico.

- lies
- lays