



# Exploring Literature

PEARSON  
NCSG



## Aesop's Fables

### The Dog in the Manger The Dog and His Reflection

**Directions** Use the terms in the Word Bank to complete the sentences below.

1. The Greek \_\_\_\_\_ Aesop told many fables.
2. Aesop never \_\_\_\_\_ down his fables.
3. "The Dog in the Manger" was first told by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In this fable, the Dog keeps the \_\_\_\_\_ from the hay.
5. The moral of this fable is *Do not keep \_\_\_\_\_ from enjoying something you cannot enjoy yourself.*
6. Dogs thinking like humans is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "The Dog and His Reflection" is a \_\_\_\_\_ told by Aesop.
8. In this story, the Dog wants two \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the story is *Being greedy is very foolish.*
10. The main character in both fables is a \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Word Bank

Aesop  
bones  
Cattle  
dog  
fable  
moral  
others  
personification  
slave  
wrote

## Aesop's Fables

### The North Wind and the Sun The Milkmaid and Her Pail

**Directions** Circle the word or phrase in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. In “The North Wind and the Sun,” the North Wind and the Sun argue about (coats, strength). They decide to have a contest to determine the truth.
2. In “The North Wind and the Sun,” the North Wind and the Sun have a contest. The Sun makes the traveler (take off, put on) his coat.
3. The (North Wind, Sun) wins the contest in the fable “The North Wind and the Sun.”
4. In “The North Wind and the Sun,” the Sun stands for (kindness, harshness). This is a symbol in the fable.
5. *You can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar* is an example of a(n) (personification, idiom) from “The North Wind and the Sun.” The phrase has a different meaning than its words really mean.
6. In “The Milkmaid and Her Pail,” a Milkmaid carries a pail of milk on her head. From the milk, she plans to make (butter, yogurt), which she will sell.
7. The Milkmaid plans to use her money to then buy some (eggs, chicks). She hopes to make more money.
8. In “The Milkmaid and Her Pail,” the Milkmaid eventually hopes to (buy a dress, marry a man). She wants men to notice her at the fair.
9. The Milkmaid spills her milk because she (trips, turns her head). She is too busy thinking about her plans.
10. The (moral, plot) of “The Milkmaid and Her Pail” is *Do not count your chickens before they hatch*. Because the Milkmaid spills her milk, all her plans shatter.

## More Fables

### The King and the Shirt

**Directions** Each sentence has two missing words. Below each sentence are four words. Two of these complete the sentence correctly. On the line, write the letters of the answers that correctly complete each sentence.

1. Leo Tolstoy is a famous writer from \_\_\_\_\_. He is best known for his \_\_\_\_\_ *Anna Karenina* and *War and Peace*.  
**A** fables                      **B** novels                      **C** Canada                      **D** Russia
2. Tolstoy was born in \_\_\_\_\_. Although famous, he was not happy, and he sold all his property by \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** 1910                      **B** 1890                      **C** 1828                      **D** 1951
3. Tolstoy wanted to live \_\_\_\_\_. He also became a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** eternally                      **B** simply                      **C** vegetarian                      **D** king
4. The main characters in Tolstoy's fables are \_\_\_\_\_. However, they are still very much like \_\_\_\_\_ fables.  
**A** animals                      **B** humans                      **C** Aesop's                      **D** Homer's
5. "The King and the Shirt" is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_. Tolstoy does not state its \_\_\_\_\_ or message.  
**A** novel                      **B** plot                      **C** moral                      **D** fable
6. In "The King and the Shirt," the king becomes \_\_\_\_\_. He calls all his wise men together to decide how to \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
**A** ill                      **B** homeless                      **C** cure                      **D** protect
7. The wise men decide that the king needs the \_\_\_\_\_ of a happy man. So emissaries look for a happy man and find that everyone has something to \_\_\_\_\_ about.  
**A** complain                      **B** shirt                      **C** brag                      **D** money
8. Finally, the king's son passes by a poor \_\_\_\_\_. He hears a man within praising the great and good \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** king                      **B** God                      **C** hut                      **D** store
9. When the \_\_\_\_\_ go inside the hut, the man has no shirt. He is too \_\_\_\_\_ to have even a shirt, yet he is happy.  
**A** tired                      **B** emissaries                      **C** king                      **D** poor
10. The ending of this fable is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. That is, we expect a certain event to take place and the \_\_\_\_\_ happens.  
**A** event                      **B** irony                      **C** setting                      **D** opposite

## More Fables

### How the Fly Saved the River

**Directions** Use the terms in the Word Bank to complete each sentence below.

1. The fable comes from the culture of the \_\_\_\_\_ people.
2. The Ojibwa people were originally \_\_\_\_\_ and fishers.
3. Mental strength can be much more \_\_\_\_\_ than physical strength.
4. In “How the Fly Saved the River,” the fly becomes the \_\_\_\_\_ of the fable. The fly saves the river for the other animals.
5. “How the Fly Saved the River” happened “Many, many years ago when the world was \_\_\_\_\_.” At that time, “there was a beautiful river.”
6. All the animals came to drink from the river. But when the big \_\_\_\_\_ came, he began to drink the river dry.
7. The fly knew how to save the river. But the other animals began to \_\_\_\_\_ at the tiny creature and make fun of him.
8. Despite this, the fly put his plan into action and bit the big animal all over its body. The moose went into a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The moose fled from the river. The fly was so \_\_\_\_\_ that the moose didn’t come back!
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of this fable is *Even the small can fight the strong if they use their brains to think.*

#### Word Bank

frenzy  
hero  
hunters  
important  
jeer  
moose  
moral  
new  
Ojibwa  
pesky

## The Singing Turtle

**Directions** Match each definition in Column A with the correct item in Column B for each of the two sets. Write the letter of the correct answer on the line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. the characters in the Haitian fable whom the turtle is helping work
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the character who lost a bet in the Haitian fable
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a fable or folktale from Haiti
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. one of the authors of “The Singing Turtle”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the amount of a bet in the Haitian fable
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. the character in the Haitian fable who could not sing for Sor Mise
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. the capital of Haiti
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. the hero of the Haitian fable

### Column B

- A** Philippe Thoby-Marcelin
- B** Port-au-Prince
- C** “The Singing Turtle”
- D** \$200
- E** the king
- F** the turtle
- G** the birds
- H** the toad

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. the character in the Haitian fable who lets the turtle loose
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a Haitian language based on French
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. a grass grown for grain and used for food
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. a character in the Haitian fable who made a bet with the king
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. a setting of the story
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. an example of Haitian dialect
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. rituals brought to Haiti from Africa

### Column B

- A** waya
- B** voodoo
- C** millet
- D** river
- E** Creole
- F** Sor Mise
- G** Tonton Jean

## Unit 1 Review

**Part A Directions** Match each detail or definition in Column A with the correct item in Column B for each of the two sets. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. one setting of “The Singing Turtle”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the author of the fable “The King and the Shirt”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the slave who wrote many fables
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a place where the Ojibwa live
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the country in which Pierre Marcelin was born
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. the country in which Leo Tolstoy was born
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. the country in which Aesop lived
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. teaches a message about life

### Column B

- A** Aesop
- B** Greece
- C** fables
- D** river
- E** southern Canada
- F** Haiti
- G** Leo Tolstoy
- H** Russia

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. the character who bet \$200
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. the leading character in “The Milkmaid and Her Pail”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. an example of a fable by Aesop
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. the character who finally took off his coat
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. an example of a fable by Pierre Marcelin and Philippe Thoby-Marcelin
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. a character chased from the river by a fly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. an example of a fable with an ironic twist at the end

### Column B

- A** moose
- B** the Traveler
- C** the king
- D** the Milkmaid
- E** “The King and the Shirt”
- F** “The Singing Turtle”
- G** “The Dog in the Manger”



## Unit 1 Review, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the moral in Column C with its fable title in Column D. Write the letter of the correct answer on the line.

### Column C

- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** Do not keep others from enjoying something you cannot enjoy yourself.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** You can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** Being greedy is very foolish.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** Even the small can fight the strong if they use their brains to think.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** Do not count your chickens before they hatch.

### Column D

- A** “The Dog and His Reflection”
- B** “The Dog in the Manger”
- C** “The Milkmaid and Her Pail”
- D** “The North Wind and the Sun”
- E** “How the Fly Saved the River”

## About Myths

**Part A Directions** Complete the table in order to see the similarities and differences between fables and myths.

	<b>Fables</b>	<b>Myths</b>
<b>Form</b>	1. Fables were first told orally.	1.
<b>Characters</b>	2. Characters are often animals.	2.
<b>Character development</b>	3. Characters are flat characters.	3.
<b>People's view</b>	4. People did not believe the stories to be true.	4.
<b>Topic</b>	5. Fables often include a message about how to act or behave.	5.

**Part B Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- People from every culture have created \_\_\_\_\_. These explain what they did not understand about the creation of the world and nature.
- A myth of the \_\_\_\_\_ Indians says that all living things came from deep within the earth. In a Polynesian myth, two parents bring life to the earth.
- A creation myth from \_\_\_\_\_ tells of an animal that dove deep into the sea. It brought up a small piece of earth that grew into our world.
- The god \_\_\_\_\_ created thunder and lightning by throwing a hammer at his enemies. This is a Norse myth.
- The Greeks believed that thunderbolts were the weapons of \_\_\_\_\_, the king of their gods. Thunderstorms were the Greek gods fighting among themselves.

### Word Bank

Hopi  
India  
myths  
Thor  
Zeus

## Prometheus

**Directions** Write the correct word or phrase from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ are a group of giant gods.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the twin brother of Epimetheus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ gives all the best gifts of the gods to animals.
- Prometheus gives the gift of \_\_\_\_\_ to humans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is upset with Prometheus for giving a gift belonging only to the gods.
- Zeus orders \_\_\_\_\_ to chain Prometheus to a rock.
- Prometheus's lobes of his liver are eaten each day by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Zeus eventually sends \_\_\_\_\_ to free Prometheus.
- However, Prometheus has to carry a \_\_\_\_\_ with him forever.
- To think or plan ahead is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Word Bank

Epimetheus  
fire  
forethought  
giant eagle  
Hephaestus  
Hercules  
piece of rock  
Prometheus  
Titans  
Zeus

## Demeter and Persephone

**Part A Directions** Match the description in Column A with the correct term in Column B.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. food of the dead
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the king of the Greek gods
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the earth mother
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. the harvest goddess
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the daughter of Demeter
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. the god of the underworld
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. the one who shows Hades the eaten pomegranate seeds
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. the season when Persephone is in the underworld
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. the oldest and most respected goddess
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. the sun god

### Column B

- A** Demeter
- B** Gaea
- C** gardener
- D** Hades
- E** Helios
- F** Persephone
- G** pomegranate
- H** Rhea
- I** winter
- J** Zeus

**Part B Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

11. The myth of Demeter and Persephone explains the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** holidays                      **B** earthquakes                      **C** rain                      **D** seasons
12. \_\_\_\_\_ steals Persephone and takes her to the underworld.  
**A** Hades                      **B** Demeter                      **C** Gaea                      **D** Helios
13. Demeter curses the earth, and the \_\_\_\_\_ fail to grow.  
**A** days                      **B** trees                      **C** crops                      **D** animals
14. \_\_\_\_\_ orders Hades to return Persephone to Demeter.  
**A** Helios                      **B** Zeus                      **C** Rhea                      **D** Gaea
15. In the summer, Persephone is with \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** Helios                      **B** Zeus                      **C** Demeter                      **D** Gaea

## Perseus and Medusa

**Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence. Write the correct letter on each line.

- Perseus, a great hero, decides to kill \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** the Gorgon Medusa    **B** Zeus    **C** Hermes    **D** Persephone
- The Gorgons have hair that is a mass of squirming \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** cats    **B** worms    **C** snakes    **D** branches
- One glance from a Gorgon will turn Perseus to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** ashes    **B** stone    **C** slime    **D** soot
- The god Hermes gives Perseus the gift of winged \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** ears    **B** sandals    **C** eagles    **D** capes
- The goddess Athena gives Perseus the gift of a gleaming \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** shield    **B** sword    **C** teakettle    **D** diamond
- Perseus also needs magical gifts from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** Grey Women    **B** Gorgons    **C** Greeks    **D** Nymphs of the North
- To find the Nymphs of the North, Perseus goes to the \_\_\_\_\_ Women who tell him where they live.  
**A** Old    **B** Young    **C** Grey    **D** Lonely
- The Nymphs of the North give him the Cap of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** Light    **B** Darkness    **C** Night    **D** Day
- With this gift, Perseus will be \_\_\_\_\_ to Medusa.  
**A** kind    **B** invisible    **C** interesting    **D** visible
- Perseus cuts off Medusa's head and puts it in the magic \_\_\_\_\_, which the Nymphs of the North had given him.  
**A** sea    **B** bag    **C** oven    **D** box

## The Beginning and the End of the World

**Directions** Choose the letters of the answers that correctly complete each sentence. Write the correct letters on each line. Note that each sentence will have two answers.

1. "The Beginning and the End of the World" is a \_\_\_\_\_ myth.  
It comes from the \_\_\_\_\_ people of the Pacific Northwest.  
**A** fable                      **B** creation                      **C** Okanogan                      **D** Greek
2. According to the myth, this happened long ago, when the sun was \_\_\_\_\_.  
In the middle of the ocean was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** island                      **B** star                      **C** old                      **D** young
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is called Samah-tumi-whooh-lah. On it lives a race of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** island                      **B** ocean                      **C** giants                      **D** gods
4. The ruler of this island is \_\_\_\_\_. She has \_\_\_\_\_ powers and can create whatever she wishes.  
**A** Tahmahnawis                      **B** Okanogan                      **C** weak                      **D** Scomalt
5. The white giants begin to \_\_\_\_\_, so the leader drives them to the end of the island.  
Then she pushes that end out to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** sea                      **B** cry                      **C** quarrel                      **D** space
6. All the people die except one man and one woman. The man catches a \_\_\_\_\_.  
When their island sinks, they build a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** raft                      **B** seal                      **C** whale                      **D** canoe
7. They paddle until they come to some \_\_\_\_\_. At last, they reach the mainland and \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** islands                      **B** cities                      **C** stop                      **D** cry
8. They wander toward the \_\_\_\_\_ and stop at where they want to stay.  
The Indians now call this \_\_\_\_\_ country.  
**A** sunrise                      **B** Okanogan                      **C** Scomalt                      **D** sunset
9. By now, their \_\_\_\_\_ is gone for the sun had burned their skin.  
Now they are reddish \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** blueness                      **B** brown                      **C** purple                      **D** whiteness
10. At a future time, the Okanogan Indians say the \_\_\_\_\_ will melt the world's foundations. The \_\_\_\_\_ will cut the world loose.  
**A** lakes                      **B** rivers                      **C** islands                      **D** sun

## Loki and the Master Builder

**Directions** Circle the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Snorri Sturluson was one of the first people to collect the (oral, few) Norse myths into a written work. He was born in 1179.
2. Sturluson was born in (Iceland, Newfoundland), where the Norse people settled. The king of Norway feared him, however, and had him killed.
3. “Loki and the Master Builder” shows how powerful the (Norse, Greek) gods were. Loki is a giant who lives among the gods.
4. In this myth, a master builder offers to build a stronghold for the gods. As his reward, he wants Freyja, the goddess of fertility, death, love, and (thunder, war).
5. The gods agree; however, the master builder has to build the stronghold in one (summer, winter). If he does not, the gods will not pay him.
6. The master builder asks the gods to let him use his (ox, horse), Svadilfari. Loki advises the gods to grant this wish to the builder.
7. The builder uses huge (boulders, beams) to build the stronghold. By three days before summer, the work on it is almost finished.
8. That same evening, Loki turns himself into a (horse, wind). The builder’s horse follows Loki into the woods and delays the work on the stronghold.
9. The master builder had asked for Freyja and the sun and the (stars, moon). But he receives only death in payment for all his work.
10. (Thor, Zeus) raises his hammer and kills the master builder. He sends him tumbling down to Niflhel.

# The Moon Spirit and Coyote Woman

**Part A Directions** Complete the following chart about “The Moon Spirit and Coyote Woman.” Add information about the author or the myth on each line.

## *About the Author*

1. name of the author \_\_\_\_\_
2. job of the author \_\_\_\_\_
3. year of birth \_\_\_\_\_
4. place of birth \_\_\_\_\_
5. place where author currently lives \_\_\_\_\_
6. name of author’s dog \_\_\_\_\_

## *About the Selection*

7. the way the story was created to be told \_\_\_\_\_
8. one of author’s most popular characters \_\_\_\_\_
9. to whom the story-within-a-story is told \_\_\_\_\_
10. first creature to be made for Earth \_\_\_\_\_
11. favorite place of Coyote Woman \_\_\_\_\_
12. Coyote Woman’s job \_\_\_\_\_
13. name of Coyote Woman’s husband \_\_\_\_\_
14. herd that tramples Coyote Woman’s husband \_\_\_\_\_
15. object that Coyote Woman is now said to be \_\_\_\_\_



## The Moon Spirit and Coyote Woman, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the description in Column A with the correct word or phrase in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** a fox who tells a story about coyotes
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** the author of the myth about coyotes
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** a medicine woman
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** the dog who lives with the author of this myth
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** the husband of Coyote Woman
- \_\_\_\_\_ **21.** the color of Moon Coyote's coat
- \_\_\_\_\_ **22.** the place Coyote Woman takes her husband's body
- \_\_\_\_\_ **23.** the object Tanais uses to help tell the story
- \_\_\_\_\_ **24.** the way Tanais feels at the beginning of the myth
- \_\_\_\_\_ **25.** the chief who approves the marriage

### Column B

- A** Tanais
- B** pool
- C** Moon Coyote
- D** *Le-ee'-oo*
- E** Coyote Woman
- F** stick
- G** lonely
- H** Clive Grace
- I** Galen
- J** white

## Unit 2 Review

**Part A Directions** Match the cause in Column A with the correct result, or effect, in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Epimetheus gives all the special gifts of the gods to animals . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Zeus feels that Prometheus has tricked him . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Zeus gives Hercules a special task . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Hades kidnaps Persephone . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Persephone eats seeds from the pomegranate . . .

### Column B

- A** so Demeter makes all the crops wither and die.
- B** so no special gifts are left for Prometheus to give to human beings.
- C** so Zeus has Prometheus chained to a rock and has an eagle eat from his liver each day.
- D** so Persephone has to return to the underworld for part of the year.
- E** so Hercules shoots the eagle with a special arrow and releases Prometheus from his chains.

**Part B Directions** Match the cause in Column C with the correct result, or effect, in Column D. Write the correct letter on each line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column C

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Persephone has to return to Hades for part of the year . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Polydectes does not tell Perseus to bring a gift to the wedding . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Perseus captures the one eye shared by the Grey Women . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Perseus puts on his Cap of Darkness . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Perseus looks into the shield Athena had given him . . .

### Column D

- A** so the Grey Women tell Perseus where the Nymphs of the North live.
- B** so the Gorgons cannot see Perseus coming.
- C** so Medusa's gaze does not turn Perseus to stone.
- D** so Demeter causes the crops to die again, and Earth endures winter.
- E** so Perseus decides to bring the king the head of the Gorgon Medusa.

## Unit 2 Review, continued

**Part C Directions** Match the cause in Column E with the correct result, or effect, in Column F. Write the correct letter on each line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column E

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** The white giants begin to war with one another and kill people . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** The white giants gather in one place on the island . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** The floating island begins to sink . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** A master builder offers to make a stronghold for the Norse gods and demands that Freyja be his payment . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** By three days before summer, the master builder's work is almost finished . . .

### Column F

- A** so Scornalt breaks off that piece of the island and pushes it out to sea.
- B** so the Norse gods give the builder only one winter to build the stronghold.
- C** so Scornalt drives the white giants to one end of the island.
- D** so the man and the woman build a canoe.
- E** so the Norse gods begin to worry that they might have to give Freyja as payment.

**Part D Directions** Match the cause in Column G with the correct result, or effect, in Column H. Write the correct letter on each line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column G

- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** Loki turns himself into a mare . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** Tanais sees the moon's reflection in the sea . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** Coyote Woman falls in love with the face in the pool of water . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** Moon Coyote has never hunted before, and he miscalculates as he chases after his prey . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** Her heart broken, Coyote Woman dies too . . .

### Column H

- A** so the master builder's stallion runs into the woods after the mare.
- B** so Moon Coyote lifts himself out of the pool of water.
- C** so two stars seem joined together as one in the sky.
- D** so Moon Coyote is trampled when the buffalo herd swerves madly.
- E** so the fox begins to tell the moon a story about coyotes.

## About Tall Tales and Legends

**Directions** Circle the term in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. (Folklore, Nonfiction) includes stories and fairy tales, as well as sayings, games, songs, and dances. People preserve their history through this type of literature.
2. One important part of American folklore is the (tall tale, news article). People from many different cultures brought their folklore with them to America.
3. For instance, stories in (German, African) folklore told about the adventures of a Trickster Rabbit who could outsmart his enemies. In America, this character became B'rer Rabbit, a hero of many American folktales.
4. Folklore first began as (oral, written) literature. That is, most tall tales and legends, like fables and myths, were first passed along by word of mouth.
5. Tall tales have plot, characters, and settings. In America, the setting is often the (frontier, ocean), and the characters are often pioneers.
6. The characters in tall tales tend to be taller, stronger, smarter, and braver than the usual person. For instance, Pecos Bill rode a (cyclone, evergreen tree) and created Death Valley.
7. A second type of folklore is the (ballet, legend). These stories tell about real people, places, or events.
8. In legends, the characters are people who actually lived, such as Daniel Boone and (B'rer Rabbit, Davy Crockett), or who may have actually lived, such as John Henry. Other legends are built around a real event or a real place.
9. American folklore gives us a chance to look (back, forward) to our past. These stories help us understand the great variety of cultures that went into the settling of our country.
10. In legends, some details are historically true. However, other details come straight from the storyteller's (history books, imagination).

## Babe the Blue Ox

**Directions** Complete the following chart about the author and the characters of “Babe the Blue Ox.” Add the character that matches each description.

Character	Description
1.	gets angry after hearing the story about Herukles (Hercules)
2.	gets rid of Babe because the ox is too big for his 40 acres
3.	tells a Greek story about Herukles (Hercules) after hearing about Babe
4.	cuts up haywire for nails to use on the cook-house roof
5.	gets kicked in the head and has his brains run out
6.	a blacksmith; has to make Babe a new log chain
7.	a logger; cheers on his ox as the animal pulls to straighten out the road
8.	cleans out the Augaen stables by turning the river right through the stables
9.	measures forty-two axhandles and a Star tobacco box between the eyes
10.	fills in a hole in a head with hotcake batter

## Feboldson, Western Scientist

**Part A Directions** Match the cause in Column A with its result, or effect in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Hunks of Nebraska became other states, containing mountains . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Great Heat makes Nebraska fiendishly hot . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. One day, Febold looks at the sky and decides fog is coming . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Febold sees a dark gray thing, no bigger than a man's hand, in the sky . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. For forty days and forty nights, Nebraskans hear a hissing noise . . .

### Column B

- A** so the people in Nebraska go nearly crazy.
- B** so he orders fog-cutters from London, England.
- C** so the mercury in thermometers shoots up the tubes and spews out the top like a fountain.
- D** so Febold concludes that rain would break the heat and bring fog.
- E** so the whole of Nebraska is nothing but valleys, tableland, and rolling prairies.

**Part B Directions** Match the cause in Column C with its result, or effect in Column D. Write the correct letter on each line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column C

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. As the steam, made from rain, hisses, it becomes fog . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Soon, walking alone becomes impossible . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The fog-cutters arrive from London . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Febold cuts the fog into big, neat strips . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Febold puts the fog strips along the dirt roads of Nebraska . . .

### Column D

- A** so Febold first uses the fog-cutters to cut the red tape.
- B** so two people need to walk together, one parting the fog, the other walking through.
- C** so soon he has great piles of strips and has to put them somewhere.
- D** so in spring, the old fog seeps up on the dirt roads, turning them into goo.
- E** so fog begins to hang over the ground.

# John Henry

**Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

1. When John Henry was a baby, he picked up a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** rock                      **B** toy                      **C** hammer                      **D** firecracker
  
2. John Henry is a man \_\_\_\_\_ feet high.  
**A** four                      **B** five                      **C** six                      **D** seven
  
3. As a man, John Henry first uses a hammer that weighs \_\_\_\_\_ pounds.  
**A** nine                      **B** fifteen                      **C** twenty                      **D** thirty
  
4. When the railroad comes to a tall \_\_\_\_\_, John Henry knows he will need a bigger hammer.  
**A** building                      **B** mountain                      **C** overpass                      **D** evergreen tree
  
5. Now, John Henry asks his boss for a \_\_\_\_\_ -pound hammer.  
**A** ten                      **B** twelve                      **C** thirty                      **D** forty
  
6. John Henry is in a contest with a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** steam drill                      **C** Nebraska scientist  
**B** woman from the West                      **D** giant from the North Woods
  
7. With his hammer, John Henry sinks the steel down \_\_\_\_\_ feet.  
**A** ten                      **B** twelve                      **C** fourteen                      **D** sixteen
  
8. The steam drill sinks the steel down only \_\_\_\_\_ feet.  
**A** six                      **B** nine                      **C** twelve                      **D** fifteen
  
9. John Henry hammers on the \_\_\_\_\_ side.  
**A** left-hand                      **B** top                      **C** bottom                      **D** right-hand
  
10. John Henry beats the steam drill, but in doing so, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** breaks his hammer                      **C** gets a knot in his arm  
**B** hammers his heart to death                      **D** hits his foot and breaks the bones

## Life and Adventures of Calamity Jane, by Herself

**Part A Directions** Place each event in its correct order for each of the two sets. Write the letter of the first event from the story after 1. Write the letter of the second event from the story after 2, and so on. Note that 10 will be the last event.

### Events in Order

- 
- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 1. _____ | <b>A</b> Marthy becomes a scout in the winter of 1871.   |
| 2. _____ | <b>B</b> Calamity Jane lives in Deadwood where her friend Wild Bill Hickok is murdered in August 1876. |
| 3. _____ | <b>C</b> Marthy's mother dies in Black Foot, Montana, in 1866.   |
| 4. _____ | <b>D</b> Marthy stays with her father until his death in Utah in 1867.                                 |
| 5. _____ | <b>E</b> During the campaign of 1872–73, Marthy is given her name “Calamity Jane.”                     |
- 
- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 6. _____  | <b>A</b> Calamity Jane becomes a member of the Wild West shows in 1896.   |
| 7. _____  | <b>B</b> In 1884, Calamity Jane goes to San Francisco.  |
| 8. _____  | <b>C</b> Calamity Jane leaves Deadwood and moves to Yellow Stone where she runs a wayside inn until 1883.   |
| 9. _____  | <b>D</b> Calamity Jane marries Mr. Clinton Burk of Texas in 1885.   |
| 10. _____ | <b>E</b> After Hickok's death, Calamity Jane leaves Deadwood one day and rescues the six passengers on the overland mail running from Cheyenne to Deadwood. |



## Life and Adventures of Calamity Jane, by Herself, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the description in Column A with the correct word or phrase in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** the place where Marthy is born in 1852
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** the town that is located where Marthy saves Captain Egan and is named “Calamity Jane”
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** the town in which Marthy appears in 1870, dressed in men’s clothes
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** a friend of Calamity Jane’s who is murdered in Deadwood
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** the place where she marries her husband
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** a fort built by Calamity Jane and the 7th U.S. Cavalry
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** the first place where Calamity Jane appears in a Wild West show
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** the town to which Marthy’s family moves in 1865 from Missouri
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** the place where Calamity Jane and her husband and daughter set up a hotel
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** the real name of Calamity Jane

### Column B

- A** Minneapolis, Minnesota
- B** Martha Cannary Burk
- C** Wild Bill Hickok
- D** Princeton, Missouri
- E** Virginia City, Montana
- F** Sheridan, Wyoming
- G** Fort Meade
- H** El Paso, Texas
- I** Boulder, Colorado
- J** Fort Russell, Wyoming

# The Phantom Hitchhiker

**Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. The author of this modern American legend is Daniel \_\_\_\_\_. He was born in 1936 and writes mostly about ghosts.
2. The author was born in \_\_\_\_\_. He and his wife work together and now live in New Jersey.
3. The author is a former managing editor of *Science Digest* \_\_\_\_\_. He has written a number of science books.
4. The first character we meet in “The Phantom Hitchhiker” is Joel \_\_\_\_\_. He has been up for twenty-one hours and admits to having pushed himself too hard.
5. The driver meets a young girl on the road. She is wearing a white \_\_\_\_\_, and the rain is coming down hard.
6. She says that she lives in \_\_\_\_\_. The driver is going there too and says he will take her to her home.
7. The girl begins to shiver, so the driver turns up the heat. Then he gives her his \_\_\_\_\_ to put on.
8. When they arrive at her home, the driver looks in the backseat and discovers the girl has disappeared. Confused, he knocks on the door and a woman greets him, dressed in a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The mother says that her daughter had been killed ten years before in an automobile accident on the road the driver had driven on. The girl’s name is Laura \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The next day, the driver goes to \_\_\_\_\_ Cemetery and sees Laura’s tombstone. His jacket is hanging over it.

## Word Bank

Chicago  
Cohen  
dress  
Harris  
jacket  
Kearns  
magazine  
Middletown  
Oaklawn  
robe

## Unit 3 Review

**Part A Directions** Match the quotation in Column A with the correct selection title in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. "... the whole of Nebraska was nothing but valleys, tableland and rolling prairies, all with a southwestern exposure."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. "I had gone about twelve miles from Deadwood, at the mouth of Whitewood creek, when I met the overland mail running from Cheyenne to Deadwood."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. "... we was all sittin' around the stove that night spinnin' yarns like we almost always done of an evenin' while our socks was dryin'."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. "It was the worst house on a bad street. In fact, the house was so dilapidated that it looked deserted . . ."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. "And they laid his body in the sand./Now every woman riding on a C and O train/Says, 'There lies my steel-driving man, Lord, Lord,/'There lies my steel-driving man."

### Column B

- A** "Babe the Blue Ox"
- B** "Feboldson, Western Scientist"
- C** "John Henry"
- D** "Life and Adventures of Calamity Jane, by Herself"
- E** "The Phantom Hitchhiker"

**Part B Directions** Match the three characters in Column C with the correct selection title in Column D. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column C

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Joel Harris, Mrs. Kearns, Laura Kearns
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Febold, his wife, a fellow in Saline County
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Wild Bill Hickok, Captain Egan, Clinton Burk
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Paul Bunyan, Brimstone Bill, Ole
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a boss or captain, a shaker, and a mama

### Column D

- A** "Babe the Blue Ox"
- B** "Feboldson, Western Scientist"
- C** "John Henry"
- D** "Life and Adventures of Calamity Jane, by Herself"
- E** "The Phantom Hitchhiker"

## Unit 3 Review, continued

**Part C Directions** Match the three terms from the story in Column A with the correct selection title in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** horses, guns, men's clothing
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** a yoke, grain, hay
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** fog-cutters, thermometers,  
barometers
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** tombstone, car, jacket
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** hammer, steam drill, piece of steel

### Column B

- A** "Babe the Blue Ox"
- B** "Feboldson, Western Scientist"
- C** "John Henry"
- D** "Life and Adventures of Calamity Jane,  
by Herself"
- E** "The Phantom Hitchhiker"

**Part D Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

- 16.** Name one folklore story from Unit 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 17.** Name one tall tale from Unit 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 18.** Name one legend from Unit 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 19.** Name one ballad from Unit 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 20.** Name one modern urban legend from Unit 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## About the Short Story

**Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. We call brief works of fiction \_\_\_\_\_ stories. They first appeared in the 19th century and were written by Poe, Hawthorne, and Irving.
2. This type of fiction has fewer \_\_\_\_\_ than novels do. These may be people or animals.
3. The main character in a piece of fiction is the \_\_\_\_\_. Another word for this character is the hero.
4. Another character in a piece of fiction is the \_\_\_\_\_. This character is a person or force that tries to keep the hero from reaching his or her goal.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ tells the story. If his or her point of view is from inside the story, then we have the first-person point of view.
6. Short stories are \_\_\_\_\_; that is, they did not actually happen. Authors may base their plot and characters on actual events and people, but they change these to serve the needs of the story.
7. Short stories belong to the kind of literature known as \_\_\_\_\_. They use words that sound like ordinary language.
8. Another kind of literature is \_\_\_\_\_. It includes all forms of writing that use special patterns of words and rhythm.
9. Some people think of prose as writing that is organized into \_\_\_\_\_. The number of them varies in each piece of prose.
10. We use the term \_\_\_\_\_ to describe longer pieces of fiction that have more complicated plots. Generally, they have more characters, conflicts, and details than short stories.

### Word Bank

antagonist  
characters  
fiction  
narrator  
novels  
paragraphs  
poetry  
prose  
protagonist  
short

## The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County

**Part A Directions** Unscramble the word groups below to make a true statement. On the line, write the four letters of the statement in their correct order.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

- A and met a talkative old man
- B the narrator of the story
- C in a California mining town
- D went to a tavern located

2. \_\_\_\_\_

- A Simon Wheeler told the narrator
- B who bet on anything that turned up
- C a story about Jim Smiley
- D and was very lucky

3. \_\_\_\_\_

- A would take so many days
- B to get to where he was going
- C Smiley would bet that a straddle-bug
- D and Smiley would follow the bug to be sure

4. \_\_\_\_\_

- A that the other miners called
- B but she always won her races
- C a fifteen-minute nag
- D Smiley had a mare

5. \_\_\_\_\_

- A he also had a dog
- B and who grabbed hold of a dog's hind leg
- C whose name was Andrew Jackson
- D and seemed frozen to it

**Part B Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

6. Why did Andrew Jackson lose his final fight?

---

---

7. What was the name of Simon Wheeler's jumping frog?

---

8. Name one of Mark Twain's best-known novels.

---

9. What were Twain's earliest published works?

---

---

10. What is a story-within-a-story?

---

---

---

## The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County, continued

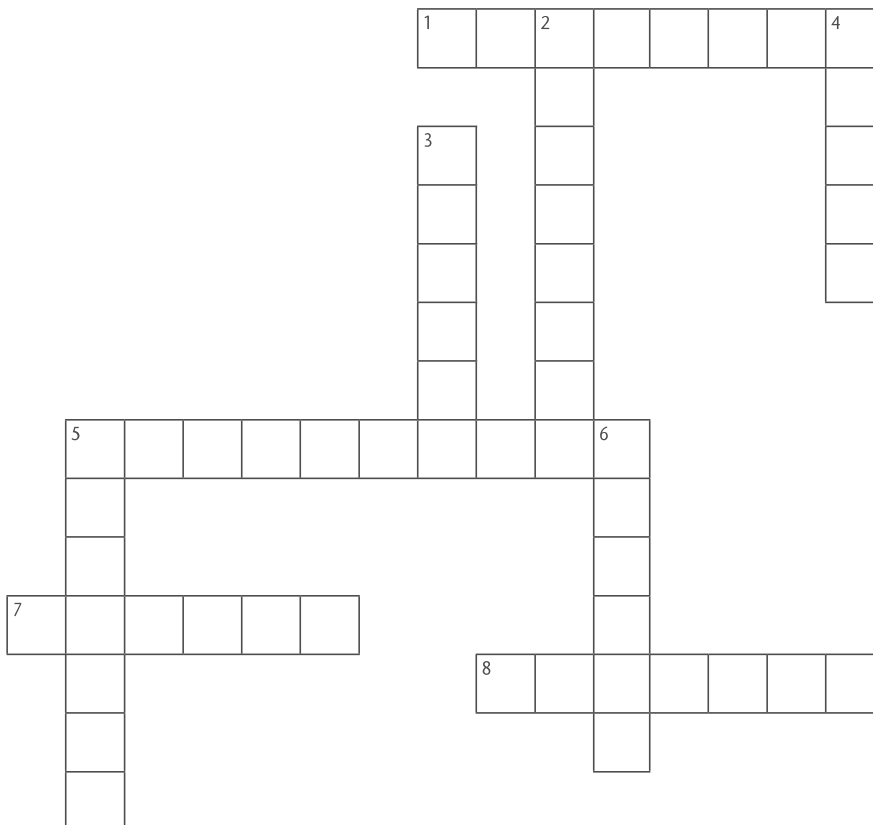
**Part C Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

### Across

- Someone who writes funny works is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- This story takes place in a mining town in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The legendary hero of the story is Jim \_\_\_\_\_, who bets on a horse, a dog, and a jumping frog.
- The man who tells the story to the narrator is Simon \_\_\_\_\_.

### Down

- Mark Twain was born in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.
- One of his famous books is *Tom* \_\_\_\_\_.
- The author of this short story is Mark \_\_\_\_\_.
- The name he was born with was Samuel Langhorne \_\_\_\_\_.
- The name of Jim Smiley's dog is \_\_\_\_\_ Jackson.



### Word Bank

Andrew  
California  
Clemens  
humorist  
Missouri  
*Sawyer*  
Smiley  
Twain  
Wheeler

## Everyday Use

**Part A Directions** Match the description in Column A with the correct word or words in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. the name of the narrator of the story
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the name of the man Maggie will probably marry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the name of the man Dee lives with
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. the real name of the daughter who is visiting the narrator
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the name of the daughter who has been burnt and lives with the narrator
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. the name of the aunt after whom Dee has been named
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. the last name of the author of this short story
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. the state in which the author was born
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. the African name Dee has taken
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. the name of the city where Dee went to school

### Column B

- A** Augusta
- B** Dee
- C** Dicie
- D** Georgia
- E** Hakim-a-barber
- F** John Thomas
- G** Maggie
- H** Mama
- I** Walker
- J** Wangero

**Part B Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

11. In what point of view is this story written? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Why does Dee change her name? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Why does Maggie have scars on her body? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. What does Mama's dream at the beginning of the story show you about her? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. What is a symbol? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# American History

**Part A Directions** Complete the following chart about “American History.” Add information about the author or selection on each line.

## About the Author

1. author’s name \_\_\_\_\_
2. author’s birthplace \_\_\_\_\_
3. book listed as one of “25 Books to Remember” \_\_\_\_\_
4. a collection of essays \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. author’s current job \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## About the Selection

6. place story is set \_\_\_\_\_
7. name of tenement \_\_\_\_\_
8. Elena’s nickname \_\_\_\_\_
9. Eugene’s nickname \_\_\_\_\_
10. person who is assassinated \_\_\_\_\_
11. name of book that Elena is reading \_\_\_\_\_
12. example of a flashback \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. example of an epiphany \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. example of an image \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. point of view of the story \_\_\_\_\_

## American History, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the cause in Column A with its result, or effect, in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** Elena's mother is unhappy in Paterson, New Jersey . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** Ever since moving into El Building, Elena watches the people next door from a place on the fire escape . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** The girls at school abuse Elena at school . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** The old man next door dies, and his wife moves away . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** Eugene speaks good English, but English is not Elena's first language . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **21.** Elena does not tell Eugene that she can see inside his kitchen from her fire escape . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **22.** Eugene becomes the one bright light in Elena's world . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **23.** Her mother sees that Elena is infatuated . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **24.** One day, President Kennedy is assassinated . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **25.** That day, Elena knocks at Eugene's door, hoping to visit . . .

### Column B

- A** so in August, Eugene and his family move into the house.
- B** so she feels dishonest, but she likes her secret sharing of his evenings.
- C** so she wants to move to Passaic where Elena's father works.
- D** so she comes into Elena's room and talks to her about virtue and morality.
- E** so she ends up being disappointed because his mother answers and tells Elena to go home.
- F** so she feels nervous when they play jump rope on the playground.
- G** so Mr. DePalma, the P.E. coach, dismisses the students early.
- H** so she begins to act infatuated with him.
- I** so she knows a great deal about the Jewish couple who live there.
- J** so Elena and Eugene are not in the same classes at school.

## Thank You, M'am

**Directions** Match the sentence beginnings in Column A with the correct sentence endings in Column B. By doing this, create a true sentence about this short story. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Langston Hughes was born in Joplin, Missouri, . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. His short story "Thank You, M'am" . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In the story, Roger tries to steal a woman's purse, . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. She tells him to pick up her purse, . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The woman says her name is . . .

### Column B

- A** . . . and she bends down so he can do so.
- B** . . . Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones.
- C** . . . is a very brief short story.
- D** . . . but later moved to New York City to go to college there.
- E** . . . but she grabs hold of him and shakes him.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mrs. Jones drags Roger to her nearby door, . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In the kitchenette, she . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. After he gives his name, . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mrs. Jones says that Roger must have tried to steal her purse because . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. But Roger says that he wants . . .

### Column B

- A** . . . to buy a pair of blue suede shoes.
- B** . . . demands to know Roger's name.
- C** . . . down the hall, and into the kitchenette at the rear of the house.
- D** . . . he is hungry.
- E** . . . she tells him to go and wash his face.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Mrs. Jones says that Roger does not need to steal; all he has to do is . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Mrs. Jones says that all people have . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Mrs. Jones goes behind a screen, . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Roger offers . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. After Mrs. Jones feeds him, Roger leaves and tries to say, . . .

### Column B

- A** . . . "Thank you, M'am."
- B** . . . done things that they would not want to tell God about.
- C** . . . to go to the store for Mrs. Jones.
- D** . . . but Roger does not run away.
- E** . . . ask her for money.

## Unfinished Message

**Directions** Place each event in its correct order for each of the three sets. Write the letter of the first event from the story after 1. Write the letter of the second event from the story after 2, and so on. Note that 15 will be the last event.

### Events in Order

- 
- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| 1. _____ | <b>A</b> The narrator and his mother receive word that Kazuo is coming back on a hospital ship.                                   |
| 2. _____ | <b>B</b> On May 5, 1945, the narrator's mother cannot sleep because she keeps seeing her son Kazuo's face.                        |
| 3. _____ | <b>C</b> Before the story begins, the United States enters World War II.  |
| 4. _____ | <b>D</b> The narrator and his mother receive a wire from the War Department that Kazuo has been seriously wounded on May 5, 1945. |
| 5. _____ | <b>E</b> Before the story begins, the narrator's family is forced to move to the Topaz Relocation Center in Utah.                 |
- 
- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 6. _____  | <b>A</b> The narrator and his mother visit the DeWitt Army Hospital in Auburn, California, and see Kazuo. |
| 7. _____  | <b>B</b> The narrator and his mother take two weeks to clean their California house.                      |
| 8. _____  | <b>C</b> The army transfers Kazuo to Letterman Hospital in San Francisco, California.                     |
| 9. _____  | <b>D</b> The narrator and his mother return to California.  |
| 10. _____ | <b>E</b> The mother dies in her sleep on August 5, 1946.  |
- 
- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 11. _____ | <b>A</b> Kazuo raises a family in San Leandro, California.   |
| 12. _____ | <b>B</b> Kazuo returns to their California home in a wheelchair.   |
| 13. _____ | <b>C</b> The narrator touches the window and remembers his mother's words: "I can't stop worrying over you, my son." |
| 14. _____ | <b>D</b> The narrator hears a tapping on the window.   |
| 15. _____ | <b>E</b> Kazuo tells his brother that he has heard a tapping too.  |
-

## Unit 4 Review

**Part A Directions** Match the description in Column A with the correct character in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “Earrings gold, too, and hanging down to her shoulders.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. “. . . a large, big-boned woman with rough, man-working hands.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. “. . . fat and bald-headed . . . [with] an expression of winning gentleness . . .”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. “. . . he was the curiosest man about always betting on anything that turned up . . .”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. “She has been like this, chin on chest, eyes on ground, feet in shuffle, ever since the fire . . .”

### Column B

- A** Simon Wheeler
- B** Jim Smiley
- C** Mama in “Everyday Use”
- D** Maggie
- E** Dee

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. “Hair is all over his head a foot long and hanging from his chin like a kinky mule tail.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. “. . . my knuckles were turning red and raw from the jump rope.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. “. . . has mossy teeth in an earnest face . . .”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. “The kids at school called him ‘the hick’ and made fun of the way he talked.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. “. . . a short, muscular man with slicked-down black hair.”

### Column B

- A** Hakim-a-barber
- B** John Thomas
- C** Elena
- D** Eugene
- E** Mr. DePalma

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. “Her doctor had previously diagnosed her symptoms as arthritis, but her death was sudden.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. “She was a large woman with a large purse . . .”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. “[He had] spindly legs . . . [and] was unable to walk.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. “He looked as if were fourteen or fifteen . . . in tennis shoes and blue jeans.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. “She had a halo of red hair floating over a delicate ivory face . . .”

### Column B

- A** Eugene’s mother
- B** Roger
- C** Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones
- D** Kazuo
- E** Kazuo’s mother

## Unit 4 Review, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the three objects or props in Column A with the short story in Column B.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** a jump rope, weeds, books
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** a barroom stove, quail shot, a horse
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** a purse, warm water, cocoa
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** a wheelchair, a window, a train
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** quilts, brightly colored dress,  
a churn top

### Column B

- A** “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”
- B** “Everyday Use”
- C** “American History”
- D** “Thank You, M’am”
- E** “Unfinished Message”

**Part C Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

- 21.** Give one example of a story-within-a-story.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 22.** Give one example of a symbol.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 23.** Give one example of a story written in first person.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 24.** Give one example of an epiphany.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 25.** Give one example of a caricature.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## About Suspense in the Short Story

**Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence. Write the correct answer on each line.

- Short stories of suspense are among the most \_\_\_\_\_ forms of literature.  
**A** hated                      **B** feared                      **C** popular                      **D** disliked
- In this kind of \_\_\_\_\_, readers are not certain what will happen next.  
**A** poetry                      **B** short story                      **C** nonfiction                      **D** biography
- With suspense stories, readers are often unable to predict the next happening in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** plot                      **B** character                      **C** symbol                      **D** simile
- In some stories, readers know much more than the \_\_\_\_\_ do.  
**A** fables                      **B** animals                      **C** personifications                      **D** characters
- \_\_\_\_\_ for something to happen creates suspense for the reader.  
**A** Writing                      **B** Waiting                      **C** Predicting                      **D** Dictating
- In other stories, the characters know more than the \_\_\_\_\_ know.  
**A** animals                      **B** personifications                      **C** readers                      **D** film directors
- Authors \_\_\_\_\_ by placing clues in a story to hint at what will happen next.  
**A** foreshadow                      **B** personify                      **C** lie                      **D** narrate
- Some stories such as “The Fall of the House of Usher” foreshadow events using the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** characters                      **B** animals                      **C** setting                      **D** symbols
- The “Fall of the House of Usher” was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** Frank Stockton                      **B** W. W. Jacobs                      **C** Shirley Jackson                      **D** Edgar Allan Poe
- \_\_\_\_\_ was a filmmaker and often considered a master of suspense.  
**A** Frank Stockton                      **B** Edgar Allan Poe                      **C** Alfred Hitchcock                      **D** W. W. Jacobs

## The Lady, or the Tiger?

**Part A Directions** Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. One character in the story is a (semibarbaric/democratic) king.
2. He has a beautiful (wife/daughter).
3. It is his custom to use a public (baseball stadium/arena) to decide the fate of people who are accused of doing wrong.
4. In this place, the person has to choose a certain (door/wall).
5. Behind one is a deadly (tiger/lion); behind the other is a beautiful lady.
6. If the person chooses the one with the deadly animal behind it, he is immediately (killed/rescued).
7. If the person chooses the one with the lady behind it, he is immediately (killed/married).
8. The (boyfriend/brother) of the princess is to be the next victim.
9. To help him make his choice, the princess finds out which door the (lady/king) stands behind.
10. When the challenge begins, he looks to her for a clue, and she points to the door on the (right/left).



## The Lady, or the Tiger?, continued

**Part B Directions** *Facts* are true statements. *Opinions* are statements that tell what a person prefers or thinks. Look at each sentence below and decide if it is a fact or an opinion. Write *Fact* or *Opinion* on the line in front of each sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** The king is one of the main characters of this story.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** The most interesting character is the princess.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** The princess knows which door the lady stands behind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** The young man trusts the princess to indicate the lady's door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** This story is written by Frank Stockton.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** Stockton is the least famous of all the authors of suspense.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** Stockton is not very good at writing suspenseful stories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** The king is the most evil character in this story.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** The lady waiting behind the door loves the man more than the princess does.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** After the climax, or high point of action, a suspenseful story will usually show how a problem is solved, but this story does something else.

# The Lottery

**Part A Directions** Write the answer to these questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Who is the author of "The Lottery"? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. In what magazine was the story published? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How did the author react when people wanted to know what the story meant? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is a lottery? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What type of archetype do many people believe this story to be? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How has the lottery changed since it first began? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Who thinks that giving up the lottery is a crazy idea? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Explain how the lottery process begins. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Give an example of foreshadowing from the story. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Give an example of irony from the story. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## The Lottery, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the sentence beginnings in Column A with the correct sentence endings in Column B. By doing this, create a true sentence about this short story. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** The people of the village begin to gather . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** The children assemble first and begin to . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** Mr. Summers puts the black wooden box . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** During the rest of the year, the townspeople keep the box . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** The last person to arrive is Mrs. Hutchinson who . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** Mrs. Dunbar draws the slip for her husband because . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** At first the heads of families come up to Mr. Summers . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** After that, they look at their slips and discover . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** Mrs. Hutchinson shouts out that Mr. Summers . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** When they draw again, Tessie Hutchinson . . .

### Column B

- A** . . . stuff their pockets full of stones.
- B** . . . did not give her husband enough time to draw the paper he wanted.
- C** . . . he has broken his leg before the lottery.
- D** . . . in the square around ten o'clock.
- E** . . . comes hurriedly along the path to the square.
- F** . . . which family is the one who will lose.
- G** . . . in one place one year and in another place another year.
- H** . . . and reach into the black box and take out a folded paper.
- I** . . . has the slip with the black spot on it.
- J** . . . on a three-legged stool in the center of the square.

## The Monkey's Paw

**Directions** Place each event in its correct order for each of the four sets. Write the letter of the first event from “The Monkey’s Paw” after 1. Write the letter of the second event from the story after 2 and so on. Note that 20 will be the last event.

### Events in Order

- 
- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| 1. _____ | <b>A</b> Morris shows the Whites a mummified monkey’s paw.                          |
| 2. _____ | <b>B</b> Sergeant-Major Morris sits down and tells stories about India.             |
| 3. _____ | <b>C</b> Morris explains that one man plus himself has had three wishes on the paw. |
| 4. _____ | <b>D</b> Mr. White plays chess with his son, Herbert, while Mrs. White knits.       |
| 5. _____ | <b>E</b> Morris tells the Whites that a fakir in India put a spell on the paw.      |
- 
- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 6. _____  | <b>A</b> Morris says that if White must make three wishes, he should wish for something practical. |
| 7. _____  | <b>B</b> Morris throws the paw into the fire, and White rescues it.                                |
| 8. _____  | <b>C</b> Morris begs White to throw the paw in the fire again.                                     |
| 9. _____  | <b>D</b> Mr. White wishes for two hundred pounds.  |
| 10. _____ | <b>E</b> Morris leaves the Whites’ home.   |



## Red Moccasins

**Part A Directions** Match the description in Column A with the correct character in Column B. Write the correct answer on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “[She was] long-legged and graceful, thick braids grazing her narrow hips. Her little heart-shaped face was dark brown, the color of a full-blood, and her eyes black as onyx studs.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. “He was amiable and slow-minded. He longed to please.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. “She giggled into a white handkerchief, tears rolling down her flat cheeks. Her short hair was patchy, singed in several places . . .”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. “[He] was sturdy and tall for his age, his powerful calf muscles bulging like little crab apples under the skin. His hair was creamy yellow, the color of beeswax, and his eyes were a silvery gray, so pale they were almost white.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. “He was such a giant he seemed uncomfortable in his body; his posture, an accommodating stoop, and his gestures, apologetic. Off the ice he shambled awkwardly.”

### Column B

- A** Chaske
- B** Clifford Blue Kettle
- C** Dina
- D** Emery
- E** Joyce

## Red Moccasins, continued

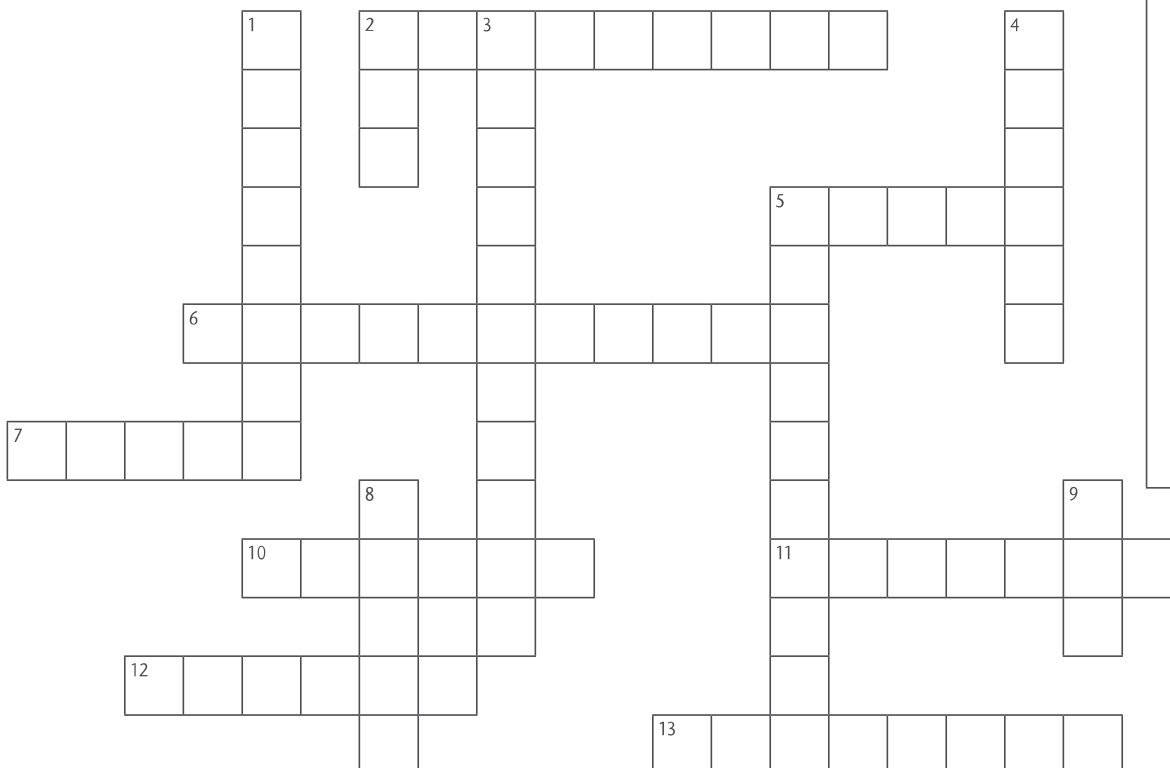
**Part B Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

### Across

2. The narrator makes her niece a pair of \_\_\_\_.
5. At the end of the story, red \_\_\_\_ are scattered outside the narrator's home.
6. The narrator calls on her \_\_\_\_ before the death of her niece.
7. The narrator fills her dead husband's pockets with \_\_\_\_ drop candies before he is buried.
10. As the story begins, the narrator's son is beating on a pillow and making a \_\_\_\_ song.
11. After her son's death, the narrator throws her \_\_\_\_ at her cousin Joyce.
12. The narrator puts two pairs of ice \_\_\_\_ in her husband's coffin.
13. Because it is winter, the bodies of the narrator's son and her niece rest in the \_\_\_\_ for two months.

### Down

1. The name of the wild horse that kills the narrator's husband, Emery, is \_\_\_\_.
2. The name of Chaske's pet owlet is \_\_\_\_.
3. The disease that kills Chaske is \_\_\_\_.
4. The name of the narrator's son is \_\_\_\_.
5. The name of the narrator's niece is \_\_\_\_.
8. Max is an \_\_\_\_.
9. The color of the beads on the niece's moccasins is \_\_\_\_.



### Word Bank

beads  
Bernardine  
Chaske  
consumption  
dresses  
grandmother  
icehouse  
lemon  
Lutheran  
Max  
moccasins  
owlet  
powwow  
red  
skates

## Unit 5 Review

**Part A Directions** Match each cause in Column A with its result, or effect in Column B. Write the letter of each correct answer on the line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The king wants to punish crime and reward virtue fairly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. An accused person opens one of the doors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The princess knows the door behind which the lady stands.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Mr. Summers said, "All ready?"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The heads of the families open their slips of paper.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mrs. Hutchinson has the slip with the black spot on it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Mr. White wishes for two hundred pounds.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Mr. White wishes his son would come back from the dead.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Many people in North Dakota are dying of consumption, or tuberculosis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The narrator does magic and calls her niece from her house.

### Column B

- A** So the townspeople stone her to death.
- B** He is then eaten alive by a tiger or married to a beautiful lady.
- C** So his son, Herbert, dies.
- D** Then Bill Hutchinson discovers he has the winning lottery ticket.
- E** So he builds an arena with two doors.
- F** So a knocking comes at the door, and White makes his third, and last, wish.
- G** So the narrator's son, Chaske, gets ill and dies.
- H** So the people gathered in the square become quiet, wetting their lips, not looking around.
- I** So Dina dances in the cold until she dies.
- J** So she points to the right.



## Unit 5 Review, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the setting in Column C with the correct story in Column D. Write the correct answer on each line.

### Column C

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** “. . . a shallow frozen pond. The ice was uneven, marred by tangled clumps of weeds.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** “This vast amphitheatre, with its encircling galleries, its mysterious vaults, and its unseen passages, was an agent of poetic justice. . . .”
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** “Without, the night was cold and wet; but in the small parlor of Laburnam Villa the blinds were drawn and the fire burned brightly.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** “The morning of June 27th was clear and sunny, with the fresh warmth of a full-summer day; the flowers were blossoming profusely and the grass was richly green.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** “During the whole of the chill, dark and soundless day in the autumn of the year, when the clouds hung oppressively low in the heavens . . .”

### Column D

- A** “The Lady, or the Tiger?”
- B** “The Lottery”
- C** “The Fall of the House of Usher”
- D** “The Monkey’s Paw”
- E** “Red Moccasins”

## About Nonfiction

**Directions** Circle the word or words in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. Biographies, autobiographies, and (novels, essays) are nonfiction.
2. In general, prose writing that is not fiction is (poetry, nonfiction).
3. Nonfiction concerns (real, made-up) people and facts.
4. Readers expect nonfiction to deal with (fictional, real) events.
5. Nonfiction has a specific (setting, purpose), such as to describe or explain.
6. Nonfiction writers use many of the writing tools used in fiction such as (stanzas, suspense).
7. The form of nonfiction known as (biography, autobiography) is written by someone other than the person whose life is being described.
8. The form of nonfiction known as (biography, autobiography) is written by the person about himself or herself.
9. The (American, French) writer Michel de Montaigne developed the essay.
10. The French term *J'essai*, from which we get the word *essay*, means (“I lie.” “I try.”)
11. Like short stories, essays are (short, very long).
12. A nonfiction narrative tells a true story, usually in (chronological order, flashback).
13. Personal accounts may be in the form of a (novel, diary).
14. (Speeches, Fables) are also included in the category of nonfiction literature even though they are actually oral presentations.
15. Nonfiction is a very (narrow, broad) category of literature.

## Kon-Tiki

**Part A Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Thor Heyerdahl, the author of *Kon-Tiki*, was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. As a youth, he studied \_\_\_\_\_, or animal science.
3. In 1947, he and five others built a \_\_\_\_\_-wood raft to prove a theory.
4. They called their raft the *Kon-Tiki* after the Peruvian \_\_\_\_\_-god.
5. They sailed from the country of \_\_\_\_\_ in South America.
6. They wanted to prove that the first settlers in \_\_\_\_\_ could have come from South America.
7. They meet real monsters whose visible parts are five \_\_\_\_\_, or thirty feet, long.
8. The ocean creatures are bigger than land-based \_\_\_\_\_.
9. They are not marine-based \_\_\_\_\_ because they never come up to breathe.
10. The men can see many \_\_\_\_\_ when the whale shark comes up to them.

### Word Bank

balsa  
elephants  
fathoms  
Norway  
parasites  
Peru  
Polynesia  
sun  
whales  
zoology

## Kon-Tiki, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the cause in Column A with its result, or effect, in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** As night fell, single glowing plankton flashes around the raft . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** Sometimes, two round shining eyes suddenly rise and glare at the crew with an unblinking stare . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** The crew members throw overboard the guts of two dolphins . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** A 25-pound dolphin is hanging behind the raft . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** The whale shark appears unmoving and stupid . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** The whale shark circles the raft for barely an hour . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** The crew members encourage Erik to harpoon the whale shark . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** A second or two passes before the whale shark realizes what has happened . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** The whale shark stands on its head and plunges down into the ocean depths . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** The whale shark seems very angry . . .

### Column B

- A** so they are sometimes scared because they do not know what is staring at them.
- B** but the crew feels that it has been there for much longer.
- C** so the whale shark swims toward it.
- D** then he turns into a mountain of steel muscles.
- E** so the crew draw in their bare legs when the glowing pellets wash around them.
- F** then the crew sees a flood of water as the giant disappears.
- G** so the crew shouts with laughter.
- H** so he thrusts the harpoon into the shark's tough head.
- I** so the crew waits in fear for him to appear again.
- J** so a whale shark comes up to eat.

## A Celebration of Grandfathers

**Part A Directions** Unscramble the word groups below to make a true statement. On the line, write the four letters of the statement in their correct order.

1. **A** the phrase “*Buenos días le dé Dios, abuelo,*” \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** the author was taught to  
**C** which means “God give you a good day, grandfather”  
**D** greet his grandfather with
  
2. **A** who gave him a wise path \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** of life to follow  
**C** were strong in their beliefs and  
**D** the author remembers old people who
  
3. **A** these old people \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** were from the cultures of the Rio Grande,  
**C** whom he remembers  
**D** and they lived side by side with one another
  
4. **A** and cycles of time, and they knew \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** how to prepare the earth  
**C** they knew the rhythms  
**D** in the spring for planting
  
5. **A** but they have just come in contact \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** newcomers to New Mexico often say  
**C** with the inner strength of the people  
**D** that time seems to move slowly,
  
6. **A** and walrus-mustached, and he stood \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** he was a giant  
**C** five feet tall; to the child  
**D** the author’s grandfather was bearded
  
7. **A** in the valley called Puerto de Luna where \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** in his childhood summers, the author  
**C** went to live  
**D** his grandfather farmed
  
8. **A** and the young plants died, the \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** author’s grandfather simply said,  
**C** when the summer was dry  
**D** “Pray for rain”

## A Celebration of Grandfathers, continued

9. **A** next to his grandfather \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** sometimes, the author \_\_\_\_\_  
**C** who smelled of orchards and fields \_\_\_\_\_  
**D** got to ride in a wagon \_\_\_\_\_

10. **A** and to roll his own cigarettes \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** the grandfather continued to smoke \_\_\_\_\_  
**C** told him it was bad for him \_\_\_\_\_  
**D** even after his doctor \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

11. What title has Rudolfo Anaya often been called?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Where was he born?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. How does Rudolfo Anaya approach writing?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. What is Rudolfo Anaya's first language?

\_\_\_\_\_

15. What is the title of his best-known work?

\_\_\_\_\_

16. What type of nonfiction is "A Celebration of Grandfathers"?

\_\_\_\_\_

17. How does Rudolfo Anaya use repetition in this selection?

\_\_\_\_\_

18. What is imagery?

\_\_\_\_\_

19. Give one example of imagery from "A Celebration of Grandfathers."

\_\_\_\_\_

20. What award did Rudolfo Anaya win from President George W. Bush?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties

**Part A Directions** Note that facts are true statements. Opinions are statements that tell what a person prefers or thinks. Look at each sentence below and decide if it is a Fact or an Opinion. Write *Fact* or *Opinion* on the line in front of each sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “Of Dry Good and Black Bow Ties” is the best piece of nonfiction ever written about the Japanese people in America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Its author is Yoshiko Uchida.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. She studied at the University of California, Berkeley.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In her biographical essay, we meet Shozo Shimada.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Mr. Shimada is the saddest character in any biographical essay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mr. Shimada is not a success as a human being because he loses all of his money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The author’s father is better at business than Mr. Shimada.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. When Mr. Shimada comes to the author’s home, he is selling *The Book of Knowledge*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mr. Shimada says that it took him ten years to pay back every cent he owed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The black bow tie in the story is one of the best symbols ever used in a piece of nonfiction.

## Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the sentence beginning in Column A with the correct sentence ending in Column B. By doing this, create a true sentence about this biographical essay. Write the correct letter on the line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** During World War II, Yoshiko Uchida and her family . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** In her biographical essay, we meet her father . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** Mr. Shimada is Seattle's most . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** He comes to America in 1880 and realizes quickly . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** He buys a second-hand sewing machine . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** Soon, he begins the first . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** Mr. Shimada hires the author's father . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** The author's father works with Mr. Shimada for ten years, . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** In the Great Depression of 1929, . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** Toward the end of the biographical essay, . . .

### Column B

- A** . . . successful Japanese business man.
- B** . . . becoming first the buyer for his Seattle store and later, manager of the Portland branch.
- C** . . . and hangs a dressmaker's sign in his window.
- D** . . . and his first employer, Mr. Shozo Shimada.
- E** . . . Mr. Shimada returns, penniless, to Japan.
- F** . . . that he cannot compete with American laborers whose bodies are twice his in muscle and bulk.
- G** . . . because he is quick to sense his need for a job.
- H** . . . were forced to move to an internment camp in the desert Southwest.
- I** . . . Mr. Shimada's banks fail.
- J** . . . Shimada Dry Goods Store on State Street.



## Gather Together in My Name

**Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

1. Maya Angelou was born in \_\_\_\_\_, Missouri, in 1928.  
**A** Kansas City      **B** Hannibal      **C** Stamps      **D** St. Louis
2. Angelou read one of her poems at the inauguration of President \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** Reagan      **B** Bush      **C** Clinton      **D** Roosevelt
3. The excerpt is from one of her \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
**A** biographical      **B** autobiographical      **C** fiction      **D** poetry
4. She tells us that R. L. Poole has heard about her at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** restaurant      **B** movie theater      **C** record shop      **D** post office
5. Poole asks her if she is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** writer      **B** poet      **C** dancer      **D** trapeze artist
6. Poole had come from \_\_\_\_\_ to meet with her.  
**A** Kansas City      **B** St. Louis      **C** New York      **D** Chicago
7. Poole is looking for a \_\_\_\_\_ for his act.  
**A** partner      **B** dog      **C** cat      **D** snake
8. Angelou tells Poole that she can do \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** a split      **B** a tap dance      **C** acrobatics      **D** a jazz dance
9. In the next few minutes, Poole witnesses his strangest \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** meal      **B** audition      **C** television show      **D** soap opera
10. At the end of the excerpt, Poole tells Angelou that she has nice \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** eyes      **B** feet      **C** legs      **D** hair

# The Story of My Life

**Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

## Across

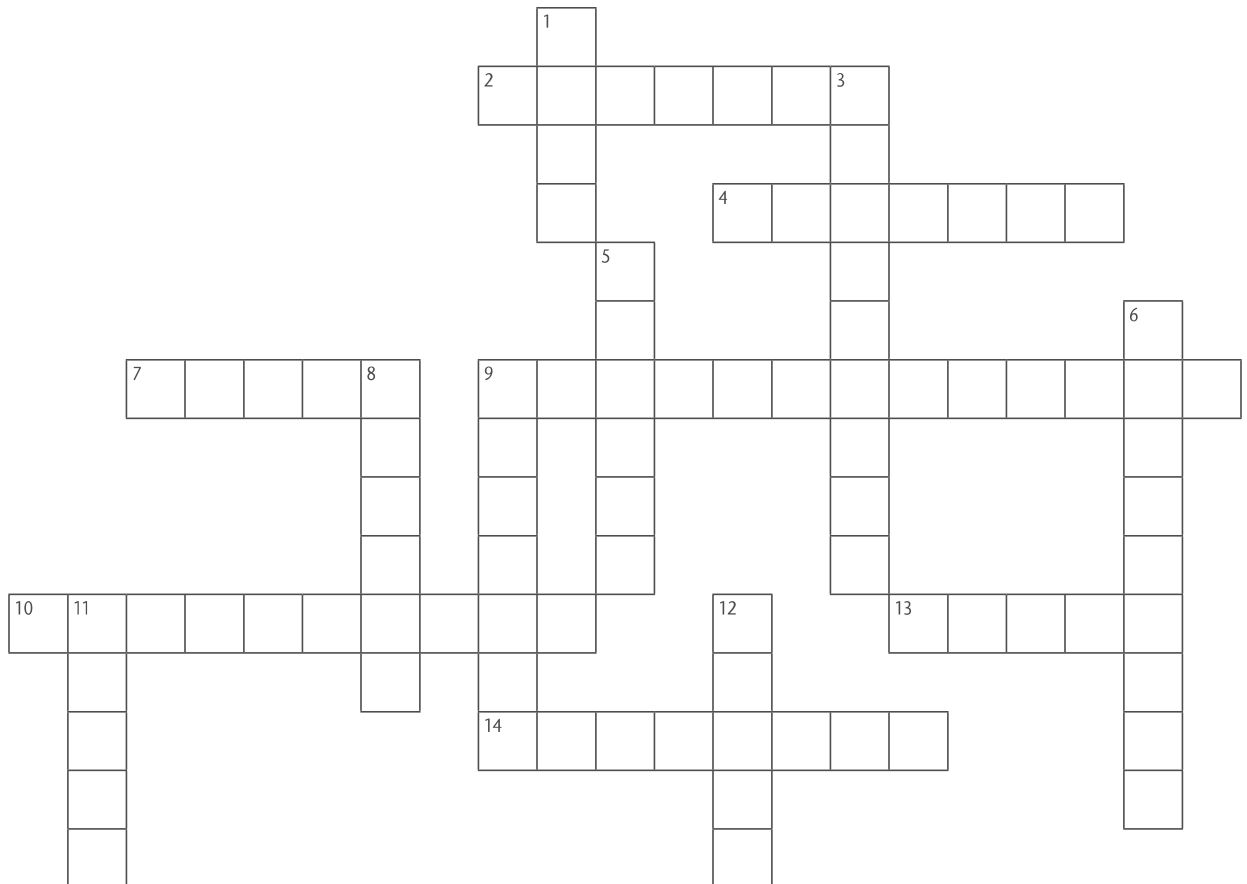
2. The genius of the author's \_\_\_\_\_ makes life beautiful.
4. The author learns something about life from a \_\_\_\_\_ that jumps out of its glass globe.
7. A child's mind is like a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. At the beginning of her work with her teacher, the author is full of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The author's one hard school subject is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. She and her teacher do much learning in the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Anne \_\_\_\_\_ is the author's teacher.

## Down

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ person cannot hear.
3. The author attended \_\_\_\_\_ College.
5. The author's teacher learned how to teach the blind in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The author and her teacher walk to the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
8. The author's name is Helen \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The author's teacher studied at the \_\_\_\_\_ School for the Blind.
11. With the help of a good teacher, a child's mind becomes a mighty \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ person cannot see.

### Word Bank

arithmetic  
blind  
Boston  
brook  
deaf  
Keller  
Perkins  
possibilities  
Radcliffe  
river  
Sullivan  
tadpole  
teacher  
Tennessee  
woods



## Into Thin Air

**Part A Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ was Jon Krakauer's childhood hero.
- Krakauer climbed his first mountain when he was \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
- After college, Krakauer worked some of the time as a carpenter and \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the time.
- Some companies had been set up to guide people, including \_\_\_\_\_ climbers, to the top of Mount Everest.
- Krakauer was hired by \_\_\_\_\_ magazine to see what the trend was all about.
- One danger in climbing is \_\_\_\_\_, or lack of oxygen.
- On Krakauer's trip up and down Mount Everest, \_\_\_\_\_ climbers died.
- He wrote notes every day in his \_\_\_\_\_ so that he would remember the trip.
- Into Thin Air* is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- The person-against-nature \_\_\_\_\_ makes this story very exciting to read.

### Word Bank

climbed  
conflict  
diary  
eight  
four  
hypoxia  
inexperienced  
*Outside*  
personal account  
Willi Unsoeld

## Into Thin Air, continued

**Part B Directions** Place each event in its correct order for each of the two sets. Write the letter of the first event from the excerpt after 1. Write the letter of the second event from the excerpt after 2, and so on. Note that 10 will be the last event.

### Events in Order

- 
- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| 1. _____ | <b>A</b> Boukreev, a senior guide, leads the author and others up the pitch.                            |
| 2. _____ | <b>B</b> Krakauer hears the sound of thunder and faces a blizzard with blowing winds.                   |
| 3. _____ | <b>C</b> Krakauer comes to the foot of Hillary Step, a forty-foot, near-vertical pitch of rock and ice. |
| 4. _____ | <b>D</b> Krakauer reaches the summit of Mount Everest.  |
| 5. _____ | <b>E</b> Krakauer feels fear as he realizes that now he must go down the mountain.                      |
- 
- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 6. _____  | <b>A</b> Krakauer continues through the blizzard as his oxygen runs out.   |
| 7. _____  | <b>B</b> Rising to his feet, Krakauer now sees Andy Harris, whose face is coated with frost.   |
| 8. _____  | <b>C</b> By 6:30 P.M., Krakauer has climbed down to within 200 vertical feet of Camp Four; he can see the tents, but he is so tired that he sits down. |
| 9. _____  | <b>D</b> With no supplemental oxygen, Krakauer begins to move more slowly.   |
| 10. _____ | <b>E</b> Krakauer does crampon work, comes safely to the bottom of the slope, walks into Camp Four, and reaches his tent safely.                       |

## Keynote Address

**Part A Directions** Match the description in Column A with the correct phrase in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a community organizer for Chicago's South Side
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. oil field worker in the Great Depression
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a goat herder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. worker for bomber assembly line
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. people who carry the dreams of Barack Obama's parents

**Column B**

- A** Obama's grandfather
- B** Obama's daughters
- C** Obama's grandmother
- D** Obama
- E** Obama's father

**Part B Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

6. Why does Barack Obama give this speech?

---

---

7. What does he think is the "true genius" of America?

---

---

8. Why did the author's parents give him the name Barack?

---

---

9. What does Barack Obama feel allows people to pursue their individual dreams?

---

---

10. What does he feel is God's greatest gift to the people?

---

---

## Unit 6 Review

**Part A Directions** Match the author's name in Column A with the correct selection title in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Thor Heyerdahl  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Rudolfo A. Anaya  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Yoshiko Uchida  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Maya Angelou  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Helen Keller  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Jon Krakauer  
\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Barack Obama

### Column B

- A** *The Story of My Life*  
**B** "Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties"  
**C** *Kon-Tiki*  
**D** Keynote Address  
**E** *Into Thin Air*  
**F** *Gather Together in My Name*  
**G** "A Celebration of Grandfathers"

**Part B Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

8. Write a one-sentence summary of *Gather Together in My Name*.

---

---

9. Write a one-sentence summary of "A Celebration of Grandfathers."

---

---

10. Write a one-sentence summary of *Into Thin Air*.

---

---

## Unit 6 Review, continued

**Part C Directions** Write the correct words from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

11. The excerpt from the \_\_\_\_\_ *Kon-Tiki* describes a strange encounter with a real-life sea monster. The crew made a 4,000-mile trip across the Pacific by \_\_\_\_\_.
12. In the reflective \_\_\_\_\_ “A Celebration of Grandfathers,” the author honors his \_\_\_\_\_.
13. He also honors \_\_\_\_\_ American traditions and all \_\_\_\_\_ people.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ essay “Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties” gives readers a look into the life of \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants.
15. “Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties” also tells about Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, who does not lose his \_\_\_\_\_, despite losing his wealth.
16. In the \_\_\_\_\_ from the autobiography *Gather Together in My Name*, the author looks back with \_\_\_\_\_ at an uncomfortable moment.
17. In the excerpt from the \_\_\_\_\_ *The Story of My Life*, the author describes how her teacher helped her learn about life. Anne \_\_\_\_\_ gave new life to this deaf and blind author.
18. *Into Thin Air* is the author’s \_\_\_\_\_ account of a trip up Mount \_\_\_\_\_. The trip proved deadly for some of the climbers.
19. In his Keynote Address, the author gives a \_\_\_\_\_ speech while running for the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The author’s Keynote Address talks about his parents’ \_\_\_\_\_ that have been passed down to him. He also says that we all must have \_\_\_\_\_ for the future.

### Word Bank

autobiography  
biographical  
book  
dignity  
dreams  
essay  
Everest  
excerpt  
grandfather  
hope  
humor  
Japanese  
Mexican  
old  
personal  
persuasive  
raft  
Senate  
Shimada  
Sullivan

## About Poetry

**Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence. Write the correct letter on each line.

- Poetry is a \_\_\_\_\_ form of literature.  
**A** long                      **B** short                      **C** suspense                      **D** short story
- Some of the poems in this unit are \_\_\_\_\_, or songs.  
**A** novels                      **B** suspense fiction                      **C** ballads                      **D** prose
- Poetry is literature in \_\_\_\_\_ form.  
**A** nonfiction                      **B** fiction                      **C** novel                      **D** verse
- Verse means that poems have particular kinds of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** characters                      **B** images                      **C** settings                      **D** rhythm
- Poems are often divided into groups of lines called \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** paragraphs                      **B** sentences                      **C** stanzas                      **D** periods
- Each word the poet uses has \_\_\_\_\_ and meaning.  
**A** sound                      **B** sight                      **C** taste                      **D** touch
- Poets use \_\_\_\_\_, which is the repetition of beginning sounds.  
**A** onomatopoeia                      **B** alliteration                      **C** symbol                      **D** images
- Poets also use \_\_\_\_\_, which is the use of words that sound like their meanings.  
**A** onomatopoeia                      **B** alliteration                      **C** symbol                      **D** images
- Poets use \_\_\_\_\_ instead of sentences and stanzas instead of paragraphs.  
**A** periods                      **B** questions                      **C** lines                      **D** the alphabet
- Rhyming words are words that end in the same \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** sound                      **B** letter                      **C** vowel                      **D** consonant



## A Red, Red Rose

**Directions** Write the correct word or phrase from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. “A Red, Red Rose” was first published as a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It was written by Robert Burns in the 18th \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It is written in Burns’s native Scottish \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The lines “And I will luvè thee still, my dear,/Till a’ the seas gang dry” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_, or overstatement.
5. “O, my luvè’s like a red, red rose” is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A “bonnie lass” is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl.
7. In the poem, Burns says he will come back to his love even if he has gone ten \_\_\_\_\_ miles away.
8. The poet says his love is like a red rose and like a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ scheme of this poem is *a b c b*.
10. Burns also wrote “Auld Lang Syne,” which many people sing on \_\_\_\_\_.

### Word Bank

century  
dialect  
hyperbole  
melodie  
New Year’s Eve  
pretty  
rhyme  
simile  
song  
thousand

## The Streets of Laredo

**Directions** Match the description in Column A with the correct word or words in Column B.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. author of “The Streets of Laredo”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the poem tells about people and places in this place
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the speaker in the second stanza
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. where the cowboy was shot
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. one place the cowboy went
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. those who bear up the cowboy’s pall
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. what the cowboy wants with him
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. how the narrator feels toward the dead cowboy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. type of poem
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. one literary tool used in this poem

### Column B

- A** Old West
- B** dram house
- C** repetition
- D** friendly
- E** unknown
- F** pretty maidens
- G** breast
- H** six-shooter
- I** the dead cowboy
- J** ballad

## Ballad of Birmingham

**Part A Directions** Place each event in its correct order. Write the letter of the first event from the ballad after 1. Write the letter of the second event from the ballad after 2, and so on. Note that 5 will be the last event.

### Events in Order

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **A** The young girl puts white shoes on her feet and goes to church.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **B** A young girl asks to march the streets of Birmingham in a Freedom March.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ **C** The mother hears an explosion and races through the streets.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **D** The young girl's mother says no because marching will be dangerous.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ **E** The mother smiles because she knows her child is in a sacred place.

**Part B Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

6. How many stanzas are in this poem?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What event is this poem based on?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. How did the American people react to this event?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. What has happened to the child in the poem?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What is the irony in this poem?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Blesséd Lord, what it is to be young *and* WE REAL COOL

**Directions** Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

- David McCord published \_\_\_\_\_ poems.  
**A** 127                      **B** 550                      **C** 1011                      **D** 2000
- Most of his poems were written for \_\_\_\_\_ readers.  
**A** young                      **B** old                      **C** women                      **D** Hispanic
- A limerick is a five-line poem that is usually meant to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** accuse                      **B** persuade                      **C** inform                      **D** amuse
- In a limerick, the first, \_\_\_\_\_, and fifth lines end with words that rhyme.  
**A** second                      **B** third                      **C** fourth                      **D** none of the above
- The words *caller* and *called* are examples of \_\_\_\_\_, or the use of words whose beginning sounds are the same.  
**A** simile                      **B** metaphor                      **C** assonance                      **D** alliteration
- Gwendolyn Brooks grew up in \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** Los Angeles                      **B** Chicago                      **C** New York City                      **D** Boston
- In her poem “WE REAL COOL,” she captures the rhythms of her city’s \_\_\_\_\_ halls.  
**A** school                      **B** movie                      **C** pool                      **D** city
- The jazzy style of “WE REAL COOL” gives the \_\_\_\_\_ shocking sentence a powerful effect.  
**A** first                      **B** second                      **C** middle                      **D** final
- Most of Gwendolyn Brooks’s poetry is about \_\_\_\_\_ American life.  
**A** Japanese                      **B** Native                      **C** African                      **D** Mexican
- The words *sin* and *gin* are examples of two words that \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** rhyme                      **B** couplet                      **C** simile                      **D** rhythm

## Jabberwocky

**Directions** Circle the answer in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was Lewis (Brooks, Carroll).
2. He wrote during the (18th, 19th) century.
3. He lived in (Great Britain, the United States).
4. He was both a writer and a (computer inventor, mathematician).
5. He was famous for playing with language and inventing (words, computer programs).
6. He invented *brillig*, which is the time for broiling (dinner, potatoes).
7. The words *snicker-snack* in stanza five of “Jabberwocky” are an example of (simile, alliteration) or the use of words whose beginning sounds are the same.
8. In the poem, a father tells his son to beware the (Lion, Jabberwock).
9. The father also tells him to beware the (Jubjub bird, Vulture).
10. The boy uses his (sword, gun) to kill the monster.

## The Bells

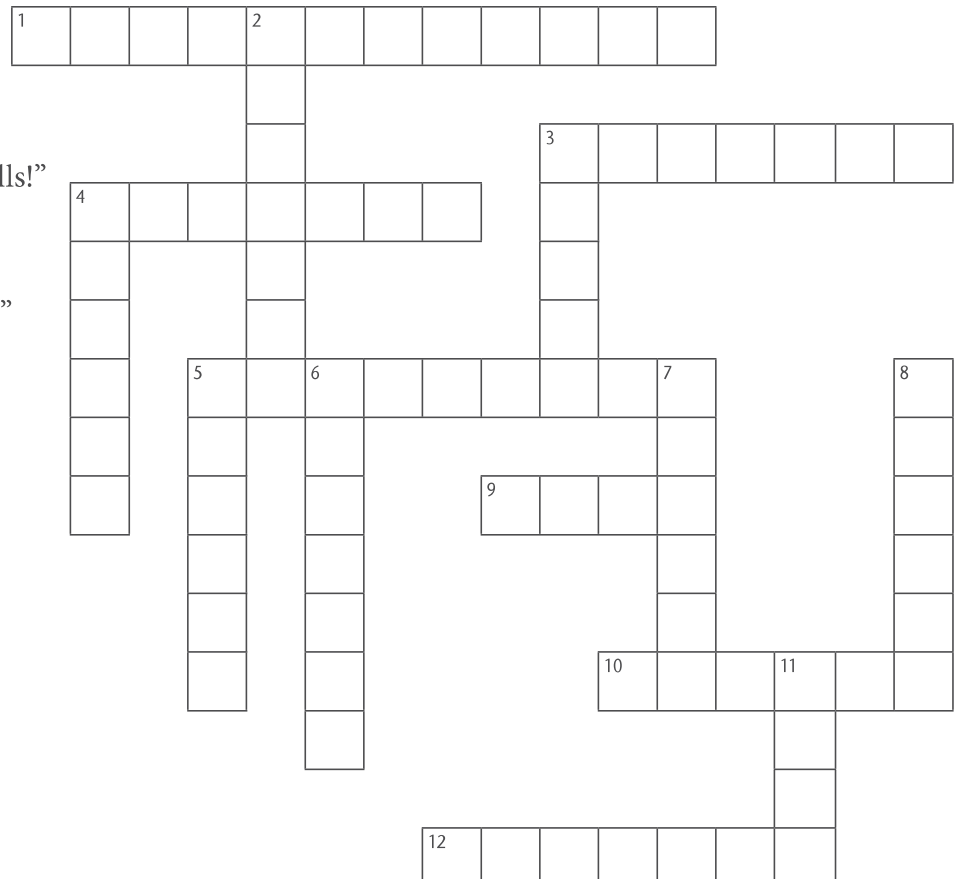
**Directions** Reach each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

### Across

1. “While the stars that \_\_\_\_\_/All the heavens, seem to twinkle”
3. “To the swinging and the \_\_\_\_\_/Of the bells, bells, bells—”
4. “And the people—ah, the people—/They that dwell up in the \_\_\_\_\_,”
5. “What a world of \_\_\_\_\_ their melody foretells!”
9. “To the turtle-dove that listens, while she gloats/On the \_\_\_\_\_!”
10. “What a tale of \_\_\_\_\_, now their turbulency tells!”
12. “Through the balmy air of night/How they ring out their \_\_\_\_\_—”

### Down

2. “In the \_\_\_\_\_ of the night,/How we shiver with affright”
3. “Keeping time, time, time,/In a sort of Runic \_\_\_\_\_,”
4. “Too much horrified to speak,/They can only shriek, \_\_\_\_\_,”
5. “Hear the \_\_\_\_\_ wedding bells—/Golden bells!”
6. “To the \_\_\_\_\_ and the chiming of the bells!”
7. “How they tinkle, tinkle, \_\_\_\_\_, /In the icy air of night!”
8. “How the \_\_\_\_\_ ebbs and flows; /Yet the ear distinctly tells,”
11. “For every sound that floats/From the \_\_\_\_\_ within their throats”



### Word Bank

danger	ringing
delight	rust
mellow	shriek
merriment	silence
moon	steeple
oversprinkle	terror
rhyme	tinkle
rhyming	

## Be Like the Bird *and* Dreams

**Directions** Note that facts are true statements. Opinions are statements that tell what a person prefers or thinks. Read each sentence below and decide if it is a Fact or an Opinion. Write *Fact* or *Opinion* on each line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Langston Hughes wrote the poem “Dreams.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The rhyme scheme for “Dreams” is *a b c b*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. “Be Like the Bird” is a silly poem.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The easier poem to understand between these two is “Be Like the Bird.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Few people who read “Dreams” will ever remember it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Langston Hughes asks the reader to “Hold fast to dreams.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Short poems are always easier to understand than long poems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. “Life is a barren field” is an example of a metaphor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Victor Hugo uses imagery to show the bird as it sits on a limb.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. “Dreams” has a good message that people should follow.

## Oranges

**Part A Directions** Match the two lines of the poem in Column A with the correct line or lines that follow it in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “The first time I walked/With a girl,  
I was twelve,”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. “Down a narrow aisle of goods/I  
turned to the candies”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. “I took the nickel from/My pocket,  
then an orange,”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. “Outside,/A few cars hissing past,”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. “I took my girl’s hand/In mine for  
two blocks,”

**Column B**

- A** “And set them quietly on/The counter.”
- B** “Tiered like bleachers,/And asked what she  
wanted—”
- C** “Then released it to let/Her unwrap the  
chocolate.”
- D** “Fog hanging like old/Coats between the trees.”
- E** “Cold, and weighted down/With two oranges in  
my jacket.”

**Part B Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

6. Give three examples of imagery in this poem.

---

---

7. What does the lady at the counter understand?

---

8. When is the narrator telling this story?

---

9. Who is the author of this poem?

---

10. Where does he draw many of his images?

---



## flock and The Red Wheelbarrow

**Directions** Complete the following table about “flock” and “The Red Wheelbarrow.” Write the correct answer in each space.

	<i>“flock”</i>	<i>“The Red Wheelbarrow”</i>
<b>1.</b> Author		
<b>2.</b> Where the author lived		
<b>3.</b> Fact about author’s life		
<b>4.</b> Rhyme in the poem?		
<b>5.</b> Punctuation in the poem?		
<b>6.</b> Time of year of the poem		
<b>7.</b> Number of stanzas		
<b>8.</b> Tone of the poem		
<b>9.</b> Literary tools used in the poem		
<b>10.</b> Main idea or theme of the poem		

## Haiku *and* The rooster's crowing

**Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. "Eastern guard tower/glints in sunset; \_\_\_\_\_ rest/like lizards on rocks."
2. "The piano man/is sitting at 3 am/his \_\_\_\_\_ drop like plum."
3. "Morning sun slants cell./Drunks stagger like cripple \_\_\_\_\_/  
On the Jailhouse floor."
4. "To write a blues song/Is to regiment riots/and pluck \_\_\_\_\_  
from graves."
5. "A bare pecan tree/slips a \_\_\_\_\_ shadow down/a moonlit snow  
slope."
6. "The falling snow flakes/Can not blunt the hard aches nor/Match the  
\_\_\_\_\_ stillness."
7. "Under moon shadows/A tall boy flashes \_\_\_\_\_ and/Slices star  
bright ice."
8. "Making \_\_\_\_\_ swing in/Seventeen syllables AIN'T/No square  
poet's job."
9. "The rooster's \_\_\_\_\_/In the middle of the night/Deceived the  
hearers"
10. "But at Osaka's gateway/The \_\_\_\_\_ are never fooled."

### Word Bank

convicts  
crowing  
flies  
gems  
guards  
jazz  
knife  
pencil  
songs  
steel

## Gathering

**Directions** Complete the following chart about “Gathering.” Add information about the author or the selection on each line.

### *About the Author*

1. Author’s name \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where she was born \_\_\_\_\_
3. When she was born \_\_\_\_\_
4. With whom she shares her love of poetry \_\_\_\_\_
5. What she helps to develop in others \_\_\_\_\_

### *About the Selection*

6. Whom the narrator is with \_\_\_\_\_
7. Where they go \_\_\_\_\_
8. What they do \_\_\_\_\_
9. Animals that are also there \_\_\_\_\_
10. An example of imagery \_\_\_\_\_
11. An example of a simile \_\_\_\_\_
12. Where they put the figs \_\_\_\_\_
13. What the narrator has to learn \_\_\_\_\_
14. An example of a metaphor \_\_\_\_\_
15. What the narrator comes to understand \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## The Poet

**Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence. Write the correct letter on each line.

- The author of the poem “The Poet” is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** Robert Frost      **B** Edgar Allan Poe      **C** Gwendolyn Brooks      **D** Jane Hirshfield
- The poem explores the quiet, rather \_\_\_\_\_ world of poets.  
**A** exciting      **B** lonely      **C** January      **D** summer
- The poem is especially about \_\_\_\_\_ poets, whose life and work remain unknown to the wider world.  
**A** women      **B** men      **C** Chinese      **D** Japanese
- The poem was first published in *The Atlantic Monthly* in \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** 1678      **B** 1703      **C** 1879      **D** 1997
- “The light of the lamp” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** simile      **B** metaphor      **C** alliteration      **D** rhyme
- The poem says that the poet’s table is covered with \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** a tablecloth      **B** oranges      **C** feathers      **D** paper
- The poet has taken the \_\_\_\_\_ off of the lamp.  
**A** shade      **B** chain      **C** bottom      **D** bulb
- Besides the lamp and the table, the poet also has a \_\_\_\_\_ in her room.  
**A** bed      **B** chair      **C** cat      **D** footstool
- The poet says “Let one or two she \_\_\_\_\_ be in the next room.”  
**A** cares for      **B** feeds      **C** supports      **D** loves
- The poet ends the poem by saying “Let her have \_\_\_\_\_, and silence, enough paper to make mistakes and go on.”  
**A** children      **B** sunlight      **C** time      **D** a husband

## The Road Not Taken

**Part A Directions** Match the cause in Column A with its correct effect in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line. Remember that a cause is something that makes a result, or an effect, happen.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The narrator comes across two roads . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. He decides to take the grassy one . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The narrator knows how busy life gets . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. He takes the road less traveled by . . .
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Many people can relate to making difficult decisions in life . . .

### Column B

- A** so he keeps the first for another day.
- B** so that has made all of the difference in his life.
- C** so “The Road Not Taken” is one of Frost’s best-known poems.
- D** so he doubts he will ever come back to the first road.
- E** so he stands there awhile trying to decide which to take.

**Part B Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

6. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. When is the narrator telling this story?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Give two examples of imagery in the poem.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Why do you think the narrator says that he “shall be telling this with a sigh”?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What could be another title for this poem?

\_\_\_\_\_

## In a Farmhouse *and* this morning

**Directions** Circle the answer in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Luis Omar Salinas's main subject is the experience of (Hispanic, Japanese) people in the United States.
2. His poem "In a Farmhouse" is about a little boy who has worked all day in the (wheat, cotton) fields for \$2.30.
3. The little boy is (8, 12) years old.
4. He wonders if the rest of the (Native Americans, Mestizos) are hungry that day.
5. He thinks that dying from (violence, hunger) is "an odd way to leave for heaven."
6. One of Lucille Clifton's main subjects for poetry is (Japanese, African) American girls and women.
7. In her poem "this morning," she skillfully uses (hyperbole, repetition).
8. She says that "this morning," she met (a friend, herself) "coming in."
9. The words "shining/quick as a snake/a tall/tree girl a" provides an example of (alliteration, onomatopoeia).
10. "Quick as a snake" is an example of a (metaphor, simile) because it uses *as* to make a comparison.

## My Life Story

**Directions** Note that facts are true statements. Opinions are statements that tell what a person prefers or thinks. Read each sentence below and decide if it is a Fact or an Opinion. Write *Fact* or *Opinion* on each line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The poet who wrote “My Life Story” has suffered more than any other poet in this unit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Using a metaphor, the poet compares herself to “a sand in the big desert”—one of millions with no power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. “My Life Story” has no definite rhyme scheme.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The attitude Lan Nguyen takes toward her poem is more serious than Frost’s attitude toward “The Road Not Taken.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Lan Nguyen is more gifted than the other poets in this unit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The poet asks two questions in “My Life Story.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. “My Life Story” ends with the line “God cannot be mean to her forever.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. “My Life Story” is the best poem written about the Vietnam War.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Anyone who lives through a war can write a better poem than someone who has not lived through a war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In her poem, Lan Nguyen tells us that her “dearest father passed away/and left a big scar in the child’s head.”





# Chicago

**Directions** Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Carl Sandburg was born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** 1778                      **B** 1878                      **C** 1978                      **D** 1985
2. Carl Sandburg first earned national attention as a \_\_\_\_\_ when *Poetry* magazine published “Chicago.”  
**A** hog butcher              **B** tool maker              **C** poet                      **D** railroad worker
3. In his work, Sandburg tried to capture the special ways of talking and thinking found in America’s \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** East Coast              **B** South                      **C** West Coast              **D** Midwest
4. In the poem “Chicago,” Sandburg uses \_\_\_\_\_, which is the giving of human characteristics to something like a city.  
**A** rhyme scheme              **B** personification              **C** simile                      **D** metaphor
5. The words *lamps luring* are an example of \_\_\_\_\_ or the repetition of a beginning sound.  
**A** alliteration              **B** personification              **C** onomatopoeia              **D** assonance
6. The words *tall bold slugger* are an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** onomatopoeia              **B** alliteration              **C** figurative language              **D** assonance
7. Toward the poem’s end, Sandburg tells us that the city of Chicago is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** dying                      **B** laughing                      **C** rising                      **D** crying
8. Sandburg’s \_\_\_\_\_, or attitude, toward Chicago is one of admiration and enthusiasm.  
**A** mood                      **B** personification              **C** imagery                      **D** tone
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the poem, or the feeling created by the words, is one of energetic life and action.  
**A** repetition              **B** simile                      **C** mood                      **D** tone
10. Sandburg says that some people have told him that Chicago is “\_\_\_\_\_”; but he loves this city with its “lifted head singing so proud.”  
**A** too big                      **B** dirty                      **C** wealthy                      **D** wicked

## Nikki-Rosa

**Part A Directions** Match the line of the poem in Column A with the line that follows it in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “childhood remembrances are always a drag”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. “they never talk about how happy you were to have your mother”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. “your biographers never understand”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. “it isn’t your father’s drinking that makes any difference”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. “and I really hope no white person ever has cause to write about me”

### Column B

- A** “all to yourself . . .”
- B** “because they never understand Black love is Black wealth . . .”
- C** “your father’s pain as he sells his stock”
- D** “but only that everybody is together . . .”
- E** “if you’re Black”

**Part B Directions** Write the answers to these questions. Use complete sentences.

6. Write one example of imagery. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. How does the narrator feel about her childhood? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. How does the narrator feel about biographers? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. What does the narrator mean when she says “Black love is Black wealth”? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. To what has Nikki Giovanni devoted much of her career? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 7 Review

**Part A Directions** Match the excerpt from one of the poems in Column A with the correct poetry tool in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “O, my luvè’s like a red, red rose,”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. “Silver bells!  
... How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,  
in the icy air of night!”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. “Be the caller, the called,  
The singer, the song, and the sung.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. “Mother dear, may I go downtown  
Instead of out to play,  
And march the streets of Birmingham  
In a Freedom March today?”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. “Life is a broken-winged bird”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. “He left it dead, and with its head”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. “And I will luvè thee still, my dear,  
Till a’ the seas gang dry.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. “We real cool. We  
Left school.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. “December. Frost crackling  
Beneath my steps,”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. “this morning  
this morning  
i met myself”

### Column B

- A** alliteration
- B** assonance
- C** hyperbole
- D** imagery
- E** metaphor
- F** onomatopoeia
- G** repetition
- H** end rhyme
- I** internal rhyme
- J** simile

## Unit 7 Review, continued

**Part B Directions** Read the lines of poetry. Note the two columns titled “Poet” and “Poem.” In the “Poet” column, write the letter from Column C of the poet who wrote the lines of poetry. In the “Poem” column, write the letter from Column D of the poem the lines of poetry are from.

<i>Poet</i>	<i>Poem</i>	<i>Lines of Poetry</i>
_____	_____	<b>11.</b> “She clawed through bits of glass and brick, Then lifted out a shoe.”
_____	_____	<b>12.</b> “’Twas brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;”
_____	_____	<b>13.</b> “The first time I walked With a girl, I was twelve, Cold, and weighted down With two oranges in my jacket.”
_____	_____	<b>14.</b> “Hold fast to dreams For if dreams die Life is a broken-winged bird That cannot fly.”
_____	_____	<b>15.</b> “For we all loved our comrade, so brave, young, and handsome, We all loved our comrade, although he’d done wrong.

### Column C

- A** Lewis Carroll
- B** Langston Hughes
- C** Dudley Randall
- D** Gary Soto
- E** Poet Unknown

### Column D

- A** “Ballad of Birmingham”
- B** “Dreams”
- C** “Oranges”
- D** “The Streets of Laredo”
- E** “Jabberwocky”

## About Drama

**Directions** Write the correct words from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. Drama is a form of storytelling meant to be performed by actors on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. In the Western world, the kinds of drama we see today began in ancient \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Then and now, \_\_\_\_\_, or writers of plays, tell stories. They tell them completely through the words and actions of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We call some plays \_\_\_\_\_ because they end unhappily. We call other plays \_\_\_\_\_ because they have happy endings and are written to amuse people.
4. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is meant to be performed as well as read. It comes from a Greek word \_\_\_\_\_ that means to do, or to act.
5. Plays are written to tell a story completely through the words—called \_\_\_\_\_—of the characters. We also learn the story from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the characters.
6. The play's main character is the \_\_\_\_\_. There is usually a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ who tries to make things difficult for the play's main character.
7. As in all literature, characters in a play can be \_\_\_\_\_ or round, unchanging or changing. Writers of plays cannot present characters' \_\_\_\_\_ as can writers of fiction.
8. Plays are divided into \_\_\_\_\_ groups according to the \_\_\_\_\_ of their plots. Some end happily; others end tragically.
9. The action of a play is divided into \_\_\_\_\_. Each \_\_\_\_\_ takes place in only one setting.
10. The meaning of a play is found not only on the page, but also in the relationship between the \_\_\_\_\_ and its \_\_\_\_\_.

### Word Bank

actions  
acts  
antagonist  
audience  
characters  
comedies  
dialogue  
drama  
dran  
flat  
Greece  
outcome  
play  
playwrights  
protagonist  
scene  
stage  
thoughts  
tragedies  
two

## Romeo and Juliet

**Part A Directions** Place each event in its correct order for each of the two sets. Write the letter of the first event from Act V of *Romeo and Juliet* after 1. Write the letter of the second event from the drama after 2, and so on. Note that 10 will be the last event.

### Events in Order

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **A** Romeo's servant, Balthasar, arrives in Mantua and tells Romeo that Juliet is dead.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **B** Romeo buys some poison from an apothecary in Mantua.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ **C** While in Mantua, Romeo has a dream about Juliet, wakes, and feels great joy in their love.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **D** Romeo and Paris fight, and Romeo kills Paris.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ **E** Paris goes to Juliet's tomb, puts flowers there, and sees Romeo.

- 
6. \_\_\_\_\_ **A** The Prince of Verona comes and tells the Capulets and Montagues that they have caused these deaths.
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ **B** Juliet wakes from sleep and sees that Romeo is dead.
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ **C** Juliet stabs herself with Romeo's knife.
  9. \_\_\_\_\_ **D** Romeo drinks poison and dies.
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ **E** The chief watchman comes; finds Romeo and Juliet dead; and sends for the Prince, the Capulets, and the Montagues.

## Romeo and Juliet, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the line spoken in the play in Column A with the correct character in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** “Condemnèd villain, I do apprehend thee.  
Obey, and go with me; for thou must die.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** “Romeo, there dead, was husband to that Juliet;  
And she, there dead, that’s Romeo’s faithful wife.  
I married them;”
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** “For never was a story of more woe  
Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** “How fares my Juliet? That I ask again.  
For nothing can be ill if she be well.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** “What’s here? A cup, closed in my truelove’s hand?  
Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end.  
O churl! Drunk all, and left no friendly drop to help me  
after? I will kiss thy lips.”

### Column B

- A** Friar Lawrence
- B** Juliet
- C** Paris
- D** Prince of Verona
- E** Romeo

# A Raisin in the Sun

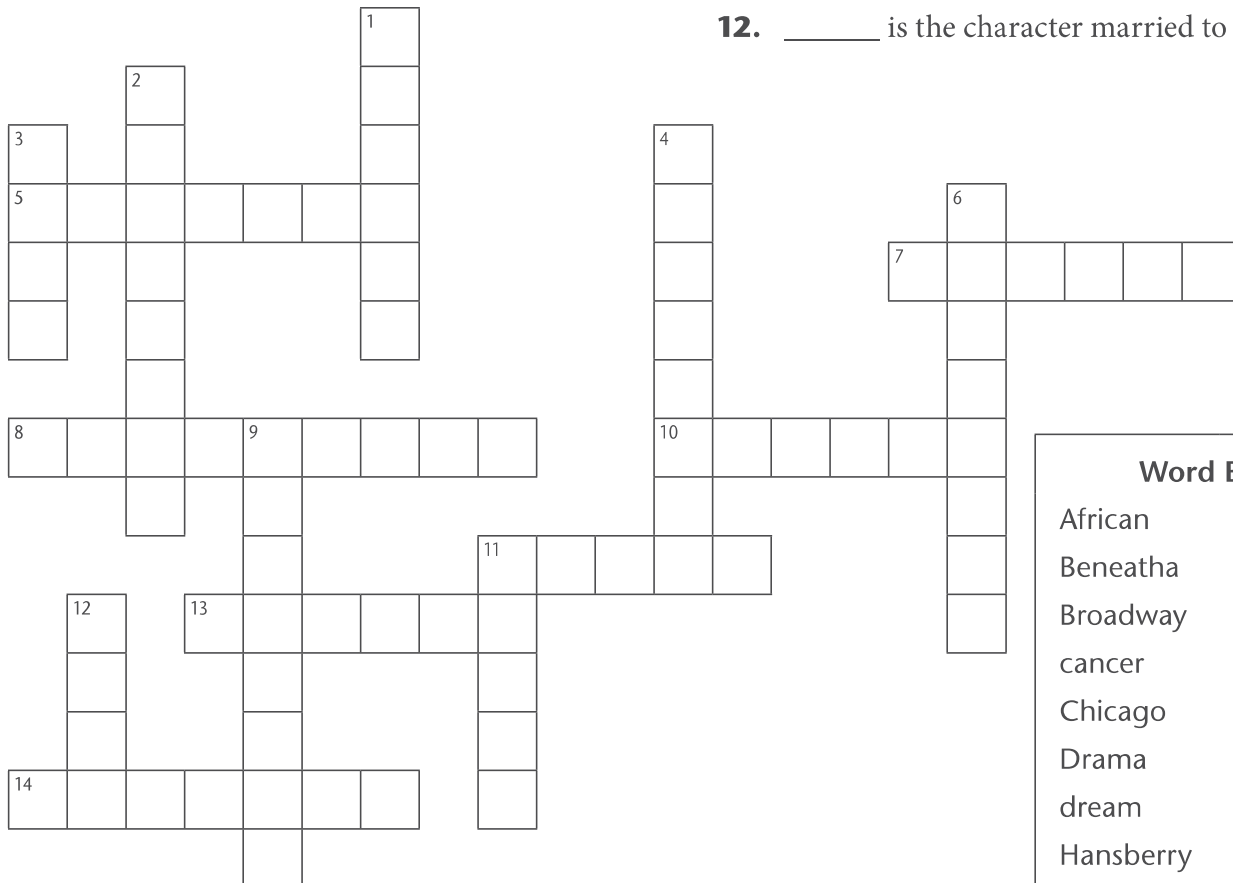
**Part A Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

## Across

5. The playwright of this play was the first \_\_\_\_\_ American woman to have a play produced on Broadway.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the character whose dream is deferred.
8. The last name of the playwright is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the child in the play.
11. The poet Langston Hughes asks “What happens to a \_\_\_\_\_ deferred?”
13. The playwright who wrote *A Raisin in the Sun* died of \_\_\_\_\_ at age 34.
14. She was born in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1930.

## Down

1. This play began the career of noted actor and director \_\_\_\_\_ Poitier.
2. The first name of the playwright is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the character who is getting an insurance check.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the character who wants to be a doctor.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Hughes is the poet who asks about deferred dreams.
9. This play was produced on \_\_\_\_\_.
11. This play won the New York \_\_\_\_\_ Critics Circle Award for Best Play.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the character married to Walter.



### Word Bank

African	Langston
Beneatha	Lorraine
Broadway	Mama
cancer	Ruth
Chicago	Sidney
Drama	Travis
dream	Walter
Hansberry	



## A Raisin in the Sun, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the sentence beginning from the play in Column A with the correct sentence ending from the play in Column B. By doing this, create the actual dialogue of the play. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. "Ain't nothing the matter with me."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. "There you are. Man say to his woman: I got me a dream."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. "Now that's your money. It ain't got nothing to do with me."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. "Been thinking that we maybe could meet the notes on a little old two-story somewhere,"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. "Mama, you don't understand. It's all a matter of ideas,"

### Column B

- A** "His woman say: Eat your eggs."
- B** "and God is just one idea I don't accept. It's not important."
- C** "We all feel like that—Walter and Bennie and me—even Travis."
- D** "with a yard where Travis could play in the summertime, if we use part of the insurance for a down payment and everybody kind of pitch in."
- E** "And don't keep asking me that this morning."

## Writer's Realm

**Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

Write the correct letter on each line.

1. Anne Jarrell-France tries to use \_\_\_\_\_ to communicate information.  
**A** books                      **B** humor                      **C** music                      **D** tragedy
2. One of her projects focuses on learning to be a better \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** shopper                      **B** swimmer                      **C** reader                      **D** fisherman
3. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the written text of a play, used in production or performance.  
**A** script                      **B** comedy                      **C** irony                      **D** pun
4. In the 1800s, Mary Shelley wrote the novel \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** *Dracula*                      **B** *Frankenstein*                      **C** "Writer's Realm"                      **D** "Starfinder"
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the host of "Writer's Realm."  
**A** Mary                      **B** Percy                      **C** George                      **D** Morgan
6. The script transitions to a \_\_\_\_\_ in an old dark, dreary room.  
**A** multiple candelabra                      **B** man                      **C** mirror                      **D** fireplace
7. Mary changes the laboratory assistant's name from \_\_\_\_\_ to Igor.  
**A** Frankenstein                      **B** Quimbly-Smythe                      **C** Bertie                      **D** George
8. Jarrell-France uses a pun on the word \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** scientist                      **B** overdone                      **C** show                      **D** ladyfinger
9. The scientist decides to use \_\_\_\_\_ to create the monster.  
**A** body parts                      **B** steel                      **C** cardboard                      **D** clothes
10. The weather at the end of the script is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** warm                      **B** windy                      **C** stormy                      **D** sunny

## Unit 8 Review

**Part A Directions** Match the line or lines spoken in one of the three plays in Column A with the correct character in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. “Quite, but don’t you think another name would be more appropriate . . . something to go along with the Igor character?”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. “O true apothecary!/Thy drugs are quick. Thus with a kiss I die.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. “No—I’m just sleepy as the devil. What kind of eggs you want?”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. “ Maybe I should give him a more exotic name . . . Igor— what about Igor?”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. “I’m thirty-five years old; I been married eleven years and I got a boy who sleeps in the living room—and all I got to give him is stories about how rich white people live . . .”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. “Walter, give up; leave me alone—it’s Mama’s money.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. “Friar John, go hence,/Get me an iron crow and bring it straight/Unto my cell.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. “And I, for winking at your discords too,/Have lost a brace of kinsmen. All are punished.”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. “O comfortable friar! Where is my lord?/I do remember well where I should be,/And there I am. Where is my Romeo?”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. “Now—you say after me, in my mother’s house there is still God.”

### Column B

- A** Romeo
- B** Friar Lawrence
- C** Juliet
- D** Prince of Verona
- E** Ruth
- F** Walter
- G** Beneatha
- H** Mama
- I** Mary Shelley
- J** Percy Shelley

## Unit 8 Review, continued

**Part B Directions** Write the correct word or words from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

11. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a story told through the words and actions of characters, written to be performed as well as read.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ usually tries to make things difficult for the protagonist.
13. While a dialogue is a conversation among characters, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a speech by one person.
14. Plays are often broken down into acts and \_\_\_\_\_.
15. A clue or hint that a writer gives about something that has not yet happened is called \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Notes by playwrights describing such things as setting, lighting, sound effects, and how the actors are to look, behave, move, and speak is called \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Lorraine Hansberry and William Shakespeare are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
18. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the written text of a play, used in a production or performance.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the major person or object that the camera should focus on.
20. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a joke formed by a play on words.

### Word Bank

angle  
antagonist  
drama  
foreshadowing  
monologue  
playwrights  
pun  
scenes  
script  
stage directions



# Exploring Literature

*Vocabulary Workbook*

## Aesop's Fables

**Directions** Match each definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on the line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. open box that holds feed for animals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. to speak angrily
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. having a low rank or position
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. dislike
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. a lazy walk
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. disappointment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. a fight
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. to flap
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. strong wind
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. to mix up

### Column B

- A** churn
- B** stroll
- C** manger
- D** gale
- E** flutter
- F** quarrel
- G** snarl
- H** dismay
- I** disgust
- J** lowly

## More Fables

### The King and the Shirt

**Part A Directions** For each definition below, circle the word being defined.

- When a man is feeling ill or having pain, he is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
rejoicing      curing      ailing
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who is sent on a mission.  
king      complainer      emissary
- To heal a person is to \_\_\_\_\_ that person.  
rejoice      ail      cure
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ person is someone who is very smart.  
emissary      wise      rejoicing
- To \_\_\_\_\_ about something means to whine about it.  
complain      rejoice      ail

**Part B Directions** Each sentence below is false because of the underlined word. Make each sentence true by substituting a word from the Word Bank. Cross out the underlined word and write the correct word above it.

- The king in a story is someone who is sent on a mission. He or she may deliver a message, look for something, or take something to someone.
- A(n) cured man is someone who is feeling ill or having some pain.
- A(n) foolish person is someone who is very smart.

**Word Bank**

ailing  
emissary  
wise

**Part C Directions** Write an original sentence for each of the following words.

9. complain

---



---

10. rejoice

---



---

## More Fables

### How the Fly Saved the River

**Part A Directions** Match each definition in Column A with the correct word from Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on the line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. to disappear
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. to make fun of
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. to brag about
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. to move quickly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. annoying

**Column B**

- A** boast
- B** vanish
- C** pesky
- D** jeer
- E** dash

**Part B Directions** Choose the word that best completes each sentence. Write the letter of the correct answer on the line.

6. To finish a long race is a great \_\_\_\_\_.
- A** snort                      **B** frenzy                      **C** jeer                      **D** achievement
7. The group was tired of listening to the man \_\_\_\_\_ about all the wonderful places he had been.
- A** achievement              **B** boast                      **C** destroy                      **D** vanish
8. The man worked himself into a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ over the problem at work.
- A** jeer                      **B** frenzy                      **C** boast                      **D** achievement
9. The group of boys \_\_\_\_\_ when they heard the little girl's idea.
- A** jeered                      **B** frenzy                      **C** boasted                      **D** destroyed
10. The animal \_\_\_\_\_ to a safe spot when it heard the footsteps of the hunter.
- A** destroyed                      **B** snorted                      **C** dashed                      **D** boasted



# The Singing Turtle

**Directions** Complete the crossword puzzle by using the words in the Word Bank.

## Across

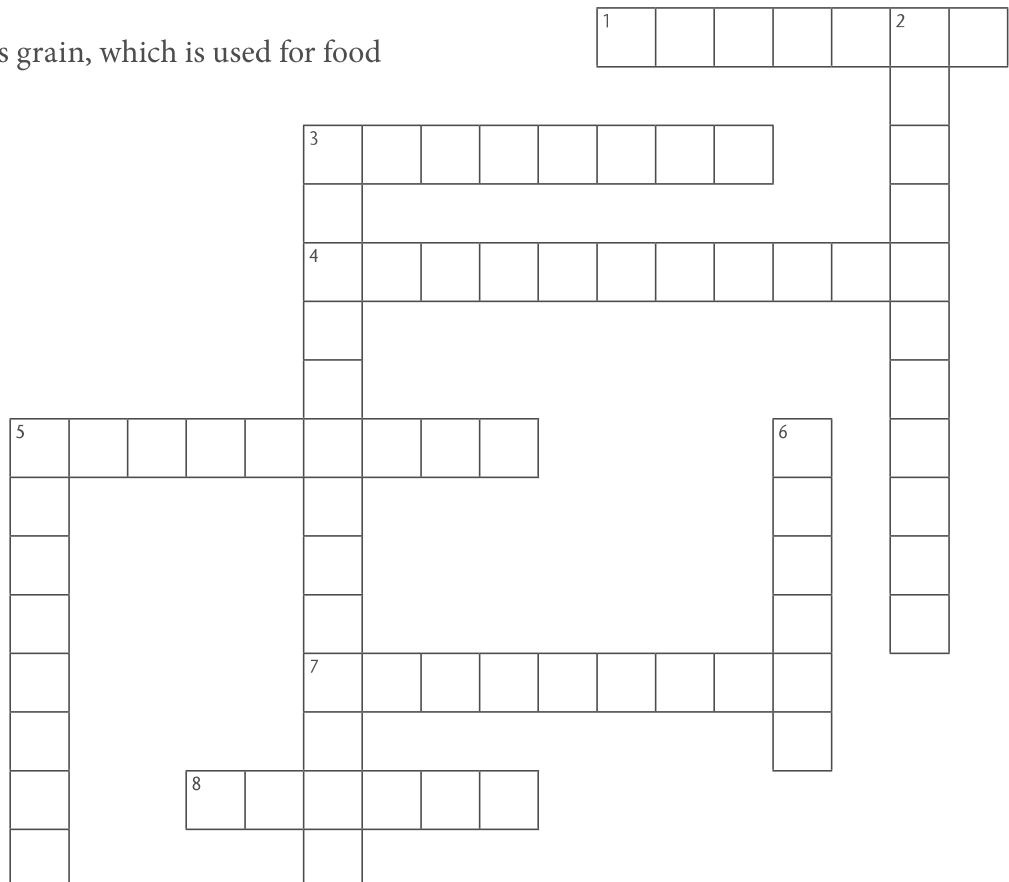
1. the speech of a particular region of a country, or of a certain group of people
3. one who pretends to be someone else
4. intended to stir up, anger, or incite
5. one who holds a high rank or position
7. to say you are sorry
8. a simple song

## Down

2. a result or an effect
3. calm, steady, impossible to upset
5. confusion
6. a grass grown for its grain, which is used for food

### Word Bank

apologize  
ballad  
consequence  
dialect  
dignitary  
disarray  
imperturbable  
imposter  
millet  
provocative



## Greek Myths

**Part A Directions** Match each definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. a reddish-gold fruit with many seeds
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. an agreement that tries to satisfy both sides
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. accepting with grace
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. forever
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. a two-wheeled cart
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. rounded parts that stick out or down
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. fixed or enclosed in something
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. nothing more than
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. a terrible experience
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. without wanting to

### Column B

- A** reluctantly
- B** chariot
- C** compromise
- D** embedded
- E** eternity
- F** lobes
- G** mere
- H** pomegranate
- I** resignation
- J** ordeal

## Greek Myths, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the three synonyms in Column A with the correct term in Column B. (Note that synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meanings.) Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**\_\_\_\_\_ **11.** to ransack, to probe, to search\_\_\_\_\_ **12.** to twist, to wiggle, to squirm\_\_\_\_\_ **13.** gorge, opening, crater\_\_\_\_\_ **14.** search, journey, expedition\_\_\_\_\_ **15.** joyful, elated, triumphant**Column B****A** to scour**B** quest**C** chasm**D** to writhe**E** jubilant

**Part C Directions** Match each antonym in Column C with the correct term in Column D. (Note that antonyms are words that have the opposite or nearly the opposite meanings.) Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column C**\_\_\_\_\_ **16.** eagerly\_\_\_\_\_ **17.** to light\_\_\_\_\_ **18.** happy\_\_\_\_\_ **19.** mortal\_\_\_\_\_ **20.** to skimp**Column D****A** to extinguish**B** immortal**C** to lavish**D** melancholy**E** reluctantly

## The Beginning and the End of the World

**Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. This story takes place “long, long ago, when the \_\_\_\_\_ was young.” Its setting is that distant time.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Samah-tumi-whoo-lah and the Pacific Northwest are also part of the setting.
3. For many years, the white giants lived in peace, but later they begin to \_\_\_\_\_, or argue.
4. Scomalt is great and strong and has \_\_\_\_\_, or supernatural, powers.
5. Scomalt grows tired of the fighting and decides to drive the evil, or \_\_\_\_\_, ones off of the island.
6. The man and woman build a canoe and put the \_\_\_\_\_, or fat, from the whale into the canoe.
7. On their journey from Samah-tumi-whoo-lah, the first grandfather and the first grandmother come to some islands. At last, they reach the \_\_\_\_\_, or the main part of the continent.
8. They have to guide, or \_\_\_\_\_, carefully through the islands before they reach their final destination.
9. The man and woman finally come to the country now known as the Okanogan country by walking aimlessly, or \_\_\_\_\_, toward the sunrise.
10. By the time they reach their resting spot, their whiteness is \_\_\_\_\_, or completely, gone because of the sun and wind.

### Word Bank

blubber  
entirely  
island  
mainland  
quarrel  
steer  
sun  
Tahmahnawis  
wandering  
wicked

## Loki and the Master Builder

**Part A Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. gods
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. home of heroes who have died in battle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. to demand as a condition of agreement
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. to think up or invent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. to pay no attention to

### Column B

- A** Valhalla
- B** to disregard
- C** to devise
- D** Æsir
- E** to stipulate

**Part B Directions** Circle the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

6. The Norse gods want to feel secure against the frost (strongholds, ogres, aloft), or monsters.
7. They decide to hire someone to build a protected place, or (stronghold, ogre, aloft), that would be safe from their enemies.
8. Loki tricks the builder by turning into a horse who (whinnies, recalls, stipulates), or neighs, at the builder's horse. The builder's horse then runs into the woods.
9. Thor holds his hammer up in the air, or (fragment, whinny, aloft).
10. With his hammer, Thor cracks open the builder's skull and shatters it into small pieces, or (fragments, ogres, aloft).

## The Moon Spirit and Coyote Woman

**Part A Directions** Choose the letters of the answers that correctly complete each sentence. Write the correct letters on each line. Note that each sentence will have two answers.

1. Since Clive Grace is British, he uses the British spelling \_\_\_\_\_. Americans use the American version, spelled \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** favourite                      **B** fauvorite                      **C** favorite                      **D** favoriete
2. In addition, the British spelling \_\_\_\_\_ is different from the American spelling of \_\_\_\_\_. These differences exist for other words as well.  
**A** cennter                      **B** center                      **C** centter                      **D** centre
3. Tanais, the fox, is the teller of this story. On a walk by the sea, he picks up a stick covered in \_\_\_\_\_ that has been \_\_\_\_\_ by the ocean.  
**A** discarded                      **B** barnacles                      **C** bristling                      **D** devised
4. Tanais goes to a place of \_\_\_\_\_ and begins to talk to the moon. He gives a \_\_\_\_\_ sigh as he tells a story about the first creatures on earth—coyotes.  
**A** contemplation                      **B** version                      **C** prolific                      **D** wistful
5. As he talks, Tanais makes a \_\_\_\_\_ of a coyote in the sand. He explains how the coyotes \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the new land.  
**A** discarded                      **B** pang                      **C** dispersed                      **D** likeness
6. All but one coyote tribe begin to \_\_\_\_\_. The one tribe settles in peace, close to Coyote Woman, who \_\_\_\_\_ new magic and medicine.  
**A** accessible                      **B** squabble                      **C** devises                      **D** entrances
7. Coyote Woman goes to a cove that is \_\_\_\_\_ only by a secret path. Because of what happens in a small pool there, she \_\_\_\_\_ great magic.  
**A** eerie                      **B** radiance                      **C** accessible                      **D** acknowledges
8. At first she thinks the pool's reflection is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. As Tanais tells his story, he notices the \_\_\_\_\_ on the wet sand beneath his feet.  
**A** illusion                      **B** refreshing                      **C** radiance                      **D** affinity
9. Half expecting Coyote Woman to appear, Tanais's tail \_\_\_\_\_ with excitement. Then he tells how moon spirit had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for this cove.  
**A** bated                      **B** affinity                      **C** bristles                      **D** heaves
10. In a hunt, Moon Coyote \_\_\_\_\_ the buffalo herd for it \_\_\_\_\_ sharply. Moon Coyote falls to the ground, and the buffalo tramples him.  
**A** contemplates                      **B** miscalculates                      **C** pang                      **D** swerves

## The Moon Spirit and Coyote Woman, continued

**Part B Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

### Across

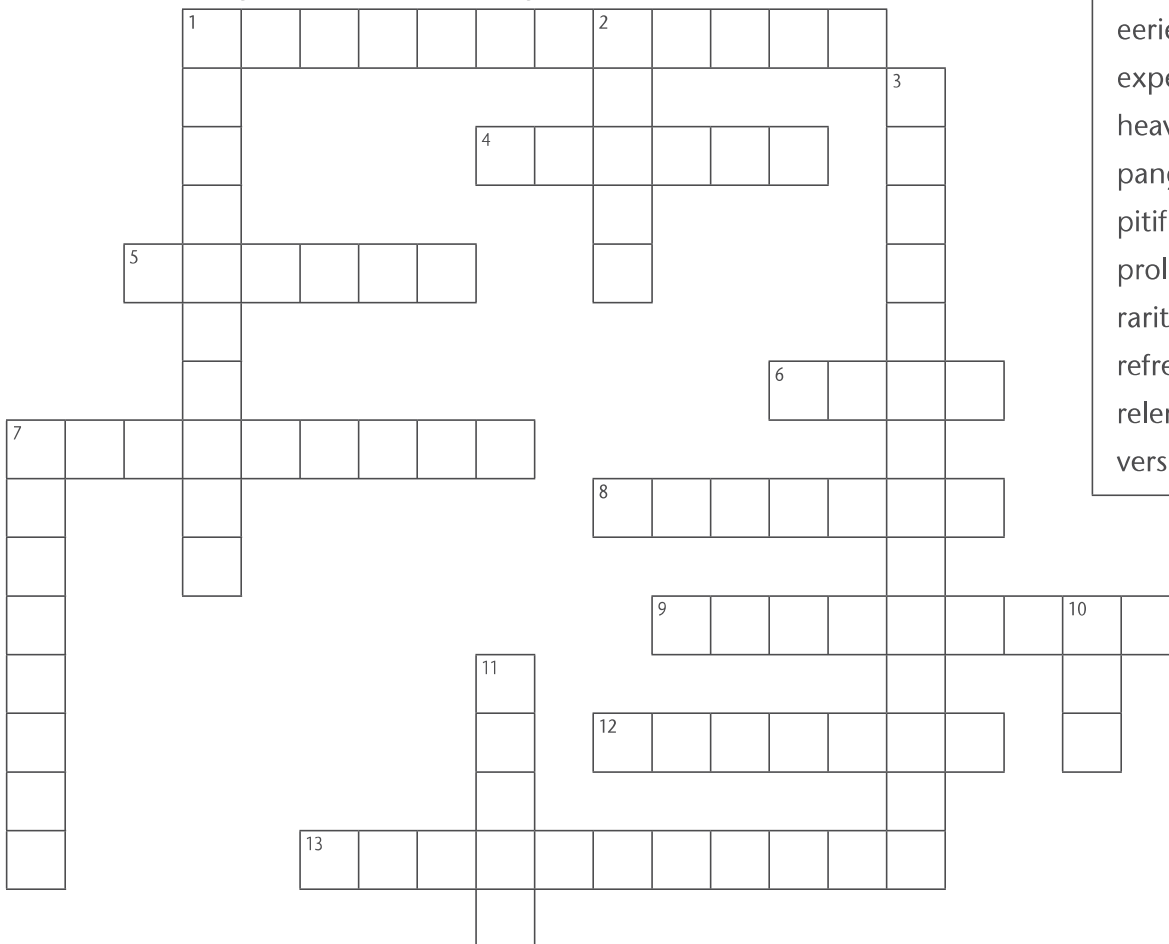
1. without softening or letting up
4. something not usually seen
5. lifted up and out
6. a sharp pain
7. causing sorrow
8. a form or type
9. small sea animals that attach themselves to rocks or floating objects
12. a person who gives advice
13. as if looking forward to something

### Down

1. giving back strength or life
2. spooky
3. impossible to comfort
7. producing many young
10. to flow away
11. kept low and shallow

### Word Bank

adviser  
 bated  
 barnacles  
 disconsolately  
 ebb  
 eerie  
 expectantly  
 heaved  
 pang  
 pitifully  
 prolific  
 rarity  
 refreshing  
 relentlessly  
 version



## Babe the Blue Ox

**Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

### Across

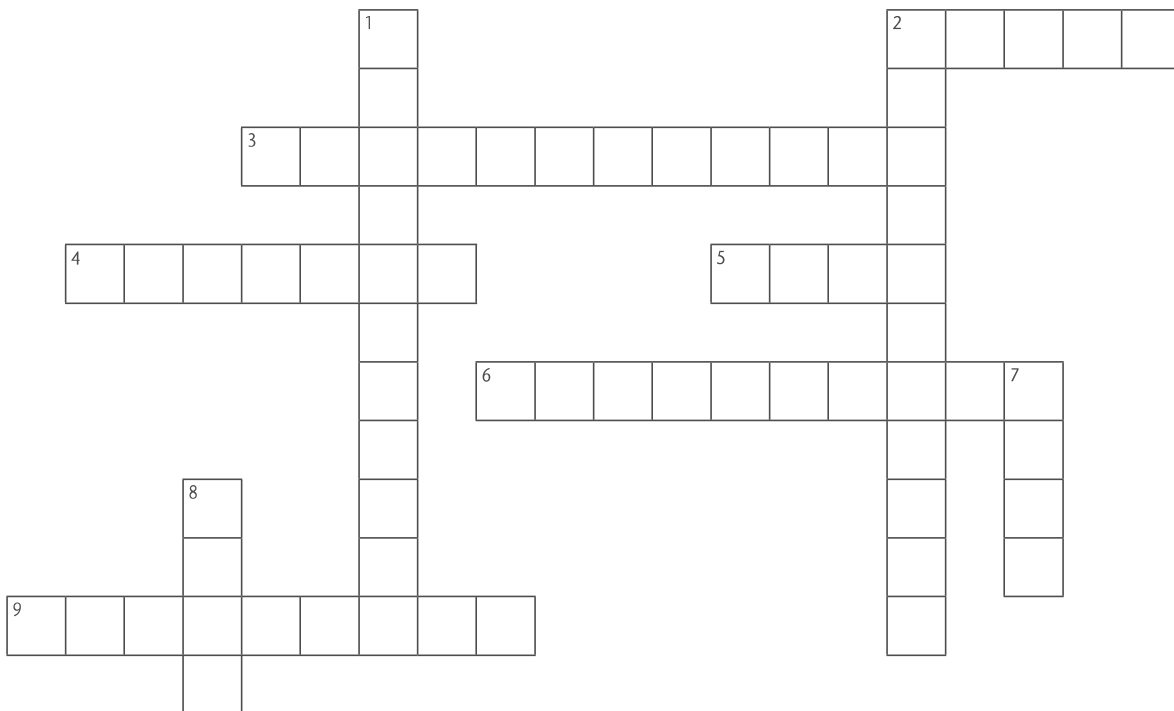
2. angry
3. hard to deal with
4. people who work in a mill where wood is cut
5. a wooden bar or frame that joins two oxen
6. angry; upset
9. to remember

### Down

1. a result or effect
2. decent; proper; fit to be seen
7. tax paid on items taken from one country to another
8. to put on iron horseshoes

### Word Bank

aggravated  
cantankerous  
consequence  
duty  
millmen  
recollect  
respectable  
riled  
shod  
yoke





## Feboldson, Western Scientist

**Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

- 1.** *Gross* used in the sentence, “Send along a gross of your fanciest fog cutters . . .”, most nearly means a certain \_\_\_\_\_. A reader can figure out the meaning using context clues.
- 2.** The author comments that “. . . all the weather and all the wild life that came along had plenty of room to work and play in without natural let or hindrance.” Using the context clues, *let* most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_, or hindrance.
- 3.** *Upshot* used in the sentence, “Upshot was that he put those fog strips end to end all along the dirt roads of Nebraska,” most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_. The context clues help to develop the meaning of the word.
- 4.** All of Nebraska is on a broad, level, raised area, or a \_\_\_\_\_. This is a result of all of the gifts that were given to other states.
- 5.** All of Nebraska has a southwestern \_\_\_\_\_ with respect to weather. The bad weather has plenty of room in which to play around since Nebraska is placed so that it is not sheltered from weather.
- 6.** The flat prairies of Nebraska have plenty of room. In fact, there is no \_\_\_\_\_ that could get in the way of the weather’s mischief or stop it.
- 7.** In the year of the Great Heat, \_\_\_\_\_, or bad, things happened throughout Nebraska. Looking back, many people could see that Febold had saved them.
- 8.** One of the most unpleasant things had to do with thermometers. The \_\_\_\_\_ in them shot up the tubes and spewed out the top like a fountain.
- 9.** Febold recognizes that the Great Fog is coming. So he decides to take \_\_\_\_\_, or very forceful, measures and order fog-cutters from England.
- 10.** Febold, a man of uncommon sense, checks all the signs: He looks at the moon, listens to the bullfrogs, and fiddles with his \_\_\_\_\_. They all tell him the same thing: Fog for forty days and forty nights is coming!

### Word Bank

barometers  
block  
drastic  
exposure  
fiendish  
hindrance  
mercury  
number  
result  
tableland

# John Henry

**Part A Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence. Write the correct letter on each line.

1. The steel driver wants to \_\_\_\_\_ down for a nap after a long day of hammering.  
A lay                      B lie                      C shaker                      D breast
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ his tools down before turning to see how many feet he has drilled.  
A lays                      B lies                      C shakers                      D fines
3. The leader, or \_\_\_\_\_, of the men brings John Henry a twelve-pound hammer.  
A breast                      B fine                      C shaker                      D captain
4. John Henry measures nearly two and a half feet across his \_\_\_\_\_, or chest.  
A shaker                      B captain                      C fine                      D breast
5. The man who invented the steam drill thought that he was mighty excellent, or \_\_\_\_\_.  
A shaker                      B captain                      C fine                      D breast
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ holds the metal drill against the rock for the steel driver.  
A shaker                      B captain                      C fine                      D breast

**Part B Directions** Use each of the following terms in a sentence correctly: *lie, lay, shaker, steam drill*. Make sure that your sentences clearly show the meanings of the words.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Life and Adventures of Calamity Jane, by Herself

**Part A Directions** Match the synonyms in Column A with the correct word in Column B.  
(Note that synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning.) Write the correct letter on the line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. disaster, tragedy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. bothered, hurt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. happening, event
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. block, roadblock
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. fight, battle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. message, note
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. killer, gunman
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. speed, quickness
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. left out, odd
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. well-known, wicked

### Column B

- A** assassin
- B** dispatch
- C** calamity
- D** exception
- E** haste
- F** molested
- G** notorious
- H** obstacle
- I** occurrence
- J** skirmish

## Life and Adventures of Calamity Jane, by Herself, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the synonyms in Column C with the correct action word in Column D. (Note that synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning.) Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column C**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** to chase, to follow, to tail
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** to aid, to help, to support
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** to pester, to bother, to hurt
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** to quiet, to overpower, to crush
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** to attack, to jump, to surprise
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** to move, to quit, to leave
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** to meet, to face, to confront
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** to defeat, to conquer, to win

**Column D**

- A** to accommodate
- B** to ambush
- C** to emigrate
- D** to encounter
- E** to molest
- F** to overcome
- G** to pursue
- H** to quell

**Part C Directions** Pick two of the vocabulary words in Column D above to use in two sentences. In your sentences, show that you know the meaning of each word.

**19.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**20.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## The Phantom Hitchhiker

**Part A Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ can be used as an adjective to mean like a ghost or spirit.  
**A** Phantom                      **B** Flimsy                      **C** Deteriorate                      **D** Dilapidated
- \_\_\_\_\_ describes how a person speaks or moves in a way that shows doubt or fear.  
**A** Flimsy                      **B** Haltingly                      **C** Phantom                      **D** Instinctively
- When weather conditions get worse, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** dilapidate                      **C** reaction                      **C** hallucinate                      **D** deteriorate
- Something that is \_\_\_\_\_ is thin and not strongly made.  
**A** emotional                      **B** flimsy                      **C** hallucinating                      **D** deserted
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ house is rundown and in poor condition.  
**A** dilapidated                      **B** emotional                      **C** hallucinating                      **D** reacting
- A \_\_\_\_\_ to something or someone is a response.  
**A** dilapidated                      **B** flimsy                      **C** hallucination                      **D** reaction
- If your face shows no \_\_\_\_\_, it does not show what you feel.  
**A** phantom                      **B** hallucination                      **C** emotion                      **D** deterioration
- A vision that is not real is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** emotion                      **B** hallucination                      **D** deteriorate                      **D** flimsy

**Part B Directions** Use each of the following words in a sentence correctly: *instinctively*, *deserted*. In your sentences, show that you know the meaning of each word.

9. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County

**Part A Directions** Rewrite the following sentences so that they no longer contain two negative words.

1. We did not do nothing this past Saturday.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Not none of the students moved as the teacher passed out the test.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part B Directions** Write the correct synonym from the Word Bank above or below each underlined word. (Note that synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning.)

3. The narrator of the story sat in a dilapidated tavern in a mining town in California. The inquiry that brought him there came from a friend back East.
4. His request led to a story. A garrulous man, named Simon Wheeler, told him this story, which sounded like a tall tale.
5. Wheeler's story was based on his reminiscence of a man named Jim Smiley. The narrator thought that Wheeler's memories were infernally long and boring.
6. Wheeler's countenance was untroubled. He spoke serenely about Jim Smiley and never once smiled or got upset as the story went on and on.
7. Throughout the narrative, his face remained tranquil. Nothing about the story truly troubled him.
8. Wheeler was able to recollect a great deal about Jim Smiley and his famous horse, dog, and frog. The narrator found Wheeler's calm telling exquisitely absurd.
9. The story seemed interminable; still, the horse, dog, and frog each had an interesting talent. The frog himself seemed indifferent to his own talent.
10. The narrator found the story monotonous, so when he had a chance to leave, he did! He did not want to hear the story of Smiley's afflicted cow!

## Word Bank

boring  
calmly  
endless  
face  
memory  
peaceful  
perfectly  
remember  
request  
run-down  
story  
talkative  
tiresomely  
troublesome  
uninterested

## The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County, continued

**Part C Directions** Match each definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** to prevent escape
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** to guess or suppose
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** to go away; leave
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** to use arithmetic
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** to request information

**Column B**

- A** depart
- B** blockade
- C** inquire
- D** conjecture
- E** cipher

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** the act of doing what is asked
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** well known because of bad or disagreeable things
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** feelings of gratitude
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** able to fix firmly in the mind
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** far beyond the usual
- \_\_\_\_\_ **21.** one who strongly urges another to do or believe something
- \_\_\_\_\_ **22.** moving easily
- \_\_\_\_\_ **23.** a condition
- \_\_\_\_\_ **24.** something that is necessary
- \_\_\_\_\_ **25.** carefully saying and meaning every word

**Column B**

- A** circumstance
- B** compliance
- C** deliberate
- D** dependence
- E** exhorter
- F** impressive
- G** infamous
- H** limber
- I** obligation
- J** transcendent

## Everyday Use

**Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. The short story is called “Everyday Use.” \_\_\_\_\_ is a synonym for everyday.
2. To use something every day means to use it \_\_\_\_\_. In this story, Dee wants those things that Mama and Maggie use day after day.
3. As the story begins, the narrator sits in a yard lined with uneven, or \_\_\_\_\_, grooves. Her daughter Dee will soon \_\_\_\_\_ her family face to face.
4. Awaiting this, the mother sees herself arriving at a TV show in a large \_\_\_\_\_. On stage, Dee \_\_\_\_\_, or hugs, her. Maggie, who is \_\_\_\_\_, or completely covered, by a pink skirt and a red blouse, also waits.
5. Years ago, a fire that destroyed their \_\_\_\_\_, or dirty, old house burned Maggie badly. Dee watched the house burn but did nothing, and her mother had a \_\_\_\_\_, or urge, to shake her.
6. At sixteen, only sly, or \_\_\_\_\_, boys came to see Dee. She was not easy to be around. Like boiling water or a strong solution of \_\_\_\_\_, her humor bubbled up, or \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, or burnt, people’s feelings.
7. When Dee arrives, the man with her has \_\_\_\_\_ hair that is tightly curled. He does not accept some beliefs, or \_\_\_\_\_, of other Black Muslims.
8. Seeing Dee and her friend, Maggie hides, or \_\_\_\_\_, fearfully. Dee announces her new Black Muslim name, one not given by the white people who wronged, or \_\_\_\_\_, her.
9. The mother has knowingly, or \_\_\_\_\_, turned her back on the new house, which is small and dingy. But Dee enters it and begins to collect things she wants for the \_\_\_\_\_, or small section of a room, in her own house.
10. She wants two quilts from what has been handed down, or her \_\_\_\_\_. The mother refuses to give Dee the two quilts because she has promised them to Maggie.

### Word Bank

alcove  
confront  
covers  
daily  
deliberately  
dingy  
doctrines  
embraces  
enveloped  
erupted  
furtive  
heritage  
irregular  
kinky  
limousine  
lye  
oppressed  
regularly  
scalded  
temptation



## American History

**Part A Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular form of Latin American music.  
**A** Salsa                      **B** Señorita                      **C** Enamorada                      **D** Niña
- The Spanish word for child is \_\_\_\_\_. It also can be another word for “dear.”  
**A** salsa                      **B** señorita                      **C** enamorada                      **D** niña
- Elena’s mother calls her \_\_\_\_\_, the Spanish word for daughter.  
**A** señorita                      **B** hija                      **C** niña                      **D** enamorada
- Her mother believes that she is \_\_\_\_\_, or foolishly in love.  
**A** señorita                      **B** hija                      **C** niña                      **D** enamorada
- Being a \_\_\_\_\_ means being a young woman, rather than a child.  
**A** señorita                      **B** hija                      **C** niña                      **D** enamorada

**Part B Directions** Match each definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

Column A	Column B
_____ <b>6.</b> to embarrass deeply	<b>A</b> anticipate
_____ <b>7.</b> to look forward to	<b>B</b> coordinate
_____ <b>8.</b> to move or act smoothly with someone else	<b>C</b> intersect
_____ <b>9.</b> to move up and down	<b>D</b> heave
_____ <b>10.</b> to meet	<b>E</b> humiliate

Column A	Column B
_____ <b>11.</b> quieted; softened	<b>A</b> dilapidated
_____ <b>12.</b> actually; really	<b>B</b> discreet
_____ <b>13.</b> run-down; in poor condition	<b>C</b> literally
_____ <b>14.</b> careful; showing good judgment	<b>D</b> logic
_____ <b>15.</b> reasoning	<b>E</b> muted

## American History, continued

**Part C Directions** Match each definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** deep
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** watchful
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** total; complete
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** smeared
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** a form or type
- \_\_\_\_\_ **21.** curved; out of focus
- \_\_\_\_\_ **22.** control
- \_\_\_\_\_ **23.** comfort
- \_\_\_\_\_ **24.** loud, harsh-sounding women
- \_\_\_\_\_ **25.** things that are huge and ugly

### Column B

- A** profound
- B** monstrosities
- C** restraint
- D** smudged
- E** solace
- F** utter
- G** version
- H** vigilant
- I** warped
- J** viragoes

**Part D Directions** Use each of the following words in a sentence:  
*distraught, intention, brittle, abrupt, virtue.*

**26.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**27.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**28.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**29.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**30.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Thank You, M'am

**Part A Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. To get money for shoes, Roger tries to \_\_\_\_\_, or grab away, Mrs. Jones's pocketbook.
2. However, she kicks him right, or \_\_\_\_\_, in his blue-jeaned sitter.
3. Then, Mrs. Jones puts Roger in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, or wrestling move.
4. Mrs. Jones has a gas plate and a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, or refrigerator, in her home.
5. Mrs. Jones asks Roger to run a comb through his hair so that he looks \_\_\_\_\_, or respectable.
6. Roger feels \_\_\_\_\_, or sorry, about taking Mrs. Jones's pocketbook.
7. Roger wants a pair of shoes made of a leather with a soft, velvety surface, or \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Mrs. Jones leaves her purse, or \_\_\_\_\_, sitting on the bed; however, Roger does not take it.
9. Mrs. Jones tells Roger not to make the mistake of \_\_\_\_\_, or attaching onto anyone else's pocketbook.
10. Roger cannot find the right words to thank Mrs. Jones as he stands on the \_\_\_\_\_, or empty, stoop.

### Word Bank

ashamed  
barren  
half nelson  
icebox  
latching  
pocketbook  
presentable  
snatch  
square  
suede

## Unfinished Message

**Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

### Across

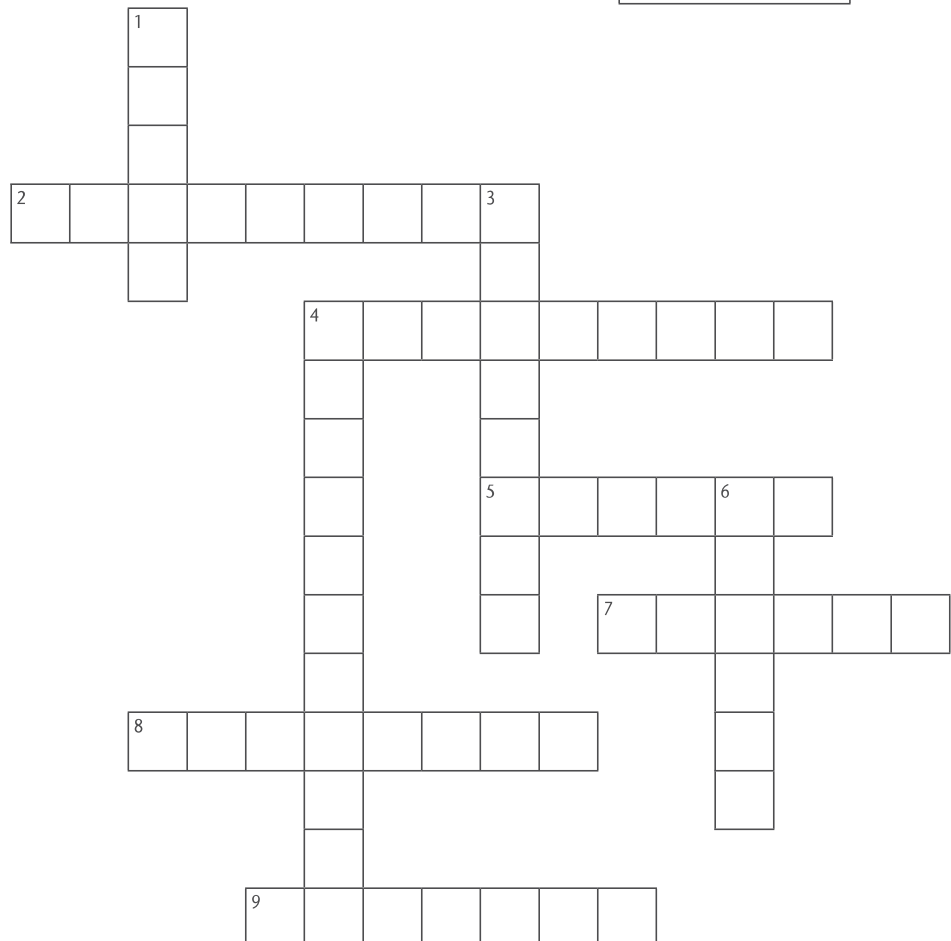
2. broken
4. unable to move
5. a terrible experience
7. whole; together
8. a leave of absence
9. a sign of disease

### Down

1. couch used for sleeping
3. to name the disease of someone
4. chance
6. true; real

### Word Bank

actual  
diagnose  
divan  
fractured  
furlough  
intact  
ordeal  
paralyzed  
possibility  
symptom



## The Lady, or the Tiger?

**Part A Directions** Match the three synonyms in Column A with the correct word in Column B. *Synonyms* are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning. Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. not bound; free; loose
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. bound; chained; limited
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. fair; objective; indifferent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. unfair; biased
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. artistic; beautiful; creative
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. strength; power; force
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. hoping; seeking; wanting
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. desire; emotion; feelings
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. revenge; punishment; repayment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. lower; secondary; junior

**Column B**

- A** aesthetic
- B** passion
- C** subordinate
- D** retribution
- E** partial
- F** aspiring
- G** trammeled
- H** impartial
- I** intensity
- J** untrammeled

**Part B Directions** Match the antonym in Column C with the correct word in Column D. *Antonyms* are words that have the opposite or nearly the opposite meaning. Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column C**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. avoidable
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. civilized
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. sympathetic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. dishonorable
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. exciting
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. unfriendly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. straightforward
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. unlikely
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. happy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. unhealthy

**Column D**

- A** barbaric
- B** bland
- C** devious
- D** doleful
- E** florid
- F** genial
- G** inevitable
- H** incorruptible
- I** probable
- J** relentless

## The Lady, or the Tiger?, continued

**Part C Directions** Choose the letters of the words that are defined in each sentence.

Write the correct letter above each underlined word.

21. The semibarbaric king is high-spirited. His ideas are free from the laws of civilization.  
A untrammelled      B exuberant      C florid      D impartial
22. One brilliant idea comes forth from his mind. That is, a person accused of a crime deserves the opportunity to determine his own fate in an arena.  
A dire      B wends      C merits      D emanates
23. The king obtains the hungriest tiger and puts it behind a gate, or door, in the arena. If the accused chooses that door, he suffers a terrible fate.  
A merits      B impartial      C dire      D procures
24. Behind the second door is a maiden who might have deep feelings for the accused. If the accused chooses that door, a very funny wedding takes place.  
A retribution      B ardor      C tribunal      D hilarious
25. Children, carrying flowers, come before the groom and all is happy. Thus, the king manages justice in his kingdom.  
A tribunal      B precede      C administers      D retribution
26. When a man is accused of loving the king's daughter, some people cannot gain entrance to the arena. All want to see the two gates, or doors.  
A portals      B perceive      C admittance      D mazes
27. The princess knows which door the glowing lady stands behind. She can send a message to the man who stands accused of loving her.  
A aspire      B radiant      C perceive      D transmit
28. But her mind is like a puzzle. If she tells him where the maiden stands, he will perhaps be extremely happy with her.  
A maze      B rapturous      C wend      D agony
29. Her soul burns in great pain when she thinks about what she should do. Like the king, a half of barbarism exists in her.  
A devious      B moiety      C agony      D admittance
30. Her decision comes out of her pained thoughts. So as a crowd of people look on, the princess gestures secretly to the man who loves her.  
A multitude      B waver      C emanated      D anguished

## The Lady, or the Tiger?, continued

**Part D Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **31.** a belief in the highest standards
- \_\_\_\_\_ **32.** impossible to avoid
- \_\_\_\_\_ **33.** a joyful song
- \_\_\_\_\_ **34.** having strong feelings
- \_\_\_\_\_ **35.** bossy
- \_\_\_\_\_ **36.** an understanding
- \_\_\_\_\_ **37.** careful thought
- \_\_\_\_\_ **38.** able to do something
- \_\_\_\_\_ **39.** an important custom
- \_\_\_\_\_ **40.** future event

**Column B**

- A** competent
- B** deliberation
- C** fervent
- D** futurity
- E** idealism
- F** imperious
- G** inevitable
- H** institution
- I** perception
- J** rhapsody

**Part E Directions** Use each of the following words in a complete sentence: *unsurpassed*, *assert*, *wend*, *tribunal*, *reverie*. Be sure that you make the meaning of the word clear in the sentence.

**41.** \_\_\_\_\_

**42.** \_\_\_\_\_

**43.** \_\_\_\_\_

**44.** \_\_\_\_\_

**45.** \_\_\_\_\_

# The Lottery

**Directions** Circle the words that correctly complete each sentence.

1. First, we meet a (boisterous/profusely) group of noisy boys. As they wait for the (reprimand/lottery), or game of chance, to begin, they collect stones.
2. The word lottery usually has a (positive/negative) connotation. Many people have a (pleasant/unpleasant) reaction when they hear the word because they think of winning money.
3. The lottery is a (civic/paraphernalia) duty of the people. As the adults gather, the children join them (jovially/reluctantly) for they want to keep playing.
4. Mr. Summers, a (jovial/reluctant) man who is always friendly, arrives in the square. He carries only a box because the original (paraphernalia/civic), or equipment, for the lottery has been lost.
5. The box is old, but the people do not want a new one for that would upset the (tradition/reluctant) of the ceremony. Some think that a different box has (discarded/preceded) this one.
6. Many generations have conducted a lottery, so the (ritual/perfunctory) is old. But much of it has been forgotten or (discarded/preceded) and cast off.
7. Some think it had once begun with a (lapse/recital), or performance of music. The song was a simple tuneless and (jovial/perfunctory) one done merely out of duty.
8. All this ritual has been allowed to (lapse/precisely) and fall away. So the people simply watch as Mr. Summers talks (tradition/interminably), or seemingly without end, with some of the men.
9. The lottery begins, and one by one, the men (precede/disengage), or pull themselves away, from the crowd and choose a slip of paper. One grumpy man (jovially/petulantly) complains that some people want to stop the lottery.
10. Mr. Summers calls his own name and steps forward (precisely/absently), or correctly. When the Hutchinson family wins the lottery, Tessie steps forward (preceding/defiantly) to snatch her paper and discovers that she is the big winner.



## The Monkey's Paw

**Part A Directions** Each set of sentences has two underlined words. Above or below each underlined word, print its synonym from the Word Bank. *Synonyms* are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning.

1. Because the language used in this story is from the 1900s in England, the story uses words such as cleared to talk about the house. Mr. White also refers to pounds when discussing his wishes.
2. Mr. White says that because only two houses are let out where they live, no one cares if it is hard to get to them. He may also complain that he feels henpecked by his wife.
3. Sergeant-Major Morris takes from his pocket a monkey's paw. The impressive story he tells does not keep Herbert, the Whites' son, from asking his presumptuous question.
4. The Whites want the last three wishes of the paw, but Morris doggedly tries to keep them from having it. He warns them of evil consequences.
5. After Morris leaves, the Whites sit enthralled with the paw and wish for two hundred pounds. When it does not suddenly appear, they feel depressed.

### Word Bank

bold  
grand  
interested  
money  
nagged  
paid  
rented  
results  
sad  
stubbornly

6. Herbert, the frivolous son, says the money might drop from the sky. He jokingly says that his father will become avaricious if he gets the money.
7. After Herbert leaves the next day, a stranger comes and speaks wistfully. His words provide confirmation of Mrs. White's fears: Herbert is dead.
8. Although his company feels no liability, it offers compensation. Mr. and Mrs. White are horrified because the compensation is two hundred pounds.
9. A week later, Mrs. White says something that makes Mr. White quake. She makes a wish to bring the mutilated body of their son back to life.
10. As they wait for their son to appear, the darkness is oppressive. When a knock sounds at the door, Mr. White makes a third, and final, wish, and Mrs. White cries out in misery.

### Word Bank

damaged  
greedy  
heavy  
payment  
playful  
proof  
responsibility  
sadly  
shake  
suffering

## The Monkey's Paw, continued

**Part B Directions** Choose the answers that correctly complete each sentence. Write the correct letter on each line.

11. The story begins with Mr. White's hand \_\_\_\_\_, or held steady over the chessboard. Mrs. White is knitting \_\_\_\_\_, or calmly, by the fire.  
**A** condoled                      **B** mood                      **C** poised                      **D** placidly
12. Outside, the road is a \_\_\_\_\_, or flood. This \_\_\_\_\_, or causes, Mr. White to say some sharp words.  
**A** torrent                      **B** placid                      **C** provokes                      **D** grimaces
13. Hearing a knock at the door, Mr. White answers and \_\_\_\_\_, or expresses sorrow with the guest—Sergeant-Major Morris. He talks of diseases, or \_\_\_\_\_, faraway.  
**A** doughty                      **B** intercepts                      **C** condoles                      **D** plagues
14. Morris shows them a mummified monkey's paw, and Mrs. White \_\_\_\_\_, or expresses disgust. But they \_\_\_\_\_, or continue, in their asking of questions.  
**A** grimaces                      **B** persist                      **C** provoke                      **D** intercepts
15. Mr. White is a little \_\_\_\_\_, or doubtful, about the story of three wishes on the paw. Still, they listen to another part, or \_\_\_\_\_, of Morris's story.  
**A** enthralled                      **B** installment                      **C** pursued                      **D** dubious
16. Mr. White is a little ashamed by his \_\_\_\_\_, or his willingness to believe that the paw grants wishes. When they wish for money and none appears, they go to bed and find the next day \_\_\_\_\_, or just as usual.  
**A** credulity                      **B** frivolous                      **C** prosaic                      **D** disown
17. Hours after Herbert goes off to work, a man comes and glances \_\_\_\_\_, or secretly, at Mrs. White. She is \_\_\_\_\_, or thinking of other things.  
**A** apparel                      **B** preoccupied                      **C** furtively                      **D** broach
18. He \_\_\_\_\_, or begins, his business. He has come to deliver some \_\_\_\_\_, or evil, news: Herbert is dead.  
**A** averts                      **B** assent                      **C** sinister                      **D** broaches
19. A week later, Mr. White hears his wife's \_\_\_\_\_, or muffled, weeping in their bedroom. She becomes wildly excited, or \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** hysterical                      **B** expectant                      **C** sinister                      **D** subdued
20. She wishes her son alive, and a series of knocks echo, or \_\_\_\_\_, through the house. Mr. White makes a \_\_\_\_\_, or secretive, third wish on the paw.  
**A** audible                      **B** stealthy                      **C** reverberate                      **D** aghast

## The Monkey's Paw, continued

**Part C Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B.  
Write the correct answer on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. kindly  
\_\_\_\_\_ 22. wishing  
\_\_\_\_\_ 23. chance  
\_\_\_\_\_ 24. good qualities  
\_\_\_\_\_ 25. clothing  
\_\_\_\_\_ 26. not loud enough to be heard  
\_\_\_\_\_ 27. waiting for something to happen  
\_\_\_\_\_ 28. agreement  
\_\_\_\_\_ 29. assurance  
\_\_\_\_\_ 30. a payment for damages

**Column B**

- A** coincidence  
**B** virtue  
**C** apparel  
**D** expectant  
**E** amiably  
**F** a promise  
**G** compensation  
**H** assent  
**I** inaudible  
**J** desirous

- 
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. to credit something to  
\_\_\_\_\_ 32. to refuse to recognize as your own  
\_\_\_\_\_ 33. to turn away  
\_\_\_\_\_ 34. to pass along  
\_\_\_\_\_ 35. to express sorrow  
\_\_\_\_\_ 36. to chase  
\_\_\_\_\_ 37. to catch  
\_\_\_\_\_ 38. to unfairly accuse  
\_\_\_\_\_ 39. to cause to take action  
\_\_\_\_\_ 40. to continue
- A** to intercept  
**B** to malign  
**C** to pursue  
**D** to avert  
**E** to convey  
**F** to persist  
**G** to attribute  
**H** to provoke  
**I** to condole  
**J** to disown

## Red Moccasins

**Part A Directions** Choose the words that are defined in each sentence. Write the correct letter above each underlined word.

- This story talks about a lung disease. People with this disease were often put in hospitals for treating certain illnesses.  
**A** sanatoriums      **B** cancer      **C** tuberculosis      **D** tents
- Tuberculosis can spread to others. The disease can kill a person if he or she does not receive treatment once the medical condition of someone is determined.  
**A** sanatoriums      **B** cancer      **C** consumption      **D** diagnosed
- As the story begins, four-year-old Chaske is beating out a bedtime song on a pillow. His pounding sounds lively, like a powwow song.  
**A** singe      **B** lullaby      **C** energetic      **D** owlet
- Years before, she had wandered onto Emery's rented land. She first saw him ice skating, and their period before marriage was like an ice dance.  
**A** courtship      **B** parched      **C** leased      **D** singed
- Emery was very free in giving his wife gifts. Joyce, the narrator's cousin, was jealous and wrinkled the cloth of her wedding cap.  
**A** lavished      **B** disapproval      **C** atrophy      **D** fabric
- When Chaske gets ill, the narrator asks Joyce for help, but her request is useless. In her mind, she sees Joyce dancing in balance with her daughter.  
**A** wield      **B** futile      **C** symmetry      **D** atrophy
- After Chaske dies, the narrator beads moccasins for her niece and does not eat even a small piece of food. She begs her dead grandmother for help.  
**A** morsel      **B** shrivels      **C** utters      **D** implores
- She walks to Joyce's house and says a silent command for her niece to come out and dance in the moccasins. Her skin dries into wrinkles in the cold.  
**A** embraced      **B** creases      **C** shrivels      **D** utters
- The next day, Dina's father finds her frozen body, hugging a tree. Then Joyce goes mad, but the peace the narrator wants does not come.  
**A** covets      **B** embracing      **C** scavenging      **D** atrophies
- The birds do not search for food in the narrator's yard. They leave the red beads alone. Dina's ghost teases the narrator with her visits that are impossible to tell in advance.  
**A** scavenge      **B** covet      **C** implore      **D** unpredictable

## Red Moccasins, continued

**Part B Directions** Match each definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. well known, especially for something bad
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. in spite of
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. widespread
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. a fold; a wrinkle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. friendly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. something that blocks the way
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. a follower
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. color
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. a problem drinker
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. peeling

**Column B**

- A** alcoholic
- B** amiable
- C** barrier
- D** crease
- E** despite
- F** disciple
- G** notorious
- H** paring
- I** pigmentation
- J** rampant

- 
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. to choke
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. to catch
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. to push forward
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. to waste away
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. to determine the medical condition of someone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. to hold; to use
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. to take over one's thoughts or feelings
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. to burn
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. to put out
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. to collect

- A** to accumulate
- B** to atrophy
- C** to diagnose
- D** to douse
- E** to intercept
- F** to overwhelm
- G** to propel
- H** to singe
- I** to strangle
- J** to wield

## Red Moccasins, continued

**Part C Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

31. The young lady \_\_\_\_\_ her hair when she was using the curling iron.
32. He was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, or follower, of the wise man's teachings.
33. The family gathered at the \_\_\_\_\_ to welcome the young man into the Christian faith.
34. Anna used a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ knife to cut the potatoes.
35. The firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ the fire with water to try to put it out.
36. A player from the other team \_\_\_\_\_ the ball after the pass was thrown.
37. Greg used a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods to figure out which way to turn.
38. She was very \_\_\_\_\_, or cautious, of the salesman's intentions.
39. The hotel staff was very \_\_\_\_\_ after misplacing my reservation.
40. Janie expressed her \_\_\_\_\_ of broccoli when she grimaced as her mom put it on the table.

### Word Bank

accommodating  
baptism  
disapproval  
disciple  
doused  
intercepted  
landmark  
paring  
singed  
wary

**Part D Directions** Use the following words correctly in a sentence: *dispensable*, *atrophy*, *pigmentation*, *barrier*, and *unpredictable*. Be sure the meaning of the word is clear in the sentence.

41. \_\_\_\_\_
42. \_\_\_\_\_
43. \_\_\_\_\_
44. \_\_\_\_\_
45. \_\_\_\_\_

## Kon-Tiki

**Part A Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. The sailors draw in their bare legs when the glowing pellets wash up on the raft's \_\_\_\_\_, or back.
2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is equal to six feet. Five fathoms equals 30 feet.
3. The monsters swim around both the starboard and \_\_\_\_\_, or left, sides of the raft.
4. The author says that at night two round shining eyes with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ stare cause the crew to feel dreamlike.
5. Deep in the sea, he sees fluttering, or \_\_\_\_\_, outlines.
6. Many \_\_\_\_\_ have attached themselves to the whale shark and depend on it to survive.
7. The whale shark seems \_\_\_\_\_, or unbelievably, ugly.
8. For some moments, it is unmoving, or \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It does not try to swallow the unimportant, or \_\_\_\_\_, raft.
10. When speared, the whale shark is greatly changed, or \_\_\_\_\_, in a flash.

**Word Bank**

fathom

hypnotic

incredibly

inert

insignificant

parasites

port

stern

transformed

wavering

## Kon-Tiki, continued

**Part B Directions** Each set of sentences contains two underlined definitions. Below the sentences are four words. Circle the letters of the defined words.  
Note that each set of sentences will have two correct answers.

11. As the crew of the *Kon-Tiki* sails the Pacific, many curious creatures from the deep visit them. Their phosphorescence sets up a(n) struggle to win with the stars.  
**A** hypnotic                      **B** irregular                      **C** rivalry                      **D** inquisitive
12. Balls of light flash at uneven intervals in the water. Often, ocean monsters visit them and provide a pale light in the water.  
**A** illumination                      **B** obscure                      **C** irregular                      **D** lure
13. The black water gives these monsters a(n) unclear outline. The glimmer of light on them shows that they were bigger than elephants.  
**A** reveals                      **B** obscure                      **C** lures                      **D** nocturnal
14. These nighttime visitors never come up to breathe. The crew holds a light on them, but this does not attract them to the surface.  
**A** nocturnal                      **B** wavering                      **C** lure                      **D** obscure
15. One day, they see a(n) true sea monster. They have more than enough opportunity to study it as it stays around for nearly an hour.  
**A** grotesque                      **B** veritable                      **C** insignificant                      **D** ample
16. The monster, a whale shark, seems very ugly to the crew of the *Kon-Tiki*. Yet it glides kindly under the steering oar of the raft.  
**A** amiably                      **B** grotesque                      **C** transformed                      **D** inert
17. For about an hour, the whale shark amiably goes around in a circle. Then a crew member harpoons it, and the peaceful beast becomes enraged.  
**A** insignificant                      **B** placid                      **C** encircles                      **D** infuriated
18. The very angry monster plunges into the depths of the ocean. A waterfall of water rises and falls in the wake it left behind.  
**A** transformed                      **B** cascade                      **C** narrative                      **D** infuriated
19. The monster greatly changes after Erik harpoons it. The monster can no longer be called unmoving.  
**A** inert                      **B** infuriated                      **C** placid                      **D** transforms
20. They no longer see a fluttering outline. The animals that depend on others for their life disappear.  
**A** obscure                      **B** wavering                      **C** hypnotic                      **D** parasites



## A Celebration of Grandfathers

**Part A Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct word or words in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. port of the moon
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. grand river
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. great pain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. living; conscious
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the world
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. relating to the beliefs and customs of a group
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. to meet or come upon
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. widespread disease
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. what is expected or looked forward to
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. human beings

### Column B

- A** epidemic
- B** animate
- C** expectation
- D** humanity
- E** Puerto de Luna
- F** anguish
- G** Rio Grande
- H** creation
- I** cultural
- J** encounter

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. taken away
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. feeding or caring for
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. to win or get the better of
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. one who takes part in
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. a daydream
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. able to be easily hurt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. to go on living
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. misfortunes; suffering
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. hard to believe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. genuine, real

### Column B

- A** overcome
- B** reverie
- C** authentic
- D** lessened
- E** nurturing
- F** tragedies
- G** sensitivity
- H** participant
- I** incredible
- J** survive

## A Celebration of Grandfathers, continued

**Part B Directions** Each set of sentences contains two underlined words. Write the correct synonym from the Word Bank above each underlined word. (Note that synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning.)

21. The author says that old ones look deep into the web that connects all animate and inanimate beings. They help one another through tragedy.
22. Their faces show the creases of age. Yet they have lived a life that is authentic and of true value.
23. Their eyes look into the past and see that the contemporary world is silly. They have felt time stand still as light permeates and soaks into the earth.
24. The author feels the strength of the old ones when he sees light connect the mountains with the cosmic. He always greets the old ones with the prescribed greeting.
25. This greeting shows the esteem and respect he feels for them. Only after giving the greeting can he come near the venerable old people.
26. His grandfather covers his welts from ant bites with cool mud. His grandfather says that “Death is only this small transformation in life.”
27. In his grandfather’s wagon, the author can smell the aroma from the orchards and fields. His grandfather teaches him not to pray for material things.
28. As his grandfather dies, the faint pungent odor of urine fills his room. Time has worn him down, and his health wanes.
29. Some people die with an internal pain. The media does not show this, but then the media does not illustrate the real life of the old ones.
30. We find this out if we analyze the media’s ads and television shows carefully. They do not help us retain the wisdom of the old ones.

### Word Bank

change  
enters  
fades  
genuine  
honor  
inside  
keep  
lumps  
misfortune  
modern  
nonliving  
physical  
pleasant  
scent  
required  
respected  
sharp  
show  
study  
universe  
wrinkles

## Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties

**Part A Directions** Circle the word or phrase that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The author's father wears a (bow, four-in-hand) tie until Mr. Shimada dies. He shows up at Mr. Shimada's place wearing a (alpaca, bowler) hat.
2. The author's father notices that Mr. Shimada is wearing a spotless black (alpaca, union) suit. Mr. Shimada gives the author's father a job at his (grocery, dry goods) store.
3. Mr. Shimada becoming a dressmaker delights, or (elates, accumulates), the Japanese women. He becomes their trusted (confidant, expediency).
4. After they ask him to keep their extra money, he keeps it in a (futility, repository) for safekeeping. Their money begins to pile up, or (assess, accumulate).
5. So Mr. Shimada asks them to (invest, elate) their money in his new store. He makes good for he can (assess, indebted), or determine, the value of things.
6. The (immaculate, indebted) white shirt he dresses in each day impresses his customers. His store is successful, and this makes Mr. Shimada feel excited, or (expansion, exhilarated).
7. He sets a course of growth, or (exhilarated, expansion), and makes his investors and himself wealthy. He gives parties with (phenomenal, caterers) serving wonderful food.
8. Mr. Shimada achieves amazing, or (phenomenal, venison), success. Unfortunately, he makes loans without asking for property, or (prudence, collateral), to protect the loan's payment.
9. When Mr. Shimada loses all his money, the author's father sends, or (irreverent, dispatches), a letter to him. He comes to the author's home with a small suitcase, or (satchel, dispatch).
10. While there, he speaks of a powerful storm, or (typhoon, dispatch) in Japan. When he displays the books in his satchel, he speaks with (bleak, eloquence) and great feeling.

## Of Dry Goods and Black Bow Ties, continued

**Part B Directions** Choose the letters of the answers that correctly complete the sentences. Write the correct letter on each line. Note that each set of sentences will have two answers.

11. The author's father finally wears a \_\_\_\_\_, or typical, four-in-hand tie. He had come to America on a \_\_\_\_\_, or gloomy, January day.  
**A** bleak                      **B** futility                      **C** confidant                      **D** conservative
12. Mr. Shimada can quickly \_\_\_\_\_, or determine, a man's qualities. He is always polite because he believes "One never knows when one might be \_\_\_\_\_ to even the lowliest of beggars."  
**A** indebted                      **B** assess                      **C** immaculate                      **D** repository
13. Mr. Shimada decides not to \_\_\_\_\_, or try hard to gain something, with American laborers. He sees the uselessness, or \_\_\_\_\_, of that.  
**A** compete                      **B** assess                      **C** futility                      **D** bleak
14. Mr. Shimada's becoming a dressmaker is a matter of self-interest, or \_\_\_\_\_. He gives the \_\_\_\_\_, or appearance, that he is taller because he held himself upright.  
**A** illusion                      **B** expediency                      **C** confidant                      **D** invest
15. He keeps his money in old socks and often has to build up again, or \_\_\_\_\_, his supply. The money begins to \_\_\_\_\_, or pile up.  
**A** caterer                      **B** assess                      **C** replenish                      **D** accumulate
16. Mr. Shimada is an imposing figure to \_\_\_\_\_, or meet face to face. He requires that his employees wear \_\_\_\_\_, or clean, white shirts.  
**A** immaculate                      **B** confront                      **C** champagne                      **D** venison
17. At a party for his daughter, Mr. Shimada serves a sparkling wine known as \_\_\_\_\_. He also serves deer meat, or \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** phenomenal                      **B** venison                      **C** champagne                      **D** caterer
18. This party seems to \_\_\_\_\_, or prove, a rumor about him. Many people think that Mr. Shimada is a rich person, or a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** millionaire                      **B** confront                      **C** ironically                      **D** verify
19. But Mr. Shimada does not have the common sense, or \_\_\_\_\_, to ask for collateral when he makes a loan. So \_\_\_\_\_, or unexpectedly, he loses his wealth.  
**A** expansion                      **B** ironically                      **C** immaculate                      **D** prudence
20. The author's father writes to offer help, but this seems almost \_\_\_\_\_, or not respectful. Later, the author's mother feels \_\_\_\_\_, or unable to do what is required, in meeting him.  
**A** typhoon                      **B** eloquence                      **C** irreverent                      **D** inadequate

## Gather Together in My Name

**Part A Directions** Write the correct synonym from the Word Bank for each of the underlined words below.

1. All of her teachers agreed that she showed a lot of sophistication in her response. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I had the notion that I may be in trouble when I saw my mom standing in the doorway. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He gave a quick smirk as he passed me in the hallway. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Promising two people the same thing created quite a predicament for me. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The dog tried to extricate itself from the thick weeds behind the house.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Word Bank

classiness

idea

problem

smile

untangle

**Part B Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. a popular dance
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. not there
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. sexy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. watered down; made weak
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. able to tell the future
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. grave; serious
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. not believing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. magically
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. partly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. concern

### Column B

- A** prophetic
- B** jazz
- C** incredulous
- D** diluted
- E** partially
- F** miraculously
- G** nonexistent
- H** solicitude
- I** sultry
- J** somber

# The Story of My Life

**Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

## Across

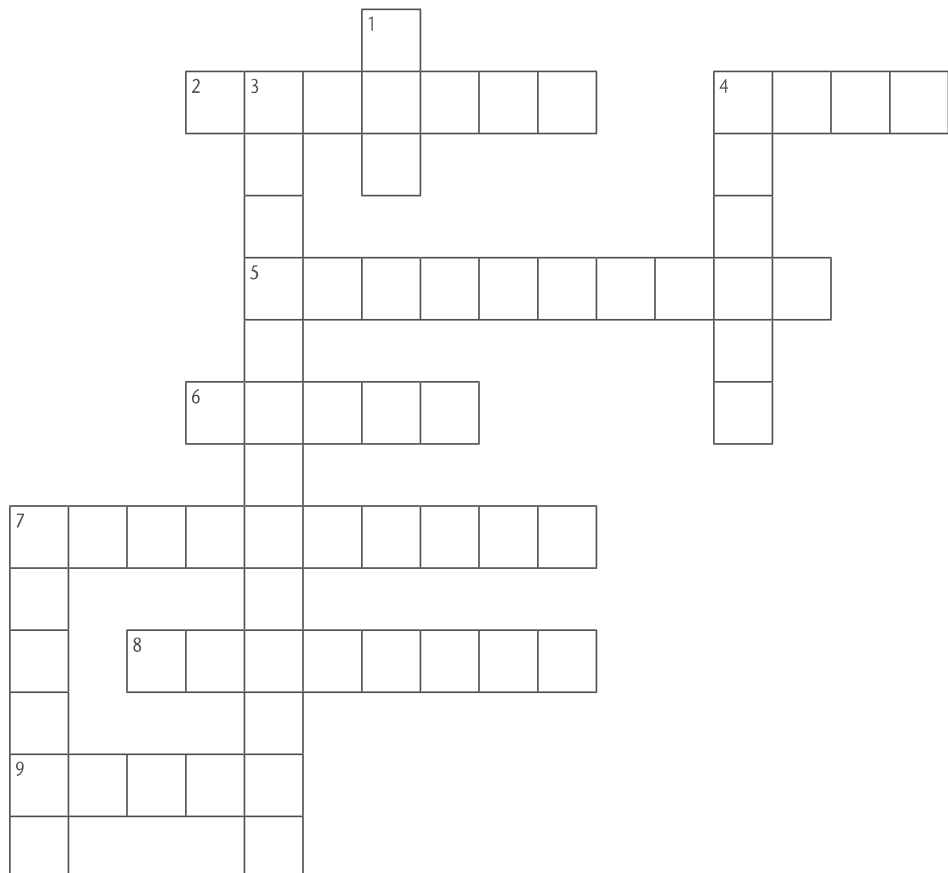
2. crooked; sly
4. to work slowly
5. outward look; form
6. sing
7. to make clear
8. filled with light
9. a sticky, yellow or brown substance that flows from some trees

## Down

1. metal mouthpiece that directs an animal
3. an uneasy feeling
4. calm; peaceful
7. to tell; to make known

### Word Bank

appearance  
bit  
devious  
embarrassment  
illustrate  
impart  
luminous  
placid  
plod  
resin  
trill



## Into Thin Air

**Part A Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct word or words in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. part of a mountain that sticks out
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a mountain pass
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. slope
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. nearly
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. something vast or spread out
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. a tool for measuring
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. object that shows location
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. something that makes you active
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. not being able to breathe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a rush or flow

**Column B**

- A** expanse
- B** stimuli
- C** col
- D** gauge
- E** pitch
- F** surge
- G** buttress
- H** approximately
- I** suffocation
- J** landmark

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. to insulate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. to want
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. to withdraw
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. to get stronger
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. to put out
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. to gather
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. to follow a winding course
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. to manage
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. to draw back in horror
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. to leave out or blur sounds

**Column B**

- A** to marshal
- B** to recoil
- C** to covet
- D** to meander
- E** to slur
- F** to protect
- G** to negotiate
- H** to extinguish
- I** to escalate
- J** to disengage

## Into Thin Air, continued

**Part B Directions** Each sentence below is false because of the underlined word. Make each sentence true by writing the correct word from the Word Bank above the underlined word.

21. The climbers of Mount Everest are breathing inflated gas.
22. Because of lack of oxygen, each step for the climbers seems light.
23. So the warranted sense of calm seems somewhat strange to the author.
24. The world beyond the rubber mask he wears is slightly vivid.
25. The author feels drugged and insulated from internal stimuli.
26. When he comes to the forty feet of near-vertical rock and ice, it looks encouraging.
27. He climbs to the summit, undecorated with a discarded oxygen tank.
28. There, he feels a rush of gloom.
29. At the top of the mountain, the author feels extreme confidence, for he now has to descend Mount Everest.
30. The stable snow and rock, or terrain, demands total concentration.
31. The author feels a sense of motion as he sits down to collect his thoughts on how to continue.
32. While sitting, he feels it is so much easier to stay resting than find the laziness to continue.
33. Another climber expectantly turns away from him.
34. The author spends fifteen minutes of safe, tiring crampon work.
35. Finally, the author reaches the insecurity of the camp.

### Word Bank

abruptly  
adorned  
apprehension  
compressed  
daunting  
dicey  
elation  
external  
inertia  
infirm  
initiative  
ponderous  
security  
stupendously  
unwarranted



## Into Thin Air, continued

**Part C Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

36. With little oxygen, the author feels protected, or \_\_\_\_\_, from the world around him.
37. He realizes the bottled oxygen supplies, or \_\_\_\_\_, more than just breathable air. It gives him comfort.
38. The bottles are a combination of compressed and \_\_\_\_\_, or present on all sides, air.
39. After reaching the top of Mount Everest, he feels too much, or \_\_\_\_\_, dread of going back down.
40. In climbing, he has always \_\_\_\_\_ studied the landmarks and is unable to stop doing this.
41. Now, this helped him because a bad storm, or \_\_\_\_\_, threatens the group.
42. Exhausted, he feels a separation, or \_\_\_\_\_, from his body.
43. He moves slowly because he has no extra, or \_\_\_\_\_, oxygen.
44. The tents in the camp are only \_\_\_\_\_, or off and on, visible from where he stood.
45. The author recoils when he sees the \_\_\_\_\_, or dreadful, condition of another climber's face.

### Word Bank

ambient  
appalling  
compulsively  
confers  
detachment  
insulated  
intermittently  
overwhelming  
supplemental  
tempest

## Keynote Address

**Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence. Write the correct letter on each line.

- The politicians all met at the \_\_\_\_\_ to choose a candidate from their political party.  
**A** keynote address      **B** convention      **C** declaration      **D** heritage
- He was chosen to give the \_\_\_\_\_, or major speech that tells a message on which a group wants to focus.  
**A** keynote address      **B** convention      **C** declaration      **D** heritage
- More than 200 years ago, members of this country made a \_\_\_\_\_, or statement, that all men are created equal.  
**A** keynote address      **B** convention      **C** declaration      **D** heritage
- Obama believes that each person has certain \_\_\_\_\_ rights, or those that cannot be taken away.  
**A** perseverance      **B** endowed      **C** diversity      **D** unalienable
- Through hard work and \_\_\_\_\_, or sticking to a purpose, Obama's father received a scholarship to study in America.  
**A** optimism      **B** perseverance      **C** heritage      **D** cynicism
- Obama feels grateful for his diverse \_\_\_\_\_, or background of his family.  
**A** optimism      **B** perseverance      **C** heritage      **D** cynicism
- He wants a country where people can participate in the political process without fear of a return for wrongdoing, or \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** retribution      **B** insistence      **C** optimism      **D** audacity
- Obama asks people to have a certain \_\_\_\_\_, or hopefulness, even in the face of difficulty and uncertainty.  
**A** cynicism      **B** optimism      **C** audacity      **D** insistence
- He believes that taking care of one another allows each person to \_\_\_\_\_, or seek, his or her dreams.  
**A** tolerant      **B** substantial      **C** pursue      **D** endow
- Obama asks people to believe in the \_\_\_\_\_, or basic, idea that we are all one people.  
**A** fundamental      **B** insistence      **C** substantial      **D** pursuit

## Ballads and Songs

**Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct word or words in Column B.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Scottish word that means “go”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a cloth that covers a coffin
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a Scottish word that means “pretty”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. a person who plays games for money
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. a box that holds a dead body
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. a Scottish word that means “girl”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. a place to gamble
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. a small flute
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. a bar or saloon
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Scottish word that means “well”

### Column B

- A** bonnie
- B** gang
- C** weel
- D** coffin
- E** fife
- F** gambler
- G** pall
- H** card house
- I** dram house
- J** lass

## Rhyme and Rhythm

**Part A Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

1. Poe repeats the words “Runic rhyme” in the poem; \_\_\_\_\_ are very old letters used in ancient writing systems in northern Europe.  
**A** runes                      **B** ebbs                      **C** euphony                      **D** knells
2. These letters were also used as symbols to cast spells and \_\_\_\_\_ the future.  
**A** endeavor                      **B** shun                      **C** gloat                      **D** foretell
3. Poe says that the bells have a certain melody, or a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** balmy                      **B** harmony                      **C** euphony                      **D** melancholy
4. Poe describes the notes as \_\_\_\_\_, or a substance heated until it is liquid.  
**A** molten                      **B** expostulation                      **C** brazen                      **D** endeavor
5. To feel \_\_\_\_\_ from the bells is to feel great happiness.  
**A** melancholy                      **B** bosom                      **C** rapture                      **D** brazen
6. Poets say that we feel great happiness in our heart, breast, or \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** palpitating                      **B** rapture                      **C** bosom                      **D** steeple
7. Later, Poe says the bells have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ sound, or sameness and on the same note.  
**A** endeavor                      **B** monotone                      **C** brute                      **D** enthralled
8. Excited speakers of this poem may have a \_\_\_\_\_ bosom because they are visibly breathing in and out.  
**A** brute                      **B** palpitating                      **C** monotone                      **D** melancholy
9. Bells ring out from the \_\_\_\_\_, or towers, of churches.  
**A** steeples                      **B** brute                      **C** brazen                      **D** bosom
10. Many hear them, even animals, or as some would say, dumb \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** brutes                      **B** knells                      **C** steeples                      **D** ebbs

## Rhyme and Rhythm, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the three synonyms in Column A with the correct word in Column B. (Note that synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning.) Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** bold, forward, brassy
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** sad, gloomy, unhappy
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** objection, complaint, protest
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** mild, pleasant, refreshing
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** fascinated, charmed, captivated
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** hugely, abundantly, a lot
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** a song of triumph or thanksgiving
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** determined, firm, purposeful

**Column B**

- A** balmy
- B** brazen
- C** paean
- D** enthralled
- E** expostulation
- F** melancholy
- G** resolute
- H** voluminously

**Part C Directions** Match the definition in Column C with the correct action word in Column D. Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column C**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** to slow down; to get lower
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** to ring for a death, funeral, or disaster
- \_\_\_\_\_ **21.** to delight in
- \_\_\_\_\_ **22.** to make happen
- \_\_\_\_\_ **23.** to avoid
- \_\_\_\_\_ **24.** to attempt
- \_\_\_\_\_ **25.** to tell the future

**Column D**

- A** compel
- B** ebb
- C** foretell
- D** gloat
- E** endeavor
- F** knell
- G** shun

## Imagery

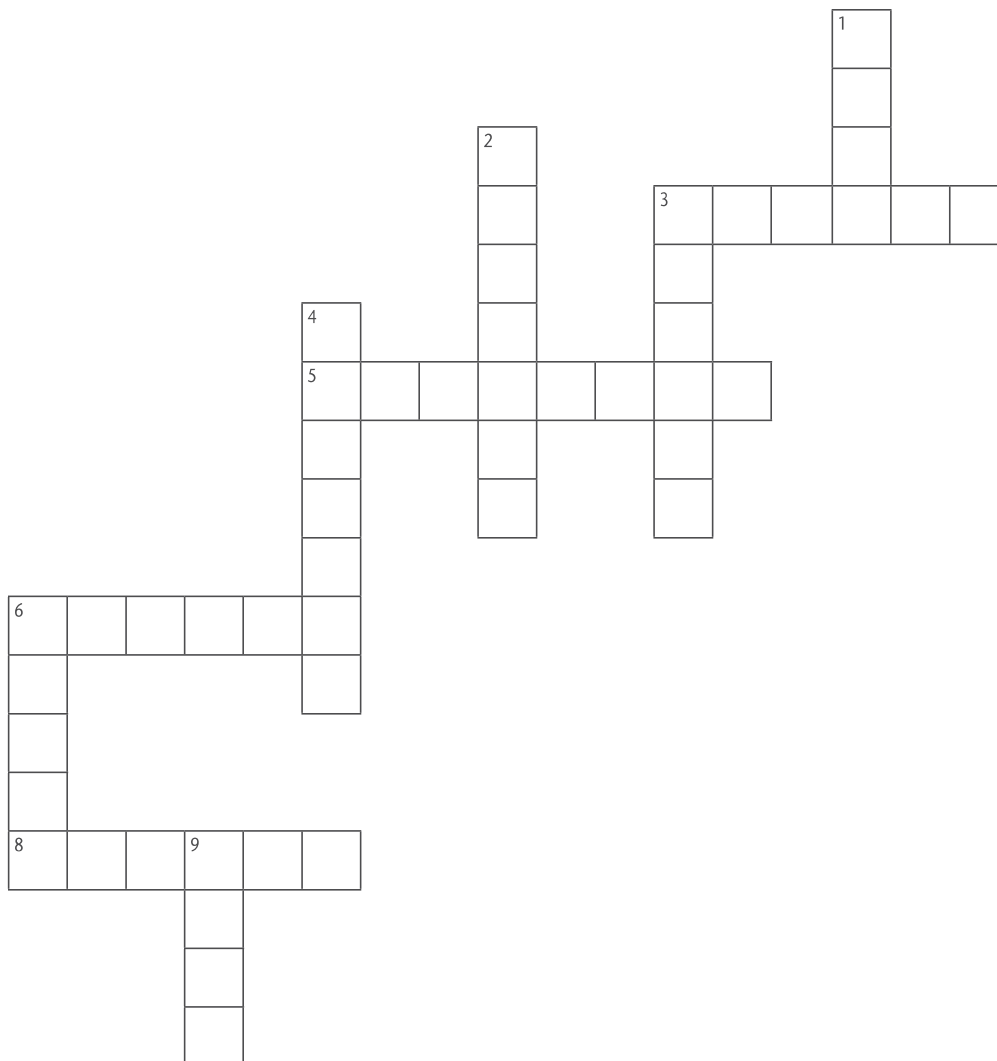
**Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

### Across

3. glassy; smooth and shiny
5. to organize
6. without life
8. arranged in rows, one above the other

### Down

1. popular dance music with strong rhythms
2. a person in prison
3. gleams
4. buzzing sound
6. to soften
9. public disorder



### Word Bank

barren  
blunt  
convict  
droning  
glazed  
glints  
jazz  
regiment  
riot  
tiered

## Voices

**Part A Directions** For each word below, find a synonym in a dictionary or thesaurus. Then, write a complete sentence for each word. Be sure that the meaning of the word is clear in each sentence.

1. *fathomless*

synonym: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. *destiny*

synonym: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. *chaste*

synonym: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. *profoundly*

synonym: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. *remembrances*

synonym: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part B Directions** Write the correct word from the Word Bank to correct the underlined word or phrase in each sentence. Write the word above the underlined word or phrase.

6. Robert Frost says that he will be telling his story with a sigh ages and ages in the past.

7. Carl Sandburg has been told by others that Chicago is caring.

8. Carl Sandburg recognizes the marks of merciful hunger on women and children.

9. Carl Sandburg hears the workers talking outside the labor of piling jobs.

10. Nikki Giovanni says that the autobiographers never understood the father's pain as he sells his stock.

**Word Bank**

amid

biographers

brutal

hence

wanton

## Voices, continued

**Part C Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct action word in Column B. Write the correct letter on each line.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** to grill food outdoors
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** to produce
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** to make clear; to explain
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** to branch off
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** to attract
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** to cover with something that protects
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** to go on living
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** to make lively; happy
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** to wrap
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** to fight

### Column B

- A** decipher
- B** lure
- C** swath
- D** survive
- E** brawl
- F** sheathe
- G** barbecue
- H** diverge
- I** animate
- J** beget



## Romeo and Juliet

**Part A Directions** Each set of sentences contains two underlined definitions. Below the sentences are four words. Circle the letters of the defined words.  
Note that each set of sentences will have two correct answers.

- William Shakespeare uses a direction for the actor to come on the stage to help the actor know when to do so. Similarly, he uses a direction for the actor to leave the stage to help the actor know when to do so.  
**A** Falls                      **B** Leave                      **C** Enter                      **D** Exit
- Sometimes, Shakespeare also uses a direction for one actor to leave the stage to help the actor know what to do. When many characters have to leave the stage, he writes the direction for when more than one actor is supposed to leave the stage.  
**A** Exeunt                      **B** Retires                      **C** Leave                      **D** Enter
- His servant arrives and says that Juliet is dead, her soul now free from death. Her body lies in the vault of her relatives.  
**A** kindred                      **B** meager                      **C** immortal                      **D** culling
- Romeo remembers a druggist who is a poor miserable creature. The poison the man sells him will be a life-giving liquid for he will be with Juliet.  
**A** dispatch                      **B** contempt                      **C** cordial                      **D** wretch
- Romeo comes to the tomb that holds a small piece of the best of earth—Juliet. Paris sees him and thinks Romeo wants harm done in return for a wrong.  
**A** vengeance                      **B** rite                      **C** pestilence                      **D** morsel
- Romeo kills Paris and then sees that he is a relative of Romeo's dear friend—Mercutio. But Romeo has eyes only for Juliet's red lips.  
**A** unsubstantial                      **B** crimson                      **C** kinsman                      **D** abhorred
- He feels that unlucky stars guide their lives. Thinking Juliet dead, he drinks the bad-tasting poison and falls dead on the stage.  
**A** unsavory                      **B** unsubstantial                      **C** righteous                      **D** inauspicious
- Friar Lawrence comes to the tomb and sees the sorrowful situation. Romeo is dead, resting on Juliet's breast, but she lives!  
**A** contagion                      **B** bosom                      **C** lamentable                      **D** sheath
- Juliet awakens, finds Romeo dead, pulls his dagger from its case, and kills herself. The chief watchman arrives and sees this sorry sight.  
**A** sheath                      **B** sovereign                      **C** pitiful                      **D** suspicion
- Their deaths are before they should happen. One has stabbed herself, whereas the other has drunk a drink with special powers that brings death.  
**A** siege                      **B** potion                      **C** rigor                      **D** untimely

## Romeo and Juliet, continued

**Part B Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **11.** hated
- \_\_\_\_\_ **12.** apart
- \_\_\_\_\_ **13.** scorn
- \_\_\_\_\_ **14.** hateful
- \_\_\_\_\_ **15.** taking in everything
- \_\_\_\_\_ **16.** separation from homeland
- \_\_\_\_\_ **17.** hunger
- \_\_\_\_\_ **18.** away
- \_\_\_\_\_ **19.** unable to be changed
- \_\_\_\_\_ **20.** hatred

**Column B**

- A** aloof
- B** hence
- C** engrossing
- D** abhorred
- E** enmity
- F** famine
- G** detestable
- H** inexorable
- I** contempt
- J** exile

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **21.** hateful
- \_\_\_\_\_ **22.** suffering
- \_\_\_\_\_ **23.** unjust or cruel
- \_\_\_\_\_ **24.** poverty
- \_\_\_\_\_ **25.** a trace
- \_\_\_\_\_ **26.** a serious attack
- \_\_\_\_\_ **27.** a king
- \_\_\_\_\_ **28.** mistrust; doubt
- \_\_\_\_\_ **29.** tiring; boring
- \_\_\_\_\_ **30.** not physical; of the spirit

**Column B**

- A** siege
- B** oppression
- C** unsubstantial
- D** loathsome
- E** remnant
- F** suspicion
- G** misery
- H** sovereign
- I** tedious
- J** penury

## Romeo and Juliet, continued

**Part C Directions** Circle the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

31. Act V begins with Romeo talking about the (immortal, flattering), or pleasing, truth of sleep. He does not yet know the punishment or (siege, scourge) that will come from the two families' actions.
32. The last act ends with strong, rough force, or (pitifully, violently). Romeo drinks poison bought from a (meager, cull), or thin, man.
33. The (infectious, hence) disease that people could catch in Verona keeps the friar from delivering a letter to Romeo. The disease, or (enmity, pestilence), is spreading.
34. Paris comes to Juliet's tomb and performs a(n) (rite, aloof), or ceremony, with flowers. He sees Romeo and thinks he is (felon, haughty), or feeling superior to others.
35. He says that Romeo is doing some (unhallowed, morsel), or unholy, work at the tomb. Paris calls Romeo a (peruse, felon), or person who has created a crime.
36. Romeo seals his love with a(n) (unsubstantial, righteous), or good, kiss on Juliet's lips and kills himself. Then the friar comes, wishing (bliss, contagion), or great happiness, on all within the tomb.
37. The friar sees that Romeo is dead, so he calls Juliet from the tomb of (thwart, contagion), or spreading disease. He wants her to become a (discern, nun) in the Catholic sisterhood.
38. Juliet kills herself, and the watchman discovers the two of them in their (sheath, piteous), or miserable, state. He asks for the (circumstances, felons), or details, of what has happened.
39. The Prince of Verona wants answers for the (ambiguity, exile), or mystery, of the deaths. Friar Lawrence explains the (dire, rigor), or terrible, story of the deaths of Romeo and Juliet.
40. The friar says that if their deaths are his fault, then he should suffer the full (rigor, potion), or strictness, of the law. The Prince says that the (betroth, discord), or quarrel, between the Capulets and the Montagues had led to their children's deaths.

## Romeo and Juliet, continued

**Part D Directions** Match the definition in Column A with the correct word in Column B.  
Write the correct letter on each line.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **41.** to catch; to arrest
- \_\_\_\_\_ **42.** to accompany
- \_\_\_\_\_ **43.** to beg
- \_\_\_\_\_ **44.** to promise in marriage
- \_\_\_\_\_ **45.** to plot against
- \_\_\_\_\_ **46.** to deny
- \_\_\_\_\_ **47.** to collect; to sort
- \_\_\_\_\_ **48.** to think up
- \_\_\_\_\_ **49.** to recognize; to make out
- \_\_\_\_\_ **50.** to let out

**Column B**

- A** beseech
- B** discharge
- C** devise
- D** betroth
- E** apprehend
- F** contradict
- G** associate
- H** discern
- I** cull
- J** conspire

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **51.** to kill
- \_\_\_\_\_ **52.** to beg
- \_\_\_\_\_ **53.** to accuse
- \_\_\_\_\_ **54.** to look at
- \_\_\_\_\_ **55.** to cause someone to take action
- \_\_\_\_\_ **56.** to snoop; to spy
- \_\_\_\_\_ **57.** to free from blame
- \_\_\_\_\_ **58.** to rule
- \_\_\_\_\_ **59.** to scatter widely
- \_\_\_\_\_ **60.** to block or stop

**Column B**

- A** to entreat
- B** to peruse
- C** to purge
- D** to impeach
- E** to thwart
- F** to provoke
- G** to pry
- H** to reign
- I** to strew
- J** to dispatch

## A Raisin in the Sun

**Part A Directions** Rewrite the following sentences from *A Raisin in the Sun* using formal English.

1. “Check coming today?”

\_\_\_\_\_

2. “. . . I hopes to God you ain’t going to get up here first thing this morning and start talking to me ‘bout no money . . .”

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. “Oh, no he ain’t going to be getting up no earlier no such thing!”

\_\_\_\_\_

**Part B Directions** Write the correct synonym from the Word Bank above each underlined word.

4. In the stage directions, we are told that Ruth’s hair is disheveled. We also learn that Walter has erratic speech habits.
5. Their son, Travis, is in a stupor of sleepiness. He is in the bathroom when Walter begins to talk with a quality of indictment in his voice.
6. Travis asks his mother for some money, but she says no and he grudgingly eats his breakfast. He asks again and then hushes abruptly.
7. He puts down his books with a sigh of oppression. He is mad, but he still embraces his mother.
8. Ruth repeatedly asks Walter about eggs for breakfast, and he gets annoyed at her repetition of the question. He feels utter pain because his dreams are dying.
9. His sister Beneatha comes on stage, and the stage directions tell us that she is intellectual. Her speech inflection has a quality of the Midwest.
10. Walter, Travis, and Beneatha are not on stage now, and Ruth looks at Mama furtively. She speaks somewhat tentatively.

### Word Bank

brainy  
complete  
daze  
faultfinding  
hugs  
messy  
pronunciation  
repeating  
secretly  
suddenly  
unexpected  
unjust  
treatment  
unsurely  
unwillingly

## A Raisin in the Sun, continued

**Part C Directions** Choose the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

Write the correct letter on each line.

11. Ruth sometimes responds to Walter with \_\_\_\_\_, or the most, indifference.  
**A** masculine                      **B** maximum                      **C** drily                      **D** emphasis
12. Travis shows his \_\_\_\_\_, or anger at defeat, after his mom says she will not give him any money.  
**A** defiance                      **B** aggressiveness                      **C** refrain                      **D** frustration
13. When Ruth begins to joke with Travis again, he knows that he has been \_\_\_\_\_, or forgiven.  
**A** oppressed                      **B** masculine                      **C** vindicated                      **D** sullen
14. Walter notices the \_\_\_\_\_, or furious, rays from his wife's eyes after he gives Travis money.  
**A** violent                      **B** mutual                      **C** mimicking                      **D** dissected
15. Walter wants to start a liquor store and needs \$30,000 for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, or money put into something in hopes of a profit.  
**A** chauffeur                      **B** graft                      **C** investment                      **D** repetition
16. He feels \_\_\_\_\_, or with great feeling, about his dream.  
**A** defensively                      **B** passionately                      **C** graphically                      **D** intellectually
17. Beneatha still \_\_\_\_\_, or slides together, her vowels.  
**A** slurs                      **B** invests                      **C** transforms                      **D** dissects
18. She studies \_\_\_\_\_, or the science of living things, in her classes.  
**A** unison                      **B** liquor                      **C** prophets                      **D** biology
19. Walter and Beneatha both say "to be a doctor" in \_\_\_\_\_, or together.  
**A** expectancy                      **B** savor                      **C** unison                      **D** inflection
20. Mama says that she does not want a liquor store on her account book, or \_\_\_\_\_, this late in life.  
**A** gambling                      **B** ledger                      **C** scriptures                      **D** tuition

**Part D Directions** Write a complete sentence for each of the following words: *sullen*, *conspicuously*, *anguish*, *vengeance*, and *inspiration*. Be sure that the meaning of the word is clear in each sentence.

21. \_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_
25. \_\_\_\_\_

## A Raisin in the Sun, continued

**Part E Directions** Read each clue. Then choose the correct word from the Word Bank to complete the puzzle.

### Across

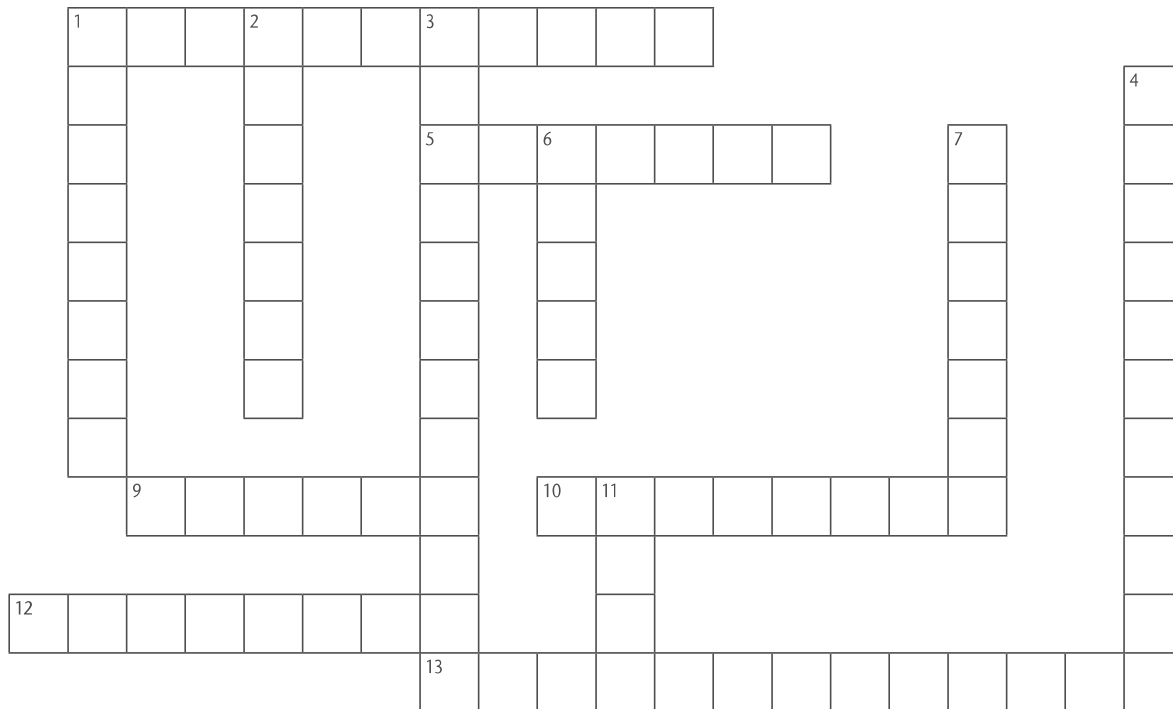
1. a plan
5. to cut up and examine
9. useless
10. importance
12. a person with disturbed feelings and thoughts
13. more than usual

### Down

1. to enter
2. correct; exact
3. a lack of concern
4. protecting oneself
6. special flavor or smell
7. rough; loud
11. masculine

### Word Bank

defensively	neurotic
dissect	permeate
emphasis	precise
exceptionally	proposition
futile	raucous
indifference	savor
male	



## Writer's Realm

**Directions** Write the correct word or words from the Word Bank to complete each sentence.

1. The play begins with the camera angled in on the host of the show. Then the camera makes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, or shift, to the setting.
2. The camera \_\_\_\_\_ so that the viewers see a picture that moves from the candelabra at the top of the room to a seated Mary Shelley.
3. Later, the author says the shot \_\_\_\_\_, or shows more of the room.
4. In the stage directions, we learn that the stage is decorated to make it \_\_\_\_\_, or helpful, in telling a spooky story. The props and lighting create this spooky setting.
5. The stage directions ask for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, a many-branched candlestick, in an old, dark, dreary room.
6. Percy Shelley, the poet, sits in the room, \_\_\_\_\_, or thinking, about the book Mary Shelley has just read out loud to him.
7. Mary prepares a tray of \_\_\_\_\_, or cookies, while she thinks aloud.
8. Mary decides to have the monster escape and \_\_\_\_\_, or upset, the townspeople.
9. Percy Shelley laughs that the townspeople should be proud to have a famous scientist in their \_\_\_\_\_, or presence.
10. With his help, Mary changes the name of the laboratory assistant in her story to a more \_\_\_\_\_, or unusual, name—Igor.

### Word Bank

conductive  
exotic  
ladyfingers  
midst  
multiple  
candelabra  
musing  
terrorize  
tilts down  
transition  
widens