

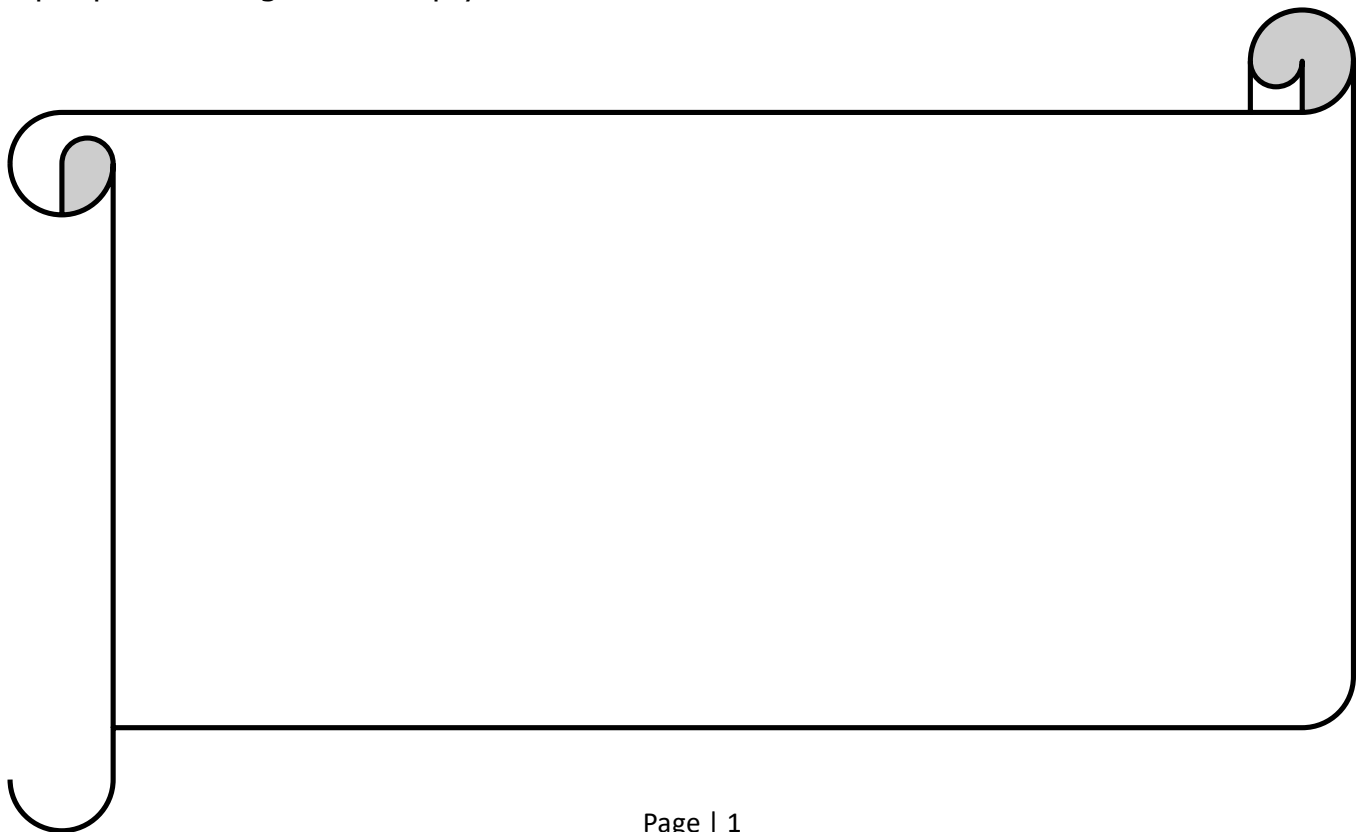
VOCABULARY REVIEW:

Instructions: Fill in the Bingo card below with nine words from the box on the right. Listen to the definitions your teacher reads out and mark off the words that are being described. You are aiming for Full House.

distort fluctuates inevitable
incentive innovation amiable
complacent lucid quiescent
eloquent autonomy empathy
pseudonym dogmatic philanthropy

Pre-reading: Connect to the poems

Think about a time when you are sad or lonely. What do you do when you feel this way? Who or what helps you feel better? Draw a picture of, or write about people or things that help you when life is hard.



COMPREHENSION: Theme

A theme is a message about life. When the author tells you what the theme is, it is a stated theme. When you have to figure out the theme yourself, it is an implied theme. To figure out the implied theme, look at the following elements for clues:

- Plot – story events
- Characters
- Setting – where and when events take place
- Point of view – who is telling the story
- Symbols – things that have deeper meanings

The Rider

By: Naomi Shihab Nye

A boy told me
if he roller-skated fast enough
his loneliness couldn't catch up to him.



the best reason I ever heard
for trying to be a champion.

What I wonder tonight
pedaling hard down King William Street
is if it translates to bicycles.

A victory! To leave your loneliness
panting behind you on some street corner
while you float free into a cloud of sudden azaleas¹,
luminous pink petals that have never felt loneliness,
no matter how slowly they fell.

¹ **Azaleas** are flowering bushes.

Answer the below questions: The Rider

1. What is the speaker doing?
δ She is roller-skating.
η She is riding her bicycle.
ó She is floating on a cloud.



azaleas

2. What two things is the speaker comparing?

 3. What does the speaker hope will happen if she rides the bike fast?

 4. The poem says an emotion is "panting." What emotion is it? _____
 5. What word on line 12 means shine? _____
 6. What comes from the azaleas? _____
 7. The speaker of the "The Rider" says that she hopes _____
_____.
- This is the theme of the poem.
8. What are some words that are positive or happy? _____

 9. What problem does the speaker have? _____

 10. How does she solve her problem? _____

I'll Walk the Tightrope

By: Margaret Danner

I'll walk the tightrope that's been stretched for me,
and though a wrinkled forehead, perplexed why,
will accompany me, I'll delicately
step along. For if I stop to sigh
at the earth-propped stride
of others, I will fall. I must balance high
without a parasol² to tide³
a faltering step, without a net below,
without a balance stick to guide.



Answer the below questions:

1. What is the implied theme of this poem?
δ Walk the tightrope with a parasol for balance.
η Don't look down when walking a tightrope.
δ Focus on yourself and don't worry about what others do.
2. The plot of the poem is walking a tightrope. The point of view is the person walking on the tightrope. The "tightrope" could be a symbol that means something else. What might the tightrope mean? _____

3. How does the speaker walk the tightrope? _____

4. How does the speaker keep from falling? _____

5. What does this say about life? _____

² A **parasol** is a small umbrella.

³ Here, **tide** means to "to help." Tightrope walkers sometimes use a parasol to help them balance.

VOCABULARY: IDENTIFYING ANTONYMS

Circle the answer that means the opposite of the underlined word in each sentence.

1. The classroom was chaotic once the teacher left the room.
- confused
 - messy
 - entertaining
 - orderly



2. The young man is so naïve that he believes everything he reads on the internet.
- religious
 - informed
 - careful
 - innocent

3. The kids persisted with their soccer game even though recess was over.
- continued in spite of resistance
 - stopped
 - insisted on
 - resisted

4. The teacher implied that we'd have a pop quiz on Friday, but we won't know for certain until we get to class.
- explained exactly
 - suggested
 - asserted indirectly
 - questioned

5. An orange is analogous to a clementine, another type of citrus fruit.
- different from
 - similar
 - the same as
 - deceptive

GRAMMAR: Work Order of Adjectives

When we use more than one **adjective** to describe a noun, we use the following **word order**.

Opinion	Size	Age	Colour	Material	Nationality	Noun
beautiful	large	old	black	glass	Chinese	bead

That is a *beautiful, glass, Chinese* bead.

Note: We do not usually use more than two or three adjectives with one noun.
That is a beautiful Chinese bead.

Task 1: Put the adjectives in the correct order before each noun.

1. blue/nice _____ roller skates
2. old/fast _____ bicycle
3. pink/soft _____ petals
4. large/silk _____ parasol
5. new/sturdy _____ net



Task 2: Complete each sentence below by writing the adjectives in the correct order

6. *heavy/great* The rider pedals to escape her _____ loneliness.
7. *large/white* She wants to float like a _____ cloud.
8. *large/enchanting/pink* She will fly over fields of _____ azaleas.
9. *thick/long* The tightrope walker steps on a _____ wire.
10. *hard/cold* The _____ earth waits below.





WRITING: Creative - The Future Me

Directions: Pick a time in the future. The time might be a year from now, a few years from now, or many years from now. Imagine yourself in that time. Answer the questions and write about yourself in the future. Be sure to include an **opening, body,** and **closing** in your writing. Support your ideas with details and examples.

1. What is the time of this story? _____

2. Where will you be living in the future? _____

3. Describe yourself in the future. _____

4. What will you be doing? (For example, will you still be going to school? Will you have a job? What kind?) _____

5. Describe your family and friends in the future. _____

6. What problems might you face in the future? _____

7. What might you know in the future that you do not know now?

Answers for Teacher:

Bingo - meanings to be called out and matched against their words.

Distort: to change the shape or sound of something.

Fluctuate: to change frequently.

Inevitable: Something that is certain to happen.

Incentive: an encouragement or stimulus to action.

Innovation: an introduction of a new idea or a new process.

Amiable: friendly and agreeable, likeable.

Complacent: pleased or satisfied with oneself.

Lucid: very clear, easy to understand.

Quiescent: inactive, at rest.

Eloquent: expressed in a powerful or persuasive manner.

Autonomy: personal or political independence.

Empathy: understanding or identifying with another's feelings or situation.

A pseudonym: fictitious name, as often used by a writer.

Dogmatic: asserting yourself in an absolute, arrogant way.

Dogma: a doctrine or a set of principles or beliefs that one believes are absolutely true.

Philanthropy: love of humankind, or the voluntary actions to help others.

Comprehension: The Rider

1. ②
2. riding a bike to roller-skating.
3. She will forget about being lonely.
4. Loneliness.
5. Luminous.
6. Petals.
7. Riding her bicycle will help her forget about being lonely.
8. victory, fl oat, free, azaleas
9. She feels lonely.
10. She rides her bike until she doesn't feel lonely anymore.

GRAMMAR

1. nice, blue
2. fast, old
3. soft, pink
4. large, silk
5. sturdy, new
6. great, heavy
7. large, white
8. enchanting, large, pink
9. long, thick
10. cold, hard

Comprehension: I'll Walk the Tightrope

1. ③
2. The tightrope could be a symbol for life.
3. Alone, carefully, delicately.
4. She keeps walking. She does not pay attention to others.
5. To keep going, to focus on yourself.

VOCABULARY

1. **d.** *Chaotic* means in a state of confusion, without order.
2. **b.** *Naïve* means innocent, uneducated, and without artificiality.
3. **b.** To *persist* means to continue doing something even if it is difficult or not approved of by others.
4. **a.** To *imply* is to suggest something indirectly, without saying it precisely or exactly.
5. **a.** *Analogous* is an adjective that is used to describe something that is similar to another thing.

