



6th Grade Week 4 Packet

April 20th – April 24th 2020

Parent/Student Work Directions: ELA

Paquete de la Semana 4 de Sexto Grado

20 de Abril - 24 de Abril

Instrucciones de Trabajo para Padres/Estudiantes:

ELA



Parent/Student Directions - Instrucciones para padres / estudiantes
Reading/Writing: April 20th-April 24th, 2020

Monday/Lunes:

***FYI: From now on, the packets for reading are going to look a little different than before.

- Today you will read a passage and then answer questions about it.
- A good test taking strategy is to read the questions BEFORE you read the passage.
- Read questions 1-6 on pages 157-158. Make sure to read the answer choices as well.
- Go back to pages 155-156 and read the passage “Who Turned on the Faucet?”
- After reading the passage, answer questions 1-6 on pages 157-158. Use the passage to help you answer the questions.

- Hoy leerás un pasaje y luego responderás preguntas al respecto.
- Una buena estrategia para tomar exámenes es leer las preguntas ANTES de leer el pasaje.
- Lea las preguntas 1-6 en las páginas 157-158. Asegúrese de leer las opciones de respuesta también.
- Regrese a las páginas 155-156 y lea el pasaje "¿Quién abrió el grifo?"
- Después de leer el pasaje, responda las preguntas 1-6 en las páginas 157-158. Usa el pasaje para ayudarte a responder las preguntas.

Tuesday/Martes:

- Today you will read two passages and then answer questions about them.
- A good test taking strategy is to read the questions BEFORE you read the passage.
- Read questions 7-13 on pages 164-166. Make sure to read the answer choices as well.
- Go back to pages 159-164 and read the passages “Friends Forever” and “An excerpt from *My Antonia*”
- After reading the passages, answer questions 7-13 on pages 164-166. Use the passages to help you answer the questions.

- Hoy leerá dos pasajes y luego responderá preguntas sobre ellos.
- Una buena estrategia para tomar exámenes es leer las preguntas ANTES de leer el pasaje.
- Lea las preguntas 7-13 en las páginas 164-166. Asegúrese de leer las opciones de respuesta también.
- Regrese a las páginas 159-164 y lea los pasajes "Friends Forever" y "Un extracto de My Antonia"
- Después de leer los pasajes, responda las preguntas 7-13 en las páginas 164-166. Usa los pasajes para ayudarte a responder las preguntas.

Wednesday/Miercoles:

- Today you will read a passage and then answer questions about it.
- A good test taking strategy is to read the questions BEFORE you read the passage.
- Read questions 14-19 on pages 169-171. Make sure to read the answer choices as well.
- Go back to pages 167-169 and read the passage “Watch Out!”
- After reading the passage, answer questions 14-19 on pages 169-171. Use the passage to help you answer the questions.

- Hoy leerás un pasaje y luego responderás preguntas al respecto.
- Una buena estrategia para tomar exámenes es leer las preguntas ANTES de leer el pasaje.
- Lea las preguntas 14-19 en las páginas 169-171. Asegúrese de leer las opciones de respuesta también.
- Regrese a las páginas 167-169 y lea el pasaje "¡Cuidado!"
- Después de leer el pasaje, responda las preguntas 14-19 en las páginas 169-171. Usa el pasaje para ayudarte a responder las preguntas.

Thursday/Jueves:

- This is a catch-up day.
- Students can use the day complete any unfinished assignments and get any questions answered they may have by their teacher.
- You can ask me questions through phone, email or Dojo.

ENRICHMENT ONLY:

- Here are some optional things you can do today if you have nothing to catch-up on:
 - Lexia (use the Tech Savvy website to get there)
 - Audible: stories.audible.com has free audio books for listening! Just search up the title you want to hear 😊
 - Read your own book for 20+ minutes!
- Este es un día de recuperación.
- Los estudiantes pueden usar el día para completar cualquier tarea no terminada y recibir las preguntas que su maestro pueda responder.
- Puede hacerme preguntas por teléfono, correo electrónico o Dojo.

ENRIQUECIMIENTO SOLO:

- Aquí hay algunas cosas opcionales que puede hacer hoy si no tiene nada con lo que ponerse al día:
 - Lexia (use el sitio web Tech Savvy para llegar allí)
 - Audible: stories.audible.com tiene audiolibros gratuitos para escuchar. Simplemente busque el título que desea escuchar 😊
 - ¡Lee tu propio libro por más de 20 minutos!

Friday/Viernes:

- Today's lesson will focus on homonyms. Using the ATI Galileo pages, read through the Homonyms slides and answer the questions after each slide.
 - The beginning of each slide will help you with the questions.
 - Complete the Using the Correct Word Test questions after going through the slides.
- La lección de hoy se centrará en los homónimos. Usando las páginas de ATI Galileo, lea las diapositivas de Homónimos y responda las preguntas después de cada diapositiva.
 - El comienzo de cada diapositiva lo ayudará con las preguntas.
 - Complete las preguntas de la Prueba de uso de la palabra correcta después de pasar por las diapositivas.

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Reading and Analyzing Text

Read the article “Who Turned on the Faucet?” before answering Numbers 1 through 6.

Who Turned on the Faucet?

by Sarah E. Romanov
illustrated by Brian Biggs

You walk into the kitchen while someone is chopping onions. A cold wind hits you in the face when you turn a corner on the street. You fall off your bike and scrape your knee. You watch a sad movie with your friends. What do all of these things have in common? They can all turn on the faucets in your eyes, sending rivers of warm tears flowing down your cheeks! Your tears might embarrass you at times, but they're very important to your eyes.

Tear glands under your upper eyelids are responsible for making tears, which are made of water, proteins, hormones¹, and a special oil that helps protect your eyes. If you've ever tasted your tears, you know they're also salty.

As tears wash down over your eyeballs, they drain out through tear ducts—tiny tubes that run between your eyes and nose. Look in a mirror and pull down your lower eyelid a bit. Do you see a little hole in the corner near your nose? That's the opening of a tear duct. If your eyes are watering, those tear ducts keep the flow under control. But if you start to cry, the ducts can't drain the tears quickly enough so they overflow, running down your face. Because tear ducts connect your eyes and nose, when your eyes water and your nose gets runny, you grab a tissue and blow out . . . tears! That's right, those are tears that have drained from your eyes into your nose.

¹ **hormones:** chemical substances produced in the body that control and regulate the activity of certain cells or organs.



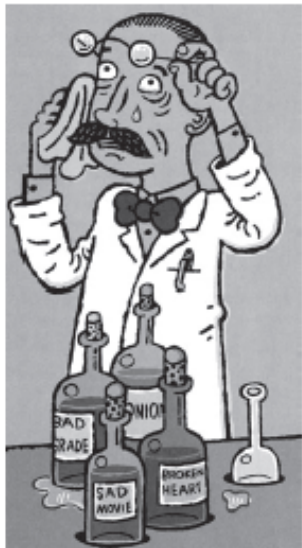
Shedding tears is your body's way of giving your eyes the protection and moisture they need. In fact, you constantly make just enough tears to make sure your eyes aren't too dry. Blinking coats the eyes with this special moisturizer, called continuous tears, all day long.

Other tears called reflex tears flow to protect your eyes from things that aren't supposed to be in them. That is why you get teary-eyed when it's windy. Your eyes

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**Reading and
Analyzing Text**

know that wind can dry them out fast, so they do their best to keep things wet! And when a piece of sand or an eyelash gets into your eye, those faucets turn on full-force to wash the invader out. So why does just the smell of onions make your eyes water? It's not really the smell—when an onion is cut, it releases chemicals that irritate your eyes.



Emotional tears are the least understood kind of tears. They flow when you watch a sad movie, get angry with someone, are very afraid, or even receive exciting news that makes you happy. Sometimes just seeing someone crying can make you cry, even if you don't feel sad yourself. Some people cry easily, while others have a hard time shedding tears.

Among others, Dr. William Frey, a scientist from Minnesota, has spent many years studying tears. When Dr. Frey needed samples of tears to study, volunteers watched sad movies and collected their tears in little bottles for him. He discovered that emotional

tears contain larger amounts of certain chemicals and hormones than the other types of tears do. Your body produces these substances in response to stress.



When people are very stressed and have too many of these hormones and chemicals in their bodies, they can become sick, both physically and emotionally. Dr. Frey believes that shedding emotional tears releases these bad substances and helps maintain your body's proper chemical balance. This might explain why you feel better after a good cry.

There are still many mysteries about tears and crying that future research might explain. Scientists like Dr. Frey are working very hard to solve these mysteries. In the meantime, whenever you blink your eyes, smell freshly cut onions, or watch a sad movie, grab a tissue and be thankful for the wonderful way tears help take care of your body!

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Now answer Numbers 1 through 6 on your Answer Sheet. Base your answers on the article “Who Turned on the Faucet?”

- 1 Why does the author introduce the article by giving examples of times when people cry?
- A. to establish a serious tone for the article
 - B. to appeal to readers’ own experiences crying
 - C. to give readers background on how tears are produced
 - D. to convince readers that they should not be embarrassed about crying

- 2 Read this excerpt from the article.

What do all of these things have in common? They can all turn on the faucets in your eyes, sending rivers of warm tears flowing down your cheeks!

Why does the author use the phrase *they can all turn on the faucets* in the sentence above?

- F. to imply that tear ducts can leak even when we are not crying
 - G. to show that it is difficult for people to stop crying once they start
 - H. to demonstrate the great speed and volume at which our tears can flow
 - I. to express that we don’t always have control over when we produce tears
- 3 The three kinds of tears described in this article are
- A. protein, hormone, and oil.
 - B. balance, invasion, and stress.
 - C. continuous, reflex, and emotional.
 - D. protective, moisturizing, and reactive.

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- 4 As used in the article, which pair of words is most similar in meaning?
- F. explain, solve
 - G. protection, control
 - H. samples, volunteers
 - I. responsible, thankful
- 5 A reader could validly conclude from the article that
- A. all tears are the same.
 - B. all animals shed tears.
 - C. some people never shed tears.
 - D. tears are a part of good health.
- 6 How did Dr. Frey conduct his scientific research?
- F. He read about tears.
 - G. He chopped many onions.
 - H. He studied stress in people.
 - I. He asked volunteers to watch sad movies.

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Read the passage “Friends Forever” and the excerpt from *My Antonia* before answering Numbers 7 through 13.

Friends Forever

June 15

Dear Chris,

Hello at long last from the Big Apple. I can't quite comprehend that I've been in New York this long without writing to you. I'm still not thrilled that we had to relocate here. For the first two whole weeks, nothing was unpacked, so it was like we were camping out in our own apartment. It took such a long time because our new apartment is so much smaller than our old house in San Francisco.

After unpacking, we spent a couple of weeks exploring our new neighborhood, which is really different from the one in San Francisco. Our apartment is in what's referred to as the East Village of Manhattan. There are no skyscrapers around here, just ancient brick apartment buildings, mostly four or five stories tall, with lots of little stores and interesting restaurants. Three blocks to the north is a park with a skatepark that I can't wait to try out, and right next to that is my future middle school, so I won't have to take a bus. It's strange because it looks similar to our old school—all brick and concrete with teeny tiny windows. I'm looking forward to showing you around.

Your friend,

Arnie

June 25

Dear Chris,

I've spent several days at the Metropolitan Museum, which is another reason why I haven't been able to write to you. The museum was the primary reason we had to move out here—it's where my mom works now. The building is absolutely enormous. There are so many exhibits to explore that I still haven't seen a quarter of them, and I've been there three times!

Once, while Mom was still working at the museum, Dad and I took an elevator to the observation deck of the Empire State Building. When we looked out, all we saw was a brick wall of fog. Dad and I just stared at each other and laughed! Clearly, it's not only San Francisco that is famous for fog.

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Another time, Dad and I ventured to see the barge and tanker traffic on the Hudson River. Later that same day, we met Mom in Central Park and went to see a Shakespearean play called *Julius Caesar* in an amphitheater⁴ there. So you can see, there's a lot to do around here.

Your friend,

Arnie

July 8

Dear Chris,

I'm now in my bedroom, which is so cramped and tiny that my bed and desk occupy almost all the floor space, leaving hardly any room to stretch out on the carpet the way I like to. My bed is next to a window, which looks out on the air conditioning vent that runs through the building, and when I lie down and concentrate, I can hear all sorts of interesting noises coming through the vents. Right now there's a lady singing the same opera song over and over. Last night, I heard chanting. There are several families from foreign countries that live in my building. I think I have heard at least three languages, not including English.

Did I tell you that our building has its own doorman? Well, it does, and the doorman's son, Harvey, invited me to his house in Brooklyn. He's pretty normal, except that he's been studying karate since he was a toddler and goes to competitions with his dad in Japan! His dad has a twelfth degree black belt, and he teaches at the *dojo*, which is why Harvey's been practicing karate since he was two. The great news is that I'm going to their martial arts school starting next week.



⁴ **amphitheater**: a round or oval building with tiers of seats around a central, open area

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We went up on the roof of our building the evening of the Fourth of July and had a perfect view of the fireworks, which they shoot off from a barge in the East River. Everyone in the building was up there with their friends, and people were barbecuing. It was really weird to watch from the top of the building instead of at a park, but I think I could get used to it. The fireworks display was intense and the barbecue was delicious.

I can't wait until you arrive—four weeks seems like forever. There are so many interesting places that I want to introduce you to, and you'll have to meet Harvey and the three brothers who live just down the hall. We'll definitely all have to go to the skatepark.

Your friend,

Arnie

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An excerpt from *My Ántonia*

by Willa Cather

... I was ten years old then; I had lost both my father and mother within a year, and my Virginia relatives were sending me out to my grandparents, who lived in Nebraska. I travelled in the care of a mountain boy, Jake Marpole, one of the “hands” on my father’s old farm under the Blue Ridge, who was now going West to work for my grandfather. Jake’s experience of the world was not much wider than mine. He had never been in a railway train until the morning when we set out together to try our fortunes in a new world.

We went all the way in day-coaches, becoming more sticky and grimy with each stage of the journey. Jake bought everything the newsboys offered him: candy, oranges, brass collar buttons, a watch-charm, and for me a *Life of Jesse James*, which I remember as one of the most satisfactory books I have ever read. Beyond Chicago we were under the protection of a friendly passenger conductor, who knew all about the country to which we were going and gave us a great deal of advice in exchange for our confidence. He seemed to us an experienced and worldly man who had been almost everywhere; in his conversation he threw out lightly the names of distant states and cities...

Once when he sat down to chat, he told us that in the immigrant car ahead there was a family from “across the water” whose destination was the same as ours.

“They can’t any of them speak English, except one little girl, and all she can say is ‘We go Black Hawk, Nebraska.’ She’s not much older than you, twelve or thirteen, maybe, and she’s as bright as a new dollar. Don’t you want to go ahead and see her, Jimmy? She’s got the pretty brown eyes, too!”

This last remark made me bashful, and I shook my head and settled down to ‘Jesse James’...

I do not remember crossing the Missouri River, or anything about the long day’s journey through Nebraska. Probably by that time I had crossed so many rivers that I was dull to them. The only thing very noticeable about Nebraska was that it was still, all day long, Nebraska.

I had been sleeping, curled up in a red plush seat, for a long while when we reached Black Hawk. Jake roused me and took me by the hand. We stumbled down from the train to a wooden siding, where men were running about with lanterns. I couldn’t see any town, or even distant lights; we were surrounded by utter darkness. The engine was panting heavily after its long run. In the red glow from the fire-box, a group of people stood huddled together on the platform, encumbered by bundles and boxes. I knew this must be the immigrant family the conductor had told us about. The woman wore a fringed shawl tied over her head, and she carried a little tin trunk in her arms, hugging it as if it were a baby. There

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was an old man, tall and stooped. Two half-grown boys and a girl stood holding oilcloth bundles, and a little girl clung to her mother's skirts. Presently a man with a lantern approached them and began to talk, shouting and exclaiming. I pricked up my ears, for it was positively the first time I had ever heard a foreign tongue¹.

Another lantern came along. A bantering voice called out: "Hello, are you Mr. Burden's folks? If you are, it's me you're looking for. I'm Otto Fuchs. I'm Mr. Burden's hired man, and I'm to drive you out. Hello, Jimmy, ain't you scared to come so far west?"

I looked up with interest at the new face in the lantern-light. He might have stepped out of the pages of *Jesse James*. He wore a sombrero hat, with a wide leather band and a bright buckle, and the ends of his moustache were twisted up stiffly, like little horns. He looked lively and ferocious, I thought, and as if he had a history. A long scar ran across one cheek and drew the corner of his mouth up in a sinister curl. . . . As he walked about the platform in his high-heeled boots, looking for our trunks, I saw that he was a rather slight man, quick and wiry, and light on his feet. He told us we had a long night drive ahead of us, and had better be on the hike. He led us to a hitching-bar where two farm-wagons were tied, and I saw the foreign family crowding into one of them. The other was for us. Jake got on the front seat with Otto Fuchs, and I rode on the straw in the bottom of the wagon-box, covered up with a buffalo hide. The immigrants rumbled off into the empty darkness, and we followed them.

I tried to go to sleep, but the jolting made me bite my tongue, and I soon began to ache all over. When the straw settled down, I had a hard bed. Cautiously I slipped from under the buffalo hide, got up on my knees and peered over the side of the wagon. There seemed to be nothing to see; no fences, no creeks or trees, no hills or fields. If there was a road, I could not make it out in the faint starlight. There was nothing but land: not a country at all, but the material out of which countries are made. No, there was nothing but land—slightly undulating², I knew, because often our wheels ground against the brake as we went down into a hollow and lurched up again on the other side. I had the feeling that the world was left behind, that we had got over the edge of it, and were outside man's jurisdiction. I had never before looked up at the sky when there was not a familiar mountain ridge against it. . .

¹ tongue: language

² undulating: moving in a wavelike motion

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Now answer Numbers 7 through 13 on your Answer Sheet. Base your answers on the passage “Friends Forever” and the excerpt from *My Ántonia*.

- 7 Read this sentence from the passage “Friends Forever.”

When we looked out, all we saw was a brick wall of fog.

Why does the author use the phrase *a brick wall of fog* in the sentence above?

- A. to highlight the fog’s dark color.
 - B. to emphasize the fog’s thickness.
 - C. to show how cold the fog makes the air feel.
 - D. to imply that Arnie wasn’t expecting to see fog in New York.
- 8 Based on the last letter, dated July 8, the reader can tell that Arnie
- F. no longer misses Chris and his life in San Francisco.
 - G. is beginning to adapt, and even enjoy, life in New York.
 - H. is having a difficult time adjusting to living in New York.
 - I. is reluctant to have Chris meet his new friends in New York.
- 9 Which words from the excerpt from *My Ántonia* are most OPPOSITE in meaning?
- A. satisfactory, lively
 - B. friendly, ferocious
 - C. experienced, worldly
 - D. exclaiming, bantering

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- 10 Read this excerpt from *My Ántonia*.

Jake roused me and took me by the hand. We stumbled down from the train to a wooden siding, where men were running about with lanterns. I couldn't see any town, or even distant lights; we were surrounded by utter darkness.

Which of the following words best describes the scene above?

- F. confused
 - G. hopeful
 - H. pleasant
 - I. welcoming
- 11 How does the last paragraph of the excerpt from *My Ántonia* contribute to the development of the setting?
- A. It shows how desolate and unfamiliar the Nebraska landscape is to the narrator.
 - B. It focuses on the worn, bumpy path, which shows how well-traveled Nebraska is.
 - C. It shows how populated Nebraska is compared to where the narrator is coming from.
 - D. It emphasizes the beauty of the Nebraska landscape and its unique, varied vegetation.
- 12 Both the passage "Friends Forever" and the excerpt from *My Ántonia* deal with themes of
- F. friendship and love.
 - G. compromise and sacrifice.
 - H. change and new experiences.
 - I. overcoming ambition and pride.

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- 13 How do the experiences of Arnie in “Friends Forever” and the narrator, Jimmy, in the excerpt from *My Antonia* differ at the end of each passage?
- A. Arnie still feels lonely in New York, while Jimmy is surrounded by loving relatives.
 - B. Arnie decides that he prefers his new life, while Jimmy cannot get used to life in Nebraska.
 - C. Arnie desperately wants to return to San Francisco, while Jimmy is content to be in Nebraska.
 - D. Arnie has begun to settle into his new apartment, while Jimmy has not yet arrived at his new home.

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Read the passage “Watch Out!” before answering Numbers 14 through 19.

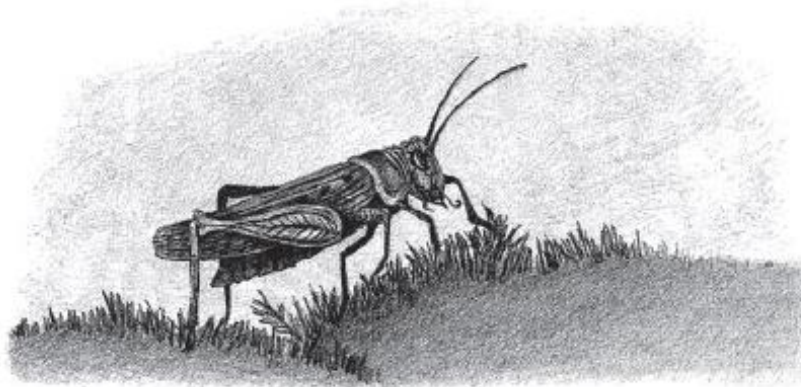
Watch Out!

as told by Joe Hayes
illustrated by Vicki Trego Hill

Once a poor couple struggled together to make a living from a tiny farm. They were hard-working people, but their farm was so small and the soil was so poor that they were never able to get ahead. Each winter they ended up eating the seed for the next year’s crop, and each spring they had to go to the money-lender in the village and borrow money to buy seeds so that they could plant again.

And then all year long they had to worry whether they would make enough to pay back the debt. Some years they were forced to be late in their payments, and then the money-lender would torment them with threats to take their small farm away from them.

Finally the year they had dreaded for so long arrived. Between hail in June and grasshoppers in August, hardly enough remained of their crop at harvest time to keep them alive through the winter. There was nothing left over to sell for cash to pay back the money-lender.



The poor couple didn’t know what to do. Each time they went to the village, they carefully avoided the money-lender’s house for fear that he would rush out and demand payment of them. Each day they watched the road in front of their farm nervously, sure that this was the day the money-lender would arrive to take their land away from them.

And then one Sunday, as they were leaving the village church and starting for home, the couple met up face to face with the money-lender in the center of the village plaza. Just as they had expected, the money-lender immediately demanded payment. “My money is long overdue,” he told them. “If you don’t pay me this very day, tomorrow I will take possession of your farm.”

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The poor people pleaded with the money-lender. "Please," they said, "take pity on us. It has been a very bad year, as you know. Next year we'll pay you double."

"Take pity?" the money-lender said scornfully. "Haven't I overlooked your late payments year after year? But now you've gone too far. I must have my money immediately, or your farm is mine."

Of course, the plaza was crowded with people leaving the church, and they soon began to notice the discussion between the couple and the money-lender. They gathered around to listen.

The money-lender noticed the crowd around them and began to grow uncomfortable. He didn't want to appear too hard-hearted. If he did, people might be too frightened to borrow money from him in the future.

"Very well," the money-lender told the farmer, "Let it never be said that I am unwilling to give people every possible opportunity. And besides, I'm in a playful mood this morning. I'll give you a chance to be free from your debt. Do you see how the ground here in the plaza is covered with pebbles, some white, some black? I will pick up one pebble of each color and hold them in my closed fist. You may reach a finger in and pull out one pebble. If the pebble is black, your debt will be forgiven. You will owe me nothing. If the pebble you choose is white, your farm is mine this day."



The poor farmer had no choice but to agree, although he didn't really trust the money-lender to keep his word. The farmer and his wife watched as the money-lender knelt down and picked up two pebbles from the ground. No one else caught it, but the husband and wife saw that the money-lender had actually picked up two white pebbles. But they couldn't say anything because they knew the money-lender would just pretend to be insulted and throw the pebbles back into the ground and withdraw his offer.

"Are you ready?" asked the money-lender, with a sly smile on his face. He held out his hand with the fingers closed tightly over the two pebbles.

Filled with despair, the farmer reached toward the money-lender's hands, but his wife stopped him. "Wait!" she told him. "Let me choose. This feels like my lucky day."

The farmer quickly agreed, and the woman closed her eyes as if she were concentrating deeply. She took several deep breaths, and then reached out slowly toward the money-lender's closed fist. She seemed to be trembling with

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nervousness. She pried the fingers open and withdrew one pebble. And then she seemed to tremble even more violently. And she dropped the pebble! A gasp went up from the crowd.

“Oh, no!” cried the woman. “How clumsy of me!” But then she said to the money-lender, “Oh, well. It doesn’t matter. There were only two colors of pebbles. Show us which color is left in your hand. The one I dropped had to be the other color.”

“You’re right,” said everyone in the crowd, and they all told the money-lender, “Show us which color is left.”

Grudgingly the money-lender opened his fist. “It’s white!” everyone cried. “The one the woman chose had to be black.” And they all began to congratulate the couple.

The money-lender forced a smile and shook the farmer’s hand. “Congratulations,” he said. And to the woman he added, “So this really was your lucky day. But take my advice, both of you. In the future, watch out that you don’t get yourselves into such a position again.”

“We will,” said the farmer, smiling broadly. “And you, sir, in the future, watch out for clever women!”

The people in the crowd didn’t quite know what the farmer was referring to, but the money-lender knew exactly what he meant, and he walked away grumbling to himself.

Now answer Numbers 14 through 19 on your Answer Sheet. Base your answers on the passage “Watch Out!”

- 14 Read this sentence from the passage.

Some years they were forced to be late in their payments, and then the money-lender would torment them with threats to take their small farm away from them.

What word or words in the sentence above help readers understand the meaning of the word *torment*?

- F. some years
- G. payments
- H. threats
- I. small farm

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- 15 The money-lender offers the poor couple a chance to wipe out their debt to
- A. pay off his own debt.
 - B. protect the future of his business.
 - C. get double his payment from them.
 - D. persuade the woman to work for him.

- 16 Read this sentence from the passage.

He didn't want to appear too hard-hearted.

Why does the phrase *hard-hearted* mean in the sentence above?

- F. irritable
 - G. passive
 - H. picky
 - I. unfeeling
- 17 Read this sentence from the passage.
- The farmer quickly agreed, and the woman closed her eyes as if she were concentrating deeply.**
- What does the word *concentrating* mean in the sentence above?
- A. approving
 - B. forgetting
 - C. sleeping
 - D. thinking
- 18 What causes the woman to drop the pebble?
- F. She is scared that she has selected the wrong pebble.
 - G. She is concentrating so deeply that she accidentally lets go of the pebble.
 - H. She is so confident that it is her lucky day that her actions become careless.
 - I. She knows the money-lender cheated and tries to trick him at his own game.

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**Reading and
Analyzing Text**

- 19 How does the point of view of the narrator contribute to the reader's understanding of the passage?
- A. It forces readers to infer all of the characters' thoughts and feelings.
 - B. It enables readers to access only the poor woman's inner thoughts and feelings.
 - C. It allows readers to experience the action in the passage as if they are people in the village.
 - D. It gives readers access to the inner thoughts and feelings of the poor couple and the money-lender.

Using the Correct Word

Slide 1

What you will learn...

This dialog will help you learn how to use certain confusing homonyms correctly.

Slide 2

Key Words

homonyms –

two words that sound the same; they may be spelled similarly, but they have different meanings

eg: bare, bear
to, two, too

Slide 3

Try it out

Take out a piece of paper and write a sentence using each of the following words. Keep your sentences next to you as you work through the dialog.

1. they're
2. there
3. their
4. it's
5. its
6. your
7. you're
8. loose
9. lose
10. effect
11. affect

Slide 4

they're

You don't even need a fancy trick to figure out if "they're" is the word you need in the sentence. You just need to remember the rules for contractions.

they're = contraction for "they are"

They're going to have to hurry, or they're not going to get to work on time!

Look at the first sentence you wrote.

ASK YOURSELF:

Does it make sense to substitute the words "they are" in my sentence?

YES: use "they're"

NO: use "there" or "their"

Slide 5

Which sentence needs the word "they're"?



- A) ____ house was painted a bright, bubble-gum pink.
- B) No matter what, ____ going to be staying at our house.
- C) Are we going ____ with my dad and his wife?
- D) I gave ____ new dog a friendly welcome.

Slide 6

there or their?

You will use these two words correctly every time if you remember to look at the *words within the words*.

The word "there" refers to a location. So does the word "here." Notice that the word "here" is within the word "there."

The word "their" refers to owning something. So does the word "heir." An *heir* is someone who *inherits* something. Notice the word "heir" is within the word "their."

*There goes the man who lives in the house over there.
That is their dog, their fence, and their laundry hanging in the wind.*

Look at the sentences you wrote for 2 and 3.

ASK YOURSELF:

Am I talking about where something or someone is?

YES: use "there"

Does someone/something own the word that comes next?

YES: use "their"

Simple enough, right?

t+here

t+heir

Slide 7

Which sentence is correct?



- A) Their go the people who own the pet store downtown.
- B) I don't like going into there store; it is too noisy.
- C) Last time I went there, their little dog yipped and yapped and about drove me crazy!

Slide 8

its or it's?

The key to remembering which word you need in this case is to apply the same rule as you did with "they're."

it's = a contraction for "it is"

its = possessive of "it"

It's raining; it's pouring; the old man is snoring.

The dog ate its food, licked its paws, and curled up in its bed.

Look at the sentences you wrote for 4 and 5.

ASK YOURSELF:

Does it make sense to substitute the words "it is" into my sentence?

YES: use "it's"

NO: use "its"

NOTE: These words are easily confused because **most possessive nouns in English use 's at the end.**

Tommy's boat was fast.

"Its" is an exception to the rule.

I could tell the dog was happy because its tail was wagging.

Slide 9

Which sentence is correct?



- A) Its almost your birthday, isn't it?
- B) I am not sure if its going to rain today.
- C) The cat had it's favorite spot under the window.
- D) It's time for the dog to get its shots.

Slide 10

your or you're?

Apply the same principle to these oft-confused words and your readers will not have to try and figure out what you mean.

you're = a contraction for "you are"
your = possessive of "you"

You're not going to believe what you're going to have to do next!
Your cat is making me sneeze, and your dog won't stop licking my hand.

Look at the sentences you wrote for 6 and 7.

ASK YOURSELF:
Does it make sense to substitute the words "you are" into my sentence?
YES: use "you're"
NO: use "your"

Slide 11

Which sentence is correct?



- A) Your not going to believe what you're dog just did.
- B) Your dog jumped over our fence, and now you're going to have to come get him.

*The loose board squeaked.
I do not want to lose the game.*

Look at the sentences you wrote for 8 and 9.

ASK YOURSELF:

Does the word I want rhyme with "goose"?

YES: use "loose"

NO: use "lose"

Using the correct word

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loose or lose?

Unlike the other words you have studied so far, these two words do not sound alike. However, this hasn't stopped them from being misused time and time again!

It is their differing pronunciations, however, that can help you figure out which word you want.

loose = [has an 's' sound in it] an adjective or verb that means the opposite of "tight" or "tighten"; can also mean "free"

lose = [has a 'z' sound in it] a verb that means the opposite of "win"

*The loose board squeaked.
I do not want to lose the game.*

Look at the sentences you wrote for 8 and 9.

ASK YOURSELF:

Does the word I want rhyme with "goose"?

YES: use "loose"

NO: use "lose"

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Which sentence needs the word "loose"?



- A) The ____ goose ran all over the yard, scaring the children.
- B) Quick, catch that goose or I am going to _____ the competition!

Slide 14

effect or affect?

To make sure you are using the correct word in the case of "effect" or "affect," you will need to use your knowledge of parts of speech. *(If you need a review, open the document in the Resources box on this slide.)*

"Effect" is a noun.

"Affect" is a verb.

What will the effects of the new rules be?

How will the cold weather affect our garden?

Look at the sentences you wrote for 10 and 11.

ASK YOURSELF:

Can I put "the" in front of the word? Is it a noun?

YES: use "effect"

Can I put "ed" at the end of the word? Is it a verb?

YES: use "affect"

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Which sentence is correct?



- A) I don't know what affect the sudden frost is going to have on my petunias.
- B) Visiting Africa has effected me very strongly.
- C) What kind of effect will the salt have on the watercolor painting?
- D) Dry skin is an affect of this drought.

Slide 16

What you learned...

You learned some hints and tricks to help you remember which word you want.

✓ "They're," "it's," and "you're" are all contractions. If you can substitute in the words that make up the contractions, you can correctly use them in the sentence. If not, you want their homonyms.

✓ You learned that word association can help you remember when to use "their," "there," and "loose."

✓ You learned that "affect" is a verb and "effect" is a noun. This knowledge will help you use them correctly every time.

Congrats! You're writing will now bee taken seriously bye all who read it. You're ideas will look much more brilliant in the light of you're excellent spelling.



Slide 17

Extension Activities

✓ Choose 11 students (or partners) to represent each homonym in this dialog. Have them write their word on a piece of paper. The other students will take turns writing sentences on the board, leaving a blank where one of the homonyms should go. Students may test their answers using tips from this dialog.

✓ Students may write a poem that uses all of the words.

Using the Correct Word Test

1) Which sentence uses a homonym correctly?

- A) Their is that old cave I was telling you about.
 - B) There car is always parked in the street.
 - C) There is my favorite frozen yogurt shop.
 - D) Their the ones who are wrong, not us.
-

2) Which sentence uses a homonym correctly?

- A) Your not going to like what I have to tell you.
 - B) You're pet fish does nothing but swim all day long.
 - C) Your the one who needs to clean up the yard.
 - D) You're running out of time to finish your homework.
-

3) Which sentence uses a homonym correctly?

- A) It's now time for our favorite television program.
- B) Its going to take a long time to get home.
- C) The monkey was shaking it's finger at us.
- D) Students are hoping its going to snow all night.

Using the Correct Word Test

4) Which sentence uses a homonym correctly?

- A) Please do not loose that important phone number.
 - B) My tooth came loose while I was eating an apple.
 - C) If you leave the chicken pen open, the hens will get lose.
 - D) Take your hat off and let your hair hang lose for a change.
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5) Which sentence uses a homonym correctly?

- A) How is this bad essay going to effect my grade?
 - B) Our house was not effected by the hurricane.
 - C) One affect of the storm was the electricity going out.
 - D) My broken leg has affected my ability to play soccer.
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