1. What is the tone of the poem?
   A. excitement B. joy C. gloom D. slimy E. distress

2. Where does this most likely take place?
   A. on the beach B. on a ship C. in a meadow D. in a slimy pit E. in a tree

3. What does the author imply in the first stanza?
   A. The people are surfing and have just caught a big wave.
   B. The weather is perfect for sailing as they cut through the waves.
   C. There was a storm approaching.
   D. It was snowing and the wind was blowing.
   E. Someone fell overboard and was drowning.

4. What does Stanza IV imply?
   A. They are no longer moving.
   B. They are watching pretty ships on a colorful sea.
   C. They had to paint the ship before they could continue their journey.
   D. Their paint can had fallen into the water.
   E. They kept counting the days until going ashore.

5. What is the poet trying to tell us in Stanza V?
   A. The people have been at sea so long that they have run out of fresh water.
   B. The ship was sinking.
   C. Someone had spilled water on the deck.
   D. The people are drowning.
   E. The water is too shallow for them to sail.

6. In Stanza III, to what do the words “copper sky and bloody sun” refer?
   A. The moon was coming up behind the sun.
   B. Everyone was looking at the copper mast, shining under the sun.
   C. The top of the mast caught on fire.
   D. Someone was standing on the mast checking the sun’s location.
   E. The brightness and intense heat of the sun reminded them of their predicament.

7. In Stanza II, why are they sad?
   A. Their sail fell into the sea.
   B. Someone had died.
   C. They were angry with each other.
   D. The ship stopped moving
   E. They weren’t allowed to speak.
Drawing Conclusions/Making Inferences

Directions: Place each inference in the appropriate category within the Venn Diagram.

ITEM BANK:

- Many dedicated and determined women attended the 1848 convention organized by Stanton. B.
- Many women of the 19th century were angry about how they were treated by men and society. B.
- Mother is counting on the fact that Hannah will vote one day. A.
- Some women might not have voted in 1919 because they were scared to do so. A.
- The 19th Amendment was monumental in advancing rights for women. C.
- There were probably few, if any, men at the 1848 convention. Women should take advantage of the right to vote. C.
- Women today should be thankful for the Suffragists who worked to give them the rights that they have. C.

A. Aunt Elizabeth’s Dream

B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the Declaration of Sentiments

C. Both
Identifying Types of Figurative Language

**Directions:** Read each descriptive sentence telling the actions of a character. Decide on the one character trait word that best fits the actions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descriptive Sentence</th>
<th>Literary Device</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jeff and David had been fast friends since the second grade. The boys had grown to be like two peas in a pod.</td>
<td><strong>Simile</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. “Peter Piper picked a peck of picked peppers.”</td>
<td><strong>Alliteration</strong></td>
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<td>3. “The paper danced down the street in the wind.”</td>
<td><strong>Personification</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>4. “Don’t get a bee in your bonnet.”</td>
<td><strong>Euphemism</strong></td>
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<td>5. Grandpa James has told this story a million times to everyone in the family.</td>
<td><strong>Hyperbole</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. “When the car backfired, it made a very loud <em>kaboom!</em>”</td>
<td><strong>Onomatopoeia</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. The murky blue river winded around the river bank.</td>
<td><strong>Imagery</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Daisies dance dreamily on dusty days.</td>
<td><strong>Alliteration</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. “He is as powerful as an ox.”</td>
<td><strong>Simile</strong></td>
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<td>10. “The ants marched around the edge of the grass.”</td>
<td>Personification</td>
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<td>11. Winning the lottery had given Chris the big head.</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mother had the children working until the house was spic and span.</td>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. “My aunt is as old as dirt.”</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. After lighting the fire cracker, it soon begin to <em>snap, crackle, and pop</em> as it rocketed high into the air.</td>
<td>Onomatopoeia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. The kitchen was scented with hot, sticky sweet syrup.</td>
<td>Imagery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stained Glass Artistry

The twelfth century craft of stained glass artistry has grown into a modern-day hobby. It is a hobby that does not require extensive equipment, materials, nor any unusual skill. Originally, it was used to replace clear glass windows in churches, museums, and important buildings.

Today's craft worker can create beautiful products and multicolored objects such as the more popular ones lamp shades, ornate boxes, small windows, sun catchers, and fancy borders for pictures. The designs are limited only to the imagination when one does not work from preconceived patterns or models.

The making of any type of product with stained glass requires more patience than skill. Anyone can do stained glass crafting. The work involves having a pattern to follow as the pieces of glass must be assembled as a mosaic and then joined. The simplest way is to have the pattern drawn on paper upon which the pieces can be laid for assembling.

A normal glass cutter is used to cut the pieces to fit the design. However, as it is generally not cut to the exact dimension, the cut piece of glass is ground by a diamond grinding wheel to specification. The glass is then further processed by one of two ways. It is fitted into a lead strip with a recessed channel completely surrounding the glass, and then the two ends are soldered to make a secure fitting. The other way is by using thin, narrow copper strips and proceeding as with the lead strips.

Regardless of which method is used to wrap the glass, the pieces are then soldered together to form the finished product. The copper foil method is usually used for more delicate products, while the lead channeling is used where more strength is needed in the finished product.

1. Originally stained glass work was used to
   (A) solder glass  (C) create mosaics for books
   (B) give craftsmen a hobby  (D) replace clear glass windows

2. Which of the following is not true about this passage?
   (A) Patterns should be drawn on paper first.
   (B) The process requires extensive equipment.
   (C) Glass is assembled as a mosaic.
   (D) The glass is cut to fit the design by using a regular glass cutter.

3. When did the craft make its first appearance?
   (A) twelve centuries ago  (C) seven centuries ago
   (B) eight centuries ago  (D) nine centuries ago

4. Which of the following were not mentioned as stained glass products?
   (A) windows  (B) lamp shades  (C) prisms  (D) sun catchers

5. What is the best title for the passage?
   (A) The History of Stained Glass Artistry
   (B) Ornate Designs in Stained Glass
   (C) The Process of Stained Glass Artistry
   (D) Stained Glass Products

6. What can be said about stained glass making?
   (A) The process does not require a great deal of experience.
   (B) The process is highly complicated and costly.
   (C) The process always requires a special pattern and a vivid imagination.
   (D) Only copper strips must be used in this process.
5 Written questions

1. The narrator tells what only one character thinks, feels, and observes
   Third Person Limited

2. An essay, which attempts to persuade the reader by means of logic and rhetorical devices
   Argumentative

3. End of the story where loose ends are tied up
   Resolution

4. A comparison of two unlike things without using like or as
   Metaphor

5. A low protective wall along the edge of a roof, bridge, or balcony
   Parapet

5 Matching questions

1. C    bigotry
2. E    commentary
3. B    evidence
4. D    Hyperbole
5. A    precaution

A. a measure taken in advance to prevent harm

B. Used in an argumentative essay to support the writer's opinion

C. Intolerance toward those who hold different opinions from oneself

D. Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.

E. Used in an essay to clarify or explain evidence that supports

5 Multiple choice questions

1. A narrative device, often used at the beginning of a work that provides necessary background information about the characters and their circumstances.
   A. Personification
   B. precaution
   C. Falling Action
   D. Exposition

2. Most exciting moment of the story, turning point
   A. bemoan
   B. allusion
   C. Climax
   D. Simile

3. "The patient boy and quiet girl were both well mannered and did not disobey their mother." 
   A. third person limited
   B. Direct Characterization
   C. third person omniscient
   D. Indirect Characterization
4. Do I look like I am laughing?
   A. Rhetorical Question
   B. Hyperbole
   C. Personification
   D. direct characterization

5. express discontent or sorrow over
   A. simile
   B. Climax
   C. Hyperbole
   D. bemoan

5 True/False questions

1. Lightning danced across the sky → Rising Action
   o True
   o False

2. the part of a literary plot that occurs after the climax has been reached and the conflict has been resolved → Rising Action
   o True
   o False

3. Told from the viewpoint of one of the characters using the pronouns "I" and "We" → first person point of view
   o True
   o False

4. Spring stands for a beginning of a new season but also signifies a new start, a fresh chance to begin, or rebirth of someone or something. → Symbolism
   o True
   o False

5. The character is revealed through their personality, appearance, words, actions, and effect on others → indirect characterization
   o True
   o False
"MAKING INFERENCES: READING BETWEEN THE LINES"
CLAD Workshop
Erin Lofthouse

Writers often do not explain everything to the reader. For example, in stories, the writer may not tell the reader the time or place. Often readers have to guess these things. This is called making inferences or "reading between the lines." Readers frequently need to find small clues that lead them to infer—understand—things that the author doesn’t explicitly state. They need to use information in the text to guess other things about the text. For example, you might read: "The waves rushed up around his legs and he could feel the coarse sand between his toes." You would then infer that this person was at the beach.

EXERCISE 1:
Read the following conversations and answers the questions.

A: Look at the long line! Do you think we’ll get in?
B: I think so. Some of these people already have tickets.
A: How much are the tickets?
B: Only nine dollars for the first show. I’ll pay.
A: Thanks. I’ll buy the popcorn.

1. Where are these people? at a Movie Theater
2. What are they talking about? Movie tickets
3. Who are these people? We don’t know their relationship

A: This is one of the reasons I hate working in a big city.
B: I know. Every day, it’s the same thing.
A: This is terrible! We may be here all night! I hope we don’t run out of gas.
B: No, I think there’s enough.
A: Let’s turn on the radio. Maybe there’s some good music.
B: Sorry, the radio’s not working.
A: I think I’ll take the train tomorrow!

1. Where are these people? In a car
2. What are they talking about? Traffic
3. What do you think will happen next? We aren’t sure; nothing is mentioned in the text.

A: When did this happen?
B: Yesterday. I was playing soccer and I fell down.
A: Can you move it at all?
B: Only a little.
A: Can you walk on it?
B: No. It hurts too much.
A: I think we’ll have to take an X-ray.
B: Will I be able to play in the game tomorrow?
A: I’m afraid not.

1. Where are these people? Hospital or Dr’s office
2. Who are they? A. Doctor or Nurse, B. Patient
3. What are the people talking about? An injury to his/her leg
EXERCISE 2:
Read each sentence; then circle the one answer choice that is a logical inference based upon that sentence.

1. Blood cholesterol used to be thought of as a problem only for adults.
   (A) Blood cholesterol is no longer a problem for adults.
   (B) Only children have a problem with blood cholesterol.
   (C) Blood cholesterol affects both adults and children.

2. When apple growers talk about new varieties of apples, they don’t mean something developed last month, last year, or even in the last decade.
   (A) Apple growers haven’t developed any new varieties in recent decades.
   (B) Some varieties of apples can be developed in a short time, but others take a long time.
   (C) New varieties of apples take many years to develop.

3. In all cultures, gestures are used as a form of communication, but the same gestures may have very different meanings in different cultures.
   (A) No two cultures use the same gestures.
   (B) One gesture will never have the same meaning in two cultures.
   (C) A person from one culture may misunderstand the gestures used by a person from another culture.

4. Although shepherding is an older and more beloved occupation, shepherds never caught the attention of American filmmakers the way cowboys did.
   (A) There have been more American films about cowboys than about shepherds.
   (B) Films about shepherds were popular before films about cowboys.
   (C) Cowboys are generally younger than shepherds.

5. As an architect, Thomas Jefferson preferred the Roman style, as seen in the buildings of the University of Virginia, to the English style favored by Charles Bullfinch.
   (A) The architecture of the University of Virginia was influenced by the Roman style.
   (B) Bullfinch was an English architect.
   (C) Jefferson preferred to build in the English style of architecture.

6. Even spiders that do not build webs from silk use it for a variety of purposes, such as constructing egg sacs and nursery tents.
   (A) All spiders build webs.
   (B) Spiders that build webs don’t build egg sacs or nursery tents.
   (C) Silk is used by all spiders.

7. There is more quartz in the world than any one kind of feldspar, but the feldspars as a group are five times more common than quartz.
   (A) One type of quartz is five times more plentiful than feldspar.
   (B) Quartz is less common than the feldspars.
   (C) The most common type of feldspar is as plentiful as quartz.

8. Illegible handwriting does not indicate weakness of character, as even a quick glance at the penmanship of George Washington, Franklin D. Roosevelt, or John Kennedy reveals.
   (A) Washington, Roosevelt, and Kennedy all had handwriting that was difficult to read.
   (B) A person’s handwriting reveals a lot about that person.
   (C) The author believes that Washington, Roosevelt, and Kennedy all had weak characters.
EXERCISE 3:
Read the passages. IF the statements following the passages are valid inferences based on those passages, mark the items I. If the statements cannot be inferred from the passage, mark those items X.

The term “neon light” was originally applied to a particular type of vapor lamp using the inert, colorless gas neon. A long tube was filled with neon, which then became luminous at low pressure when an electric current was passed through it. The lamp then emitted the characteristic reddish-orange light of neon. Today, the term “neon light” is given to lamps of this general type which may be filled with a variety of gases, depending on the color that is desired. Argon, for example, is used to produce blue light. Colors can also be altered by changing the color of the glass tube. The tubes must be quite long in all these lamps to produce light efficiently. As a result, high voltages are required. Neon tube lamps are not practical for indoor illumination, but they have found widespread outdoor use in glowing, colorful advertising signs.

1. The inert gas neon is reddish-orange in color.
2. The meaning of the term “neon light” has changed over time.
3. Today’s “neon lights” never actually contain neon.
4. All types of “neon lights” work on the same general principles.
5. When stimulated by electricity, different types of gas may produce different colors.
6. Modern “neon lights” are more efficient than those used in the past.
7. The primary market for neon lights is businesses rather than private households.

A legend is a popular type of folk tale. In some ways, legends resemble myths, another type of folk tale. But myths describe events from antiquity and usually deal with religious subjects, such as the birth of a god. Legends tell of recognizable people, places and events and often take place in comparatively recent times. Some legends are based on real persons or events, but many are entirely fictional. The legends of the superhuman accomplishments of Paul Bunyan and Pecos Bill are imaginary, while the legends about Washington and Lincoln are mostly exaggerations of real qualities those two presidents had.

All societies have legends. Most legends began as stories about the heroes of a particular region, occupation, or ethnic group. For example, John Henry was a legendary hero of black Americans, and Casey Jones of railroad workers. Over time, however, these figures have become national heroes.

8. Both legends and myths can be classified as folk tales.
9. Myths generally take place in comparatively recent times.
10. The stories of Paul Bunyan and Pecos Bill are not true, but they are based on actual people.
11. Legends about Washington and Lincoln are not entirely fictional.
12. John Henry and Casey Jones are today well-known only by small groups of people.
Directions: Circle whether or not the sentence uses parallel structure. If the sentence does NOT use parallel structure, rewrite it so that it is parallel.

PARALLEL or NOT PARALLEL  1. Last summer, I went hiking, stayed in a tent, and I saw a snake.
   * Last summer, I went hiking, stayed in a tent, and saw a snake.

PARALLEL or NOT PARALLEL  2. That football game was exciting, exhilarating, and a thrill to watch!
   * That football game was exciting, exhilarating, and thrilling!

PARALLEL or NOT PARALLEL  3. Julie's favorite bugs are grasshoppers, ants, and crickets.
   * Correct as is.

PARALLEL or NOT PARALLEL  4. Mark's teacher asked him to clean out his desk, pick up trash, and to sharpen all the pencils.
   * Mark's teacher asked him to clean out his desk, pick up trash, and sharpen all the pencils.

PARALLEL or NOT PARALLEL  5. When Harry went to the circus last week, he was amazed by the loud cannon, colossal elephants wearing hats, and clowns riding unicycles.
   * When Harry went to the circus last week, he was amazed by the loud cannon firing away, colossal elephants wearing hats, and clowns riding unicycles.

PARALLEL or NOT PARALLEL  6. My mom told me I was grounded because I stayed up too late, did not finish my homework last week, and forgot to complete my chores.
   * Correct as is.
Directions: Match the vocabulary words below to the synonyms used in the sentences. Write the vocabulary word beside each sentence.

**Synonyms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low Wall</th>
<th>Chauvinist</th>
<th>Avoid</th>
<th>Irregular Rhythm(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Huge Fan</td>
<td>Mourn</td>
<td>Safety Measure</td>
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</table>

1. The evidence against her is **tenuous**, so the accused murderer will be released from jail.
2. The **parapet** wraps around the tallest building and keeps tourists from falling to their deaths.
3. Since Bill is a golfing **fanatic**, he plays golf every day even when it's raining.
4. He was labeled a **bigot** after making some offensive comments toward women.
5. It has been years since her mother's death, but Debra continues to **bemoan** her loss.
6. Sadly, the rich children **ostracize** the other girl because she comes from a poor family.
7. Stocking up on food is one **precaution** you should take in case of emergency.
8. Some illnesses can cause high blood pressure and heart **arrhythmias**.