

Grade Ten

Show Me What You Know

Directions: Read the excerpt from *Fathers and Sons* by Ivan Turgenev. Then, answer the questions that follow. Create an algebraic equation in the bottom left-hand corner.

When Gregor Samsa woke up one morning from unsettling dreams, he found himself changed in his bed into a monstrous vermin. He was lying on his back as hard as armor plate, and when he lifted his head a little, he saw his vaulted brown belly, sectioned by arch-shaped ribs, to whose dome the cover, about to slide off completely, could barely cling. His many legs, pitifully thin compared with the size of the rest of him, were waving helplessly before his eyes.

“What’s happened to me?” he thought. It was no dream. His room, a regular human room, only a little on the small side, lay quiet between the four familiar walls. Over the table, on which an unpacked line of fabric samples was all spread out--Samsa was a traveling salesman--hung the picture which he had recently cut out of a glossy magazine and lodged in a pretty gilt frame. It showed a lady done up in a fur hat and a fur boa, sitting upright and raising up against the viewer a heavy fur muff in which her whole forearm had disappeared.

Gregor’s eyes then turned to the window, and the overcast weather--he could hear raindrops hitting against the metal window ledge--completely depressed him. “How about going back to sleep for a few minutes and forgetting all this nonsense,” he thought, but that was completely impracticable, since he

was used to sleeping on his right side

and in his present state could not get into that position. No matter how hard he threw himself onto his right side, he always rocked onto his back again. He must have tried it a hundred times, closing his eyes so as not to have to see his squirming legs, and stopped only when he began to feel a slight, dull pain in his side, which he had never felt before.

1. Which of the following depicts the mood of the above passage? Back up your reasoning with evidence from the text. (Monday's lesson)

Absurd

Frightening

Funny

- Demonstrates understanding of mood based on answer chosen
- Provides sufficient textual evidence that is properly cited
- Textual evidence is explained

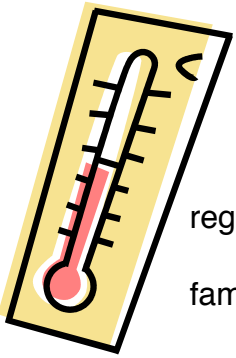
/3

2. In what ways does the mood impact the character? Back up your reasoning with evidence from the text.

○	
○	

- Shows how mood can affect character decisions, reactions, etc.
- Provides sufficient textual evidence that is properly cited
- Textual evidence is explained

/3



Read the following excerpt:

“What’s happened to me?” he thought. It was no dream. His room, a regular human room, only a little on the small side, lay quiet between the four familiar walls. Over the table, on which an unpacked line of fabric samples was all spread out--Samsa was a traveling salesman--hung the picture which he had recently cut out of a glossy magazine and lodged in a pretty gilt frame. It showed a lady done up in a fur hat and a fur boa, sitting upright and raising up against the viewer a heavy fur muff in which her whole forearm had disappeared.

In the previous paragraph, Kafka described the narrator immediately after being transformed into a bug. Why would he choose to follow that event with the above paragraph? How does that connect with the mood of the passage? (Wednesday’s lesson)

Kafka’s Intention	How it Connects with Mood	Textual Evidence

- Answer is an accurate depiction of the author’s intentions
- Textual evidence is provided
- Textual evidence is explained

/3

4. What is the most absurd line/word/paragraph in the above passage?
Underline it. Support your thinking below.

○	
○	

- Answer is an accurate depiction of absurdity
- Textual evidence is provided
- Textual evidence is explained

May I Have Some More Cake, Please?

Directions: Read the following speech by Abraham Lincoln. Then answer the questions that follow.

Lincoln, Abraham. "Gettysburg Address." (1863)

Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a large sense we cannot dedicate,—we cannot consecrate,—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is, rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of

devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

5. What is the mood of the above passage? _____

/1

Demonstrates understanding of mood based on answer chosen

6. Which word or line best depicts the mood? Underline it. Explain your thinking below.

Answer is an accurate depiction of the mood


Textual evidence is provided

Textual evidence is explained

/3

Review a Few

7. Write a cliché that people have about children below.

Demonstrates understanding of cliché

/1

8. List five universal themes:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

All are universal themes

/5

Take That and Rewind it Back

Answer the questions below. Underline and label all the proof.

One-eighth of the whole population were slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war, the magnitude, the duration, which it had already attained. Neither anticipated that the original cause of the conflict- secession- might cease to be the issue when, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

9. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. What is the meaning of the word interest as used in the above context?
 - a. A percentage of a total number that increases over time
 - b. That which shows something is worthwhile
 - c. Concern; importance

10. This selection was most likely written
 - a. A few years before the Civil War began
 - b. Just after the Civil War ended
 - c. During the first months of the Civil War
 - d. A year or two after it had begun
 - e. In the twentieth century

11. The writer used the term “insurgents” to describe the Southerners because
 - a. He wanted to show that he was sympathetic with the South
 - b. They were fighting against their government
 - c. They wanted to keep slavery
 - d. The North was winning
 - e. It was important to gain the sympathy of the Europeans

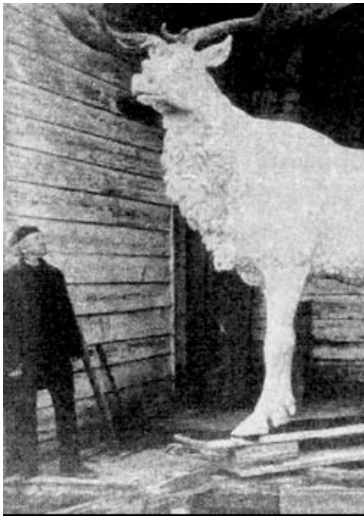
Soar to a Four

Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions. Underline and label all proof.

Waterhouse Hawkins: Dinosaur Artist

Once, almost no one knew what a dinosaur looked like. Then, in 1852, an amazing artist named Waterhouse Hawkins teamed up with Sir Richard Owen, the scientist who created the word “dinosaur.” Working together, they gave the world its first look at these extinct animals. Waterhouse Hawkins loved making models of animals. He had made a jaguar for the queen of England and a group of bison for the emperor of Russia. He was the perfect artist to make the world’s first life-size dinosaur models. They would stand in a park in England.

At that time, scientists had found scattered dinosaur fossils but never a complete skeleton. Scientists, including Owen, had written about these fossils, but no one knew what the dinosaurs looked like. To most people, Hawkins said, the fossils looked like “dry bones or oddly-shaped stones.” Hawkins’ models would change our view of dinosaurs.



Hawkins (left) built models of other ancient animals, like Megaloceros, a prehistoric elk.

The Process of Building

First, Hawkins read the scientific reports. Then he studied the fossils, measuring carefully to learn just how big the dinosaurs were. Next, he compared the fossils to the skeletons of living animals believed at the time to be close relatives of dinosaurs. For example, he looked at the skeleton of an iguana for his *Iguanodon* design. Working with Owen, he filled in the blanks for any missing bones. Hawkins studied living animals to decide how the dinosaurs might have stood and to determine details such as the shape of the dinosaurs’ nails and the color of their skin. Owen gave the final approval for Hawkins’ designs from nose to toes. Hawkins was then ready to build. For each dinosaur, he made a small clay model. Then, with the help of his assistants, he made a life-size clay figure and took a mold of it.

Next, Hawkins built a huge iron “skeleton.” It had to be strong because the model would be heavy. He covered the skeleton with a cement casting from the dinosaur-shaped mold. Finally, he painted his dinosaur. Hawkins said the modeling process was like “building a house upon four columns.”

The Unveiling

Hawkins spent almost two years building his dinosaurs—two *Iguanodon*, a *Megalosaurus*, and a *Hylaeosaurus*—plus other ancient animals. Before he showed his

work to the public, he held a dinner party for a group of scientists *inside* the mold of an *Iguanodon*!

On June 10, 1854, Queen Victoria opened the Crystal Palace Park to visitors. Around 40,000 visitors came to see the first life-size models of dinosaurs ever to appear in public. Visitors were amazed by Hawkins' dinosaurs. Some children were even frightened by the huge lifelike creations. They thought that the dinosaurs' eyes followed them wherever they went.



New Discoveries

Though the models seemed true to life back in 1854, over time, scientists have discovered more fossils and learned more about dinosaurs. We now know that Hawkins' models were not completely accurate. For example, *Iguanodon* is not a cousin of the modern iguana, and the "horn" placed on the dinosaur's nose was actually a thumb spike. *Megalosaurus* and *Iguanodon* walked on two feet, not four. The spikes on *Hylaeosaurus* probably ran from shoulder to hip instead of down the spine.

These new discoveries do not lessen the contribution Hawkins made to science. His work with Owen represents our first attempt to model these ancient animals. As scientists continue to learn more about dinosaurs, other artists will continue to follow in the footsteps of the first "dinosaur artist."

Another Dinosaur Artist

In 1999, almost 150 years after the first dinosaur exhibit opened, artist Brian Selznick was asked to illustrate a children's book about Hawkins' dinosaurs. He was excited because he loved making dinosaurs. As a child, he'd made tiny dinosaurs out of aluminum foil. In fifth grade, he'd made a prehistoric scene of dinosaurs and volcanoes out of clay, twigs, and plaster. "I entered it in the county fair and got an honorable mention," Selznick said.

To illustrate the children's book, Selznick went to England to see Hawkins' models up close. "The dinosaurs loomed larger and more magnificent than I could have imagined," he said. For the next three days, he drew pictures and took photographs of the models. He even climbed inside an *Iguanodon*! Selznick's art in *The Dinosaurs of Waterhouse Hawkins* introduces a new generation of dinosaur fans to the first dinosaur models. The models still stand in England today.

12. Which of the following is not supported by facts and details in this article?

- a. Hawkins built models of a prehistoric elk
- b. Hawkins worked with Owen in order to build the models
- c. New discoveries have lessened the contribution Hawkins made to science
- d. Hawkins' models aren't completely exact

13. Which statement from the sidebar best supports the sidebar’s argument?

- a. The artist was honored to create a book
- b. The artist was honored to create a new dinosaur model.
- c. The artist spent almost two years creating his work.
- d. The artist first read the scientific reports in order to create his book.

14. According to the passage, Hawkins places great importance on his

- a. Fame and reputation
- b. Education and achievements
- c. Thorough investigations and diligence

15. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- a. Reading scientific reports
- b. Hawkins’ models changed the world-view of dinosaurs
- c. Hawkins’ meticulous study of dinosaur documents
- d. Owen gave all final approval

16. What is the tone of the following lines?

For the next three days, he drew pictures and took photographs of the models. He even climbed inside an Iguanodon!

- a. Energy
- b. Patience
- c. Hardworking
- d. Excitement

17. Hawkins said that making the models was like “building a house upon four columns.” This means that the process was

- a. difficult
- b. square
- c. solid
- d. smart

18. Read the following timeline and determine the event that goes in the missing space.

- I. An amazing artist named Waterhouse Hawkins teamed up with Sir Richard Owen.
 - II.
 - III. Hawkins built a huge iron “skeleton”
 - IV. On June 10, 1854, Queen Victoria opened the Crystal Palace Park to visitors.
-
- a. he painted his dinosaur
 - b. Hawkins read the scientific reports.
 - c. made a life-size clay figure and took a mold of it
 - d. Visitors were amazed by Hawkins’ dinosaurs.

/16

Survey Says

1. Which genre are you reading the most at home? Why?

<input type="radio"/>	

2. Is there a book that you think more people should know about?

<input type="radio"/>	

3. On a scale of 1-5, how did you feel about this week's aims?

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4. Anything else you want to share?

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