

- Read the boldfaced Vocabulary Words. Think about the definitions. Then write the correct word to complete the sentence.

correspondence: letter writing; cards or letters written

ridiculed: laughed at; criticized in an embarrassing way


potential: ability or talent that has not yet been used

dignity: having pride in oneself; acting proudly

inspire: to encourage; to make someone want to do or feel something

counsel: to give someone advice

mentor: a teacher or wise advisor



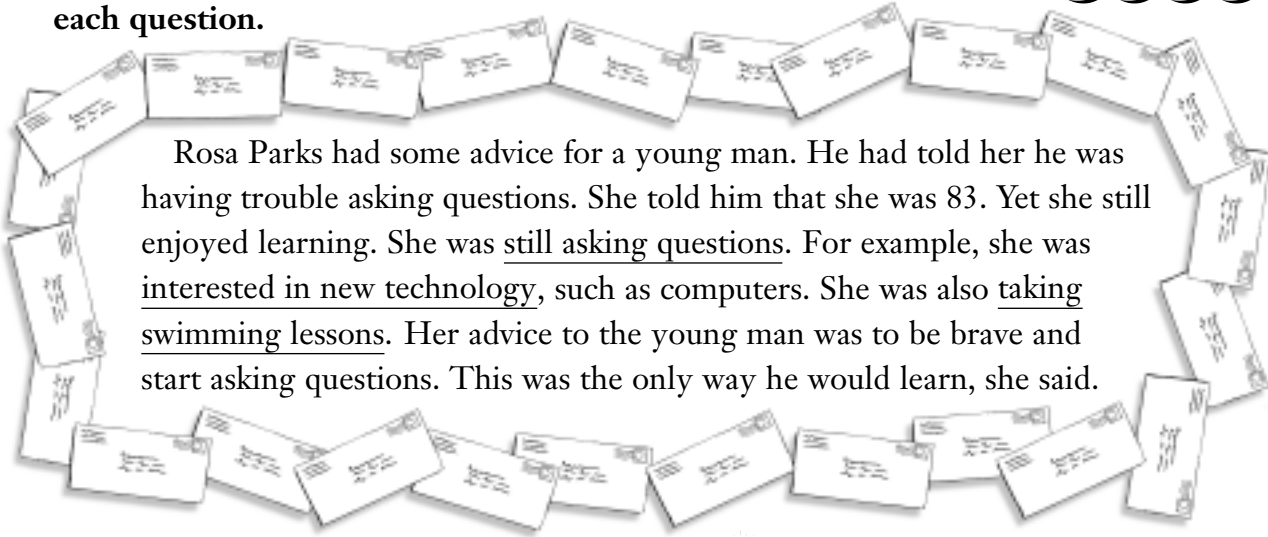
1. That girl has the _____ to be a great dancer someday.
2. A postcard is a kind of _____.
3. No one likes to be _____ or laughed at.
4. Cory's favorite teacher is also his _____.
5. When you _____ people you give them advice.
6. Mrs. Parks held her head proudly. She always walked with _____.
7. A good coach can _____ the team to play well.

- Reread the Vocabulary Words and their definitions. Then write *yes* or *no* to answer the questions below.

8. Is a birthday card a kind of **correspondence**? _____
9. Can a grandmother or grandfather be a **mentor**? _____
10. Does **ridiculed** have the same meaning as *encouraged*? _____

TO THE TEACHER: After going over each of the Vocabulary Words and the definitions, lead a discussion about mentors in students' lives. First write the word *mentor* on the board. Ask students to tell whom they think of as their mentors. Then write *counsel*, *inspired*, and *potential* on the board. Have students tell what kind of counsel their mentors give them. Have them also tell how their mentors have inspired them to develop their potentials. Finally, write *correspondence* on the board. Ask volunteers to tell what correspondence they receive from mentors or relatives in their native countries.

- Read the paragraph. Then circle the letter of the best answer to each question.



Rosa Parks had some advice for a young man. He had told her he was having trouble asking questions. She told him that she was 83. Yet she still enjoyed learning. She was still asking questions. For example, she was interested in new technology, such as computers. She was also taking swimming lessons. Her advice to the young man was to be brave and start asking questions. This was the only way he would learn, she said.

- 1 What judgment in the paragraph about Rosa Parks is based on facts?

A She still wants to learn new things.
 B She doesn't like asking questions.
 C She is a computer expert.
 D She does not like swimming.

Tip

Remember that a judgment is a decision based on facts. Reread the paragraph. Choose the answer that best matches the facts.

- 2 Which of the following facts best supports this judgment?

F Rosa Parks is 83.
 G Rosa Parks gave advice to a young man.
 H Rosa Parks talks to a young man.
 J Rosa Parks is interested in new technology.

Tip

Look at the underlined phrases in the paragraph. Choose the answer that best supports your answer to question 1.

- 3 What judgment can you make about Rosa Parks based on the information in the paragraph?

A She does not know how to ask questions.
 B She is brave.
 C She is a great letter writer.
 D She does not like young men.

Tip

Reread the underlined phrases in the paragraph. Which phrase best helps you to answer the question?

TO THE TEACHER: Read aloud the directions and the paragraph. Have the students read along silently. Ask students if there are any words they are not sure about. Then go back over the paragraph. Ask a comprehension question about each sentence. Help students find the three phrases that support the idea that Rosa Parks still wants to learn new things: she is interested in new technology, she is still asking questions, and she is taking swimming lessons.