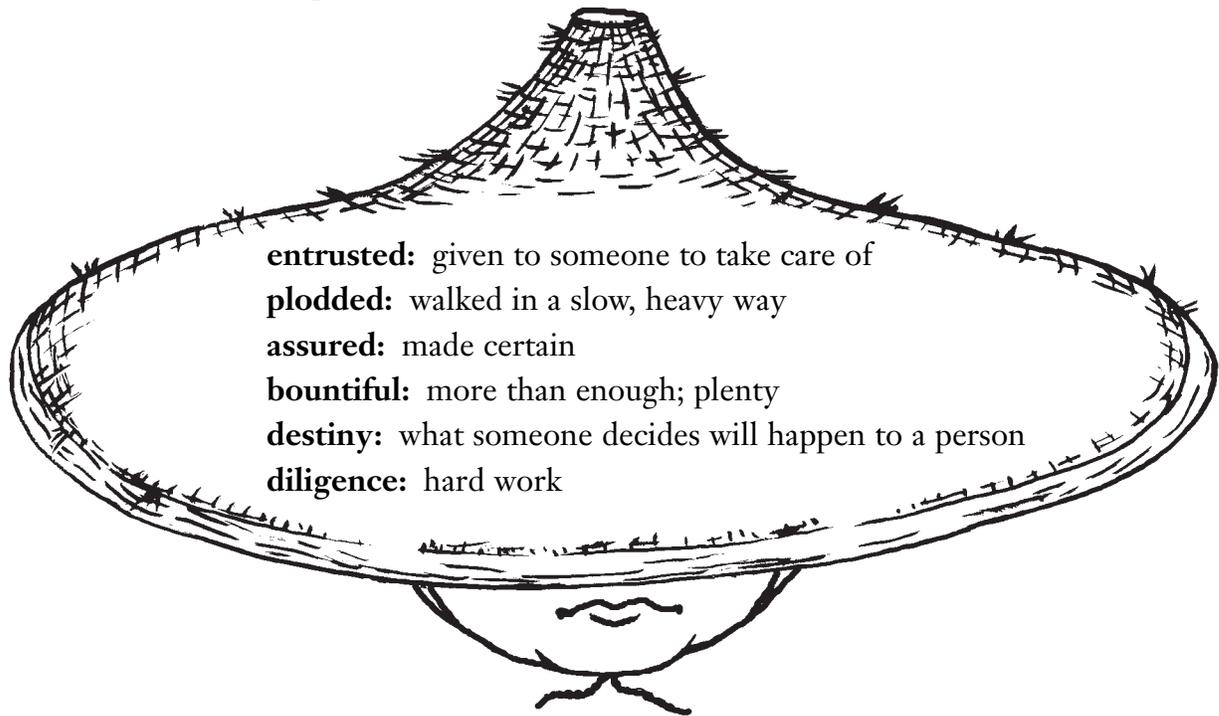


- Read the boldfaced Vocabulary Words and their definitions.
Then answer the questions.



entrusted: given to someone to take care of
plodded: walked in a slow, heavy way
assured: made certain
bountiful: more than enough; plenty
destiny: what someone decides will happen to a person
diligence: hard work

1. Which word means someone walked slowly and heavily? _____
 2. Which word means what will happen to a person? _____
 3. Which word tells about hard work? _____
 4. Which word means “made certain”? _____
 5. Which word means “having plenty”? _____
 6. Which word means “given to someone to care for”? _____
- Write the Vocabulary Word that means the *opposite* of the underlined word.
7. One year the crop was small. The next year it was _____.
 8. One year the workers hurried through the fields. The next year they
_____.

TO THE TEACHER: Ask students if they have ever been entrusted with the care of someone's pet or something else of value. Have them use the word *entrusted* in their responses. Ask a volunteer to act out how a tired person may have plodded along. Have the student say “I plodded along,” during the demonstration. Finally, go over the meaning of *destiny* with students. Ask students what the word for *destiny*, or *fate*, is in their language. Invite students to tell a folktale from their own cultural background. Suggest that they tell a story in which a character's destiny is fulfilled.

- **Read the paragraph. Then circle the letter of the best answer to each question. The underlined sentences will help you with some of the questions.**

Every country has its own folktales. They are stories that everyone tells their children. Then those children grow up and hand down the same stories to their own children. Long ago, people did not have radio, television, computers, or books. Instead, they told stories. These folktales were fun to tell and hear. They also taught children the beliefs of their parents and grandparents. Today people still read folktales. People still enjoy them. Children still learn from the important ideas in them.

- 1** What sentence paraphrases, or says the same thing as, the third sentence?
- A** Folktales are stories that older people hand down to younger people.
- B** All folktales are true stories.
- C** Folktales are not told to children.
- D** Folktales are the same in all countries.

**Tip**

The underlined sentence explains that folktales are passed down from parents to children over and over again. Which answer has the same information?

- 2** Which sentence best paraphrases the seventh sentence?
- A** Folktales are fun.
- B** Folktales have no special meaning.
- C** Folktales tell the important ideas of a group.
- D** Many people don't like folktales.

**Tip**

The things people believe in are called beliefs. Beliefs can be important ideas. Look for the answer that includes "important ideas."

- 3** Which is the best summary of the paragraph?
- A** People never tell folktales anymore.
- B** People like television best now.
- C** People in many parts of the world tell folktales.
- D** Folktales are stories from the past. They are still fun and they still teach important ideas.

**Tip**

The paragraph tells what folktales are, who reads them, and why people read them.

TO THE TEACHER: Read the paragraph aloud. Have the students read along silently. Go over the meanings of the words *paraphrase* and *summarize*. Give students extra paraphrasing practice by rereading the story one sentence at a time and having volunteers tell the meaning of each sentence in their own words. Supply any words students may need to make their meanings clear. Write their responses on the board and go over each sentence's paraphrase before answering the questions.



- Choose the correct answer to each question, and write the sentence on the line.

1. A **simile** compares two unlike things by using the word *like* or *as*. Which of the sentences has a simile?

- A** The love of money is an illness.
B The box of gold glowed like a container of bright sunshine.
-

2. A **metaphor** compares two unlike things and does not use *like* or *as*. Which of the sentences has a metaphor?

- F** Clare's hair is an inky black rope.
G The whole world adores our Clare.
-

- Choose the best meaning for each example of figurative language. Write your answer on the line.

3. In the moonlight, the road was a white ribbon stretching across the land.

- A** The road was narrow and long and shone in the moonlight.
B The road was dark in spite of the moonlight.
-

4. The sun set like a golden coin dropping into a slot.

- F** A good sunset is worth its weight in gold.
G When the sun set, it disappeared quickly.
-

5. Her feet are planted in her new country.

- A** She wants to grow new feet.
B She wants to stay in her new country.
-

TO THE TEACHER: Figurative language, especially metaphors, can be very confusing to ELL students. Read the definitions in the exercises aloud. Make sure students understand that metaphors are not to be taken literally. Give them extra help with these cloze models. Similes: The noisy truck _____ like _____. The dancers were as _____ as a _____. Metaphor: The noisy truck is a _____. The dancers are _____. Write students' responses on the board under the models. Then have volunteers come up to the board and underline the words *like* and *as* in the similes, and forms of the verb *be* in the metaphors.