

- Read the boldfaced Vocabulary Words and their definitions.
Then write whether each statement is true or false.



- _____ 1. Jewelry is a kind of **adornment**.
- _____ 2. All the seats in the bus are filled. People are standing, too. The bus is **congested**.
- _____ 3. Your mother said you are wonderful. She is being **critical**.
- _____ 4. You own stock in the company. You are a **shareholder**.
- _____ 5. The party dress is covered with gold lace and silver buttons. It is a **lavish** gown.
- _____ 6. A **patron** of the theater never goes to plays.
- _____ 7. When you build a stage, you **dismantle** it.

TO THE TEACHER: After going over each of the vocabulary words and the definitions, discuss the following questions. Allow students time to explain their answers.

1. Have you ever seen a play? What kind of *adornment* did the stage have? (If students have never been to a theater, discuss the pictures in *William Shakespeare and the Globe*.)
2. What did it feel like to be in a crowd? Where were you? Why was it so *congested*?
3. Have you ever helped *dismantle* something? What did you do?

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

Ben Jonson was a playwright, which means he wrote plays. He lived at the same time as Shakespeare. Jonson was born in 1572 and had little formal education. He became a bricklayer and then a soldier, as his stepfather had done before him. Later he worked as an actor and learned how to write plays. His most famous plays were *Volpone* and *The Alchemist*. They were clever and biting comedies about people who thought only about riches. Jonson was a generous man. He had generous words to say about his competitor, Shakespeare. Jonson said, “He was not of an age, but for all time!”

- 1 Which statement is a fact?
- A The dialogue in *Volpone* is clever.
 - B *The Alchemist* is Jonson’s best work.
 - C Shakespeare is a playwright for all times.
 - D Jonson worked as an actor.

**Tip**

A fact is something that can be proven. Could you find proof in a reference book for one of these statements?

- 2 Which statement is an opinion?
- F Jonson lived at the same time as Shakespeare.
 - G Jonson was a clever playwright.
 - H Jonson wrote *Volpone* and *The Alchemist*.
 - J Jonson had little schooling.

**Tip**

To identify an opinion, ask yourself, “Can I prove this?” Could someone prove for sure that Jonson’s plays are clever? That statement must be an opinion.

- 3 Which evidence best supports the opinion that Jonson was a generous man?
- A Jonson spoke highly of another playwright.
 - B Jonson wrote about people who thought about riches.
 - C Jonson did what his stepfather had done.
 - D Jonson was both actor and playwright.

**Tip**

Read the last three sentences of the paragraph. Only one answer choice tells about his generosity.

TO THE TEACHER: Read the paragraph aloud. Have the students read along silently. Write each of the following words and phrases on the board, and ask volunteers to explain their meanings: *playwright*, *formal education*, *stepfather*, *biting comedies*, and *competitor*. Then copy each onto an index card and have students take turns making up original sentences to match the words on the cards. Next, write Jonson’s words, “He was not of an age, but for all time,” on the board. Challenge students to put the quotation in their own words. Finally, write two headings on the board: *Facts* and *Opinions*. Before students answer the questions, help them locate and list the facts and then the opinions in the paragraph.



Name _____

► Write the word in each group that does NOT belong with the others.

1. salmon, tuna, hamburger, perch _____

2. necessary, essential, foolish, important _____

3. hammer, pliers, needle, hacksaw _____

4. proven, reliable, trustworthy, clumsy _____

5. South America, Paris, Rome, Kansas City _____

► Circle the most specific category into which you can classify each group of words.

6. cloud, precipitation, frost, tornado, forecast

A nature

B snowstorms

C weather

7. collie, Labrador retriever, cocker spaniel, pug, German shepherd

F dogs

G animals

H mammals

8. elm, ash, oak, maple, pine

A plants

B vegetables

C trees



TO THE TEACHER: Check that students know the meaning of all the words in each list. If students share a native language, have them translate any words that a student may not know. As you complete questions 1–5, write the following categories on the board: 1. *Fish*, 2. *Words That Mean “Needed,”* 3. *Tools for Carpenters*, 4. *Words That Mean “Dependable,”* and 5. *Cities*. Have students say the words from each list that belong in that category. Write the words on the board as students say them. Challenge students to think of more words for each category. For questions 6–8, help students understand that though the items may fit in more than one category listed, the narrower category is the better choice. For example, though all the items listed in 8 are both plants and trees, C is the better choice because trees are a kind of plant. After helping students complete questions 6–8, write the categories *Weather*, *Dogs*, and *Trees* on the board. Have students brainstorm other words that could be added to each category.