



Ender's Game: Week 1

Name: _____

Period: 1/2 or 5/6

Date: January 20- January 23

Chapter 3 Check-in for understanding

1. (*Italics*) - Why would the mystery men rather lie than tell the truth?

2. (Pg 13) - Quickly go over IF/International Fleet

3. (Pg 14) - Why did he keep kicking Stilson? What was his reasoning?

4. (Pg 15) - What was Ender's best reasons for going? For staying?

5. (Pg 18) - Why was Ender a better choice than either Peter or Valentine? What finally convinces him to go?

TOON VOCAB CHALLENGE

STATION 1: Circle Maps (5 Words in each circle minimum)

What helped me figure this out?

What helped me figure this out?

The image shows a worksheet for a 'TOON VOCAB CHALLENGE'. It features two large circle maps, each consisting of a large outer circle and a smaller inner circle. The top circle map is positioned in the upper left quadrant, and the bottom circle map is in the lower right quadrant. The text 'What helped me figure this out?' is placed to the right of the top circle map and to the left of the bottom circle map. The entire content is enclosed in a rectangular border.

STATION 2: Charades

For each word, come up with a charade that will allow the class to guess which word you are acting out. After you practice your charade, write a 3-sentence description of what you will be acting out:

Word 1: _____

Word 2: _____

STATION 3: Pictures

For each word, draw a picture that would allow someone to guess which word you are drawing. You can be as creative as you want but you are NOT allowed to use any letters or numbers in your drawing. You can come up with your ideas as a group but everyone needs to draw it on their own paper.

Word 1: _____

Word 2: _____

STATION 4: Excellent Vocab Sentences

For each word, write an excellent vocab sentence that would allow someone who does not know what the word means to accurately guess the definition.

Each sentence must:

- *Use the word in the sentence*
- *Have clues that would allow a student to guess the meaning*
- *Be grammatically correct*

2 Examples:

Word: Infuriating

Definition: Making someone extremely angry

Excellent Sentence: The test was **infuriating** because the teacher expected us to know all the answers even though he never taught us any of the information!

Word: Elite

Definition: The best or most skilled part of a group

Excellent Sentence: We only send the most **elite** soldiers on covert operations because those are the hardest assignments and the ones that we need most to succeed.

Word 1: _____

Word 2: _____

STATION 5: Synonyms and Antonyms

For each word, write 5 words that have a similar meaning to the vocab word and 5 words that have an opposite meaning to the word. Then, circle one word from each group that you think is the BEST synonym and antonym for each word.

Word 1: _____

Synonym:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Antonym:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Word 2: _____

Synonym:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Antonym:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Chapter 5 Part 1: Check for understanding

1. (*Italics*) – Why is it so important the Ender be isolated? What will this do to his personality?

2. (Pg 30) – Why does Dap give that whole speech about which way is down? Why is the gravity issue so important?

3. (Pg 32) – Is Mick a good student? How do we know? What is his advice for Ender?

4. (Pg 33) – What does Ender do to calm himself down?

5. (pg 33) – How would you feel in Ender's position? How is it different than how Ender feels? How is it the same?

Key Term/ Question	
<p>What is textual evidence?</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>* Whenever a question says "How do you know this?" You need to use TEXTUAL EVIDENCE!</p>
<p>Why is textual evidence important?</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>How can I find textual evidence?</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>TEXTUAL EVIDENCE:</p> <p>"Take a good look at him, little boys. He's going to be a commander when you're still in diapers up there. Because he knows how to think in null gravity and you just want to throw up?" (page 32)</p>	<p><i>Explain this QUOTE!</i></p> <p>Who is speaking? _____</p> <p>Who are they speaking to? _____</p> <p>Who are they speaking about? _____</p> <p>Why are they saying this? (answer in a complete sentence)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Chapter 5 Part 2: Check for understanding

1. (Pg 34) – This book was written in 1977? Does that change how cool these games are?

2. (Pg 34) – How does Ender beat the older boys?

3. (Pg 36) – Is the situation with Bernard similar to any situation you've seen at Wheeler?

4. (Pg 37) – How does Ender get back at Bernard? What was an added bonus of getting back at him?

Similes and Metaphors

Both **similes** and **metaphors** are forms of comparison that compare words in a sentence. They can be used to make your sentences more interesting. How are **similes** and **metaphors** different?

A **simile** is a word that compares words in a sentence. You can usually tell if a **simile** is present in a sentence when you see the words **as** or **like**.

Don ate his salad **like** a vacuum cleaner.

His arms were weak and felt **like** noodles.

The thunder was as loud **as** fireworks.

You can see that the underlined words in the sentences above are compared to each other. The words **as** and **like** are bolded to show that a **simile** occurs in this sentence.

Like a simile, a **metaphor** compares words in a sentence; however, instead of saying that one thing is **like** something else, a **metaphor** actually makes one thing become something very different by **renaming** it. A metaphor can sometimes use words like **is**, **are**, or **was** (and other words) to signal that a metaphor is present. However, a metaphor **never** uses the words **like** or **as** to compare.

The smoke **was** cotton balls billowing from the chimney.

You **are** my hero.

The sun **was** a furnace.

You can see in these examples that the first underlined word is actually renamed by the second underlined word. The bolded words are bolded to show that the second underlined word **is** something else.

Similes and Metaphors

Example: *The pumpkin was as huge as a house.*

This is a simile. The two things being compared are
the pumpkin and a house.

1. *Julio frowned and said, "I believe that taking drugs is like playing with fire."*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are
_____ and _____ .

2. *I walked along the beach and listened to the ocean. My sadness was as unending as the waves.*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are
_____ and _____ .

3. *Those fresh tamales were pieces of heaven.*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are
_____ and _____ .

4. *Isaiah waited impatiently for his older brother to calm down. "Alejandro, I think you are acting like a baby," he said.*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are
_____ and _____ .

5. *Nancy was a wall; not a single soccer ball got by her into the goal.*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are
_____ and _____ .

6. *Be careful when you go out. The sidewalk is as slippery as greased glass.*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are _____ and _____ .

7. *When I have to present in front of class, I feel like a bug sitting under a magnifying glass.*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are _____ and _____ .

8. *We would have had more pizza to eat if Tammy hadn't been such a hog.*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are _____ and _____ .

9. *I really like Isabelle. Her heart is as soft as a feather pillow.*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are _____ and _____ .

10. *Pricilla's smile is a sweet lullaby.*

This is a _____ . The two things being compared are _____ and _____ .

Similes and Metaphors Practice Exercises

-Similes and metaphors are comparisons between two _____ things.

-Similes use _____ or _____ to compare things unlike metaphors, which compare things **without** using _____ or _____.

Practice 1: Word Rhymes

Here are three very short four-line rhymes that contain similes and metaphors. Read each, and then answer the questions that follow.

(1)The breeze is a messenger,
As sweet as roses in bloom,
That fills all the corners
Of my lonely room.

(2)The sky is a blanket
Bejeweled with diamonds so bright
That twinkle and sparkle
Like fireflies at night.

(3)The street is a river
On which traffic can flow
Where cars scurry like fish
And swish to and fro.

1. In the first rhyme(1), the author uses a simile to compare a
 - a. fish to the scent of a rose.
 - b. breeze to the sweet smell of roses.
 - c. messenger to a lonely room.
 - d. lonely room to a windstorm.

2. Which of these is NOT a metaphor?
 - a. The breeze is a messenger.
 - b. The sky is a blanket.
 - c. like fireflies at night
 - d. The street is a river.

3. How does the author use a simile in the last rhyme(3)?
 - a. to compare the street to a river
 - b. to compare cars to fish
 - c. to compare stars to fireflies
 - d. to compare roses to traffic

Practice 2: Atalanta and the Final Race

A Greek Myth Retold

Read the selection, and then answer the questions that follow.

- (1) Long ago, there lived in Greece a beautiful princess by the name of Atalanta. She was a swift runner ... as fast as lightning, they say. In fact, she was the fastest person in the kingdom. Whenever she ran down a mountain path, she was the wind that moved the trees.
- (2) When Atalanta reached the age when most girls were married, her father decided that she, too, should marry. To Atalanta, that idea was about as welcome as a skunk at an outdoor party! She didn't want to marry anyone yet. So at first, she was mad as a wet hen. "But Daughter," said her father, "you are the sun in my sky. I just want you to find someone who will make you happy."
- (3) Now Atalanta was as cunning as a fox, so she said, in a voice as sweet as honey. "I know you want the best for me, Father, so I will marry the man who can beat me in a foot race!"
- (4) Of course, Atalanta was sure she could beat any man, so she wouldn't have to marry ... until she was ready. The king sent out the word: Any man who could beat the princess in a running race would win her hand in marriage.
- (5) Many young men came to try their luck. Atalanta took them on, one at a time. Each competitor was given a head start, but since she was faster than a speeding bullet, Atalanta won each race! Then one day a handsome prince named Hippomenes came to the castle. He took one look at Atalanta and fell in love. Although she was as cold as ice to him, he was determined to win the race and marry her.
- (6) Aphrodite, the goddess of love, helped Hippomenes. "Take these three lovely golden apples that shine like the stars," she said. "Find some way to use them wisely during the race to win your true love."
- (7) The next morning, Hippomenes and Atalanta waited at the starting line. She offered him a head start, and he took off like a rocket. Before Atalanta could overtake him, Hippomenes threw a golden apple on the path in front of her. When she spotted the apple, Atalanta couldn't resist stopping to pick it up. Then on she ran, almost catching up, but then he threw the second apple. Again, she stopped to pick it up, then ran on. Hippomenes threw the last apple so far off the path that by the time Atalanta picked it up, it was impossible for her to catch up. He crossed the finish line a split second before her.
- (8) Atalanta congratulated her opponent. He smiled and winked, and suddenly she realized that she'd been tricked. But she was not angry for she also realized that he was a very clever man and could run very fast ... two things she admired. "You are very fast," she admitted. "Had I not stopped we might have had a tie!" Then she turned to her father. "Father," she announced, "let us set the date for our wedding."
- (9) So Atalanta happily wed Hippomenes, and from then on, they ran side by side.

4. Which is a metaphor?
- as fast as lightning
 - she ran down a mountain path
 - there lived in Greece
 - she was the wind

5. Which is NOT a simile?
- as mad as a wet hen
 - about as welcome as a skunk at an outdoor party
 - use them wisely
 - cunning as a fox
6. The author uses the metaphor you are the sun in my sky to show that
- the king loves his daughter.
 - the castle has a skylight.
 - Atalanta wants to marry a scientist.
 - the king doesn't care about Atalanta.
7. Which includes a simile?
- threw it so far off the path
 - he crossed the finish line
 - he took one look
 - he took off like a rocket
8. What does the simile cold as ice mean?
- friendly and polite
 - not very polite or friendly
 - requires refrigeration
 - can be easily melted

Practice 3: Sibling Support

Read the selection, and then answer the questions that follow.

- (1) Mom says I'm old enough to help take care of my little brother, Andy. I'm down with that. He's an all right kid. Oh, sometimes he drools all over my homework or gets his sticky fingerprints all over my science project or tries to chew my MP3 player, but that's okay... He's just a baby. Andy's a sponge, soaking up all the information he can about the world around him.
- (2) Yesterday, while Mom is feeding Andy, the phone rings. "Honey, can you get that, please?" Mom yells. "I'm in the middle of feeding the baby."
- (3) "Sure, Mom," I say, and I run to pick up the phone. It's my aunt, calling from California. Now I'm in the middle. You know, Aunt Mara tells me what to tell Mom and then Mom tells me what to say back. I feel like a tennis ball bouncing back and forth! Finally I yell, "Mom, please come talk to Aunt Mara and I'll feed Andy!"
- (4) So, Mom takes the phone and hands me Andy's spoon and dish. "Thanks, Honey, you're such a big help," she says with a smile.
- (5) In the kitchen, Andy's sitting in his highchair as quiet as a mouse, just waiting to be fed. I start to feed him like I've seen Mom do, saying, "Here comes the choo-choo!" while aiming a spoonful at his mouth. He opens his mouth, takes a spoonful of beets, then as explosive as an erupting volcano, he shoots it back at me! Now I have beets running down my cheeks like raindrops! I put the spoon down and wipe my face. Andy picks up the spoon, digs into the dish of food, then PLOP! Beets shoot clear across the room into the sink. I'm thinking, Wow, this kid is good! Maybe someday he'll be in the NBA!

(6) Andy is a machine, throwing spoonful after spoonful. And before long, beets are everywhere. Sage, our cat, is a bolt of lightning ready to strike, leaping in to check out this unexpected food source in her territory. One sniff convinces her that what's on the floor, which is now as slippery as an eel, isn't the good stuff!

(7) Now, Mom walks back into the room and slips on a pile of beets! She looks up at me, also as red as a beet. We both look at Andy, looking as cute as a button and saying as clear as a bell, "Beets!" Mom and I laugh, happy to know that Andy's learned a new word. Then, of course, we have to clean up the room... and ourselves. Andy? He just gurgles and drools some more, then curls up in his crib for a nap, snug as a bug in a rug!

9. The author uses the metaphor Andy is a sponge to explain that
 - a. he drools a lot.
 - b. he throws his food.
 - c. he takes in, or learns, new things.
 - d. he has learned to feed himself.

10. Which simile explains how the author felt, caught in the middle of a conversation?
 - a. as snug as a bug in a rug
 - b. as clear as a bell
 - c. as happy as a clam
 - d. like a tennis ball

11. The author used the metaphor a bolt of lightning, ready to strike to describe
 - a. the mother.
 - b. Sage.
 - c. the author.
 - d. Andy.

12. Which is a simile?
 - a. quiet as a mouse
 - b. as explosive as an erupting volcano
 - c. beets running down my cheeks like raindrops
 - d. all of the above

13. Which is NOT a metaphor or simile?
 - a. Andy is a machine.
 - b. red as a beet
 - c. slips on a pile of beets
 - d. as slippery as an eel