

Allusion

ELA L.7.5a, ELD PI.7.7

ELA 7
Day 3

An **allusion** is a reference to a famous or important person, place, thing, or idea from a source such as literature, mythology, the Bible, history, or popular culture. Writers expect readers to recognize an allusion and think, almost at the same time, about the literary work and the allusion being referred to. Use the following steps to analyze and interpret allusions.

Step 1: Recognize a detail as an allusion. When you read, look for proper nouns that don't seem to belong to the book or story you are reading: names of people, places, or things that begin with capital letters. Characters or place names belonging to the story are *not* allusions. Also look for quoted or italic text.

Step 2: Identify the source of the allusion. If you don't know the source, look up the name in a dictionary, encyclopedia, on the Internet, or in a literary reference work such as *Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia*.

Step 3: Analyze what the allusion contributes to the meaning. Ask, "How does the idea or feeling suggested by the allusion add to the meaning of the text?"

EXAMPLE: ALLUSION

Sheila thought of Alex as the Scrooge of the family, but here he was buying them ice cream.

Source and Analysis:

The source of the allusion is Ebenezer Scrooge, the miserly hero of Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol*.

Scrooge was stingy so the allusion emphasizes Alex's stinginess, but also his unexpected sudden change in behavior.

Allusion

Practice and Apply Read each passage below. Then **answer** the questions that follow to identify and explain the **allusion**. For each question, **circle** the **best** answer. Use a reference source, if necessary.

We had to move the heavy bookcase to a different classroom and we weren't sure how to do it. I was thinking of a plan for three or four of us to lift a section, but the next thing I know Stephen is pushing it down the hall like a modern-day Hercules.

1. To which of the following does the allusion refer?
 - a. the library of Alexandria
 - b. the strength of Hercules
 - c. the teachings of Moses
2. The allusion suggests that—
 - a. Stephen is capable of feats of strength.
 - b. Stephen likes to read.
 - c. Stephen is not a good student.

Mark went to sleep thinking about tomorrow's big match. He knew his opponent was bigger and stronger. People didn't think he had a chance, but he thought they were wrong. After all, didn't David bring down that giant a long time ago? Mark smiled to himself and fell asleep.

3. To which of the following does the allusion refer?
 - a. The marathon of ancient Greece
 - b. The Biblical story of David and Goliath
 - c. The American Revolution
4. What does the allusion suggest?
 - a. Mark is overconfident about his match.
 - b. Mark is afraid to participate in his match.
 - c. Mark is not expected to win in his match.

Allusion

Practice and Apply Read the two boxed excerpts. Then answer the questions that follow.

The moon now is a crescent that looks like the Cheshire Cat smiling down at us—I almost never see it looking this way. Why does the crescent moon look like a grin?

—from *usatoday.com*, June 10, 2004

[The Cheshire cat] vanished quite slowly, beginning with the end of the tail, and ending with the grin, which remained some time after the rest of it had gone.

“Well! I’ve often seen a cat without a grin,” thought Alice, “but a grin without a cat! It’s the most curious thing I ever saw in my life.”

—Lewis Carroll, *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*, (1865)

1. In which passage does the allusion appear? To what does the allusion refer?

2. What ideas and feelings does the allusion call to mind?

3. How does the allusion contribute to the meaning of the text where it appears?

Allusion

Review An **allusion** is a reference to a famous or important person, place, event, or work of literature. To recognize allusions, look for nouns that begin with capital letters. Also notice quoted or italic text. If you don't recognize the allusion, try looking it up in a dictionary, encyclopedia, or other reference book.

Practice and Apply: **Read** the passage. **Look** for the allusion. For the questions that follow, **circle** the **best** answer, or **write** on the lines provided.

When I met Clyde, he was so shy he couldn't look you in the eye. Talking was out of the question. I felt bad for him, and he looked up to me.

Little by little, I coaxed him out of his shell. I'd tell him he looked good. I'd point out that he was smart as a whip. And I reminded him that he was so huge, kids were scared of *him*.

Then one day, Clyde grew annoyed at how Mr. Mite was picking on Ramona Messinger. So he stood up and calmly called Mr. Mite a "lesser primate." I felt like Dr. Frankenstein. I had created a monster.

Things got worse. Every time Clyde saw someone do something he didn't like, he told them off. Being his best friend began to take on a certain risk.

1. What is the allusion, and what does it refer to?
 - a. Clyde: refers to a bashful elf in the story "Elves Who Love Too Much"
 - b. his shell: refers to Ed, the turtle in the novel *A Turtle of Two Cities*
 - c. a whip: refers to the strict genius Whitley in the film *A Touch of Weevil*
 - d. Dr. Frankenstein: refers to the doctor who created the monster in *Frankenstein*

2. What ideas and feelings does the allusion bring to mind?
 - a. regret and horror over shaping someone into something you cannot control
 - b. shame and envy over a turtlelike slowness that sets people back
 - c. sweetness and sympathy associated with Clyde the bashful elf
 - d. anger and revenge toward Clyde, who is connected to Whitley the Weevil

3. How does the allusion contribute to the meaning of the passage?

Chapter 2

ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

History 1
Day 3

Key Words in Chapter 2

Academic Words	Words with Multiple Meanings	Content Vocabulary
convert	rich	mosque
feature		Quran
impose		
major		
minor		
philosophy		
policy		
prohibit		
publish		
react		
similar		
widespread		



Word Meaning Activity

Using Synonyms

Note: Synonyms are words that have similar meanings. The words *dangerous* and *unsafe* are synonyms.

Directions: Study the word list and definitions below. Then, choose the synonym from the list that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence that follows. Use each synonym once.

- a. minor (adj.): small, not so great
- b. policies (n.): ways of performing actions, often official ways of performing actions
- c. major (adj.): big, important
- d. similar (adj.): comparable, almost the same
- e. widespread (adj.): having important results, spreading in many directions
- f. converted (v.): made a switch, transformed, altered
- g. rich (adj.): wealthy, full, overflowing
- h. prohibits (v.): excludes, disallows, bans

(continued)

- _____ 1. Lack of rain played a large role in the Arabs' way of life.
- _____ 2. Meat was a lesser portion of the Bedouins' diet.
- _____ 3. Many people changed their beliefs to those of Islam.
- _____ 4. The southwest of Arabia is plentiful in olive trees and juniper.
- _____ 5. The Quran forbids lying, stealing, and murder.
- _____ 6. Islam, Judaism, and Christianity have some beliefs that are alike.
- _____ 7. The Rightly Guided Caliphs wanted Islam to become a far-reaching religion.
- _____ 8. The Sunnis do not always agree with the Shiites' procedures.



Word Usage Activity

Understanding Words with Multiple Meanings

Word Usage Note: Understanding Words with Multiple Meanings

The word *rich* has several different meanings:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| a. wealthy | People who own several homes might be considered <i>rich</i> . |
| b. having a lot of something | The meadow was <i>rich</i> with flowers, trees, and grass. |
| c. of great value | Her jewels were quite <i>rich</i> because she was a queen. |
| d. full of flavor or texture | The double chocolate cake was very <i>rich</i> and filling. |

Directions: Match the above definitions of the word *rich* with the underlined words in the sentences that follow.

- _____ 1. Rich Persian rugs are in great demand today.
- _____ 2. That dessert was so rich, I won't be hungry for hours!
- _____ 3. Merchants who were rich owned many shops.
- _____ 4. Animals were rich sources of food and clothing for the Bedouins.

(continued)



Word Family Activity

Learning Word Forms

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word.

1. reaction / reactive / reacted

- Verb (a.) Ibn Khaldun studied how civilizations _____ to geography, economics, and culture.
- Noun (b.) Modern doctors study smallpox and other diseases in _____ to the studies of al-Razi.
- Adjective (c.) Empire-building by the Arabs was a _____ response to the driving force of Islam.

2. prohibitive / prohibition / prohibit

- Verb (a.) Many faiths _____ cheating.
- Noun (b.) The Quran has a _____ against stealing.
- Adjective (c.) People who lived in small villages found the cost of living in the big cities to be _____.

3. publication / published

- Verb (a.) Al-Razi _____ books for doctors that helped them to identify diseases.
- Noun (b.) Ibn Sina's _____ showed how diseases spread from person to person.

Chapter 3

MEDIEVAL AFRICA

Key Words in Chapter 3

Academic Words	Words with Multiple Meanings	Content Vocabulary
benefit	approach	griot
cease	vain	sultan
diverse		
exploit		
extract		
guarantee		
migration		
revolutionize		



Word Meaning Activity

Crossword Puzzle

Directions: Study the words and their definitions below. Then complete the crossword puzzle using the clues that follow.

approach (v.): to come close to, to speak to, or to make contact with

benefit (v.): to assist others

cease (v.): to stop from continuing, to put an end to

diverse (adj.): made up of unlike qualities, varied

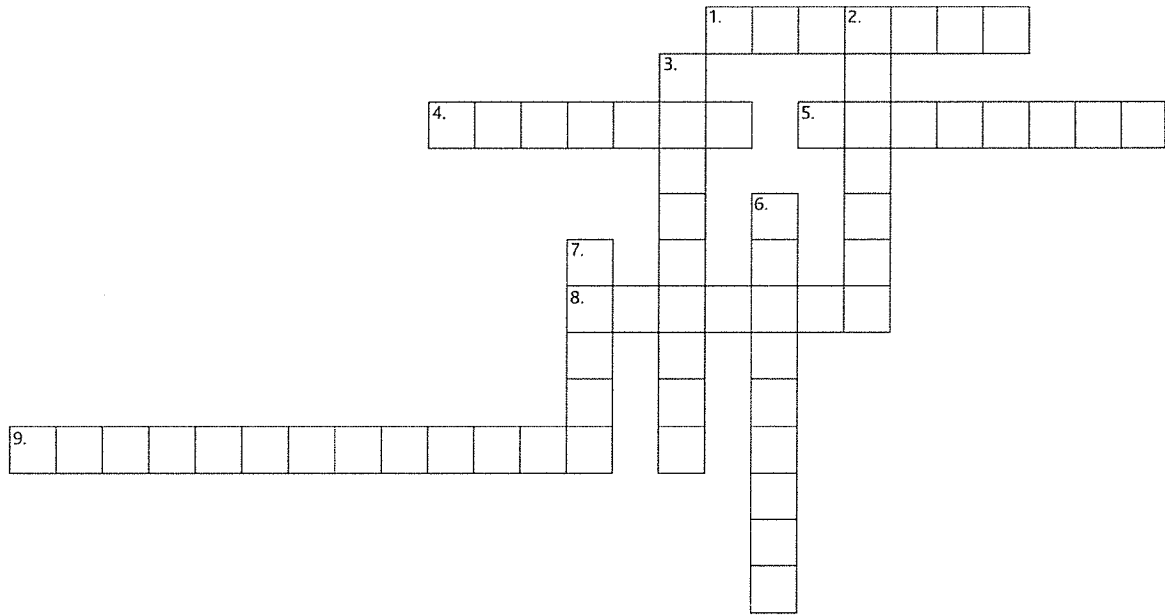
exploit (v.): to take advantage of or make use of

extract (v.): to forcefully take out or remove, to get out, to withdraw, to obtain information from a person who is unwilling to give it

guarantee (n.): a promise that something is sure to happen

migration (n.): movement from one place or locality to another, the act of moving from one country to another

revolutionize (v.): to make a complete change, often in a dramatic way, or to bring down an established government



Across

- 1. differing from one another
- 4. gain, help
- 5. to come near
- 8. to take out; to obtain
- 9. to drastically change

Down

- 2. to take advantage of or make use of
- 3. the act of moving from one country and settling in another
- 6. assurance; promise
- 7. to stop; to end



Word Usage Activity

Understanding Words with Multiple Meanings

Word Usage Note: Understanding Words with Multiple Meanings

The academic word *approach* has many meanings:

- a. (n.) a way of doing something
- b. (n.) the act of coming near to someone or something
- c. (n.) the act of speaking to someone or contacting someone (often to ask for something)
- d. (n.) a path
- e. (n.) the part of a plane's flight right before it lands

Directions: Match the above definitions of the word *approach* to the underlined words in the sentences below.

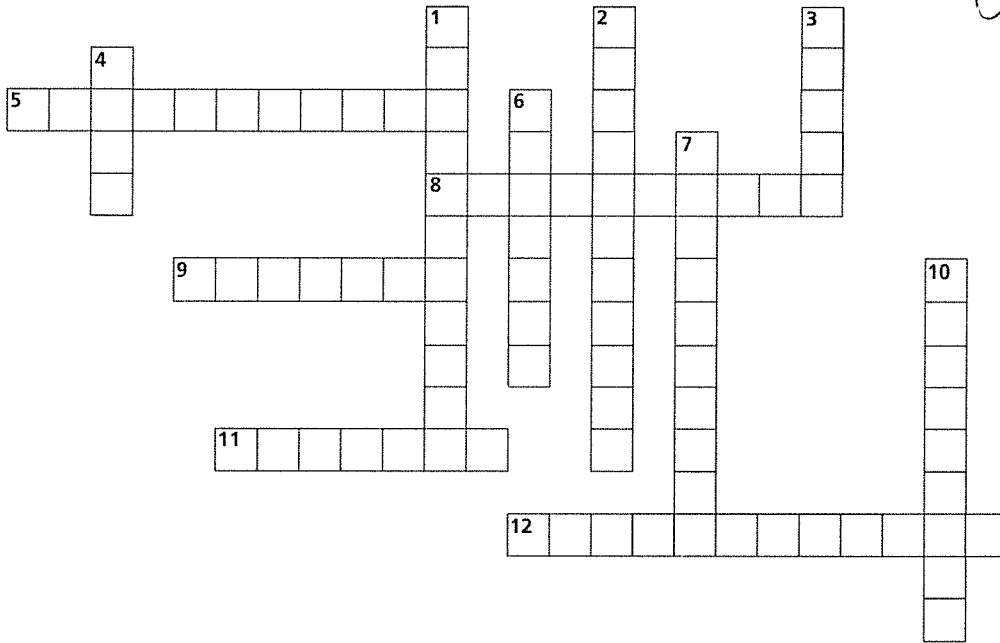
- _____ 1. Loud footsteps signaled the president's approach.
- _____ 2. Mr. Thomson's approach to teaching was very effective.
- _____ 3. The aircraft began its final approach to the runway.
- _____ 4. The club made an approach to a local store owner to sponsor its soccer team.
- _____ 5. The main approach to the palace was guarded by a soldier.

Cell Processes and Energy ▪ Chapter 4 Key Terms

Science 7
Day 3

Key Terms

Answer the clues to solve the crossword puzzle.



Clues down

1. Provides energy for cells by using oxygen
2. A pigment found in chloroplasts
3. The regular sequence of growth and division that cells undergo is the cell _____.
4. The type of cell in an organism that can differentiate throughout life.
6. The stage of the cell cycle in which the cell's nucleus divides
7. Condensed genetic material, or chromatin, that is double stranded
10. An organism that makes its own food

Clues across

5. The final stage of the cell cycle in which the cytoplasm divides
8. The first stage of the cell cycle in which the cell prepares to divide
9. Openings on the undersides of leaves
11. Colored chemical compound in plants that absorbs light
12. Provides energy for cells without using oxygen

SKILL 12: Practice**7th Snow Packet Math Day 3**

Multiply. Simplify each product.

1. $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} =$ _____

2. $1\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4} =$ _____

3. $5 \times 2\frac{1}{8} =$ _____

4. $3\frac{2}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{2} =$ _____

5. $\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{5}{6} =$ _____

6. $2\frac{1}{5} \times 1\frac{5}{6} =$ _____

7. $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{2}{3} =$ _____

8. $2 \times 1\frac{3}{10} =$ _____

9. $1\frac{2}{5} \times 3\frac{1}{3} =$ _____

10. $1\frac{1}{6} \times 3\frac{1}{5} =$ _____

11. $4 \times 3\frac{1}{3} =$ _____

12. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{5} =$ _____

13. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4} =$ _____

14. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 5 =$ _____

15. $1\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{6} =$ _____

16. $3 \times 3\frac{1}{6} =$ _____

17. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{3} =$ _____

18. $2\frac{2}{5} \times 1\frac{1}{2} =$ _____

19. $4\frac{2}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{8} =$ _____

20. $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{5} =$ _____

21. $\frac{2}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{2} =$ _____

22. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{2}{3} =$ _____

23. $2\frac{2}{3} \times 6\frac{1}{2} =$ _____

24. $1\frac{1}{8} \times 6 =$ _____

Solve.

25. A certain granola cereal has 240 calories in each 1 cup serving. How many calories are in a serving of $1\frac{1}{3}$ cups of the cereal?

26. Samantha earns \$18 per hour. How much will she earn if she works for $12\frac{3}{4}$ hours?

WEST PREP27. Find the product: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{5}$.

Skill 12

A $2\frac{1}{10}$

C $6\frac{1}{10}$

B $6\frac{1}{7}$

D 8

28. Which is the best estimate of $1\frac{3}{10} \times 5\frac{1}{9}$?

Skill 9

F 0

H 10

G 5

J 12