

Name: _____

READING CHECK #1
Chapter 2, p. 17-23

1. Why does Shane call Starrett a liar? (p. 17)

- A Starrett had claimed the roads were too soggy for traveling, but the roads were fine.
- B Starrett had claimed you could see his alfalfa growing.
- C Starrett had claimed he was a better shot than Shane.
- D Starrett had accused Shane of eating all the pancakes.

2. Who is Jake Ledyard? (p. 17)

- A An outlaw hunting for Shane
- B A peddler who could get things not available at the general store
- C Shane's brother
- D A thief and a liar

3. Why doesn't Bob like Ledyard? (p. 17)

- A He smiled too much.
- B He said nice things about Bob just for Starrett's benefit.
- C There was no real friendliness in his smile.
- D All of the above.

4. How does Ledyard describe Shane? (p. 18-19)

5. Whose word does Starrett end up taking? Fletcher's word / Shane's word

6. How much does Starrett end up paying for the cultivator?

- A \$60
- B \$110
- C \$80
- D \$150

7. How do you think Fletcher would describe Starrett after their interaction?

8. At the end of Chapter 2, Shane silently picks up an axe and starts chopping at the old stump. Starrett tries to tell him he does not need to do that, but Shane says, "A man has to pay his debts." Bob speaks up: "You don't owe us anything... Lots of times we have folks in for meals and—". Starrett tells Bob, "No, Bob. He doesn't mean meals." (p. 21)

What does Shane mean?

9. What does Father do when Shane begins chopping the stump? (p. 22)

- A He walks around only kicking at the stump.
- B He gets a double bladed axe and joins him.
- C He calls for Mother to watch.
- D He stands back and chats with Fletcher.

10. Reread the last sentence of Chapter 2:

"Then they swung up their axes and both of them said plenty to that old stump."

What do you think they are "saying"?

READING CHECK #2

Chapter 3, p. 24-29

1. Why did Mother change her hat and fix it up just like the ladies wear them in Cheyenne and other towns? (p.24-25)

2. What best describe's Shane and Father's reaction to Mother's hat? (Circle your answer).

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Angry | Flustered |
| Amused | Mocking |
| Indifferent | Excited |

3. Why do you think Joe Starrett considers chopping the stump to be "the best resting for about as long as I can remember" (p. 25)?

4. What best describes Mother's reaction to Ledyard and Shane's run-in? (Circle all that apply; p. 26)

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Flushed | Flustered |
| Frightened | Mocking |
| Indifferent | Excited |
| Curious | Puzzled |

5. Why did Father give "a deep sigh, so deep it seemed to come all the way from his work shoes" (p. 28)?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A The stump was never going to move. | B Bob went to look for worms. |
| C Mother brought out biscuits. | D Fletcher came back looking for a fight. |

READING CHECK #3

Chapter 3, p. 30-36

1. On page 30, Father says, "Must be a taproot." Based on the story's context, what do you think a taproot is? Why would Father think it's a taproot? Use p. 30-31 to help you.

2. Why does Father refuse to pull out the rest of the stump with the horses? (p.32).

3. How did Father feel after the stump was finally pulled out? (p.32-33)

4. Why is Mother so angry about her apple pie? (p.33-34)

5. Choose one of the following questions to answer. Circle the question you choose.

A. What is similar about the way Mother treats her apple pie and the way Father treats his stump?

B. Why does Shane say, "That's the best bit of stump I ever tasted"? (p. 36).

Shane Reading Checks
READING CHECK #4
Chapter 4, p. 37-42

DUE MONDAY SEPT. 18th

1. What effect did Shane have on father and mother? (p. 37-38)

2. What does Father say he is? Circle all that apply. (p. 39)

A A stockman

B A rancher

C A farmer

D Both A and C

3. What does Father ask Shane to do?

A Mow the lawn

B Fight Fletcher

C Stay and help work on the farm

D Both A and C

A In mother's cooking

B In gold

C In silver

D He wants to work for free

4. How does Shane say he wants to be paid?

5. What makes Mother think that Shane has "been used to good living and plenty of money" (p. 41)?

6. Why does Father believe Shane agreed to stay and work for him (p. 41)?

7. Is Shane good at farming? (p. 42)

READING CHECK #5

Chapter 4, p. 43-48

1. Why does Father say he'd "hate to try" fighting Shane? (p.43).

2. If Shane and Father ever did fight, who do you believe would win? Why? (p. 43)

3. Why would Shane want to be "sitting opposite the door where he could directly confront anyone coming through it" (p.44)?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Confident | Obnoxious |
| Anxious to meet them | Softspoken |
| Reserved | Angry |
| Loud | Courteous |

4. How would Shane act around the homesteaders and other people outside of Bob's family? (p. 44-45) — Circle all that apply.

5. How did the neighbors feel about Shane (p.45)?

6. Why was it so surprising that Shane did not carry a gun (p. 45-46)?

7. Describe the gun Shane owned. What did it look like (p. 46)?

8. According to Father, what are "some things you don't ask a man. Not if you respect him" (p. 47-48)?

9. Based on the context, what do you think Father means when he says that Shane is "fiddle-footed" (p. 48)?

Vocabulary from Classical Roots**Book 6****Lesson 7 Test**

Find the **BEST** word or phrase to complete each sentence. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

1. From the mountaintop, we _____ slowly to sea level.
Ⓐ subdued
Ⓑ submerged
Ⓒ decreased
Ⓓ descended

2. When the storm _____, officials can come in and assess the damage.
Ⓐ submerges
Ⓑ subsists
Ⓒ demotes
Ⓓ subsides

3. Paul's dejected expression told us that a/an _____ event had occurred.
Ⓐ joyful
Ⓑ puzzling
Ⓒ unfortunate
Ⓓ amazing

4. The diver _____ and searched the ocean floor for sunken ships.
Ⓐ demoted
Ⓑ submerged
Ⓒ decreased
Ⓓ subsisted

Find the **BEST** answer to each question. Then fill in the circle next to your answer.

5. Which is the best SYNONYM for *subdue*?
Ⓐ control
Ⓑ encourage
Ⓒ rescue
Ⓓ comfort

Name: _____

Date: _____

6. Why might a company president demote a supervisor?
 - Ⓐ because the supervisor deserves a higher salary
 - Ⓑ because the supervisor's job performance is poor
 - Ⓒ because the supervisor's job performance is average
 - Ⓓ because the supervisor wishes to retire

7. Which might be a subheading under the heading *Animals*?
 - Ⓐ Plants
 - Ⓑ Mammals
 - Ⓒ Living Things
 - Ⓓ Minerals

8. What or how much do subsistence farmers produce?
 - Ⓐ foods such as barley, corn, millet, oats, rice, and wheat
 - Ⓑ enough to sell to supermarket chains and other businesses
 - Ⓒ poultry such as chickens or turkeys
 - Ⓓ just enough to feed themselves and their families

Changing Meaning with Prefixes

The prefix *in-* can mean “not” as in *incorrect*. The prefix *semi-* can mean “half” or “partly,” as in *semitrivate*. In each of the following key words, underline the prefix.

Key Words		
inactive	insomnia	semiconscious
informal	semiannual	semiformal
insignificant	semicolon	semiprecious

Using PREFIX CLUES

The prefixes *in-* (not) and *semi-* (half) give you clues about meaning. When you spot one of these prefixes in a word, you have a key to the word’s meaning. Use the underlined prefix clues to match the following columns:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ <u>semi</u> conscious | A. <u>not</u> exercising |
| 2. _____ <u>in</u> active | B. <u>not</u> important |
| 3. _____ <u>semi</u> annual | C. <u>half</u> a year |
| 4. _____ <u>in</u> significant | D. <u>half</u> awake |

The prefix clues did not give you complete definitions as the following dictionary listings will. But they got you started by giving you *part* of the meaning. Sometimes that *part* helps you to figure out the word.

IN- (from Latin meaning "not")**Familiar Words
with Prefix IN-**

incomplete
inconvenient
incorrect
infrequent

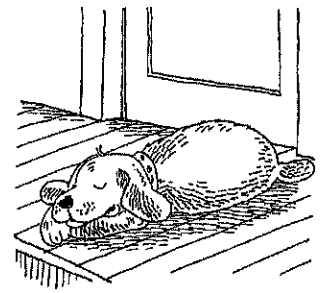
**Challenge Words
with Prefix IN-**

inadequate
incapable
incomparable
indecisive
indefinite
insincere

1. inactive (i nak' tiv)

adj. 1. Not moving or active.

The summer heat kept even our energetic puppy inactive.

**2. No longer in use.**

When summer ends, the small ferry that carries people across the lake becomes inactive.

2. informal (in for' mæl)

adj. Casual, relaxed, not formal.

After her speech, the author attended an informal reception in the library where she answered questions.

3. insignificant (in(t) sig ni' fi kənt) [also derived from Latin *significare* meaning "to signify"]

adj. Not significant, unimportant, lacking power or value.

An insignificant amount of snow fell last night, leaving only a dusting on the streets.

4. insomnia (in sām' nē ə) [also derived from Latin *somnus* meaning "sleep"]

n. An ongoing condition of being unable to fall or stay asleep.

Because of her insomnia, Sarah's mother kept a book by the bed so she could read when she awoke in the middle of the night.

**NOTA BENE**

In is a complete word by itself as well as a meaningful part of other words. Example: The gift is *in* the box. In that example, the word *in* means "within." Sometimes *in* carries the same "within" meaning as a prefix—on words like *inside*, *inland*, and *internal*. The prefix *in-*, like many other prefixes, has more than one meaning. The words featured in this lesson demonstrate the "not" meaning of the prefix *in-*.

SEMI- (from Latin meaning "half or partly")

Familiar Words
with Prefix SEMI-

semifinal
semiprivate
semisweet

Challenge Words
with Prefix SEMI-

semidetached
semiprofessional

5. **semiannual** (se mē an' yə wəl)
[also derived from Latin *annus*
meaning "year"]
adj. Occurring in half a year,
every six months.

Our semiannual neighborhood
cleanups take place in April and
October.



6. **semicolon** (se' mē kō lən)
n. A punctuation mark that signals a break in a
sentence, halfway between the full stop of a period
and the short pause of a comma.



A semicolon looks like a dot over a comma; it separates two
independent clauses in a sentence.

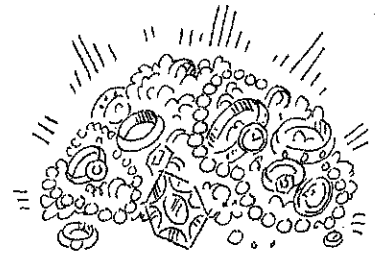
7. **semiconscious** (se mē kən(t)' shəs)
adj. Half or partly awake, not fully conscious, in a daze.
After the removal of his tonsils, Eric was in a semiconscious state in
the recovery room.

8. **semiformal** (se mē for' məl)
adj. Requiring good clothes rather than play clothes.

Natalie attended the wedding in a
semiformal outfit, but the bridesmaids
wore formal gowns.

9. **semiprecious** (se mē pre' shəs)
adj. Having only part of the value of a
precious gemstone.

Semiprecious stones like opals have
value but not as much as precious stones
like diamonds, emeralds, and rubies.



EXERCISE A: SYNONYMS

Write the letter of the best **SYNONYM** (word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the word in bold-faced type).

1. _____ using a **semicolon**
a. number b. punctuation mark c. letter d. abbreviation

2. _____ a **semiprecious** stone
- a. having the highest value b. having partial value
c. having no value d. brand new
3. _____ their **semiformal** outfits
- a. dirty b. patched c. blue d. dressy
4. _____ **insignificant** gossip
- a. whispered b. unimportant c. colorful d. loud
5. _____ a **semiconscious** state
- a. dazed b. alert c. unhappy d. sick



EXERCISE B: MEANING IN CONTEXT

Use these words to fill in the blanks in the following paragraph.

semiannual**insomnia****insignificant****inactive**

Brenda knew it made no sense to fret over something as (1) _____ as losing a game of chess. But in the middle of the night she was still wide awake with (2) _____. How had her cousin Sam beaten her so easily? Sam and his parents were visiting her family as they usually did every six months. On these (3) _____ visits she and Sam always played chess, and Brenda usually won. But this time it had been different. Then she remembered. Sam had injured himself in a soccer game and was on the team's (4) _____ list. He probably had played a lot of chess instead. Brenda decided that losing a chess game to Sam was completely understandable, and she quickly fell asleep.



EXERCISE C: EXTEND YOUR VOCABULARY

Other spellings of the prefix *in-*: *ig-*, *il-*, *im-*, *ir-*

The prefix *in-* has several spelling variations, but they all mean "not." *Ignore* means **not** to notice. *Illegal* means **not** legal. *Impossible* means **not** possible. *Irresistible* means **not** able to be resisted.

Sort the following twelve words, listing them by the spelling of the prefix.

impatient

illiterate

imperfect

irremovable

irregular

irreplaceable

ignoble

irresponsible

immovable

illogical

impractical

immature

IG-

IL-

IM-

IR-

Reread the twelve words you sorted.

1. How many started with *ig-*? _____
2. How many started with *il-*? _____
3. How many started with *im-*? _____
4. How many started with *ir-*? _____
5. What is the meaning of all four of these prefixes? _____

Other negative prefixes

There are other prefixes that also mean "not."

6. What does *un-* mean in the word *unlucky*? _____

7. What does *dis-* mean in *disagree*? _____

8. What does *non-* mean in *nonfiction*? _____

9. Write another word that starts with each of the prefixes *un-*, *dis-*, and *non-*.

10. Use each of the words you wrote in a sentence.
