Lesson 9
Close Reading

1st Read – Scratch the Surface
• get the gist of the text

2nd Read – Discover New Words
• highlight/underline any unfamiliar words
• use context clues to determine the meaning of the word
• write the definition on the text

3rd read – Dig a Little Deeper
• determine the main idea of each paragraph or section of the text
• write the main idea on a post-it

4th read – Analyze the Text
• teacher determines (identify theme, cause and effect, author’s purpose, etc.)
The Magical Art of Mime

On a bright summer morning, a boy and his father head to a festival held in their favorite park. At the park, they pass a statue of a man dressed in a tuxedo and a top hat. The statue does not look familiar, so the curious boy steps closer to have a look. All of a sudden, the statue's right arm begins to move. The boy jumps back. He rubs his eyes, thinking his vision is blurry. The rest of the statue is perfectly still and silent as steel. The bizarre sight surprises his father, too.

At first, the area around the statue was vacant, but now a crowd has gathered around. Everyone is captivated by the strange illusion. Somehow this statue is coming to life! Is it a statue or a person? Suddenly, the statue grasps its silvery top hat. A hush falls over the crowd. In a jerky motion, the metallic man pops off his hat and tips it toward the crowd, as if to say, "Welcome to the enchanting world of mime!" Applause ripples through the air.

Mime is a magical performance art. It uses "the art of silence" to communicate. What can you express with silence? Just about anything! In silence, you can express feelings, emotions, and ideas. With a few simple gestures, a mime artist can keep an audience on the edge of their seats—without props, special lights, or music.

In mime, movement is like a language. Each movement is like a word, or a phrase, in a story. Move one way, and you look as if you are walking in place. Move other ways, and you are walking against the wind, pulling fishing lines, or climbing and descending stairs. Students of mime train for countless hours to perfect these movements.

To get an audience to believe in the illusion of mime, you must be a good actor. Your movements must be convincing, realistic, and powerful. Then the simplest movement of the hands can become a butterfly or a trumpet that has just blasted a sour note. A professional mime uses gestures and movement to create different characters. It could be a rude driver in a rickety car. Or it could be a lion tamer who gradually becomes the lion. Suddenly, the invisible becomes visible! The magic of mime can communicate across different languages and break the boundaries that separate different countries.
Lesson 9 Vocabulary
Kamishibai Man

Part of Speech

1. _______ familiar - well known
2. _______ applause - enjoyment or approval shown especially by clapping hands
3. _______ vacant - not occupied or rented
4. _______ rickety - likely to fall apart or break
5. _______ blurry - dim or hard to see
6. _______ blasted - to give off a loud noise
7. _______ jerky - marked by sudden, sharp motions
8. _______ rude - impolite

Lesson 9 Vocabulary in Context

- Study each Context Card.
- Use two Vocabulary words to tell about an experience you had.

1. familiar
   This illustration is from a familiar, or well-known, story. It is from Cinderella.

2. applause
   At first, the applause was soft. Then the clapping grew louder.

3. vacant
   This old movie theater is vacant. Nobody comes here anymore.

4. rickety
   Some puppet theaters are rickety and can easily collapse.

5. blurry
   When a sad movie makes you cry, everything looks blurry, or fuzzy.

6. blasted
   Horns blasted loudly during this school concert.

7. jerky
   His dance uses tick, jerky motions that stop and start tick up again.

8. rude
   It is very rude, or impolite, to talk during a movie or a play.
Words with Diphthongs

**ow and ou**

Read each sentence. Choose the missing word from the box. Write the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>crowded</th>
<th>rowdy</th>
<th>outdoors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>found</td>
<td>showers</td>
<td>sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>howling</td>
<td>doghouse</td>
<td>shouted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. As soon as the rain stopped, the children hurried ____________ to play.

2. When a wolf is ____________, you can hear it from far away.

3. Our poodle Fifi sleeps in her ____________, where it is warm and dry.

4. When the birthday girl came in, everyone jumped up and ____________, “Surprise!”

5. Will it be sunny today, or will we have ____________?

6. The ____________ seeds that we planted grew into tall plants with bright yellow blooms.

7. Carl still hasn’t ____________ the jacket that he lost last month.

8. The bus was so ____________ that a lot of riders had to stand up.

9. If the children get too ____________, they might wake the baby.
Dictionary/Glossary

**vacant** (vák'ənt) adj. 1. Empty; containing nothing. *He was hungry, but the refrigerator was vacant.* 2. Not taken or occupied. *The seats in the front row were vacant.* 3. Blank; without thought. *She stared into the distance with a vacant look.*

**suppose** (sə pōz') verb **supposed,** sup·pos·ing, sup·pos·es 1. To assume to be true for the sake of argument. *Suppose people had wings and could fly.* 2. To be inclined to think. *I suppose we can wait a little longer.* 3. To intend or expect. *They were supposed to be here an hour ago.*

1. What part of speech is the word *vacant*? ________
2. What part of speech is the word *suppose*? ________
3. How many meanings are shown for *vacant*? ________
4. What possible endings are shown for *suppose*? ________
Dictionary/Glossary

Read each word. Find each word in a print or digital dictionary. Complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Part(s) of Speech</th>
<th>Word with Endings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. jewel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. rickety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. blast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sharp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. blur</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now write one sentence of your own that could be an example sentence for one meaning of each word.

1. ______________________________________

2. ______________________________________

3. ______________________________________

4. ______________________________________

5. ______________________________________
### Cause and Effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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Kamishibai Man

A New Point of View:
The Boy Who Didn’t Like Candy

When I was a boy, I listened to the stories of the kamishibai man every day. Help me tell his story with details from the text and illustrations.

Read pages 324–326. Why was the old man surprised?


Read pages 328–330. Why was the old man happy?


Read page 332. Why did I run away from the kamishibai man when I was a little boy?

Read page 333–334. How did television change things?

Read page 338. What happened when the large crowd gathered?
Cumulative Review

Write a word from the box to complete each rhyme.

clown  cow  kneel  pout  wreck
count  crown  knight  powder  write

1. You’re going to have to ____________ to change that wheel.

2. A princess wears a gown with her ____________.

3. Please add some chili ____________ to the chowder.

4. Why would you paint a frown on a ____________?

5. You won’t see that ____________ lose a fight.

6. When you’re dressed as a scout, do not ____________.

7. The lady hurt her neck in the ____________.

8. Be careful with that plow around the ____________.

9. You should get this amount when you ____________.

10. Before you start to ____________, turn on a light.
Vocabulary for Kamishibai Man

Name ______________________ Date ____________

Write the vocabulary word that matches the definition.

1. ___________  dim or hard to see
2. ___________  to give off a loud noise
3. ___________  marked by sudden, sharp motions
4. ___________  not considerate of others; impolite
5. ___________  well known, as from repeated experience
6. ___________  enjoy or approval shown by clapping hands
7. ___________  not occupied or rented
8. ___________  likely to fall apart or break

applause   familiar   vacant
blasted    rickety
rude       blurry    jerky

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Put the vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

applause    familiar    vacant

blasted    rickety

rude    blurry    jerky

1. ____________________

2. ____________________

3. ____________________

4. ____________________

5. ____________________

6. ____________________

7. ____________________

8. ____________________