

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

1 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.

2 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.

3 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



LANGUAGE DETECTIVE

Talk About the Writer's Words
Work with a partner. Choose one of the sentences. Take out the Vocabulary word. Put in a word that means the same or almost the same thing. Tell how the sentences are the same and different.

Vocabulary in Context

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.



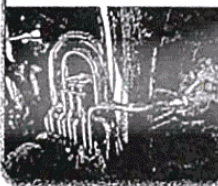
4 rickety
Some puppet theaters are **rickety** and can easily collapse.



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 quick, **jerky** motions that stop and start and pick up again.



8 rude
It is very **rude**, or impolite, to talk during a movie or a play.



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

Name _____ Date _____

Words with Diphthongs *ow* and *ou*

Kamishibai Man
Phonics: Vowel Diphthongs
ow and *ou*

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

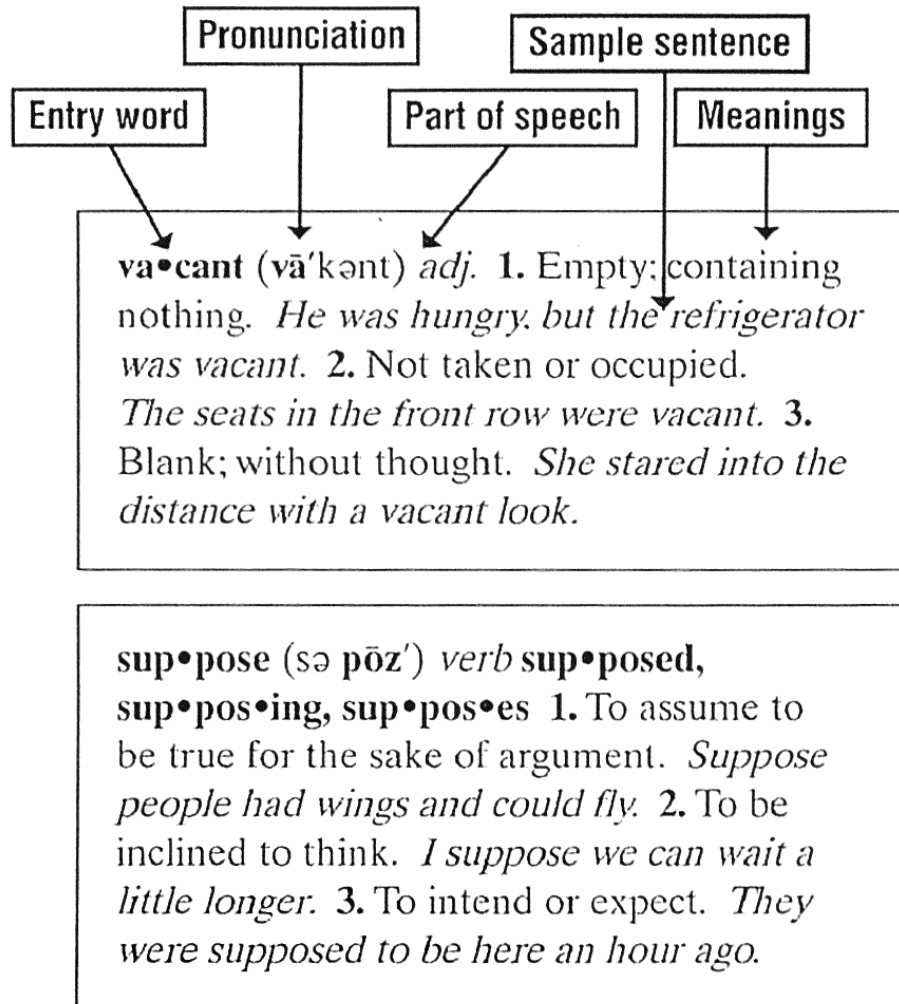
crowded
found
howling

rowdy
showers
doghouse

outdoors
sunflower
shouted

- As soon as the rain stopped, the children hurried _____ to play.
- When a wolf is _____, you can hear it from far away.
- Our poodle Fifi sleeps in her _____, where it is warm and dry.
- When the birthday girl came in, everyone jumped up and _____, "Surprise!"
- Will it be sunny today, or will we have _____?
- The _____ seeds that we planted grew into tall plants with bright yellow blooms.
- Carl still hasn't _____ the jacket that he lost last month.
- The bus was so _____ that a lot of riders had to stand up.
- If the children get too _____, they might wake the baby.

Dictionary/Glossary



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*? _____

Name _____ Date _____

Dictionary/Glossary

Kamishibai Man
Vocabulary Strategies:
Dictionary/Glossary

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


Word	Part(s) of Speech	Word with Endings
1. jewel		
2. rickety		
3. blast		
4. sharp		
5. blur		

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

Cause	Effect



Name _____

Date _____



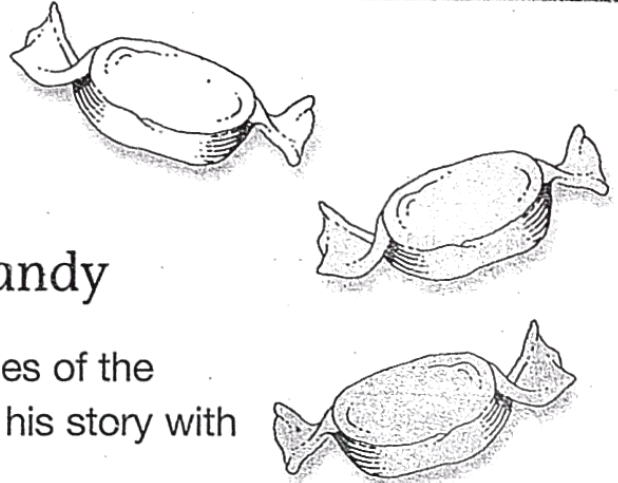
Kamishibai Man
Independent Reading

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?

Name _____

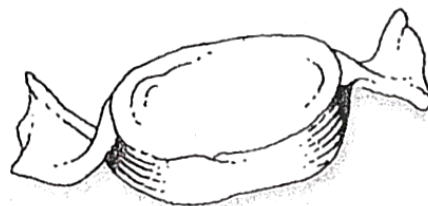
Date _____

Kamishibai Man
Independent Reading

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?



Name _____ Date _____

Cumulative Review

The Kamishibai Man
Phonics:
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

Name: _____

Put the vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

applause

familiar

vacant



blasted

rickety

rude

blurry

jerky

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____