



**Grade 5**

**Unit 4** | Activity Book

**Don Quixote: A Hopeful Knight's Tale**

Grade 5

Unit 4

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**Don Quixote:**  
A Hopeful Knight's Tale

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**Activity Book**

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ISBN 978-1-64383-766-6

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Printed in Mexico  
01 XXX 2021

# Unit 4

## **Don Quixote:**

### **A Hopeful Knight's Tale**

#### **Activity Book**

This Activity Book contains activity pages that accompany the lessons from the Unit 4 Teacher Guide. The activity pages are organized and numbered according to the lesson number and the order in which they are used within the lesson. For example, if there are two activity pages for Lesson 4, the first will be numbered 4.1 and the second 4.2. The Activity Book is a student component, which means each student should have an Activity Book.



## Excerpt from “Gloomy Castles and Jousting Knights”

### Chapter 3

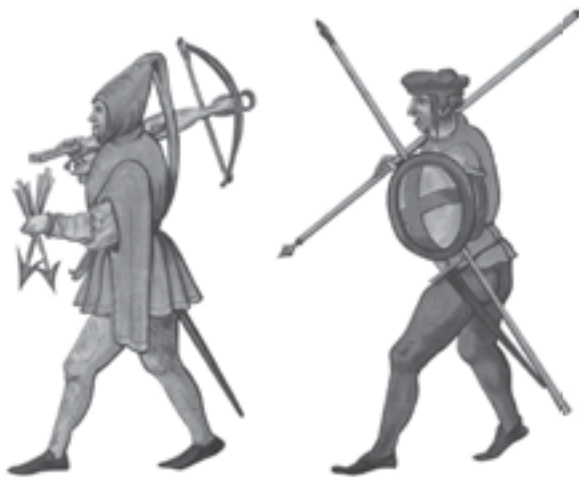
# Gloomy Castles and Jousting Knights

#### THE BIG QUESTION

Why was there a need for knights and castles during the Middle Ages?

Whether rich or poor, young men in the Middle Ages learned how to use a weapon of some kind. Rivalries between nobles, wars with other nations, even violence between neighbors required that they be able to fight. When a lord needed to raise an army, he turned to those he governed.

In the Middle Ages, ordinary foot soldiers were trained to fight with an axe and a long spear called a pike. Others were trained to be skillful archers and crossbowmen. Some foot soldiers might have worn chainmail, an early form of metal **armor**, but most had padded coats and carried daggers. However, the most **esteemed** soldiers were knights.



Crossbowman and pikeman



Knight in suit of armor riding armored horse

Knights were soldiers who fought on horseback, and sometimes on foot, for their lord. If you wanted to be a

knight, you had to be able to afford horses and armor. You also had to find someone willing to train you. Because it was very expensive to become a knight, these mounted warriors were usually sons of wealthy, **influential** members of society.

Being a knight was one way of making a fortune. If you were involved in successful battles and wars, you might receive money or land as payment for your services. Sometimes a king might also reward you with a **title**. Having a title usually meant that you were an influential member of society. Knights also made money by looting and by holding certain people for **ransom**.

## If You Were A Knight



Young boy training to be a knight

Your training to become a knight begins at a young age. You leave home to live with a family friend or relative who has agreed to train you. In the first several years of your training, you help to dress and to serve the lord. You are known as a page. During these early years as an **aspiring** knight, you probably learn to use a sword, to ride a horse, and to wield a lance, or long wooden pole with a metal tip. Later, when you are ready to learn more challenging skills, you become a squire.

Although you are still a servant, as a squire you are now responsible for grooming and saddling the lord's horses. You are also responsible for cleaning and polishing his armor. You learn how to fight while riding a horse. You learn to use other weapons, including a heavier lance. This part of your training lasts for several years.



Squires learned to fight with swords.



If you are a successful squire, you might be knighted by the lord. In what is called the dubbing ceremony, the lord taps you on the shoulder with the flat part of his sword. Then, a priest might bless you with a prayer.



King knighting a squire

## The Way of the Knight



Knights were supposed to be brave in battle.

lord. They were required to honor and protect the Church and weaker members of society. They were also expected to treat other knights captured in battle as honored guests until a ransom was received. Sometimes it took months before a captured knight's family paid up. Once payment was received, the captured knight was free to go home.

In France in the 1100s and 1200s, certain expectations about how knights should behave in society were developed. The term *chivalry*, which refers to a warrior horseman or knight, became the term used to describe these expectations. These ideas of chivalry spread to other European countries. Knights were expected to serve their



A knight was expected to guard and protect weaker members of society.

## Charge!

Knights could prove their strength and abilities by taking part in jousting matches. Jousting matches were mock, or pretend, battles between two or more knights. Knights rode horses, wore full armor, and carried lances. Those who took part in jousts did so to gain respect and possibly a generous prize. For the privileged, attending the jousting matches was considered to be a day of



Jousting was a popular sport.

excitement and entertainment. It was very much like watching a football or baseball game today. When the joust began, the knights charged at each other. With the aid of a lance, each knight attempted to knock his opponent off his horse.



Knights competing in a joust



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Vocabulary for “A Knight in Armor”

1. **armor**, *n.* a protective suit, usually made of heavy metal, worn by knights in the Middle Ages (1)
2. **joust**, *v.* to participate in a competition to practice the fighting skills used by a knight (**jousting**) (1)
3. **honorable**, *adj.* deserving respect (1)
4. **mount**, *n.* a horse or other animal intended to be ridden (2)
5. **homage**, *n.* special respect or honor (2)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Alonso Quixano	/ə*lon*zoe/ / kee*hon*oe/	2
Quixada	/kee*hod*ə/	2
Quesada	/kae*sod*ə/	2
Quexana	/kae*han*ə/	2
Aldonza Lorenzo	/ol*don*zə/ /loe*ren*zoe/	2
Rocinante	/roe*see*non*tæ/	2
Don Quixote	/don/ /kee*hoe*tæ/	2
Dulcinea	/dool*see*næ*ə/	2
El Toboso	/el/ /təb*oe*soe/	2



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# Character Chart: Don Quixote

Physical Description	Evidence from Text				
	Page(s) _____		Page(s) _____		Page(s) _____
	Page(s) _____		Page(s) _____	Character Trait	
	Page(s) _____				

# Character Chart: Don Quixote

## Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

Character Trait

Character Trait

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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**1.3**  
CONTINUED

ACTIVITY PAGE

## Character Chart: Don Quixote

### Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

### Character Trait

### Character Trait



# Character Chart: Don Quixote

## Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

Character Trait

Character Trait

## Glossary for *Don Quixote: A Hopeful Knight's Tale*

### A

**administration, n.** government

**afield, adv.** off the right course; far from the starting point

**agitate, v.** to disturb, excite, or anger (**agitated**)

**agony, n.** extreme pain

**Almighty, n.** God

**ardent, adj.** having or showing very strong feelings

**armor, n.** a protective suit, usually made of heavy metal, worn by knights in the Middle Ages

### B

**ballad, n.** a poem or song that tells a story (**ballads**)

**basin, n.** a shallow bowl

**belfry, n.** a tower in which a bell sits (**belfrys**)

**bellows, n.** a mechanical device that blows out air when its sides are pressed together

**bestow, v.** to give

**bewilder, v.** to confuse

**blow, n.** a hard hit using a part of the body or an object

**bold, adj.** fearless

**booty, n.** valuable goods or money taken as a prize after victory

**bray, v.** to make the harsh cry of a donkey (**brayed**)

**brocade, n.** a type of fabric or cloth with raised designs in gold or silver thread

### C

**captivity, n.** being held as if a prisoner

**caravan, n.** a group of people, animals, or vehicles traveling together

**clergyman, n.** a church leader who performs religious services

**commend, v.** to entrust or commit (**commended**)

**commotion, n.** noise

**confess, v.** to admit something is true

**confounded, adj.** terrible or annoying

### D

**deceive, v.** to make someone believe something that is not true; trick or fool

**deficiency, n.** a condition in which something important is lacking or missing

**delicacy, n.** a delicious and rare food that is a special treat to eat (**delicacies**)

**dignity, n.** calm behavior and self-control

**dromedary, n.** a one-humped camel (**dromedaries**)

**dub, v.** to give a name or title to someone; to make someone a knight (**dubbed**)

**duel, n.** a fight between two people with weapons

**dumbfounded, adj.** shocked or surprised

### E

**enchanted, adj.** magical or charmed

**envy, v.** to be jealous of

**epitaph, n.** something written or said about a person who died

**estate, n.** property and belongings

## F

**folks, n.** people

**folly, n.** craziness (**follies**)

**foolhardy, adj.** foolishly dangerous or daring

**fortune, n.** luck

**friar, n.** a male member of a religious group who studies or teaches about Christianity; similar to a monk (**friars**)

## H

**homage, n.** special respect or honor

**homely, adj.** unattractive

**honorable, adj.** deserving respect

## I

**ingenuity, n.** skill or cleverness that allows someone to create something or solve a problem

**inn, n.** a place where people who are traveling can eat, rest, or sleep

**instrumental, adj.** very important

**intone, v.** to speak in a way that sounds like music or chanting (**intoned**)

## J

**joust, v.** to participate in a competition to practice the fighting skills used by a knight (**jousting**)

**justice, n.** fairness

## K

**knight-errant, n.** a knight who spent his time wandering and searching for adventure and romance

## L

**lance, n.** a long wooden pole with a metal tip

**last will and testament, n.** a legal document in which a person states how his property should be distributed and to whom after his death

**laughingstock, n.** a person regarded as very foolish and ridiculous

**lofty, adj.** very high; deserving admiration

## M

**meddle, v.** to interfere in other people's business in an unwanted way (**meddled, meddling**)

**menace, v.** to threaten to harm (**menacing**)

**mercy, n.** kind or forgiving treatment by someone in power

**monumental, adj.** great or extreme

**Moors, n.** Muslims who invaded and conquered parts of Spain in the Middle Ages

**mount, n.** a horse or other animal intended to be ridden

## O

**ordinary, adj.** normal or usual

## P

**page, n.** a young boy in training to become a knight; the first step in the process of becoming a knight (**pages**)

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**1.4**  
CONTINUED

TAKE-HOME

**palfrey, n.** a type of horse generally ridden by women in the Middle Ages (**palfreys**)

**partridge, n.** a bird that is hunted and eaten for food (**partridges**)

**preposterous, adj.** very foolish or silly

**provisions, n.** a supply of food and other things that are needed

**psalm, n.** a poem or song used in religious worship (**psalms**)

## R

**reason, v.** to think in a sensible and logical way

**rejoice, v.** to celebrate

**reluctantly, adv.** done with hesitation or unwillingness

**resign, v.** to give up a job in an official way

**resolve, v.** to clear up or deal with successfully (**resolved**)

**resonant, adj.** producing a loud, clear, deep sound

**reunite, v.** to come together again (**reunited**)

## S

**scheme, n.** a clever plan or plot to get or do something

**scorched, adj.** burned

**scorn, v.** to hate (**scorns**)

**scoundrel, n.** a person with a bad reputation; a liar

**scribe, n.** a person who copies or writes out documents

**solemnly, adv.** done in a very serious or formal way

**sexton, n.** a person who takes care of church buildings and surrounding property

**spoil, n.** something valuable that is stolen or taken by soldiers or thieves (**spoils**)

**squire, n.** a young man in the final stages of training to become a knight

**swineherd, n.** someone who takes care of pigs

## T

**turmoil, n.** a state of extreme confusion or action

## U

**unkempt, adj.** messy

**unrequited, adj.** unreturned; one-sided

**unyoke, v.** to free from a harness or wagon (**unyoked**)

## V

**vanquish, v.** to beat or defeat in battle (**vanquished**)

## W

**wisdom, n.** knowledge gained from having many experiences in life

**woe, n.** sadness (**woes**)

**worth, n.** importance or value



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2.1

ACTIVITY PAGE

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## Vocabulary for “Don Quixote Leaves Home” and “The Price of Meddling”

1. **dub, v.** to give a name or title to someone; to make someone a knight (**dubbed**) (3)
2. **inn, n.** a place where people who are traveling can eat, rest, or sleep (3)
3. **page, n.** a young boy in training to become a knight; the first step in the process of becoming a knight (**pages**) (3)
4. **psalm, n.** a poem or song used in religious worship (**psalms**) (5)
5. **blow, n.** a hard hit using a part of the body or an object (5)
6. **squire, n.** a young man in the final stages of training to become a knight (6)
7. **menace, v.** to threaten to harm (**menacing**) (7)
8. **lance, n.** a long wooden pole with a metal tip (7)
9. **meddle, v.** to interfere in other people’s business in an unwanted way (**meddled, meddling**) (7)
10. **ballad, n.** a poem or song that tells a story (**ballads**) (8)



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### “Don Quixote Leaves Home”

*Read chapter 2 from Adventures of Don Quixote and answer the question that follows using complete sentences.*

In what ways is the dubbing ceremony described in this chapter different from a real dubbing ceremony in the Middle Ages?

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Page(s) \_\_\_\_\_





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## Noun Subject-Action Verb Agreement

Fill in the “Agreement” column using the information provided. The first one is done for you.

Subject	Action Verb	Agreement
the boys	run	Example: <i>The boys run</i>
Gabriela	suggest	
my father	trust	
Don Quixote	choose	
Julio	dry	
the police officer	identify	
the artist and the sculptor	create	
the men	encourage	
Damion	wish	
the dog	gobble	
the horse	approach	
the principal and teacher	announce	
Susan	relax	
the knight	rush	
the baby	miss	

*Write expanded sentences for five noun subject-verb agreement statements from the chart.*

**Example:** Usually the boys run home from school.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### Suffix *-ness*

*Write the correct word to complete each sentence. It may help to remember that words with the suffix *-ness* are nouns, while the other choices without this suffix are adjectives.*

steady	greatness	drowsy	drowsiness
crispness	steadiness	crisp	bright

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ morning air helped me wake up even though it was very early and barely light outside.
2. It was incredible to watch the artist work with such \_\_\_\_\_ as he painted a picture of the river and its banks.
3. The baby's \_\_\_\_\_ caused him to yawn and rub his eyes.
4. She chose a \_\_\_\_\_ paint color for the kitchen to make it seem warm and inviting.
5. I appreciated the \_\_\_\_\_ of the bacon on my sandwich but everyone else said it was overcooked.
6. The heat was turned up high in the library, which made me feel \_\_\_\_\_ as I read, so I kept shifting in my seat to stay alert.

7. Write a sentence for each of the words not used from the box.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*Read each word and its meaning. Then, add the suffix -ness to the word. Determine the meaning of the new word and write a sentence using the new word.*

8. Root word: friendly

Meaning: kind and helpful

New word: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Root word: wild

Meaning: uncontrolled and dangerous

New word: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Fact or Opinion?

*Read each sentence and determine whether the sentence is a fact or an opinion. Circle the word Fact or Opinion depending on your answer. Then, explain your reasoning.*

1. Knights had the most important job in the Middle Ages.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

---

---

2. In the dubbing ceremony, the lord taps the knight on the shoulder with the flat part of his sword.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

---

---

3. Knights were soldiers who fought on horseback for their lord.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

---

---

4. It was better to be a knight than a monk during the Middle Ages.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

---

---

5. Knights swore to protect the Church and weaker members of society.

Fact or Opinion?

Reasoning:

---

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## Core Classics: *The Adventures of Don Quixote*

### Glossary and Pronunciation

1. **knight-errant**, *n.* a knight who spent his time wandering and searching for adventure and romance.
2. **Caraculiambro** [car\*ə\*coo\*lee\*am\*bro]

### “An Old-School Gentleman Gone Mad”

Having given his horse a name so much to 1  
 his taste, he wanted a new one for himself, too. He 2  
 thought about it for eight days more and at last 3  
 decided in favor of Don Quixote. Remembering that 4  
 the valiant Amadis did not call himself simply Amadis, 5  
 but added the name of his country to it, so Don 6  
 Quixote wished to enlarge his name to Don Quixote 7  
 de la Mancha. Thereby, he judged, he made clear his 8  
 origin and honored his country by adopting its name. 9

He saw nothing left to do but to find a lady to 10  
 be in love with, for a knight-errant without a lady- 11  
 love was like a tree without leaves or fruit, or a body 12  
 without a soul. 13



“For,” he said to himself, “if on account of my 1  
sins, or by good fortune, I should meet a giant 2  
(which is a common occurrence for knights) and 3  
cut him in two, or in some way vanquish him, it 4  
would be well to have some lady to whom I could 5  
order him to present himself. On his arrival he 6  
would throw himself on his knees before the fair 7  
one, and say in a humble voice, ‘I, lady, am the 8  
giant Caraculiambro, who has been vanquished 9  
in single combat by Don Quixote de la Mancha, 10  
who can never be too highly praised, and who 11  
has commanded me to present myself before 12  
your ladyship in order that you may dispose of 13  
me as you please.’” The idea pleased him greatly. 14

In his own neighborhood there was a very 15  
good-looking farmer’s daughter whom he had 16  
once been smitten with, though she did not seem 17  
to know or care anything about him. Her name 18  
was Aldonza Lorenzo and he thought her fit to be 19  
the lady of his heart. He sought for a name for her 20  
that would be suggestive of a princess. In the end 21  
he called her Dulcinea del Toboso (since she was 22

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a native of Toboso), a name that seemed to him 1  
musical and significant, like all the others he had 2  
adopted. 3

...

Now, as everything he thought, saw or 4  
imagined was tinted and transformed by the 5  
nonsense he gathered from his books of chivalry, 6  
he at once pictured this inn as a castle with four 7  
towers, spires of polished silver, a drawbridge 8  
and moat, and all the usual features of castles 9  
in romances. Pulling up his steed a little 10  
distance away, he waited for a dwarf or page to 11  
announce his arrival by the blast of a trumpet 12  
from the battlements. But finding there was 13  
some unexplained delay, and Rocinante being 14  
impatient to get to the stable, he advanced nearer 15  
the door. There he caught sight of the two girls 16  
already mentioned, who appeared to him to be 17  
two beautiful damsels. 18

Just then it happened that a pig-driver blew 19  
on his horn to call his herd from a nearby field. 20



At once Don Quixote 1  
recognized this as the 2  
signal of his arrival. 3  
So, with extreme 4  
self-satisfaction, 5  
he approached the 6  
ladies, who at the 7  
sight of a man so 8  
strangely outfitted 9  
and bearing a lance 10  
and shield, became 11  
alarmed and turned to 12  
go indoors. But Don Quixote 13  
gracefully raised his cardboard visor, revealing his 14  
lean, dusty face, and in soothing tones addressed 15  
them. 16

“Do not fly, gentle ladies, and do not be 17  
in the least uneasy, for it would ill become a 18  
member of the order of chivalry, to which I 19  
belong, to do wrong to anyone, let alone such 20  
exalted young ladies as your appearance indicates 21  
you to be.” 22

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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The girls were astonished and amused 1  
at being addressed in this fashion, but not as 2  
surprised as the landlord, a fat, good-natured 3  
fellow who just then came out to receive his odd- 4  
looking guest. He helped him down, attended 5  
to his wants and those of Rocinante, and in the 6  
course of conversation readily made out the kind 7  
of madness from which the stranger suffered. 8  
The host happened to know a great deal about 9  
the romances of knights-errant and he could not 10  
resist the chance to play along with the folly of 11  
Don Quixote in order to amuse himself and his 12  
guests, who were mostly passing herdsmen and 13  
mule drivers. 14

As soon as Don Quixote had satisfied his 15  
hunger, he approached the innkeeper, and, 16  
falling on his knees before him, begged him in 17  
very flowery language to dub him a knight. His 18  
lordship graciously agreed, but reminded Don 19  
Quixote that he must first pass a night watching 20

his armor. Don Quixote then asked to be taken  
to the chapel to lay his armor in front of the altar.  
The host explained that the chapel had recently  
been demolished so that it might be rebuilt, and  
suggested that the ceremony take place in the  
courtyard. Such a thing might be done in cases of  
necessity, he said, as was recorded in the histories  
of famous knights. So Don Quixote removed his  
armor and put it in a trough in one of the yards  
of the inn. For hours he marched up and down

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

in front of it, lance in hand,  
in the bright moonlight,  
to the amusement of  
the landlord and his  
friends.

11  
12  
13  
14  
15



It happened,  
as the night wore  
on, that one of the  
mule drivers came  
into the yard to fetch  
water for his mules and  
was unfortunate enough

16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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to lay hands on the armor in order to move it. 1  
He had hardly done so when the vigilant Don 2  
Quixote gave him such a thwack on the head 3  
with his lance that he was knocked out. Then the 4  
knight calmly continued his march until a second 5  
mule driver, on the same errand, approached 6  
the trough and began handling the armor. The 7  
second driver promptly met the same fate as the 8  
first one. 9

The comrades of the injured men, coming to 10  
learn what was going on, rushed into the yard in 11  
anger and began pelting the knight with anything 12  
they could pick up. Don Quixote bravely stood 13  
his ground, sheltering himself with his shield 14  
as best he could and hurling defiance and 15  
threats back. How the fight might have ended is 16  
impossible to say, had it not been for the arrival 17  
of the landlord. Fearing that he was responsible 18  
for letting the joke go too far, he anxiously called 19  
on the drivers to stop their attack, reminding 20  
them that they were dealing with a madman 21  
who would not be held accountable for his 22

actions, even if he killed some of them. In this 1  
way the tumult came to an end. The landlord 2  
next considered how he could speedily get rid 3  
of his dangerous guest. He decided the best and 4  
safest way would be to hurry through a ceremony 5  
of knighting. He persuaded Don Quixote that 6  
his vigil had lasted long enough and proceeded 7  
hastily with the formalities. He brought out the 8  
account book he kept track of his hay and barley 9  
in and pretended to read prayers from it over 10  
the kneeling knight. He rapped him twice on the 11  
shoulders and neck pretty sharply and declared 12  
him a member of the order of chivalry. The 13  
two girls then buckled on his sword and spurs 14  
and wished him success in battle. Don Quixote 15  
gracefully responded, mounted his gallant steed,  
took a courteous farewell of the lord and ladies 16  
of the castle and sallied forth in quest of new 17  
adventures. The landlord thought it best not to 18  
ask for what he was owed. 19

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**3.2**

TAKE-HOME

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Core Classics: *The Adventures of Don Quixote***

*Read this passage and answer the question that follows using complete sentences.*

### **“An Old-School Gentleman Gone Mad”**

Having given his horse a name so much to his taste, he wanted a new one for himself, too. He thought about it for eight days more and at last decided in favor of Don Quixote. Remembering that the valiant Amadis did not call himself simply Amadis, but added the name of his country to it, so Don Quixote wished to enlarge his name to Don Quixote de la Mancha. Thereby, he judged, he made clear his origin and honored his country by adopting its name.

He saw nothing left to do but to find a lady to be in love with, for a knight-errant without a lady-love was like a tree without leaves or fruit, or a body without a soul.



“For,” he said to himself, “if on account of my sins, or by good fortune, I should meet a giant (which is a common occurrence for knights) and cut him in two, or in some way vanquish him, it would be well to have some lady to whom I could order him to present himself. On his arrival he would throw himself on his knees before the fair one, and say in a humble voice, ‘I, lady, am the giant Caraculiambro, who has been vanquished in single combat by Don Quixote de la Mancha, who can never be too highly praised, and who has commanded me to present myself before your ladyship in order that you may dispose of me as you please.’” The idea pleased him greatly.

In his own neighborhood there was a very good-looking farmer’s daughter whom he had once been smitten with, though she did not seem to know or care anything about him. Her name was Aldonza Lorenzo and he thought her fit to be the lady of his heart. He sought for a name for her that would be suggestive of a princess. In the end he called her Dulcinea del Toboso (since she was

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a native of Toboso), a name that seemed to him musical and significant, like all the others he had adopted.

...

Now, as everything he thought, saw or imagined was tinted and transformed by the nonsense he gathered from his books of chivalry, he at once pictured this inn as a castle with four towers, spires of polished silver, a drawbridge and moat, and all the usual features of castles in romances. Pulling up his steed a little distance away, he waited for a dwarf or page to announce his arrival by the blast of a trumpet from the battlements. But finding there was some unexplained delay, and Rocinante being impatient to get to the stable, he advanced nearer the door. There he caught sight of the two girls already mentioned, who appeared to him to be two beautiful damsels.

Just then it happened that a pig-driver blew on his horn to call his herd from a nearby field.



At once Don Quixote recognized this as the signal of his arrival. So, with extreme self-satisfaction, he approached the ladies, who at the sight of a man so strangely outfitted and bearing a lance and shield, became alarmed and turned to go indoors. But Don Quixote gracefully raised his cardboard visor, revealing his lean, dusty face, and in soothing tones addressed them.

“Do not fly, gentle ladies, and do not be in the least uneasy, for it would ill become a member of the order of chivalry, to which I belong, to do wrong to anyone, let alone such exalted young ladies as your appearance indicates you to be.”

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The girls were astonished and amused at being addressed in this fashion, but not as surprised as the landlord, a fat, good-natured fellow who just then came out to receive his odd-looking guest. He helped him down, attended to his wants and those of Rocinante, and in the course of conversation readily made out the kind of madness from which the stranger suffered. The host happened to know a great deal about the romances of knights-errant and he could not resist the chance to play along with the folly of Don Quixote in order to amuse himself and his guests, who were mostly passing herdsmen and mule drivers.

As soon as Don Quixote had satisfied his hunger, he approached the innkeeper, and, falling on his knees before him, begged him in very flowery language to dub him a knight. His lordship graciously agreed, but reminded Don Quixote that he must first pass a night watching

his armor. Don Quixote then asked to be taken to the chapel to lay his armor in front of the altar. The host explained that the chapel had recently been demolished so that it might be rebuilt, and suggested that the ceremony take place in the courtyard. Such a thing might be done in cases of necessity, he said, as was recorded in the histories of famous knights. So Don Quixote removed his armor and put it in a trough in one of the yards of the inn. For hours



he marched up and down in front of it, lance in hand, in the bright moonlight, to the amusement of the landlord and his friends.

It happened, as the night wore on, that one of the mule drivers came into the yard to fetch water for his mules

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and was unfortunate enough to lay hands on the armor in order to move it. He had hardly done so when the vigilant Don Quixote gave him such a thwack on the head with his lance that he was knocked out. Then the knight calmly continued his march until a second mule driver, on the same errand, approached the trough and began handling the armor. The second driver promptly met the same fate as the first one.

The comrades of the injured men, coming to learn what was going on, rushed into the yard in anger and began pelting the knight with anything they could pick up. Don Quixote bravely stood his ground, sheltering himself with his shield as best he could and hurling defiance and threats back. How the fight might have ended is impossible to say, had it not been for the arrival of the landlord. Fearing that he was responsible for letting the joke go too far, he anxiously called on the drivers to stop their attack, reminding them that they were dealing with a madman who would not be held accountable for his

actions, even if he killed some of them. In this way the tumult came to an end. The landlord next considered how he could speedily get rid of his dangerous guest. He decided the best and safest way would be to hurry through a ceremony of knighting. He persuaded Don Quixote that his vigil had lasted long enough and proceeded hastily with the formalities. He brought out the account book he kept track of his hay and barley in and pretended to read prayers from it over the kneeling knight. He rapped him twice on the shoulders and neck pretty sharply and declared him a member of the order of chivalry. The two girls then buckled on his sword and spurs and wished him success in battle. Don Quixote gracefully responded, mounted his gallant steed, took a courteous farewell of the lord and ladies of the castle and sallied forth in quest of new adventures. The landlord thought it best not to ask for what he was owed.







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## Example Persuasive Essay

Have you ever read a story that made you want to shout at the main character? In the Brothers Grimm tale, “The Fisherman and His Wife,” a fisherman asks a magic fish to grant his greedy wife’s wishes. The fisherman always does what his wife says, even when she asks for the power to make the sun and moon rise and set. The fisherman is a fool and should have acted differently in the story.

The fisherman is a fool because he allows his wife to bully him into asking the fish for very extravagant things. For her first two wishes, the wife wants a bigger home each time. She is only satisfied for a week! In these early wishes, the fisherman should have recognized that his wife’s greed was growing too fast for their own good. Once the wife gets her bigger home, she decides she wishes to be queen and then wants the power to control the sun and moon. Why on earth would the fisherman think to ask a magic fish for such a power for his wife?

The fisherman is also a fool because he ignores the increasing signs of danger each time he asks the magic fish to grant another ridiculous wish. Each time the fisherman returns to the sea to ask the magic fish to grant a wish, the sea is darker and more dangerous. The fisherman should have recognized the warning in the sea color and movement changes. If he had recognized just how dangerous the sea was becoming, he could have stood up to his wife in time to stop her.

The fisherman should have had the courage to refuse to ask the magic fish to grant more wishes. By ignoring the growing greed of his wife and increasing danger of the sea, the fisherman and his wife got what they deserved in the end. This tale reminds us all to be very careful what we wish for.



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## Persuasive Essay Rubric

	Exemplary	Strong	Developing	Beginning
<b>Introduction</b>	Opinion is clearly stated.	Opinion is stated.	Opinion is stated but is unclear.	An opinion is not stated.
	The hook effectively grabs the reader's attention.	The hook only partially grabs the reader's attention.	The hook does not grab the reader's attention.	A hook is not included.
	The topic or text the essay is based on is briefly introduced with relevant details, such as main characters, setting, plot summary.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with some details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with few or no details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is not introduced.
<b>Body</b>	All reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Most reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Some reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Few or no reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.
<b>Conclusion</b>	Opinion is effectively restated in a different way from the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in the same way as in the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in an unclear way.	Opinion is not restated.
	An effective statement is included to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included, but is not fully convincing.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included.	No statement to persuade the reader is included.
	The conclusion provides an original final new thought about the opinion.	The conclusion provides one final thought about the opinion.	The connection of the final thought to the opinion is unclear.	No final thought is included.
<b>Structure of the piece</b>	All sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Most sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Some sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Connections between sentences in paragraphs are confusing.
	All information has been paraphrased.	Most information has been paraphrased.	Some information has been paraphrased.	Little information has been paraphrased.
	All transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Most transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Some transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Transition words or phrases are not used.

*You may correct capitalization, punctuation, and grammar errors while you are revising. However, if you create a final copy of your writing to publish, you will use an editing checklist to address those types of mistakes after you revise.*



## Vocabulary for “Don Quixote and Sancho Panza Have Some Strange Adventures” and “More Strange Adventures”

1. **spoil, n.** something valuable that is stolen or taken by soldiers or thieves (**spoils**) (10)
2. **afield, adv.** off the right course; far from the starting point (10)
3. **friar, n.** a male member of a religious group who studies or teaches about Christianity; similar to a monk (**friars**) (12)
4. **dromedary, n.** a one-humped camel (**dromedaries**) (12)
5. **bewilder, v.** to confuse (12)
6. **enchanted, adj.** magical or charmed (13)
7. **basin, n.** a shallow bowl (13)
8. **ardent, adj.** having or showing very strong feelings (14)
9. **mercy, n.** kind or forgiving treatment by someone in power (14)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Sancho Panza	/son*choe/ /pon*sə/	9
Rucio	/roo*see*oe/	9
Lápice	/lop*ee*sae/	12
El Toboso	/el/ /təb*oe*soe/	12
Mambrino	/mom*bree*noe/	13
Ginés de Pasamonte	/hee*naes/ /dae/ /pos*om*oen*tae/	14



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# Character Chart: Sancho Panza

Physical Description			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Evidence from Text</b></p> <p>Page(s) _____</p> <p>Page(s) _____</p> <p>Page(s) _____</p> <p>Page(s) _____</p> <p>Page(s) _____</p> <p>Page(s) _____</p>		Character Trait	



# Character Chart: Sancho Panza

## Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

Character Trait

Character Trait

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# Character Chart: Sancho Panza

## Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

## Character Trait

## Character Trait

# Character Chart: Sancho Panza

## Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____
Page(s) _____

Character Trait

Character Trait





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## Mixed Practice: Noun and Pronoun Subject–Action Verb Agreement

Fill in the “Agreement” column using the information provided. The first two are done for you.

Subject	Action Verb	Agreement
Robert	work	Example: <i>Robert works</i>
he	work	Example: <i>he works</i>
Don Quixote and Sancho Panza	travel	
they	travel	
the housekeeper	worry	
she	worry	
the arrow	miss	
it	miss	
the king	govern	
he	govern	
the mule	carry	
it	carry	
we	challenge	
the lady	beg	
I	wish	

*Using only pronouns for subjects, write expanded sentences for five pronoun subject-verb agreement statements from the chart.*

**Example:** He works late on the weekends.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Practice Suffix *-ness*

*Write the correct word to complete each sentence.*

drowsiness	brightness	steadiness
crispness	greatness	emptiness

1. I walked outside and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the day lifted my spirits after being sick on the couch for two days.
2. Maria felt a sense of accomplishment when she noticed the \_\_\_\_\_ of her desk after cleaning off all the unnecessary papers and supplies she had piled on top of it.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ set in about halfway through the movie as many of the people in the audience started to close their eyes instead of watch the screen.
4. I love the \_\_\_\_\_ of celery and the way it crunches when I take a bite.

*Choose the statement that best answers the question.*

5. Which of the following best demonstrates steadiness?
  - A. a chair with a wobbly leg
  - B. my dad holding the ladder while I climb up to reach a kite in the tree
  - C. a child riding a bike without training wheels for the first time
6. Which of the following best demonstrates greatness?
  - A. a man walking down the street
  - B. a baby watching his mother bounce a ball
  - C. a well-known scientist giving a talk about the cure he discovered for a disease



7. Which of the following best demonstrates brightness?
- A. the basement of a house during a storm
  - B. a room with lots of windows letting in sunshine on a cloudless day
  - C. a cloudy day
8. Which of the following best demonstrates emptiness?
- A. a laundry basket with no clothes inside
  - B. a bathtub overflowing with water
  - C. a very heavy backpack that is hard to pick up off the ground

# Writing Opinions with Supporting Details When Answering Prompts

Read each excerpt and complete the activity in the next column.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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Chapter/ Page #	Excerpt from Don Quixote	Write an opinion, support it with a reason, and identify one piece of evidence from the excerpt to support the reason.
Chapter 2, Page 4	"First there was the watching of the armor..." to "...this time in complete silence:"	<p>Prompt: <i>Is Don Quixote's desire to be a knight (which leads him to guard his armor) a good enough reason for attacking the mule drivers?</i></p> <p>Opinion: _____</p> <p>Reason: _____</p> <p>Evidence from Text: _____</p>
Chapter 3, Pages 7–8	From "Meanwhile, Don Quixote..." to "...he began singing old ballads..."	<p>Prompt: <i>Is Don Quixote's desire to be a knight (which leads him to challenge the people he meets) a good enough reason for suffering the pain of getting hit by stones?</i></p> <p>Opinion: _____</p> <p>Reason: _____</p> <p>Evidence from Text: _____</p>

<p><b>Chapter 3, Page 8</b></p>	<p>"The next morning..." to "How mistaken they were!"</p>	<p>Prompt: Is Don Quixote's friends' burning of his books and telling him that a wizard took his books likely to stop him from continuing to pursue knightly deeds?</p> <p>Opinion:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Reason:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Evidence from Text:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Chapter 4, Page 10</b></p>	<p>"On the road again..." to "But horse and knight were flung to the ground..."</p>	<p>Prompt: Is Don Quixote's desire to be a knight (which leads him to attack the windmills) a good enough reason for suffering the pain and bruises of falling off his horse?</p> <p>Opinion:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Reason:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Evidence from Text:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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## Vocabulary for “Back to La Mancha,” “Don Quixote Learns He Is Already Famous,” and “On the Road Again”

1. **confounded**, *adj.* terrible or annoying (18)
2. **deceive**, *v.* to make someone believe something that is not true; trick or fool (19)
3. **fortune**, *n.* luck (19)
4. **sexton**, *n.* a person who takes care of church buildings and surrounding property (21)
5. **folks**, *n.* people (22)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Sierra Morena	/see*ae*ro/ / moe*rae*no/	16
Micomicona	/mee*koe*mee*koe*no/	17
Bartholomew Carrasco	/bar*tho*lam*ue/ /co*ro*skoe/	20
Salamanca	/so*lo*mong*ko/	20
Doña	/doe*nyo/	21



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## “Back to La Mancha,” “Don Quixote Learns He Is Already Famous,” and “On the Road Again”

*Answer each question thoughtfully, citing evidence from the text and page number(s) where you found support for each answer. Answer in complete sentences and restate the question in your answer whenever possible.*

1. The phrase *with all due respect* is used when someone is going to disagree with, or criticize, someone they do not want to offend. Why do you think Sancho uses that phrase on page 16?

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Page(s) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why does the barber ask Sancho not to tell Don Quixote that he saw them, and why will they be in disguise?

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Page(s) \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the friends’ plan to bring Don Quixote and Sancho home?

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

4. What does Don Quixote do to make the innkeeper angry?

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

5. Contrast the ways Sancho's wife and the women in Don Quixote's household react to their return.

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

6. Why do Don Quixote and Samson become friends?

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

7. Why does Sancho say, "What will I do? How can I get out of this one?"

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_







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### “Back to La Mancha”

*Read chapter 6 and answer the questions that follow using complete sentences.*

1. How do the priest and the barber get Don Quixote in a cage?

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

2. How do Don Quixote and Sancho each respond to being taken back home by the priest and the barber? Is there any connection between the way each responds and the character traits you have identified for each?

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## Write a Claim

Use the graphic organizer to draft a claim.

Essay Prompt: <i>Do Don Quixote's good intentions justify his actions?</i>		
	1st Draft	Revised
Opinion (Restate the prompt and answer it <i>yes</i> or <i>no</i> .)		
Reason (What is one reason why you chose <i>yes</i> or <i>no</i> ?)	1.	
Evidence (What examples from the text support your opinion and reason?)	1.	
	2.	



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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## “Back to La Mancha,” “Don Quixote Learns He Is Already Famous,” and “On the Road Again”

*As you and your partner read the chapters, answer the following questions.*

1. On page 16, Sancho makes a comment about Don Quixote and how odd he is when he speaks to Lady Dulcinea. What does this reveal about Sancho’s character?

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*The following question, for Chapter 6, has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.*

2. **Part A:** How does Sancho feel about the priest and the barber?
  - A. He dislikes them very much.
  - B. He is frightened of them and wants to get away from them as quickly as possible.
  - C. He admires them and does not want to offend them.
  - D. He thinks he is better than they are.

**Part B:** What statement from the text best supports the answer to Part A?

- A. “Master and I go around righting things that are wrong in the world and fighting evil.”
- B. “We’ll be in disguise when you come out.”
- C. “His estate needs attention; you yourself would be better off helping your wife take care of the fields.”
- D. “With all due respect, you don’t understand.”

Page(s) \_\_\_\_\_

3. When the priest and the barber put Don Quixote in the wooden cage, Don Quixote and Sancho react differently. How does each react?

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Page(s) \_\_\_\_\_

4. The author uses the phrase *beside himself* twice in these chapters—once on page 17 and once on page 20. What does this phrase mean? What is the difference between the use of the phrase on page 17 and the use of the phrase on page 20?

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5. What new pieces of evidence from the text support the view that Don Quixote is idealistic? Record this information on Activity Page 1.3.
6. What new pieces of evidence from the text support the view that Sancho Panza is realistic? Record this information on Activity Page 4.2, drawing an arrow from the box in the center column to the box(es) in which you record the evidence.
7. What new pieces of evidence from the text support the view that Sancho is loyal? Record this information on Activity Page 4.2.

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## Subject-Linking Verb Agreement

Fill in the “Agreement” column using the information provided. The first two are done for you.

Subject (Noun or Pronoun)	Linking Verb	Agreement
the criminals	to be	Example: <i>the criminals are</i>
they	to be	Example: <i>they are</i>
Don Quixote	to feel	
he	to feel	
the guards and criminals	to look	
she	to look	
a lady and her maids	to be	
they	to be	
it	to taste	
I	to be	
it	to smell	
you	to be	



*Write expanded sentences for five additional subject–linking verb agreement statements from the chart. Choose nouns as subjects for two sentences and pronouns as subjects for the remaining three sentences.*

**Example:** The criminals are on their way to do hard labor on the king’s ships.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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### Practice Root *vac*

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

evacuate	vacancy	evacuee	vacant
vacate	vacuum	evacuation	vacation

1. After our neighbors moved, their house stood \_\_\_\_\_ for many months.
2. A clever invention keeps drinks hot or cold by creating an airtight \_\_\_\_\_ between two bottles, one placed inside the other.
3. We drove and drove, looking for a motel with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ sign.
4. Someone who must leave an area is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The forced \_\_\_\_\_ from the town caused a huge traffic jam for miles around.
6. Mom told us to \_\_\_\_\_ the house because of our muddy shoes.

7. When the bus swerved off the road, all the passengers had to  
\_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

8. My favorite summer \_\_\_\_\_ is going to the beach.

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## Spelling Words

*The following is a list of spelling words. These words are content words related to the Adventures of Don Quixote Reader.*

*During Lesson 10, you will be assessed on how to spell these words. Practice spelling the words by doing one or more of the following:*

- *spell the words out loud*
- *write sentences using the words*
- *copy the words onto paper*
- *write the words in alphabetical order*

*When you practice spelling and writing the words, remember to pronounce and spell each word one syllable at a time.*

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. ordinary    | 6. armor      |
| 2. imagination | 7. nonsense   |
| 3. knighthood  | 8. courage    |
| 4. disguise    | 9. adventure  |
| 5. squire      | 10. enchanted |

*The following chart provides the meanings of the spelling words. You are not expected to know the word meanings for the spelling assessment but it may be helpful to have them as a reference as you practice spelling the words.*

<b>Spelling Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>ordinary</b>	normal or usual
<b>imagination</b>	the ability of someone's mind to form a picture of something without having seen or experienced that thing
<b>knighthood</b>	the rank or title of a knight
<b>disguise</b>	to change the usual appearance, sound, taste, etc. of something (someone or something) so that people will not recognize that person or thing
<b>squire</b>	a young man in the Middle Ages who helped a knight before eventually becoming a knight himself
<b>armor</b>	a protective metal covering used to keep a person safe from injury during battle
<b>nonsense</b>	words or ideas that are foolish or untrue
<b>courage</b>	the ability to do something that you know is difficult or dangerous
<b>adventure</b>	an exciting or dangerous experience
<b>enchanted</b>	put under a magic spell

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### Practice Spelling Words

adventure	imagination	ordinary	courage	squire
disguise	knighthood	enchanted	nonsense	armor

*List the spelling words in alphabetical order.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary for “The Knight of the Wood” and “The Adventure of the Lions”

1. **duel**, *n.* a fight between two people with weapons (25)
2. **scheme**, *n.* a clever plan or plot to get or do something (26)
3. **caravan**, *n.* a group of people, animals, or vehicles traveling together (27)
4. **bold**, *adj.* fearless (28)
5. **foolhardy**, *adj.* foolishly dangerous or daring (28)
6. **dumbfounded**, *adj.* shocked or surprised (30)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Casildea	/kas*eel*dae*ə/	24
Tomé CECIAL	/toe*mae/ /sae*see*ol/	25





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## Introductory Paragraph

Use the graphic organizer to plan the introductory paragraph for your persuasive essay.

	1st Draft	Revision
<b>Lead</b> -Ask a question -Use a memorable detail from the book -Describe a character -Quote a memorable piece of dialogue from the book and explain it		
<b>Introduce text</b> -title of text -author's name -main characters -setting -basic plot summary		
<b>State claim (from Activity Page 5.4) that answers prompt:</b> -Do Don Quixote's good intentions justify his actions? (yes or no)		

Draft your introductory paragraph here:

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Vocabulary for “The Strange Knight and Squire—Challenge, Victory, and Transformation” and “The Gentleman in Green, Adventure with the Lions, and Astonished Friends”**

1. **woe**, *n.* sadness (**woes**) (1)
2. **unrequited**, *adj.* unreturned; one-sided (1)
3. **scorn**, *v.* to hate (**scorns**) (2)
4. **bestow**, *v.* to give (2)
5. **scoundrel**, *n.* a person with a bad reputation; a liar (3)
6. **folly**, *n.* craziness (**follies**) (3)
7. **vanquish**, *v.* to beat or defeat in battle (**vanquished**) (4)
8. **unyoke**, *v.* to free from a harness or wagon (**unyoked**) (8)
9. **commend**, *v.* to entrust or commit (**commended**) (9)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Casildea de Vandalia	/kas*eel*dae*ə/ /dae/ /von*dol*ee*ə/	4
Oran	/oe*ron/	7

**Core Classics:**  
*The Adventures of Don Quixote*  
**“The Strange Knight and  
Squire-Challenge, Victory and  
Transformation”**

The mournful stranger took Don Quixote by 1  
the arm and invited him to sit down. “From what 2  
I have just heard from you,” said Don Quixote, “I 3  
take it your woes are due to love—an unrequited 4  
passion for a fair lady?” The stranger nodded, 5  
and asked if Don Quixote was also suffering so. 6  
“That is my fate,” he replied, “though I cannot 7  
exactly say my lady scorns me.”

“Certainly not,” said Sancho, “for she is as 8  
gentle as a lamb and as soft as butter.” 9

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“Is this your squire?” demanded the stranger. 1  
“And do you allow him to speak when you are in 2  
a conversation?” 3

“I can talk and I have talked to better people 4  
than you. But never mind—the less said, the 5  
sooner mended,” said Sancho. 6

The stranger’s squire now drew Sancho 7  
aside, saying, “Come, let’s chat together, and let 8  
our masters talk as they please about their love 9  
problems.” And away they went to 10  
discuss the hardships squires 11  
put up with. 12

“The hope of reward,” 13  
said the stranger’s 14  
squire, “makes up 15  
for a lot. It is a poor 16  
knight-errant who 17  
cannot bestow an earldom, 18  
or a government, on 19  
his squire.” 20



“Yes,” answered Sancho, “my master has  
promised me the governorship of an island.” . . .

“You may find,” said the other, “that island  
government is more trouble than profit. Likely  
enough, if we were wise men we would stay at  
home with our families instead of tramping  
around the country with a master like mine, who  
is as crazy as he is brave, and even more than that,  
is a scoundrel.”

“Mine is certainly mad,” said Sancho, “but  
he is not a liar. He’s as honest and innocent as a  
babe. You can persuade him of anything, and that  
is why I love him and cannot leave him in spite of  
all his follies.”

“It’s the blind leading the blind,” said the  
other, “and we’ll all end up in a ditch. But  
talking is making me dry. I have something in  
my saddlebag that will moisten our tongues.”  
As he said it, he pulled out a flask of wine and  
a large rabbit pie and both men went on eating,  
drinking, and talking until at last they fell asleep.

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Meanwhile their masters spent the time in 1  
courteous knightly conversation. “Finally, sir,” 2  
the other knight was saying, “I fell desperately 3  
in love with Casildea de Vandalia and she tested 4  
my devotion by laying on me such tasks as those 5  
imposed on Hercules by his step-mother. . . . Now 6  
she has ordered me to cross all the provinces of 7  
Spain and force every knight-errant I meet to 8  
confess that she is the best and most beautiful of 9  
women and I am the bravest and most adoring 10  
knight in the world. I have crossed Spain from 11  
end to end and defeated all the knights who 12  
dared to oppose me, especially that famous one 13  
Don Quixote de la Mancha, who I compelled to 14  
confess that my Casildea is more beautiful than 15  
his Dulcinea. I consider my conquest of him to be 16  
equal to the defeat of all the knights of the world 17  
because he has defeated them all, and I therefore 18  
reap all his glory and fame.” 19

“Sir knight,” said Don Quixote quietly, “I say 20  
nothing about your other victories, but I do not 21  
admit that you have vanquished Don Quixote 22



de la Mancha. You may have overcome someone 1  
resembling him, but certainly not the man 2  
himself.” 3

“How not the man himself?” exclaimed 4  
the knight of the wood. “I swear to you the 5  
contrary. Is he not tall, with a long, lean face and 6  
a hooked nose bent to one side, gray-haired, 7  
lanky-limbed, with a heavy, drooping mustache, 8  
and calls himself the Knight of the Sad Face or 9  
the Sorrowful Countenance? Moreover, he has 10  
for his squire a peasant by the name of Sancho, 11  
and for his horse a steed named Rocinante, and 12  
for his lady-love Dulcinea del Toboso, sometimes 13  
called Aldonza Lorenzo. And if that is not 14  
enough to prove I am telling the truth, then here 15  
is my sword, which will force belief on the most 16  
incredulous.” 17

“Softly, good sir. Listen to me for a moment,” 18  
answered Don Quixote. “The man you speak 19  
of is a particular friend of mine, and though 20  
your description is fairly accurate on the whole, 21

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I am certain he is not the man in question. 1  
He has many enemies among the enchanters, 2  
one in particular, and one of these may have 3  
impersonated him and allowed himself to 4  
be defeated by you in order to damage Don 5  
Quixote's reputation. I can tell you as a fact that 6  
in the last couple of days evil enchanters have 7  
transformed the lovely Dulcinea del Toboso 8  
into a lowly peasant girl. And if you are still 9  
dissatisfied with what I say, then here stands, in 10  
person, Don Quixote himself, ready to prove his 11  
identity with his weapons in whatever fashion 12  
you prefer." Saying this, Don Quixote stood up, 13  
clutched the hilt of his sword, and waited for the 14  
knight to make his decision. 15

The strange knight replied quietly, "It is not 16  
becoming for knight-errants to perform feats of 17  
arms in the dark, like highwaymen," he said. "Let 18  
us wait for daylight, and let the conditions of battle 19  
be that the defeated shall obey the command of 20  
the victor, so long as the command is something a 21  
knight can obey without dishonoring himself." 22

## **“The Gentleman in Green, Adventure with the Lions, and Astonished Friends”**

Don Quixote planted himself in the middle 1  
of the road and yelled to the two men on the cart. 2  
“Where are you going, friends, and what have you 3  
on the wagon?” 4

“The wagon and mules are mine,” said one of 5  
the men, “but the crates contain two fierce lions, 6  
presents to the king from the governor of Oran in 7  
Africa. They are the biggest lions that ever came 8  
to Spain.” 9

“I am not scared of lions,” declared Don 10  
Quixote, “however fierce or big they are. Open 11  
the cages and let them out, and I will show 12  
the enchanters who have sent them what Don 13  
Quixote de la Mancha can do.” 14

The men on the cart were dumbfounded 15  
at this command. Sancho wrung his hands in 16

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despair. The gentleman in green urged Don  
Quixote not to continue with his purpose.

“These lions are not sent to harm you or test  
your courage,” he said. “They are presents to His  
Majesty and you have no right to interfere with  
them.” “Let everybody mind his own business!”  
said Don Quixote. “Mine is to deal with these  
lions. Now, sir, open the cages at once or I will  
fasten you to your wagon with my lance.”

The terrified man, seeing that Don Quixote  
was determined, and probably crazy, said, “For  
God’s sake, sir, let me unhitch my mules, for if  
they are killed by the lions I am ruined.”

This Don Quixote allowed. The wagon  
driver, calling on all there to bear witness that  
he was being forced against his will and over  
his protests, unyoked his animals and led them  
out of harm’s way. The gentleman in green,  
after trying again uselessly to reason with Don  
Quixote, also went off some distance, taking the  
tearful, trembling Sancho with him. The man

left on the wagon also made an appeal, but got 1  
only a stern command to open a lion's cage as 2  
an answer. While he set about this, Don Quixote 3  
dismounted and turned Rocinante loose, having 4  
resolved to fight the lions on foot with his sword. 5  
Then he commended himself to God and to 6  
Dulcinea, and stood ready in front of the lion's 7  
door. The keeper, seeing no other way, opened 8  
the door of the cage and revealed a magnificent 9  
lion stretched out on the floor of the crate. Dazed 10  
by the sudden flood of light into his den, the lion 11  
turned around, reached out an enormous paw 12  
and stretched his body its full length. Next he 13  
opened his mouth and yawned leisurely. After 14  
this he got up and quietly surveyed the landscape. 15  
He extended his scarlet tongue, which was two- 16  
hands long, and began to lick the dust from his 17  
eyes and face. Then he stuck his head out the 18  
doorway and gazed calmly around, his great eyes 19  
searching, terrifying to even the bravest heart. 20

Don Quixote, undaunted, waited with 21  
impatience for the lion to leap out so that he 22

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might engage him and slice him to pieces. But 1  
that moment never came. The majestic lion, 2  
seeming satisfied with what he had seen, turned 3  
back into his den without noticing the knight, 4  
slowly lay down again, and went back to sleep. 5



Don Quixote ordered the keeper to excite the lion by poking him with sticks and beating him, but the keeper refused, saying that the knight had already proven his courage and that he should not force combat on an unwilling opponent.

The knight admitted the truth of this argument. “Shut the door then, and I will signal my friends to return,” he said, tying a white cloth to the tip of his lance and then waving it for Sancho and the gentleman in green to see.

“I’ll be hanged if my master has not defeated the king of the beasts!” exclaimed Sancho, and he ran forward to learn what had happened.

The keeper gave a full and flattering account of what had taken place. Don Quixote gave him a couple of gold coins for him and his companion as a reward for their trouble. “And if the matter should come to the ears of the king,” he added, “and he should wish to know who performed this feat, tell him it was Don Quixote de la Mancha, now known as the Knight of the Lions, for I am

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dropping the name ‘Sorrowful Countenance,’ and 1  
adopting the other as the customs of chivalry 2  
allow.’ 3





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## Core Classics: *The Adventures of Don Quixote*

*Read the following excerpt and complete the activity that follows.*

### **“The Gentleman in Green, Adventure with the Lions, and Astonished Friends”**

Don Quixote planted himself in the middle of the road and yelled to the two men on the cart. “Where are you going, friends, and what have you on the wagon?”

“The wagon and mules are mine,” said one of the men, “but the crates contain two fierce lions, presents to the king from the governor of Oran in Africa. They are the biggest lions that ever came to Spain.”

“I am not scared of lions,” declared Don Quixote, “however fierce or big they are. Open the cages and let them out, and I will show the enchanters who have sent them what Don Quixote de la Mancha can do.”

The men on the cart were dumbfounded at this command. Sancho wrung his hands in

despair. The gentleman in green urged Don Quixote not to continue with his purpose.

“These lions are not sent to harm you or test your courage,” he said. “They are presents to His Majesty and you have no right to interfere with them.” “Let everybody mind his own business!” said Don Quixote. “Mine is to deal with these lions. Now, sir, open the cages at once or I will fasten you to your wagon with my lance.”

The terrified man, seeing that Don Quixote was determined, and probably crazy, said, “For God’s sake, sir, let me unhitch my mules, for if they are killed by the lions I am ruined.”

This Don Quixote allowed. The wagon driver, calling on all there to bear witness that he was being forced against his will and over his protests, unyoked his animals and led them out of harm’s way. The gentleman in green, after trying again uselessly to reason with Don Quixote, also went off some distance, taking the tearful, trembling Sancho with him. The man

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left on the wagon also made an appeal, but got only a stern command to open a lion's cage as an answer. While he set about this, Don Quixote dismounted and turned Rocinante loose, having resolved to fight the lions on foot with his sword. Then he commended himself to God and to Dulcinea, and stood ready in front of the lion's door. The keeper, seeing no other way, opened the door of the cage and revealed a magnificent lion stretched out on the floor of the crate. Dazed by the sudden flood of light into his den, the lion turned around, reached out an enormous paw and stretched his body its full length. Next he opened his mouth and yawned leisurely. After this he got up and quietly surveyed the landscape. He extended his scarlet tongue, which was two-hands long, and began to lick the dust from his eyes and face. Then he stuck his head out the doorway and gazed calmly around, his great eyes searching, terrifying to even the bravest heart.

Don Quixote, undaunted, waited with impatience for the lion to leap out so that he

might engage him and slice him to pieces. But that moment never came. The majestic lion, seeming satisfied with what he had seen, turned back into his den without noticing the knight, slowly lay down again, and went back to sleep.



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Don Quixote ordered the keeper to excite the lion by poking him with sticks and beating him, but the keeper refused, saying that the knight had already proven his courage and that he should not force combat on an unwilling opponent.

The knight admitted the truth of this argument. “Shut the door then, and I will signal my friends to return,” he said, tying a white cloth to the tip of his lance and then waving it for Sancho and the gentleman in green to see.

“I’ll be hanged if my master has not defeated the king of the beasts!” exclaimed Sancho, and he ran forward to learn what had happened.

The keeper gave a full and flattering account of what had taken place. Don Quixote gave him a couple of gold coins for him and his companion as a reward for their trouble. “And if the matter should come to the ears of the king,” he added, “and he should wish to know who performed this feat, tell him it was Don Quixote de la Mancha, now known as the Knight of the Lions, for I am

dropping the name ‘Sorrowful Countenance,’ and adopting the other as the customs of chivalry allow.”

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*Write the correct word from this excerpt to complete each sentence.*

unyoked

undaunted

dumbfounded

commended

1. My sister was truly \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard that she won a prize in the contest.
2. After plowing the fields, the farmer led the \_\_\_\_\_ mules back to the barn.
3. The fireman seemed \_\_\_\_\_ as he courageously fought the blaze.
4. Before charging into battle, the knight paused for a moment and \_\_\_\_\_ his safety to God.











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## Vocabulary for “The Puppet Show” and “At the Duke’s Palace”

1. **Moors, *n.*** Muslims who invaded and conquered parts of Spain in the Middle Ages (32)
2. **monumental, *adj.*** great or extreme (32)
3. **brocade, *n.*** a type of fabric or cloth with raised designs in gold or silver thread (35)
4. **clergyman, *n.*** a church leader who performs religious services (35)
5. **laughingstock, *n.*** a person regarded as very foolish and ridiculous (35)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Doña Melisendra	/doe*nyo/ /mae*lee*sen*dro/	32
Don Gaiferos	/doen/ /gie*fer*oes/	32
Charlemagne	/shar*lä*maen/	32
Marsilio	/mor*see*lee*oe/	32
Ginés de Pasamonte	/hee*naes/ /dae/ /pos*om*oen*tae/	33



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## “The Puppet Show” and “At the Duke’s Palace”

*Answer each question thoughtfully, citing evidence from the text and page number(s) where you found evidence for each question. Answer in complete sentences and restate the question in your answer whenever possible.*

1. At the end of the first paragraph on page 31, the innkeeper says he would give the man with the green eye patch a room even if it meant taking one away from the most powerful duke in Spain. What does this tell you about the way the innkeeper feels about the man with the green eye patch?

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

2. How does the puppeteer feel about Don Quixote and Sancho?

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

3. Describe the story of Doña Melisendra.

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

4. What monumental confusion does Don Quixote create at the puppet show? How does this event support the view that Don Quixote is idealistic?

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

5. Based on the way it is used in this paragraph, what do you think the phrase *what the eyes of his imagination saw* means?

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

6. On page 31, the text says that Master Peter’s monkey answers any questions about things that are happening or have already happened. Is this true? Describe what is really happening.

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

7. Why does the Duchess invite Don Quixote and Sancho to the palace for a visit with her and the Duke ?

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_



8. Contrast the way the Duke and the clergyman react to Don Quixote.

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Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_

*The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.*

9. **Part A:** What does Don Quixote think of the clergyman?

- A. He thinks the clergyman is funny and he laughs at him.
- B. He thinks the clergyman is too serious and tries to make him laugh.
- C. He thinks the clergyman is wrong and he gets very angry at him.
- D. He thinks the clergyman is trying to ruin the fun Don Quixote and Sancho are having at the palace.

**Part B:** What line from the text best supports the correct answer to Part A?

- A. “The serious-minded priest, hearing all that talk about giants and enchantments, imagined that this must be the hero of the book the Duke liked to read often.”
- B. “Don Quixote stood up, shaking from head to toe.”
- C. “Host and hostess were having the time of their lives. They would not let the priest spoil their fun.”
- D. “I shall not set foot in this palace as long as those foolish guests remain here.”

Page(s): \_\_\_\_\_





## Review Sentences, Verbs, and Subject-Verb Agreement

Use the chart below to match each subject with its predicate (including one of the verbs from the middle column). Hint: You may want to number each subject, verb, and predicate. See the example in the chart. Then, write complete sentences on the lines below, making sure to use capital letters, proper punctuation, and any additional words necessary. The first one has been done for you.

Subjects	Verbs	Predicates
the lion keeper (1)	relax	Dulcinea does not love him
La Mancha	to look	Don Quixote is a laughingstock
the puppeteer	worry	Don Quixote that he is a brave and courageous man (1)
the priest	to be	before the Duke
Sancho	kneel	on the puppeteer's shoulder
Don Quixote	tell (1)	a province in the heart of Spain
the monkey	think	very upset

1. *The lion keeper tells Don Quixote that he is a brave and courageous man.*

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Challenge:** Write a complete sentence using a pronoun as the subject and a linking verb as the verb.

**Example:** I am really thirsty after running the race.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Root Word *vac*

*Write the correct word to complete each sentence.*

1. Creating a \_\_\_\_\_ is a very difficult thing to do because it is nearly impossible to make a space without any air or other gases.  
(vacuum, vacancy)
2. Farmers must \_\_\_\_\_ their grazing animals to protect them from flooding fields.  
(vacate, evacuate)
3. When Juan moved away, he left a \_\_\_\_\_ in the fifth grade class.  
(evacuee, vacancy)
4. The town was like a ghost town after the mass \_\_\_\_\_.  
(evacuation, vacancyt)

*For each word, write a sentence using the word.*

5. vacant

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6. vacation

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## Spelling Assessment

*Write the spelling words as your teacher calls them out.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

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## Vocabulary for “The Adventure of the Wooden Horse” and “Don Quixote Advises Sancho”

1. **ordinary, *adj.*** normal or usual (38)
2. **bellows, *n.*** a mechanical device that blows out air when its sides are pressed together (38)
3. **scorched, *adj.*** burned (38)
4. **worth, *n.*** importance or value (41)
5. **wisdom, *n.*** knowledge gained from having many experiences in life (41)
6. **swineherd, *n.*** someone who takes care of pigs (41)
7. **envy, *v.*** to be jealous of (42)
8. **justice, *n.*** fairness (42)
9. **unkempt, *adj.*** messy (42)
10. **Almighty, *n.*** God (43)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Trifaldi	/trif*awl*dee/	37
Antonomasia	/on*toe*noe*mos*ee*ə/	37
Candaya	/kon*da*yo/	37
Don Clavijo	/doen/ /klo*vee*hoe/	37
Malambruno	/mol*om*broo*noe/	37
Clavileño	/klo*vee*laen*yoe/	38



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## “Don Quixote Advises Sancho”

*Read chapter 14.*

*Write the correct word from the excerpt to complete each sentence.*

envy	worth	unkempt	justice	wisdom
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1. It is highly likely that one of the reasons the man was not hired was his \_\_\_\_\_ appearance during the interview.
2. There was a certain \_\_\_\_\_ in my mother’s decision that my brother would be not be given any dessert after dinner since he had snacked on cookies in the afternoon, even though my mother told us that we could only have a piece of fruit.
3. I really \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend Sam, who just got a new cell phone.
4. It is difficult to know the car’s \_\_\_\_\_, since it has a lot of damage from a recent parking accident.
5. The president must make a very important decision that will require much \_\_\_\_\_.



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## Vocabulary for “Sancho, Governor for Life,” “Danger at the Island,” and “Sancho’s Wisest Decision”

1. **reason**, *v.* to think in a sensible and logical way (45)
2. **partridge**, *n.* a bird that is hunted and eaten for food (**partridges**) (46)
3. **commotion**, *n.* noise (49)
4. **ingenuity**, *n.* skill or cleverness that allows someone to create something or solve a problem (49)
5. **reluctantly**, *adv.* done with hesitation or unwillingness (49)
6. **agony**, *n.* extreme pain (50)
7. **booty**, *n.* valuable goods or money taken as a prize after victory (50)
8. **administration**, *n.* government (51)
9. **resign**, *v.* to give up a job in an official way (51)
10. **dignity**, *n.* calm behavior and self-control (51)

Word	Pronunciation	Word
Rucio	/r <u>oo</u> *see*oe/	44
Barataria	/bor*ot*or*ee*ə/	44
Hippocrates	/hip*ok*rə*teez/	46









## Review Words and Phrases That Compare and Contrast

Use words and phrases from the following chart to compare and contrast the two things in each numbered item below. Be sure to write your answers in complete sentences. The first one has been done for you.

Words and Phrases That Compare and Contrast	
Compare	Contrast
similar to	however
similarly	in contrast
likewise	on the contrary
in the same way	alternatively
just as	whereas
at the same time	instead
additionally	on the other hand
also	but

1. (country inn to magnificent castle)

*The country inn was small and toasty warm. In contrast, the magnificent castle was enormous and icy cold.*

2. (windmills to giants)

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3. (princesses to peasant girls)

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4. (squires to farmers)

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5. (friars to wizards)

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Morphology Review

Complete each sentence by creating a new word using the correct prefix or suffix and the root word in parentheses.

*il-*

*ir-*

*inter-*

*-ness*

1. When walking to school, we stop and wait for the cross signal at the busy \_\_\_\_\_ (section).
2. The teacher always reminds her students to write carefully and neatly; otherwise, their writing will be \_\_\_\_\_ (legible).
3. Each side of a square is supposed to be the same length. You must measure carefully to properly draw a square; otherwise your shape will be \_\_\_\_\_ (regular).
4. Jada met the president when she was eight years old. Ever since this \_\_\_\_\_ (action), Jada has wanted to run for president one day.
5. The buzz of the fan and the afternoon heat did not help my \_\_\_\_\_ (drowsy).
6. My mother warned us to be extra careful around her great-grandmother's vase because it was \_\_\_\_\_ (replaceable).
7. He had to shield his eyes from the \_\_\_\_\_ (bright) of the stadium lights.

*For each word, write a sentence using the word.*

8. distract

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9. subtract

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10. tractor

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## Spelling Words

*The following is a list of spelling words. These words include prefixes or roots you have learned in morphology lessons.*

*During Lesson 15, you will be assessed on how to spell these words. Practice spelling the words by doing one or more of the following:*

- *spell the words out loud*
- *write sentences using the words*
- *copy the words onto paper*
- *write the words in alphabetical order*

*When you practice spelling and writing the words, remember to pronounce and spell each word one syllable at a time.*

1. drowsiness
2. friendliness
3. greatness
4. steadiness
5. attract
6. distract
7. extract
8. tractor
9. evacuate
10. vacancy
11. vacuum



*The following chart provides the meanings of the spelling words. You are not expected to know the word meanings for the spelling assessment but it may be helpful to have them as a reference as you practice spelling the words.*

<b>Spelling Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>drowsiness</b>	the state or condition of being ready to fall asleep
<b>friendliness</b>	the state or condition of being kind and helpful; acting like a friend
<b>greatness</b>	the state or condition of being more superior in character or quality
<b>steadiness</b>	the state or condition of not shaking or moving
<b>attract</b>	to pull to or draw toward oneself or itself
<b>distract</b>	to draw or take attention away from something
<b>extract</b>	to remove something by pulling
<b>tractor</b>	a vehicle that pulls something, such as farm equipment or a trailer
<b>evacuate</b>	to leave a dangerous place or remove someone from a dangerous place
<b>vacancy</b>	a job or position that is available to be taken; a room in a hotel that is available for use
<b>vacuum</b>	an empty area or space in which there is no air or other gas

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Practice Spelling Words

Sort the spelling words into categories based on the suffix or root in each word.

steadiness	drowsiness	extract
distract	attract	vacancy
vacuum	evacuate	greatness
friendliness	tractor	

<i>-ness</i>	<i>tract</i>	<i>vac</i>

*List the spelling words in alphabetical order.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## **“Don Quixote Advises Sancho,” “Sancho, Governor for Life,” and “Danger at the Island”**

*As you and your partner read the chapters, answer the following questions.*

1. On page 41, why does Sancho say he will take his own, old clothes with him to the island?

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2. What does Don Quixote say is “the most difficult knowledge of all”? Why do you think Don Quixote believes this to be true?

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3. How did the townspeople’s opinion of Sancho change after he settled the dispute between the tailor and the man requesting the capes?

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4. On page 51, the author describes Sancho as wise. On Activity Page 4.2, add the word *wise* to a “Character Trait” box. What evidence from Chapters 14, 15, and 16 support the view that Sancho is wise? Add this evidence, along with the page number where it appears, in the “Evidence from Text” column across from the *wise* “Character Trait” box on Activity Page 4.2.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Drafting a Concluding Paragraph

*Strategies for writing a concluding paragraph:*

- *Use concluding words—overall, ultimately, for these reasons, as a result of, due to, etc.*
- *Restate your opinion in a different way*
- *Use a quotation from the text*
- *Use emotion to persuade the reader*
- *Leave the reader on a positive note by saying something nice about Don Quixote no matter your opinion*

*Use the following graphic organizer to plan the concluding paragraph for your persuasive essay.*

	1st Draft	Revision
Opinion is restated in a different way from the introductory paragraph		
An effective statement is included to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion		
The conclusion provides one final new thought about the opinion		



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**12.3**

ACTIVITY PAGE

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Persuasive Essay Rubric

	<b>Exemplary</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Developing</b>	<b>Beginning</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	Opinion is clearly stated.	Opinion is stated.	Opinion is stated but is unclear.	An opinion is not stated.
	The hook effectively grabs the reader's attention.	The hook ineffectively grabs the reader's attention.	The hook does not grab the reader's attention.	A hook is not included.
	The topic or text the essay is based on is briefly introduced with relevant details, such as main characters, setting, plot summary.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with some details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with few or no details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is not introduced.
<b>Body</b>	All reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Most reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Some reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Few or no reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.
<b>Conclusion</b>	Opinion is effectively restated in a different way from the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in the same way as in the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in an unclear way.	Opinion is not restated.
	An effective statement is included to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included, but is not fully convincing.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included.	No statement to persuade the reader is included.
	The conclusion provides an original final new thought about the opinion.	The conclusion provides one final thought about the opinion.	The connection of the final thought to the opinion is unclear.	No final thought is included.
<b>Structure of the piece</b>	All sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Most sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Some sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Connections between sentences in paragraphs are confusing.
	All information has been paraphrased.	Most information has been paraphrased.	Some information has been paraphrased.	Little information has been paraphrased.
	All transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Most transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Some transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Transition words or phrases are not used.





NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**13.1**

ACTIVITY PAGE

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary for “Knight and Squire Reunited” and “The Knight of the White Moon”

1. **reunite**, *v.* to come together again (**reunited**) (52)
2. **bray**, *v.* to make the harsh cry of a donkey (**brayed**) (53)
3. **resolve**, *v.* to clear up or deal with successfully (**resolved**) (53)
4. **captivity**, *n.* being held as if a prisoner (54)
5. **delicacy**, *n.* a delicious and rare food that is a special treat to eat (**delicacies**) (54)
6. **intone**, *v.* to speak in a way that sounds like music or chanting (**intoned**) (54)
7. **confess**, *v.* to admit something is true (55)







NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Sharing Persuasive Essays

*First, write notes about any compliments or questions your writing group gave you about your persuasive essay that you want to remember.*

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*Then, use the following chart to make notes about your persuasive essay.*

	Thoughts I Have about My Writing After Sharing
<b>Strong, Arguable Opinion</b>	
<b>Reason #1 and Reason #2 Back Up the Opinion</b>	
<b>Text Evidence Supports Each Reason</b>	
<b>Did I Persuade My Reader?</b>	

*Considering the feedback you received and the additional thinking you have done, set two revision goals for your opinion essay to work on for homework or in the Pausing Point.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary for “Don Quixote’s Last Illness”

1. **last will and testament, *n.*** a legal document in which a person states how his property should be distributed and to whom after his death (57)
2. **rejoice, *v.*** to celebrate (57)
3. **scribe, *n.*** a person who copies or writes out documents (57)
4. **estate, *n.*** property and belongings (57)
5. **instrumental, *adj.*** very important (59)
6. **turmoil, *n.*** a state of extreme confusion or action (59)
7. **epitaph, *n.*** something written or said about a person who died (59)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Antonia Quixano	/on*toe*nee*ə/ /kee*hon*oe/	59





NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## “Don Quixote’s Last Illness”

*As you and your partner read the chapter, answer the following questions.*

1. Contrast the way Don Quixote and his friends respond to the news that Don Quixote is at the end of his life.

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Page(s) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why does Don Quixote say he is no longer Don Quixote but Alonso Quixano?

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Page(s) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Why does Don Quixote say that his niece will inherit all his money and property unless she wants to marry a man who wants to be a knight?

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Page(s) \_\_\_\_\_







## Use Commas to Separate Items in a Series

Read the following sentences and separate each item in a series with a comma. Remember, the series may be single words or groups of words (phases or clauses). The first two are done for you.

1. Don Quixote dreamed of knights princesses castles and battle.

*Don Quixote dreamed of knights, princesses, castles, and battle.*

2. Don Quixote put on his suit of armor mounted his horse and rode into the countryside.

*Don Quixote put on his suit of armor, mounted his horse, and rode into the countryside.*

3. For dinner, Don Quixote ate codfish stale bread and raw carrots.
4. Don Quixote left behind his niece a housekeeper and a young boy.
5. Don Quixote's squire took along saddlebags full of food clothing and money.
6. The lion turned in his cage stretched yawned and licked his face.
7. The puppeteer traveled from town to town with puppets a stage and a monkey.
8. The priest told Don Quixote to go home take care of his children and spouse and handle his affairs.

9. Sancho decided to leave home so that he could own an island lead a kingdom and get rich.
  
10. Don Quixote was called brave courageous crazy mad and a laughingstock.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

14.5

ACTIVITY PAGE

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Morphology Review

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Don Quixote read many books that illuminated the \_\_\_\_\_ of knighthood.  
(greatness, drowsiness, emptiness, steadiness)
2. Don Quixote refused to listen to anyone who would \_\_\_\_\_ from the glorious reputation of the exquisite Dulcinea.  
(detract, attract, extract, subtract)
3. The *Adventures of Don Quixote* has been translated into many languages and has \_\_\_\_\_ a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ audience worldwide.  
(detracted, attracted, extracted, distracted) (intersection, intercede, international, national)
4. Stories of kings, queens, damsels in distress, and dragons \_\_\_\_\_ Don Quixote so much that he could no longer think of anything else.  
(subtracted, distracted, attracted, retracted)
5. The unique imaginations of Sancho and Don Quixote are \_\_\_\_\_ in the canon of literature.  
(irreplaceable, replaceable, regular, irregular)



**Challenge:** For each word, write a sentence describing the word. Have a partner guess which word you are describing.

6. emptiness

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7. illegible

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8. interaction

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice Spelling Words

Write the correct word to complete each sentence. Words will not be used more than once; some words will not be used.

drowsiness	evacuate	distract
attract	tractor	greatness
vacuum	friendliness	vacancy
extract	steadiness	

1. Don Quixote wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful Dulcinea to be his bride.
2. The hikers' legs lost their \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the long climb up the mountain.
3. Long before the \_\_\_\_\_ was invented, horses and oxen were used to pull plows on farms all around the world.
4. When my puppy tries to chew on the sofa, I \_\_\_\_\_ him with a chew toy.
5. I appreciated the \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in my new school.
6. Grandpa had a toothache and the dentist had to \_\_\_\_\_ his tooth.
7. Every time we have a fire drill at school, we have to \_\_\_\_\_ the building.

*Write sentences using spelling words of your choice that were not used in the first eight sentences. Be sure to use correct capitalization and punctuation.*

8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Spelling Assessment

*Write the spelling words as your teacher calls them out.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

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## Unit Assessment—*Adventures of Don Quixote*

### Reading Comprehension

*Today you will read two selections. After reading the first selection, you will answer several questions based on it. Then, you will read the second selection and answer several questions based on it. Some of the questions have two parts. You should answer Part A of the question before you answer Part B.*

### “The Life of a Knight”

#### Becoming a Knight

- 1 Depending on his rank, the squire might be knighted any time between the ages of 16 and 20. Often a young man of high rank was knighted at an earlier age. Normally, a young man was knighted in a solemn ceremony. He stayed up all night, praying that he would be a worthy knight. Then he would be presented with spurs, a sword, a shield, and a helmet. His sponsor, usually the lord who had taken him in as a page, would tap him lightly on the shoulder with a sword and dub him Sir Something-or-Other.
- 2 During wartime the ceremony might not be so elaborate. There would be no time to stay up all night and pray. A young man simply might be handed a helmet and a sword, be tapped on the shoulder by a higher-ranking man, and sent into battle.
- 3 Not all knights were born into noble families. The rank of knight was one of the only positions of nobility that a poor man could hope to attain. Since nobles were usually desperate for good fighting men, a soldier who showed bravery in battle would occasionally be made a knight as a reward.

## A Knight's Attire

- 4 An armored knight on horseback was a great fighting machine. Arrows from enemy archers could bounce harmlessly off the steel plates. The armor also protected him from an enemy knight's sword and lance, a long, wooden, metal-tipped pole.
- 5 In the early Middle Ages, armor was made of sheets of chain mail—metal rings—reinforced with plates of steel in key areas. A shirt of chain mail weighed about 25 pounds. Under the mail, the knight wore a shell of thick, hard leather.
- 6 By 1400 CE, chain mail was replaced by hinged and fitted steel plates that covered a knight from head to foot. A suit of armor could weigh as much as 65 pounds. It was not easy to move around in these metal suits. That's why knights needed help getting into the saddle by their squires. But learning to move quickly in armor was a skill that knights had to learn if they were going to survive. On horseback, a knight was a dangerous soldier. If a knight fell off his horse, however, he was a sitting duck, unable to stand up quickly without help. After a fierce battle, a knight would sometimes need the help of a blacksmith to get his dented helmet off his head.

## Men of Honor

- 7 In the early Middle Ages, some knights could be a problem for their lords. After all, they were armed, violent men who settled arguments with their swords. They were the lord's vassals, and their job was to protect the lord from his enemies. But often lords felt threatened by their own knights.
- 8 To control the knights and their dangerous behavior, lords created a set of rules that knights should follow. These rules were called the Code of Chivalry. Knights were supposed to be generous, courteous, loyal, and honorable.
- 9 The Code of Chivalry required knights to follow certain rules of fighting. If a knight surrendered, he couldn't try to escape. He had to fight fairly. He could not cheat.

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- 10 Chivalry also required knights to be courteous to women. A part of the code called for knights to show courtly love to a lady. A knight would pledge his honor to a lady and would perform acts of bravery to win her approval. The knight called himself his lady's vassal, placing himself below her just as a vassal placed himself below a lord. A knight who fought in a tournament would often tie his lady's scarf to his helmet to show that he was fighting on her behalf.
- 11 People loved to hear romantic stories about the adventures of knights and their ladies. Troubadours wrote long songs that told the stories of courtly lovers, and minstrels traveled about, singing and performing these songs for those who would pay to listen.

### **The End of the Mounted Knight**

- 12 What happened to knights? Remember you read earlier that castles became useless as armies started using cannons. The same thing happened to knights. Steel armor was fine protection against arrows and swords. But it was useless against cannonballs and bullets. However, knights did not disappear completely. Rulers continued to offer knighthood to men who had provided services to their kingdoms other than fighting. Explorers, artists, and scientists could become knights for outstanding achievements in their fields. Indeed, in Great Britain famous people are still awarded knighthoods today.

### **Questions**

1. In paragraph 2, the text says the knighting ceremony might not be so elaborate during wartime. How would a wartime knighting ceremony be different from other times, and why might it not be as elaborate?

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The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

2. **Part A:** Use the following chart to compare and contrast chain mail to steel plates.

	Chain Mail	Steel Plates
Made from what material?		
How heavy?		
What part of the body did it cover?		

**Part B:** Select one armor characteristic from the chart and write a sentence that compares or contrasts the characteristic between the two types of armor.

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3. At the end of the selection, the text says that castles and knights became useless because of the same reason. What changed, and how did it make castles and knights useless?

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Why did lords make rules for the knights to follow?
- A. The lords wanted to control the knights' dangerous behavior.
  - B. The lords wanted the knights to be respected.
  - C. The lords had good manners and wanted others to be polite as well.
  - D. The lords did not make rules for the knights to follow.
5. The text explains the Code of Chivalry that the knights were to follow. Which of the following is **not** an example of something that was part of that code?
- A. The knights were to stand by their lords and always fight for them.
  - B. The knights were to try to escape if captured and flee.
  - C. The knights were to show great respect for a lady and work to win her approval.
  - D. The knights were to show good manners and be giving to others.

*Informational Text Comprehension Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 5 points*

## “The Story of King Arthur”

- 1 Once upon a time, when Rome was still the greatest city in the world, there lived a brave and handsome young man named Arthur. His home was in England, near the city of London. He lived with the good knight Sir Hector. Arthur always called Sir Hector father.
- 2 Sir Hector and Arthur lived in a square, gray castle. At each corner was a round tower. The castle had a courtyard in the center and was surrounded by a moat. There was a drawbridge that could be raised or lowered. When the drawbridge was raised, the castle was a little island, making it difficult for enemies to attack.
- 3 On one side of the moat were woods. Arthur spent a great deal of his time in those woods. He liked to lie under the trees and gaze up at the blue sky. Old oak trees stood like giants watching over the ground where they had grown for centuries. Arthur could look between the oak tree trunks and see rabbits and squirrels running about. Sometimes a herd of brown deer with shy dark eyes would pass, holding their graceful heads high in the air. Other times a flock of birds with brilliant colors rose from the bushes. There was no sound except the tapping of a woodpecker. The only motion might be from the fluttering of leaves or the swaying of flowers half buried in green moss.
- 4 Sometimes when he was in the woods, Arthur would hear bursts of merry laughter, the tinkling of bells, and the jingling of spurs. Then he would know that dashing knights and alluring ladies were riding down the road which ran beside the trees. Soon the knights would appear on horses. The horses were brown, black, and white. They had brightly decorated saddles and bridles with silver bells dangling from them. Often the saddles were made of ivory or ebony, and they had rubies or emeralds on them. The knights wore helmets laced with slender gold chains. Their chain mail was made of tiny links of steel, so fine and light that they hardly weighed more than a cloth coat. Usually the legs of the knights were covered in steel armor. Their spurs were steel, or even gold. The ladies sat on horses with long ribbons of purple, white, or scarlet silk. Their horses also had decorated saddles and swinging silver bells. The robes of the ladies were very beautiful, being made of velvet or silk trimmed with fur. In those difficult times, however, the roads were unsafe, so not many knights and ladies passed by the woods where Arthur spent time. Arthur liked to watch the knights and ladies flashing by on their horses. Better still, he liked to see the pretty faces of the ladies, and hear their happy voices.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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**15.2**  
CONTINUED

ASSESSMENT

- 5 Sometimes the knights and ladies came to visit Sir Hector. Arthur would hurry from the forest to the castle to see them. Sir Hector would stand on the lowered drawbridge to happily greet his guests. Once they passed over the drawbridge, Sir Hector led them into the courtyard. When they entered the courtyard, Sir Hector would take a huge hammer and beat it on a table. Immediately the castle's squires and servants would come running from all over to take the horses of the knights and ladies. Sir Hector's wife and daughters would then appear. Carefully, the wife and daughters would remove the armor of the knights. They would offer golden tubs of water and towels for washing, and afterwards, they would place velvet cloaks upon the shoulders of the knights and ladies. The guests would then go to the supper table.
- 6 Arthur did not spend all his time dreaming in the woods or gazing at knights and ladies. For many hours of the day he practiced fighting in the courtyard. It was the custom in England to train boys of noble birth to be knights. As soon as they were old enough, they were taught to ride. Later on, they lived much among the ladies and maidens, learning gentle manners. Under the care of the knights, they learned to hunt, to carry a lance properly, and to use the sword; and having gained this skill, they were made squires if they had shown themselves to be of good character.

## Questions

6. What is the setting of this story?
- A. In the past near Rome
  - B. In the present in London
  - C. In the past in London
  - D. In the past outside of London

7. Based on the description from paragraph 3, which adjective best describes the woods?
- A. peaceful
  - B. dark
  - C. boring
  - D. lively

*The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.*

8. **Part A:** In paragraph 4, the author states that the ladies were alluring. What is the meaning of *alluring*?
- A. attractive
  - B. intelligent
  - C. humorous
  - D. kind

**Part B:** Which phrase from paragraph 4 best helps the reader determine the meaning of *alluring*?

- A. made of velvet
  - B. long ribbons of purple, white, or scarlet silk
  - C. happy voices
  - D. pretty faces
9. Why weren't there many knights and ladies on the road near the castle?
- A. The roads were bumpy.
  - B. The roads were dark.
  - C. The roads were unsafe.
  - D. The roads were empty.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

10. **Part A:** Box 1 lists the things that Hector and his family would do when the knights and ladies would arrive at the castle. Look at paragraph 5, and then list the actions in the appropriate column in Box 2.

Box 1	
Details from the Story	
remove the armor of the knights	place velvet cloaks on the knights' and ladies' shoulders
greet the guests happily	summon the castle's workers to take the horses
	offer tubs to wash

Box 2	
Sir Hector	Sir Hector's Wife and Daughters

**Part B:** Based on Sir Hector and his family's actions, what inference can you make about how they felt about the arrival of knights and ladies at their castle?

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*Literary Text Comprehension Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 5 points*

*Reading Comprehension Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10 points*



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Grammar

*Using the information provided in the “Subject” and “Verb” columns of the following chart, fill in the “Agreement” column so the subject and verb provided are in agreement.*

Subject	Verb	Agreement
Margarite	draw	1.
the girls	sing	2.
we	play	3.
you	to be	4.
Mr. Henderson	to be	5.
the puppies	to be	6.
I	to be	7.
he	to look	8.

*Write complete sentences for any two of the subject-verb agreement statements you created in the chart above.*

9. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



For each of the following series of items, write a complete sentence using commas correctly.

red blue orange
blue sky warm sunshine crashing waves
cereal milk juice
large whales graceful dolphins colorful clownfish

11. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Grammar Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 14 points*

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**15.2**  
CONTINUED

ASSESSMENT

## Morphology

*Write the correct word to complete each sentence.*

1. Many people consider George Washington to be a \_\_\_\_\_  
(great/greatness)  
president.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the movie made Thomas laugh.  
(silly/silliness)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the ice cream felt good on the hot summer day.  
(cold/coldness)
4. When the light was suddenly turned on in the darkened room, its  
\_\_\_\_\_ hurt my eyes.  
(bright/brightness)
5. The house on the corner has been \_\_\_\_\_ for six months.  
(evacuate/vacant)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the town before the storm went smoothly.  
(evacuation/vacancy)
7. I could not concentrate on my homework because I was  
\_\_\_\_\_ by the loud music playing in the next room.  
(subtracted/distracted)
8. Bees are \_\_\_\_\_ to flowers that produce a great deal of  
pollen.  
(attracted/detracted)

Complete each sentence by creating a new word using the correct prefix or suffix and the root word in parentheses.

*il-*

*ir-*

*inter-*

9. If my writing is \_\_\_\_\_, it will be difficult for the teacher to check my work. (legible)
10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to drive through a red stoplight. (legal)
11. If it is made well, the pieces of a puzzle will \_\_\_\_\_ easily. (lock)
12. The sticker Janice placed on her notebook was meant to be permanent, so it was \_\_\_\_\_. (removable)

*Morphology Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 12 points*

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Subject-Verb Agreement

Using the information provided in the “Subject” and “Verb” columns of the following chart, fill in the “Agreement” column so that the subject and verb provided are in agreement. The first one has been done for you.

Subject	Verb	Agreement
teachers	to be	Example: <i>teachers are</i>
Paul	to be	
you	to be	
Celeste	study	
I	bake	
rabbits	hop	

Write complete sentences for any four of the subject-verb agreement statements you created in the chart above.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.

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---

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4.

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### Practice Subject-Verb Agreement

*Read each sentence and determine which form of the verb in parentheses agrees with the subject. Write that form of the verb on the line.*

1. Sancho Panza \_\_\_\_\_ to convince Don Quixote that one of the three girls they encounter in El Toboso is Dulcinea. (try)
2. Don Quixote \_\_\_\_\_ he is famous when Samson describes a book he read about Don Quixote's adventures. (learn)
3. Don Quixote \_\_\_\_\_ very tired after dueling with the other knight. (to look)
4. Don Quixote's housekeeper and niece \_\_\_\_\_ not happy that Sancho Panza spends so much time with Don Quixote in his room at home. (to be)
5. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ who Dulcinea is because Don Quixote is the only person who has ever seen her. (know)
6. A squire \_\_\_\_\_ a young man in the final stages of training to become a knight. (to be)
7. Sancho Panza hears Don Quixote say he does not intentionally \_\_\_\_\_, or trick, him with talk of giving Sancho Panza his own island to govern. (deceive)

*Write a sentence for each subject-verb pair.*

8. **Subject:** I    **Verb:** to be

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9. **Subject:** It **Verb:** to taste

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10. **Subject:** Don Quixote and Sancho Panza **Verb:** travel

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11. **Subject:** He **Verb:** meddle

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12. **Subject:** They **Verb:** menace

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## Use Commas to Separate Items in Series

*For each of the following series of items, write a complete sentence using commas correctly.*

pencils paper books
green grass colorful flowers leafy trees
umbrella raincoat boots
long-necked giraffe powerful bears majestic lions

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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4. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Suffix *-ness***

*Write the correct word to complete each sentence.*

sogginess	loud	soft	brightness	loudness
happiness	soggy	happy	softness	bright

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ Julian felt when he first saw the new puppy was clear; he could not stop smiling.
2. The roar of the jet's engine was so \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers could not hear each other talk.
3. The baby was wrapped in the \_\_\_\_\_ blanket.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the full moon made it easier to see at night.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the wet grass made it difficult to play soccer.

*Write a sentence for each of the words not used from the box.*

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### Roots *vac* and *tract*

*Write the correct word to complete each sentence.*

evacuate	vacancy	evacuee	vacant
vacuum	evacuation	vacation	vacate

1. The people along the coast were told to \_\_\_\_\_ before the hurricane.
2. Many people like to have a \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach in the summer.
3. The bleachers were \_\_\_\_\_ after the game ended and the fans went home.
4. One of my favorite chores is to use the \_\_\_\_\_ to clean the carpet in my room.

*For each word, write a sentence using the word.*

5. distract

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6. extract

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7. retract

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8. attractive

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### Prefixes *il-*, *ir-*, and *inter-*

Complete each sentence by creating a new word using the correct prefix and the root word in parentheses.

*il-*

*ir-*

*inter-*

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to go out in a snowstorm without wearing a coat. (logical)
2. Because it is \_\_\_\_\_, the rare and fragile sculpture was moved very carefully so it wouldn't break. (replaceable)
3. A new stop sign was installed at the \_\_\_\_\_, making it safer for people to walk in the neighborhood. (section)
4. The words on the page became \_\_\_\_\_ when the paper was left outside in the rain. (legible)
5. Although she knew it didn't make any sense, Amelia had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ fear of cats. (rational)



## Enrichment Selection 1

### “An Old-School Gentleman Gone Mad” and “The New Knight’s First Adventures”

*The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.*

1. **Part A:** The first chapter refers to “gentlemen of the old school.” This phrase means:
- A. men who attended a school that no longer exists
  - B. men who live in a household with other people
  - C. men who have habits and practices that are old-fashioned or from another time
  - D. men who paid the household expenses

**Part B:** The phrase that provides a clue as to the meaning of “gentlemen of the old school” is:

- A. once upon a time
- B. his household consisted of an elderly housekeeper, a niece of his under twenty and a handyman
- C. who keep an ancient lance and shield hung up in the hall, and maintain a riding horse and a hunting dog
- D. about three-fourths of the income of this particular gentleman went in household expenses

*Answer the following question using complete sentences.*

2. Describe what Quixania did to make his ancestor’s old armor suitable for use.

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3. Who is Quixiana?
- A. Sancho Panza
  - B. Samson
  - C. the handyman
  - D. Don Quixote

*Answer the following questions using complete sentences.*

4. What are the two reasons Don Quixote gives Sancho Panza to explain why he is going to attack the windmills that he mistakes for giants?

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5. At the end of this excerpt, Sancho Panza decides that it was “pleasant enough to go around the country seeking adventures, even if they might be dangerous to others.” Whom might Sancho be thinking of as “others”? Who had a dangerous experience in the adventure described in this excerpt?

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NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Enrichment Selection 2

### “Hostile Armies, More Magic and the Spoils of Victory”

*Answer the following questions using complete sentences.*

1. Why did the barber place a basin on his head?

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2. Sancho Panza asks Don Quixote if he may exchange his donkey for the donkey abandoned by the barber. What does Don Quixote say and how does his response demonstrate Don Quixote’s desire to follow the code of chivalry?

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3. Describe how Sancho took advantage of the fact that three peasant girls happened to come riding by while he was trying to decide what to tell Don Quixote about his search for Dulcinea.

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4. Sancho Panza tells Don Quixote that he saw a princess and two ladies mounted on three “belfreys.” Don Quixote corrects Sancho, saying, “You mean palfreys, Sancho.” Based on the context, the word *palfreys* probably means:

- A. bell towers
- B. sunbeams
- C. horses
- D. a gold and diamond carriage

5. Why do you think Don Quixote knelt before the peasant girl?

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## Student Resources

In this section, you will find:

- SR.1—Glossary for *Don Quixote: A Hopeful Knight's Tale*
- SR.2—Individual Code Chart
- SR.3—Persuasive Essay Rubric
- SR.4—Editing Checklist
- SR.5—Enrichment Selection 1
- SR.6—Enrichment Selection 2
- SR.7—Core Vocabulary for Enrichment Selections



## Glossary for *Don Quixote: A Hopeful Knight's Tale*

### A

**administration, n.** government

**afield, adv.** off the right course; far from the starting point

**agitate, v.** to disturb, excite, or anger (**agitated**)

**agony, n.** extreme pain

**Almighty, n.** God

**ardent, adj.** having or showing very strong feelings

**armor, n.** a protective suit, usually made of heavy metal, worn by knights in the Middle Ages

### B

**ballad, n.** a poem or song that tells a story (**ballads**)

**basin, n.** a shallow bowl

**belfry, n.** a tower in which a bell sits (**belfrys**)

**bellows, n.** a mechanical device that blows out air when its sides are pressed together

**bestow, v.** to give

**bewilder, v.** to confuse

**blow, n.** a hard hit using a part of the body or an object

**bold, adj.** fearless

**booty, n.** valuable goods or money taken as a prize after victory

**bray, v.** to make the harsh cry of a donkey (**brayed**)

**brocade, n.** a type of fabric or cloth with raised designs in gold or silver thread

### C

**captivity, n.** being held as if a prisoner

**caravan, n.** a group of people, animals, or vehicles traveling together

**clergyman, n.** a church leader who performs religious services

**commend, v.** to entrust or commit (**commended**)

**commotion, n.** noise

**confess, v.** to admit something is true

**confounded, adj.** terrible or annoying

### D

**deceive, v.** to make someone believe something that is not true; trick or fool

**deficiency, n.** a condition in which something important is lacking or missing

**delicacy, n.** a delicious and rare food that is a special treat to eat (**delicacies**)

**dignity, n.** calm behavior and self-control

**dromedary, n.** a one-humped camel (**dromedaries**)

**dub, v.** to give a name or title to someone; to make someone a knight (**dubbed**)

**duel, n.** a fight between two people with weapons

**dumbfounded, adj.** shocked or surprised

### E

**enchanted, adj.** magical or charmed

**envy, v.** to be jealous of

**epitaph, n.** something written or said about a person who died

**estate, n.** property and belongings

## F

**folks, n.** people

**folly, n.** craziness (**follies**)

**foolhardy, adj.** foolishly dangerous or daring

**fortune, n.** luck

**friar, n.** a male member of a religious group who studies or teaches about Christianity; similar to a monk (**friars**)

## H

**homage, n.** special respect or honor

**homely, adj.** unattractive

**honorable, adj.** deserving respect

## I

**ingenuity, n.** skill or cleverness that allows someone to create something or solve a problem

**inn, n.** a place where people who are traveling can eat, rest, or sleep

**instrumental, adj.** very important

**intone, v.** to speak in a way that sounds like music or chanting (**intoned**)

## J

**joust, v.** to participate in a competition to practice the fighting skills used by a knight (**jousting**)

**justice, n.** fairness

## K

**knight-errant, n.** a knight who spent his time wandering and searching for adventure and romance

## L

**lance, n.** a long wooden pole with a metal tip

**last will and testament, n.** a legal document in which a person states how his property should be distributed and to whom after his death

**laughingstock, n.** a person regarded as very foolish and ridiculous

**lofty, adj.** very high; deserving admiration

## M

**meddle, v.** to interfere in other people's business in an unwanted way (**meddled, meddling**)

**menace, v.** to threaten to harm (**menacing**)

**mercy, n.** kind or forgiving treatment by someone in power

**monumental, adj.** great or extreme

**Moors, n.** Muslims who invaded and conquered parts of Spain in the Middle Ages

**mount, n.** a horse or other animal intended to be ridden

## O

**ordinary, adj.** normal or usual

## P

**page, n.** a young boy in training to become a knight; the first step in the process of becoming a knight (**pages**)

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**palfrey, n.** a type of horse generally ridden by women in the Middle Ages (**palfreys**)

**partridge, n.** a bird that is hunted and eaten for food (**partridges**)

**preposterous, adj.** very foolish or silly

**provisions, n.** a supply of food and other things that are needed

**psalm, n.** a poem or song used in religious worship (**psalms**)

## R

**reason, v.** to think in a sensible and logical way

**rejoice, v.** to celebrate

**reluctantly, adv.** done with hesitation or unwillingness

**resign, v.** to give up a job in an official way

**resolve, v.** to clear up or deal with successfully (**resolved**)

**resonant, adj.** producing a loud, clear, deep sound

**reunite, v.** to come together again (**reunited**)

## S

**scheme, n.** a clever plan or plot to get or do something

**scorched, adj.** burned

**scorn, v.** to hate (**scorns**)

**scoundrel, n.** a person with a bad reputation; a liar

**scribe, n.** a person who copies or writes out documents

**sexton, n.** a person who takes care of church buildings and surrounding property

**solemnly, adv.** done in a very serious or formal way

**spoil, n.** something valuable that is stolen or taken by soldiers or thieves (**spoils**)

**squire, n.** a young man in the final stages of training to become a knight

**swineherd, n.** someone who takes care of pigs

## T

**turmoil, n.** a state of extreme confusion or action

## U

**unkempt, adj.** messy

**unrequited, adj.** unreturned; one-sided

**unyoke, v.** to free from a harness or wagon (**unyoked**)

## V

**vanquish, v.** to beat or defeat in battle (**vanquished**)

## W

**wisdom, n.** knowledge gained from having many experiences in life

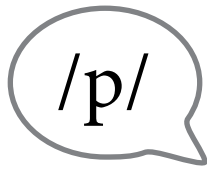
**woe, n.** sadness (**woes**)

**worth, n.** importance or value





## Individual Code Chart

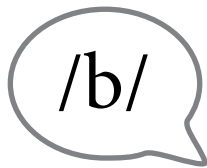


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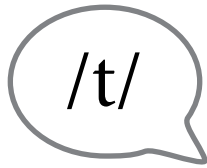


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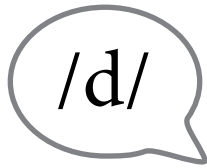
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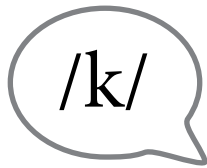
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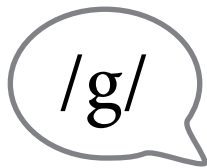
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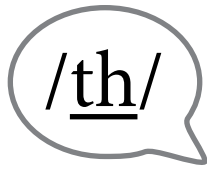
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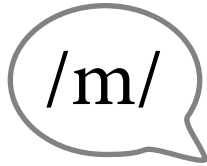
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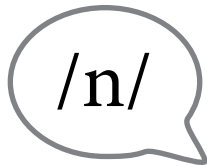
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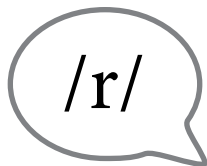
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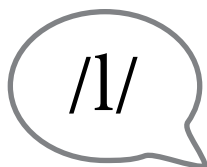
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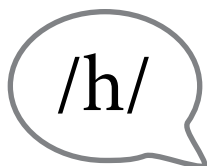
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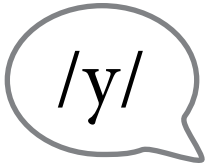


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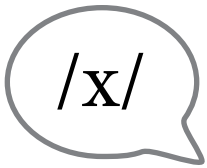
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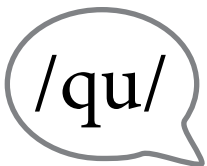


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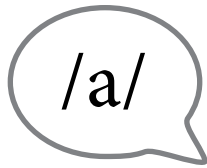
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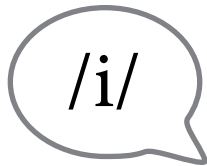
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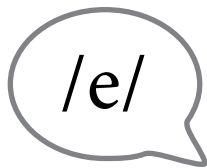


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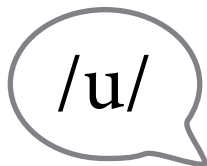


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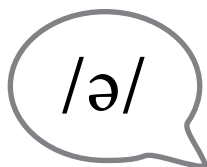


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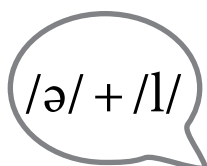


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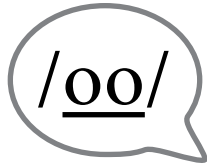
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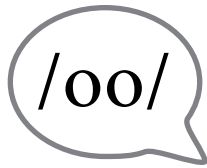


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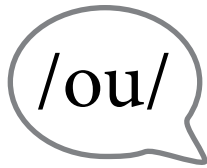


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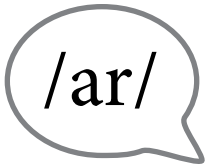
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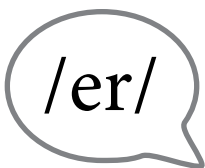




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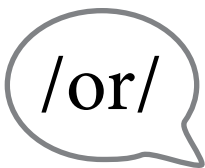


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## Persuasive Essay Rubric

	<b>Exemplary</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Developing</b>	<b>Beginning</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	Opinion is clearly stated.	Opinion is stated.	Opinion is stated but is unclear.	An opinion is not stated.
	The hook effectively grabs the reader's attention.	The hook only partially grabs the reader's attention.	The hook does not grab the reader's attention.	A hook is not included.
	The topic or text the essay is based on is briefly introduced with relevant details, such as main characters, setting, plot summary.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with some details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with few or no details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is not introduced.
<b>Body</b>	All reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Most reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Some reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Few or no reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.
<b>Conclusion</b>	Opinion is effectively restated in a different way from the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in the same way as in the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in an unclear way.	Opinion is not restated.
	An effective statement is included to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included, but is not fully convincing.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included.	No statement to persuade the reader is included.
	The conclusion provides an original final new thought about the opinion.	The conclusion provides one final thought about the opinion.	The connection of the final thought to the opinion is unclear.	No final thought is included.
<b>Structure of the piece</b>	All sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Most sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Some sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Connections between sentences in paragraphs are confusing.
	All information has been paraphrased.	Most information has been paraphrased.	Some information has been paraphrased.	Little information has been paraphrased.
	All transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Most transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Some transition words or phrases are used appropriately.	Transition words or phrases are not used.



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## Persuasive Essay Editing Checklist

Persuasive Essay Editing Checklist	After checking for each type of edit, place a check here.
<b>Meaning (It sounds right when I read it aloud.)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All my sentences have a subject and predicate.</li><li>• I included all the words I wanted to write.</li><li>• I took out repeated words or information.</li><li>• I have checked for subject-verb agreement for the verb <i>to be</i>.</li><li>• I have correctly used nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.</li><li>• I have correctly used words and phrases that compare and contrast.</li></ul>	
<b>Format</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All my paragraphs are indented.</li><li>• I have a title for my essay.</li></ul>	
<b>Capitals</b>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I read my writing piece aloud to check for periods, question marks, and exclamation points at the end of my sentences.</li><li>• I used commas in places where they belong.</li></ul>	



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## **Enrichment Selection 1**

### **“An Old-School Gentleman Gone Mad” and “The New Knight’s First Adventures”**

Once upon a time there lived in a village in Spain, in the province of La Mancha, one of those gentlemen of the old school who keep an ancient lance and shield hung up in their hall, and maintain a riding horse and a hunting dog. About three-fourths of the income of this particular gentleman went in household expenses. The remainder served to keep him in decent clothes, with a best suit for Sundays and holidays, and one of good homespun for everyday use. His household consisted of an elderly housekeeper, a niece of his under twenty, and a handyman who could help in the house or outdoors and was equally good at saddling the horse or wielding the pruning knife.

Our gentleman was about fifty, thin, but tough of body, with a lean face, a very early riser, and a great lover of hunting. His name was Quixania.

This elderly gentleman got into the habit of reading romances of chivalry with such ardor and intensity that at last he lost interest in hunting and even neglected his daily concerns. He became so passionate about the subject that he even sold several acres of good cropland in order to buy as many books about chivalry as he could lay his hands on. He passed whole days and nights studying the preposterous adventures of Don Belianis, Amadis of Gaul and other knights, until at last his brain became so agitated and his judgment so warped, that he resolved to become a knight himself and ride about the world setting wrongs right and seeking adventures.

The first thing he did was polish up some old armor that had belonged to his ancestors and had lain for ages in a corner, covered with dust and

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rust. Having cleaned and adjusted them as best he could, he found he had one great deficiency. There was no helmet, only a simple steel cap. However, his ingenuity soon made up for this defect. By means of some cardboard he made a visor that, fixed to the cap, gave the appearance of being a complete helmet. Unfortunately, he got the idea to test its strength for resisting cuts, and so, drawing his sword, he made a stroke at it and in one instant demolished the work that had taken a whole week. Deciding to make something stronger, he got strips of iron and made them a lining to the cardboard. He then declared his new visor was sufficiently strong, without risking any more experiments on it.

He next turned his attention to his horse, and though this animal had as many points as a mariner's compass, and was only skin and bone, it appeared to him to be a charger superior to the Bucephalus of Alexander.



He spent four days considering what he should name this wonderful animal. He said to himself that it would not be proper that the horse of so famous a knight as he was going to be, and an animal itself so excellent, should be without a worthy name. He therefore sought a name that would indicate at once what the horse was and what it had been. After making up and rejecting many possible names, he at last fixed on “Rocinante.” To his thinking, it was a lofty and resonant name, and it signified that the horse that before had been a mere hack was now the foremost of all the hacks in the world.

...

Everything being arranged, Don Quixote and his squire stole away in the middle of the night, unknown to anyone, and by daybreak were far enough away to be safe from interference from their friends.

They followed the route Don Quixote had originally taken, talking for a long time about the

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circumstances under which a knight-errant was able to grant a governorship, or even a kingdom, to his squire. Sancho Panza was mightily well pleased.

They were still talking when they came in sight of thirty or forty windmills in the plain before them. Seeing them, Don Quixote shouted, “Chance has brought us better luck than we could have hoped for. See there, Sancho, thirty or more enormous giants! I shall attack and destroy them all, and we shall be rich with their spoils, as is legal in warfare, and, in addition, it is a service to God to rid the world of such an evil race.”

“What giants?” asked Sancho.

“Those with the great arms,” answered his master.

“Why, your honor,” said Sancho, “those are not giants, but only windmills, and what you call arms are the sails, which, being turned by the wind, cause the millstones to work.”

“It is evident,” replied Don Quixote, “that you are not experienced in adventures of this sort. They are giants surely enough, and if you are afraid you had better go back a little distance while I engage them in fearful and unequal battle.”

So saying, the knight spurred on Rocinante, ignoring the cries of his squire, who warned him that he was indeed attacking windmills. But so fixed was Don Quixote on the idea that they were giants that he would not listen to his squire or see with his own eyes what was plain enough in front of him. Forward he went, yelling, “Fly not, cowards and scoundrels! It is only a solitary knight who attacks you.”

Just then the wind rose a little and the great sails of the windmill began to revolve. Don Quixote shouted out, “Though you wave more arms than Briares, you will still answer to me.” And commending himself to his lady Dulcinea, he charged at a full gallop against the nearest

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windmill. The lance passed through the sail, which caught it and broke it, but not before Don Quixote and his steed were dragged up with it and then thrown down on the ground some distance away.



Sancho Panza rushed to help, exclaiming, “Bless the Lord! Did I not tell your worship these were only windmills? And no one could mistake them for anything else unless he had something like them in his own head!”

“Silence, Sancho!” replied Don Quixote, slowly recovering from his injuries. “In war, things are strangely liable to sudden changes. Indeed, even more so than I supposed. It is clear that the crafty Freston, who stole my library,



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changed the giants into windmills in order to cheat me of the glory of defeating them. Such is his hatred of me, but in the end his tricks will be useless against the power of my sword!”

“As God pleases,” answered Sancho Panza, as he busied himself putting his master and Rocinante back in condition to continue their journey. They had not gone far when Sancho remarked that it seemed to be near dinnertime. Don Quixote replied that he did not feel hungry just then, but Sancho might eat whenever he pleased. With this permission, the squire arranged himself as well as he could on the back of his donkey. Taking some provisions from his pouch, he began to eat with great satisfaction, drinking long and often from a flask of wine he carried. On the whole, he thought it was pleasant enough to go about the country seeking adventures, even if they might be dangerous to others.



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## Enrichment Selection 2

### “Hostile Armies, More Magic and the Spoils of Victory”

Soon they perceived a man on horseback coming along with something on his head that shone like burnished gold.

“Here comes a knight on a gray charger,” exclaimed Don Quixote, “who, if I am not mistaken, has on his head the famous golden helmet of Mambrino.”

“All I see,” said Sancho, “is a man on a gray donkey, like my Dapple, with something on his head that glistens.”

“Exactly,” said Don Quixote. “That is the helmet of Mambrino. Stand aside and see how, without a word, I shall secure the helmet.”

“I shall certainly get out of the way,” said Sancho, “and I hope this is not like the fulling mill affair.”



“I forbid you ever to mention the fulling mill again,” said his master in a rage. “If you do, I will mill your very soul for you.”

Now the fact of the matter was this traveler was a barber who worked in two nearby villages, carrying with him his brass basin and other tools of his trade. When it had begun to rain, he had put the basin on his head to protect his new hat. As he came closer, Don Quixote spurred Rocinante and charged at him at a gallop, crying out: “Defend yourself, coward, or surrender what is due to me!”

The astonished barber saw no way to avoid being run through with the lance than to slip off his donkey and dash away as fast as he could.

Don Quixote ordered Sancho to pick up the basin, which had fallen to the ground. Don Quixote took it from him and clapped it on his head, turning it around and around, trying to find the visor. “No doubt the pagan for whom this helmet was first made had an enormous

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head, and it is a pity the visor is missing.” On hearing the basin described as a helmet, Sancho burst out laughing.

“What are you laughing at?” demanded Don Quixote sternly.

“I was only laughing, sir,” said Sancho meekly, “at the idea of the enormous head the pagan must have had.”

“I fancy,” said Don Quixote, “that it must have fallen once into the hands of a greedy and ignorant person, who melted it down for its gold and then made this thing with what was left, which certainly does bear some resemblance to a barber’s basin.”

“And as for this charger,” said Sancho, “which looks so much like a white donkey, what are we to do with it, for it seems the coward has abandoned it? And it is a better beast than my old Dapple.”

“It is not customary to take a defeated knight’s horse, unless the victor has lost his own in the combat,” answered the knight. “Therefore, leave this animal and doubtless the owner will come back for it later.”

“Can I at least trade equipment?” pleaded Sancho.



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“I am not clear on that, but I know of nothing against such an exchange in the case of real necessity.”

Sancho declared that no greater necessity could possibly exist and immediately traded his equipment for that on the white donkey, which was very much to his advantage.

...

They asked a passing laborer about Lady Dulcinea, but he knew nothing and, as day was beginning to break, Sancho suggested that they retire into some woods near town to rest. Later on he would come alone and search for her ladyship’s house. The knight agreed and they rode a couple of miles out of town, where they found shelter in a shady grove.

It was still early in the day when Sancho emerged from the grove, pretending to go find Dulcinea and puzzled about how he would get around his master on this matter. He went a little

way and then turned off the road, intending to hide until evening, so that Don Quixote would think he was occupied with his mission into Toboso.

He sat and thought for a long time and had not come to any conclusion, when, just as he was about to return to his master, he saw three peasant girls mounted on donkeys coming from the direction of the city. He had been thinking if only he could get a hold of some country girl, he could persuade his master that she was Lady Dulcinea in disguise, and here came the very thing he wanted. So, riding back to where Don Quixote sat, he called out:

“Mount at once, your worship, and ride into the road, for here comes Lady Dulcinea and two of her damsels to pay you a visit.”

“Gracious Heaven!” exclaimed Don Quixote. “What do you say? You are not deceived, or are you deceiving me?”

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“Not a bit,” answered Sancho. “See for yourself. The princess and her attendants are blazing all over with gold and diamonds and pearls and rubies, and their hair flies behind their shoulders like bundles of sunbeams and they are mounted on the three finest belfrys you ever saw.”

“You mean palfreys, Sancho.”

“Belfrys or palfreys, it’s all the same for what it matters. There they are at any rate—the finest ladies you ever set eyes on, especially Princess Dulcinea, who is perfectly dazzling.”

As Sancho and Don Quixote emerged from the wood, Sancho whispered, “There they are, shining like the sun.”

“I see only three plain-looking country girls,” said Don Quixote, “riding on donkeys.”

“God save us!” said Sancho, pretending to be amazed. “Is it possible you see only donkeys where there are three belfrys, or whatever you call them, as white as pure snow?”

“I tell you, Sancho, they are donkeys—at least they appear so to me.”

“Sir,” said Sancho, solemnly, “say no more, but clear your eyes if you can and come pay reverence to the mistress of your soul, even if she be in a disguise.”

Then he led the way to where the girls were passing, took hold of the bridle of one donkey, and fell to his knees in the dust, saying to the girl, “Queen, Princess, Duchess of Beauty, let your grandness be pleased to receive the homage of



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yon captive knight, who stands there turned to stone by your amazing beauty and magnificent presence. I am Sancho Panza, his squire, and he is Don Quixote de la Mancha, otherwise known as the Knight of the Sorrowful Face.”

By this time Don Quixote was also on his knees in front of the girl, but he could see only her wide, homely face and flat nose, and felt so confused he could not say a word.

For their part, the girls were astonished and bewildered both at being stopped and at being addressed in such a fashion. The one who had been called “Queen” first broke the silence, saying, “Get out of the way, you couple of fools, and let us go about our business.”





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## Core Vocabulary for Enrichment Selections

1. **agitate**, *v.* to disturb, excite, or anger (**agitated**)
2. **belfry**, *n.* a tower in which a bell sits (**belfrys**)
3. **palfrey**, *n.* a type of horse generally ridden by women in the Middle Ages (**palfreys**)
4. **deficiency**, *n.* a condition in which something important is lacking or missing
5. **homely**, *adj.* unattractive
6. **lofty**, *adj.* very high; deserving admiration
7. **preposterous**, *adj.* very foolish or silly
8. **provisions**, *n.* a supply of food and other things that are needed
9. **resonant**, *adj.* producing a loud, clear, deep sound
10. **solemnly**, *adv.* done in a very serious or formal way

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### **Acknowledgments**

These materials are the result of the work, advice, and encouragement of numerous individuals over many years. Some of those singled out here already know the depth of our gratitude; others may be surprised to find themselves thanked publicly for help they gave quietly and generously for the sake of the enterprise alone. To helpers named and unnamed we are deeply grateful.

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We would like to extend special recognition to Program Directors Matthew Davis and Souzanne Wright, who were instrumental in the early development of this program.

### **Schools**

We are truly grateful to the teachers, students, and administrators of the following schools for their willingness to field-test these materials and for their invaluable advice: Capitol View Elementary, Challenge Foundation Academy (IN), Community Academy Public Charter School, Lake Lure Classical Academy, Lepanto Elementary School, New Holland Core Knowledge Academy, Paramount School of Excellence, Pioneer Challenge Foundation Academy, PS 26R (the Carteret School), PS 30X (Wilton School), PS 50X (Clara Barton School), PS 96Q, PS 102X (Joseph O. Loretan), PS 104Q (the Bays Water), PS 214K (Michael Friedsam), PS 223Q (Lyndon B. Johnson School), PS 308K (Clara Cardwell), PS 333Q (Goldie Maple Academy), Sequoyah Elementary School, South Shore Charter Public School, Spartanburg Charter School, Steed Elementary School, Thomas Jefferson Classical Academy, Three Oaks Elementary, West Manor Elementary.

And a special thanks to the Pilot Coordinators, Anita Henderson, Yasmin Lugo-Hernandez, and Susan Smith, whose suggestions and day-to-day support to teachers using these materials in their classrooms were critical.



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