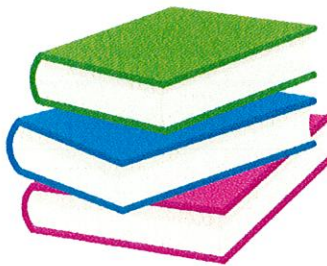


NAME_____ CLASS_____

ELA February Break Packet

DUE 2/24/2020

NO LATE PACKETS WILL BE ACCEPTED



In this packet you will need to complete:

- 1 Reading Log- Read 35 pages per day
- 2 Reading Passages with multiple choice questions and one short response question.

Remember to build/maintain your reading stamina.
The ELA State Test is March 25th & 26th!

Score: ____/20

Name: _____
ELA

Date: 02/15/2020
Class: _____

Independent Reading Log

Directions: You are responsible for reading a total of 210 pages each week. (30 pages a day)

Date	In Class/At Home?	Title of Book	Minutes Read	Pages Read	Zone (1-5)
02/15	HOME				
02/16	HOME				
02/17	HOME				
02/18	HOME				
02/19	HOME				
02/20	HOME				
02/21	HOME				
02/22	HOME				
02/23	HOME				

Score: _____

Post-It Menu

Detail → Social Issue

- *One detail from Raymond's Run is when Coach Pearson tried to convince Squeaky to lose the race on purpose.
- *The social issue here is adults taking advantage of their position of power over kids.

Internal/External Pressures!

Internal (inside)	External (outside)
* he feels lonely	* his brother wants him to "be a man"
* he doesn't want to hunt	* his mom doesn't listen to him
* he's disappointed about the cat	* his friends aren't so nice

Find theme through the problem!

- *One problem Squeaky is facing is she doesn't have any friends because she is so competitive.
- *Sometimes in life.../In life it is important to open up to others and let people into your life.

Notice Uneven Power/Social Issue!

Uneven Power: When Gretchen and her friends make fun of Raymond

Social Issue: People treating others differently because of their abilities

Jot about Missing Perspective!

- *In this scene, the author is giving us Squeaky's perspective. I could re-imagine this from Gretchen's perspective.
- *Maybe Gretchen wasn't trying to start a fight. Or maybe she looks up to Squeaky, because she knows she's the best.
- * On the other hand, maybe she was intimidated by her and just was trying to act tough.

Identify Stereotypes!

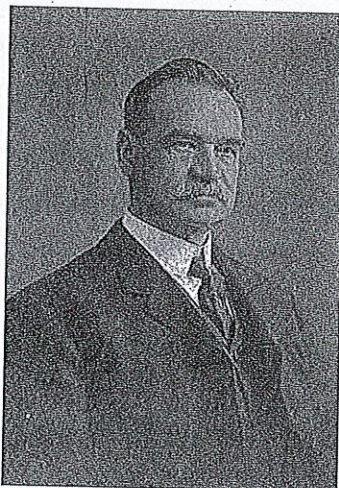
- *Alfonso is unfairly stereotyped as nerdy by his father.
- *I know this because in the text, his dad says he must practice with Zelda or else he'll take his computer away.
- *This stereotype is unfair because his dad assumes all he's into is playing with computers. This makes him seem weak and unpopular but he has Jorge for a friend!

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The True Father of Baseball?

When you think about the game of baseball, you might think about giant stadiums packed with fans or small-town ball fields with packed stands filled with friends and neighbors. The sound of a baseball cracking against a wooden bat followed by the eruption of cheering fans brings to mind the everyday joys of baseball. For generations the sport has been an American pastime. There is one person in particular we can look back to and thank for making baseball what it is today. That person is A. G. Spalding.

Albert Goodwill Spalding was born in September 1850 in Byron, Illinois. He played baseball as a child and always loved the game. In 1865, he joined his first competitive team, called the Rockford Pioneers. It was during his time with this youth team that he became known for his excellent pitching skills. He was approached by an adult team called the Forest Citys after he pitched a 26–2 victory over another team. He played for the Forest Citys for two years before accepting a professional contract to play with a team for the pay of forty dollars a week.



Baseball was a growing sport at that time, and the first professional organization was formed, called the National Association of Professional Base Ball Players (NAPBBP). Spalding began playing for this league on a team called the Boston Red Stockings. He had a great record in this club, winning 205 games as a pitcher, and losing fifty-three. As a hitter he also did a great job, batting a .323 average.

The NAPBBP became known for questionable operations and gambling. The owner of the Chicago White Stockings, William Hulbert, wanted to change all that. He wanted to start a professional baseball league that had a better reputation and was not corrupt. He asked for Spalding's help, and the two men began a new league called the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, or simply, the National League. This remains one of the two major leagues today.

Spalding was well known in professional baseball. In 1876, he won forty-seven games as a pitcher and led the White Stockings to capture the first-ever National League pennant. He continued with various related business ventures, namely a sporting goods company with his brother in 1877. The company manufactured and sold various sports equipment, including a new piece of equipment called a baseball glove. In his professional games, Spalding began using the glove to catch baseballs. He was the first professional player to do this, and it helped his sporting goods business immensely when other people began looking to buy the glove for themselves. A. G. Spalding & Brothers sold these gloves in their store.

The sporting goods store became one of his most enjoyable and profitable endeavors, and he retired from baseball a year later. While running his sporting goods store, he also served as president of the Chicago White Stockings from 1882 to 1891.

A. G. Spalding & Brothers had a great influence on the game of baseball. The sporting goods company developed the ball that would become standardized for play and become the official ball in the professional leagues. Before that time, there was no standard in quality for professional baseballs, and this affected the statistics of the players and the quality of the games.

A standardized baseball is made using the following process:

1. Start with a cork or rubber sphere measuring $\frac{13}{16}$ of an inch.
2. Encase the sphere in two pieces of black rubber.
3. Join the black rubber pieces together with two red rubber washers.
4. At this point, the center of the ball should be $4 \frac{1}{8}$ inches in circumference.
5. Wrap a thread of woolen yarn around the center until the circumference is $7 \frac{3}{4}$ inches.
6. Wrap a second layer of woolen yarn around the center until the circumference is $8 \frac{3}{16}$ inches.
7. Wrap a third layer of woolen yarn around the center until the circumference is $8 \frac{3}{4}$ inches.
8. Wrap a fourth layer of polyester-cotton yarn around the center until the circumference is 9 inches.
9. Cover the yarn with two pieces of cowhide.
10. Measure the circumference; the circumference of the ball must be 9 to $9 \frac{1}{4}$ inches.
11. Measure the diameter; the diameter of the ball must be $2 \frac{7}{8}$ to 3 inches.
12. Using red thread, double stitch the two pieces of cowhide together 108 times.
13. The ball must weigh between 5 and $5 \frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

Spalding's company also published the first official rulebook for baseball. The baseball bats we use today were developed and designed by Albert Spalding's company. In 1911, Spalding published the first scholarly account of baseball's history. It was called *America's National Game* and contains firsthand accounts of the beginnings of America's favorite pastime.

Twenty-five years after the sporting goods company opened, it became a chain and the company continued to grow. Today you can see the name Spalding on countless items of sports equipment and athletic gear. You'll also see Spalding's name on many soccer balls and golf balls and in professional basketball.

Albert Spalding had a great love and talent for baseball, but his influence on all of sports can be seen by his accomplishments with his sporting goods company.

19. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. A. G. Spalding was a better baseball player than a businessman.
- B. A. G. Spalding helped found the National League.
- C. A. G. Spalding played for the first professional baseball league.
- D. A. G. Spalding was an influential person in baseball as well as business.

20. Which text structure does the author MOSTLY use in the passage?

- A. problem and solution
- B. cause and effect
- C. compare and contrast
- D. question and answer

21. What kind of graphic is shown with the passage?

- A. a map
- B. a diagram
- C. a photograph
- D. an illustration

22. Which persuasive technique does the author use to convince the reader that A. G. Spalding was an important influence on baseball?

- A. bandwagon
- B. loaded words
- C. inclusion of facts
- D. avoidance of facts

23. According to the process for making a standard baseball, which step comes after covering the cork with the black and red rubber?

- A. Wrap a thread of wool around the center until the circumference is $7 \frac{3}{4}$ inches.
- B. Wrap a second layer of wool around the center until the circumference is $8 \frac{3}{16}$ inches.
- C. Cover the yarn or string with two pieces of cowhide.
- D. Using red thread, double stitch the two pieces of cowhide together 108 times.

24. Which resource would you use to look up the number of winning and losing games of a professional ball team last year?

- A. almanac
- B. atlas
- C. encyclopedia
- D. textbook

25. How do you think A. G. Spalding's professional image as a baseball player affected the success of his sporting goods company?

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

"Chapter 14: The Islet"

excerpted and adapted from

Kidnapped

by Robert Louis Stevenson



As I stepped ashore, I began the most unhappy part of my adventures. It was half-past twelve in the morning, and though the wind was broken by the land, it was a cold night. I dared not sit down (for I thought I should have frozen), but took off my shoes and walked to and fro upon the sand, barefoot, and beating my breast with great weariness. There was no sound of man or cattle; not a cock crowed, though it was about the hour of their first waking. Only the surf broke outside in the distance, which put me in mind of my perils and those of my friend. To walk by the sea at that hour of the morning—and in a place so desert-like and lonesome—struck me with a kind of fear.

As soon as the day began to break, I put on my shoes and climbed a hill—the toughest scramble I ever undertook—falling, the whole way, between big blocks of granite, or leaping from one to another. When I got to the top, the dawn had come. There was no sign of the ship, which must have lifted from the reef and sunk. The boat, too, was nowhere to be seen. In what I could see of the land, there were no houses or people.

I was afraid to think what had happened to my shipmates, and afraid to look longer at so empty a scene. What with my wet clothes and weariness, and my belly that now began to ache with hunger, I had enough to trouble me without that. So I set off eastward along the south coast, hoping to find a house where I might warm myself, and perhaps get news of those I had lost. And at the worst, I considered the sun would soon rise and dry my clothes.

After a little, my way was stopped by a creek or inlet of the sea, which seemed to run pretty deep into the land. As I had no way to get across, I changed my direction to go about the end of it. It was still the roughest kind of walking; indeed the whole, not only of the town of Earraid, but of the neighboring part of Mull (which they call the Ross) is nothing but a jumble of granite rocks with flowering heather growing among it. At first the creek kept narrowing as I had looked to see; but now to my surprise it began to widen again. At this I scratched my head, but still had no notion of the truth: until at last I came to a rising ground, and it burst upon me all in a moment that I was cast upon a little barren isle, and cut off on every side by the salt seas.

Instead of the sun rising to dry me, it began to rain, with a thick mist; so that my situation was quite bad.

I stood in the rain, and shivered, and wondered what to do, till it occurred to me that perhaps I could walk through the creek. Back I went to the narrowest point and waded in. But not three yards from shore, I plunged in head over ears; and if I lived, it would be by God's grace rather than my own carefulness. I was no wetter (which would not even be possible), but I was much colder after this mishap; and much unhappier after having lost even more hope.

And now, all at once, the yard—the piece of the ship's mast—came in my head. I remembered I left something there that would help me now. With that I bravely set off across the top of the isle, to fetch and carry it back. It was a weary tramp in all ways, and if hope had not encouraged me, I would have thrown myself down and given up. Whether with the sea salt, or because I was growing ill, I was distressed with thirst. I had to stop, as I went, and drink the dirty water out of the hags.

I came to the bay at last, more dead than alive. At first glance, I thought the yard was something farther out than when I left it. I went, for the third time, into the sea. The sand was smooth and firm, and shelved gradually down, so that I could wade out till the water was almost to my neck and the little waves splashed into my face. But at that depth my feet began to leave me, and I dared venture in no farther. As for the yard, I saw it bobbing very quietly some twenty feet beyond.

26. What is the conflict in the passage?
- A. The narrator cannot find shoes that fit.
 - B. The narrator is trying to survive after a shipwreck.
 - C. The narrator is having trouble navigating a large ship.
 - D. The narrator cannot remember where he lives.
27. From which point of view is the story told?
- A. first-person
 - B. second-person
 - C. third-person limited
 - D. third-person omniscient
28. Read the following sentence from paragraph 3.
- And at the worst, I considered the sun would soon rise and dry my clothes.**
- This sentence foreshadows the moment in the passage when
- A. the narrator discovers he is on a barren islet.
 - B. it starts to rain and the narrator's clothes get wetter.
 - C. the narrator falls into water that is up to his ears.
 - D. the narrator stops during his trek to drink dirty water.
29. What effect did wading through the creek have on the main character's journey?
- A. He reached the bay.
 - B. He found a lot of fish to eat.
 - C. He discovered his shipmates.
 - D. He found the ship but no shipmates.
30. Why do you think the character refers to this part of the journey as the "most unhappy" part of his adventures?
- A. He did not know where he was going.
 - B. He had to complete it without his friends.
 - C. It was difficult to describe to other people.
 - D. It was filled with difficult and dangerous situations.

