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Unit 3
Adventures of Don Quixote
Activity Book

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Core Knowledge Language Arts®

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Unit 3
Adventures of Don Quixote
Activity Book

This Activity Book contains activity pages that accompany the lessons from the Unit 3 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.

NAME: _____

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Excerpt from "Gloomy Castles and Jousting Knights"

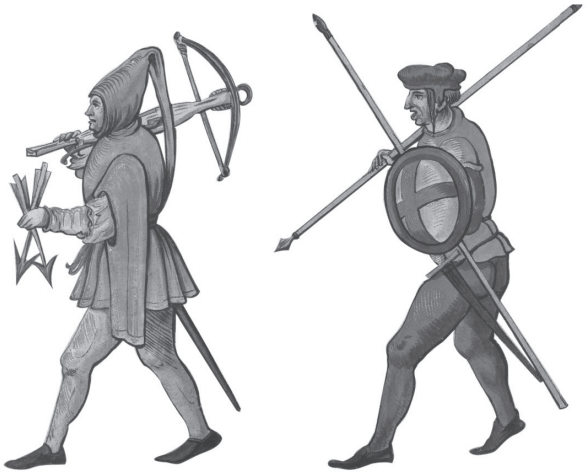
Chapter 3

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

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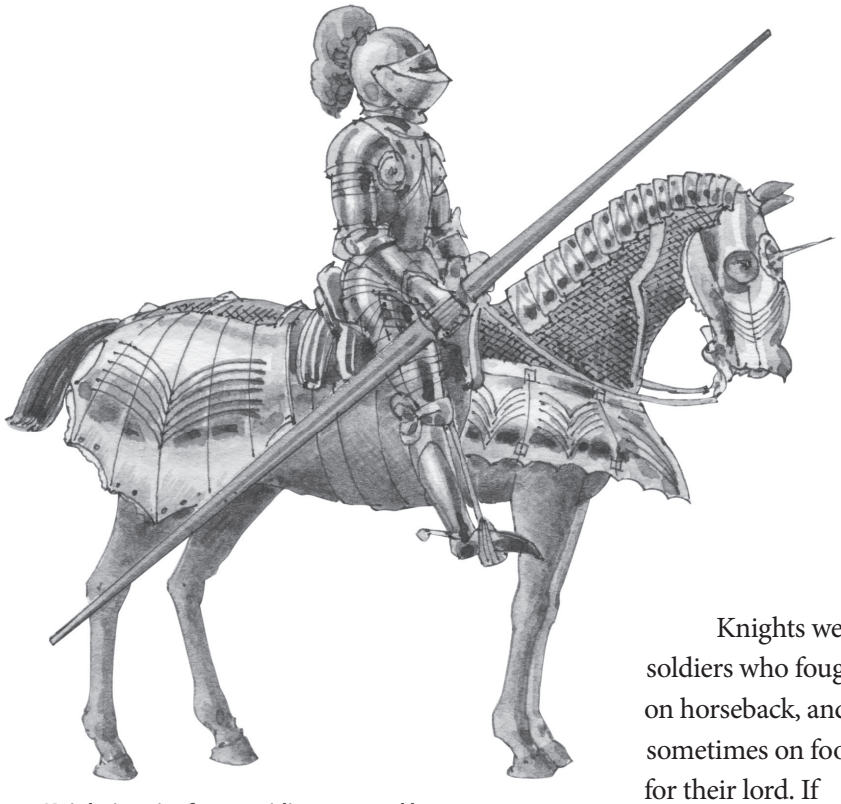

Knight in suit of armor riding armored horse

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.

20

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.

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 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.

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 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.

Jousting was a popular sport.

Knights competing in a joust

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1.2 ACTIVITY PAGE

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*tae/	2
Don Quixote	/don/ /kee*hoe*tae/	2
Dulcinea	/dool*see*nae*ə/	2
El Toboso	/el/ /təb*oe*soe/	2

NAME: _____

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1.3 ACTIVITY PAGE

Character Chart: Don Quixote

Physical Description

Evidence from Text

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

Character Trait

Character Chart: Don Quixote

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Character Chart: Don Quixote

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

Character Chart: Don Quixote

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

NAME: _____

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"A Knight in Armor"

1. A Knight in Armor

ONCE, there was a man who went crazy from too much reading. He only read books about knighthood; that was the problem. Those books told about the adventures of knights in armor—their fantastic encounters with dragons, monsters, giants, wizards, and even other knights. There was also talk of love, because each knight had a lady of his dreams.

Soon the man came to believe that all those fantastic tales were true. One day, he decided to become a knight, for he wanted to right all that was wrong in the world, and punish evil. Alone in his room, he practiced jousting. Wham wham wham! Like the heroes in his books, he always won.

All this happened in a little village in a province called La Mancha, in the heart of Spain. The man had lived in the same place all his life, as his parents and grandparents had before him. He was about fifty, tall and thin, and he had a small beard. No one would ever expect anything bad from him or think anything wrong about him, for he was an honorable man, a perfect gentleman. Two other people lived in his home; they were his pretty, cheerful, innocent niece, about twenty, and his plump housekeeper, about forty, who was a good, friendly soul, with strong opinions about everything. A boy did chores around the house.

It is not clear what the gentleman's real name was.

1

Some think it was Alonso Quixano, but the last name could have been Quixada, Quesada, or Quexana. He came from a respectable family—that's why he was called *Don* Alonso. He had inherited a little land, but very little else. When he became ill, he sold many acres of good farmland to buy more of his favorite books.

One day he began the actual preparations to become a knight. Somewhere in the house there was an old suit of armor that had belonged to his great-grandfather. He cleaned it, polished it, and fixed it up as best he could. The helmet was in such bad shape that it had to be tied together. A horse he already had—old and bony, not much of a horse, but a mount nonetheless. He spent four whole days thinking of a good name for his horse. It would be Rocinante. And what a good name it was! *Rocín* is a Spanish word that means "nag" or "workhorse"; and *antes* means "before." To most people, the name means "This was once a horse," but to Don Alonso, it meant a steed *above* and *beyond* all other horses in the world!

His own name, Don Alonso, didn't seem good enough for a knight. He changed it to Don Quixote, and added de la Mancha so everyone would know where he came from. Don Quixote de la Mancha. What a fine-sounding name for a knight!

But he still needed a lady, a lady to dream about, a lady to receive homage from his defeated enemies. No one knew he was in love, but he was . . . so secretly, it seems, that even the lady herself didn't know he liked her! She was a farm girl from nearby El Toboso, and she was plain, rough, ordinary. Her name was Aldonza Lorenzo. He had seen her only once in his life. Without her knowledge, Don Quixote pronounced her his "lady" and called her Dulcinea del Toboso. Her name, like the others, was well chosen: it comes from the Spanish word *dulce,* which means "sweet."

Don Quixote was very pleased with his preparations.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Glossary for *Adventures of Don Quixote*

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**)

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

2.1 ACTIVITY PAGE

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**)

NAME: _____

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"Don Quixote Leaves Home"

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

2. Don Quixote Leaves Home

BEFORE sunup the next morning, Don Quixote left, destination unknown. At home, they didn't know he was leaving. He rode happily through the dry, flat land for a while, until he suddenly remembered he had not been properly knighted. He could not engage in combat if he was not a dubbed knight. He thought hard, and at last found the solution: he would continue on his way and ask the first person he met to do him the honor and dub him a knight!

It was July, a scorching month in Spain. Neither heat nor thirst stopped Don Quixote; there was only adventure in his mind. By sundown, he and Rocinante were tired and hungry. And then a light shone in the distance. "How lucky I am!" he said to himself. "A castle . . . I can see the moat from here . . . and on the other side, three or four imposing turrets." Toward that "castle" they went.

It wasn't a castle, of course, just a simple country inn. Instead of a page to announce his arrival, there were two ordinary women at the door—two women who had never seen a knight or heard about knighthood before. The strange sight of Rocinante and Don Quixote frightened them at first.

"Look at that!" one said. "What is it?"

"Let's run inside," said the other. "It looks dangerous!"

"Your Highnesses, beautiful princesses, there is nothing to be afraid of," Don Quixote assured them. "I am a knight in armor who will do you no harm. I am here to see the exalted lord of this magnificent castle."

3

That old-fashioned language surprised the women. Seconds later, though, they thought this must be a joke, a very funny joke, because this was no castle and they were no princesses. They laughed and laughed at his looks and at his speech, until the innkeeper came out to see what was going on. Don Quixote was allowed to stay.

As for dinner, the only thing left was some badly cooked codfish and stale bread. For the starving knight, this was a banquet. He tried to drink some wine. Catastrophe! There was wine spilled all over. He had kept his helmet on, because he could not undo the many knots he had tied to keep it on. The people at the inn improvised a drinking straw out of a reed, so he could drink. It was a very strange sight indeed!

After dinner, Don Quixote told the innkeeper his "secret," and asked him to dub him a knight. The innkeeper didn't want to, at first. Then he decided to have a little fun, and agreed. There was a small problem, Don Quixote was told; "the castle's chapel" was "being rebuilt." So the ceremony would have to take place in the courtyard.

First there was the watching of the armor. In this part of the ceremony, the knight had to honor his armor by standing guard over it. Don Quixote paced back and forth in the moonlight, with most of the guests as an audience.

Also staying at the inn that night were a group of mule drivers. It so happened that about that hour was the normal time to give water to their mules. But Don Quixote had placed his armor over the water tank! One of the mule drivers started to move the armor, and Don Quixote cried out: "You evil creature! What are you doing?"

The mule driver went on with his business. He didn't even look at the knight.

"Keep your hands off my armor!" Don Quixote said as he attacked in a wild rage.

Then a second mule driver came to the water tank. But before he could even touch the armor, Don Quixote attacked him, this time in complete silence.

The rest of the mule drivers couldn't just stand by and watch. It was their turn. That could have been the end of Don Quixote, they gave him such a beating. But the innkeeper managed to calm everybody down, and he decided to conclude the ceremony immediately, before something worse happened. Pretending that a book he used to keep his accounts was a prayer book, the innkeeper sang a couple of psalms and finished the ceremony.

The sword was handed to Don Quixote and his spurs were buckled. He also received a ceremonial blow with the side of the sword on neck and back. A true knight at last! He mounted Rocinante, gave his most heartfelt thanks, and left the inn. It was just before sunup.

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

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: *The boys run*
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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2.5 ACTIVITY PAGE

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:

NAME: _____

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3.1 ACTIVITY PAGE

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 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.

1

"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

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.

3

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.

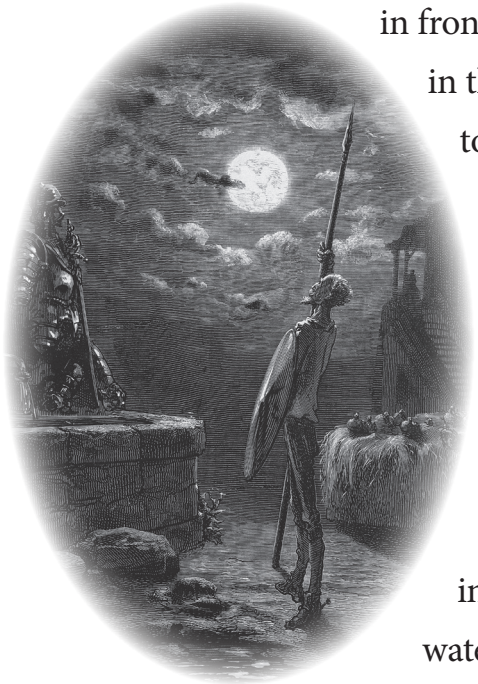
"Do not fly, gentle ladies, and do not be in the least uneasy, for it would ill become a member of the order of chivalry, to which I belong, to do wrong to anyone, let alone such exalted young ladies as your appearance indicates you to be."

4

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 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.

NAME: _____

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.

1

"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

2

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.

3

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."

4

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.

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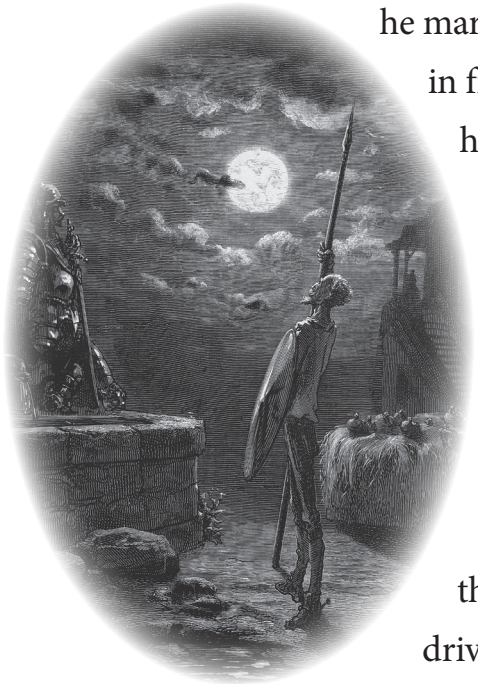
5

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

6

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.

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NAME: _____

DATE: _____

1. In what ways is this passage different from the version you read in "Don Quixote Leaves Home" (Chapter 2, Activity Page 2.2)?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Persuasive Essay Rubric

	Exemplary	Strong	Developing	Beginning
Introduction	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.
Body	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.
Conclusion	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.
Structure of the piece	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.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

4.1 ACTIVITY PAGE

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

4.2 ACTIVITY PAGE

Character Chart: Sancho Panza

Physical Description

Evidence from Text

Page(s) _____

Page(s) _____

Page(s) _____

Page(s) _____

Page(s) _____

Page(s) _____

Character Trait

Character Chart: Sancho Panza

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Character Chart: Sancho Panza

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

Character Chart: Sancho Panza

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

"Don Quixote and Sancho Panza Have Some Strange Adventures"

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

4. Don Quixote and Sancho Panza Have Some Strange Adventures

THE next two weeks were rather quiet at home. The priest and the barber spent long hours chatting with their friend, just as they had in the good old days. Everyone thought the insanity was gone now. What no one knew was that sometime during those days Don Quixote had talked to a neighbor, usually a sensible man, and had filled his head with crazy ideas.

His name was Sancho Panza. He was short and stout, a simple man who didn't know how to read and write. Sancho was a poor farmer with a wife, a son, and a daughter. He loved his family and worked hard. But now his neighbor—who knew a lot—was promising great things if Sancho went traveling with him. "In the old days," Don Quixote had said, "knights won islands and kingdoms. They gave them to their squires to govern. I plan to do the same with you, Sancho, if you become my squire."

Sancho thought this over and over. An island to govern! He said to himself: "I'd be rich! I'll never have anything if I stay home and work nonstop for the rest of my life! I can send money to my family from the island."

So it was that, late one night, without saying good-bye to wife or children, niece or housekeeper, the two adventurers left unnoticed. Don Quixote was again on his Rocinante; Sancho rode the only mount he had, a grayish donkey he called Rucio because of its color. On his master's advice, the squire had taken big saddlebags full of food and other provisions. They rode all night and stopped only at dawn, when they were sure they couldn't be found.

Sancho's mind was fixed on one thing: that island. How

9

long would it be in coming? he wanted to know. It could be any time, maybe within six days, his master said.

On the road again after a while, they caught a glimpse of thirty or forty windmills, a common sight in those parts. Don Quixote thought this was wonderful.

"Look yonder, Sancho; there are thirty or more monstrous giants. I shall engage them in fierce combat. And when I win, Sancho, we'll be on our way to riches with the spoils."

"What giants, Your Grace?" asked Sancho.

"Those yonder, those with the long arms," his master replied.

"But, Your Grace, they're not giants. They're windmills!" Sancho warned. "There are no arms, just the sails going with the wind."

"It is crystal clear, Sancho, that you don't know what you're saying," Don Quixote affirmed. "If you are afraid, stand to the side. Let me fight them alone."

"Master, master . . . they are windmills!" Sancho repeated urgently. "They are not giants, master. THEY ARE WINDMILLS . . . WINDMILLS!"

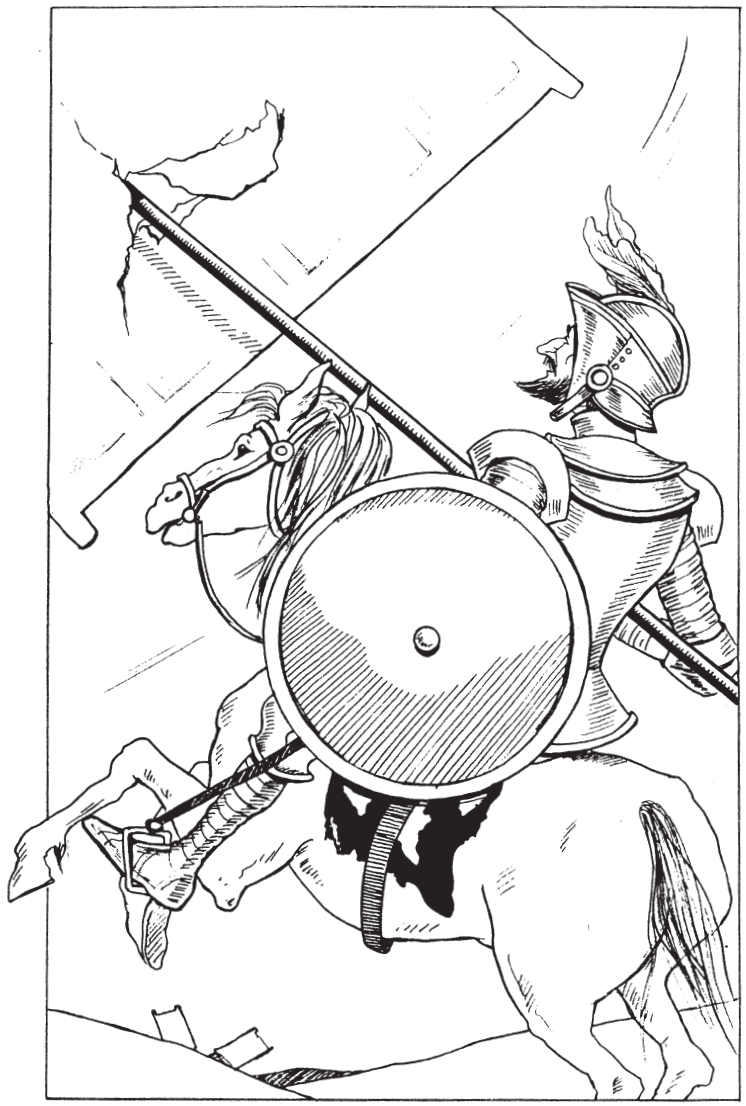
The knight didn't hear his squire's urgent cries. He rushed toward the windmills, challenging and insulting the big white things all the while. Just then, the wind blew and the sails began to go around. "You don't frighten me!" he told them. At Rocinante's fastest gallop, he charged and lanced a sail. The wind made the sail go furiously: horse and knight were flung to the ground far afield.

Sancho rushed to help. "God in heaven! Didn't I tell you, master, they were windmills?"

"Hush, Sancho, my friend. Matters of war, more than others, are subject to change," Don Quixote told him. "It was my old enemy the wizard Frestón who turned the giants into windmills. He did not want me to win."

"May it be the Almighty's will," said a resigned Sancho as he helped his master rise and mount poor, bruised Rocinante.

That night, the knight and his squire camped in a



At Rocinante's fastest gallop, he charged and lanced a sail.

nearby forest. The next day, they headed for the mountain pass of Lápice. There would be a lot of adventure there, for sure. A couple of friars riding mules (to Don Quixote, "horses as big as dromedaries") were approaching. Behind them, but not with them, came a stagecoach escorted by four or five horsemen. A lady, traveling with her maids, was on her way to Seville to meet her husband.

"Aha, I have them now," Don Quixote said to himself. And then to the friars: "You wicked wizards, you won't be able to kidnap that lovely princess and her lovely ladies in waiting!"

"Sir, we are two innocent friars; we haven't kidnapped anyone," one of them protested.

"That's a disguise," Don Quixote said, "but you can't hide from me."

The horsemen accompanying the women were not about to let anyone block the road. There was fighting, a tremendous free-for-all. Poor Sancho got a mean beating. The worst part, though, was when one of the horsemen, a huge fellow, decided to go after Don Quixote. It was clear that he intended to kill the strange old man—but as he was about to charge, he fell off his horse. It was the knight's day and he was ready to take revenge.

"Sir Knight, we beg you, don't kill him!" the lady in the stagecoach cried.

Don Quixote stopped, went to the carriage, and ceremoniously said to her:

"I am sparing the man's life, most gracious princess, only because Your Highness has asked."

He commanded the fallen man: "You must now go to El Toboso to tell the most beautiful woman in the world, my lady Dulcinea, that I, the brave Don Quixote de la Mancha, defeated you to honor her."

This was one more thing to bewilder everyone, especially the horseman. Knights knew about paying homage to a lady, but he did not. And besides, who was this "lady" Dulcinea? Where was she? Neither the horseman nor anyone else dared to ask.

1. Write a brief summary of this adventure, using the core vocabulary words *spoils*, *friars*, and *bewilder*.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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: *Robert works*
he	work	Example: *he works*
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. _____

_____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

4.6 ACTIVITY PAGE

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

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. In this part of the [dubbing] ceremony, the knight had to honor his armor by standing guard over it. Don Quixote paced back and forth in the moonlight, with most of the guests as an audience. Also staying at the inn that night were a group of mule drivers. It so happened that about that hour was the normal time to give water to their mules. But Don Quixote had placed his armor over the water tank! One of the mule drivers started to move the armor, but Don Quixote cried out: "You evil creature! What are you doing?" The mule driver went on with his business. He didn't even look at the knight. "Keep your hands off my armor!" Don Quixote said as he attacked in a wild rage. Then a second mule driver came to the water tank. But before he could even touch the armor, Don Quixote attacked him, this time in complete silence.	Prompt: *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?* Opinion: _____ _____ Reason: _____ _____ Evidence from Text: _____ _____
Chapter 3, Pages 7–8	Meanwhile, Don Quixote had met other people farther up the road, some merchants and their servants. The knight planted himself in the middle of the road, challenging every one of those "knights" to fight, one by one or in a group. "We are peaceful people sir; we are merchants, we are not knights," they said. "You are cowards who don't want to face a lone knight, that's what you are!" he taunted. One of the servants threw a stone at Don Quixote. Many more stones followed…and a very bruised Don Quixote fell flat on the ground. He couldn't move an inch…He knew all knights…had a little bad luck now and then. To pass the time he began singing old ballads…	Prompt: *Is Don Quixote's desire to be a knight (which leads him to challenge the people he met) a good enough reason for suffering the pain of getting hit by stones?* Opinion: _____ _____ Reason: _____ _____ Evidence from Text: _____ _____

Chapter 3, Page 8	The next morning, while [Don Quixote] was still asleep, the priest and the barber returned. The two of them helped the women burn the books. They tossed the valuable books into the courtyard and made a huge bonfire with them. Then they agreed to tell him—if he asked—that a wizard came in a smoke cloud and took all the books. He did ask, and that's what he was told. After the books were burned, they thought everything would go back to normal. How mistaken they were!	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?* Opinion: _____ _____ Reason: _____ _____ Evidence from Text: _____ _____
Chapter 4, Page 10	On the road again after a while, they caught a glimpse of thirty or forty windmills, a common sight in those parts. Don Quixote thought this was wonderful. "Look yonder, Sancho; there are thirty or more monstrous giants. I shall engage with them in fierce combat. And when I win, Sancho, we'll be on our way to riches with the spoils." "What giants, Your Grace?" asked Sancho. "Those yonder, those with the long arms," his master replied. "But Your Grace, they're not giants. They're windmills!" Sancho warned. "There are no arms, just the sails going with the wind." "It is crystal clear, Sancho, that you don't know what you're saying," Don Quixote affirmed. "If you are afraid, stand to the side. Let me fight them alone." But horse and knight were flung to the ground…	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?* Opinion: _____ _____ Reason: _____ _____ Evidence from Text: _____ _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

5.1 ACTIVITY PAGE

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*ləm*ue/ /co*ro*skoe/	20
Salamanca	/so*lo*mong*ko/	20
Doña	/doe*nyo/	21

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

5.2 ACTIVITY PAGE

"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?

   _____

   _____

   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?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   Page(s) _____

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

   _____

   _____

   Page(s): _____

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

Page(s): _____

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

Page(s): _____

6. Why do Don Quixote and Samson become friends?

Page(s): _____

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

Page(s): _____

8. Why does Sancho ask Dulcinea to "soften a little"?

Page(s): _____

Challenge: When Don Quixote asks Sancho what other people think of him, Sancho tells him that some say he's crazy, but funny; some say he's brave, but unfortunate; and some say he's polite, but meddlesome. Which of these six things do you think best describes Don Quixote? Provide one piece of evidence from the text to support your answer.

Page(s): _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

"Back to La Mancha"

Read the excerpt and answer the questions that follow using complete sentences.

6. Back to La Mancha

ONE day, Don Quixote decided to go into the mountains of Sierra Morena for a while. He wanted to be alone to think of his life and love, to gather his thoughts. Sancho was sent to deliver a letter to Dulcinea.

It was August now, almost a month since they had left home. The priest and the barber had taken to the road to find them. And Sancho ran into them!

"Sancho, where's your master? You haven't killed him, have you?" the priest asked.

"Oh, no, Your Grace. My master is safe and sound deep in that mountain," Sancho said. "He's just a little strange sometimes, talking to Lady Dulcinea. You'd think she's right there next to him."

"Well, it is important for the two of you to go back home," said the priest.

"His estate needs attention; you yourself would be better off helping your wife take care of the fields," the barber chimed in.

"With all due respect, you don't understand," Sancho said. "Master and I go around righting things that are wrong in the world and fighting evil."

"Sancho, Sancho, you're beginning to sound like your master. Of course we understand. That's why we want both of you to go back home. There are wrongs to right at home, too," the priest said.

"Sancho, go back to the mountain," the barber commanded. "Tell your master anything you like, but bring him down from the mountain. We'll wait at the foot. Don't tell him you saw us. We'll be in disguise when you come out."

16

Sancho went to bring his master. The friends followed a short distance behind. They soon met a runaway young woman, who, after a brief explanation, agreed to help in bringing the old gentleman home. Her assignment: to play a princess, Micomicona, who had come all the way from Africa, seeking Don Quixote's help. The story went like this: Her father had been dethroned by a mean giant. She had heard about Don Quixote's bravery. She knew he was the only one who could help her. When she became queen, she'd give him a huge reward. On hearing the tale, Don Quixote was delighted. Sancho was astonished. (An island to govern, at last! he thought.)

The group came to an inn. Don Quixote and Sancho went to bed early. In a little while, Sancho ran to the others, who were still up chatting and telling stories.

"Come, everybody! My master just killed the giant, the enemy of Princess Micomicona!" he said.

They ran to the room. Don Quixote was in a rage, stabbing a "giant," shouting, insulting him. "From this day on, Your Highness, you are free. The giant who dethroned your father the King is dead!" he said to the "princess."

The innkeeper was beside himself. He kept the wine for the inn in wineskins, enormous containers made out of animal skins. He stored them in that room. Don Quixote had cut open the wineskins, thinking they were giants. What a loss! Sancho was just as unhappy. His hopes for an island were gone!

The priest and the barber had a wooden cage built in a hurry. It was large enough to hold a person. A few hours later, while the exhausted Don Quixote was still asleep, they grabbed him and put him in the cage. They were disguised, and told Don Quixote he was under a spell. Don Quixote took it all in stride, but Sancho was more than a little suspicious.

They got home in the middle of the day. It was as if the circus had arrived in town! The children ran to tell the housekeeper. Word got to Teresa Panza, Sancho's wife.

"How's the donkey, husband?" was the first thing she asked.

"In better shape than his owner," Sancho replied.

"Well, husband, what did you bring me? What did you bring the children? Clothing? Shoes?" she asked.

"None of that, woman, but something more valuable," he answered. "The next time my master and I go away, I'll come back governor of an island. You'll be rich."

"I hope so. . . . But, what did you say, what island?" Teresa wanted to know.

"Be in no hurry, wife," Sancho told her. "You'll know at the right time. You'll be called 'Excellency'!"

In the meantime, the niece and the housekeeper had put Don Quixote to bed. He didn't know where he was; he didn't know who they were.

The priest advised the women to keep an eye on him: he might want to take off again. The women cursed those confounded novels of knighthood for the millionth time.

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

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?

Page(s): _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

5.4 ACTIVITY PAGE

Write a Claim

Use the graphic organizer to draft a claim.

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

"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 says, "He's a little strange sometimes, talking to Lady Dulcinea." What does this reveal about Sancho's character?

_____

_____

_____

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?

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?

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.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

"Back to La Mancha"

Read this excerpt to a family member to build fluency. You should read it through at least once from beginning to end without stopping.

6. Back to La Mancha

ONE day, Don Quixote decided to go into the mountains of Sierra Morena for a while. He wanted to be alone to think of his life and love, to gather his thoughts. Sancho was sent to deliver a letter to Dulcinea.

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"Well, it is important for the two of you to go back home," said the priest.

"His estate needs attention; you yourself would be better off helping your wife take care of the fields," the barber chimed in.

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"Sancho, Sancho, you're beginning to sound like your master. Of course we understand. That's why we want both of you to go back home. There are wrongs to right at home, too," the priest said.

"Sancho, go back to the mountain," the barber commanded. "Tell your master anything you like, but bring him down from the mountain. We'll wait at the foot. Don't tell him you saw us. We'll be in disguise when you come out."

16

Sancho went to bring his master. The friends followed a short distance behind. They soon met a runaway young woman, who, after a brief explanation, agreed to help in bringing the old gentleman home. Her assignment: to play a princess, Micomicona, who had come all the way from Africa, seeking Don Quixote's help. The story went like this: Her father had been dethroned by a mean giant. She had heard about Don Quixote's bravery. She knew he was the only one who could help her. When she became queen, she'd give him a huge reward. On hearing the tale, Don Quixote was delighted. Sancho was astonished. (An island to govern, at last! he thought.)

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"Well, husband, what did you bring me? What did you bring the children? Clothing? Shoes?" she asked.

"None of that, woman, but something more valuable," he answered. "The next time my master and I go away, I'll come back governor of an island. You'll be rich."

"I hope so. . . . But, what did you say, what island?" Teresa wanted to know.

"Be in no hurry, wife," Sancho told her. "You'll know at the right time. You'll be called 'Excellency'!"

In the meantime, the niece and the housekeeper had put Don Quixote to bed. He didn't know where he was; he didn't know who they were.

The priest advised the women to keep an eye on him: he might want to take off again. The women cursed those confounded novels of knighthood for the millionth time.

NAME: _____

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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: *the criminals are*
they	to be	Example: *they are*
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. _____

_____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Practice Root *vac*

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

evacuate	vacancy	vaccinate	evacuee	vacant
vacate	vacuum	evacuation	vacation	vaccination

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. The cat yelped when the veterinarian gave her a(n) _____.

5. Someone who must leave an area is called a(n) _____.

6. The forced _____ from the town caused a huge traffic jam for miles around.

7. Mom told us to _____ the house because of our muddy shoes.

8. The doctor must _____ all young babies to prevent the spread of dreadful diseases.

9. When the bus swerved off the road, all the passengers had to _____ the bus.

10. My favorite summer _____ is going to the beach.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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
2. imagination
3. knighthood
4. disguise
5. squire
6. armor
7. nonsense
8. courage
9. adventure
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.

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

"The Adventure of the Lions"

Read this excerpt to a family member to build fluency. You should read through it at least once from beginning to end without stopping. Keep this activity page in a safe place; you will use it again for a homework assignment in a future reading lesson.

10. The Adventure of the Lions

VICTORY had a sweet taste. That taste was still with Don Quixote when they met a gentleman wearing a green overcoat. They decided to travel together, since they were going in the same direction.

The knight and the gentleman began a lively conversation. They talked about the man's family, what everyone did, and how his son who was a student had decided to become a poet. It didn't take long for the man in the green coat to think that his new friend was crazy.

Sancho wasn't interested in their talk, however. He saw some shepherds milking their sheep at the side of the road and took a small detour to talk to them. The shepherds had cottage cheese for sale, and Sancho bought some. About the same time, Don Quixote spotted a small caravan flying royal banners. He called his squire, because Sancho had the helmet. Sancho didn't have time to eat the cottage cheese. Since he didn't know what to do with it, he stuffed it in his master's helmet.

Don Quixote put the helmet on. The whey from the cottage cheese started to drip! Somewhat frightened, he asked Sancho for a cloth to clean himself with. Then he took the helmet off and smelled it.

"You traitor and bad friend, this is one of your dirty tricks," he yelled at Sancho. "You put cottage cheese in my helmet. And I thought there was something seriously wrong with me!"

Sancho said sheepishly: "Master, if it's cottage cheese, give it to me, and I'll eat it. But believe me, master, I don't know how that got in there. I think that some wizard must be after me, too, for being your squire."

27

And as usual, Don Quixote blamed his "enemies." "Everything is possible, Sancho," he said.

Their traveling companion could not believe what he had just seen and heard . . . until he saw what came next.

The oxcart with royal banners was at their side now. With it came a cart driver and another man. Don Quixote planted himself in the middle of the road, blocking their way.

"Where to, brothers? What are you carrying in that oxcart? What do those banners mean?" he asked the men.

"The cart is mine," the driver answered. "I'm transporting two brave lions to the Court. They are a gift to the King. The banners mean that the cargo is His Majesty's property."

"Are the lions big?" Don Quixote asked.

"They're the biggest that have ever crossed from Africa to Spain," the lion keeper said. "I should know. I have transported many other lions before, but none like these. The one in the front cage is the male, the other the female. Right now they are very hungry; they haven't had a thing to eat all day. . . . So, Your Lordship, I suggest you move away and let us go. These animals need to be fed soon."

Don Quixote smiled with pure joy. "Lions, a couple of puny lions should scare me, eh?" he said. "Good man, since you are the lion keeper, open the cages and let those beasts out. I will show them who Don Quixote de la Mancha is, in spite of the wizards who have sent them to me."

The man in the green coat mumbled: "No doubt about it, either the man is crazy or the cottage cheese softened his brain!"

Sancho, who heard his remark, said, "No, he's not crazy, just bold."

Everybody wanted to convince Don Quixote that it was foolhardy to face the lions. Actually, it was suicide, they said. But all talk failed, and those present scattered as fast and as far away as they could before the cage was opened. Sancho cried deep, heartfelt tears. "Oh, my master, my

NAME: _____

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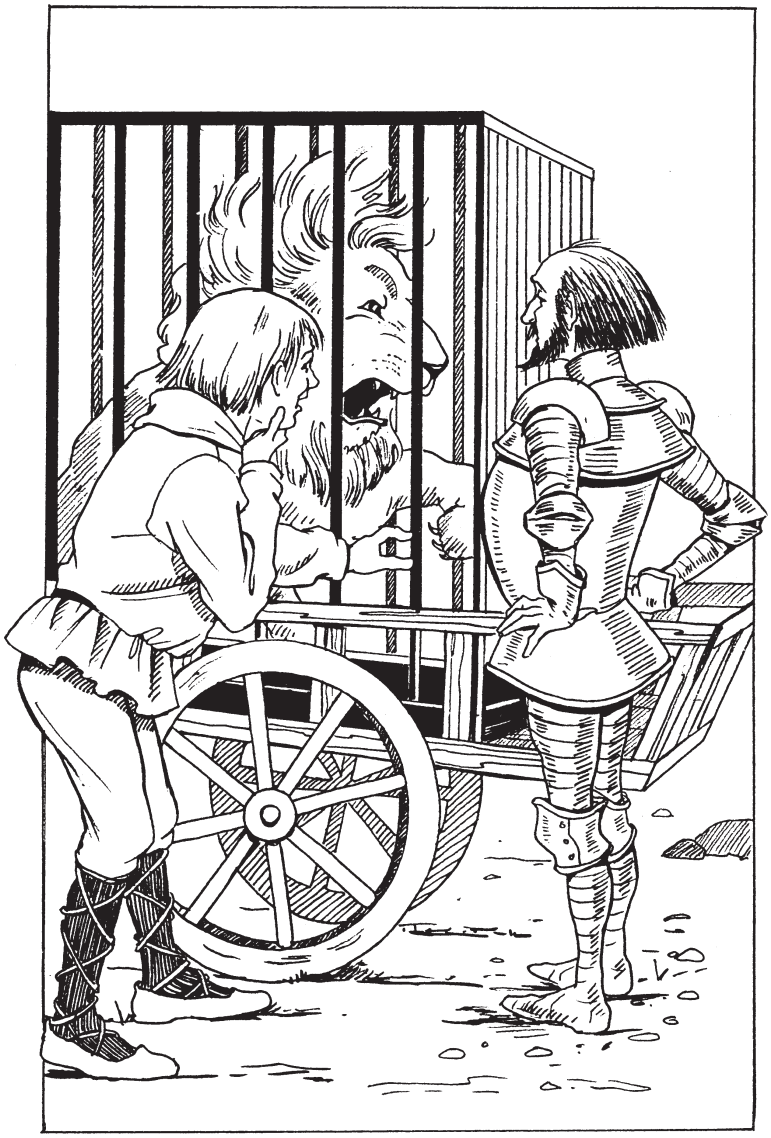


"Good man . . . open the cages and let those beasts out."

friend, is going to become a lion's dinner," he said between sobs.

Under threat, then, the lion keeper opened one cage. Don Quixote thought for a minute. Should he face the lion on horseback or on foot? On foot, he decided; "Rocinante might get scared by the sight of the lion."

The lion turned around in his cage, then stretched. He opened his mouth and yawned, then showed a huge tongue and cleaned his face with it. Next he stuck his face out of the cage and looked around, his eyes like burning coals. Don Quixote stared at him. He wished with all his heart that the beast would jump on him so he could strangle it with his bare hands.

The lion, on the other hand, wasn't interested. He turned around, showed his back to the knight, and sat down again in his cage.

Don Quixote was furious. He wanted the lion keeper to make the lion mad. The lion keeper said he would not: "No, Your Lordship; the lion had the cage open and didn't feel like coming out. You have proved beyond all doubt that you are a brave and courageous man. The lion didn't want to fight; the shame is on him."

Don Quixote was satisfied with this reasoning, and called all the others. They were dumbfounded at seeing him in one piece, without even a scratch! The lion keeper filled them in on the details of what they had missed, actions and words. "As soon as I arrive at the Court, I will personally tell His Majesty of Don Quixote's courage," he said.

Sancho, on Don Quixote's orders, gave the driver and the lion keeper a little money to make up for the delay. The men went happily on their way, relieved that nothing had happened when they had expected the worst.

From now on, Don Quixote announced, "I shall proudly bear the title 'Knight of the Lions' next to my own name."

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

7.3 ACTIVITY PAGE

Introductory Paragraph

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

	1st Draft	Revision
Lead -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		
Introduce text -title of text -author's name -main characters -setting -basic plot summary		
State claim (from Activity Page 5.4) that answers prompt: -Do Don Quixote's good intentions justify his actions? (*yes* or *no*)		

Draft your introductory paragraph here:

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

8.1 ACTIVITY PAGE

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"

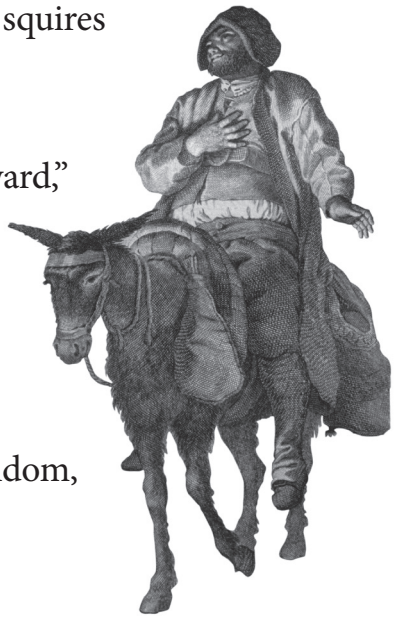
The mournful stranger took Don Quixote by the arm and invited him to sit down. "From what I have just heard from you," said Don Quixote, "I take it your woes are due to love–an unrequited passion for a fair lady?" The stranger nodded, and asked if Don Quixote was also suffering so. "That is my fate,"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

"Certainly not," said Sancho, "for she is as gentle as a lamb and as soft as butter."

"Is this your squire?" demanded the stranger. "And do you allow him to speak when you are in a conversation?"

"I can talk and I have talked to better people than you. But never mind–the less said, the sooner mended," said Sancho.

The stranger's squire now drew Sancho aside, saying, "Come, let's chat together, and let our masters talk as they please about their love problems." And away they went to discuss the hardships squires put up with.



"The hope of reward," said the stranger's squire, "makes up for a lot. It is a poor knight-errant who cannot bestow an earldom, or a government, on his squire."

"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.

3

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

"Sir knight," said Don Quixote quietly, "I say nothing about your other victories, but I do not admit that you have vanquished Don Quixote

de la Mancha. You may have overcome someone resembling him, but certainly not the man himself."

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

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

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

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

"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

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

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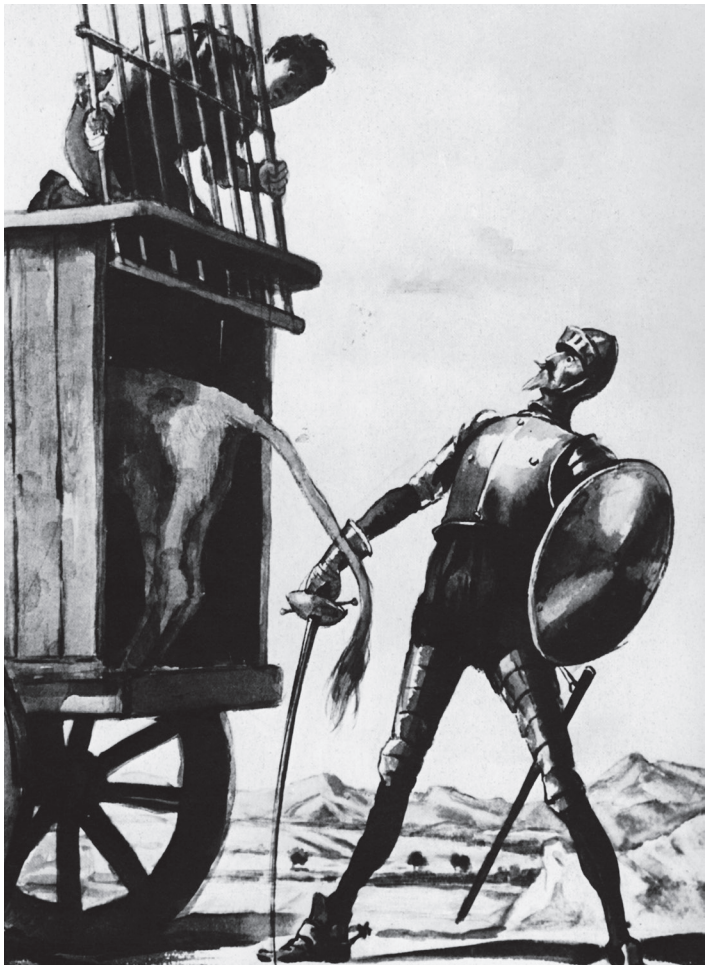
might engage him and slice him to pieces. But that moment never came. The majestic lion, seeming satisfied with what he had seen, turned back into his den without noticing the knight, slowly lay down again, and went back to sleep.



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 1
adopting the other as the customs of chivalry 2
allow." 3

12

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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."

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

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"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."

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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

2

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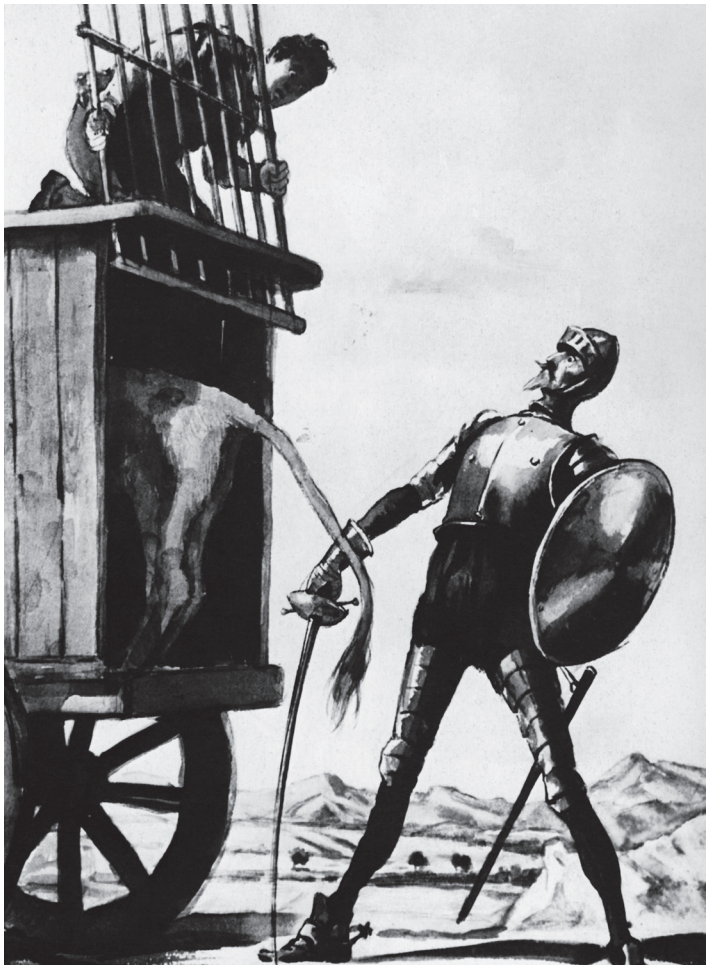

4

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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.

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dropping the name 'Sorrowful Countenance,' and adopting the other as the customs of chivalry allow."

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.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

8.3 ACTIVITY PAGE

Persuasive Essay Body Paragraphs

Use the following graphic organizer to plan the first body paragraph of your persuasive essay.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Essay Prompt: Do Don Quixote's good intentions justify his actions?</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">State your opinion from the introductory paragraph:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Reason #1 (Recopy this from Activity Page 5.4.)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td rowspan="2">Evidence (What examples from the text support your opinion and reason #1? You may recopy this from Activity Page 5.4.)</td><td>1.

Page(s) _____</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2.

Page(s) _____</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">How does your evidence connect to your reason? Explain the connection.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Draft your first body paragraph on the lines below.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

8.3 CONTINUED

ACTIVITY PAGE

Use the following grpahic organizer to plan the second body paragraph of your persuasive essay.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Essay Prompt: Do Don Quixote's good intentions justify his actions?</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">State your opinion from the introductory paragraph:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Reason #2 (What is another reason why you choose your opinion?)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td rowspan="2">Evidence (What examples from the text support your opinion and reason #2?)</td><td>1.

Page(s) _____</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2.

Page(s) _____</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">How does your evidence connect to your reason? Explain the connection.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Draft your second body paragraph on the lines below.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

9.1 ACTIVITY PAGE

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*lə*maen/	32
Marsilio	/mor*see*lee*oe/	32
Ginés de Pasamonte	/hee*naes/ /dae/ /pos*om*oen*tae/	33

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

9.2 ACTIVITY PAGE

"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?

   _____

   _____

   Page(s): _____

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

   _____

   _____

   _____

   Page(s): _____

3. Describe the story of Doña Melisendra.

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?

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?

Page(s): _____

6. On page 27, the text says that Master Peter's "…monkey can answer questions. The animal knows about the present and past! You ask him a question, he jumps on his master's shoulder and then whispers the answer. Master Peter then tells you what the animal said." Is the monkey in fact able to answer questions about the present and the past? Describe what is really happening.

Page(s): _____

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

Page(s): _____

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

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): _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

"At the Duke's Palace"

Read the excerpt and answer the question that follows.

12. At the Duke's Palace

AFTER leaving the inn, Don Quixote and Sancho traveled around the countryside for a while. One day, near a wood, they saw a large hunting party. A beautiful lady, mounted on a magnificent white horse, was in the center of it.

"Sancho, go to that beautiful lady," Don Quixote said. "Tell her that I, the Knight of the Lions, kiss her hands and am willing to serve her with the strength of my arms if Her Highness permits."

Sancho went and introduced himself. The beautiful hunter didn't let him remain on his knees, for he was the squire of a very famous knight, she said.

"Tell your master that he is welcome. He may come and serve me and my husband, the Duke, in a palace we have near here."

"So beautiful," Sancho thought, "and so sweet." He brought the message to Don Quixote, who immediately hurried to meet her.

She, meanwhile, had called the Duke aside. They decided to amuse themselves by treating Don Quixote as the novels of knighthood said knights should be treated.

The Duke, the Duchess, and Don Quixote rode toward the palace. Sancho and the rest of the party followed. The Duke himself went ahead of the others to prepare the palace for the guests' arrival!

When Don Quixote got off his horse, two beautiful ladies put a scarlet robe on his shoulders. Then the corridors filled with servants chanting, "Welcome to the flower and cream of knighthood!" They sprayed perfume over him, the Duke, and the Duchess. In a big hall decorated

34

with silk and brocade, six ladies helped him take off his armor. After that, twelve pages escorted him to a richly decorated table with four settings. Everybody had a hard time keeping from laughing at the knight and the squire.

There was a solemn-looking clergyman with the Duke and Duchess in the dining room. Don Quixote was asked to sit at the head of the table. The clergyman sat opposite him, with the Duke on one side and the Duchess on the other.

The Duchess wanted to know about Dulcinea. "Have you sent her any giants lately to pay respects, dear Don Quixote?" she asked.

"Yes, Your Highness," he confessed, "but my luck is such that one of my enemies has transformed her into an ordinary farm girl."

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. So he said to Don Quixote, "Who has told you that you are a knight, you fool? Who has charged you with the job of fighting evil creatures? Go back to your home, take care of your children and spouse, and of your affairs. Stop roaming around, being everybody's laughingstock!"

Don Quixote stood up, shaking from head to toe. "Be thankful that I respect your priestly state," he said. "But tell me, Your Grace, why do you order me to take care of wife and children without knowing whether I have any? Going through the world righting wrongs and punishing evil is no easy task, but it is satisfying work. And if I am called a fool for that, say something in my defense, Honorable Duke and Duchess."

The priest addressed the squire next. "Are you, by chance, that Sancho Panza to whom his master promised an island to govern?"

"Yes, Your Holiness," Sancho answered. "And I deserve it as much as anyone."

Host and hostess were having the time of their lives. They would not let the priest spoil their fun. The Duke

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

*Using the three core vocabulary words for this chapter (*brocade, clergyman, *and* laughingstock*), write a one-paragraph summary of this chapter.*

Page(s): _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

9.4 TAKE-HOME

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: _____

DATE: _____

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 diseases carried by wild prey.
   (vacate, vaccinate)

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, vaccination)

For each word, write a sentence using the word.

5. vacant

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. vacation

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Practice Spelling Words

Write a sentence for each of the spelling words.

adventure	armor	courage	disguise	enchanted
imagination	knighthood	nonsense	ordinary	squire

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Spelling Assessment

Write the spelling words as your teacher calls them out.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

_____

_____

_____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

"Don Quixote Advises Sancho"

Read the excerpt and complete the activity that follows.

14. Don Quixote Advises Sancho

IT was time for Sancho to go to the island, and the Duke asked him to get ready.

"I don't have to get any special clothing," Sancho said. "In any fashion, I'm the same old Sancho Panza."

"True," said the Duke. "Still, one should dress according to what one does—a soldier doesn't dress like a priest, and a lawyer doesn't dress like a soldier."

The decision was that part of Sancho's wardrobe would be like that of a lawyer or judge, and part like a military uniform. But Sancho said there and then that he would not part with his own poor clothes; he would take them with him.

Don Quixote asked for permission to be alone with Sancho. He wanted to talk to the new governor in private. Most of all, he wanted to give him advice for his new life. These are some of the words of advice he gave:

"Sancho, my son, I thank heaven for your happiness, which you have found even before I found my reward. If you look at it carefully, it is just luck. I'm telling you this because I don't want you to think it's your worth alone."

Sancho was paying strict attention. Don Quixote continued, "First of all, my son, you should fear God. Fear of God is wisdom, and with wisdom you cannot make mistakes.

"Second, you should put your eyes upon yourself, that is, you should know yourself, which is the most difficult knowledge of all. If you know yourself, you don't put on airs; if you do put them on, it will only come out that you were a swineherd before. Be proud of what you are. You should never be ashamed of your family of farmers and la-

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borers. No one will make fun of you if you are proud of yourself and your relatives.

"Look, Sancho, you should always do good, and not envy anyone who has more than you. Material things are acquired, and virtue is more valuable than material things.

"If a relative of yours comes to the island while you're governor, treat him or her very well. If you bring your wife with you, teach her, because she's not educated. Help her to be polite. Manners are important for people in public life.

"A poor person's tears should make you feel pity, but if a rich person complaining about the poor one is right, you should do justice.

"Always try to discover the truth through the promises and gifts of a rich person as well as through the sobs of a poor one.

"When you must apply the law, do not impose all the weight of it on the convict. It is better to be compassionate than too stern.

"If you must pass sentence on a matter in which an enemy of yours is involved, forget you are not friends. Look only at the truth of the matter.

"Above all, Sancho, be devout and merciful. God likes mercy.

"If you follow these rules, you shall live a long life, and become famous throughout the world. That's all I'm telling you about spiritual matters. Now let me give you advice about manners.

"The first thing you must remember is to be clean and clip your fingernails. Don't be sloppy. People will think you're disorganized if they see you unkempt.

"Don't eat garlic and onion, especially when you have to meet people. The smell will tell you're not well bred.

"Don't overeat. Health is tied to the stomach!

"Don't drink too much, either. It is not very wise.

"Don't take too big a bite and don't belch in front of others.

"Don't oversleep. Get up early and enjoy the day. Remember that hard work breeds good luck, and laziness its opposite.

"And one more thing. Don't ever discuss family backgrounds, or compare one with another. No one is better than anyone else. You only stand to make enemies when you make comparisons.

"This is all for now, Sancho. Later on, when there's need, I'll give you more advice."

Sancho spoke at long last.

"Master, all the things you said are good, I guess, but what good will they do me? I won't remember half of them. Give them to me written down. You know I don't know how to read, but I can give them to someone like the priest to read to me."

"Heaven help us! You can't read!" Don Quixote exclaimed. "This is wrong. A governor should know how to read and write! I am serious, Sancho. I want you to learn."

"Well, master, I know how to sign my name," Sancho said. "Later, later."

"May the Almighty guide you in your governorship, Sancho," his master said. "Let's say no more. If you are a bad governor, it will be your fault, but the shame will be mine."

Sancho worried about those final words. "Master, if Your Grace thinks I'm not qualified, I'm resigning right here and now. If the devil is going to take me for being governor, I prefer to go to heaven being my own self: Sancho Panza."

"That's enough, Sancho," Don Quixote said. "You make me very proud. You are capable of being a good governor, not of one but of many islands."

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

envy	worth	unkempt	justice	wisdom

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 _____.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

11.1 ACTIVITY PAGE

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	/roo*see*oe/	44
Barataria	/bor*ot*or*ee*ə/	44
Hippocrates	/hip*ok*rə*teez/	46

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

"Sancho's Wisest Decision"

Read the excerpt from Adventures of Don Quixote *and complete the activity that follows.*

17. Sancho's Wisest Decision

ON the night of Sancho's seventh day as governor, just when he began to fall asleep, there was a great commotion outside. Bells were ringing and people were shouting, as if the island were going under. Trumpets and drums were heard, too.

Sancho peeked out his bedroom door. About twenty people carrying torches were coming toward his room, shouting, "To arms! To arms, Your Honor! This island is under enemy attack! We need your strength, your ingenuity, your courage to guide us!"

At the door, one said to him, "Take up arms, your Honor, or we'll lose the entire island!"

"Why should I take up arms?" Sancho replied. "I don't know a thing about combat. That's my master Don Quixote's business, not mine."

"Take up arms, Your Grace," said another. "Be our guide and leader."

"All right, all right, I'll take up arms," Sancho reluctantly agreed.

They brought two shields and put the governor between them, like a sandwich, then tied some string around it all. It was impossible for him to move, walk, or even bend his knees! They gave him a lance, which he leaned on for support.

"Lead us, Your Honor. Lead us, Your Honor," they chanted.

"How do you think I can lead you?" Sancho protested. "Like this, the best I can do is stand in front of a door or window to block it."

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"Come on, Sir Governor! Fear doesn't let you move," someone taunted.

Sancho tried to move but fell down, like a turtle or a snail in his shell. Then those heartless people blew out the torches and ran around, shouting, walking all over him, stabbing the shields as if they were enemies on the attack. It was a frightening and dangerous moment for this simple peasant turned governor.

Poor Sancho prayed, "God Almighty, if you could only finish this fight. I don't care if the island is lost. All I want is to be free from this agony."

And then he heard the cries: "Victory, victory! Get up, Sir Governor. Come enjoy our victory. Let's go divide the booty."

"We owe it all to you, our courageous governor," someone whispered in his ear.

"Help me," Sancho pleaded. "I don't want any part of any booty. All I want is a friend, if I have any, to bring me something to drink and wipe my face."

A helping hand wiped his face, gave him a drink, and freed him from the prison of the shields. Then he fainted! The pranksters were beginning to feel sorry for what they had done—had they played too dirty a trick?—when Sancho came to. He asked what time it was. It was almost daybreak.

Silently he got up, dressed, and went to the stables in a hurry, followed by a few curious people. He went straight to his donkey, kissed its face, and said, "My friend and companion, when my only worry was to take care of you, I was a happy man. But I left you. I became too ambitious and uppity, and I became miserable, and I have suffered for it."

As he talked, he was harnessing the donkey. Still very sore from what had happened to him, he mounted. Then he tearfully addressed the butler, the doctor, and all the others: "Make way, gentlemen; let me go back to my freedom. I was not born to be governor or to defend islands from enemies. I know more about farming than about laws

and defense. I also prefer to eat soup than to be subjected to the grip of a doctor who wants to kill me by starving me to death. Please let me go; I have a few broken ribs—the enemy stepped on me last night."

"Sir Governor, don't worry," said the doctor. "I'll prepare a good medicine for you. And about the food, I'll let you eat everything you want and as much as you want."

"It's too late for that, my friend," Sancho replied. "Pranks like those are played only once. I am a Panza. In my family, when one says no, it's no. Let me go; it's getting late."

The butler said, "We would let you go, even though we're sorry to lose you, but every governor must account for his administration."

"Nobody can ask me for any account," Sancho snapped, "except the Duke himself or a person *he* names. I'm on my way to see the Duke. Besides, look at me. Look at my clothes. I have only what belongs to me. I have behaved like an angel."

"The great Sancho is right," the doctor said. "I think we should let him go. The Duke will be glad to see him."

They let him go. They even offered him escort and anything he wanted for his trip. His only request was barley for the donkey and half a loaf of bread and a little cheese for himself.

Sancho was a man without schooling, yet he was a wise man. He found out he could not handle the job, and he had the courage to resign.

The villagers, with the Duke's knowledge and encouragement, had played a lot of tricks on their governor, and they had had fun. At the end, though, his honesty and dignity made them admire Sancho Panza as a human being.

Write a one-paragraph summary of this chapter, using as many of the core vocabulary words in the box as you can. Underline the words in your summary.

commotion	ingenuity	reluctantly	agony	resign

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

11.3 ACTIVITY PAGE

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)

   _____

   _____

3. (princesses to peasant girls)

   _____

   _____

4. (squires to farmers)

5. (friars to wizards)

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

9. subtract

10. tractor

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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. vaccinate
12. 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.

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Practice Spelling Words

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

steadiness	vaccinate	extract
distract	drowsiness	vacancy
vacuum	attract	greatness
friendliness	evacuate	tractor

–ness	***tract***	***vac***

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?

2. What does Don Quixote say is "the most difficult knowledge of all"? Why do you think Don Quixote believes this is the most difficult knowledge of all?

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

4. On page 51, the author says Sancho "was a wise man." 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: _____

DATE: _____

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		

Draft your concluding paragraph here:

NAME: _____

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Persuasive Essay Rubric

	Exemplary	Strong	Developing	Beginning
Introduction	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.
Body	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.
Conclusion	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.
Structure of the piece	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: _____

DATE: _____

13.1 ACTIVITY PAGE

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: _____

"The Knight of the White Moon"

Read the following excerpt from Adventures of Don Quixote *and respond to the prompt that follows using complete sentences.*

19. The Knight of the White Moon

LIFE at the palace was not satisfying. Don Quixote kept thinking of the needy people in the world who could use his help. One day, he secured permission to leave, and knight and squire took to the road again.

"Freedom, Sancho, is one of the greatest gifts heaven can give a person. Nothing can compare with it, not the riches deep in the earth, nor the riches deep in the sea. One's freedom, and one's honor, are as important as life itself. Captivity, on the contrary, is the worst evil that can fall on a person. I am telling you this, Sancho, because you saw and experienced the great life we had at the palace. But I can now tell you that, in the middle of those grand banquets, I felt hungry, because I was not free. Those were not *my* delicacies. Happy is the person who has a piece of bread and only has to thank heaven for it."

"Well, master," the practical Sancho said, "we should not be ungrateful to the Duke. His butler gave me this little bag with two hundred gold coins in it. We're not going to find palaces all over; we may need to stay at a few inns."

Don Quixote decided to head for Barcelona, a beautiful city by the sea.

One morning, Don Quixote, dressed in full armor, was riding along the beach. Suddenly a knight came toward him, also dressed in full armor, a shining moon painted on his shield. When he was within hearing distance he intoned:

"Famous Don Quixote de la Mancha, knight who has not yet been recognized in all his worth! I am the Knight of the White Moon. No doubt you have heard of my deeds. I am

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here to fight with you, to test the strength of your arms, to make you confess that my lady—anyone I choose for my lady—is infinitely more beautiful than your Dulcinea. If you confess this truth immediately, you will not die at my hand; you will spare me the trouble of killing you. If we fight and I win, I only want you to abandon your armor and stop looking for adventure. I want you to go back to your hometown and live there in peace for an entire year, without touching a sword, because you need to look after your estate and you need to rest. If you win, my head will be at your disposal, and my armor and horse will be yours, and my fame will be added to yours. Tell me what is your wish; I want to finish this business today."

"How arrogant, that Knight of the White Moon," Don Quixote thought, "and what a ridiculous cause for a challenge! No beauty comes near Dulcinea's." He said calmly and gravely, "Knight of the White Moon, I have not heard of you before, and I will make you vow that you have never seen Dulcinea del Toboso. You would not have made your foolish remarks if you had seen her. I accept your challenge, with one exception: I do not want your fame added to mine, because I don't know about your deeds. Let's get on with it, then. Take the side of the field you prefer."

Don Quixote prayed to God and thought of Dulcinea. He was ready.

They headed toward each other. The Knight of the White Moon had a faster horse; Don Quixote fell off Rocinante without even being touched by his opponent's lance. Planting his lance on Don Quixote's helmet, the victor said, "You are beaten, Sir Knight Don Quixote de la Mancha, and you'll die if you do not confess what we agreed upon."

Don Quixote would rather die. With a deep voice, as if coming from the other world, he said, "Dulcinea del Toboso is the most beautiful woman in the world, and I am the most unfortunate knight on earth. Her name and her honor are not to suffer because I am weak. Go on, Sir

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Knight of the White Moon, drive the lance through; take my life, since you have taken my honor."

"I shall not!" said the Knight of the White Moon. "Long live the beauty of Doña Dulcinea del Toboso, lady of the brave knight Don Quixote de la Mancha! I am content with the second part of the pledge: Don Quixote shall return to his hometown for a year, or as long as I say, as agreed before the fight."

"Anything not against my lady Dulcinea del Toboso I will do as a true gentleman," he replied humbly, sadly.

Don Quixote was numb; Sancho, sad and confused. Was this a bad dream, a nightmare? What was going to happen? One whole year without taking up arms! What about Rocinante? And what about his master? Was he badly hurt? "O God, please let this be only a nightmare," he prayed.

Don Quixote was bedridden for a few days. He was not wounded, but he was feverish. And in his better moments, one thought kept coming to his mind: Who was the Knight of the White Moon? He had never heard of him. He had no idea that it was none other than his friend Samson Carrasco! The young man, the priest, and the barber had never stopped thinking of ways to make their friend go back to a normal life at home. This time, they had succeeded.

When Don Quixote recovered, it was time to go home. The knight wore regular clothes; his armor was put over Sancho's donkey. His faithful squire walked all the way home to La Mancha.

Write a one-paragraph summary of this excerpt using the core vocabulary words confess *and* intoned*, and the phrase* on the contrary.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

13.3 ACTIVITY PAGE

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.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

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

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: _____

14.1 ACTIVITY PAGE

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: _____

14.2 ACTIVITY PAGE

"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.

_____

_____

_____

Page(s) _____

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

_____

_____

_____

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?

_____

_____

_____

Page(s) _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

An Epitaph for Don Quixote

Using the information you recorded on Activity Page 1.3, write an epitaph for Don Quixote. Be sure to include at least one character trait and one specific reference to a piece of evidence that supports that character trait.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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: _____

DATE: _____

14.5 ACTIVITY PAGE

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 _____
   (detract, attract, extract, subtract)
   from the glorious reputation of the exquisite Dulcinea.

3. The *Adventures of Don Quixote* has been translated into many languages and

   has _____ a(n) _____
   (detracted, attracted, extracted, distracted) (intersection, intercede, international, national)
   audience worldwide.

4. Stories of kings, queens, damsels in distress, and dragons

   _____ Don Quixote so much that he could no longer
   (subtracted, distracted, attracted, retracted)
   think of anything else.

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

7. illegible

8. interaction

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

14.6 ACTIVITY PAGE

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
vaccinate	friendliness	vacancy
extract	steadiness	vacuum

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. It is important to _____ people against deadly diseases so the diseases will not spread.

5. When my puppy tries to chew on the sofa, I _____ him with a chew toy.

6. I appreciated the _____ of the students in my new school.

7. Grandpa had a toothache and the dentist had to _____ his tooth.

8. 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.

9. _____

_____

_____

10. _____

_____

_____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Spelling Assessment

Write the spelling words as your teacher calls them out.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

_____

_____

_____

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.

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?

_____

_____

_____

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.

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?

4. Why did lords make rules for the knights to follow?

   A. The lords wanted to control the knight's 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.

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.

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?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Literary Text Comprehension Score: _____/ 5 points

Reading Comprehension Total: _____/ 10 points

Writing Prompt: Write a short answer comparing and contrasting the character traits of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. Discuss how they are similar and how they are different, providing at least two examples from the text supporting each similarity and difference you identify. Include the use of transitional words that compare and contrast in your answer. You may refer to the *Adventures of Don Quixote* Reader.

Writing Prompt Score: _____/ 4 points

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

Morphology

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Many people consider George Washington to be a _____ president.
   (great/greatness)

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: *teachers are*
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. _____

_____

_____

4. _____

_____

_____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

PP.2 ACTIVITY PAGE

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

_____

_____

_____

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

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

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

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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

PP.3 ACTIVITY PAGE

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. _____

_____

_____

4. _____

_____

_____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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. _____

_____

_____

8. _____

_____

_____

9. _____

_____

_____

10. _____

_____

_____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Roots *vac* and *tract*

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

evacuate	vacancy	vaccinate	evacuee	vacant
vacate	vacuum	evacuation	vacation	vaccination

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 veterinarian gave the puppy its _____ so it would be protected from disease.

4. The bleachers were _____ after the game ended and the fans went home.

5. 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.

6. distract

7. extract

8. retract

9. attractive

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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)

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Enrichment Selection 1

"An Old-School Gentleman Gone Made" 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.

_____

_____

_____

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?

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." Who might Sancho be thinking of as "others?" Who had a dangerous experience in the adventure described in this excerpt?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

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?

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?

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.

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?

Student Resources

In this section, you will find:

- SR.1—Glossary for *Adventures of Don Quixote*
- 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

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

Glossary for *Adventures of Don Quixote*

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**)

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

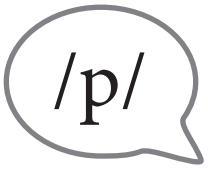
woe, ***n.*** sadness (**woes**)

worth, ***n.*** importance or value

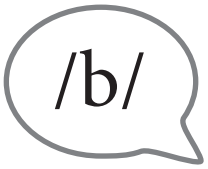
NAME: _____

DATE: _____

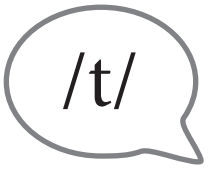
Individual Code Chart



p	pp
pot	napping



b	bb
bat	rubbing



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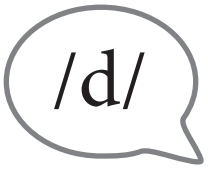
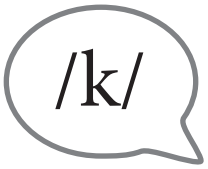
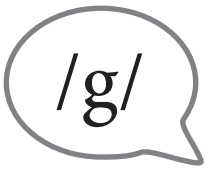
top	sitting	asked



d	ed	dd
dot	filled	add

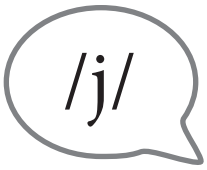


c	k	ck	ch	cc
cat	kid	black	school	hiccup

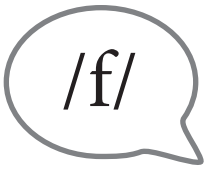


g	gg	gu	gh
gift	egg	guess	ghost

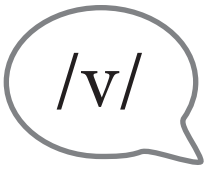
ch	tch
chin	itch



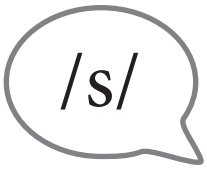
g	j	ge	dge	dg
gem	jump	fringe	judge	judging



f	ff	ph	gh
fit	stuff	phone	tough



v	ve
vet	twelve



s	c	ss	ce	se
sun	cent	dress	prince	rinse

st	sc
whistle	scent

s	z	se	zz	ze
dogs	zip	pause	buzz	bronze

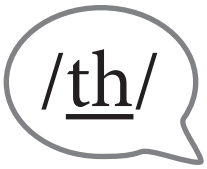
th
thin

NAME: _____

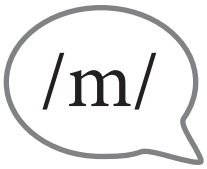
DATE: _____

SR.2 CONTINUED

RESOURCE



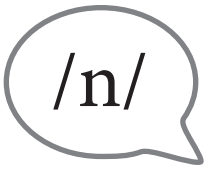
th — them



m — mad

mm — swimming

mb — thumb



n — nut

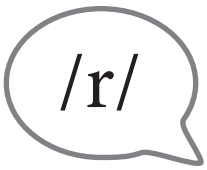
nn — running

kn — knock

gn — sign

ng — sing

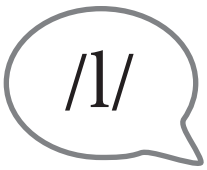
n — pink



r — red

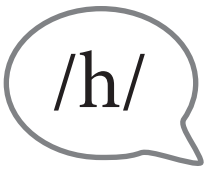
rr — ferret

wr — wrist

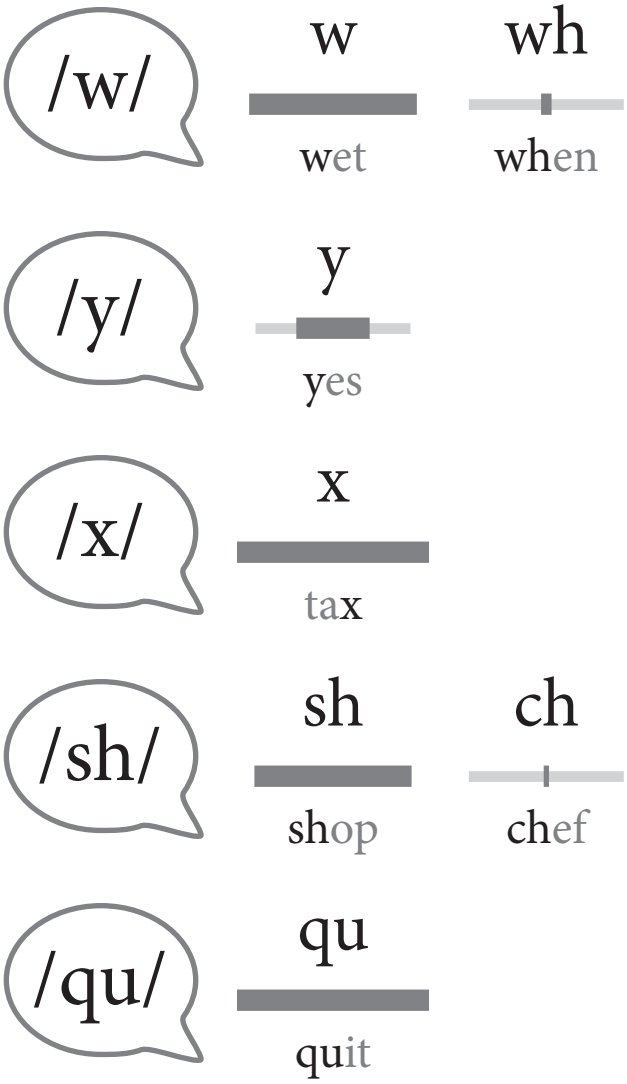


l — lip

ll — bell



h — hot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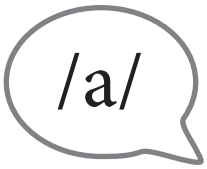

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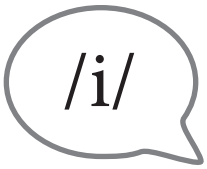
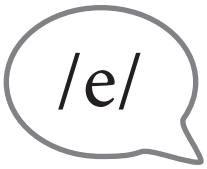


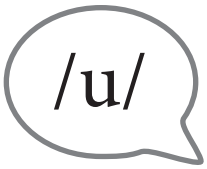
i — it

y — myth



e — pet

ea — head



u — but

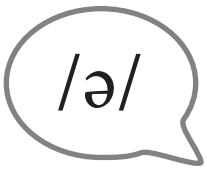
o — son

o_e — come

ou — touch

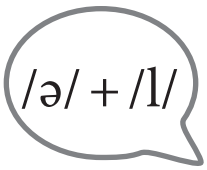
o — hop

a — lava



a — about

e — debate



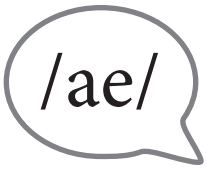
al — animal

le — apple

el — travel

ul — awful

il — pencil



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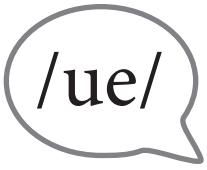

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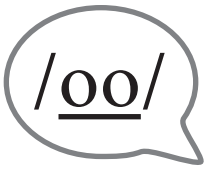

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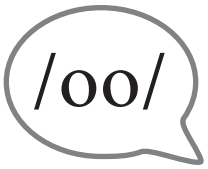

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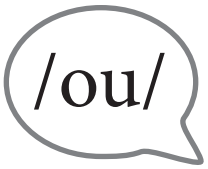

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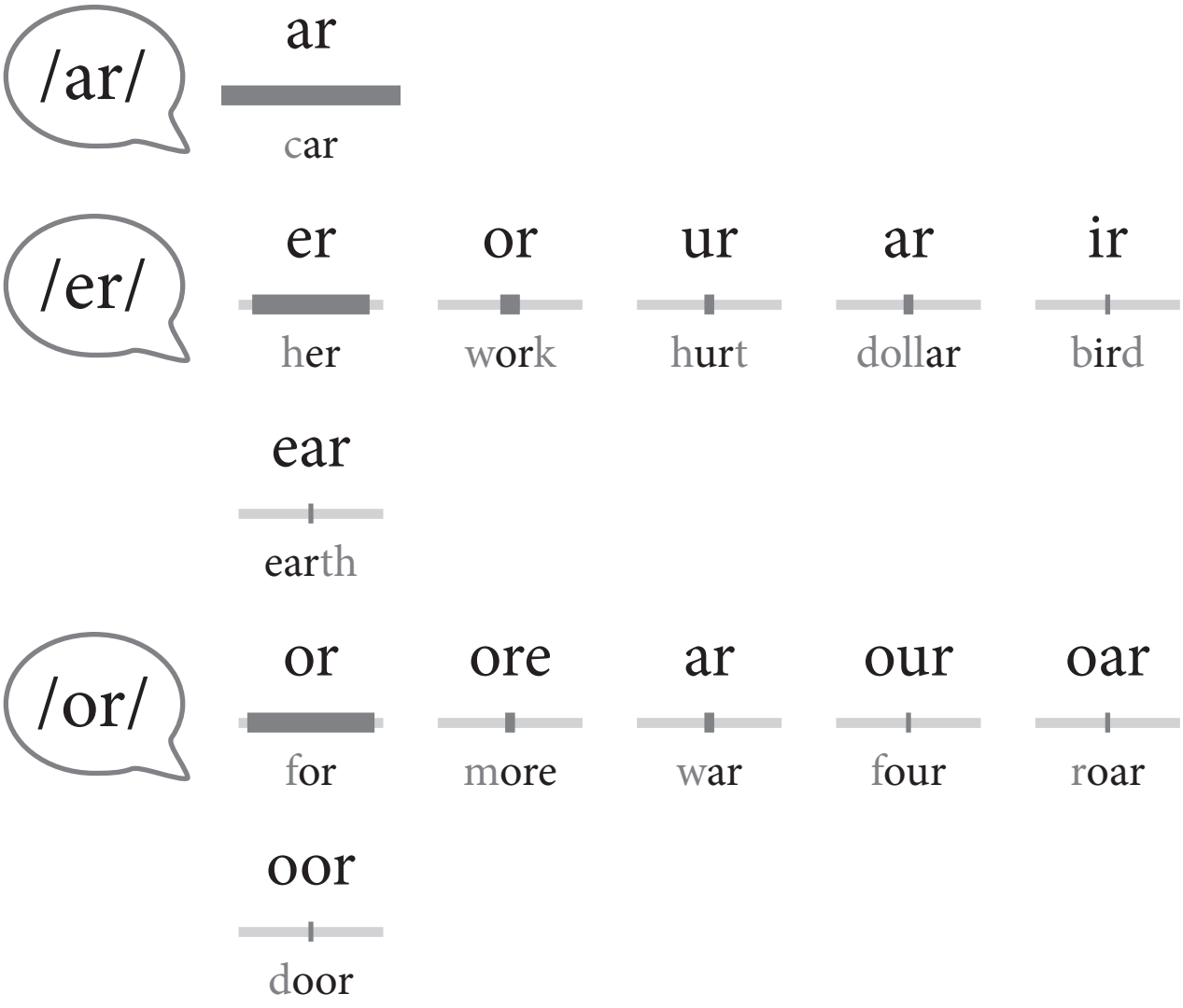
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Persuasive Essay Rubric

	Exemplary	Strong	Developing	Beginning
Introduction	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.
Body	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.
Conclusion	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.
Structure of the piece	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: _____

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Persuasive Essay Editing Checklist

Persuasive Essay Editing Checklist	After checking for each type of edit, place a check here.
Meaning (It sounds right when I read it aloud.)	
• All my sentences have a subject and predicate. • I included all the words I wanted to write. • I took out repeated words or information. • I have checked for subject-verb agreement for the verb *to be*. • I have correctly used nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. • I have correctly used words and phrases that compare and contrast.	
Format	
• All my paragraphs are indented. • I have a title for my essay.	
Capitals	
• I began each sentence with a capital letter. • I used capital letters for all proper nouns.	
Spelling	
• I have checked the spelling for any words I was unsure of or my teacher marked.	
Punctuation	
• I read my writing piece aloud to check for periods, question marks, and exclamation points at the end of my sentences. • I used commas in places where they belong.	

NAME: _____

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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

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

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

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,

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.

NAME: _____

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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

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.

"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?"

"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

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."

NAME: _____

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SR.7 RESOURCE

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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