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# CHECKING COMPREHENSION

## DIRECTIONS

Test your understanding of what you have read by writing *T* next to the statements that are true and *F* next to the statements that are false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. James Olson is from Bermuda.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Both Sarah and Tina have a crush on James Olson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The only person who is able to hear Mr Potter's dog whistle is James Olson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. James Olson lives in a poor neighbourhood.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Nate Bennett's parents are overprotective.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Sarah and her sister Melissa share everything with each other.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Mr Potter's dog is stolen from his car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. James Olson loves animals and has owned many pets in his lifetime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Sarah thinks Tina is jealous of the attention Sarah has been receiving from James Olson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Sarah loves the work she does in biology lab.

# PREDICTING

In the first two chapters of *New Kid in Class*, readers get to know Sarah from details about her character. For example, readers know from the beginning that Sarah, like many others, is very taken by James Olson. By paying close attention to details like this, readers can make predictions about what Sarah will do later in the story.

## DIRECTIONS

Below is a list of details about Sarah. Based on these details, make predictions about what might happen to Sarah or what Sarah might do in the story. Some predictions might contradict others.

1. Detail: Sarah is flattered by James Olson's attentions.

Prediction: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Detail: Sarah dislikes Nate Bennett, a known troublemaker, but is also sympathetic toward his situation.

Prediction: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Detail: Sarah and Jenny Armstrong have been friendly competitors on the track for years, but Jenny has usually come out on top.

Prediction: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*continued*

# MAKING ANALOGIES

An *analogy* is a formula for stating relationships between words. One common type of analogy expresses the relationship between *antonyms*, or words with opposite meanings. An example of such an analogy follows:

cheerful : grumpy :: late : early

To read this analogy, you must first decode the symbols. The colon (:) means *is to* and the double colon (: :) means *as*. So the above analogy reads as follows:

Cheerful *is to* grumpy *as* late *is to* early.

## DIRECTIONS

Complete the antonym analogies using the words from the story listed in the box below. Check the dictionary if you are unsure of the definition.

familiar  
expert  
cooed  
scoured

temporary  
lingering  
native

irritating  
modest  
inaudible

1. obvious : hidden :: yelled : \_\_\_\_\_
2. ugly : pretty :: amateur : \_\_\_\_\_
3. alike : different :: skimmed : \_\_\_\_\_
4. ignore : dote :: proud : \_\_\_\_\_
5. disappointing : thrilling :: strange : \_\_\_\_\_
6. strict : lenient :: alien : \_\_\_\_\_
7. glance : stare :: loud : \_\_\_\_\_
8. crowded : deserted :: permanent : \_\_\_\_\_
9. calm : nervous :: soothing : \_\_\_\_\_
10. lousy : wonderful :: leaving : \_\_\_\_\_