

Identifying Mood

Mood is the feeling the reader gets from a work of literature. Another way to describe mood is atmosphere. When you walk into a place, it has an atmosphere that makes you feel a certain way; when you “walk into” a text, it too has an atmosphere that makes you feel a certain way. For example, the mood could be *calm*, *creepy*, *romantic*, *gloomy*, or *tense*. Authors create mood through word choice, imagery, dialogue, setting, and plot. The mood can stay the same from the beginning to the end of a text, or it can change.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Making Inferences

Making an inference means using clues from the text to figure out something the author doesn't tell you directly.

Directions: Answer the questions or follow the directions that appear in italics to fill in the chart. We completed the first row for you.

Clues	Inference
<p>1. In Scene 2, Joe and Kathy are talking about their fathers, who are both serving in Vietnam. Joe says, "Sometimes it feels like there's an elephant sitting on my chest."</p>	<p><i>What does this line reveal about Joe?</i></p> <p>You can infer that Joe feels scared and anxious about his father being hurt or killed in Vietnam.</p>
<p>2. <i>Find two moments in the play that support the inference on the right.</i></p>	<p>Kathy's dad loves and misses her.</p>
<p>3. In Scene 3, Kathy and her mom are talking in the kitchen of their new home:</p> <p>Mom: I was thinking we could paint the kitchen mango yellow. What do you think?</p> <p>SD1: Kathy shrugs and sits.</p> <p>Mom: You're not still mad about the move, are you, Kath? You know I had to take this job.</p> <p>Kathy (quietly): I know.</p> <p>Mom: Did you unpack some things today?</p> <p>Kathy: Sort of. I can't find Dad's telescope.</p>	<p><i>What can you infer about how Kathy is feeling in this moment?</i></p>

Clues	Inference
<p>4. Find two moments in the play that support the inference on the right.</p>	<p>Joe is sensitive and caring.</p>
<p>5. In Scene 8, Kathy and Joe are on Kathy's front porch as they wait for the moonwalk to begin:</p> <p>Kathy: Did you learn about oxymorons in English?</p> <p>Joe: Like "jumbo shrimp" or "seriously funny"?</p> <p>Kathy: Yeah. I keep thinking about Vietnam and wondering if "fighting for peace" is an oxymoron too.</p>	<p><i>An oxymoron is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase seems to contradict itself. What does this exchange reveal about how Kathy feels about the Vietnam War?</i></p>
<p>6. In Scene 6, after the successful launch of Apollo 11, Kathy writes to her dad: ". . . if people can figure out how to send humans to the moon, I can figure out how to fix a flat tire."</p> <p>In Scene 9, after watching Neil Armstrong walk on the moon, Kathy says, "It's a whole new world, isn't it?"</p>	<p><i>What do these passages tell you about how the Apollo 11 mission affected Kathy?</i></p>

Name: _____ Date: _____

Exploring Mood

Mood is the feeling you get from reading a piece of writing. Another word for mood is *atmosphere*. When you walk into a place, it has an atmosphere that makes you feel a certain way; when you “walk into” a story, it too has an atmosphere that creates a feeling. Writers create mood through word choice, imagery, dialogue, setting, and plot.

In this activity, you will consider the mood of Scene 4 in *A Walk on the Moon*:

SD3: It’s July 16. An enormous crowd has gathered near the Kennedy Space Center.

SD1: In the distance, the launchpad and the rocket gleam in the bright Florida sun.

SD2: Upstage, three astronauts sit inside a small capsule called the command module.

SD3: Jack King stands in front of the crowd. His voice crackles over the loudspeaker.

Jack King: Neil Armstrong, Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin, and Michael Collins are in the command module atop the rocket. They have finished their systems checks.

SD1: Kathy and her mom push through the crowd.

Kathy (*pointing*): Look, Mom, the rocket! Did you know that it’s 36 stories tall?

Mom: Incredible.

SD2: Two men stand nearby talking.

Man 1: Remember what happened two years ago?

Man 2: I don’t think anyone could forget that awful fire.

Man 1: Three astronauts, dead before their mission even started.

SD3: Kathy’s mom joins the conversation.

Mom: I thought there might not be any space missions after that.

Man 2: But here we are.

Man 1: We don’t want the Russians to beat us to the moon, do we?

Mom: Of course not. (*motioning to the rocket*) Still, I can’t help

but think about the families of these astronauts. They must be terrified.

King: We are moments away from the launch of the Saturn V, the largest rocket ever built. It weighs more than 6 million pounds.

SD1: From offstage comes the voice of a NASA scientist over at Mission Control in Houston.

Mission Control: Apollo 11, this is Houston. We are a Go.

Armstrong: Apollo 11, roger. Pressure is good.

King: T minus 15 seconds. (*short pause*) 10 . . . 9 . . . Ignition sequence starts . . .

SD2: Kathy grabs her mom’s hand.

King: 8 . . . 7 . . . 6 . . . 5 . . . 4 . . .

SD3: All eyes in the crowd are fixed on the rocket.

King: 3 . . . 2 . . . 1 . . . 0 . . . All engines running . . .

SD1: A flash of light erupts from the launchpad.

SD2: The ground shakes. Kathy and her mom clutch each other as shockwaves rumble through the soles of their feet.

King: Liftoff! We have liftoff!

SD3: The crowd cheers wildly as the rocket climbs into the bright-blue sky.

Crowd: Woo-hoo!

SD1: Some people weep. Others clap.

SD2: Kathy and her mom stand still, their eyes wide.

Kathy (*whispering*): Wow.

King: Ladies and gentlemen, we’ll keep you up-to-date on this mission as these astronauts head for the moon.

1. In the box below, write one or two words that describe the mood of the scene:

Now let's look at what creates this mood.

2. Plot

Briefly explain how what is happening helps create the mood that you identified.

3. Dialogue

What the characters say and how they say it helps create the mood.

UNDERLINE at least three lines of dialogue that help create the mood you identified.

4. Word Choice

Look at all of the vivid verbs playwright Spencer Kayden uses! These words help create the mood.

CIRCLE at least four verbs in the scene that help create the mood you identified.

5. Imagery

The imagery Kayden uses also helps create the mood. (Imagery is description that appeals to the reader's sense of sight, hearing, taste, smell, or touch—and is also known as sensory details.)

PLACE A STAR NEXT TO at least three sensory details in the passage that create the mood you identified.

6. Sketch the Scene

On the back of this page, sketch a moment from Scene 4. Incorporate key words, colors, images, or lines that you think portray the mood of the moment.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Exploring Mood

Mood is the feeling you get from reading a piece of writing. Another word for mood is *atmosphere*. When you walk into a place, it has an atmosphere that makes you feel a certain way; when you “walk into” a story, it too has an atmosphere that creates a feeling. Writers create mood through word choice, imagery, dialogue, setting, and plot.

You'll find out what the marks are for when you read the next page.

In this activity, you will consider the mood of Scene 4 in *A Walk on the Moon*:

SD3: It's July 16. An enormous crowd has gathered near the Kennedy Space Center.

SD1: In the distance, the launchpad and the rocket gleam in the bright Florida sun.

SD2: Upstage, three astronauts sit inside a small capsule called the command module.

SD3: Jack King stands in front of the crowd. His voice crackles over the loudspeaker.

Jack King: Neil Armstrong, Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin, and Michael Collins are in the command module atop the rocket. They have finished their systems checks.

SD1: Kathy and her mom push through the crowd.

Kathy (pointing): Look, Mom, the rocket! Did you know that it's 36 stories tall?

Mom: Incredible.

SD2: Two men stand nearby talking.

Man 1: Remember what happened two years ago?

Man 2: I don't think anyone could forget that awful fire.

Man 1: Three astronauts, dead before their mission even started.

SD3: Kathy's mom joins the conversation.

Mom: I thought there might not be any space missions after that.

Man 2: But here we are.

Man 1: We don't want the Russians to beat us to the moon, do we?

Mom: Of course not. (motioning to the rocket) Still, I can't help

but think about the families of these astronauts. They must be terrified.

King: We are moments away from the launch of the Saturn V, the largest rocket ever built. It weighs more than 6 million pounds.

SD1: From offstage comes the voice of a NASA scientist over at Mission Control in Houston.

Mission Control: Apollo 11, this is Houston. We are a Go.

Armstrong: Apollo 11, roger. Pressure is good.

King: T minus 15 seconds. (short pause) 10 . . . 9 . . . Ignition sequence starts . . .

SD2: Kathy grabs her mom's hand.

King: 8 . . . 7 . . . 6 . . . 5 . . . 4 . . .

SD3: All eyes in the crowd are fixed on the rocket.

King: 3 . . . 2 . . . 1 . . . 0 . . . All engines running . . .

SD1: A flash of light erupts from the launchpad.

SD2: The ground shakes. Kathy and her mom clutch each other as shockwaves rumble through the soles of their feet.

King: Liftoff! We have liftoff!

SD3: The crowd cheers wildly as the rocket climbs into the bright-blue sky.

Crowd: Woo-hoo!

SD1: Some people weep. Others clap.

SD2: Kathy and her mom stand still, their eyes wide.

Kathy (whispering): Wow.

King: Ladies and gentlemen, we'll keep you up-to-date on this mission as these astronauts head for the moon.

Here are two words that could be used to describe the mood of the scene:

suspenseful, awe-inspiring

Psst!
Awe-inspiring
means “causing
feelings of fear
mixed with wonder
and amazement.”

Now let’s look at what creates this mood.

1. Plot

Complete the sentences below to explain how what is happening in the scene helps create the suspenseful and awe-inspiring mood.

Kathy and her mom are _____.
_____. This
is a suspenseful and awe-inspiring experience.

2. Dialogue

What the characters say and how they say it helps create the mood.

We underlined one line of dialogue that helps create the suspenseful and awe-inspiring mood. **UNDERLINE two more lines of dialogue that do this.**

3. Word Choice

Look at all of the vivid verbs playwright Spencer Kayden uses! These words help create the mood.

We circled one verb that helps create a suspenseful and awe-inspiring mood. **CIRCLE at least two more vivid verbs that do this.**

4. Imagery

The imagery Kayden uses also helps create the mood. (Imagery is description that appeals to the reader’s sense of sight, hearing, taste, smell, or touch—and is also known as sensory details.)

We placed a star by one sensory detail that helps create the suspenseful and awe-inspiring mood. **PLACE A STAR BY at least two more sensory details that do this.**

5. Sketch the Scene

On the back of this page, sketch a moment from Scene 4. Incorporate key words, colors, images, or lines that you think portray the suspenseful and awe-inspiring mood of the moment.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Mood Words

Mood is the feeling the reader gets from a work of literature. There are *many* different words you can use to describe the mood of a piece of writing. Here are some to get you started. They are organized into groups of words with similar meanings. We've left space in each box so you can add your own words.

angry

aggravated, enraged, hostile, irate,
violent

happy

content, joyful, delighted, ecstatic, elated

boring

dreary, dull, uneventful, tiring

loving

warm, delicate, romantic, touching,
sympathetic

calm

quiet, serene, tranquil, mellow, harmonious

sad

depressed, melancholy, mournful, tragic,
gloomy

exciting

exhilarating, lively, rousing, thrilling,
energetic

scary

creepy, nightmarish, spooky, haunting,
threatening

fun

amusing, bouncy, cheerful, playful

worried

anxious, nervous, restless, suspenseful, tense,
uneasy

Name: _____ Date: _____

Theme: *A Walk on the Moon*

Directions: The moon landing in 1969 brought people together during difficult times. In this activity, you will consider how this idea, or theme, is developed in the play *A Walk on the Moon*.

SECTION 1: What made 1969 a difficult time?

Below are three challenges that the U.S. was facing in 1969. Briefly explain each challenge. Use text evidence from the play and the photo captions. We explained the first challenge for you.

1. The Vietnam War

America was fighting a “brutal” war in Vietnam, with the U.S. and South Vietnam on one side and North Vietnam on the other. Many Americans—and a huge number of Vietnamese people—were dying. (By the end of the war, 58,000 Americans and an estimated 3.8 million Vietnamese would die.) And the war was controversial; anti-war protests were held across the U.S. (12, caption on 14).

How does the Vietnam War affect Kathy and her family in particular?

2. Recent Assassinations

3. The Cold War

SECTION 2: How did the moon landing bring people together?

Answer the questions below to explain how the idea that the moon landing brought people together is developed in the play. Use text evidence.

4. How does the moon landing bring Kathy and her dad together?

5. How does the moon landing bring Kathy and her mom together?

6. How does the moon landing bring the people in Kathy's neighborhood together?

7. According to information in the captions, how did the moon landing bring people across the country and around the world together?

SECTION 3: How does Neil Armstrong's quote help develop the theme?

8. Consider what Neil Armstrong said after taking his first step on the moon: "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." How does this quote connect to the idea that the moon landing brought people together?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Close-Reading Questions

A Walk on the Moon

1. What is the purpose of the prologue? How is the prologue different from the rest of the play?
(text structure)

2. In Scene 1, Dad says about the moon: “Funny how something a quarter of a million miles away can make it seem like you’re right next to me.” What does he mean? (inference)

3. In Scene 2, Joe says, “Sometimes it feels like there’s an elephant sitting on my chest.” Explain what he means. (figurative language)

4. Consider the conversation between Mom and the two men in Scene 4. How does this conversation help build tension and drama in the scene? (text structure, mood)

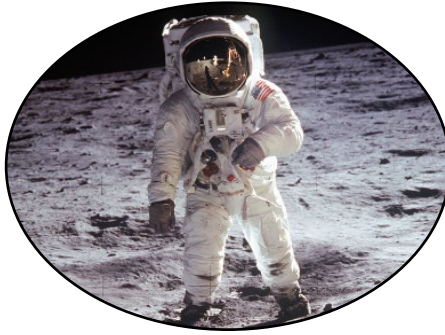
5. What details in the play, the captions, and the letter help you understand that the Apollo 11 mission was a big deal—that it received a lot of attention and was meaningful to many people? (supporting details)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Critical-Thinking Questions

A Walk on the Moon

1. In Scene 8, Kathy says she wonders if “fighting for peace” is an oxymoron. Explain what she means and whether *you* think “fighting for peace” is an oxymoron.
2. There was debate about whether the Apollo 11 astronauts should plant the American flag, the United Nations flag, or no flag at all on the moon. In the end, they planted the American flag. Do you think this was the right choice? Why?
3. What, if any, type of event or achievement do you think could capture the world’s attention today in the same way that the moon landing captured the world’s attention in 1969? Explain.



A Walk on the Moon

Respond to each statement by checking “Agree” or “Disagree.” Be prepared to justify your responses.

	Agree	Disagree
1. Space travel benefits us here on Earth.		
2. “Science is a way of thinking much more than it is a body of knowledge.”—Carl Sagan		
3. Space exploration is necessary for the survival of the human race.		
4. Humans have a natural desire to go where no one has gone before.		
5. “There can be no great accomplishment without risk.” —Neil Armstrong		
6. Above all nations is humanity.		
7. Peace can be produced by war.		
8. Public interest in science is declining.		

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Walk on the Moon

Character Thinking Tool

The questions in this activity are about the character of
Kathy

- 1.** Consider the information in the play, photos, and captions about the 1960s.

List a few words or phrases to describe what the world might have looked like through the eyes of an American kid growing up in the 1960s.

- 2.** Do you think kids today can relate to Kathy's experience growing up in the 1960s? Explain.

- 3.** What does the letter in Scene 1 reveal about Kathy's relationship with her dad?

4. How is Kathy affected by her dad's absence? How do you know?

5. Consider the following dialogue between Kathy and Joe from Scene 8:

Kathy: Did you learn about oxymorons in English?

Joe: Like "jumbo shrimp" or "seriously funny?"

Kathy: Yeah. I keep thinking about Vietnam and wondering if "fighting for peace" is an oxymoron too.

What does this dialogue reveal about Kathy's feelings about the Vietnam War?

6. After Neil Armstrong walks on the moon in Scene 9, Kathy says, "It's a whole new world, isn't it?" What do you think she means? Describe the new world you think Kathy sees in that moment.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Go to Scope
Online to listen
to the words
and definitions
read aloud!

Vocabulary:

A Walk on the Moon

1. **capsule (KAP-suhl)** *noun*; A capsule is a small container that closes tightly. Some medicines come in capsules. In the play, *capsule* refers to a small, gumdrop-shaped vehicle that is located on top of a spacecraft's main rocket. After entering outer space, the capsule separates from the rocket and serves as the astronauts' main living and working space. When the astronauts' mission is complete, the capsule transports them back to Earth, falling into the ocean with the help of parachutes.
2. **famished (FAM-isht)** *adjective*; If you say that you are famished, you mean that you are very, very hungry.
3. **fatigues (fuh-TEEGS)** *noun*; Fatigues are the casual uniform—usually a camouflage jacket and pants—that people in the military wear when they are doing work or are in battle. At a ceremony, parade, or other special event, members of the military wear a more formal uniform.
4. **ingenuity (in-juh-NOO-ih-tee)** *noun*; Ingenuity is the quality of being clever, inventive, and resourceful, especially when solving problems or meeting challenges.
5. **module (MOJ-ool)** *noun*; As it is used in the play, module refers to a part of a space vehicle that can separate from the rest of the vehicle and work on its own. A command module is where astronauts live, control the spacecraft, and communicate with people on Earth. A lunar module is a vehicle that comes off the spacecraft and lands on the moon.
6. **nuclear (NOO-klee-er)** *adjective*; An atom is the basic building block for all matter in the universe. The energy at the center of an atom is called a nucleus. (The plural of *nucleus* is *nuclei* [NOO-klee-ahy].) When atoms are broken apart or joined together, energy is released. We call this nuclear energy, because it is energy from nuclei.

Nuclear energy can be used to produce electricity. It can also be used to make powerful weapons. These are called nuclear weapons. They are the most dangerous weapons on Earth.

7. simulated (SIM-yuh-leyt-id) *adjective*; When you simulate (SIM-yuh-leyt) something, you imitate it. On Halloween, you might use a gray wig and makeup to simulate old age. If Beth is telling you something boring but you want to be polite, you might simulate interest in what she is saying.

The adjective *simulated* can refer to anything imitating the real thing. *Simulated* can have the particular meaning of “imitating the conditions of something, especially as a training exercise.” A fire drill is a simulated emergency: You act like there is a real fire as a way of practicing what to do if there happens to be a real fire.

8. Soviet Union (SOH-vee-et Y00N-yuhn) *noun*; The Soviet Union (officially called the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, or *U.S.S.R.*) was a country that existed from 1922 to 1991 in Eastern Europe and northern Asia. It was a union, or joining together, of what were many countries and territories, including what is now Russia.

9. turbulent (TUR-byuh-luhnt) *adjective*; *Turbulent* can mean “moving in an irregular or violent way.” Turbulent air makes for a bumpy airplane ride.

Turbulent can also mean “full of confusion, disorder, and conflict.” If Kaylee and Megan have a turbulent relationship, they often argue with each other. A turbulent time in history is one during which there is a lot of conflict and perhaps violence, and people feel uncertain and unhappy.

Directions: In the space below and on the back of this page (if necessary), list any other words from the play or letter whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence.

Vocabulary Practice

A Walk on the Moon

Directions: Answer each prompt below. Briefly explain your answer.

1. Which one is displaying ingenuity: a monkey cracking a nut with a sharp stone or a human taking a nap?

Answer:

Why:

3. Do you think the former Soviet Union was probably bigger or smaller than the state where you live?

Answer:

Why:

2. Which is more like a capsule: The medicine Tylenol or a dinner plate?

Answer:

Why:

4. Who is more likely to wear fatigues every day: a fashion designer or an officer in the Navy?

Answer:

Why:

Directions: Underline the boldfaced word in each pair that best completes the sentence.

5. Car companies test the safety of their vehicles in **simulated/nuclear** crashes.

6. I can't wait to get home for dinner. I am **famished/turbulent** after my long hike this afternoon.

7. **Turbulent/simulated** water might cause a boat to capsize.

8. The International Space Station is made up of **modules/fatigues**.

9. Many people are against **nuclear/famished** weapons.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Walk on the Moon Quiz

Directions: Read *A Walk on the Moon*, then answer the questions below.

1. Choose the best summary of the play.

- (A) A young girl meets a friend after moving to a new state.
- (B) A young girl and her dad, who is away fighting in the Vietnam War, experience the wonder of the 1969 moon landing.
- (C) A young girl is fascinated by space.
- (D) A young girl and her mom experience the launch of the Saturn V rocket.

2. In Scene 2, Joe says, “Sometimes it feels like there’s an elephant sitting on my chest.” This line

- (A) contains symbolism that emphasizes how worried Joe is about his dad in Vietnam.
- (B) contains a simile that compares Joe’s worry to the weight of an elephant.
- (C) contains a simile that emphasizes how worried Joe is about his dad in Vietnam.
- (D) both B and C

3. Why does Kathy stop walking while talking to Joe in Scene 2?

- (A) She is tired from pushing her bike loaded with groceries.
- (B) She no longer wants to walk home with Joe.
- (C) She is surprised that Joe knows her dad is in Vietnam.
- (D) She is angry that Joe is talking about her dad’s possible death.

4. In Scenes 1 and 6, the stage directors describe the way Kathy and her dad put away each other’s letters. Why might the playwright have included these details?

- (A) to emphasize how upset the letters make Kathy and her dad
- (B) to show that Kathy and her dad are worried about someone else reading their letters
- (C) to show how much Kathy and her dad love and miss each other
- (D) to show how organized Kathy and her dad are

5. In Scene 8, Kathy says she wonders if “fighting for peace” is an oxymoron. Which of the following phrases is an oxymoron?

- (A) clearly confused
- (B) night and day
- (C) horribly bad
- (D) hot potato

6. Both the play and the primary document on page 18 support the idea that

- (A) Kathy and her dad both watched the 1969 moon landing.
- (B) competition with Russia was a factor in sending American astronauts to the moon in 1969.
- (C) the 1969 moon landing inspired pride and joy in many Americans.
- (D) the 1969 moon landing was controversial.

Constructed-Response Questions



Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

7. What is the mood of Scene 4? How does the playwright create this mood?

8. Describe the relationship between Kathy and her dad. Support your ideas with text evidence.

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Walk on the Moon Quiz

Directions: Read *A Walk on the Moon*. Then answer the questions below.

1. Which of the following details should definitely be included in a summary of the play?

- (A) Joe's mom, Trish, makes cookies called MoonPies.
- (B) Kathy's dad is fighting in the Vietnam War.
- (C) Kathy doesn't have a television.
- (D) The Saturn V weighs more than 6 million pounds.

2. In Scene 2, Joe says, "Sometimes it feels like there's an elephant sitting on my chest." This line contains a simile that

- (A) shows that Joe has health problems.
- (B) compares Joe's worry to the weight of an elephant.
- (C) emphasizes how worried Joe is about his dad in Vietnam.
- (D) both B and C

3. Why does Kathy stop walking while talking to Joe in Scene 2?

- (A) She is tired from pushing her bike.
- (B) She no longer wants to walk home with Joe.
- (C) She is surprised that Joe knows her dad is in Vietnam.
- (D) She is mad that Joe is talking about her dad's possible death.

4. In Scene 6, SD3 says, "Dad folds the letter carefully as if handling a treasure and tucks it under his pillow." This action shows that Kathy's dad

- (A) is upset by Kathy's letter.
- (B) is worried someone will steal Kathy's letter.
- (C) misses and loves Kathy very much.
- (D) is very neat and organized.

5. An oxymoron is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase seems to contradict itself. In Scene 8, Kathy says she wonders if "fighting for peace" is an oxymoron. Which of the following is an oxymoron?

- (A) clearly confused
- (B) young and free
- (C) horribly bad
- (D) hot potato

6. Both the play and the primary document on page 18 support the idea that

- (A) the Vietnam War was a difficult time for many American families.
- (B) Kathy and her dad both watched the 1969 moon landing.
- (C) the 1969 moon landing inspired pride and joy among many Americans.
- (D) the 1969 moon landing was controversial.

Constructed-Response Questions



Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

7. The mood of Scene 4 could be described as suspenseful. How does the playwright create suspense in this scene?

8. Find at least two pieces of text evidence that show Kathy and her father have a close relationship. Explain how each piece of evidence shows that Kathy and her dad are close.

Note: *Scope* does not accept Google Docs. If you are e-mailing your entry, please send a .pdf or .doc file.

Moon Contest

The moon landing brought people together during difficult times. How is this idea developed in the play? In your answer, be sure to explain how the landing affected Kathy, her family, and the world. Use text evidence to support your ideas. Five winners will each get *See You in the Cosmos* by Jack Cheng.

Entries will be judged on:

- ⇒ a clearly stated central idea
- ⇒ good organization and transitions
- ⇒ use of supporting text evidence
- ⇒ grammar, spelling, and punctuation

My name: _____

My home phone number: _____ My grade: _____

My teacher's name: _____ My teacher's e-mail: _____

School name: _____

School address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

School phone number: _____

My parent or legal guardian consents
to my participation in this contest.

Parent's or legal guardian's signature: _____

Include this form with your written entry and send both to: scopemag@scholastic.com
or mail them to: Moon Contest, c/o *Scope*, P.O. Box 712, New York, NY 10013-0712

ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY June 15, 2018!

