

GRAMMAR PIGS OUT!

LESS VS. FEWER

1. less 7. less
2. Fewer 8. less
3. less 9. less
4. less 10. fewer
5. Fewer 11. less
6. fewer 12. Answers will vary.

THIS IS A FACE OF WAR

**SACRIFICE AND HEALING
(WITH LESS SCAFFOLDING)**

Answers will vary but should be similar to the following:

Part I

1. Joey's face was terribly burned. His lower lip and left eyelid were misshapen, his nostrils were squeezed shut, and his chin disappeared. He lost all of his fingers.
2. He couldn't open his mouth wide enough to eat a hamburger. Due to his misshapen lips, he couldn't pronounce his own name.
3. He felt deeply embarrassed about his looks and withdrew from the world. The article says that he rarely went out, and when he did, he hid beneath a hooded sweatshirt and sunglasses.
4. Joey Paulk sacrificed his appearance, his hands, his ability to perform daily activities, his confidence, and his will to participate in life.
5. The shape and placement of Joey's lips and eyes have improved, and his chin has definition.
6. Joey's outlook has greatly improved. He now goes out again to parties, the beach, and ball games. Last year, he rode in the lead car of the NYC Veterans Day parade, baring his face for all to see. At a recent doctor's appointment, he admired his looks in a mirror.
7. He can dress himself, send text messages, drive, play football and volleyball, and hold a drink. His improved outlook has given him the desire to once again socialize and fully participate in life.

Continued on page T2

SACRIFICE AND HEALING (WITH MORE SCAFFOLDING)

Answers will vary but should be similar to the following:

Part I

What Paulk sacrificed	I know because the text says . . .
his face	1) When he looked at himself in the mirror, he saw that his lower lip hung below his gums. 2) His left lower eyelid drooped. 3) His nostrils were squeezed shut. 4) His chin had disappeared.
his hands	1) He glanced at his hands and realized he had no fingers. 2) His fingers had been removed because they were burned to the bone and likely to become infected.
his ability to do everyday activities	1) He couldn't open his mouth wide enough to bite into a hamburger. 2) He couldn't pronounce his own name because of his misshapen lips.
his confidence	1) He rarely went outside. 2) When he did go out, he hid his face beneath a hooded sweatshirt, sunglasses, and a baseball cap.

What started to heal	I know because the text says . . .
his appearance	1) The surgeries Paulk had improved the placement of his eyelid and lower lip. 2) A fourth surgery added definition to his chin. 3) Paulk says, "From a distance, you can't tell I was injured."
his ability to do daily activities	1) He has learned how to dress himself. 2) He can play football and volleyball. 3) He looks comfortable holding a drink.
his outlook and his confidence	1) He goes out again to parties, beaches, and ball games. 2) Last Veterans Day, he rode in the lead car of the NYC parade, and everyone could see his face. 3) He recently admired his looks in a mirror.

Part II

What Ruffert sacrificed	I know because the text says . . .
his mental health	1) He developed post-traumatic stress disorder. 2) It was impossible for him to move past what he experienced at war. 3) Veterans with PTSD can have nightmares, anger, difficulty concentrating, flashbacks, and panic attacks.
his ability to lead a normal life	1) He didn't leave his house for two years.

How Ruffert has healed	I know because the text says . . .
He has overcome fear.	1) Ruffert is no longer afraid to go outside. 2) He has Millie to calm him when he feels fear; she gently nudges him.
He has gone back to living a normal life.	1) Twice a month he mentors other veterans with PTSD. 2) He will become certified to train other service dogs. 3) He says that he is living life to the fullest.

Part III

What the soldier in the poem sacrificed	I know because the text says . . .
a general sense of well-being or happiness	1) The soldier is troubled by memories of what it was like to be at war. The soldier says that the moon he or she saw while at war "haunted the skies, and even the stars." 2) The soldier suggests that the way he or she sees the world was damaged by his or her experiences in the war when he or she says, "And even the stars that followed me home are broken."

Continued from page T1

Part II

- Ruffert developed PTSD. This illness can cause nightmares, anger, difficulty concentrating, flashbacks, and panic attacks.
- Ruffert didn't leave his house for two years. He sacrificed his mental health and his ability to function normally.
- Since Ruffert got Millie, he is no longer afraid to go outside. He has started to mentor other soldiers with PTSD, and he will soon be certified to train service dogs. He is living his life again.

Part III

- The line suggests that the conditions at war are haunting both day and night; knowing harm could come at any moment causes constant fear.
- The soldier seems unable to resume a normal life; he or she now views life through the lens of one who has seen and experienced terrible things. The line "And even the stars that followed me home are broken" suggests this.
- The soldier in the poem has sacrificed happiness and well-being—his or her outlook on life.

"THIS IS A FACE OF WAR" QUIZ

- C
- D
- A
- C
- B
- D
- A
- C

- Answers will vary but should be similar to the following: At the beginning of the article, Paulk saw his face in a mirror and told himself, "This is who I am now." Even after many surgeries he didn't believe that anyone could help him look good again. He was ashamed of his disfigured face and became reclusive. After his surgeries with Operation Mend, his life changed dramatically. He said the surgeries "completely changed my whole outlook on life." He started going out in public, even riding in a Veterans Day parade with no hat on. Paulk went from resigned and despondent to hopeful and confident.
- Answers will vary but should be similar to the following: Richard Ruffert was suffering from severe PTSD after he returned from Afghanistan. He became so isolated that he didn't leave his home for two years. His service dog, Millie, enabled him to join society again, and in that way saved his life. She is trained to calm him when he is feeling anxious. She gives him unconditional love and is a wonderful companion to him. Because of Millie, Ruffert is not afraid to leave the house anymore and is mentoring other soldiers with PTSD.

"THIS IS A FACE OF WAR"

CRITICAL-THINKING QUESTIONS

Answers will vary but should be similar to the following:

- Paulk's scars are always with him, and always apparent to anyone who sees him. He has no choice but to carry with him—and show the world—the injuries he suffered in the line of duty. He means that he can never completely leave his military experience behind him.
- An invisible scar is one that is left by an emotional or a mental, rather than a physical, injury. Paulk's self-confidence was scarred: He rarely went out because of his feelings about the way he looked. Ruffert developed post-traumatic stress disorder.
- Answers will vary, but students might say that the photos make Paulk and Ruffert and their experiences in war more real. Seeing Paulk's scars—even after his surgeries—makes the reader more aware of the extent of his injuries. The photos on the cover and on page 6 illustrate the horrors soldiers may experience or witness. The picture of Ruffert and Millie shows the possibility of healing.
- It suggests that a soldier cannot leave his or her war experiences behind—that those experiences change the soldier and the way he or she sees the world. It suggests that wars can be profoundly damaging for those who must fight in them.
- Both have received treatment that is helping them resume their lives. Paulk now goes out in public and feels much more positive about his appearance. He's learning to manage everyday activities. Ruffert also goes outside now, and he has started helping other soldiers who have PTSD. He says that he has found his purpose and is living his life to the fullest.

READ, THINK, EXPLAIN: NONFICTION ELEMENTS

- "This Is a Face of War"
- It shows a man (the veteran Joey Paulk) with a scarred, disfigured face looking at himself in a handheld mirror. The small photo on page 4 shows Paulk in his uniform before his accident. The editors probably chose to include the small

image in addition to the large one to show the extent of Paulk's injuries and physical transformation. The contrast between the two images evokes a strong emotional response in the reader.

3. how a scar can be both visible and invisible
4. The map was probably included to help readers understand where the wars discussed in the articles have occurred.
5. The image shows a destroyed car in the aftermath of a roadside-bomb explosion.
6. The headline is "With Help From a Friend." Answers will vary, but students might guess that the article is about the relationship between a dog and a veteran, and how the dog somehow helped the veteran.
7. A. Problem and Solution
B. The beginning of the section explains that the Department of Veterans Affairs does not provide reconstructive surgery that is not "medically necessary," so veterans who have been disfigured are often unable to receive treatment to improve their appearance. The section describes how philanthropist Ronald Katz learned about this problem and decided to help by founding Operation Mend. The section ends with a description of Operation Mend's accomplishments so far.
8. Soldier Joey Paulk, a veteran of the war in Afghanistan, was severely wounded when his Humvee hit a roadside bomb. He barely survived, losing his fingers and suffering horrible disfigurement of his face. After many surgeries, which he received through the help of a program called Operation Mend, Paulk has begun to recover both emotionally and physically.
9. Possible answers include: Paulk says, "The surgery changed so much on my face that it completely changed my whole outlook on life" (p. 8); "The surgeries restored not only a part of Paulk's former appearance, but also his confidence" (p. 8); Paulk has started going out again. He has gone to parties, beaches, and ball games (p. 8); Paulk rode in the New York Veterans Day parade, with his face uncovered, in front of a huge crowd (p. 8); Paulk says, "From a distance, you can't tell I was injured" (p. 8); Paulk has learned to put

on socks, pull up zippers, tie his shoes, text, drive, and hold a drink (p. 8).

10. Answers will vary but should be similar to the following: The service dog Millie has helped retired Army Ranger Richard Ruffert overcome the debilitating PTSD he suffered after returning home from the war in Afghanistan.
11. Both Paulk and Ruffert are veterans of the war in Afghanistan. They both returned home with scars that were debilitating for some time. While Paulk's scars were mostly physical—he was severely wounded in a roadside-bomb explosion—Ruffert's scars were largely emotional (he suffered from PTSD). Both men have received help in their recoveries. Paulk was helped by Operation Mend and his doctors, and Ruffert was helped by his service dog, Millie. Slowly but surely, both men have begun to heal their scars.
12. Answers will vary.
13. Answers will vary.

"THIS IS A FACE OF WAR" VOCABULARY PRACTICE

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 4. C |
| 2. D | 5. A |
| 3. D | 6. B |
-
7. *appall*; *Appall* means "to horrify"; the other three words describe making someone feel good.
 8. *energizing*; *Energizing* means giving someone or something more energy; the other three words describe decreasing the energy of someone or something.
 9. *honor*; An honor is a recognition for something good; the other three words are synonyms for the opposite—a dishonor.
 10. *engulf*; *Engulf* is the only word that doesn't describe putting something into position.

ANALYZING "LET ME TELL YOU THINGS"

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. Students should circle the phrase "even the stars" in lines 3, 6, and 7. Answers to questions 6-10 will vary.
6. On the most basic level, the repetition of "even the stars" adds emphasis to

the phrase. Students may offer that the repetition leaves the reader with that phrase lingering in his or her mind. They may say that the repetition unifies the poem, or that it serves as a transition between stanzas. Students may also address the emotional impact of the repetition. We often repeat things that we find hard to accept, whether in an attempt to make sense of them or to convey the intensity of what we're saying to the listener; the repetition of the phrase "even the stars" suggests that the speaker is trying to communicate the depth of his or her devastation.

7. Most of our associations with stars are positive. We associate stars with dreams, beauty, peace, hope, aspiration, wonder, etc. We use the word *star* to refer to not just the stars in the sky, but also to people who excel in some particular field or skill, and to celebrities. To "reach for the stars" means to attempt something challenging but wonderful. We make wishes on stars, as in the song "When You Wish Upon a Star" and the rhyme that begins "Star light, star bright . . ." The children's song "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" expresses the wonder and awe we feel when we look at stars. Some people think that we can read the stars to learn about our futures.
8. That the speaker says "even the stars" are broken suggests that the speaker's sense of wonder and possibility is damaged. The stars that once offered the possibility of a dream coming true, or a glimpse into the universe as a place of beauty and wonder, no longer do—they are, in this way, "broken."
9. A. Students may offer that the words "let me" turn the title into a request. They suggest that the speaker is asking permission of the listener—perhaps because the speaker knows that what he or she has to say will be difficult for the listener to hear, or perhaps just because the speaker yearns to unburden himself or herself a little by talking about his or her feelings.
B. It creates a sense of intimacy. It suggests that the speaker is addressing a specific person (the reader or someone else). The "you" suggests

that the speaker is about to tell the reader—not the world in general, but the reader—something important.

10. The poem could apply to anyone who has experienced something painful or traumatic. When the speaker says “that moon,” he or she is referring to the moon that was out at the time and place that something difficult happened, but there’s nothing in the poem that specifically says that time and place was overseas or in a war. Anyone who has suffered through some traumatic event could feel like the speaker of the poem—that the thing that happened has, figuratively, followed him or her home; that since the event, the whole world seems broken; that he or she has lost hope.

SEABISCUIT

VIDEO DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. The stock market crashed; many Americans lost their life’s savings.
2. Hoboes beg for food; people stand in long breadlines; stores are out of business; shantytowns spring up; the Dust Bowl forces millions to abandon their homes; people are homeless and living in poverty.
3. A breadline is a line that the poor and homeless would stand in to receive food.
4. People went to boxing matches, listened to radio reports of Amelia Earhart’s adventures, listened to jazz, and went to the movies.

SEABISCUIT’S FANS

Answers will vary but should be similar to the following:

Seabiscuit and Red:

1. They seem unlikely to succeed because Seabiscuit is a scrawny horse that likes to sleep and has won hardly any races. Red is tall for a jockey, is on a losing streak, and no one wants to hire him.
2. Seabiscuit and Red first have to get people to believe in them and give them a chance. Red is blind in his right eye, and then his leg gets crushed when he is thrown from a horse. Seabiscuit tears a ligament.
3. Red and Seabiscuit never give up,

despite the long odds. After they are injured, and no one thinks they will race again, they practice every day and come back to win the Santa Anita Handicap.

The Orens:

1. They seem unlikely to succeed because they have lost everything they had in the Great Depression, a time in which there is little hope for people to improve their situations.
2. The family has nothing. Pa works 16 hours a day as a field laborer. He then loses three fingers in an accident and sinks into despair.
3. Pa works tirelessly to support his family, despite his lost dreams. Frankie and Dot remain resilient, even through setbacks. Seabiscuit gives them hope.

SEABISCUIT QUIZ

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 5. C |
| 2. B | 6. D |
| 3. C | 7. B |
| 4. C | 8. A |

9. Answers will vary but should be similar to the following: After Pa’s accident he is not able to work. Frankie tells Clarence it seems “like Pa has given up or something.” After everything that Pa has been through—the death of his wife, the move to California, struggling to get by while working in the fields, watching his kids grow up with nothing—he seems to have lost hope. Watching Seabiscuit and Red come back from horrible injuries to win the Santa Anita Handicap would have been inspirational to Pa. This horse and jockey, who everyone said would never race again, were able to overcome all that was against them and be victorious. At the end of the play, Pa may have been overwhelmed with emotion realizing how much he still has to live for, how much his children need him, and that there is still hope in the world.

10. Answers will vary. Like Red and Seabiscuit, Jason McElwain is someone who no one thought would succeed, but who did. Jason had no history of winning and also had a disability. Neither Seabiscuit nor Red had a history of winning, either, and like Jason, Red had a disability: Red was blind in one eye. Red, Seabiscuit, and Jason are all underdogs, and that’s what made their

victories all the sweeter. When Jason sank six three-pointers, the crowd went wild. Similarly, millions of fans all over America shouted with glee when Red and Seabiscuit won Santa Anita. Red, Seabiscuit, and Jason are all unlikely winners who overcame great odds.

SEABISCUIT

CRITICAL-THINKING QUESTIONS

Answers will vary but should be similar to the following:

1. Red is out of work and money, and has no home; he hasn’t won a race in years; people consider him too tall to be a jockey. Likewise, people scorn Seabiscuit’s size, condition, and racing record. Red and Seabiscuit both seem unlikely to win anything.
2. Like the families in the migrant camp, Red is “flat broke” and has a long losing streak; having lost jobs and homes, the families have had their own losing streaks. The announcers seem doubtful of Red and Seabiscuit; you can infer that Pa identifies with being seen as likely to lose.
3. Scene 5 reveals that Pa is disappointed in his life because of the Great Depression. During this period, more than 12 million Americans lost their jobs and many lost homes. They most likely felt the same disappointment and sadness that Pa did.
4. It symbolizes hope; it shows that underdogs—those who have suffered and seem least likely to win—can overcome their circumstances and succeed.
5. The editorial argues that people love underdog stories because everyone has been on the losing side of a big challenge at some point. Answers will vary.

BACK TO BASICS: LITERARY ELEMENTS AND DEVICES

Answers will vary.

Characters

1. A. Pa Oren; major. He is a widower with two children who has moved to California in hopes of a better life. Pa is a dynamic character. Early in the play, Pa seems resigned to his life. As the play progresses, Pa admits that he hoped for more. After his injury, Pa

becomes listless. Seabiscuit's victory seems to reawaken a sense of hope and vitality in Pa.

B. Red Pollard; major. He is the jockey who rides Seabiscuit. He has a poor record but a lot of determination, and he eventually achieves great success. He is a dynamic character, because he starts the play in a state of desperation and at the end of the play is overcome with joy, having won a major race.

C. Tom; minor. He is Seabiscuit's trainer. He is a static character because he does not undergo any significant change. (*Students could describe another character here.*)

2. The protagonists of the play are Pa and Red Pollard. The two main stories in the play revolve around these two men. (Students might suggest that Seabiscuit is a protagonist as well.)
3. The announcers provide additional background information for the reader, especially about the public's perception of Seabiscuit and Red Pollard. In Scene 3 they say of Seabiscuit, "He's a scrawny fellow. Doesn't look like much of a horse," and of Red, "Showed up at the stables with a losing streak as long as my arm." This helps establish that Seabiscuit and Red were viewed as underdogs. In Scene 6, it is the announcers who comment on Seabiscuit's extraordinary popularity and reveal to the reader that Red Pollard has a serious injury and may never ride again. They also witness Seabiscuit's stumble and point out how career-ending it may be. At the start of Scene 10, the announcers set up for the reader how difficult it would be for Seabiscuit and Red to win, thus making their victory even more dramatic.
4. Answers may include any of the following: In Scene 3, Pa says to Frankie, "It doesn't do no good to dream." This reveals Pa's lack of optimism. As the play progresses, Pa becomes increasingly despondent about his life as a migrant worker, saying, "I wanted better for my kids." After his injury, Pa just sits and sulks, prompting Frankie to say in Scene 8, "It's like Pa has given up or something." This tells us that Pa sees himself as useless and has fallen into a deep depression. The end of the play brings a change in Pa. Seabiscuit's win

affects him emotionally—he has tears in his eyes as he smiles and hugs his children—suggesting that he has found a sense of hope.

Setting

5. The play takes place in the 1930s.
6. Millions of Americans were suffering due to the Great Depression. Many people were out of work and many families had lost their homes. All across the nation, people were starving and trying to figure out how to survive.
7. Listening to the radio was a major pastime during the Great Depression, and horse racing was the most popular sport. Seabiscuit did not look like a champion; he was not elegant or sleek or graceful, but rather was homely and small with an awkward gait. People saw themselves in him: a hard-luck horse that had raced for years and hardly ever won. Crowds of people who had little else to hope for cheered for him, and his victories helped people believe that anything was possible.

Imagery

8. Answers may include the following: The racing scenes include many descriptions of the noise level: "the sound of hooves pounding the dirt thunders over the radio," "the roar of the crowd drowns out the announcer," "what an explosion out of the gates," "Oohhhhh! Listen to this crowd roar!" These descriptions create a sense of excitement and anticipation and help the reader imagine what it was like for those at the track or listening on the radio. The scenes at migrant-worker camps include many visual details, such as a description of a "rusty old truck," of Pa getting dressed in the dark, and a "grungy mat in [Pa's] shack." These details illustrate the difficult circumstances of the Orens' lives.

Tone and Mood

9. Possible answers include respectful, compassionate, sincere, admiring. The author seems to have great fondness for the characters and sympathy for their struggles: She shows Red, Seabiscuit, and the Orens struggling to succeed against great odds. She allows the characters to be vulnerable, such as when Red asks George for advice in Scene 4, and confesses his secret to Seabiscuit in Scene 7. Pa, in particular, has trouble

overcoming his bad fortune. The author does not judge him for giving up, but rather shows how even people who have next to nothing can rally together and help each other, bringing hope back into each other's lives. The infectious admiration that the announcers have for Seabiscuit and Red makes it clear what an extraordinary feat it was for them to win Santa Anita. This seems to mirror the author's admiration for them.

10. Possible answers include bleak, disappointed, excited, drained, hopeful, determined, etc. The author establishes a bleak mood in Scene 2 when Red says, "I've got 27 cents to my name. I'm at the end of my rope, George." The mood becomes more hopeful when Red gets a job, but then he loses to Rosemont and a disappointed, anxious feeling returns. The mood is exciting in Scene 3 when the migrant workers are listening to the horse race on the radio, but when Pa says, "It doesn't do no good to dream," the mood turns bleak again. Pa's injury, combined with the news that Red and Seabiscuit may never race again, brings a mood of despondency. Red's determination in Scene 7 lightens the mood. Then Pa seems drained of all life in Scene 8, bringing the mood back down. The mood starts to turn hopeful when Dot runs in with the newspaper announcing Seabiscuit and Red's return to racing. For the remainder of the play, the mood becomes ever more hopeful as the Orens go to Santa Anita and watch one of the greatest comebacks in sports history.

Plot

11. The two main story lines are the Orens' experiences in the migrant-worker camps and Red and Seabiscuit's challenges in the horse-racing world. Students may say that reading these alternating stories helps put both stories into the context of the time period. Learning about Red and Seabiscuit through the eyes of the Orens helps the reader understand how and why Seabiscuit's struggles and victories so strongly affected ordinary Americans.
12. In Scene 4, Tom and Charles talk to Red about the race that the Orens listened to in Scene 3. Red expresses his anxiety in Scene 4, worrying about his job and wondering if he's good

enough to win. Right after that, in Scene 5, Pa discusses with Clarence his dissatisfaction with his job and his hopes for a better life. In Scene 6, the reader learns of Red's critical injury just as Seabiscuit injures his leg and Pa is brought in after his accident. All three of these characters now seem to be out of the game. The stories converge again in Scene 10, as the Orens watch Seabiscuit and Red's victory at Santa Anita Racetrack.

13. The primary conflict in the horse-racing story is that Red and Seabiscuit are both underdogs who also suffer serious injuries and are told they will never race again. The primary conflict in the Orens' story is that Pa had hoped for a better life for his children, but things just keep getting worse, especially after he loses three fingers in an accident.
14. The climax is when Seabiscuit and Red win the 1940 Santa Anita Handicap. Up to this moment, the tension has been building. No one thought Seabiscuit and Red could race again. The crowd screams as Red and Seabiscuit cross the finish line and set a new track record, creating a moment of great drama. This moment also brings about a change in Pa.
15. The resolution of the play is the immediate aftermath of the race. The tears streaming down Red's face suggest that he is proud of all his and Seabiscuit's hard work. Students may imagine that the Orens return to the migrant camp with renewed hope. Perhaps Pa starts working again, finding a job he can perform with his injured hand. He is engaged in their lives once more and sees the future as a place where anything is possible.

SEABISCUIT VOCABULARY PRACTICE

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.
4. C
5. E
6. A
7. F
8. B
9. D
10. Answers will vary.
11. Answers will vary.

PAIRED TEXTS

"The History of Stink" and "What's That Smell?"

WHAT AND WHY?

	Hygiene Practice(s)	Reason for Practice(s)
Ancient Egyptians and Ancient Greeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Egyptians rubbed their armpits with cinnamon and citrus oil. Ancient Greeks scraped their skin with a strigil. 	(There is not enough information in the articles to infer the reasons.)
Ancient Romans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> spent many hours in bathhouses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bathing was part of social life. (INF)
Europeans in the Middle Ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tried to bathe as little as possible cleaned their hair by putting powder in it, then combing it out perfumed their armpits with crushed roses changed their shirts to clean themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They believed that water opened the pores and allowed disease to enter the body, while body secretions formed a protective layer on the skin that blocked disease—and they were terrified of contracting the Black Death.
Early Americans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stinky; didn't wash much 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They carried on the practices and beliefs that they had learned in Europe. (INF)
Americans from the Civil War through the 19th century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans started to be more concerned about being clean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New scientific information made them aware of the connection between germs, illness, and cleanliness. Running water became more widely available. Cleanliness became a point of national pride.
Americans in 1912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans started wearing deodorant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edna Murphey introduced a large number of people to deodorant at an exposition in Atlantic City. The summer Murphey introduced deodorant happened to be very hot, so people were extra stinky.
Americans in the 1930s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> wearing deodorant was standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deodorant was widely available and people had gotten used to using it. (INF)
Americans in 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans spend \$2.5 billion on grooming products each year. Younger and younger kids are using grooming products. Middle school boys have started using lots of heavily scented grooming products, like those made by Axe and Old Spice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are tons of products available. (INF) The products' advertisements are appealing, especially to boys. Some boys use grooming products instead of showering. The boys use the products due in part to peer pressure. (INF)

A STINKY QUIZ

1. D 5. A
2. B 6. B
3. C 7. B
4. D 8. C

9. Answers will vary. During the Middle Ages, people were afraid of water. They believed that diseases like the Black Death could enter your body through your skin when you bathed. Because of this misconception, Europeans avoided cleaning their bodies. After Louis Pasteur discovered that germs, not water, cause illness, people began to understand that washing is not only a good idea, it is crucial to keeping disease away. Since then, people have understood that cleanliness promotes good health.
10. Answers will vary. Here is an example of a possible pitch: Ladies and gentlemen, step right up. Are you suffering in your heavy suits and long dresses? Is the heat making you sweat? Will that unpleasant smell and wetness under your arms ever go away? I'm here to tell you that it can and it will! Try this new product, Odorono. It is designed to eliminate sweat! Imagine walking through this crowded exposition center, and your body feels cool and dry. Don't believe me? Try it yourself!

THE LAZY EDITOR Taken By the Sea

GET COMFORTABLE WITH COMMAS

1. a
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. Zachary put up his tent, climbed inside, and went to sleep.
7. I stayed home with the flu four days last week, so I have a lot of work to do to catch up.
8. Monica, who is Alondra's best friend, lives next door to Luke.
9. When I think of fun things to do, taking leaves does not come to mind.
10. I'm looking forward to eating lots of food, hanging out with my cousins, and listening to my uncle's stories.

ACTUALLY, IS IT REALLY NECESSARY?

Answers will vary but should be similar to the following:

Dear Neighbors,

Do you ~~totally~~ worry about your Welsh terrier while you're away at work? Do you ~~fully~~ fret about your pet ferret while you're on vacation? Like, who will feed your fish while you're gone? Never fear, Paulie Peterson is here!

I am so ~~completely~~ excited to announce my new pet-care business, Peterson's Pet Patrol. As many of you know, I am a ~~really-really~~ devoted animal lover. I have the ~~way~~ good fortune to live with three cats, two dogs, a turtle, a bearded dragon lizard, and a dwarf bunny. I love to take care of them all, and now I'd be ~~very-very~~ happy to do the same for your pets!

~~Basically~~, I will walk your dog and feed and play with your pets. I'll even clean the tanks, cages, and litter boxes. Contact me ~~for sure~~ to set up a complimentary home visit. I ~~actually~~ look forward to hearing from you!

Sincerely,
Paulie Peterson

DEALING WITH DASHES

1. Tyrese—my favorite cousin—always lets me play his video games.
2. I dreaded apologizing to my brother—I hate to admit that I'm wrong!
3. I can hardly wait to get to the park—which is about an hour away—and start playing soccer!
4. I need to start training soon—my swim meet is in less than a month.
5. Ann—who rarely complains about anything—said that she was having a horrible time and suggested we leave.
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. a

YOU WRITE IT

QUOTATION PUNCTUATION

1. "My mom's favorite movie is *The Princess Bride*. Actually, I like it a lot too," said Ariella.
2. "Could you please tell me where Third Street is?" asked Ed. "I'm trying to find the Magnolia Bakery."
3. "The only way to get there," explained the policewoman, "is to go down Fairfax and then turn left."
4. "When are you going to show me your art project? I'm really looking forward to seeing it!" Mom said.
5. Jake shouted, "Whoa! That was awesome! He almost broke the bat with that home run."
6. "If you don't have anything nice to say," said Mrs. Lewis, "then it's best not to say anything at all."
7. "Wait until you hear this!" Dani exclaimed. "Hailey just ran by and said, 'Free ice cream in the cafeteria until 3:00.' Then she disappeared around the corner."
8. Lily chattered, "It's freezing in here. Can someone turn the heat on?"

CROSSWORD

