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Class Period: _____

Module 2- Unit 1

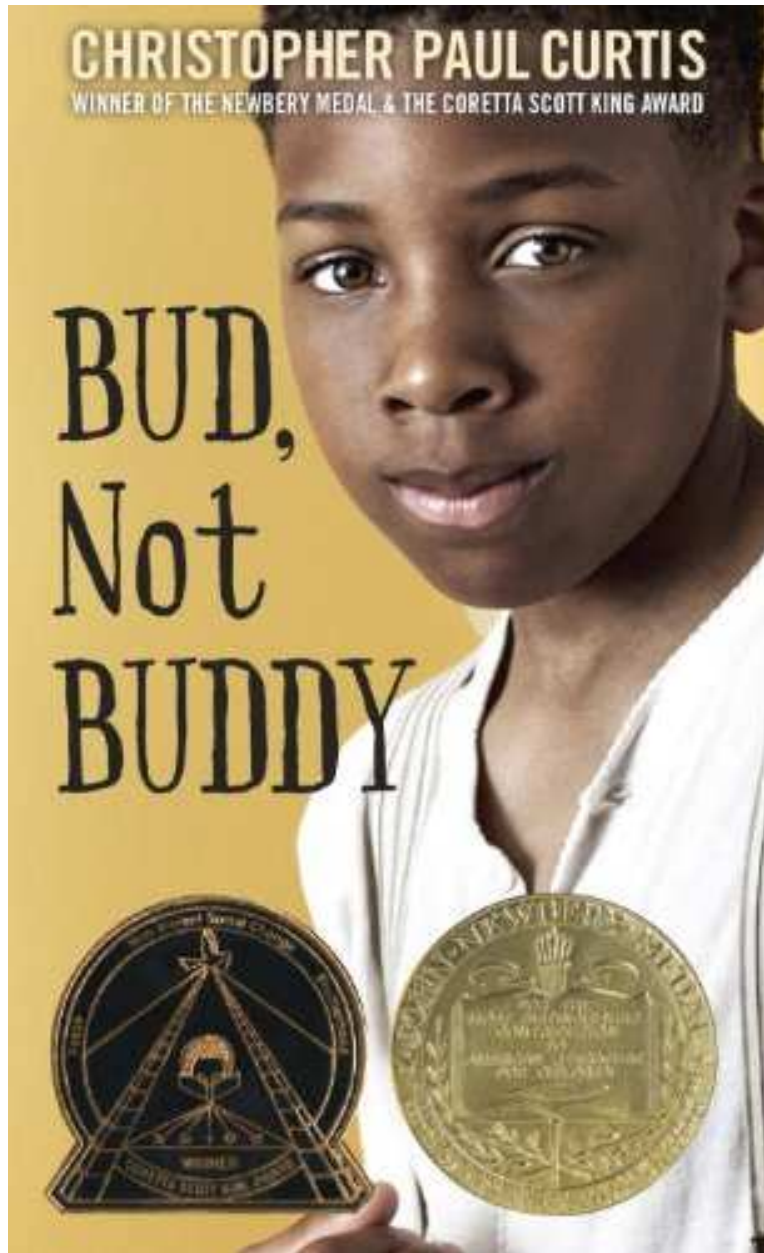


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U1- L1

Word Catcher

A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y
Z				

Bud's Rules Tracking Chart

Rule # & Page #	Bud's "Rule to Live By" (in your own words)	Is this rule meant to help Bud <i>survive</i> or <i>thrive</i> ? Provide evidence to support your thinking.	Where do you think this rule came from? What does it tell us about Bud?

Rule # & Page #	Bud's "Rule to Live By" (in your own words)	Is this rule meant to help Bud <i>survive</i> or <i>thrive</i> ? Provide evidence to support your thinking.	Where do you think this rule came from? What does it tell us about Bud?

Analyzing Figurative Language and Word Choice in chapters 1 & 2

Interpreting Figurative Language and Word Choice: Chapters 1-2

Example of figurative language or word choice (from the text)	Explain the meaning of the figurative language or word choice.	How does this language reveal Bud's feelings towards the situation?
<i>All the kids watched the woman as she moved along the line, her high-heeled shoes sounding like little firecrackers going off on the wooden floor.(page 1)</i>		
<i>And you'd best understand too, if you aren't looking for some real trouble, 'cause it's around six that grown folks stop giving you little swats and taps and jump clean up to giving you slugs that'll knock you right down and have you seeing stars in the middle of the day. (page 4)</i>		
<i>He started huffing and puffing with his eyes bucking out of his head and his chest going up and down so hard that it looked like some kind of big animal was inside of him trying to bust out. (page 10)</i>		

Selected Response Questions for chapter 2

Read each question and choose the best answer from the answer choices. Remember, you may need to return to the text to read the section around the provided passage in order to choose the best answer.

1. **On page 15, Mrs. Amos says, “But take a good look at me because I am one person who is totally fed up with you and your *ilk*.” In this context, what is the meaning of the word *ilk*?**

- A. old suitcase
- B. poor manners
- C. kind of people
- D. type of fun

What kind of tone does Mrs. Amos use when she says this? How does that affect the meaning of this excerpt?

2. **On page 15, Mrs. Amos says, “I do know I shall not allow *vermin* to attack my poor baby in his own house.” What are *vermin*?**

- A. disease-carrying animals
- B. orphaned children
- C. dishonest person
- D. man-eating beasts

Why does the author choose to use the word *vermin*?

- E. It shows that Mrs. Amos will not let animals attack Todd.
- F. It shows that Mrs. Amos considers Bud to be less than human.
- G. It shows Mrs. Amos thinks Bud will make Todd sick.
- H. It shows that Mrs. Amos does not want to put Bud in the shed

Analyzing Word Choice and Tone in chapter 3

Example of figurative language or word choice (from the text)	Explain the meaning of the figurative language or word choice.	How does this language reveal Bud's feelings towards the situation?
There was a gray gas can in one corner next to a bunch of gray rakes and a pile of gray rags, and a gray tire next to some gray fishing poles. (pages 21-22)		
"When they were digging around in Bug's ears with the tweezers you'd've thought they were pulling his legs off, not some cockroach's" (p. 23).		
"I finally got a hole big enough to look out and mashed my eye up against the glass" (p. 25).		
"I eyed where the bat was sleeping and revved the rake like I was going to hit a four-hundred-foot home run" (p. 26).		

Analyzing Figurative Language and Word Choice in Chapter 4

Interpreting Figurative Language and Word Choice: Chapter 4

Example of figurative language or word choice (from the text)	Explain the meaning of the figurative language or word choice.	How does this language reveal Bud's feelings towards the situation?
<i>They hadn't locked the kitchen window. It slid open with just a couple of squeaks, then I was inside the Amos house crouched down like a cat burglar. Quick as a rabbit, I look under the table to see if they'd moved my suitcase. It was still there.</i>		
<i>He was deep asleep and his hands were crossed on his chest like he was ready for the graveyard.</i>		

Selected Response Questions for Chapter 4

Read the passage below and the questions. Circle the best answer for each question.

I can't all the way blame Todd for giving me trouble, though. If I had a regular home with a mother and father I wouldn't be too happy about other kids living in my house either.

Being unhappy about it is one thing, but torturing the kids who are there even though they don't want to be is another. It was my job to make sure other kids who didn't know where their mothers and fathers were didn't have to put up with Todd.

1. In the passage above, what does *torturing* mean?

- I. Causing pain and suffering
- J. Teasing and making fun of
- K. Punching and beating up
- L. Lying and cheating

2. What does Bud mean by a "regular home"?

- M. A home with two parents
- N. A home with hot running water
- O. A home with a shotgun in the kitchen
- P. A home with a two boys

3. What does it show the reader about Bud when he says it is his “job” to prevent other kids from having the experience he had?
- A. Bud does not want to become a bully like Todd.
 - B. Bud feels a sense of responsibility to other foster kids.
 - C. Bud expects to have to pay for the trouble he caused.
 - D. Bud does not know where his mother and father are.
4. What does this passage teach the reader about Bud’s feelings toward foster homes? Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.

Steve Jobs Commencement Speech

I am honored to be with you today at your commencement from one of the finest universities in the world. I never graduated from college. Truth be told, this is the closest I've ever gotten to a college graduation. Today I want to tell you three stories from my life. That's it. No big deal. Just three stories.

The first story is about connecting the dots.

I dropped out of Reed College after the first 6 months, but then stayed around as a drop-in for another 18 months or so before I really quit. So why did I drop out?

It started before I was born. My biological mother was a young, unwed college graduate student, and she decided to put me up for adoption. She felt very strongly that I should be adopted by college graduates, so everything was all set for me to be adopted at birth by a lawyer and his wife. Except that when I popped out they decided at the last minute that they really wanted a girl. So my parents, who were on a waiting list, got a call in the middle of the night asking: "We have an unexpected baby boy; do you want him?" They said: "Of course." My biological mother later found out that my mother had never graduated from college and that my father had never graduated from high school. She refused to sign the final adoption papers. She only relented a few months later when my parents promised that I would someday go to college.

And 17 years later I did go to college. But I naively chose a college that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition. After six months, I couldn't see the value in it. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college was going to help me figure it out. And here I was spending all of the money my parents had saved their entire life. So I decided to drop out and trust that it would all work out OK. It was pretty scary at the time, but looking back it was one of the best decisions I ever made. The minute I dropped out I could stop taking the required classes that didn't interest me, and begin dropping in on the ones that looked interesting.

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends' rooms, I returned coke bottles for the 5¢ deposits to buy food with, and I would walk the 7 miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple. I loved it. And much of what I stumbled into by following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless later on. Let me give you one example:

Reed College at that time offered perhaps the best calligraphy instruction in the country. Throughout the campus every poster, every label on every drawer, was beautifully hand-calligraphed. Because I had dropped out and didn't have to take the normal classes, I decided to take a calligraphy class to learn how to do this. I learned about serif and san serif typefaces,

about varying the amount of space between different letter combinations, about what makes great typography great. It was beautiful, historical, artistically subtle in a way that science can't capture, and I found it fascinating.

None of this had even a hope of any practical application in my life. But ten years later, when we were designing the first Macintosh computer, it all came back to me. And we designed it all into the Mac. It was the first computer with beautiful typography. If I had never dropped in on that single course in college, the Mac would have never had multiple typefaces or proportionally spaced fonts. And since Windows just copied the Mac, it's likely that no personal computer would have them. If I had never dropped out, I would have never dropped in on this calligraphy class, and personal computers might not have the wonderful typography that they do. Of course it was impossible to connect the dots looking forward when I was in college. But it was very, very clear looking backwards ten years later.

Again, you can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to trust in something — your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever. This approach has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life.

My second story is about love and loss.

I was lucky — I found what I loved to do early in life. Woz and I started Apple in my parents garage when I was 20. We worked hard, and in 10 years Apple had grown from just the two of us in a garage into a \$2 billion company with over 4000 employees. We had just released our finest creation — the Macintosh — a year earlier, and I had just turned 30. And then I got fired. How can you get fired from a company you started? Well, as Apple grew we hired someone who I thought was very talented to run the company with me, and for the first year or so things went well. But then our visions of the future began to diverge and eventually we had a falling out. When we did, our Board of Directors sided with him. So at 30 I was out. And very publicly out. What had been the focus of my entire adult life was gone, and it was devastating.

I really didn't know what to do for a few months. I felt that I had let the previous generation of entrepreneurs down - that I had dropped the baton as it was being passed to me. I met with David Packard and Bob Noyce and tried to apologize for screwing up so badly. I was a very public failure, and I even thought about running away from the valley. But something slowly began to dawn on me — I still loved what I did. The turn of events at Apple had not changed that one bit. I had been rejected, but I was still in love. And so I decided to start over.

I didn't see it then, but it turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me. The heaviness of being successful was replaced by the lightness of being a beginner again, less sure about everything. It freed me to enter one of the most creative periods of my life.

During the next five years, I started a company named NeXT, another company named Pixar, and fell in love with an amazing woman who would become my wife. Pixar went on to create the worlds' first computer animated feature film, *Toy Story*, and is now the most successful animation studio in the world. In a remarkable turn of events, Apple bought NeXT, I returned to Apple, and the technology we developed at NeXT is at the heart of Apple's current renaissance. And Laurene and I have a wonderful family together.

I'm pretty sure none of this would have happened if I hadn't been fired from Apple. It was awful tasting medicine, but I guess the patient needed it. Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick. Don't lose faith. I'm convinced that the only thing that kept me going was that I loved what I did. You've got to find what you love. And that is as true for your work as it is for your lovers. Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't settle. As with all matters of the heart, you'll know when you find it. And, like any great relationship, it just gets better and better as the years roll on. So keep looking until you find it. Don't settle.

My third story is about death.

When I was 17, I read a quote that went something like: "If you live each day as if it was your last, someday you'll most certainly be right." It made an impression on me, and since then, for the past 33 years, I have looked in the mirror every morning and asked myself: "If today were the last day of my life, would I want to do what I am about to do today?" And whenever the answer has been "No" for too many days in a row, I know I need to change something.

Remembering that I'll be dead soon is the most important tool I've ever encountered to help me make the big choices in life. Because almost everything — all external expectations, all pride, all fear of embarrassment or failure - these things just fall away in the face of death, leaving only what is truly important. Remembering that you are going to die is the best way I know to avoid the trap of thinking you have something to lose. You are already naked. There is no reason not to follow your heart.

About a year ago I was diagnosed with cancer. I had a scan at 7:30 in the morning, and it clearly showed a tumor on my pancreas. I didn't even know what a pancreas was. The doctors told me this was almost certainly a type of cancer that is incurable, and that I should expect to live no longer than three to six months. My doctor advised me to go home and get my affairs in order, which is doctor's code for prepare to die. It means to try to tell your kids everything you thought you'd have the next 10 years to tell them in just a few months. It means to make sure everything is buttoned up so that it will be as easy as possible for your family. It means to say your goodbyes.

I lived with that diagnosis all day. Later that evening I had a biopsy, where they stuck an endoscope down my throat, through my stomach and into my intestines, put a needle into my pancreas and got a few cells from the tumor. I was sedated, but my wife, who was there, told me that when they viewed the cells under a microscope the doctors started crying because it turned out to be a very rare form of pancreatic cancer that is curable with surgery. I had the surgery and I'm fine now.

This was the closest I've been to facing death, and I hope it's the closest I get for a few more decades. Having lived through it, I can now say this to you with a bit more certainty than when death was a useful but purely intellectual concept:

No one wants to die. Even people who want to go to heaven don't want to die to get there. And yet death is the destination we all share. No one has ever escaped it. And that is as it should be, because Death is very likely the single best invention of Life. It is Life's change agent. It clears out the old to make way for the new. Right now the new is you, but someday not too long from now, you will gradually become the old and be cleared away. Sorry to be so dramatic, but it is quite true.

Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma — which is living with the results of other people's thinking. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most important, have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow already know what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.

When I was young, there was an amazing publication called *The Whole Earth Catalog*, which was one of the bibles of my generation. It was created by a fellow named Stewart Brand not far from here in Menlo Park, and he brought it to life with his poetic touch. This was in the late 1960's, before personal computers and desktop publishing, so it was all made with typewriters, scissors, and Polaroid cameras. It was sort of like Google in paperback form, 35 years before Google came along: it was idealistic, and overflowing with neat tools and great notions.

Stewart and his team put out several issues of *The Whole Earth Catalog*, and then when it had run its course, they put out a final issue. It was the mid-1970s, and I was your age. On the back cover of their final issue was a photograph of an early morning country road, the kind you might find yourself hitchhiking on if you were so adventurous. Beneath it were the words: "Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish." It was their farewell message as they signed off. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish. And I have always wished that for myself. And now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you.

Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.

Thank you all very much.

Close Reading Guide Paragraphs 6-8

Directions and Questions	Notes
<p>In Paragraph 6 he says: “It wasn’t all romantic. I didn’t have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends’ rooms, I returned Coke bottles for the 5¢ deposits to buy food with, and I would walk the 7 miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna temple.”</p> <p>1. What does he mean when he says, “It wasn’t all romantic?”</p>	
<p>At the end of Paragraph 7, he says: “Of course, it was impossible to connect the dots looking forward when I was in college. But it was very, very clear looking backwards ten years later.”</p> <p>2. What are the “dots” that Steve Jobs connected between his post-college experiences and his designing of the first Mac computer?</p>	

Directions and Questions	Notes
<p>At the beginning of Paragraph 8, he says, “Again, you can’t connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards.”</p> <p>3. What do you think he means by this?</p>	
<p>In the previous lesson, you determined that at the end of Paragraph 8, he gives us a rule to live by: “You have to trust in something—your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever. This approach has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life.”</p> <p>4. After reading Paragraphs 6–8, where do you think this rule came from? How did the experiences he described show that this rule didn’t let him down in this part of his life?</p>	

Forming Evidence Based Claims

Forming Evidence Based Claims		
FOCUSING QUESTION	What message is Steve Jobs trying to give us in Paragraphs 6–8?	
Part A:		
Detail From the Speech	Detail From the Speech	Detail From the Speech
Part B:		
My Thinking About This Detail	My Thinking About This Detail	My Thinking About This Detail
Part C: How I Connect These Details		

CLAIM:	
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U1- L9

Close Reading Guide for Paragraphs 12-14

Directions and Questions	Notes
<p>In Paragraph 12, Steve Jobs says, “I didn’t see it then, but it turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me.”</p> <p>1. Why does he make that claim? What evidence does he present in Paragraphs 12–14 to support this claim?</p>	
<p>At the beginning of Paragraph 13, Steve Jobs says, “During the next five years, I started a company named NeXT, another company named Pixar, and fell in love with an amazing woman who would become my wife.”</p> <p>2. Why does Steve Jobs talk about his wife, Laurene, in this sentence? How does this story add to the meaning of this section about love and loss?</p>	

<p>In Paragraph 14, Steve Jobs says, “Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick.”</p> <p>3. What does he mean here? Does he mean life literally hits you in the head with a brick?</p>	
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U1-L9

Forming Evidence Based Claims

Forming Evidence Based Claims		
FOCUSING QUESTION	What message is Steve Jobs trying to give us in Paragraphs 6–8?	
Part A:		
Detail From the Speech	Detail From the Speech	Detail From the Speech
Part B:		
My Thinking About This Detail	My Thinking About This Detail	My Thinking About This Detail

Part C: How I Connect These Details	
CLAIM:	

U1-L11

Close Reading Guide for Paragraphs 20-23

Directions and Questions	Notes
<p>In Paragraph 20, Steve Jobs says: “This was the closest I’ve been to facing death, and I hope it’s the closest I get for a few more decades. Having lived through it, I can now say this to you with a bit more certainty than when death was a useful but purely intellectual concept.”</p> <p>1. How does this paragraph set up and prepare us for what he says in Paragraphs 21 and 22?</p> <p>2. What impact does it have on the reader?</p>	
<p>In Paragraph 22, Steve Jobs says, “Your time is limited, so don’t waste it living someone else’s life.”</p> <p>3. Having read the paragraphs before, how does he come to that rule?</p>	

4. What are the rules for life that Steve Jobs gives us in Paragraph 23?	
5. Are they rules to help us <i>survive</i> or <i>thrive</i> ? Why?	

U1- L11

Forming Evidence Based Claims

Forming Evidence Based Claims		
FOCUSING QUESTION	What message is Steve Jobs trying to give us in Paragraphs 6–8?	
Part A:		
Detail From the Speech	Detail From the Speech	Detail From the Speech
Part B:		
My Thinking About This Detail	My Thinking About This Detail	My Thinking About This Detail

Part C: How I Connect These Details		
CLAIM:		