

If you see someone in trouble, don't just stand there

Context clues

A Find the words and phrases in *italics* in the reading. Then complete the sentences.

<i>assistance</i> (par. 5)	<i>cues</i> (par. 5)	<i>inclination</i> (par. 5)
<i>courageous</i> (par. 3)	<i>distress</i> (par. 3)	<i>pitch in</i> (par. 6)

1. When the little boy saw the accident, he began to cry in distress.
2. If we all _____, we can clean up this mess in just a few minutes.
3. He got an award for his _____ rescue of the drowning boy.
4. If you don't know how to behave in an unfamiliar culture, take your _____ from the people who live there.
5. In an emergency, children should know who to call for _____.
6. Jane is a wonderful doctor. She's always had a strong _____ to help others.

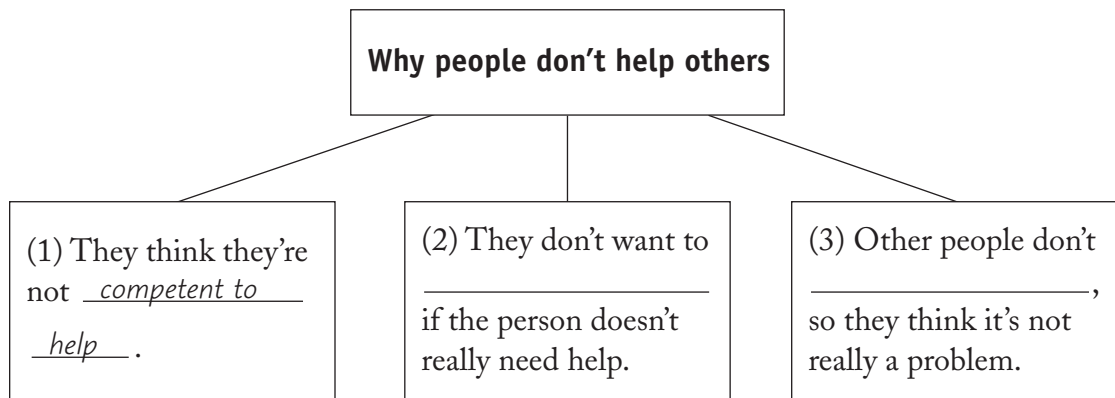
Main ideas

B Mark each sentence true (T), false (F), or does not give the information (?).

- T 1. Responsibility plays an important role in preventing bystanders from helping people.
2. In the experiment, the five- and six-year-old children behaved in the same way.
3. More adults than children try to help people who are in trouble.
4. Adults usually feel responsible and powerful in an emergency.
5. People are more likely to help others if they are in a familiar place.
6. If we see someone helping a person in trouble, we are more likely to help.

Details

C Complete the diagram with information from the reading.



CHALLENGE

D Correct the false statements from Exercise B.

Random acts of kindness

Point of view

A Check (✓) the statements the author probably agrees with.

- 1. Most people are basically good.
- 2. People act kind only if they expect something back.
- 3. Kindness is something you can get from other people.
- 4. Messages on bumper stickers and walls can be very powerful.

Inferencing

B Circle the best example of a random act of kindness.

- 1. Someone asks you for charity. You give her money.
- 2. Someone sends you a birthday gift. You write a thank-you letter.
- 3. A neighbor is having problems. You put a box of cookies outside his door.
- 4. You find some money on the street. You keep it.

Meaning from context

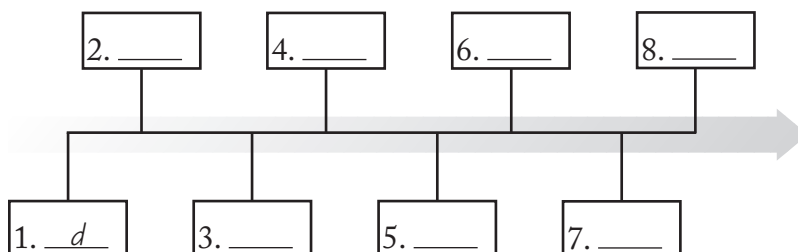
C Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Circle the meaning of each word.

- 1. A *commuter* is someone who travels to work / works at a tollbooth / pays tolls. (par. 1)
- 2. If someone *hands over* something, they give / take / forget it. (par. 1)
- 3. If someone is *slipping* money to someone, they are doing it accidentally / secretly / violently. (par. 6)
- 4. If you do something *just in time*, you do it early / late / on time. (par. 7)
- 5. If you *cheer yourself up*, you feel better / worse / the same. (par. 9)
- 6. If you *wave someone on* in traffic, you go in front of him / let him go in front of you / say something kind to him. (par. 9)

CHALLENGE

D How did the phrase “Practice random acts of kindness and senseless acts of beauty” spread? Write the letter of each event in order.

- a. Anne Herbert called the newspaper columnist.
- b. Frank put the phrase on the wall for his students.
- c. Anne Herbert explained the phrase to the newspaper columnist.
- d. Judy Foreman saw the phrase painted on a wall.
- e. Frank’s student showed the phrase to her mother, a newspaper columnist.
- f. Judy Foreman copied the phrase down.
- g. The phrase spread to bumper stickers and business cards.
- h. The newspaper columnist put the phrase in the newspaper.



Monkey business is Henrietta's middle name

Main ideas

A Write the number of the paragraph or paragraphs next to the correct topic.

- 3, 4 a. How Henrietta helps Sue Strong
 ___ b. Where Henrietta came from
 ___ c. What Henrietta's personality is like

Meaning from context

B Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Circle the meaning of each word.

- Simians* has the same meaning as **quadruplegics** / **dogs** / **monkeys**. (par. 2)
- If you have a *quirk*, there is something **unusual** / **dangerous** / **boring** about your personality. (par. 5)
- When you laugh at someone's *antics*, you laugh at the **things they do** / **things they say** / **things they believe**. (par. 6)
- If you are a *diva*, you like **food** / **sleep** / **attention**. (par. 6)
- When people come *in droves*, they come **alone** / **in pairs** / **in large numbers**. (par. 6)
- If you are *slapping* a TV, you are **fixing** / **breaking** / **hitting** it. (par. 7)

Details

C How are Sue Strong and Henrietta similar? How are they different? Complete the diagram with phrases from the box.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eats sandwiches | <input type="checkbox"/> has kicked some people | <input type="checkbox"/> points to things with a laser |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has a caretaker | <input type="checkbox"/> likes to sit on warm clothes | <input type="checkbox"/> was paralyzed in an accident |
| <input type="checkbox"/> has her hair brushed | <input type="checkbox"/> opens jars of juice | <input type="checkbox"/> watches TV |

