

The knight in shining armor

Restating

A Compare the meaning of the statements. Write *same (S)* or *different (D)*.

- S 1. A month later, the noble knight went off on another trip. (par. 3)
Four weeks later, the knight was traveling again.
2. He hesitantly followed her instructions. (par. 5)
He was very confident about doing what she asked.
3. . . . he didn't feel worthy of the town's admiration. (par. 6)
He thought he deserved respect from the town.
4. In confusion, he looked up and saw his princess waving from the castle window. (par. 7)
He was confused because he looked up at the princess.

Meaning from context

B Find the verbs in *italics* in the reading. Then circle the correct words to complete the story.

<i>acknowledged</i> (par. 2)	<i>drew</i> (par. 11)	<i>rejoiced</i> (par. 5)	<i>swung</i> (par. 4)
<i>charged</i> (par. 12)	<i>received</i> (par. 1)	<i>slew</i> (par. 12)	<i>trapped</i> (par. 1)

A handsome knight was riding through the forest when he heard a cry for help. In the distance, he saw a dragon threatening a beautiful princess. She was (1) **trapped** / **received** / **rejoiced**, and she couldn't escape. The knight (2) **acknowledged** / **drew** / **slew** his sword and (3) **swung** / **charged** / **received** forward on his horse. He (4) **trapped** / **rejoiced** / **swung** at the dragon several times with his sword, and finally he (5) **slew** / **charged** / **acknowledged** it. That night, the courageous knight was (6) **drew** / **swung** / **received** in the castle by the grateful King and Queen. They (7) **acknowledged** / **charged** / **trapped** his heroic act with a celebration dinner. Everybody (8) **drew** / **slew** / **rejoiced** when the King and Queen announced that their daughter would marry the handsome, courageous knight.

Verb forms

C Complete the chart with the correct verb forms.

	base form	simple past
1.	hear	<i>heard</i>
2.		fell
3.	go	
4.		brought
5.	throw	
6.		forgot
7.	see	
8.		felt

Men, women, and sports

Inferencing

A Mark each statement true (T) or false (F).

- T 1. More men than women watch sports on television.
 ___ 2. More women than men think they're knowledgeable about sports.
 ___ 3. Men are more likely than women to watch sports for companionship.
 ___ 4. Men usually work while they watch sports on television.
 ___ 5. Women eat more junk food than men when they watch sports.
 ___ 6. More men than women read the news about a game after it's over.

Text organization

B Write the letter of the point that each sentence could end.

- g 1. On the other hand, women are usually not emotionally affected by the loss of their team.
 ___ 2. Instead of snacking, they might iron clothes or pay bills during the game.
 ___ 3. It is one of the ways that men communicate with each other.
 ___ 4. In fact, when games are canceled, more men seek treatment for depression.
 ___ 5. This shows a connection between time spent reading about a sport and perceived understanding of it.
 ___ 6. On the other hand, they rarely watch sports by themselves.

Text organization

C Complete the outline with the words and phrases from the box.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid housework | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To follow a favorite team |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eat and drink a lot | <input type="checkbox"/> To have something to talk about with family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eat and drink very little | <input type="checkbox"/> To relax |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For companionship | <input type="checkbox"/> Work |

I. Reasons for watching sports on TV

A. Men

1. To follow a favorite team
 2. _____

B. Women

1. _____
 2. _____

II. Behavior while watching sports on TV

A. Men

1. _____
 2. _____

B. Women

1. _____
 2. _____

Barefoot in the Park

Vocabulary

A Find the words and phrases in the reading. Do they have a positive or negative meaning? Complete the diagrams.

common sense	crawl	emotional maturity	oversimplify
coward	crisis	insane	understanding



Context clues

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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>conservative</i> (introduction, line 2) | 3. <i>peers</i> (line 24) |
| a. adventurous | a. looks |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. traditional | b. talks |
| c. angry | c. walks |
| 2. <i>imaginary</i> (line 24) | 4. <i>regret</i> (line 37) |
| a. expensive | a. forget |
| b. funny | b. feel sorry about |
| c. not real | c. say again |

Purpose and audience

C Circle the correct answers.

- Where is the text from?
 - a magazine article
 - a movie script
 - a poem
 - a novel
- What is the purpose of this text?
 - to give general information about marriages
 - to compare conservative and adventurous people
 - to explain what happens when people eat strange food
 - to show how a small event can become a big problem in a marriage
- Who is this text written for?
 - married people
 - lawyers
 - the general public
 - adventurers

CHALLENGE

D Complete these sentences. Use your own ideas.

- I think Paul should _____.
- I think Corie should _____.