

# Amazing Alliteration!

*Learn to appreciate the amazing effects of alliteration in attracting attention and affecting the reader!*

**Definition: repeated initial sounds of words used within a group of words**

When several words in a sentence begin with the same sound, the author is using alliteration. **Be careful of two things when identifying alliteration:**

- Look for words that the author intentionally chose, meaningful words, not everyday nothing-special words like "with" and "him".
  - EXAMPLE: He had a horrible day, worse than he had ever experienced. (He, had, horrible - This is not a good example of alliteration.)
- It must be the initial SOUND that repeats.
  - EXAMPLE: The circle of children collapsed as giggling overtook them. (Circle, children, and collapsed all begin with C but have different sounds.)

Alliteration can be great fun to play with as a writer and is simple to do. It can add varied effects to writing. Alliteration is everywhere! Many products, headlines or titles use alliteration in their names or slogans. (Captain Crunch, Maniac Magee)

Jerry Spinelli enjoys playing with language and uses alliteration generously. Here are some just two examples you have seen so far:

- page 7 - "and spills a whispered word,"
- page 9 - "she said it with that snaily smirk"

Reread pages 11-17 and find some examples of alliteration. Find 2 examples on the map.

What effect does using alliteration have in the novel? Why do you think the author uses it?

Practice: Create the name of a few products or titles using alliteration. Consider a cereal, vitamin supplement, or game.

# Characterization

Characters in a story serve different purposes. An author may create different kinds of characters to play off other characters, advance the plot or develop a theme.

In literature we refer to several different types of characters....

- ❖ **Round characters** are well developed and complex. They are generally the main characters whose personalities shine through for the reader.
- ❖ **Flat characters** are one-dimensional and not well developed. The reader does not get a sense of their personality in the same way as a round character. These tend to be minor characters whose role in the narrative is to advance the plot and showcase traits of the main characters.

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- ❖ **Dynamic characters** are characters that undergo changes through the story. They grow and mature as a result of the conflicts and influences in their lives, just as real people do.
- ❖ **Static characters** are those who do not grow and change through the story.

**Draw conclusions:** Use the terms above.

Round characters are usually \_\_\_\_\_ characters.

Flat characters are usually \_\_\_\_\_ characters.

**Analyze the text:**

Decide whether these characters in Hokey Pokey are ROUND or FLAT, DYNAMIC or STATIC. Put checks in the appropriate boxes.

| CHARACTER       | ROUND | FLAT |  | DYNAMIC | STATIC |
|-----------------|-------|------|--|---------|--------|
| Jack            |       |      |  |         |        |
| LaJo            |       |      |  |         |        |
| Dusty           |       |      |  |         |        |
| Kiki            |       |      |  |         |        |
| Lopez           |       |      |  |         |        |
| Jubilee         |       |      |  |         |        |
| Destroyer       |       |      |  |         |        |
| Ana Mae         |       |      |  |         |        |
| Albert          |       |      |  |         |        |
| Hokey Pokey man |       |      |  |         |        |

Why are flat characters included in the novel? List the flat characters below and tell how each one either helps move the plot forward or helps show the character traits of one of the main characters. Tell why you think this character was included in the story.

## ANSWER KEY

# Characterization

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- ❖ **Dynamic characters** are characters that undergo changes through the story. They grow and mature as a result of the conflicts and influences in their lives, just as real people do.
- ❖ **Static characters** are those who do not grow and change through the story.

Draw conclusions: Use the terms above.

Round characters are usually \_\_\_\_\_ **dynamic** \_\_\_\_\_ characters.

Flat characters are usually \_\_\_\_\_ **static** \_\_\_\_\_ characters.

**Analyze the text:**

Decide whether these characters in Hokey Pokey are ROUND or FLAT, DYNAMIC or STATIC. Put checks in the appropriate boxes.

CHARACTER	ROUND	FLAT		DYNAMIC	STATIC
Jack	x			x	
LaJo	x			x	
Dusty	x			x	
Kiki		x			x
Lopez		x			x
Jubilee	x			x	
Destroyer*	x				x
Ana Mae		x			x
Albert		x			x
Hokey Pokey Man		x			x

Why are flat characters included in the novel? List the flat characters below and tell how each one either helps move the plot forward or helps show the character traits of one of the main characters. Tell why you think this character was included in the story.

Answers will vary

Kiki and Lopez show Jack's caring and responsibility. He acts as a parent to them.

Destroyer shows how someone becomes a bully. Helps the reader see opposite of the popular boys. Allows Jack to teach the kids about fear. Shows theme about fear and vulnerability of small children. [\*He could be considered round as we know something about his past, what he is thinking and why he acts the way he does. He does not undergo major changes in the novel but is set up to change at the end. He is a character that is somewhat in the middle in both areas and evidence could be found to support either choice in each pair. ]

Ana Mae helps us see Jubilee as leader and lets us see inside Jubilee when she challenges her.

Albert lets us see how protective and caring Jubilee is. Also her weak spot. Hokey Pokey Man moves the plot along and provides some mystery to keep the reader wondering. Is he the conductor? Is he Jack's father? Is he The Kid?

# Listen to the Writing

You have already seen the affects of onomatopoeia and alliteration as sound devices in writing. There are two others that are similar to alliteration. **CONSONANCE** and **ASSONANCE** are used more often in poetry than in prose. Jerry Spinelli, who clearly enjoys playing with language, incorporates these two types of figurative language frequently in Hokey Pokey.

**CONSONANCE** - the repetition of final sounds within a group of words, not rhyming.

Example: "He wags his head hard, throws it back, and - tthok!..." (p. 8) [2 examples in sentence]

**ASSONANCE**- the repetition of final sounds within a group of words, not rhyming.

Example: "Mooncow laughs and splashes and rolls on her back..." (p.3)

Look at the following examples from the novel. Use highlighters or colored pencils to identify the "SOUND" features you find in the writing. Use a different color for each type: onomatopoeia, alliteration, consonance and assonance.

1. "...where it lands, a golden bubblenow, a starborn bead, lands and softly pips upon the nose of sleeping Jack and spills a whispered word." Page 7

2. "There she is, ponytail flying from the back of her baseball cap, the spokes of the wheels - *his* wheels - plumspun in the thistledown dawn." Page 8

3. "He sneakerskis down the gullied red-clay slope, leaps the tracks, plunges into the jungle and runs - *phloot!* - into a soft vast, pillowy mass." Page 8

4. "All is quiet save thunder beyond the trees and the thump of the sun bumping the underside of the horizon." Page 9

5. "Churns - no hands! - across the Great Plains, whooping, laughing, scattering the wild herd of bikes in a fright of dust and spitting stones." Page 21

6. "The thrill, the exhilaration of the downhill dive - the freefall of it, the uncontrol, the *flight!* - she has never known before." Page 21

7. "The kid wakens and wails." Page 24

8. "They cannot see yet but they can hear: the chittering chain and axles, the stone-pocked crunch of rubber, the thief's crazed scream unfurling. They can feel the speed, feel it accelerate with every wheelturn, feel the hill snuffle and grin and stiffen its spine, feel the air split like a snapped stick as into the bow-bend then lean." Page 19

Watch for more of this as well as other forms of figurative language as you read. The author is truly an artist with words!

## ANSWER KEY

# Listen to the Writing

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1. "...where it lands, a golden bubblenow, a starborn bead, lands and softly pips upon the nose of sleeping Jack and spills a whispered word." Page 7  
Al=bubblenow/bead, whispered/word  
As=pips/ spills/whispered  
Con= possible whispered/word (though it has rhyming quality)  
On=pips

2. "There she is, ponytail flying from the back of her baseball cap, the spokes of the wheels - *his* wheels - plumspun in the thistledown dawn."

Page 8

Al=back/baseball

Con= plumspun/thistledown/dawn

As= plumspun (he often uses assonance or alliteration when he creates compounds\*)

3. "He sneakerskis down the gullied red-clay slope, leaps the tracks, plunges into the jungle and runs - *phloot!* - into a soft vast, pillowy mass." Page 8

On=phloot

As=sneakerskis\*/ leaps, gullied/ plunges/ jungle/ runs, vast/mass

Con= phloot/ soft/ vast

4. "All is quiet save thunder beyond the trees and the thump of the sun bumping the underside of the horizon." Page 9

As= thunder/ thump/ sun/ bumping/ (underside)

On= thump/ bumping

5. "Churns - no hands! - across the Great Plains, whooping, laughing, scattering the wild herd of bikes in a fright of dust and spitting stones." Page 21

As= Great/ Plains, wild/ bikes/ fright

Al= scattering/ spitting/ stones

On=whooping

Con= could consider ING words

6. "The thrill, the exhilaration of the downhill dive - the freefall of it, the uncontrol, the *flight!* - she has never known before." Page 21

As= thrill/ exhilaration/ downhill

Con=thrill/ downhill (rhymes)/ freefall/ uncontrol

Al=downhill/dive, freefall/flight

7. "The kid wakens and wails." Page 24

Al and As=wakens/wails

8. "They cannot see yet but they can hear: the chattering chain and axles, the stone-pocked crunch of rubber, the thief's crazed scream unfurling. They can feel the speed, feel it accelerate with every wheelturn, feel the hill snuffle and grin and stiffen its spine, feel the air split like a snapped stick as into the bow-bend then lean." Page 19

On= chattering, crunch, snuffle, snapped

Al= chattering/chain, crunch/crazed, split/snapped/stick, bow-bend\*

As= crunch/rubber, thief's/scream/feel/speed, wheelturn/lean

Con=chain/stone/grin/stiffen/spine, pocked/crazed/speed, feel/hill/snuffle

Also simile, personification

Watch for more of this as well as other forms of figurative language as you read.  
The author is truly an artist with words!

# A metaphor is...

a comparison of 2 UNLIKE things...

- voice and a hole
- despair and a tarpit
- a yell and something you throw
- pile of dirty socks and garbage

that DOES NOT use LIKE or AS

Here are some examples of metaphors from Hokey Pokey.

Simile	Metaphor
... His voice was like a hole in the afterwind.	" 'Scraaaaaamjet!' Jack cries, but his voice is already a hole in the afterwind." (p19)
His despair felt like a tarpit.	"From the tarpit of despair he rips his Tarzan yell..." (p10)
His hurled his yell as hard as a baseball into the jungle and over the creek across the dreamlands of Hokey Pokey.	"...he rips his Tarzan yell and hurls it into the jungle and over the creek across the dreamlands of Hokey Pokey." (p10)
The gray slope (of socks) seemed to be roiling from the stench like an angry mass.	"He lowers SuperScoop till it sways a mere body length above the gray slope, which close up seems to be roiling from the power of the stench." (p25)

You can see that metaphors may be made in many ways. The two most common ways are:

- Using the BE verb, as in the first example. This is the easiest.
- Using a verb that usually goes with something else. In the third example, hurl is usually used with something you throw. The verb roil is used in the last example. It means to stir up, agitate, or make turbulent.

\*Recognizing a metaphor often depends upon having a good vocabulary.

**What is the difference between using a metaphor and a simile?**

Practice: Underline the two things being compared in the simile. Then change it to a metaphor.

<b>Simile</b>	<b>Metaphor</b>
The baby's cries tore at my heart like a knife.	
My brother's feet are as big as boats.	
When she told me, the news shook me like an earthquake beneath my feet.	
The little boy raced around the house as fast as a train.	

**REMEMBER...** the most important thing is to understand the meaning of the metaphor.

Look on the following pages in the novel to find a metaphor. Write it down and explain what it means.

Page 55

Page 66

Page 71

## A Metaphor is...

## ANSWER KEY

(from 1<sup>st</sup> page) What is the difference between using a metaphor and a simile? *Metaphor does not use like or as*

Practice: Underline the two things being compared in the simile. Then change it to a metaphor.

Simile	Metaphor
The baby's cries tore at my heart like a knife.	<i>Answers will vary</i>
My brother's feet are as big as boats.	
When she told me, the news shook me like an earthquake beneath my feet.	
The little boy raced around the house as fast as a train.	

**REMEMBER...** the most important thing is to understand the meaning of the metaphor.

Look on the following pages in the novel to find a metaphor. Write it down and explain what it means.

Page 55 *"His weapon is fear." He doesn't have physical strength or size so he scares other kids. If they are afraid of him, they will leave him alone.*

Page 66 *"Frost coats his heart." He becomes very angry, loses any warm feelings.*

Page 71 *"The word has long since passed through his outer ear, speared the drum and inner ear; now it burrows deeper, deeper into his brain - and still makes no sense." The word "yellow" penetrated his head like an arrow - shows pain and disbelief in his inner being. It hit him quickly and deeply and is much more than just hearing a word.*

# Onomatopoeia

Definition: the imitation of sound in words, sound words



Draw a symbol in the box to help yourself remember what it is.

There are two types of onomatopoeia.

- Sound words such as "pow" and "bong" are easiest to identify and are often written in italics.
- Actual words that sound like their meaning such as "babble," "zip," "squeak" and "rattle" are a little more difficult to spot.

1. Skim pages 3-10 of Hokey Pokey and write down any examples of onomatopoeia that you find.

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2. Reread one of the paragraphs containing examples of onomatopoeia and remove the onomatopoeia words. Consider how it feels as a reader without them. What is the effect of these words? Why do you think the author chose to use them?

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3. Write a short paragraph describing something that happened to you. Use onomatopoeia.

# Onomatopoeia

## Answer key

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1. Skim pages 3-10 of Hokey Pokey and write down any examples of onomatopoeia that you find.

(3- puh-loop, splashes, 7- whispered, 8- phloot, tttthok, 9- huffing)

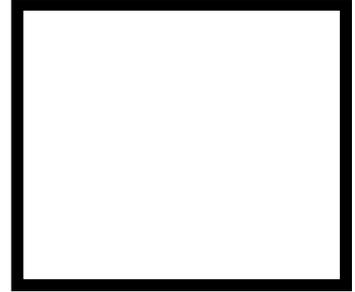
2. Reread one of the paragraphs containing examples of onomatopoeia and remove the onomatopoeia words. Consider how it feels as a reader without them. What is the effect of these words? Why do you think the author chose to use them?

The words make the story come alive. They also can add humor.

3. Write a short paragraph describing something that happened to you. Use onomatopoeia.

# Personification

Like similes and metaphors, personification has to do with images that the author creates. It is much like a metaphor, but is more specific because it is creating a comparison with humans.



**Definition: Personification gives human qualities to something that is not human.**

Draw a symbol in the box to help you remember what personification is.

Look at these examples from Hokey Pokey. Highlight the words that indicate a "human quality in each one. Refer back to the page in the text for more context if needed.

1. Page 17: "A grin peeks over the edge of his scowl. 'I know where she'll head,' he says."
2. Page 19: "And out of the bow-bend they come as the sun at last thrusts its bristling fist into the sky and blinds the boys to all but the high sonic scream of chainsong and a hissing shadowblur of steed and she-demon blasting out of the sunfire." (find 2 in this one)
3. Page 21: "Churns - no hands! - across Great Plains, whooping, laughing, scattering the wild herd of bikes in a fright of dust and spitting stones."

What did the author do to create personification in these examples?

Find an example of personification on page 91.

How does the author's use of personification in these examples affect the reader?

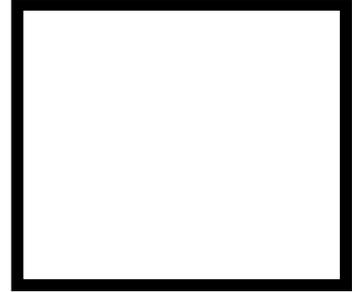
Practice:

Choose 3 items in the room and imagine them with human qualities. You can use parts of people too, like eyes, or fingers. Look at them, listen to them, what could connect to human behavior? Decide if you can use a part of the body, a verb indicating a human activity, or an adjective that signals an aspect of being human to make this item come alive. Create a sentence with personification.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Feature/action</b>	<b>Sentence</b>
Example: <i>pencil</i>	<i>Goes across the page like feet dancing</i>	<i>My pencil danced across the page, fueled by my creative ideas that easily flowed from my mind.</i>

# Personification Answer Key

Like similes and metaphors, personification has to do with images that the author creates. It is much like a metaphor, but is more specific because it is creating a comparison with humans.



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1. Page 17: "A grin **peeks** over the edge of his scowl. 'I know where she'll head,' he says."
2. Page 19: "And out of the bow-bend they come as the sun at last thrusts its bristling **fist** into the sky and blinds the boys to all but the high sonic **scream** of chainsong and a hissing shadowblur of steed and she-demon blasting out of the sunfire." (find 2 in this one)
3. Page 21: "Churns - no hands! - across Great Plains, whooping, laughing, scattering the wild herd of bikes in a fright of dust and **spitting** stones."

What did the author do to create personification in these examples?

Human verb (peeks), human body part (fist), human sound (scream), human descriptive word (spitting)

Find an example of personification on page 91.

"In a swirl of dust the bike skidbrakes a one-eighty and comes to a stop directly beneath the stone finger, the front tire **kissing** her pal's sneaker."

How does the author's use of personification in these examples effect the reader?

Answers will vary

Practice:

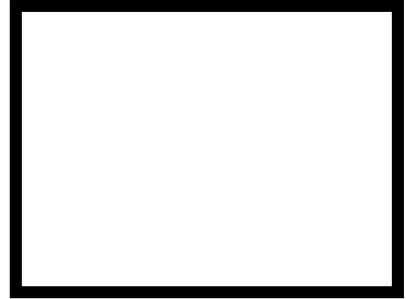
Choose 3 items in the room and imagine them with human qualities. You can use parts of people too, like eyes, or fingers. Look at them, listen to them, what could connect to human behavior? Decide if you can use a part of the body, a verb indicating a human activity, or an adjective that signals an aspect of being human to make this item come alive. Create a sentence with personification.

Item	Feature/action	Sentence
Example: <i>pencil</i>	<i>Goes across the page like feet dancing</i>	<i>My pencil danced across the page, fueled by my creative ideas that easily flowed from my mind.</i>
Various		

# A simile is...

a comparison of 2 UNLIKE things...

- a monster floating and a  
balloon
- a stallion leading and an  
emperor
- a thought unfolding and the wings of a dragonfly



that uses **LIKE** or **AS** (to link the two ideas or things).

Draw a symbol in the box to help you remember what a simile is.

Here are a few examples from Hokey Pokey.

1. "The monster...floats in the dawn **LIKE** a balloon..." (p24)
2. "...a stallion the likes of which he had never seen in all his days, a black-and-silver beauty who led his mustangs **AS** regally **AS** any emperor." (p30)
3. And somewhere in his mortal brain a miraculous thought unfolded **LIKE** the morning wings of a dragonfly: *I have been blessed.*" (p32)

**BE CAREFUL:** Similes are common and appear easy to identify, but you can be fooled if you're not careful. We use the words **LIKE** and **AS** in several different ways in English. You must be sure that there is a **COMPARISON OF UNLIKE THINGS**, or you do not have a simile.

Non-Examples: I like pizza.  
looks like me.  
He smiled as he left the room.  
My brother is as tall as I am.

Reread the similes above from the novel. What do they mean?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Why does an author use similes?

**Practice:**

*In the sentences below, determine if there is a simile. If you find a simile, underline the two things being compared. Circle LIKE or AS.*

*\*Be careful!*

1. The baby's cries tore at my heart like a knife.
2. My brother's feet are as big as boats.
3. My dad has hair just like his brother.
4. When she told me, the news shook me like an earthquake beneath my feet.
5. The little boy raced around the house as fast as a train.
6. My mom watched me carefully as I began the difficult job of removing the broken glass.
7. I never knew what it felt like to be the "new kid" until this year.
8. The island seemed like paradise to me.
9. She continued to talk to me as I walked down the endlessly long hallway.
10. Quick as a wink, the rabbit disappeared into the forest.

**REMEMBER...** It's great to be able to identify a simile, but the most important thing is to understand the meaning of the simile.

# ANSWER KEY

## A simile is...

Why does an author use similes?

*To help the reader visualize the scene, to be funny or dramatic, to make writing more interesting, etc.....*

### Practice:

*In the sentences below, determine if there is a simile. If you find a simile, underline the two things being compared. Circle LIKE or AS.*

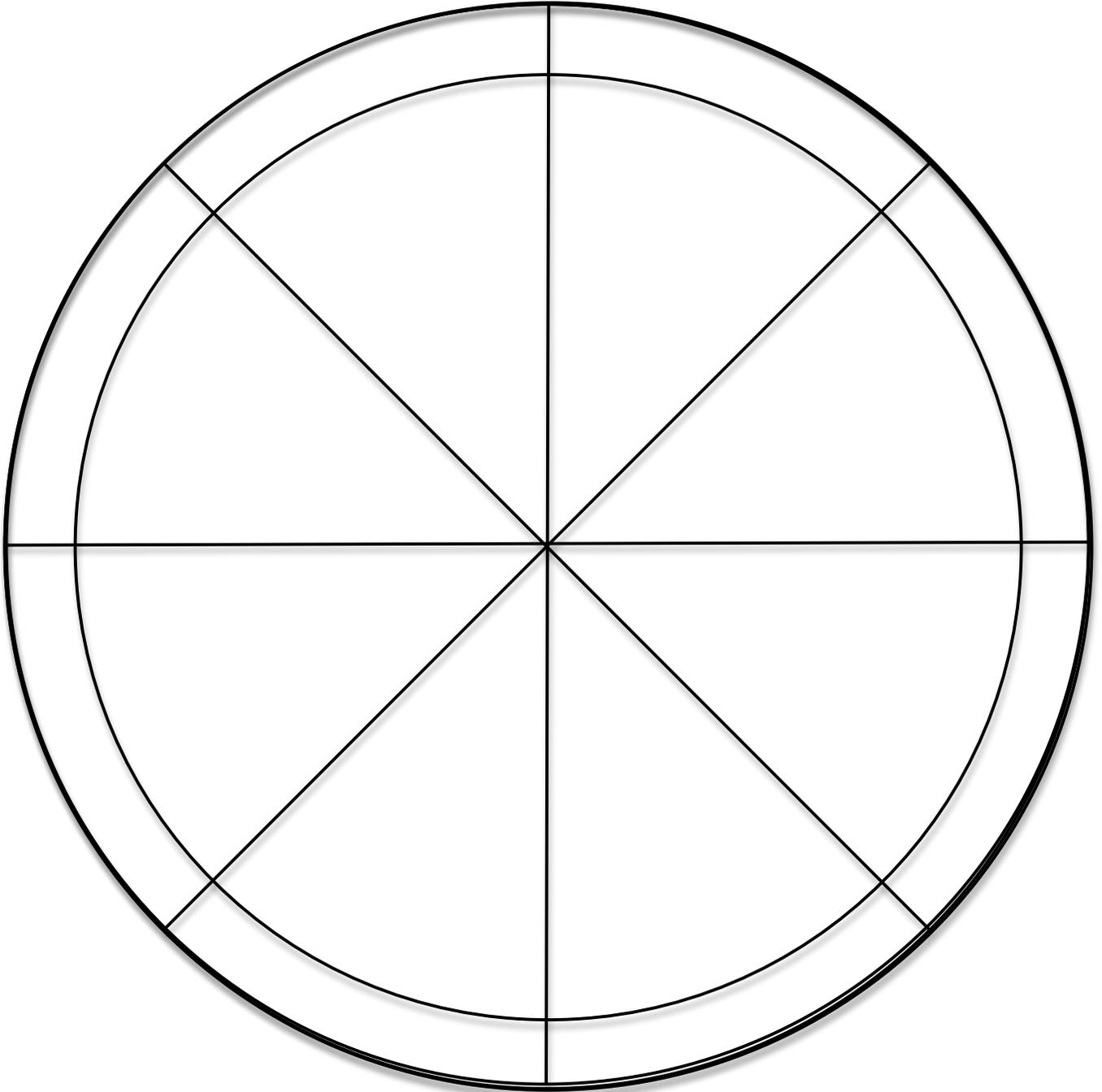
*\*Be careful!*

1. The baby's cries tore at my heart like a knife. YES
2. My brother's feet are as big as boats. YES
3. My dad has hair just like his brother.
4. When she told me, the news shook me like an earthquake beneath my feet. YES
5. The little boy raced around the house as fast as a train. YES
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8. The island seemed like paradise to me. YES
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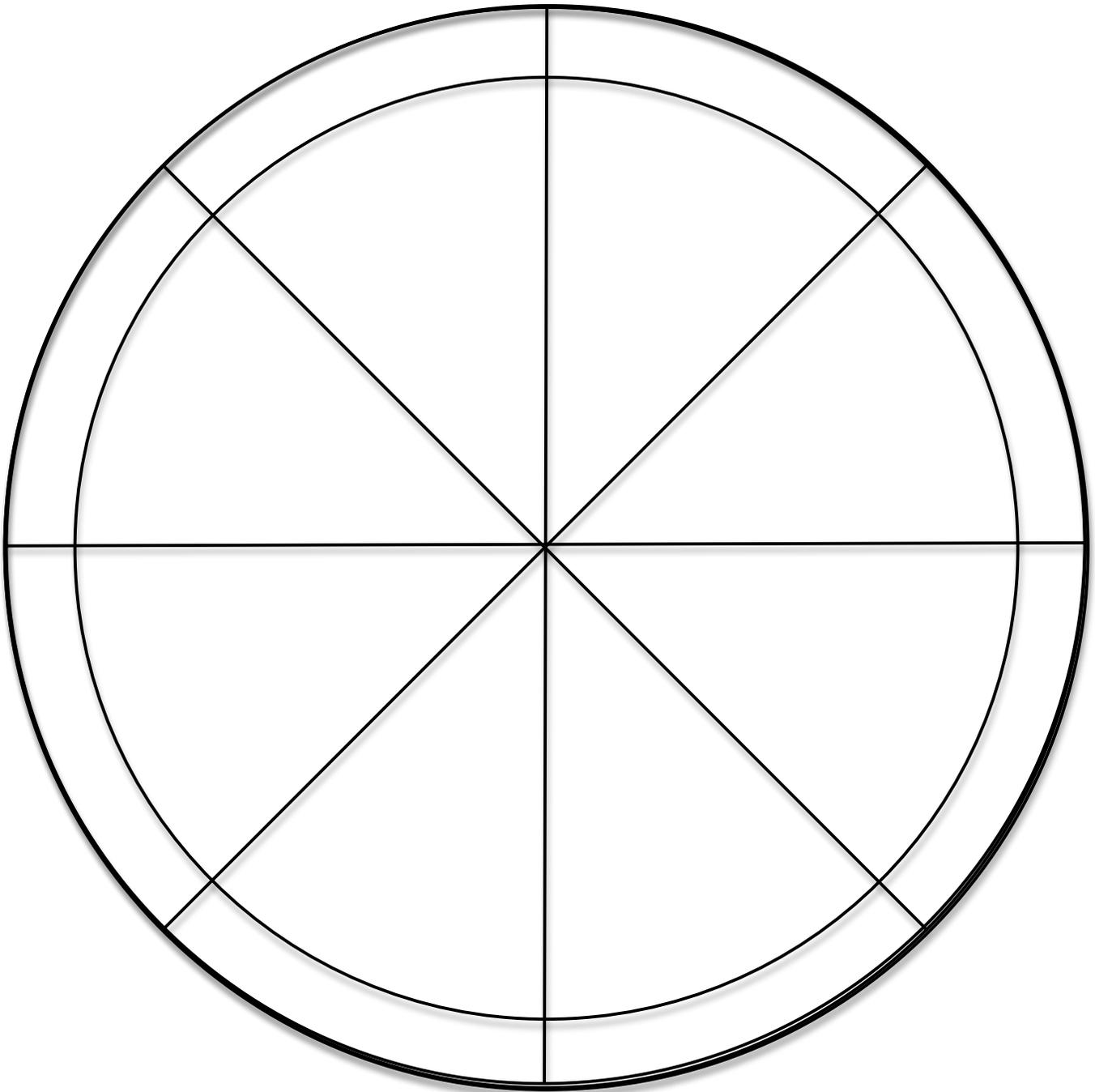
# Jack

Add character traits in the bicycle tire below, and record the textual evidence that supports that trait in the area between the spokes next to it.



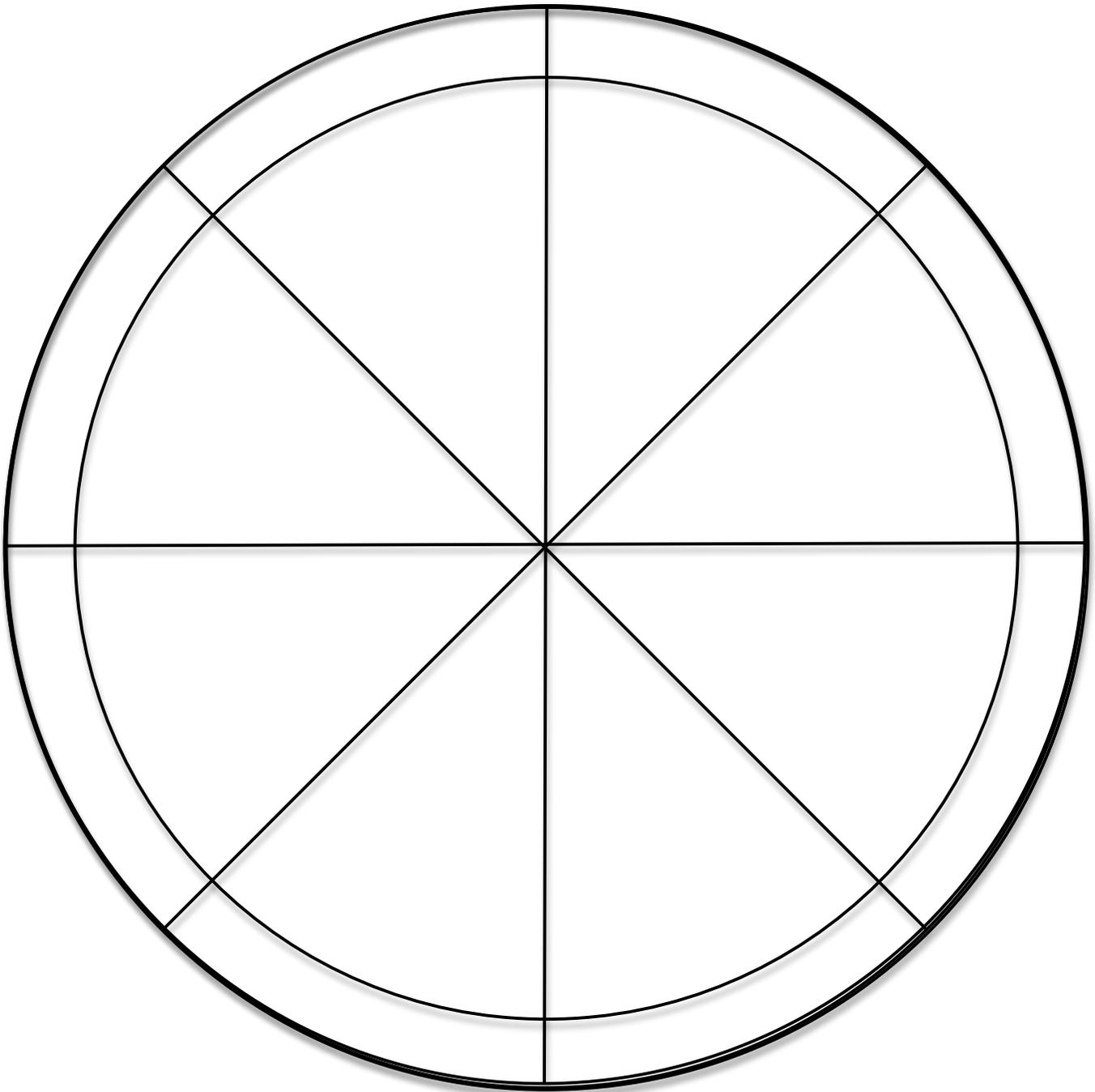
# Dusty

Add character traits in the bicycle tire below, and record the textual evidence that supports that trait in the area between the spokes next to it.



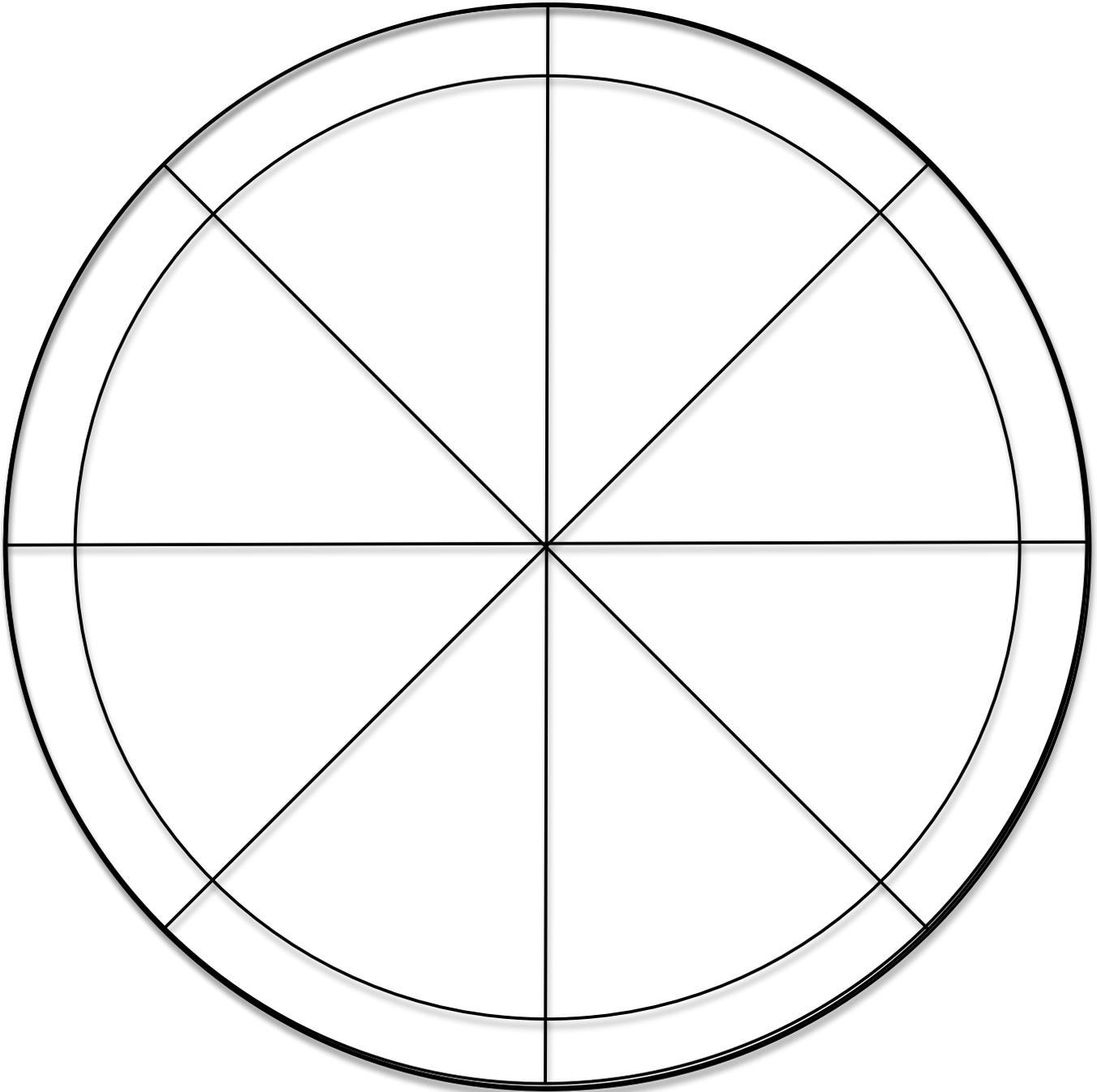
# LaJo

Add character traits in the bicycle tire below, and record the textual evidence that supports that trait in the area between the spokes next to it.



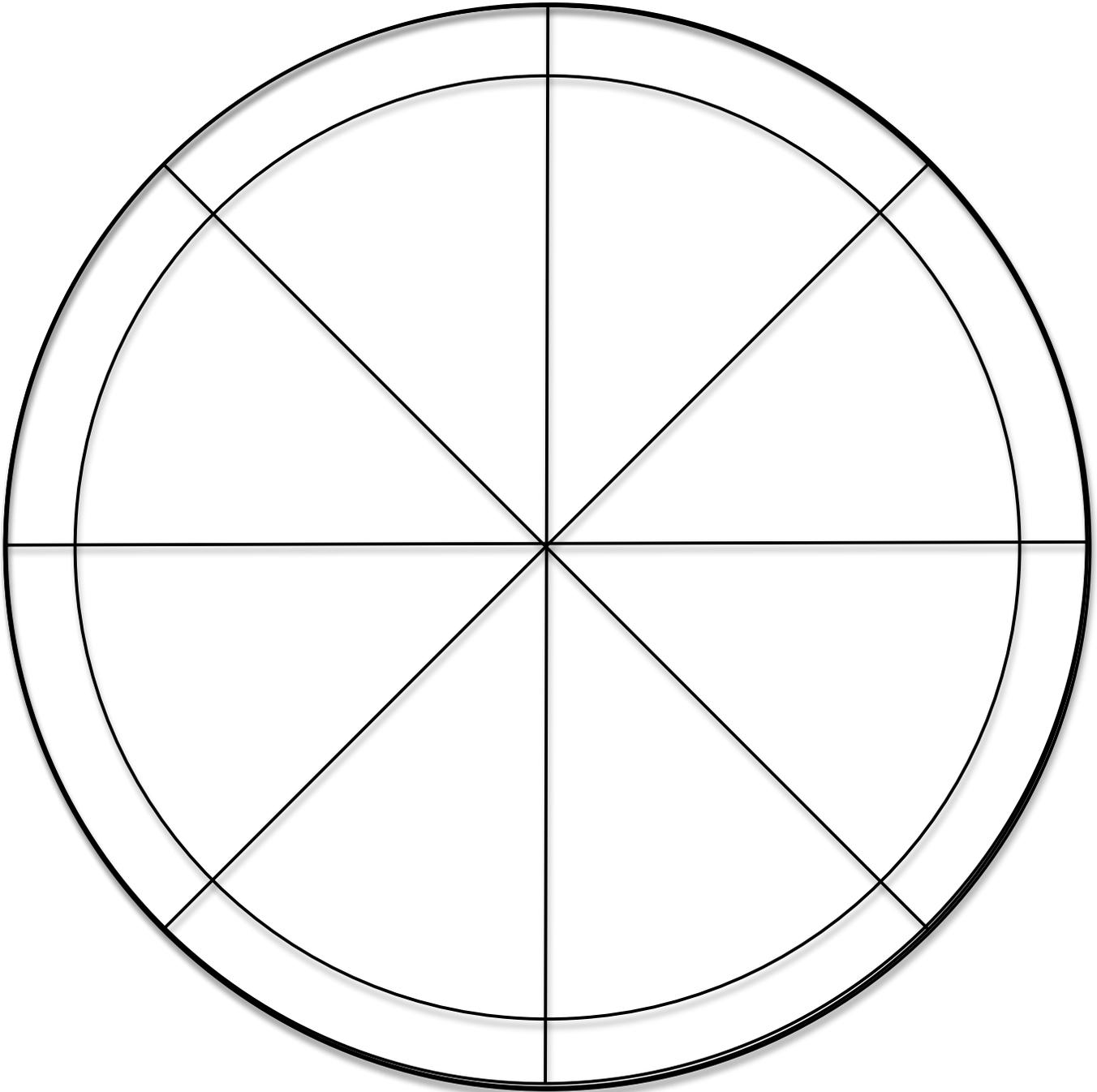
# Jubilee

Add character traits in the bicycle tire below, and record the textual evidence that supports that trait in the area between the spokes next to it.



# Destroyer

Add character traits in the bicycle tire below, and record the textual evidence that supports that trait in the area between the spokes next to it.



# USE THE CLUES!

Read the sentences below from the novel Hokey Pokey. Highlight context clues in the sentence or clues within the underlined word that help you understand its meaning. Then write the meaning on the line under the sentence.

1. "Both hear at the same moment. Both hear more than the usual morning call. Both hear: *Pain!* Both hear: *Help!* Up from the ground, into the saddles, homing in on the sound waves: *Tracks...farside bend.*" (p.12)

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2. "The high, thin clouds look like a truck exhaust tinged with pink." (p.13)

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3. "Dead ahead stood the great beast, perfectly still, at once magnificent and terrible, emitting a faint, silvery radiance that Jack swore he could hear." (p. 31)

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4. "Most of the time the only parts of Jack in touch with the careening bronc were his hands, as his feet, legs and butt went flouncing in the air. But somehow he hung on, and finally, finally the steed slowed to a trot and - just like that - was no longer wild." (p. 33)

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5. "Dusty and LaJo have started out in different directions but now find themselves dovetailing back to each other." (p. 34)

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6. "LaJo is getting desperate. Every step along the grand tour of Hokey Pokey, he's on the lookout for a chance to ditch the runt. And finally it happens. Halfway between the DON'T sign and The Wall he spots a herd of puppies - followed, as always, by a herd of Newbies. 'Look,' he says, stuffing

excitement into his voice, 'puppies!' " (p. 41)

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7. "The little kids begin to disperse, some of them, the boys, back to their war games." (p. 54)

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8. "Lopez spends half her life on the low end of the seesaw, too small to push herself up, waiting for a weightier kid to take the other end, supply the power. It's usually a futile wait. It takes a Big Kid - jumping - to reach and pull down the high empty end, and most Big Kids have no time for tots and seesaws." (p. 81)

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9. "Its façade is the face of a clown. You walk up three steps and climb into a nostril - left or right, it's your choice." (p. 115)

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10. "Dusty, who breathes befuddlement like others breathe air, has not really been expecting an answer to his questions, so he is surprised at LaJo's remark. He is constantly surprised to find LaJo seems to know more about life than he does." (p. 156)

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11. "The kid is feeling better now. But he's still stumped. 'I don't know.'  
'I'll give you a hint,' says Jack. 'You're still doing it.'  
The kid is flummoxed. He's ready to cry again.  
'OK,' says Jack, taking pity, 'look around you.' The kid looks around.  
'What do you see?'"

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12. "'Harold,' says Jack, 'say hi to my friend Albert. Say *Hi, Albert!*' Albert is covering behind Jack's leg. 'Say it.'" (p. 200)

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# USE THE CLUES! ANSWER KEY

Read the sentences below from the novel Hokey Pokey. Highlight context clues in the sentence or clues within the underlined word that help you understand its meaning. Then write the meaning on the line under the sentence.

1. "Both hear at the same moment. Both hear more than the usual morning call. Both hear: Pain! Both hear: Help! Up from the ground, into the saddles, homing in on the sound waves: Tracks...farside bend!" (p.12)

\_\_\_\_\_ *finding the sound* \_\_\_\_\_

2. "The high, thin clouds look like a truck exhaust tinged with pink." (p.13)

\_\_\_\_\_ *having a little color* \_\_\_\_\_

3. "Dead ahead stood the great beast, perfectly still, at once magnificent and terrible, emitting a faint, silvery radiance that Jack swore he could hear." (p. 31)

\_\_\_\_\_ *letting out a sound* \_\_\_\_\_

4. "Most of the time the only parts of Jack in touch with the careening bronc were his hands, as his feet, legs and butt went flouncing in the air. But somehow he hung on, and finally, finally the steed slowed to a trot and - just like that - was no longer wild." (p. 33)

\_\_\_\_\_ *flying, bouncing* \_\_\_\_\_

5. "Dusty and LaJo have started out in different directions but now find themselves dovetailing back to each other." (p. 34)

\_\_\_\_\_ *coming back together like a V shape* \_\_\_\_\_

6. "LaJo is getting desperate. Every step along the grand tour of Hokey Pokey, he's on the lookout for a chance to ditch the runt. And finally it happens. Halfway between the DON'T sign and The Wall he spots a herd of puppies - followed, as always, by a herd of Newbies. 'Look,' he says, stuffing

excitement into his voice, 'puppies!' " (p. 41)

\_\_\_\_\_ *get away from* \_\_\_\_\_

7. "The little kids begin to disperse, some of them, the boys, back to their war games." (p. 54)

\_\_\_\_\_ *scatter* \_\_\_\_\_

8. "Lopez spends half her life on the low end of the seesaw, too small to push herself up, waiting for a weightier kid to take the other end, supply the power. It's usually a futile wait. It takes a Big Kid - jumping - to reach and pull down the high empty end, and most Big Kids have no time for tots and seesaws." (p. 81)

\_\_\_\_\_ *useless, hopeless* \_\_\_\_\_

9. "Its façade is the face of a clown. You walk up three steps and climb into a nostril - left or right, it's your choice." (p. 115)

\_\_\_\_\_ *outside appearance* \_\_\_\_\_

10. "Dusty, who breathes befuddlement like others breathe air, has not really been expecting an answer to his questions, so he is surprised at LaJo's remark. He is constantly surprised to find LaJo seems to know more about life than he does." (p. 156)

\_\_\_\_\_ *confusion* \_\_\_\_\_

11. "The kid is feeling better now. But he's still stumped. 'I don't know.'  
'I'll give you a hint,' says Jack. 'You're still doing it.'  
The kid is flummoxed. He's ready to cry again.  
'OK,' says Jack, taking pity, 'look around you.' The kid looks around.  
'What do you see?'"

\_\_\_\_\_ *confused, doesn't know answer* \_\_\_\_\_

12. "'Harold,' says Jack, 'say hi to my friend Albert. Say *Hi, Albert!*' Albert is covering behind Jack's leg. 'Say it.'" (p. 200)

\_\_\_\_\_ *hiding* \_\_\_\_\_