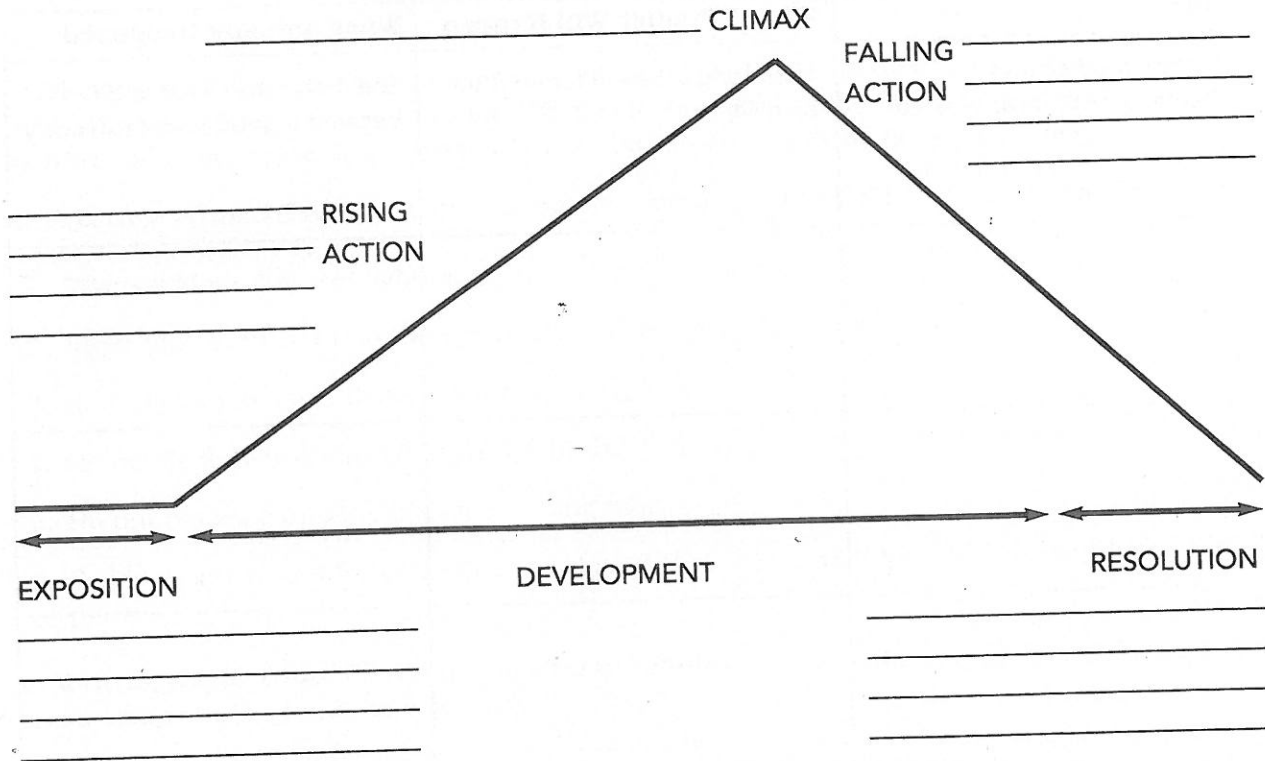


"Rikki-tikki-tavi" by Rudyard Kipling

Literary Analysis: Plot

The **plot** is the sequence of events in a story. Most plots follow a similar pattern, beginning with the **exposition**, which introduces the characters and the basic situation. Then the central **conflict**, or problem faced by the characters, is presented. In the next stage, the **rising action**, the conflict increases until it comes to a **climax**. After that, the story slows down in the **falling action** until it comes to the **resolution**. This is where the reader learns the outcome of the conflict.

DIRECTIONS: Use this plot diagram to record the main elements of the plot of "Rikki-tikki-tavi."



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Build Vocabulary

Using the Word Root -viv-

A. DIRECTIONS: The word root *-viv-* means "life." When used with the prefix *re-*, which means "again," it forms the Word Bank word *revived*, "returned to life." Use these defined words to complete the sentences that follow.

- vivid:** creating clear, lifelike images in the mind
- survive:** to remain alive
- vivacious:** full of life; lively
- vivarium:** an enclosed place for keeping animals and plants for observation

1. To _____ in the wilderness, you'll need proper clothing.
2. Betty's _____ personality kept the party going.
3. Michael has a colorful poison-dart frog in his _____.
4. Chris gave us a _____ description of his fishing-trip adventure.

Using the Word Bank

revived	draggled	flinched	mourning	consolation	cunningly
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B. DIRECTIONS: Match each word in the left column with its definition in the right column. Write the letter of the definition on the line next to the word it defines.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| ___ 1. consolation | a. feeling sorrow for the death of a loved one |
| ___ 2. draggled | b. cleverly |
| ___ 3. cunningly | c. something that makes you feel better |
| ___ 4. mourning | d. wet and dirty |
| ___ 5. revived | e. brought back to life |

Analogies

C. DIRECTIONS: Each question below consists of a related pair of words in CAPITAL LETTERS, followed by four lettered pairs of words. Circle the letter of the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed by the pair in capital letters.

Name _____ Date _____

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>1. SORROW : MOURNING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. tear : cry b. hunger : food c. joy : laughter d. pain : injury | <p>2. LIFELESS : REVIVED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. thirsty : water b. food : hungry c. sleeping : wakened d. lively : quiet | <p>3. GRIEF : CONSOLATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. winter : ice b. justice : mercy c. reward : payment d. thirst : water |
|--|---|---|

Name _____ Date _____

"Rikki-tikki-tavi" by Rudyard Kipling

Build Spelling Skills: Homophones

Spelling Strategy The Word Bank word *mourning* and the word *morning* are **homophones**, or words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings. The spellings of homophones must be memorized.

A. Practice: In each numbered box, write a sentence using one of the homophones in each pair. Use each homophone once.

1. _____ _____	real, reel	2. _____ _____
3. _____ _____	tail, tale	4. _____ _____
5. _____ _____	nose, knows	6. _____ _____
7. _____ _____	piece, peace	8. _____ _____

B. Practice: Use the following homophones to complete each sentence below. Use each word once.

meet, meat write, right one, won feet, feat

- _____ day, a summer flood washed a mongoose out of his home.
- A family brought him _____ into their house to revive him.
- They fed the mongoose a piece of raw _____.
- The mongoose watched the man _____ at his desk.
- Soon the mongoose went to _____ the other animals in the yard.
- He heard about Nag, a dangerous animal that had no _____.
- The mongoose later _____ a great victory over the snakes.
- This was quite a _____ for such a small animal.

Challenge: The name of the mongoose, Rikki-tikki-tavi, comes from the sound he made, "Rikki-tikk-tikki-tikki-tchk." Words that are based on sounds are called **onomatopoeia**. For each of the following sounds, write a word that sounds like it. You may use real words or new words that you make up yourself.

The sound made by

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. bees in a hive _____ | 5. a snake _____ |
| 2. a duck _____ | 6. a balloon breaking _____ |
| 3. a car backfiring _____ | 7. burgers on a grill _____ |
| 4. a campfire _____ | 8. a fish falling back in the water _____ |

“All Summer in a Day” by Ray Bradbury

Build Grammar Skills: Prepositional Phrases

A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words beginning with a preposition and ending with a noun or pronoun. The noun or pronoun is called the **object of the preposition**.

preposition object of preposition
 ↓ ↓
Example: The children lived on another planet.

Some commonly used prepositions include:

about	before	for	near	past
above	below	from	of	to
across	between	in	off	toward
after	by	inside	on	under
against	down	into	out	until
along	during	like	over	with

A. Practice: Find the prepositional phrase or phrases in each sentence. Enclose each phrase in parentheses. Underline the preposition once and the object of the preposition twice. Notice that many sentences have more than one prepositional phrase. The first one is done for you.

- The children (in the classroom) gazed (out the large window).
- The pouring rain finally stopped after seven years.
- They waited with excitement for the appearance of the sun.
- The boys and girls ran from the room and into the jungle.
- Poor Margot was locked inside the closet during the event.
- The teacher didn't know about Margot throughout her ordeal.

B. Writing Application: Imagine you are Margot or another student in her class. Write sentences that tell about your experience. In each sentence, include the prepositional phrases below.

- without the sun _____

- on Venus _____

- through the tunnels _____

- for seven years _____
