

Florida LANGUAGE! Live®

STUDENT BOOK

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STEM Who Persevered

SAMPLE Unit Unit 7: Wolves

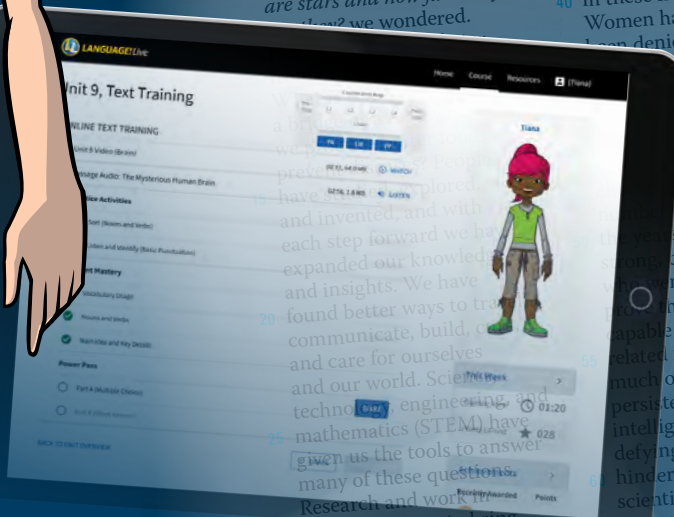
Introduction

Ever since humans have walked the Earth, we have worked to understand the world, the way things work in the world, and things beyond the world. *What are stars and how far away are they?* we wondered.

However, for centuries, cultural and gender expectations have often kept women from working in these fields. Women have been denied educational

“We will always have STEM with us. Some things will drop out of the public eye and will go away, but there will always be science, engineering, and technology. And there will always, always be mathematics.”

– Katherine Johnson



standard
something used to judge, measure, or define something else

1 How has science, technology, engineering, and mathematics helped us better understand the world?

2 What has kept women from working in STEM fields?

Let's Focus: Excerpt from *White Fang***Content Focus**

survival; conditioning

Type of Text

literature—novel

Author's Name _____**Author's Purpose** _____**Big Ideas**

Consider the following Big Idea questions. Write your answer for each question.

Can good and evil be conditioned, or are people born that way?

Can love and support tame an aggressive beast?

Narrative Preview Checklist: The excerpt from *White Fang* on pages 5–9.

- Title: What clue does it provide about the passage?
- Pictures: What additional information is added here?
- Margin Information: What vocabulary is important to understand this story?

Enduring Understandings

After reading the text . . .

Plot Summary Outline

Story Title: _____

Part 2—Born of the Wild

1. Kiche, a tame wolf, mates with a wild wolf and gives birth to five pups.
2. All pups die of famine except one.
3. Surviving pup more closely resembles a wild wolf than a tame wolf.
4. Kiche's pup learns the law of the wild: EAT OR BE EATEN.

Part 3—The Gods of the Wild

1. Kiche and her pup learn to live in civilization at an Indian camp with Gray Beaver as their master.
2. Pup is named White Fang due to his extremely white fangs.
3. Gray Beaver trades Kiche (the mom) to settle a debt.
4. White Fang is mistreated by other dogs. Because he fights back, he is hated by all people but Gray Beaver.
5. White Fang learns to become a ferocious fighter because of his environment.
6. White Fang becomes dog-like when he escapes but realizes that he prefers the camp to the wild and returns.
7. White Fang has loyalty and respect for Gray Beaver, but no love.

Plot Summary Outline (cont.)

Part 4—The Superior Gods

1. White Fang becomes violent toward all other dogs.
2. Gray Beaver settles a debt by giving White Fang to Beauty Smith, a cruel, evil, and ugly man.
3. Beauty Smith attempts to tame White Fang with beatings and force.
4. White Fang learns to take out his hostility and hatred for Smith on other dogs when he is entered in dogfights. He becomes known as “The Fighting Wolf.”
5. Weedon Scott saves White Fang from near death during a fight with a dog.
6. Weedon Scott becomes White Fang’s new master and tries to teach White Fang how to experience love.

Part 5—The Tame

1. Weedon Scott returns to California with White Fang to live on his ranch with his family (wife: Alice, mom, and dad: Judge Scott).

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Key Passage Vocabulary: Excerpt from *White Fang*

Read each word. Write the word in column 3. Then, circle a number to rate your knowledge of the word.

Vocabulary	Part of Speech	Write the Word	Knowledge Rating
restrain	(v)		0 1 2 3
encounter	(v)		0 1 2 3
pursue	(v)		0 1 2 3
vainly	(adv)		0 1 2 3
compel	(v)		0 1 2 3
vengeance	(n)		0 1 2 3
ignorant	(adj)		0 1 2 3
promotion	(n)		0 1 2 3
advantage	(n)		0 1 2 3
ascent	(n)		0 1 2 3

from



WHITE FANG

by Jack London

It was about this time that the newspapers were full of the daring escape of a convict from San Quentin prison. He was a ferocious man. He had been ill-made in the making. He had not been born right, and he had not been helped any by the molding he had received at the hands of society. The hands of society are harsh, and this man was a striking sample of its handiwork. He was a beast—a human beast, it is true, but nevertheless so terrible a beast that he can best be characterized as carnivorous. **1**

In San Quentin prison he had proved incorrigible. Punishment failed to break his spirit. He could die dumb-mad and fighting to the last, but he could not live and be beaten. The more fiercely he fought, the more harshly society handled him, and the only effect of harshness was to make him fiercer. Straight-jackets to **restrain** him, starvation, and beatings and clubbings were the wrong treatment for Jim Hall; but it was the treatment he received. It was the treatment he had received from the time he was a little pulpy, shapeable boy in a San Francisco slum—soft clay in the hands of society and ready to be formed into something. **2**

It was during Jim Hall's third term in prison that he **encountered** a guard that was almost as great a beast as he. The guard treated him unfairly, lied about him to the warden, lost his credits, and persecuted him. The difference between them was that the guard carried a bunch of keys and a gun. Jim Hall had only his naked hands and his teeth. But he sprang upon the guard one day and used his teeth on the other's throat just like any jungle animal.

restrain

to hold back

encounter

to meet; to come in contact with

1 What animal-like qualities does the man have?

2 What kind of punishment did Jim Hall receive that did not lead to reform?

pursue

to chase; to go after

3 What was life like for Jim Hall before his attack on the prison guard and after his attack on the prison guard?

4 Where did Jim Hall get his weapons?

After this, Jim Hall went to live in the incorrigible cell. He lived there three years. The cell was of iron, the floor, the walls, the roof. He never left this cell. He never saw the sky nor the sunshine. Day was a barely noticeable twilight and night was a black silence. He was in an iron tomb, buried alive. He saw no human face, spoke to no human thing. When his food was shoved in to him, he growled like a wild animal. He hated all things. For days and nights he bellowed his rage loudly at the universe. Then, for weeks and months he never made a sound, in the black silence eating his very soul. He was a man and a monstrosity, as fearful a thing of fear as ever imagined in the visions of a maddened brain. 3

And then, one night, he escaped. The warders said it was impossible, but nevertheless the cell was empty, and half in half out of it lay the body of a slain guard. Two other dead guards marked his trail through the prison to the outer walls, and he had killed with his hands to avoid noise. 50

He was armed with the weapons of the slain guards—a live arsenal that fled through the hills pursued by the organized might of society. A heavy price of gold was upon his head. Greedy farmers hunted him with shotguns. His blood might pay off a loan or send a son to college. Public-spirited citizens took down their rifles and went out after him. A pack of bloodhounds followed the way of his bleeding feet. And the sleuth-hounds of the law, the paid fighting animals of society, with telephone, and telegraph, and special train, clung to his trail night and day. 4

Sometimes they came upon him, and men faced him like heroes, or stampeded through barbed-wire fences to the delight of the people reading the account at the breakfast table. It was after such encounters that the dead and wounded were carted back to the towns, and their places filled by men eager for the manhunt. 65 70

And then Jim Hall disappeared. The bloodhounds **vainly** quested for him on the lost trail. Inoffensive, ordinary ranchers in remote valleys were held up by armed men and **compelled** to identify themselves. While the remains of Jim Hall were discovered on a dozen mountainsides by greedy claimants for blood-money. **5**

In the meantime the newspapers were read at Sierra Vista, not so much with interest as with anxiety, or worry. The women were afraid. Judge Scott pooh-pooed and laughed, but not with reason, for it was in his last days on the bench that Jim Hall had stood before him and received sentence. And in open courtroom, before all men, Jim Hall had proclaimed that the day would come when he would wreak **vengeance** on the Judge that sentenced him.

For once, Jim Hall was right. He was innocent of the crime for which he was sentenced. It was a case, in the language of thieves and police, of “railroading.” Jim Hall was being “railroaded” to prison for a crime he had not committed. Because of the two prior convictions against him, Judge Scott imposed upon him a sentence of fifty years. **6**

Judge Scott did not know all things, and he did not know that he was party to a police conspiracy, that the evidence was hatched and falsified, that Jim Hall was guiltless of the crime charged. And Jim Hall, on the other hand, did not know that Judge Scott was merely **ignorant**. Jim Hall believed that the judge knew all about it and was hand in glove with the police in the **promotion** of the monstrous injustice. So it was, when the doom of fifty years of living death was uttered by Judge Scott, that Jim Hall, hating all things in the society that misused him, rose up and raged in the courtroom until dragged down by half a dozen of his blue-coated enemies. To him, Judge Scott was the keystone in the arch of injustice, and upon Judge Scott he emptied the vials of his wrath and hurled the angry threats of his revenge yet to come. Then Jim Hall went to his living death . . . and escaped. **7**

vainly

without success; not achieving what one hoped to

compel

to make someone take a certain action

vengeance

the act of repaying one hurtful deed with another

ignorant

not knowing or having important information

promotion

an attempt to convince others that they should do, believe, or buy something

5 Why did so many men want to find Jim Hall?

6 What is Jim Hall’s connection to Judge Scott?

7 In what ways are Jim Hall and Judge Scott both “falsely accused”?

advantage

something that puts you in a better position than others

ascent

an upward journey

8 Why do you think White Fang is introduced at this time?

9 Who are the strange god and the lovemaster?

Of all this White Fang knew nothing. But between him and Alice, the master's wife, there existed a
 115 secret. Each night, after Sierra Vista had gone to bed, she rose and let in White Fang to sleep in the big hall. Now White Fang was not a house dog, nor was he permitted to sleep in the house; so each morning, early, she slipped down and let him out
 120 before the family was awake. 8

On one such night, while all the house slept, White Fang awoke and lay very quietly. And very quietly he smelled the air and read the message it bore of a strange god's presence. And to his ears came
 125 sounds of the strange god's movements. White Fang burst into no furious outcry. It was not his way. The strange god walked softly, but more softly walked White Fang, for he had no clothes to rub against the flesh of his body. He followed silently. In the Wild
 130 he had hunted live meat that was infinitely timid, and he knew the **advantage** of surprise.

The strange god paused at the foot of the great staircase and listened, and White Fang was as dead, so without movement was he as he watched and waited.
 135 Up that staircase the way led to the lovemaster and to the lovemaster's dearest possessions. White Fang bristled, but waited. The strange god's foot lifted. He was beginning the **ascent**. 9



Then it was that White Fang struck. He gave no warning, with no snarl anticipated his own action. Into the air he lifted his body in the spring that landed him on the strange god's back. White Fang clung with his forepaws to the man's shoulders, at the same time burying his fangs into the back of the man's neck. He clung on for a moment, long enough to drag the god over backward. Together they crashed to the floor. White Fang leaped clear, and, as the man struggled to rise, was in again with the slashing fangs. ¹⁰

10 How did White Fang fulfill his duty Alice had given him?

Jack London

Jack London, born in 1876, was one of the first famous fiction writers known worldwide for his work. Early in his career, London wrote the groundbreaking novel *The Call of the Wild*, which featured a domesticated dog forced to revert back to his wild instincts. Because of its success, London felt it was necessary to write a companion novel, *White Fang*, but he wanted to add a twist. "I'm going to reverse the process. Instead of the devolution or de-civilization of a dog, I'm going to give the evolution, the civilization of a dog—development of domesticity, faithfulness, love, morality, and all of the amenities and virtues." This allows the readers to see their society through the eyes of a being who has never experienced it, all of the good qualities but also the bad ones. In both of these novels, London's exploration of the violent natures of man and beast gives the audience a new insight into themselves. London was heavily involved in the creative writing world of his time and even helped jump-start commercial magazine fiction.



Phrase vs. Clause

Read the following groups of words and place an X in the proper column to identify each one as a phrase or a clause.

	Phrase	Clause
Ex: of the daring escape	X	
Ex: he was a ferocious man		X
1. had been helped		
2. punishment failed to break his spirit		
3. in the hands of society		
4. during Jim Hall's third term in prison		
5. the cell was of iron		
6. he saw no human face		
7. for weeks and months		
8. in the visions of a maddened brain		
9. he escaped		
10. Jim Hall disappeared		

Subordinating Conjunctions and Dependent Clauses

Subordinating Conjunctions				
• although	• as	• because	• how	• if
• since	• unless	• until	• while	• after
• when	• where	• why	• as if	• before
• than	• regardless			

Two jobs of a subordinating conjunction:

- Joins a dependent clause to a main clause
- Establishes a relationship between the two clauses

Read the sentences below. Circle the subordinating conjunctions and underline the dependent clauses.

Examples:

As the stranger crept through the house, White Fang watched his every move.

The guards patrolled the area carefully because Jim Hall threatened to escape.

1. When his food was shoved in to him, he growled like a wild animal.
2. Each night, after Sierra Vista had gone to bed, she rose and let in White Fang to sleep in the big hall.
3. She slipped down and let him out before the family was awake.
4. On one such night, while all the house slept, White Fang awoke and lay very quietly.
5. White Fang leaped clear, and, as the man struggled to rise, was in again with the slashing fangs.

Sentences with Subordinating Conjunctions

Part A

Finish each sentence by completing the dependent clause.

Example:

While he was held in the incorrigible cell,
Jim Hall spoke to no human being.

1. Jim Hall was considered incorrigible because _____
_____.
2. Until _____,
Jim Hall lived in darkness.
3. Since _____,
the judge's wife was frightened by Jim Hall's escape.
4. Although _____,
Jim Hall was imprisoned for a crime he did not commit.
5. White Fang attacked the stranger when _____
_____.

Part B

Reread the sentences above. Circle the commas and deduce the rule for when commas are needed with dependent clauses.

Combining Dependent and Independent Clauses

Read the clauses and determine if they are dependent or independent clauses. Write them in the proper column in the chart. Then, create sentences by combining a dependent clause with an independent clause from the chart. Write the sentences on the lines below and remember to add commas when needed.

• while she waits for the bus	• she has not exercised regularly	• she does yoga
• when wolves returned to Yellowstone Park	• because the storm brought heavy rains	• birds darted up and down the beach
• ranchers began to worry about their cattle and sheep	• the roads in the neighborhood were flooded	• as the young boy played in the sand
		• since the gym closed

Dependent Clauses	Independent Clauses

Critical Understandings: Direction Words

Prompt	How to Respond	Model
If the prompt asks you to . . .	The response requires you to . . .	For example . . .
Analyze	break down and evaluate or draw conclusions about the information	Analyze the development of the text's central idea.
Assess	decide on the value, impact, or accuracy	Assess how the author's point of view affects the story.
Cite Evidence	support your answer by paraphrasing or using a direct quote	Cite evidence that supports your argument.
Clarify	explain it so that it is easy to understand	Clarify the events leading up to the marriage.
Compare	state the similarities between two or more things	Compare Indian and Chinese marriage arrangements.
Connect	tie ideas together, relate	Connect each storm with its safety plan.
Contrast	state the differences between two or more things	Contrast Indian and Chinese marriage arrangements.
Demonstrate	show how to do it	Demonstrate your knowledge of wolves through poetry.
Develop an Argument	work on a case over a period of time, during which it grows or changes	Use evidence from both stories to develop an argument against arranged marriages.
Differentiate	tell apart or tell the difference between	Differentiate between the protagonist and the antagonist.
Distinguish	recognize something or explain the difference	Distinguish your claim from the opposing view by telling how it is different.

Critical Understandings: Direction Words (*cont.*)

Prompt	How to Respond	Model
If the prompt asks you to . . .	The response requires you to . . .	For example . . .
Evaluate	think carefully to make a judgment; form a critical opinion of	Evaluate the impact of the character's personality traits.
Illustrate	use examples to demonstrate or prove	Illustrate the depth of Margaret's relationship with her father.
Integrate	combine different kinds of information to form a complete whole	Integrate information from several sources to write a report.
Present	deliver information	Present the benefits of wolf reintroduction.
Prove	give evidence to show that it is true	Prove that arranged marriages can work.
Relate	explain the connection between ideas or concepts	Relate Margaret to Marty.
Summarize	tell the most important ideas or concepts	Summarize the passage.
Support	help it succeed	Support the statement that things change with the passing of time.
Synthesize	combine information in a logical way	Synthesize information from both texts to explain the impact of anger.
Trace	follow information closely	Trace the boy's bad decisions.

Passage Comprehension

Reread the excerpt from *White Fang*. Respond to each prompt using complete sentences. Refer to the chart on pages 14 and 15 to determine how to respond to each prompt. Provide text evidence when requested.

1. Distinguish between the story’s primary sequence of events and its flashback.

2. Assess society’s treatment of Hall from childhood to adulthood.

3. Evaluate Hall’s reaction to the harsh hands of society. Provide text evidence.

Text Evidence: _____

Passage Comprehension (cont.)

4. Distinguish between Judge Scott's and Jim Hall's missing information and explain how it led to the prisoner's revenge, drawing on specific details in the text.

5. Use your summary plot outline to evaluate White Fang's perception of Weedon Scott.

6. Analyze Alice Scott's nightly routine.

Close Reading

Read the text.

from *White Fang*

It was about this time that the newspapers were full of the daring escape of a convict from San Quentin prison. He was a ferocious man. He had been ill-made in the making. He had not been born right, and he had not been helped any by the molding he had received at the hands of society.

- 5 The hands of society are harsh, and this man was a striking sample of its handiwork. He was a beast—a human beast, it is true, but nevertheless so terrible a beast that he can best be characterized as carnivorous.



- In San Quentin prison he had proved incorrigible. Punishment failed to break his spirit. He could die dumb-mad and fighting to the last,
- 10 but he could not live and be beaten. The more fiercely he fought, the more harshly society handled him, and the only effect of harshness was to make him fiercer. Straight-jackets to **restrain** him, starvation, and beatings and clubbings were the wrong treatment for Jim Hall; but it was the treatment he received. It was the treatment he had received from the
- 15 time he was a little pulpy, shapeable boy in a San Francisco slum—soft clay in the hands of society and ready to be formed into something.

- It was during Jim Hall's third term in prison that he **encountered** a guard that was almost as great a beast as he. The guard treated him unfairly, lied about him to the warden, lost his credits, and persecuted him. The
- 20 difference between them was that the guard carried a bunch of keys and a gun. Jim Hall had only his naked hands and his teeth. But he sprang upon the guard one day and used his teeth on the other's throat just like any jungle animal.

- After this, Jim Hall went to live in the incorrigible cell. He lived there
- 25 three years. The cell was of iron, the floor, the walls, the roof. He never left this cell. He never saw the sky nor the sunshine. Day was a barely noticeable twilight and night was a black silence. He was in an iron tomb, buried alive. He saw no human face, spoke to no human thing. When his food was shoved in to him, he growled like a wild animal. He hated all
- 30 things. For days and nights he bellowed his rage loudly at the universe. Then, for weeks and months he never made a sound, in the black silence eating his very soul. He was a man and a monstrosity, as fearful a thing of fear as ever imagined in the visions of a maddened brain.



Close Reading (*cont.*)

And then, one night, he escaped. The warders said it was impossible, but
 35 nevertheless the cell was empty, and half in half out of it lay the body of
 a slain guard. Two other dead guards marked his trail through the prison
 to the outer walls, and he had killed with his hands to avoid noise.

He was armed with the weapons of the slain guards—a live arsenal that
 fled through the hills **pursued** by the organized might of society. A
 40 heavy price of gold was upon his head. Greedy farmers hunted him with
 shotguns. His blood might pay off a loan or send a son to college. Public-
 spirited citizens took down their rifles and went out after him. A pack
 of bloodhounds followed the way of his bleeding feet. And the sleuth-
 hounds of the law, the paid fighting animals of society, with telephone,
 45 and telegraph, and special train, clung to his trail night and day.

Sometimes they came upon him, and men faced him like heroes, or
 stampeded through barbed-wire fences to the delight of the people
 reading the account at the breakfast table. It was after such encounters
 that the dead and wounded were carted back to the towns, and their
 50 places filled by men eager for the manhunt.

And then Jim Hall disappeared. The bloodhounds **vainly** quested for him
 on the lost trail. Inoffensive, ordinary ranchers in remote valleys were
 held up by armed men and **compelled** to identify themselves. While the
 remains of Jim Hall were discovered on a dozen mountainsides by greedy
 55 claimants for blood-money.



Close Reading (cont.)

In the meantime the newspapers were read at Sierra Vista, not so much with interest as with anxiety, or worry. The women were afraid. Judge Scott pooh-poohed and laughed, but not with reason, for it was in his last days on the bench that Jim Hall had stood before him and
60 received sentence. And in open courtroom, before all men, Jim Hall had proclaimed that the day would come when he would wreak **vengeance** on the Judge that sentenced him.

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65 “railroading.” Jim Hall was being “railroaded” to prison for a crime he had not committed. Because of the two prior convictions against him, Judge Scott imposed upon him a sentence of fifty years.

Judge Scott did not know all things, and he did not know that he was party to a police conspiracy, that the evidence was hatched and falsified,
70 that Jim Hall was guiltless of the crime charged. And Jim Hall, on the other hand, did not know that Judge Scott was merely **ignorant**. Jim Hall believed that the judge knew all about it and was hand in glove with the police in the **promotion** of the monstrous injustice. So it was, when the doom of fifty years of living death was uttered by Judge Scott, that Jim
75 Hall, hating all things in the society that misused him, rose up and raged in the courtroom until dragged down by half a dozen of his blue-coated enemies. To him, Judge Scott was the keystone in the arch of injustice, and upon Judge Scott he emptied the vials of his wrath and hurled the angry threats of his revenge yet to come. Then Jim Hall went to his living
80 death . . . and escaped.

Of all this White Fang knew nothing. But between him and Alice, the master’s wife, there existed a secret. Each night, after Sierra Vista had gone to bed, she rose and let in White Fang to sleep in the big hall. Now White Fang was not a house dog, nor was he permitted to sleep in the
85 house; so each morning, early, she slipped down and let him out before the family was awake.



Close Reading (*cont.*)

- On one such night, while all the house slept, White Fang awoke and lay very quietly. And very quietly he smelled the air and read the message it bore of a strange god's presence. And to his ears came sounds of the
- 90 strange god's movements. White Fang burst into no furious outcry. It was not his way. The strange god walked softly, but more softly walked White Fang, for he had no clothes to rub against the flesh of his body. He followed silently. In the Wild he had hunted live meat that was infinitely timid, and he knew the **advantage** of surprise.
- 95 The strange god paused at the foot of the great staircase and listened, and White Fang was as dead, so without movement was he as he watched and waited. Up that staircase the way led to the lovemaster and to the lovemaster's dearest possessions. White Fang bristled, but waited. The strange god's foot lifted. He was beginning the **ascent**.
- 100 Then it was that White Fang struck. He gave no warning, with no snarl anticipated his own action. Into the air he lifted his body in the spring that landed him on the strange god's back. White Fang clung with his forepaws to the man's shoulders, at the same time burying his fangs into the back of the man's neck. He clung on for a moment, long enough to
- 105 drag the god over backward. Together they crashed to the floor. White Fang leaped clear, and, as the man struggled to rise, was in again with the slashing fangs.



Let's Focus: "Return of the Wolves"

Content Focus

reintroduction of wolves; human involvement in the environment

Type of Text

informational—nonfiction

Author's Name _____

Author's Purpose _____

Big Ideas

Consider the following Big Idea questions. Write your answer for each question.

How do stereotypes of wolves affect their image and perhaps even their existence?

Should humans interfere with nature? Explain.

Informational Preview Checklist: "Return of the Wolves" on pages 25–27.

- Title: What clue does it provide?
- Pictures: What additional information is added here?
- Margin Information: What vocabulary is important to understand this story?
- Features: What other features do you notice?

Enduring Understandings

After reading the text . . .

Key Passage Vocabulary: "Return of the Wolves"

Read each word. Write the word in column 3. Then, circle a number to rate your knowledge of the word.

Vocabulary	Part of Speech	Write the Word	Knowledge Rating
persistence	(n)		0 1 2 3
insecurity	(n)		0 1 2 3
relocation	(n)		0 1 2 3
habitat	(n)		0 1 2 3
alter	(v)		0 1 2 3
competition	(n)		0 1 2 3
aspect	(n)		0 1 2 3
decline	(v)		0 1 2 3
economy	(n)		0 1 2 3
compromise	(n)		0 1 2 3



Return of the Wolves

The wolf has taken on many images over time. It has been known as both the noblest animal and the vilest animal. Native Americans respect the wolf for its bravery, intelligence, **persistence**, hunting skills, and love of family. However, authors and storytellers have made the wolf the villain of many stories like “Little Red Riding Hood” and “The Three Pigs.” And of course Hollywood has put its spin on the wolf by creating horror films to scare us. But the true image of the wolf in North America today is one of **insecurity**. It is trying to fit back into the land over which it once reigned king. **1**

The wolf once ruled the West. Its spot at the top of the food chain was unchallenged for centuries. By the 1930s, however, this had changed. The wolf fell victim to overhunting and trapping. Laws did not protect it. By the early 1970s, the gray wolf had mostly vanished from the western United States. It was placed on the endangered species list. The federal government began a **relocation** project. Several dozen wolves were captured in Canada and released in Yellowstone National Park. This project was a great success. However, it created a division between people in the area. Some were for it. Others were against it. **2**

persistence

the ability to keep doing something even though it is difficult

insecurity

the state of not feeling safe or steady

relocation

the act of moving to a different place

1 What is your image of wolves?

2 How did the federal government protect wolves?



habitat

the natural home of a plant or animal

alter

to change

competition

the struggle between two or more people or groups who are trying to get the same thing

There have been many good things about the relocation of wolves to Yellowstone. For one, tourists love wolves. People who like seeing wildlife have come to the park to see the wolf in its **habitat** and to take pictures. Naturalists have seen the relocation of the wolf as a victory in returning the West to the way it used to be. In addition, the people who visit the park to see the wolves have boosted the economy greatly.

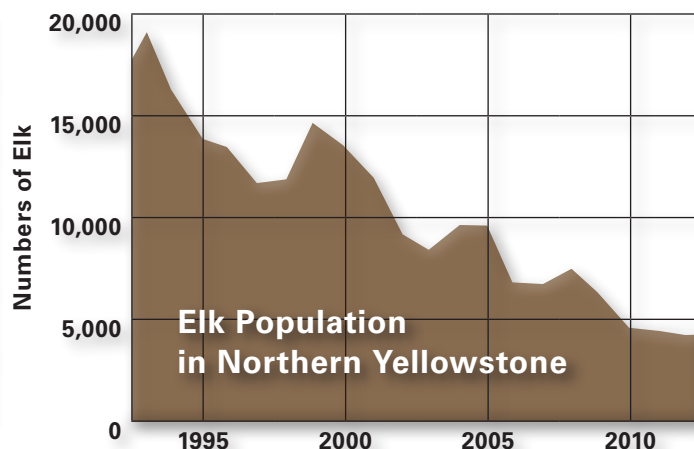
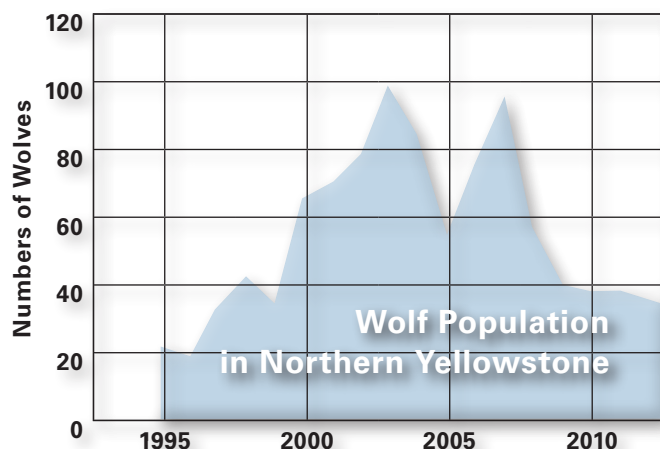
The reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone has helped bring the elk population under control. Wolves are natural carnivores. Because elk and deer are their favorite meal, the populations of these animals have decreased. This is a positive change because the elk had overpopulated Yellowstone. **3**

Having too many elk had caused damage to aspen tree forests. This **altered** the beaver and bird populations. The flow of streams and rivers were changed as a result. The presence of wolves in the elk habitat creates what is called an “ecology of fear.” Elk spend less time eating in one place. As a result, trees and shrubs grow back more quickly. There’s more variety in the plant life. In Yellowstone, researchers saw that open fields became more vegetated when they brought back wolves.

Because the wolf has returned, coyotes have been able to return to their natural habit of scavenging. Without wolves, coyotes had jumped up in the food chain. They could hunt animals without much **competition**. However, they struggled because they are not naturally good hunters. Having wolves in the area has provided more food for the coyotes. They feed on the remains of the wolves’ kills. **4**

3 How has the reintroduction been good for the area?

4 How has the wolf’s return affected elk, beavers, birds, coyotes, and aspen trees?



There have also been negative **aspects** to reintroducing wolves. Ranchers believe that wolves pose a threat to the sheep and cattle industries of the areas surrounding Yellowstone. Wolves hunt as a pack. This makes herds of sheep and cattle surrounding the park vulnerable to their attacks. Ranchers have struggled to deal with the wolves' presence. According to ranchers, predatory livestock deaths have increased as the wolf population has increased. Because wolves are now protected by law, ranchers feel defenseless. However, the federal government pays the ranchers for the loss of their animals, and the actual losses of livestock to wolves have been relatively small.

Hunters, too, have been affected by the hunting skills of the wolf pack. The **declining** numbers of large-game animals such as elk and deer in the areas surrounding the park have made hunting

tougher. It is estimated that in the surrounding areas, the elk population has been cut in half since the wolf's return to Yellowstone. Elk have fallen prey to the wolves, and they have moved to higher ground for safety. Hunters now have fewer animals for their own hunting activities. This in turn affects the **economy** of the surrounding areas because fewer hunters buy hunting permits. **5**

The battle of the wolf will rage on. Naturalists, ranchers, hunters, and people who want to see the wolf return to its historical home all have valuable viewpoints. The outcome must be a **compromise**. But for now, deep in the heart of Yellowstone National Park, there are wolves. Their lonesome howls can be heard on the darkest nights. Their shadowy images can be seen gliding through the aspen forests as they do what they do best—survive. **6**

aspect

one part, element, or angle of something

decline

to grow smaller in size or strength

economy

the flow of money, goods, and services in a community

compromise

the settlement reached when each side in an argument gives up a part of what it wants

5 How has the reintroduction of wolves been bad?

6 What is your viewpoint on the reintroduction of wolves?

Degrees of Meaning

Read each set of related words in the diagrams. Write words from the word bank below in the boxes according to their degrees of meaning. Complete the sentence with the correct word.

freezing		mild		hot	scorching
----------	--	------	--	-----	-----------

1. The _____ heat of the desert makes it dangerous to be outside in the afternoon.

tapped		moved		rammed
--------	--	-------	--	--------

2. Vern _____ his dirty clothes into the overflowing hamper.

	fling		pitch	
--	-------	--	-------	--

3. In this relay, you must gently _____ your partner the egg without dropping and breaking it.

		ran		
--	--	-----	--	--

4. Even though the turtle _____ along, he beat the rabbit to the finish line.

		firmly		
--	--	--------	--	--

5. Afraid he would never see her again, he _____ proclaimed his love and begged her not to go.

Word Bank

warm	cool	shoved	nudged	throw
toss	hurl	stampeded	jogged	plodded
dashed	fiercely	steadily	resolutely	gently

Critical Understandings

Reread lines 1–42 of “Return of the Wolves” and the graphs on page 27. Respond to each prompt using complete sentences. Refer to the chart on pages 14 and 15 to determine how to respond to each prompt. Provide text evidence when requested.

1. Synthesize the various images people have had of wolves over time and tell how these images have changed.

2. Clarify the meaning of *endangered* using context clues. List the context clues as text evidence.

Text Evidence: _____

3. Present information from the Wolf and Elk Population graphs.

4. Prove that the reintroduction of wolves affected the elk population.

Passage Comprehension

Reread “Return of the Wolves.” Respond to each prompt using complete sentences. Refer to the chart on pages 14 and 15 to determine how to respond to each prompt.

1. Clarify the author’s basic claim or focus of information in “Return of the Wolves.”

2. Synthesize and explain the economic changes brought about by the wolf reintroduction.

3. Prove the theory that the author supports wolf reintroduction.

Passage Comprehension (cont.)

4. Clarify the counterclaim of ranchers.

5. Present evidence to prove that the ranchers' counterclaim is weak.

6. Synthesize and explain the author's recommendation regarding the reintroduction of wolves.

Close Reading

Read the text.

“Return of the Wolves”

The wolf has taken on many images over time. It has been known as both the noblest animal and the vilest animal. Native Americans respect the wolf for its bravery, intelligence, **persistence**, hunting skills, and love of family. However, authors and storytellers have made the wolf the villain of many stories like “Little Red Riding Hood” and “The Three Pigs.” And of course Hollywood has put its spin on the wolf by creating horror films to scare us. But the true image of the wolf in North America today is one of **insecurity**. It is trying to fit back into the land over which it once reigned king.

10 The wolf once ruled the West. Its spot at the top of the food chain was unchallenged for centuries. By the 1930s, however, this had changed. The wolf fell victim to overhunting and trapping. Laws did not protect it. By the early 1970s, the gray wolf had mostly vanished from the western United States. It was placed on the endangered species list. The federal government

15 began a **relocation** project. Several dozen wolves were captured in Canada and released in Yellowstone National Park. This project was a great success. However, it created a division between people in the area. Some were for it. Others were against it.

There have been many good things about the relocation of wolves to

20 Yellowstone. For one, tourists love wolves. People who like seeing wildlife have come to the park to see the wolf in its **habitat** and to take pictures. Naturalists have seen the relocation of the wolf as a victory in returning the West to the way it used to be. In addition, the people who visit the park to see the wolves have boosted the economy greatly.



Close Reading (cont.)

- 25 The reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone has helped bring the elk population under control. Wolves are natural carnivores. Because elk and deer are their favorite meal, the populations of these animals have decreased. This is a positive change because the elk had overpopulated Yellowstone.
- 30 Having too many elk had caused damage to aspen tree forests. This **altered** the beaver and bird populations. The flow of streams and rivers were changed as a result. The presence of wolves in the elk habitat creates what is called an “ecology of fear.” Elk spend less time eating in one place. As a result, trees and shrubs grow back more quickly. There’s more
- 35 variety in the plant life. In Yellowstone, researchers saw that open fields became more vegetated when they brought back wolves.

Because the wolf has returned, coyotes have been able to return to their natural habit of scavenging. Without wolves, coyotes had jumped up in the food chain. They could hunt animals without much **competition**.

- 40 However, they struggled because they are not naturally good hunters. Having wolves in the area has provided more food for the coyotes. They feed on the remains of the wolves’ kills.



Close Reading (cont.)






There have also been negative **aspects** to reintroducing wolves. Ranchers believe that wolves pose a threat to the sheep and cattle industries of the areas surrounding Yellowstone. Wolves hunt as a pack. This makes herds of sheep and cattle surrounding the park vulnerable to their attacks. Ranchers have struggled to deal with the wolves' presence. According to ranchers, predatory livestock deaths have increased as the wolf population has increased. Because wolves are now protected by law, ranchers feel defenseless. However, the federal government pays the ranchers for the loss of their animals, and the actual losses of livestock to wolves have been relatively small.

Hunters, too, have been affected by the hunting skills of the wolf pack. The **declining** numbers of large-game animals such as elk and deer in the areas surrounding the park have made hunting tougher. It is estimated that in the surrounding areas, the elk population has been cut in half since the wolf's return to Yellowstone. Elk have fallen prey to the wolves, and they have moved to higher ground for safety. Hunters now have fewer animals for their own hunting activities. This in turn affects the **economy** of the surrounding areas because fewer hunters buy hunting permits.

The battle of the wolf will rage on. Naturalists, ranchers, hunters, and people who want to see the wolf return to its historical home all have valuable viewpoints. The outcome must be a **compromise**. But for now, deep in the heart of Yellowstone National Park, there are wolves. Their lonesome howls can be heard on the darkest nights. Their shadowy images can be seen gliding through the aspen forests as they do what they do best—survive.



Six Traits of Effective Writing

Trait		What does this mean?	Comments
	Ideas and Content	Focus on the main ideas or story line. Supporting details (expository) or images/events (narrative) build understanding.	
	Organization	Order of ideas and supporting details (expository) or clear beginning, middle, and end (narrative) make sense. Introduction, transitions, and conclusion help keep the reader hooked on the writing.	
	Voice and Audience Awareness	Style suits both the audience and purpose of the writing.	
	Word Choice	“Just right” words for the topic and audience	
	Sentence Fluency	Varied sentence use; no run-on sentences and sentence fragments	
<p>Editor's Marks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ add or change text ✂ delete text ↔ move text ¶ new paragraph • capitalize / lowercase ○ insert period ○ check spelling or spell out word 	Conventions	Spelling, punctuation, grammar and usage, capitalization, and indenting paragraphs	

Prepare to Write: Argument Essay

Part A. Study the Prompt

Write an argument essay in which you take a position regarding the reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone National Park. Present two reasons that support your position that are supported by evidence from the text.

Topic: _____

Directions: _____

Purpose for writing: _____

Part B. Write an Introduction

Write a topic sentence that clearly states your position. Incorporate attention-getting details into the introductory paragraph.

Part C. Map Your Argument

Get the reader's attention with an example/situation:

Statement of Position:

Prepare to Write: Argument Essay (cont.)

First reason:

Evidence:

Second reason:

Evidence:

Anticipated objection:

Response to objection:

Restate position:

Part D. Write a Conclusion That Defends Your Position

Restate your topic sentence and defend your position.

The Writer's Checklist

	Trait	Yes	No	Did the writer . . . ?
R	Ideas and Content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	clearly state a position on an issue
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	focus the content of each paragraph on the topic
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	include examples, evidence, and/or explanations that are logically, emotionally, or ethically compelling
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	when necessary, include recent, relevant, reliable research to validate the position
E			create a title	
V	Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	write an introductory paragraph that captures the reader's interest and contains a clear thesis statement that serves as a "map" for the essay
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sequence body paragraphs logically and use transition sentences that make clear the relationship between ideas
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	write a concluding paragraph that restates the position and issues a call to action
I	Voice and Audience Awareness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	write in a voice that is confident and reasonable
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	write in a tone of voice that suits the audience and purpose for writing
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	demonstrate that the beliefs and opinions that others might have on the topic have been considered
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	acknowledge one or more objections that others may make
S	Word Choice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	use words that are lively, accurate, specific to the content, and convey authority
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	vary the words so that the writing does not sound repetitive
E	Sentence Fluency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	write complete sentences
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	use the steps of Masterpiece Sentences
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	use compound sentence elements and compound sentences
E	Conventions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	capitalize words correctly:
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	capitalize the first word of each sentence
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	capitalize proper nouns, including people's names
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	punctuate correctly:
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	put a period or question mark at the end of each sentence
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	put an apostrophe before the s for a singular possessive noun
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	use a comma after a long adverb phrase at the beginning of a sentence
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	use grammar correctly:
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	use the correct verb tense
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	make sure the verb agrees with the subject in number		
T			use correct spelling	



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