

# Seedfolks Pre AP Reading Questions Part 2

Virgil  
p.36-44

Focus: figurative language, characterization, symbolism



1. Which word best describes Virgil's father? (circle your answer)  
creative                      greedy                      happy                      clever
2. Cite two pieces of textual evidence from the chapter that proves your choice above.  
A.  
  
B.
3. When Virgil's father is talking to Miss Fleck about the garden he is planting, you can tell that Virgil is...  
A. used to hearing his father lie.  
B. shocked to hear his father lie to his old teacher.  
C. glad his father is able to plant such a large plot of land.  
D. proud of his father for thinking up such a creative story.
4. Explain the **symbolism** of the locket. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. The locket has a special meaning for Virgil. If you had a special locket, whose picture would be in it and why?



6. What do you think of Virgil's father and his plan for the garden?

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In [ancient Greek religion](#) and [myth](#), Demeter is the goddess of the harvest, who presided over [grains](#) and the [fertility](#) of the earth.



7. Have you ever been surprised or disappointed in the actions of an adult? What did that experience teach you?

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## Pronouns

There are many types of pronouns. The most common pronouns are the personal pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS		
	Singular	Plural
First Person	I, me <i>my, mine</i>	we, us <i>our, ours</i>
Second Person	you <i>your, yours</i>	you <i>your, yours</i>
Third Person	he, she, it him, her <i>his, her, hers, its</i>	they, them <i>their, theirs</i>

Another type of pronoun is called an **indefinite pronoun**.

An **indefinite pronoun** does NOT refer to any specific person, thing or amount. It is vague and "not definite." Some typical indefinite pronouns are:

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS				
	Singular		Plural	Singular or Plural
another	everyone	nothing	both	all
anybody	everything	one	few	any
anyone	little	other	many	more
anything	much	somebody	others	most
each	neither	someone	several	none
either	nobody	something		some
everybody	no one			such

Examples:

The week after that someone built a board fence (35). **someone** is an indefinite pronoun

I couldn't see anyone buying them from us (43). **anyone** is an indefinite pronoun.

Circle the **indefinite pronouns** in the following sentences.

1. No one knows the secret.
2. Both of the suggestions were extremely helpful.
3. Sally knew everyone at the dinner.
4. The committee accepted none of the ideas.
5. Either choice is a good one.
6. Many of the students will be going on the field trip.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate **indefinite pronoun**. Use a different pronoun for each sentence.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ of these books are too expensive for us.
8. Did you know that \_\_\_\_\_ of the fortune teller's predictions came true?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ in the class was happy with the new book.

Sae  
Young  
p.45-50

Focus: **dialect**, internal and external conflict

1. What awful events happen to Sae Young?

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2. How does Sae Young speak? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. What does this dialect tell the reader about her? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. What is the problem in the garden? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Who solves the problem and how?

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6 Which character from the novel would you say Sae Young is most like?

Kim   Ana   Wendell   Gonzalo   Tio Juan   Leona   Sam   Virgil

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

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7. Sae Young overcomes her fears. What are you afraid of? How could you overcome it?

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8. Correct Sae Young's **dialect**!

*That man named Sam. He's American man and talk to everyone. Very smart. When people all the time complain about carrying water, he start contest. He said how adults couldn't solve problem, let children try. He say he give twenty dollars to child under twelve who has best idea. He write this on paper and nail to post close to sidewalk (48).*

Rewrite this paragraph correcting all the mistakes.



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**Curtis**  
 p.51-58

Focus: dynamic character, allusion, dialect, theme



1. Why is Curtis growing the tomatoes? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why does the author make the **allusion** to *Atlas* on pg. 51? What does it help the reader understand?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In what ways has Curtis changed over the years? (dynamic character) Give specific examples.

THEN	NOW
a.	a.
b.	b.

3. What does Curtis’s **dialect** reveal about him?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



4. **Cite** specific examples of **dialect** for Curtis.

- a.
- b.
- c.

5. Who is Royce? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is one **theme** revealed in this chapter?

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7. Do you think Curtis will win Lateesha back? \_\_\_\_\_ Why?

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**Prepositions** begin **prepositional phrases** which help add detail and description to writing.

(prep      noun)              ( prep      noun)              ( prep                      noun )  
↓              ↓                      ↓              ↓                      ↓                      ↓  
**Over** the **river** and **through** the **woods** **to** grandmother's **house** we go.

I found him a place closer **to my tomatoes** but hidden **by somebody's corn**, so the cops wouldn't see him sacked out. I bought him a brand new sleeping bag. I gave him money **for food** that week. Then I picked up a pitchfork **for three dollars at a junk shop**. His part **of the deal** was that if he saw or heard anyone mess **with my tomatoes**, he'd come **at 'em** full speed, holding the pitchfork.

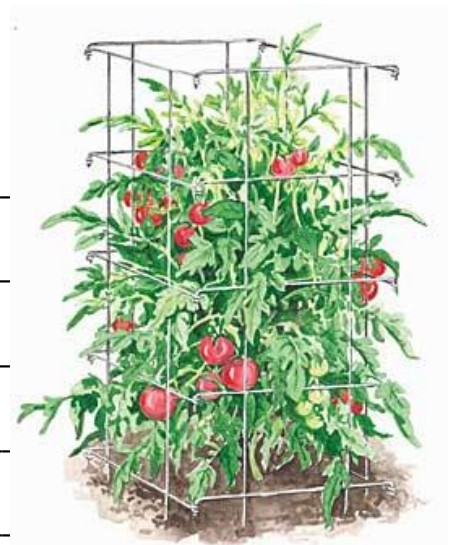
Common prepositions include:

About	At	Down	Of	To
Above	Before	During	Off	Toward
Across	Behind	For	On	Under
After	Below	From	Out	Until
Against	Beside	In	Over	Up
Along	Between	Into	Past	Upon
Among	Beyond	Like	Round	With
Around	By	Near	Through	Without

8. Cite 5 **prepositional phrases** from the chapter of "Curtis."

Example: "with six little tomato plants" (53)

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_





1. Read the following dictionary entry.

**pram** [prahm] noun

1. a flat-bottomed, snub-nosed boat used as a fishing vessel
2. baby carriage - a cot-like four-wheeled carriage for a baby
3. acronym for parallel random-access machine.



Which definition matches the word pram as used on pg. 59?

- A. Definition 1      B. Definition 2      C. Definition 3

2. How does Nora help Mr. Myles participate in the garden?

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3. What does this reveal about her character? (indirect characterization)

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4. What effect does the garden have on Nora and Mr. Myles?

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5. The statement that best **summarizes** a **theme** of this chapter is:

- A. Friends need to work together.
- B. When given a purpose, what seems to be and old and useless can become renewed and useful.
- C. Nora is kind and works hard to care for Mr. Myles.
- D. Even a person with a handicap can still participate in gardening.

6. Do you reuse/recycle? Think of something that you could reuse. What is it and how could you reuse/repurpose it? (be creative)

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7. Vocabulary: matching - **write the letter on the line.**

A. obliged (60)

B. haphazard (61)

C. domestic (62)

D. entranced (62)

E. decisively (62)

F. tremolo (63)

G. furrowed (63)

H. refuge (64)

I. pantomime (64)

\_\_\_\_\_ to fill with delight or wonder; enrapture.

\_\_\_\_\_ vibrating slightly; quavering; trembling as from some emotion like excitement

\_\_\_\_\_ the art or technique of conveying emotions, actions, feelings, etc., by gestures without speech.

\_\_\_\_\_ to do a service or favor for, to make an action necessary

\_\_\_\_\_ shelter or protection, as from the weather or danger

\_\_\_\_\_ characterized by lack of order or planning, by irregularity, or by randomness; disorganized, unsystematic, careless

\_\_\_\_\_ any long deep groove, especially a deep wrinkle on the forehead

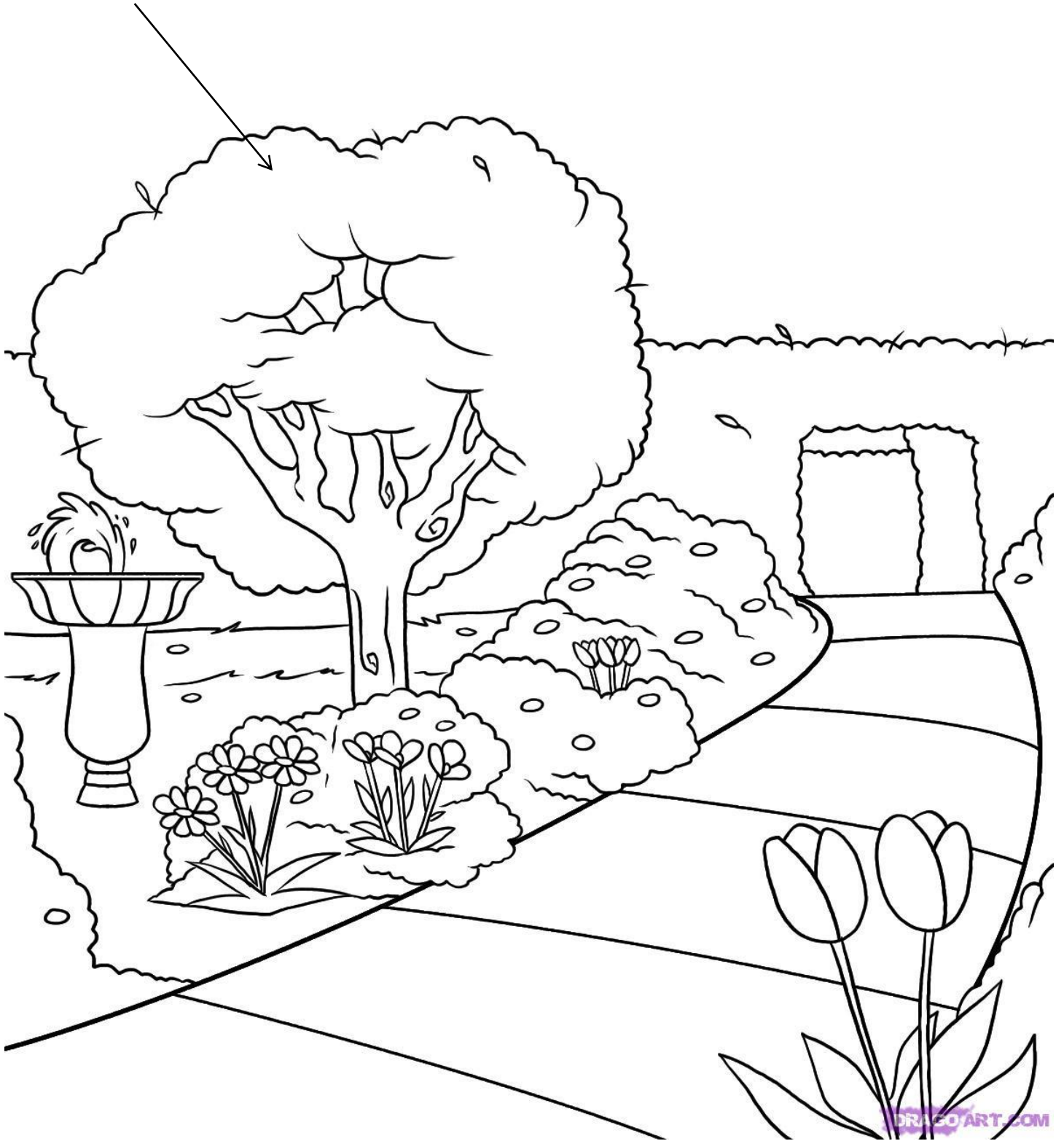
\_\_\_\_\_ of or involving the home or family

\_\_\_\_\_ characterized by or displaying no or little hesitation; resolute; determined





Add 10 items to this garden with **prepositional phrases**. For example, you could draw an apple here and beside it write "in the tree."



# Maricela

p.66-72

Focus: **tone**, stereotype, theme, allusion, turning point



1. What is Maricela's **tone** at the beginning of the chapter?

At the end?

2. At the beginning, how would you best describe Maricela's attitude? (circle all that apply)

happy      content      angry      pleasant      unhappy      energetic

3. Why?

4. What is the **allusion** at the bottom of pg. 66?

5. Why did the author include this allusion? What does it help the reader understand?

6. From information in the chapter, you can conclude that the stereotype of teen moms is

- A. that they make terrible mothers and don't take care of their babies.
- B. they are extremely careful during pregnancy to care for the baby.
- C. they love to garden and eat the healthy vegetables.

7. What does Leona help Maricela understand? (theme and turning point)

Swiss chard



8. Leona gives Maricela good advice and supports her through a difficult time. Who can you turn to for help when you need it? Explain.

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9. Underline all the **prepositional phrases** in the following passage:

Sometimes this black guy ran through our garden. He couldn't take the time to go around. He grew lettuce, or tried to. Most of it was dead. He'd drive up in a cab, slam on the brakes like the Pope just stepped in front of him, run through our squash, cut a bunch of lettuce, and run back with it in a bucket of water. Then he'd peel out, leaving lots of rubber.

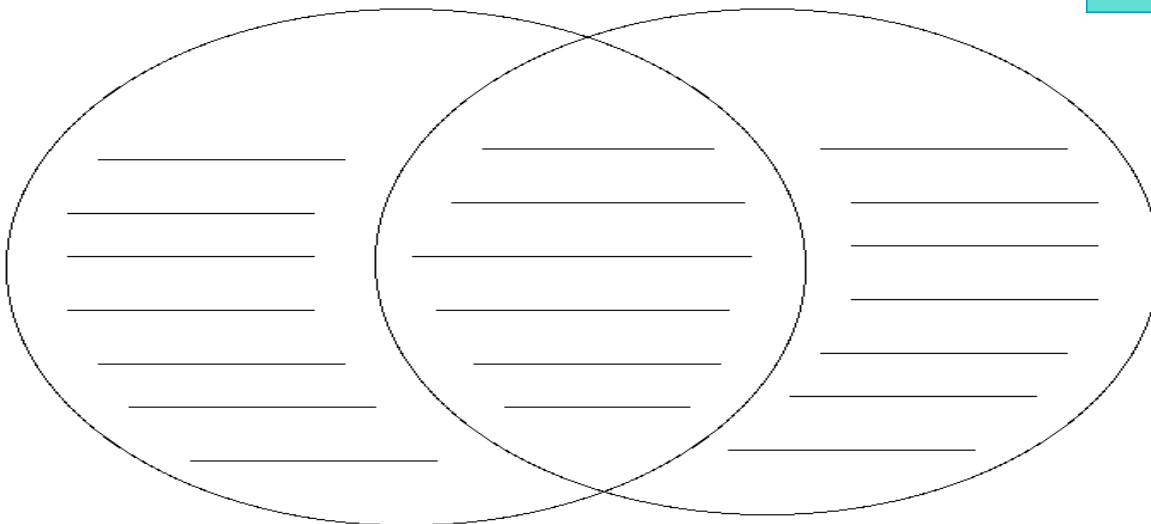
**Amir**  
p.73-81

Focus: stereotype, figurative language, theme

1. How does Amir compare and contrast India and America?

America

India



eggplant

2. Amir makes some powerful comments/observations in his chapter about the neighborhood and society. Match the quotes from the text with their meanings.

- \_\_\_\_\_. "Here you have a million crabs living in a million crevices" ( 73).
- \_\_\_\_\_. "the gardens greatest benefit... was to make the eyes see our neighbors" ( 74).
- \_\_\_\_\_. "I realize how useless was all I that I'd heard about Poles, how much richness it hid, like the worthless shell around an almond" ( 77).
- \_\_\_\_\_. "And we gave food away, as we often did...even I...trained to give away nothing to always make a profit..." ( 80).
- \_\_\_\_\_. "she called me a 'dirty foreigner' ... She apologized to me ...saying, 'back then, I didn't know it was you..." ( 81).

- A. It is important to really see and get to know the people who live in your community.
- B. The garden teaches the neighbors to be generous with each other.
- C. In the US people tend to keep to themselves and not know their neighbors.
- D. When you get to know a person, you treat them better; it is easier to be mean if you don't know them.
- E. Stereotyping people keeps you from getting to know the value and beauty of the true person hidden inside.

3. The garden helps the neighborhood see beyond the stereotypes they have of each other's cultures. The character of Royce is a good symbol of this change.

A. What do people think of Royce when they first see him in the garden?

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B. What do they realize about him when they get to know him?

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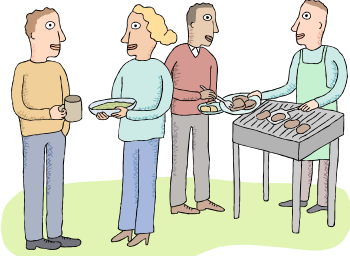
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almond

4. **Cite** (author's exact words in quotation marks flowed by the page number in parentheses) two examples of proof for this conclusion:

Conclusion	Proof
<p>The garden is beginning to bring the people of the neighborhood together where they help and enjoy each other.</p> 	<p>A.</p> <p>B.</p>

5. Write a **preposition poem** about the garden.

A preposition poem consists of lines made up of **prepositional phrases**. Look at the example, and then write a preposition poem (at least 8 lines) about or describing the Gibb Street garden.

Example:

Down the lane,  
Across the bridge,  
Along the road,  
Into the village.

Through the lights,  
Past the church,  
At the fence,  
Out of the village.

Up the hill,  
Under branches of trees,  
Between flowers and fields  
Beyond my house.

That's where you'll find me.

Write your poem here



# Florence

p.82-87

Focus: figurative language, theme



1. What does Florence mean by "seedfolks"?

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2. Tell two **themes** revealed in this chapter:

A.



child's sampler

B

3. Even though she cannot work in the garden, Florence is proud of it. Why?

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4. How did the book begin? \_\_\_\_\_

5. How does this book end? \_\_\_\_\_

Florence uses the saying, "Be not solitary, be not idle" from her grandmother's sampler as a guide for how to live her life.

What would **your** "sampler" say?

What is a saying/quote/ message that guides your life?

Create a "sampler" in the box to the right that shows your philosophy of life.

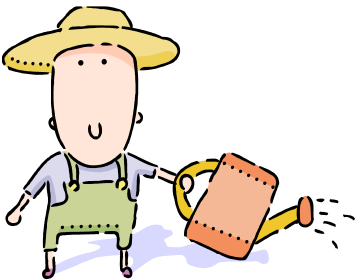


6. What is the best **summary** of the novel?

- A. In the middle of a tough neighborhood in Cleveland, Ohio, there is a vacant lot filled with refuse and infested with rats. Strangers turn the lot into a garden and make friends.
- B. Strangers come together to turn a rundown lot into a garden in the middle of a tough neighborhood in Cleveland, Ohio. A little girl inspires the strangers. During the process, the little girl and the strangers become friends.
- C. In the middle of a tough neighborhood in Cleveland, Ohio, there is a vacant lot with refuse and infested with rats. Inspired by a little girl, a group of strangers turn the lot into a garden. In the process, they discover the gift of community.
- D. A little girl inspires a group of diverse strangers in a tough neighborhood of Cleveland, Ohio. The strangers converge upon the lot and make it into a garden and discover they want to all be friends.

Read “From Seed to Seedfolks” Pgs. 89 - 103

1. Why did the author choose this title for the book?



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# Community Gardens

