from Long Walk to Freedom (page 732)

Active Reading SkillBuilder

Main Idea and Details
The main idea of a passage is the writer's most important message. It may be stated directly, or may be implied. Choose one paragraph from the selection. Write the main idea and any supporting details on this chart.

Supporting Details

Main Idea

[Diagram of a tree with Main Idea at the top, radiating into four supporting details]

40 UNIT FIVE PERSONAL CHALLENGES
from Long Walk to Freedom (page 732)

Literary Analysis SkillBuilder

**Memoir**

A *memoir* is a form of autobiography in which the person retells significant events in his or her life. As is the case with Nelson Mandela's memoir, these events may have a significance beyond the writer's own life. Use this chart to note significant experiences in Mandela's life and what he learned from them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experiences in Mandela's Life</th>
<th>What He Learned from Them</th>
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**Follow Up:** What are some differences between a memoir and a biography? How would this piece have changed if it were a biography rather than a memoir?

________________________________________________________________________

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Selection Quiz

Recall the characters and events in the selection. Then answer the questions in sentences or phrases.

1. How did Mandela's understanding of freedom change over the course of his life? What particular insight did he gain while in prison?

2. What does Mandela believe is South Africa's greatest resource?

3. What was Mandela's reason for joining the African National Congress?

4. Why does Mandela think oppressors need freeing?

5. What does Mandela say must happen in order for his people to be completely free?
Lesson #2

Test Taking Strategies for Reading

1. Read through the questions first. Make sure you understand what the questions is asking.
2. Read the passage thoroughly. Make a mental picture of what you are reading.
3. Read the first question, then return to the passage to find and verify the best answer.
4. Eliminate the wrong answer.
5. Bubble in the correct answer.

In order to practice the process, we'll give you the questions before we give you the reading passage. Read through the questions and understand what is being asked. **BUT DO NOT ATTEMPT TO ANSWER THEM YET.** Just read through them and think about them.

**SAVE THE QUESTIONS TO WORK ON TOMORROW.**

1. What year did Disneyland open?
   A. 1900  
   B. 1950  
   C. 1955  
   D. 1960

2. What was the land used for before the park was built?
   A. An orange grove  
   B. A parking lot  
   C. A freeway  
   D. A grocery store

3. What ride no longer exists in Tomorrowland?
   A. Space Mountain  
   B. Star Tours  
   C. Rockets to the Moon  
   D. Innoventions

4. The best rides required which ticket?
   A. "A" Ticket  
   B. "B" Ticket  
   C. "C" Ticket  
   D. "E" Ticket

(Save these questions for tomorrow.)
Lesson #3

Read the passage carefully.

On July 17, 1955 Disneyland officially opened. Before the park opened, the land was an orange grove. Walt Disney purchased over 160 acres of land for the park. He originally thought that the park would be about 45 acres and cost about 9 million dollars. When the park opened, however, it covered 160 acres and cost about 17 million dollars. He originally built the park for his employees and their families. That changed as the park grew, lucky for the public.

On opening day the park had five different “lands.” These lands were Main Street, Fantasyland, Adventureland, Frontierland, and Tomorrowland. The park didn’t have many rides on that first day. The Jungle Cruise was the only ride in Adventureland. Tomorrowland had Rockets to the Moon, Space Station X-1, 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea and the Aluminum Hall of Fame! None of the Tomorrowland rides listed exist today! The Matterhorn and the Monorail weren’t built yet and there was a stage coach ride in Frontierland. Some of the Fantasyland rides that were in the park on opening day still exist: King Arthur’s Carousel, Snow White’s Adventures, Dumbo, and Mr. Toad’s Wild Ride. Autopia made it’s debut in 1956 and It’s a Small World opened in 1966.

The park has changed over the years. The original parking lot is now Disney’s California Adventure Park. There is a parking structure that holds over ten thousand cars. Downtown Disney is a shopping area that does not require a ticket. You no longer have ride tickets at Disneyland. These tickets were introduced in 1955. The tickets were A, B, C, and D. “E” ticket rides were added in 1959. “A” ticket rides were the slow rides like the horse carriage on Main Street. “E” ticket rides were the Matterhorn bobsleds and the Monorail. You usually ran out of “E” tickets before the others and then you had to buy more “E” tickets. Disneyland phased out the tickets in favor of an all-day passport in 1982.

The park has changed over the years. Walt Disney would probably not even recognize the park he created. His dream keeps on growing and changing. That is the beauty of Disneyland. You never know what is around the next corner.
Lesson #1

Test Taking Strategies for Reading

1. Read through the questions first. Make sure you understand what the questions are asking.
2. Read the passage thoroughly. Make a mental picture of what you are reading.
3. Read the first question, then return to the passage to find and verify the best answer.
4. Eliminate the wrong answers.
5. Bubble in the correct answer.

1. Why should I read the questions before I read the passage?

2. Why do I have to look back at the passage to prove an answer is right?

3. If I already know an answer, why do I have to go to the trouble of eliminating the wrong answers?
Semicolons and Colons

Semicolons in Compound Sentences Use a semicolon to join the parts of a compound sentence if you don’t use a coordinating conjunction.

Fay cared for four cats; one of them actually belonged to a neighbor.

Use a semicolon between the parts of a compound sentence if the clauses are long and complicated, or if they contain one or more commas.

Fay had three cats of her own; but one of them, a gray one with black on his paws and ears, was her favorite.

Semicolons with Items in a Series When there are commas within parts of a series, use a semicolon to separate the parts.

In addition, she had a gerbil, a gift from her sister; a hamster, which she bought as a companion to the gerbil; and two white mice.

Colons Use a colon in the following ways: to introduce a list of items; after the formal greetings in a business letter, and between hours and minutes in expressions of time. When using the colon to introduce a list, use it only after nouns or pronouns.

Dear Mr. Jameson:

The lecture, which will begin at 11:30 A.M., is to cover three kinds of pets: felines, canines, and reptiles.

Using Semicolons and Colons

Add semicolons and colons where they are needed in the following sentences.

1. I don’t mind cats, dogs, or fish but she wants to have lizards, snakes, and spiders.
2. We went to Paris we saw the Eiffel Tower.
3. Joan doesn’t study she’s unlikely to do well in math.
4. However, Joan is a good athlete she trains hard.
5. Before you set off for school, make sure you have all your supplies pencils, compass, protractor, notebooks.
6. Ask Mitzi to show you the tarantula she lets it walk up her arm.
7. The dogs get fed at 7:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M.
8. Harvey walks Salt and Pepper, the dogs of our neighbor to the east and he feeds the fish in the aquarium of our neighbor to the west.
9. Your cats are companionable enough I still prefer a dog.
10. We went to two bookstores and a department store book section but the book I was looking for, about caring for and training dogs, wasn’t anywhere.
11. My father is from Atlanta, Georgia my mother is from Portland, Maine and I was born in Chicago.
12. Memorize the following your locker location, its number, and the lock combination.
Use a colon after the formal greeting in a business letter.

Dear Ms. Smith, Dear Sir,

For a model, see the business letter in the Model Bank, p. 624.

Use a colon between numerals indicating hours and minutes in expressions of time.

Meet me at 8:00 P.M. We'll send the message at 8:30.

Practice and Apply

A. CONCEPT CHECK: Semicolons and Colons

Write the following paragraphs, correcting errors in the use of semicolons and colons.

**Walking the Underground Railroad**

Here are two ways conductors on the Underground Railroad hid messages; in songs and in quilts. "The Drinking Gourd," for example, sounded like a folk song, however, it was a map to freedom. The "gourd" was actually the constellation known as the Big Dipper, it points to the North Star. The lyrics of the song told slaves how to head north; to the free states. The quilts were signal flags, travelers would see them and know where to go. The following quilt designs carried directions; the Bear's Paw, which told people to follow bear tracks in the mountains, the Crossroads, which said to head to Cleveland, Ohio; and the Flying Geese; which said to follow geese to water. Unlike real trains, which might leave at a specific time, say 7:30 P.M., the "freedom trains" left: anytime after dark.

For a SELF-CHECK and more practice, see the EXERCISE BANK, p. 619.

B. WRITING: All Business

Write a short business letter to the catalog company in this advertisement, ordering a list of items you would need to make a signal quilt. Choose from the items in the ad. Model your letter on the sample business letter in the Model Bank on page 624.
Hyphens, Dashes, and Parentheses

Here are ways to use the hyphen, the dash, and parentheses.

**Hyphens** Use a hyphen if part of a word must be carried over from one line to the next. Only words of two syllables or more may be broken, and each syllable must have at least two letters. Make sure that the word is separated between syllables.

- **Correct:** cur-rent sty-lis-h be-fore
- **Incorrect:** cur-rent sty-le a-gain

Use hyphens in certain compound words, such as *self-starter* and *make-believe.*

Use hyphens in compound numbers from twenty-one through ninety-nine.

Use hyphens in spelled-out fractions, such as *one-fifth* and *two-sevenths.*

**Dashes** Use dashes to show an abrupt break in thought.

- This dress—my goodness—is made of silk.

**Parentheses** Use parentheses to set off material that is loosely related to the rest of the sentence.

- Saddle shoes (which are white with a black stripe) were popular in the 1950s.

A. **Using the Hyphen in Compound Words and Fractions**

Write each of these words and phrases correctly, adding hyphens where needed.

1. thirty four dollars
2. one quarter of an inch
3. my great grandmother’s wedding dress
4. a run down pair of shoes

B. **Using the Hyphen in Words Broken Between Lines**

Underline each word that is broken correctly for use at the end of a line.

1. cott-on, flap-per, san-dai, fash-ion, le-a-ther
2. ray-on, si-lik, ove-ralls, ry-lon, cost-ume, den-im

C. **Using the Dash and Parentheses**

Add dashes or parentheses where they are needed in these sentences.

1. This sweater a rather expensive item is made of angora.
2. My prom dress whether you believe it or not was once very fashionable.
3. My favorite clothing fad you may like it too is bobby socks and poodle skirts.
4. Bell-bottoms pants with wide bottoms were quite popular in the 1970s.
5. That hat if we can ever find it in this attic is the one that I wore nearly every day as a young girl.
Hyphens, Dashes, and Parentheses

A. Using the Hyphen in Compound Words and Fractions
Write each of these words and phrases correctly, adding hyphens where needed.

1. seventy six yards
2. denim bell bottoms
3. three quarter length
4. forty seven percent cotton
5. fast forward to possible future trends

B. Using the Dash and Parentheses
Add dashes and parentheses where they are needed in these sentences.

1. When you were younger you might remember this you always wore your hat backwards.
2. The burnoose which is a loose, hooded robe is very practical in the Middle East.
3. The gown you will notice if you look closely is covered with blue sequins.
4. The shirts these are all cotton should be washed in the delicate cycle.
5. Leisure suits do you know what they looked like? were popular in the 1970s.

C. Using the Hyphen, Dash, and Parentheses Correctly
Rewrite each sentence, correcting punctuation errors. If a word at the end of a line is broken incorrectly, but there is a correct way of breaking it, show the word broken correctly in your revision. If the word may not be broken, move it to the second line.

1. Silk which originally came from Chin-
   a) is a rather expensive and delici-
      ate material.
2. When a silkworm—it is a variety of
   moth caterpillar makes its coc-
   coon, it forms silk fibers.
3. Wool is a material made from she-
   ep's hair.
4. Wool it is a quite warm material
   is a very common textile for ma-
   king, winter sweaters.