



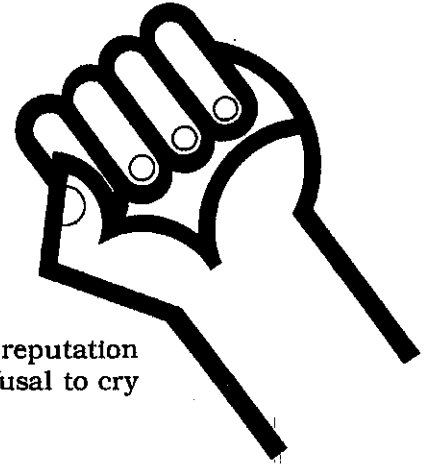
Check for Understanding

Chapters 9-10

■ Choosing the Best Response

Directions

Test your understanding of what you read by completing the statements below. Write the letter of the best response on the blank.



- _____ 1. Ponyboy questions why he should be proud of his a. reputation as a greaser; b. book learning and good grades; c. refusal to cry even when he is deeply hurt.
- _____ 2. Darry worries about Pony taking part in the rumble because a. weapons will be used; b. Pony looks unhealthy and tense; c. the Socs think Pony is an accomplice to Bob's murder.
- _____ 3. Pony decides that the only good reason for fighting is to a. make Johnny proud of the greasers; b. defend himself from others; c. teach the Socs a lesson.
- _____ 4. One difference between the Shepard gang and Pony's buddies is that Shepard's group a. has no grudges against the Socs; b. never uses weapons in fights; c. has a leader and are organized.
- _____ 5. During the rumble, Pony a. knifes a Soc; b. pulls off one of Darry's attackers; c. is kicked in the head by a Soc.
- _____ 6. In chapter 9, two suspenseful situations are concluded when a. Dally kills a Soc and is arrested for murder; b. Pony refuses to fight and the Curtis boys are split up; c. the greasers win the rumble and Johnny dies.
- _____ 7. After leaving the hospital, Ponyboy a. convinces himself that Johnny isn't dead; b. warns the police that Dally is dangerous; c. tells Darry he loves him.
- _____ 8. Dallas phones for help because he a. needs a hideout; b. knifed a Soc; c. wants to turn himself in.
- _____ 9. Dally is shot by the police because he a. is mistaken for a robber; b. bluffs the police with a gun; c. threatens Johnny's doctor.
- _____ 10. Pony is worried that while he was in his delirium he a. told where Randy was hiding; b. asked Soda about Sandy; c. didn't ask for Darry.



Vocabulary Building

Chapters 9-10

■ Vocabulary Analogies

Analogies are a shorthand formula for stating relationships between words.

One common type of analogy expresses the relationship between synonyms. An example of such an analogy follows.

frightened : scared :: picky : choosy

This means the relationship between *frightened* and *scared* is the same as the relationship between *picky* and *choosy*. (The symbol ":" means "is to" and "::" means "as.")

An analogy may also involve antonyms. Take a look at the one below.

humble : haughty :: friendly : hostile

Another way to state the above analogy is "*humble* is to *haughty* as *friendly* is to *hostile*."

Directions

Complete the analogies by using the appropriate synonym or antonym in the box below.

underprivileged	contract	stupor
taut	clad	leery
delirious	ruefully	stricken
conformity		

- sophisticated : crude :: loose : _____
- hue : color :: daze : _____
- doggedly : persistently :: sorrowfully : _____
- unfathomable : unknowable :: raving : _____
- jet : white :: trusting : _____
- contemptuous : sneering :: troubled : _____
- aghast : shocked :: dressed : _____
- subside : increase :: expand : _____
- rivalry : cooperation :: rebellion : _____
- sheepish : embarrassed :: needy : _____