

Name: _____ Date: _____

Exploring Text Features

Authors use text features to bring attention to important details. In a nonfiction article, text features include titles, subheadings, photos, captions, charts, and maps.

Directions: Answer the questions below to help you explore the text features in "Attack of the Man-Eaters."

1. Look at the image and read the title and subheading on pages 16–17. What mood do the title, subheading, and photograph create? Explain your answer.

2. In the photo on page 19, the dead lion next to Patterson is propped up with sticks. Why might Patterson have posed with the lion this way?

3. Look at the photos of Richardson and the lions on pages 20 and 21. What can you infer about their relationship?

4. List three adjectives to describe the lion on page 22. Why do you think the editors included this image and caption in the article?

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Exploring Mood

Mood is the feeling the reader gets from reading a piece of writing. Another way to describe mood is *atmosphere*. When you walk into a place, it has an atmosphere that makes you feel a certain way; when you "walk into" a story, it too has an atmosphere that creates a feeling. Writers create mood through word choice, imagery, dialogue, setting, and plot.

1. The mood at the end of the first section could be described as **terrifying**. All of the following lines from the text help to create this mood EXCEPT:

- Ⓐ "The noise of hammers, sledges, drilling, and blasting echoed merrily through the district," Patterson wrote in his journal."
- Ⓑ "Soon, however, another sound was echoing through the Tsavo forest: screams."
- Ⓒ "Night after night, two male lions were stalking into the camp, dragging men away, and eating them."
- Ⓓ "Rather, they thought the lions were evil spirits, devils in lion form."

2. In "Gruesome Attack," the mood shifts from **horrifying** to **determined**. At what point does this shift occur? Explain how you know.

3. How does the mood shift when the historical story about Patterson ends and the article moves into present day?

4. The author ends the article by writing that "the events of 1898 were tragic not only for the lions' victims, but also for the lions." What mood does this statement create? Explain.

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Finding and Using Text Evidence

Directions: Read “Attack of the Man-Eaters” and “Meet the Lion Whisperer.” Then complete the activity below.

1. Imagine that you are writing a paragraph explaining why the lions of Tsavo attacked humans.

A. Which of the following is the best topic sentence for your paragraph?

- Ⓐ The lions of Tsavo behaved ferociously, killing 75 men over nine months.
- Ⓑ One of the lions had injuries to its teeth and jaws, which made hunting large animals difficult.
- Ⓒ The lions of Tsavo attacked humans because they were struggling to survive.

B. Which quote provides the BEST text evidence to support the topic sentence you chose in part A?

- Ⓐ “They were naturally aggressive animals suffering from a variety of problems—injuries, drought, and a shortage of prey.” (p. 19)
- Ⓑ “[The lions of Tsavo] kill people from surrounding villages every year.” (p. 19)
- Ⓒ “The lions eluded Patterson, and continued feasting on workmen, always attacking in different areas of the camp.” (p. 18)

C. Which of the following BEST explains why the text evidence you chose in question B is relevant?

- Ⓐ It proves that the lions were cunning.
- Ⓑ It explains why the lions were desperate for food.
- Ⓒ It demonstrates the lions’ savagery.

2. Choose the piece of text evidence that BEST supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

We understand the lions of Tsavo better now than we did in the past.

- Ⓐ “For more than a century, the story of the man-eaters of Tsavo has captivated scientists.” (p. 19)
- Ⓑ “The lions of Tsavo, it is now believed, were not rogues.” (p. 19)
- Ⓒ “When you stare into their majestic faces, it’s easy to imagine the terror Patterson’s men must have felt on those dark nights more than a century ago.” (p. 19)

I chose ____ because _____

3. A. Choose three pieces of text evidence from “Meet the Lion Whisperer” that BEST support the statement below.

Lions raised in petting farms often have difficult lives.

- Ⓐ “These lions cannot be released into the wild; born and raised in captivity, they often cannot survive on their own.” (p. 21)
- Ⓑ “So what happens to the lions from petting farms?” (p. 21)
- Ⓒ “Some end up in zoos and circuses; others are sent to Asia, where their bones are used in folk medicine.” (p. 21)
- Ⓓ “The rest end up as trophies in what are known as ‘canned hunts,’ in which lions are placed in fenced-in areas and sometimes sedated to make them easier targets.” (p. 21)
- Ⓔ “In South Africa, such hunts bring in nearly \$100 million a year.” (p. 21)

B. Select one piece of INCORRECT evidence from above and explain why it does NOT support the statement.

Evidence ____ does not support the statement because _____

4. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence in the form of a direct quotation.

- Ⓐ The author describes Kevin Richardson as caring deeply for animals raised in captivity at Lion Park. For example, she points out that when Richardson realized he was part of a cycle that was dooming lions, he “created a sanctuary for 32 lions (including Meg and Ami and Tau and Napoleon), 15 hyenas, and four black leopards from Lion Park.”
- Ⓑ The author describes Richardson as caring for animals. She writes, for example, about how he created a sanctuary for lions (p. 21).
- Ⓒ The author describes Richardson as caring deeply for animals raised in captivity at Lion Park. She writes, “Richardson created a sanctuary for 32 lions (including Meg and Ami and Tau and Napoleon), 15 hyenas, and four black leopards from Lion Park” (p. 21). This shows how Richardson took action to protect the animals.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

5. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence in the form of a paraphrase.

- Ⓐ Colonel Patterson was a determined man. “He vowed to hunt the lions down,” the author writes (p. 18). He stationed himself in trees at night, scanning the darkness for the lions, and even after months had passed with no success, Patterson continued to hunt the lions (p. 18).
- Ⓑ Colonel Patterson was a determined man. He vowed to hunt the lions down after they’d killed his men (p. 18). According to the author, Patterson stationed himself in trees at night, scanning the darkness for the lions, and even after months had passed with no success, he refused to give up until he had caught the lions. This shows Patterson’s determination.
- Ⓒ Patterson was a determined man who vowed to hunt down the lions.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: _____

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Finding Text Evidence

Directions: Complete the activity below. Some questions will ask you to select or find pieces of text evidence that support a statement we provide. Other questions will ask you to support your own statement with text evidence.

1. Choose two pieces of text evidence from “Attack of the Man-Eaters” that BEST support the statement below.

The lions of Tsavo attacked humans because the lions were struggling to survive.

- Ⓐ “The lions eluded Patterson, and continued feasting on workmen, always attacking in different areas of the camp.” (p. 18)
 - Ⓑ “They learned that one of the lions suffered from injuries to its teeth and jaws, which would have made hunting large animals more difficult.” (p. 19)
 - Ⓒ “[The lions of Tsavo] kill people from surrounding villages every year.” (p. 19)
 - Ⓓ “They were naturally aggressive animals suffering from a variety of problems—injuries, drought, and a shortage of prey.” (p. 19)
-

2. Choose one piece of text evidence that BEST supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.

Lions from petting farms have difficult lives.

- Ⓐ “So what happens to the lions from petting farms?” (p. 21)
- Ⓑ “The rest end up as trophies in what are known as ‘canned hunts,’ in which lions are placed in fenced-in areas and sometimes sedated to make them easier targets.” (p. 21)
- Ⓒ “In South Africa, such hunts bring in nearly \$100 million a year.” (p. 21)

I chose ____ because _____

3. Below is a statement and two pieces of supporting evidence. Find another piece of evidence and write it on the lines below.

Colonel Patterson was a determined man.

- Ⓐ “[Patterson] vowed to hunt the lions down.” (p. 18)
- Ⓑ “Each night, he stationed himself in the branches of a different tree, where he scanned the darkness for hours at a time.” (p. 18)
- Ⓒ _____

.....

4. Read the text evidence below. Then write a statement that they all support.

- Ⓐ “Richardson realized he was part of a cycle that was dooming endless numbers of animals.” (p. 21)
- Ⓑ “Richardson tries to make up for that by taking them out in the park frequently, letting them roam under his supervision.” (p. 22)
- Ⓒ “[Richardson] imagines a world in which humans do not interfere with wild animals at all, where cub petting and canned hunting do not exist.” (p. 22)

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5. Now it’s your turn. Write a statement based on “Attack of the Man-Eaters” and/or “Meet the Lion Whisperer.” Then list two pieces of text evidence that support the statement.

Ⓐ _____

Ⓑ _____

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Drawing Conclusions

Directions: Read "Attack of the Man-Eaters" and "Meet the Lion Whisperer." Then use this activity to help you gather ideas and information to include in your response to the writing prompt from page 22.

1. In "Attack of the Man-Eaters," Lauren Tarshis writes, "But it's also clear that the events of 1898 were tragic not only for the lions' victims, but also for the lions." Explain what she means in the box below.

2. "Meet the Lion Whisperer" contains information about the plight of lions today. Find at least three problems facing lions mentioned in the article. We've written one for you.

• Many lions that age out of cub petting end up in "canned hunts," where they are placed in cages to be hunted by tourists for sport.

3. Choose two of the problems you listed above and explain how they could be addressed. You may draw on the article as well as your own ideas.

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Critical-Thinking Questions

"Attack of the Man-Eaters" and "Meet the Lion Whisperer"

1. *Encroachment* is gradual intrusion into an area that belongs to someone or something else. How does the idea of human encroachment on wildlife appear in both articles?

2. Tarshis writes that people all over the country wrote to Patterson congratulating him after he killed the first lion. If something similar were to happen today, with someone killing a pair of man-eating lions, do you think people would react the same way they reacted in Patterson's time?

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Paired Texts Vocabulary

1. **captivity (kap-TIV-ih-tee)** *noun*; If an animal is being held in captivity, it is being kept in a place (such as a cage, a building, or a fenced-in area) and is not able to leave. Animals at a zoo are in captivity. People can be held in captivity too. Prisoners, for example, are in captivity.

2. **elude (ih-LOOD)** *verb*; To elude is to avoid or escape by being quick or tricky. A criminal might try to elude capture; you might try to elude your nosy little sister. *Elude* can also mean "escape the understanding of." If Tim just can't understand what it is about the Minions that Ana finds so delightful, he might say to Ana, "The appeal of the Minions continues to elude me."

3. **hunker (HUN-ker)** *verb*; To hunker is to crouch, squat, or otherwise bend your body so that you are small and low. To hunker down is to settle in and stay somewhere for a long time. If a snowstorm looks like it will last all afternoon, you might want to hunker down in your house with a cup of hot chocolate.

4. **jubilant (JOO-buh-lunt)** *adjective*; To be jubilant is to be full of joy, especially over an exciting triumph. When the Red Sox won the World Series in 2013, the fans were jubilant.

5. **pride (prahyd)** *noun*; You probably know of pride as the feeling of being proud, or feeling satisfaction over something you have achieved. *Pride* is also the name for a group of lions (in the way that *flock* is the name for a group of birds).

6. **rogue (rogh)** *adjective or noun*; A rogue animal is an animal that is vicious and lives alone because it has been rejected by the other animals in its group. If you call a person a rogue, you mean that he or she is sneaky and dishonest.

7. **sedate (sih-DEYT)** *verb or adjective*; To sedate a person or an animal is to cause it to be calm and quiet by giving it a drug called a sedative. You might sedate your cat before taking her on an airplane. A doctor will often sedate a patient before an operation.
 As an adjective, *sedate* means calm and quiet.

8. **transfixed (trans-FIKST)** *adjective*; To be transfixed is to be so completely amazed or scared by something that you can't pull your attention away from it—as though a spell has been cast on you. *Transfixed* is the adjective form of the verb *transfix*: to cause someone to stand or sit without moving because they are so full of amazement, terror, shock, etc.

Vocabulary Acquisition

PAIRED TEXTS: "Attack of the Man-Eaters" and

"Meet the Lion Whisperer" pages 16-22

November 2015

Directions: In the space below, list any other words from either of the paired texts whose definitions you are unsure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the meaning(s) of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence.

Paired Texts Vocabulary Practice

Directions: Fill in the circle next to the best answer to each question.

1. Debbie was sedated during her dental procedure. In other words,

- Debbie had been given medicine to make her feel very relaxed.
- Debbie was totally freaking out.
- Debbie was bored.
- Debbie had been given a shot that numbed her mouth.

3. The soldier was held in captivity. In other words, he

- was given a place to stay while he waited to be picked up.
- was locked up in a zoo.
- was in a foreign country.
- was a prisoner.

2. Who would be considered a rogue?

- a woman who plays the piano poorly
- a man who cheats when playing cards
- a messy eater
- someone who loves bungee jumping

4. If you were looking at a pride of lions, what would you be looking at?

- a baby lion
- a group of lions
- an enormous lion with a big mane
- an area where lions hunt

Directions: In each row of words, place an X on the word that does not belong.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 5. | dodge | avoid | elude | confront |
| 6. | hunker | duck | rise | huddle |
| 7. | sad | jubilant | triumphant | thrilled |
| 8. | mesmerized | bored | transfixed | fascinated |
| 9. | excited | nervous | sedate | jumpy |

Directions: Write a sentence that includes **two words** from the list of vocabulary words on page 1 of this activity (including the words you chose).

10. _____
- _____
- _____

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Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “Attack of the Man-Eaters” and “The Lion Whisperer.” Then answer the questions below.

1. What does *eluded* mean as it is used on page 18?

- (A) dodged
- (B) annoyed
- (C) scared
- (D) followed

2. Which phrase from the text provides the best clue to the meaning of *eluded*?

- (A) “. . . the rustle of a large animal pushing through the brush.”
- (B) “The lions seemed to be purposefully avoiding him.”
- (C) “. . . the lion heaved him out of the tent.”
- (D) “. . . a crouched lion that seemed ready to pounce.”

3. On page 19, the section “Modern Answers”

- (A) reveals how modern science has led to a greater understanding of the lions’ behavior.
- (B) provides historical context for the lions’ attacks.
- (C) helps readers understand the lions’ habitat.
- (D) shows Patterson’s determination to kill the lions.

4. Which statement best describes Richardson’s relationship with the lions in his sanctuary?

- (A) He is careful not to forget that they are wild animals and can be dangerous.
- (B) He relates to the lions as if he were one of them.
- (C) He is frightened of the lions.
- (D) The lions are frightened of him.

5. Which piece of evidence from the article best supports the answer to question 4?

- (A) “Gabby flung herself on Richardson, wrapping her massive front legs around his shoulders.” (p. 22)
- (B) “The lions jumped down, landing without a sound.” (p. 22)
- (C) “Richardson raced to retrieve them and was shocked by what he saw.” (p. 21)
- (D) “Gabby and Bobcat moved quickly, confidently, and for a moment it looked as if they were on their own, lording over the landscape.” (p. 22)

6. Which statement best summarizes the articles?

- (A) “Attack of the Man-Eaters” illustrates the danger of wild lions; “The Lion Whisperer” shows how lions can be as tame as house cats.
- (B) “Attack of the Man-Eaters” reveals how little scientists once knew about lions; “The Lion Whisperer” shows how much they know today.
- (C) “Attack of the Man-Eaters” describes how Colonel J.H. Patterson shot a lion; “Meet the Lion Whisperer” explore why zoos are popular.
- (D) “Attack of the Man-Eaters” provides a historical account of two lions that terrorized railroad workers; “The Lion Whisperer” describes one man’s quest to provide a better life for lions, with which he has a unique bond.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

7. Richardson thinks that the practice of cub petting should end. Do you agree? Use details from the text to support your answer.

8. *Development* is the building of houses, roads, and other structures. What role did development play in the story of the lions of Tsavo? What role has development played in the plight of lions today?

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Paired Texts Quiz

Directions: Read “Attack of the Man-Eaters” and “The Lion Whisperer.” Then answer the questions below.

- 1. What does *eluded* mean as it is used on page 18?**

(A) dodged (C) scared
(B) annoyed (D) followed
- 2. Which phrase from the text provides the best clue to the meaning of *eluded*?**

(A) “. . . the rustle of a large animal pushing through the brush.”
(B) “The lions seemed to be purposefully avoiding him.”
(C) “. . . the lion heaved him out of the tent.”
(D) “. . . a crouched lion that seemed ready to pounce.”
- 3. The purpose of the section “Sad Fate” on p. 21 is**

(A) to explain Richardson’s unique connection to lions.
(B) to discuss the impact of Richardson’s sanctuary.
(C) to describe the plight of lions who become too old for petting farms.
(D) to outline the reasons people are afraid of lions.
- 4. Which statement describes Kevin Richardson’s relationship with the lions in his sanctuary?**

(A) He is careful to remember they are dangerous.
(B) He relates to the lions as if he were one of them.
(C) He is frightened of the lions.
(D) The lions are frightened of him.
- 5. Which piece of evidence from the article best supports the answer to question 4?**

(A) “Gabby flung herself on Richardson, wrapping her massive front legs around his shoulders.” (p. 22)
(B) “Richardson raced to retrieve them and was shocked by what he saw.” (p. 21)
(C) “Gabby and Bobcat moved quickly, confidently, and for a moment it looked as if they were on their own, lording over the landscape.” (p. 22)
(D) “Just after college, he was working as a trainer in a gym.” (p. 20)
- 6. Which statement best summarizes the articles?**

(A) “Attack of the Man-Eaters” illustrates the danger of wild lions; “The Lion Whisperer” shows how lions can be as tame as house cats.
(B) “Attack of the Man-Eaters” reveals how little scientists once knew about lions; “The Lion Whisperer” shows how much they know today.
(C) “Attack of the Man-Eaters” describes how Colonel J.H. Patterson shot a lion; “Meet the Lion Whisperer” explore why zoos are popular.
(D) “Attack of the Man-Eaters” provides a historical account of two lions that terrorized railroad workers; “The Lion Whisperer” describes one man’s quest to provide a better life for lions, with which he has a unique bond.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answers to the questions below on the back of this paper or type them up on a computer.

- 7.** Compare how the lions of Tsavo were viewed during Patterson’s time with how they are viewed today. Use details from the text to support your answer.
- 8.** On page 21, Susan Orlean writes, “Richardson realized he was part of a cycle that was dooming endless numbers of animals.” Explain what she means by this.

Lion Contest

In "Attack of the Man-Eaters," Lauren Tarshis writes that "the events of 1898 were tragic not only for the lions' victims, but also for the lions." What does she mean? What is tragic about the plight of lions today, and what can be done to help them? Five winners will get *Scat* by Carl Hiaasen.

Entries will be judged on:

- ⇒ a clearly stated central idea
- ⇒ use of supporting evidence
- ⇒ good organization and transitions
- ⇒ grammar, spelling, and punctuation

My name: _____

My home phone number: _____ My grade: _____

My teacher's name: _____ My teacher's e-mail: _____

School name: _____

School address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

School phone number: _____

My parent or legal guardian consents
to my participation in this contest.

Parent's or legal guardian's signature: _____

Include this sheet with your written entry and send both to: scopemag@scholastic.com
Or mail to: Lion Contest, c/o Scope, P.O. Box 712, New York, NY 10013-0712

ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY December 15, 2015!