

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT: *INSIDE OUT & BACK AGAIN*

Pages 1 – 260, Total: 20 Points

<i>NAME</i>	<i>HOUR</i>

QUESTION 1

Name one (1) characteristic of verse poetry, provide an example (poem, stanza, page number and quote) and why is it used? (Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

QUESTION 2

Read the excerpt below from the poem *Birthday* - page 26, and identify what kind of figurative language is used. Part A & B. (Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

Part A READ:

...
**where her grandmother's land
stretched father than
doves could fly,**
...

Part B WRITE:

QUESTION 3

In the poem *Bridge to the Sea* - page 42, what does the “bridge” symbolize?
(2 Point Rubric: denotation = 1 point, connotation = 1 point. Write complete sentences.)

QUESTION 4

In the poem *Wet and Crying* - page 60, why does Ha's mother tell her children to eat “fresh fruit”? (Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

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QUESTION 5

In the poem *Last Respects* - page 85, the lowering of the flag is symbolic for what?

(Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

QUESTION 6

In *Part 2 At Sea*, where are three (3) places that Ha and her family have been? (3 Point

Rubric: place one = 1 point, place two = 1 point, place three = 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

QUESTION 7

In the poem *English Above All* - page 116, what can you infer about the cowboy's wife?

(Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

QUESTION 8

In the poem *Chin Nod* - page 154, for the passage below, what kind of figurative language is being used? Part A & B. (Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

Part A READ:

***We glide
and I feel as if
I'm floating***

Part B WRITE:

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QUESTION 9

In the poem *HA LE LU DA* - page 169, what kind of figurative language is being used when Ha writes “*HA LE LU DA*”? (Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence, and provide justification.)

QUESTION 10

In the poem *War and Peace* - page 194, why does Ha say she would choose “wartime in Saigon” over “peacetime in Alabama”? (Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

QUESTION 11

In the poem *Truly Gone* (page 250), Ha’s mother says “Your father is truly gone.” What happened in the story for her to say that to Ha and her brothers? (Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

QUESTION 12

Read the following descriptions about papayas from the book, and provide your “reasoning” on the differences between them. Part A & B. (Rubric: 3 points = reasoning. Write complete sentences.)

Part A READ:

From: <i>Two More Papayas</i> page 21, stanza 3 & 4 <i>Middle sweet Between a mango and pear</i> <i>Soft as a yam Gliding down after three easy, thrilling chews.</i>	From: <i>Can’t Help</i> page 176, stanza 23 <i>... Mother can’t help yearning for Father any more than I can help tasting ripe papaya in my sleep.</i>	From: <i>But Not Bad</i> page 234, stanza 10 & 11 <i>Hummm ...</i> <i>Not the same, but not bad at all.</i>
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QUESTION 12

Part B WRITE:

QUESTION 13

From the poem *1976: Year of the Dragon*, identify one (1) change that you can see about Ha, her mother, or brothers since the beginning of the book - *1975: Year of the Cat*. Provide your “reasoning” on this change.

(CER paragraph 3 point rubric: 1 point = claim, 1 point = evidence, 1 point = reasoning)

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NAME	HOUR

QUESTION 1

Name one (1) characteristic of verse poetry, provide an example (poem, stanza, page number and quote) and why is it used? (Rubric: 1 point. Write a complete sentence.)

QUESTION 2

Read the passage below from the poem *Birthday* - page 26, and identify what kind of figurative language is used. Part 1 & 2. (Rubric: 1 point)

Part 1 - Read:

...
where her grandmother's land
stretched farther than
doves could fly,
...

Part 2 - Circle the correct answer below.

- A) Simile
- B) Hyperbole
- C) Personification

QUESTION 3

In the poem *Bridge to the Sea* - page 42, what does the “bridge” symbolize?
Please circle the correct answers below. Part 1 & 2. (2 Point Rubric: **denotation** = 1 point, **connotation** = 1 point)

Part 1 - **Denotation**

- A) Structure carrying a road or path over an obstacle.
- B) A type of food eaten on a ship.

Part 2 - **Connotation**

- A) A way to stay in Vietnam forever.
- B) A path to a new life and an escape from the war.

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QUESTION 4

In the poem *Wet and Crying* - page 60, why does Ha's mother tell her children to eat "fresh fruit"? Please circle the correct answer below. (Rubric: 1 point)

- A) Because they are having a going away party and want to celebrate.
- B) Because the fruit is about to go bad and will rot if they wait.
- C) Because they have plenty of food and don't need to save it.

QUESTION 5

In the poem *Last Respects* (page 85), the lowering of the flag is symbolic for what? Please circle the correct answer below. (Rubric: 1 point)

- A) A start of a celebration.
- B) The end of South Vietnam as a country and the loss of their home.
- C) A way to hide their identity from the North Vietnamese.

QUESTION 6

In *Part 2 At Sea*, where are three (3) places that Ha and her family have been? Please circle the correct answer below. (Rubric: 1 point)

- A) Saigon, Philippines, and Alabama
- B) The ship at sea, Guam, and Florida
- C) Thailand, France, and Canada

QUESTION 7

In the poem *English Above All* (page 116) what can you infer about the cowboy's wife? Please circle the correct answer below. (Rubric: 1 point)

- A) She is excited to have Ha's family in her home and welcomes them with open arms.
- B) She is unhappy or uncomfortable with Ha's family being there and does not seem friendly.
- C) She is a teacher who is helping Ha learn how to speak English quickly.

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QUESTION 8

In the poem *Chin Nod* - page 154, for the passage below, what kind of figurative language is being used? Part 1 - Read & 2 - Write. (Rubric: 1 point)

Part 1 - Read:

***We glide
and I feel as if
I'm floating***

Part 2 - Please circle the correct answer below.

- A) Simile
- B) Onomatopoeia
- C) Metaphor

QUESTION 9

In the poem *HA LE LU DA* - page 169, what kind of figurative language is being used when Ha writes “*HA LE LU DA*”? Write a complete sentence, and provide justification. (Rubric: 1 point)

QUESTION 10

In the poem *War and Peace* - page 194, why does Ha say she would choose “*wartime in Saigon*” over “*peacetime in Alabama*”? Please circle the correct answer below. (Rubric: 1 point)

- A) In Saigon, even though there was war, she felt like she belonged and understood the world around her.
- B) She thinks Alabama is too quiet and she misses the noise of Saigon.
- C) She wants to go back to Saigon because the food in Alabama is not good.

QUESTION 11

In the poem *Truly Gone* - page 250, Ha’s mother says “Your father is truly gone.” What happened in the story for her to say that to Ha and her brothers? Please circle the correct answer below. (Rubric: 1 point)

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- A) They receive a letter from the government saying he died in battle.
- B) Mother loses her amethyst ring, which was her last physical link to him.
- C) They see a picture of him in a newspaper from another country.

QUESTION 12

Read the following descriptions about papayas from the book, and provide your “reasoning” on how Ha’s feelings about the papaya changed from the beginning and end of the story. Part 1 - Read & 2 - Write. Write a complete sentence. (Rubric: 3 Points = reasoning)

Part 1 - Read:

Early in the Book: <i>Two More Papayas</i> (page 21, stanza 3 & 4) <i>Middle sweet</i> <i>Between a mango and pear</i> <i>Soft as a yam</i> <i>Gliding down</i> <i>after three easy,</i> <i>thrilling chews.</i>	Later in the Book: <i>But Not Bad</i> (page 234, stanza 10 & 11) <i>Hummm ...</i> <i>Not the same,</i> <i>but not bad</i> <i>at all.</i>
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Part 2 - Write:

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QUESTION 13

From the poem *1976: Year of the Dragon*, identify one (1) change that you can see about Ha, her mother, or brothers since the beginning of the book - *1975: Year of the Cat*. Provide your “reasoning” on this change. Part 1 - Read & 2 - Write. (CER paragraph 3 point rubric: 1 point = claim, 1 point = evidence, 1 point = reasoning)

Part 1 - Read

Use these ideas from the story to help you find evidence for your paragraph:

- At the Beginning (Part 1 Saigon): Ha loves her papaya tree; she feels smart in school; she is surrounded by family and friends; she is stubborn.
- At the end (Part 3 Alabama): Ha learns to speak English; she makes new friends like Pam and Steven; she accepts that her father is ‘truly gone’; she realizes that dried papaya is ‘not bad’ even if it’s different.

Part 2 - Write your CER Paragraph

CLAIM: State one way Ha has changed

One way Ha has changed since the beginning of the book is ...

EVIDENCE: Give a specific example with citation from the story that proves this change.

In the story, I know this because ...

REASONING: explain how your evidence proves Ha has changed.

This shows she has changed because ...