**Curriculum Area Project**

**East Meadow School District**

**“Unbroken” Text Dependent Questions**

**Grade 8**

**2015-16**

**Facilitator**- Jennifer La Volpe

**Writers**: Carol Bracken

Elizabeth Hoffman

Louis Megna

Stacie Moisa

**Woodland Middle School**

**Clarke Middle School**

**Superintendent**: Mr. Leon J. Campo

**Principal of Woodland Middle School:**

James Lethbridge

**Principal of Clarke Middle School:** Stacy Breslin

**English Language Arts**

**Table of Contents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abstract** | **3** |
| **Rationale** | **4** |
| **Questions** | **5** |
| **Lessons for differentiation** | **33** |
| **Answer key/standards addressed** | **34** |
| **Bibliography** | **37** |

**Abstract**

This curriculum area project focuses on creating text-dependent questions for the 8th Grade Module #3A, centered on the book Unbroken by Laura Hillenbrand.  The text-dependent questions appear first, followed by an answer key and the related NYSCC standard(s), as well as a useful “differentiation key” to assist in differentiating instruction.  The standards addressed within this curriculum area project include, but are not limited to: **RI.8.1, RI.8.2, RI.8.3, RL.8.3, RL.8.4, RL.8.5, RL.8.6,** and **W.8.9.**

The text-dependent questions included also address several academic shifts inherent in the Common Core Curriculum, including Shift #4 (Text-Based Answers), Shift #5 (Writing from Sources), and Shift #6 (Academic Vocabulary).  Teachers are encouraged to use these questions with fidelity or as needed according to instructional needs.

**Rationale**

During the 2014-2015 school year, our school district implemented the Unbroken module (Module 3A) for the first time.  The rich and extensive content of this book provides an opportunity to provide many text-dependent questions that will enhance our students’ grasp and comprehension of questions of this type.  These text-dependent questions range in difficulty and require a wide variety of skills to answer, skills that are necessary according to the standards.  As this is the final module of the school year, mastery of such text-dependent questions will be a useful bridge and preparation for high school.  Teachers can use these questions in a myriad of ways- as homework, quizzes, exit cards, do-now activities, group activities, and as formal assessments.

**Chapter 1**

1. Read the following excerpt:

“At five, he started smoking, picking up cigarette butts while walking to kindergarten. He began drinking one night when he was eight; he hid under the dinner table, snatched glasses of wine, drank them all dry, staggered right off the front porch, and fell into a rose bush.”

What is the best way to describe Louie Zamperini based on this excerpt?

a. Charismatic

b. Decisive

c. Reckless

d. Mesmerizing

2. Which of the following details from the text strongly reveals that Louie is a stark contrast to his brother Pete Zamperini?

a. “Louie was two years younger than his brother.”

b. “Louie idolized Pete, who watched over him and their younger sisters, Sylvia and Virginia.”

c. “Pete radiated a gentle authority that led everyone, even adults, to be swayed by his opinion.”

d. “Louie didn’t fit in with the other kids. He was a puny boy, and thanks to the lingering effects of the pneumonia, in picnic footraces, every girl in town could dust him.”

**Chapter 2**

3. Read the following excerpt describing Louie’s character.

“From then on, Pete was all over Louie, herding him out to train and riding his bike behind him, whacking him with a stick. Resentful, Louie dragged his feet, bellyached, and quit. Pete made him keep going.”

The author’s use of the word herding suggests…

a. That Louie was looking forward to his career as a runner.

b. Pete kept Louie focused on a positive goal.

c. Pete knew Louie’s potential even before Louie.

d. Pete forced Louie to run while he rode his bike.

**Chapter 3**

4. Read the following sentence:

“Once his hometown’s archvillain, Louie was now a superstar, and Torrance forgave him everything.”

Which of the following examples from the text does not support this quotation?

a. The Herald allegedly ensured Zamperini’s legs for $50,000.

b. Gave Louie new track shoes.

c. Gave him a wallet with travelling money.

d. Gave him a suitcase emblazoned with the words “Torrance Tornado.”

5. Analyze the structure of the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow:

“(1)Lash and Bright led the runners through laps seven, eight, nine. Louie hovered midpack, waiting to make his move. The heat was suffocating. One runner collapsed, and the others hurdled him. Another dropped, and they jumped him, too. Louie could feel his feet cooking as the spikes on his shoes conducted heat up from the track. Bight’s feet were burning particularly badly. In terrible pain, he took a staggering step off the track and twisted his ankle, then lurched back on. Louie passed him, and he had no resistance to offer.

(2)As the runners entered the final lap, Louie accelerated, closing in on Lash. Looking at the bobbing head of the mighty Don Lash, Louie felt intimidated. For several strides, he hesitated. Then he saw the last curve ahead. He opened up as fast as he could go.

(3)Banking around the turn, Louie drew alongside Lash, and the two ran side by side down the homestretch. Neither man had any more speed to give, and neither could get past the other. Exhausted, straining, with heads thrown back and legs moving in sync, they hit the line together.

(4)The announcer’s voice echoed across the living room in Torrance. Zamperini, he said, had won.”

What key concept is devised by Hillenbrand in this section?

a. Analogy

b. Characterization

c. Foreshadowing

d. Suspense

6. Which paragraphs specifically develops the key concept mentioned in question 5?

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

**Chapter 4**

7. Read the following passage:

“On a dark day in April 1940, the crisis reached into Louie’s life. Hitler and his Soviet allies had unleashed their armies on Europe, and the continent was exploding into total war. Finland was reeling, her Olympic stadium partially collapsed.”

Hillenbrand’s word choice creates a tone of…

a. Stability.

b. Anger.

c. Chaos.

d. Depression.

8. Read the following sentence about the Japanese government.

“Most ominously, its army encouraged and celebrated extreme brutality in its soldiers.”

In the above sentence, **ominously** most nearly means…

a. Threatening.

b. Delightful.

c. Quickly.

d. Soothing.

9. Which choice best reveals that Louie is ignorant about what the Nazis represent?

a. Louie doesn’t even notice the Swastika papering the town.

b. Louie is distracted by his training, he never leaves the Olympic Village.

c. Louie stole the Nazi flag as a souvenir.

d. Louie has lunch with Hitler and the other Olympians.

**Chapter 5**

10. Read the following excerpt:

“Below, Pearl Harbor, headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet, was beginning to stir. At Hickam Field, soldiers were washing a car. At the officers’ club, men were wrapping up a poker game. In a barracks, two men were having a pillow fight. Outside, a sergeant was peering through a camera lens at his son. Many sailors were sleeping in the warships swaying in the harbor. On the deck of the U.S.S. Arizona, men were assembling to raise flags, a Sunday-morning tradition.”

Why does Hillenbrand include this description right before Pearl Harbor is attacked?

a. To reveal the laziness of the soldiers.

b. To reveal that the Japanese only attack at night.

c. To reveal how the American government tried to conceal the fact that Pearl Harbor was attacked.

d. To reveal how the Japanese took the American soldiers completely by surprise.

11. “Central to the Japanese identity was the belief that the Japanese were mankind’s superior race, with the divine right to rule “inferior” Asians.”

How does this compare to Hitler’s belief in the superiority of the Aryan (blonde haired, blue eyed, German) race?

a. Both Hitler and the Japanese believed that they had the right to oppress others.

b. Both are very religious.

c. Both the Japanese and Nazis saw the prospect of economic gain.

d. They are both very dominant governments.

**Chapter 6**

12. The text states,

“Flying the B-24, one of the world’s heaviest planes, was like wrestling a bear.”

This phrase is an example of…

a. onomatopoeia.

b. personification.

c. simile.

d. metaphor.

13. What text evidence does **not** support the idea that the B-24 known as the “flying coffin” was unreliable?

a. If one of the four engines died, staying airborne was challenging.

b. And the plane had a reputation for frailty, especially in the wings, which could snap off if struck in combat.

c. It could fly literally all day without refueling.

d. Navigating the narrow catwalk could be difficult; one slip and you’d tumble into the bomb bay, which had fragile aluminum doors that would tear away with the weight of a falling man.

14. Use the excerpt below to infer how Louie and his crew view Superman:

“The crew’s B-24 had its own personality. It oozed fuel into the bomb bay, inspiring Pillsbury’s nervous habit of pacing around, sniffing the air. It loved venting deafening backfires. When nearing empty, the fuel gauges sometimes reported that the plane was magically gaining fuel. But for all its quirks, the plane never failed the men. It was a noble thing, rugged and inexhaustible, and they loved it. They named it Super Man.”

Louie and his crew view Superman as…

a. a dear friend.

b. a coffin.

c. their only escape.

d. the best superhero.

**Chapter 7**

15. Based on the passage below, which words mean the same as **griped** and **carping**?

“The tedium of sea search made practical joking irresistible. When a ground officer griped about airmen’s higher pay, the crew invited him to fly the plane. They sat him in the copilot’s seat while Louie hid under the navigator’s table, by the yoke control chains. When the officer took the yoke, Louie tugged the chains, making the plane swoop up and down. The officer panicked, Louie smothered laughter, and Phil kept a poker face. The officer quit carping about airmen’s pay.”

a. feared / fearing

b. joked / joking

c. cried / crying

d. complained / complaining

16. Which sentence from the passage best supports the conclusion that the “Pacific War’s biggest raid yet” on Wake Atoll was successful?

a. “Searchlights swung about, their beams reflecting off the clouds and back onto the ground, illuminating scores of Japanese in their sleeping clothes, sprinting in confusion.”

b. “Seventy-five miles away from Wake, one of the men looked back. He could see the island burning.”

c. “News of the raid broke, and the airmen were given medals and lauded as heroes.”

d. All of the above.

**Chapter 8**

17. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

“The first loss came on the flight from the States, when a B-24 vanished. Then a plane caught fire and crashed, killing four men. Another plane hit a mountain, killing everyone aboard. A bomber crash-landed, killing two. Another exploded in midair. Only three men survived, including one whose hand happened to be resting on a parachute when the blast flung him from the plane. A plane photographing Wake was shot down. Then, Moznette’s crash.”

The author includes the following passage to reveal all of the following **except**…

a. why Louie would be nervous about flying.

b. how hand to hand combat caused many deaths.

c. why chapter 8 is titled, “Dying in Droves.”

d. how many of airmen’s deaths were accidental or caused by mechanical problems.

**Chapter 9**

18. “The prospect of twelve of them scared Pillsbury” is an example of…

a. hyperbole.

b. onomatopoeia.

c. metaphor.

d. personification.

19.“Superman was dying” is an example of…

a. hyperbole.

b. onomatopoeia.

c. metaphor.

d. personification.

20. “Suddenly, there was a whoosh of upward motion, a gray shining plane, a red circle” is an example of...

a. simile.

b. onomatopoeia.

c. metaphor.

d. personification.

21. “The Zero faltered like a wounded bird and fell from the sky” is an example of…

a. hyperbole.

b. personification.

c. metaphor.

d. simile.

**Chapter 10**

22. “Landing gear and seats that had seen the sunset from one side of Funafuti greeted the sunrise from the other.”

This is an example of…

a. hyperbole.

b. onomatopoeia.

c. metaphor.

d. personification.

23. Read the passage below to answer the question that follows:

“Where the struck B-24’s had been, there were giant holes ringed by decapitated coconut trees. One crater was thirty-five feet deep and sixty feet across. Bits of bomber were everywhere. Landing gear and seats that had seen the sunset from one side of Funafuti greeted the sunrise from the other.”

The author’s use of figurative language within the passage emphasizes…

a. the devastation on Funafuti island.

b. the gear the men brought to the island.

c. the results of the monsoon.

d. the time of day.

**Chapter 11**

24. In Chapter 11, what action best leads to a shift in advancement in the events in Unbroken?

a. Phil knew that though the word volunteer was being used, this was an order.

b. Stopping at his room, Louie opened his diary.

c. We were very reluctant, but Phillips finally gave in for the rescue mission.

d. Meeting the crews at Green Hornet, the lieutenant unrolled a map.

**Chapter 12**

25. Read the following line:

“Louie saw two rafts. The engineer, in the heroic last act of his life, had apparently yanked the release handle just before he was killed.”

Why did the author offer this information after the Green Hornet crashed into the sea?

a. To reveal insight into the engineer’s heroic actions

b. To reveal Louie’s mood

c. To reveal a plot twist

d. To reveal a foreshadowing of events

26. Which detail creates a feeling of suspense?

a. “The watches were still on their wrists, but the hands had stopped when the plane hit.”

b. “Phil felt woozy. As the pilot, he was in charge, but he knew he was in no condition to make decisions. He asked Louie to take command.”

c. “Louie grabbed an oar and circled, searching for the drowning man, but whoever had made the sound had slipped under…Eleven men had gone up on Green Hornet.”

d. “Because sea water is so salty it’s poisonous, they couldn’t drink it.”

27. Read the following excerpt:

“The critical issue was provisions… Whatever was in the raft pockets was all they’d have. In them Louie found several chocolate bars, several half-pint tins of water, a brass mirror, a flare gun, sea dye, fish hooks, fishing line, a leak patching kit, and two air pumps in canvas cases.”

Based on this passage, what is the best definition of the word **provisions**?

a. Help

b. Supplies

c. Unnecessary items

d. Time

28. Which of the following facts does not support Louie’s strength of character?

a. Louie slapped Mac in the face to stop a panic attack from taking hold of Mac

b. Louie established a set of rules for the men to follow while on the raft

c. Louie saw sharks circling the raft. Some of them were twelve feet long

d. Louie had no idea how hurt he was; He had actually broken every one of his ribs

29. Read the following excerpt:

“Louie established the rules. Each man would eat one square of chocolate in the morning, one in the evening, Louie allotted one water tin per man, with each man allowed two or three sips a day.”

From this quotation, choose the character trait that is revealed.

a. Hopeful

b. Rebellious

c. Resourceful

d. resilient

**Chapter 13**

30. While floating on the raft, Mac secretly ate the only food they had of several chocolate bars. Why does the author share this information with the reader?

a. To compare Louie’s strength with Mac’s weakness

b. To make the situation on the raft seem worse

c. To show how little the men had started with after the crash

d. All of the above

**Chapter 14**

31. Louie caught and killed an albatross that landed on his head. Hillenbrand writes, “Louie used the pliers to tear the bird open. The men recoiled: The bird reeked. They tried to eat it but gagged from the stench.”

From these lines from the book, the reader can infer that the men didn’t eat the albatross despite their desperate hunger because…

a. It smelled badly.

b. It tasted badly.

c. It was too bloody.

d. It was raw meat.

32. Why had the men, “shared their histories,” “reminisced about the best dates they’d ever had,” “sang church hymns,” and learned and sang “white Christmas”?

a. They missed their families, and Christmas had come and gone.

b. They needed to keep their brains in shape so they didn’t lose their minds.

c. They were trying to have fun, making the best of a bad situation.

d. They were lost their sanity and had gone crazy.

**Chapter 15**

33.Read the following excerpt:

“On the twenty-seventh day, a plane came…The planes gunners were shooting at them. Louie, Phil, and Mac clawed for the raft walls and threw themselves overboard. They swam under the rafts and huddled there, wincing, watching bullets cut bright slits in the water around them.”

This excerpt is an example of which literary technique?

a. Suspense

b. Personification

c. Hyperbole

d. Characterization

**Chapter 16**

34. Which quotation from the book supports why it was so important for Mac to fight off the sharks right before he died?

a. “…the liver was the only edible part of the shark…and it was sizeable. They ate it with relish.”

b. “He’d pushed himself beyond his body’s capacities … [and] reclaimed himself.”

c. “Mac had almost seemed comatose. Now he was infused with energy.”

d. “Among the sharks, word got around: no more small sharks came near.”

35. Read the following excerpt:

Louie prayed that “if God would save them, he vowed, he’d serve heaven forever,” and that Louie “heard singing…Above him, floating in a bright cloud, he saw the silhouettes of twenty-one human figures. They were singing the sweetest song he’d ever heard.”

What is the author’s purpose for including these two details?

a. To show characterization, and how religion is part of Louie’s beliefs

b. To show suspense, and how Louie is insane

c. To show mood, and make the reader feel sad

d. To show conflict, because God isn’t saving him

**Chapter 17**

36. After being captured, Louie “looked down at his body. Legs that had sprung through a 4:12 mile on that last Hawaiian morning were now useless. “

This line is an example of what literary technique?

a. Oxymoron

b. Metaphor

c. Imagery

d. Irony

**Chapter 18**

37. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows.

“Few societies treasured dignity, and feared humiliation, as did the Japanese, for whom the loss of honor could merit suicide. This is probably one of the reasons why Japanese soldiers in World War II debased their prisoners with such zeal…”

Based on the excerpt, what is the best definition of the word **debased**?

a. Killed

b. Beat

c. Starved

d. Humiliate

38. Which of the following lines best shows Louie’s mental strength?

a. “Louie and Phil realized they were about to be used for an experiment… They were lucky to survive.”

b. Louie “told them everything- the exact location of the bases, the number of planes…It was all a lie.”

c. “A biscuit was tossed into Louie’s cell, breaking into bits on the floor.” Louie crawled around, picking up crumbs and putting them in his mouth.”

d. “…men gathered before Louie’s cell, and once more he was pulled out… he and Phil were being sent by ship to Japan.”

**Chapter 19**

39. Read the following excerpt and answer the question that follows:

“The ringmasters of the violence were the guards. At Ofuna, as at the scores of POW camps in Japan and its conquests, the guards were the dregs of the military. Some were too incompetent for any other duty. Others were deranged. Among nearly all Ofuna guards, there were two common characteristics. One was marked stupidity. The other was murderous cruelty.”

Which of the following pairs of words is the best set of context clues to determine the meaning of the word, **dregs**?

a. Camps, military

b. Guards, Pows

c. Incompetent, deranged

d. Conquests, murderous

**Chapter 20**

40. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow:

“Down the hall lived an American navy officer, Commander John Fitzgerald, captured as he scuttled his burning submarine. The Japanese had tried to torture information out of Fitzgerald, clubbing him, jamming knives under his fingernails, tearing his fingernails off, and pouring water up his nose until he passed out. Fitzgerald had never broken, and as one of the highest-ranking captives, did his best to protect the men.”

A valid inference about Commander John Fitzgerald is…

a. He was weak in will and spirit.

b. He sympathized with Japan’s war effort.

c. He was strong and resilient.

d. None of these are valid.

e. All of these are valid.

41. In a sentence or two, explain the evidence from the passage that helped you select your answer.

42. Read the following excerpt and answer the question that follows:

“Each day, Louie and Harris hung together, laboring through forced exercise, bearing the guards’ blows, and whispering. The curious thing about Harris was that while he was tall- six two or three- virtually everyone, including Louie, would remember him as a giant, as tall as six ten. In a sense, Louie and the others were right. Harris was a genius. Highly educated, conversant in several languages, he had a perfect photographic memory…In Ofuna, his astonishing memory would be a blessing and a terrible curse.”

An accurate inference that could be made about Wilson Harris is that…

a. His abilities made him seem taller.

b. He secretly wished to be captured.

c. His academic ability was lacking.

d. He wasn’t concerned with the well-being of the other men.

**Chapter 21**

43. Read the following excerpts and answer the question that follows:

“What the Zamperinis were experiencing wasn’t denial, and it wasn’t hope. It was belief. They could still feel Louie. Their distress came not from grief, but from the certainty that Louie was in trouble and they couldn’t reach him.

Like the Zamperinis, the Phillips family had been in the dark since Allen had disappeared. They, too, refused to conclude that their boy was dead. Allen’s father wrote of ‘a feeling of confidence that will not be shaken. Some day we are all going to have that reunion we are hoping and waiting for.’”

Using details from the excerpts, explain what the Zamperini and Phillips families had in common.

**Chapter 22**

44. Read the following excerpt about an escape plan from Ofuna, and answer the question that follows:

“At first, they hit a dead end. They didn’t know where the airport was or how they’d steal a plane. Then they got hold of a Japanese almanac. Filled with detailed information on Japan’s ports, its ships and their fuels, and the distances between cities, it was all they needed to craft an escape.

They discarded the plane idea in favor of escape by boat. Harris plotted a path west, about 150 miles. At a western port, they’d steal a boat, cross the Sea of Japan, and flee into China.

There was one especially worrisome problem. Hiking in Japan, they’d stand out, and not just because of their race. In a land in which the average soldier was five foot three, they were giants. If caught, they’d surely be killed, either by civilians- who often attacked POWs- or by the authorities. They decided to move only at night and hope for the best.”

In a brief paragraph, explain the difficulties and challenges there were in the prisoners’ coming up with an escape plan from Ofuna.

**Chapter 23**

45. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow:

“Before the prisoners stood a Japanese corporal. He was leering at them.

He was a beautifully crafted man, in his midtwenties. His face was handsome, his form trim. A sword angled off of his hip, and circling his waist was a belt with an enormous belt buckle. The only incongruities on this striking corporal were his hands- brutish things that one man would liken to paws.

As the prisoners stood at attention, the corporal stared. Minutes passed. Then, abruptly, the corporal swept forward, walking with chin high, chest puffed. He looked the men over, Louie thought, as if he were God himself.

Down the line the corporal strode, pausing before each man and barking ‘Name!’ When Louie gave his name, the corporal’s eyes narrowed. Decades later, men who’d looked into those eyes would be unable to forget what they saw in them.”

This excerpt from chapter 23 describes…

a. Harris.

b. Louie.

c. Waseda.

d. Watanabe.

46. The last sentence of this excerpt from Chapter 23 is an example of what literary device?

a. Foreshadowing

b. Metaphor

c. Simile

d. Hyperbole.

**Chapter 24**

47. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow:

“The warnings about the Bird did no good. When Louie stepped outside, the Bird found him, accused him of an imaginary infraction, and attacked him in a wild fury. The next day came another beating, and the next another. The corporal was fixated on Louie, hunting the man he would call ‘number one prisoner.’”

Why was Watanabe so “fixated” on Louie?

48. What effect did the daily beatings begin to have on Louie?

**Chapter 25**

49. Read the following excerpt and answer the question that follows:

“On a late October day in 1944, Louie pushed a wheelbarrow into Tokyo, joining a guard to pick up rations. It was the first time he’d passed, unblindfolded, into the society that held him captive.

Tokyo was bled dry. The war had caused massive food shortages, and markets were shuttered. Civilians were slipshod and dirty. Children were digging trenches. The Americans were coming, and the city was holding its breath.

On a wall, Louie saw a scrawl of graffiti: B Niju Ku. Louie knew niju meant ‘twenty’ and ku meant ‘nine.’ He walked back to Omori, wondering what ‘B twenty-nine’ meant, and why someone would write it on a wall…

Then a new prisoner said it was an American bomber called a B-29.”

Why was B-29 so important to American POWs, and so frightening to the Japanese?

50. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follows.

“One day in mid-November, two Japanese civilians found Louie in his barracks. Friendly and respectful, they said they were producers from Radio Tokyo. They handed Louie a piece of paper. It was a transcript of an American radio broadcast announcing his death. The news that Louie had been declared dead, privately delivered to his family in June, had become public that week.

The producers said they were distressed that Louie’s family had been told he was dead. They invited him to write a message to his family and read it on a program called Postman Calls.

Louie didn’t trust them. Postman Calls was a propaganda show, performed in English and broadcast to Allied troops to demoralize them…”

Why would Louie in particular be chosen to deliver a message by Radio Tokyo producers?

51. The word propaganda, as used in this passage, most likely means

a. Ideas spread to further one’s cause or damage another’s cause.

b. Ideas that are difficult to accept, even though they are true.

c. Ideas that were against the beliefs of the Allied forces.

d. Ideas that harmed the Japanese war effort.

**Chapter 26**

52. Read the following excerpt and answer the question that follows:

After Christmas, the Bird stopped attacking the POWs, even Louie. He paced, brooding. The men watched him and wondered what was going on. They soon learned: he’d been promoted sergeant and transferred to another camp. Someone told Louie the Bird was leaving. Louie was overwhelmed with joy and relief.”

Why was Louie so overwhelmed with joy after hearing this news? How could he expect his life in prison camp to improve?

**Chapter 27**

53. Read the following excerpt and answer the question that follows:

“Among American forces, horrifying news had just surfaced. On Palawan Island in the Philippines, 150 American POWs had long been held as slaves by the Japanese. When an American convoy passed nearby, a Japanese commander was apparently sure the Americans would invade, the scenario for which the kill-all order had been written. He radioed to Palawan: ‘Annihilate the 150 prisoners.’”

Based on the information in this passage, what did the POWs have to fear about the U.S. invading and defeating the Japanese in the war? What might happen to the POWs as a result of an Allied victory?

**Chapter 28**

54. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow:

“Slavery swallowed men’s souls, but the POWs scored little victories. On the barges, they’d sneak to the galleys and stuff food into their clothes. The guards’ lunch boxes kept vanishing; an overseer’s cigarettes, set down as he turned away, were gone when he turned back. The POWs stole anything they could, risking their necks for something as trivial as a pencil box. The box itself was nothing; the theft of it, a tiny act of defiance, was everything.”

What word would best helps the reader understand that the word **galley** meansa kitchen in the second sentence?

a. Barges

b. Stuff

c. Clothes

d. Food

55. How did stealing even small, unimportant things from their captors help the morale or spirits of the POWs?

**Chapter 29**

56. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow:

“One day, Louie was shoveling on a barge when the foreman discovered fish was missing from the galley. If the thieves didn’t turn themselves in, he said, he’d report it to the Bird. The culprits confessed, but the foreman, suspecting more men were involved, told the Bird anyway.”

Using context clues in the last sentence, the meaning of the word **culprits** is most likely…

a. those that are prisoners.

b. those that are guilty.

c. workers in the galley.

d. workers on a barge.

57. What can you infer about the Bird’s reaction to the news of the stolen fish?

**Chapter 30**

58. Read the following excerpt and answer the question that follows:

“The Bird hustled Louie across the compound. Lying on the ground was a heavy wooden beam, some six feet long. Pick it up, the Bird said. Louie hoisted it, and the Bird ordered him to lift it over his head. Louie heaved it up. The Bird called a guard. If the prisoner lowers his arms, the Bird said, ram him with your gun… Louie stood in the sun, holding the beam… Time ticked on, and still Louie remained, the beam over his head, his eyes on the Bird’s face, enduring long past when he should have collapsed… Frustrated and furious, the Bird jumped down, charged across the compound, and rammed his fist into Louie’s stomach. Louie crumpled in agony, and the beam dropped, striking his head… Louie had held the beam for thirty-seven minutes.”

Using evidence from the above excerpt, explain what you can infer about Louie’s character and his ability to remain “unbroken” by the abuse of the Bird.

**Chapter 31**

59. Read the following excerpt and answer the question that follows:

“A few minutes later, the compound was suddenly, eerily silent. The Japanese were all gone. In the factories, the POWs realized they were alone. The guards left.”

What is the best inference that the POWs could make based on the information in the above excerpt?

a. The Japanese have won the war.

b. The Japanese have lost the war.

c. The guards have been given the day off.

d. The guards have given the prisoners the day off.

**Chapter 32**

60. Read the following excerpt and answer the question that follows:

“He (Commander Fitzgerald) walked to the train station and asked a Japanese official to arrange for a train to be there the next day. The official refused.

Commander Fitzgerald had been in Japanese custody since April 1943. For two and a half years, he’d been forced to grovel before the sadists and imbeciles as he tried to protect his men. He’d been starved, beaten, water boarded, and enslaved and had had his fingernails torn out. He was done negotiating. He hauled back and punched the station official in the face. The next morning, the train was there, right on time.”

What is revealed about Fitzgerald’s character by the above passage?

a. He is incredibly patient with the station official.

b. He is now worried about himself more than his men.

c. His patience has worn thin from his experience as a POW.

d. He is cruel to anyone who is Japanese.

**Chapter 33**

61. Read the following excerpt and answer the question that follows:

“Pete was so anxious to see Louie that he could hardly bear it… Each was startled by the sight of the other. Expecting Louie to be emaciated, Pete was surprised to find him almost portly from water retention. Louie was disturbed by what years of worry had done to his brother. Pete was gaunt, and he’d gone largely bald… Louie was upbeat and chatty. He seemed so well that when reporters came in to interview Louie, they crowded around Pete, assuming that of the two men, this haggard one had to be the POW.”

In this passage above, what is revealed about Pete’s character and his feelings for his brother Louie? Use specific details from the passage to answer.

62. Read the following quote from American war hero, Chris Kyle (American Sniper):

“People back home, people who haven’t been in war, or at least not that war, sometimes don’t seem to understand how the troops in Iraq acted. They’re surprised- shocked- to discover we often joked about death, about things we saw. Maybe it seems cruel or inappropriate. Maybe it would be, under different circumstances. But in the context of where we were, it made a lot of sense. We saw terrible things, and lived through terrible things. Part of it was letting off pressure or steam, I’m sure. A way to cope. If you can’t make sense of things, you start to look for some other way to deal with them. You laugh because you have to show emotion, you have to express yourself somehow.’

Describe *two* ways in which both Chris Kyle and Louie Zamperini used humor to cope with and overcome horrific experiences. Use details from your reading of Unbroken to support your answer.

**Chapter 34**

63. Which is evidence from chapter 34, of how Louie’s experiences as a POW left lasting scars?

a. The broadcast began to play…Louie was suddenly screaming. Shaking violently, he shouted, “Take it off! Take it off! I can’t stand it!”

b. “This little home,” he said, “was worth all of it.”

c. Featured in the media, he was a national sensation. Two thousand people wrote him letters.

d. Louie picked up a bottle of champagne, drank it dry, and went to sleep alone.

**Chapter 35**

64. Hillenbrand writes, “After World War II, former prisoners of the Japanese, known as Pacific POWs, came home. Physically, they were ravaged.”

What is the meaning of the word **ravaged**?

a. Hungry

b. Severely damaged

c. Liberated

d. Skinny

65. Louie had found a quest to replace the lost Olympics. Which text detail best explains Louie’s new goal?

a. “One day, Louie was overcome by a strange feeling, and suddenly he was back in the war, not a memory.”

b. “A doctor confirmed he’d worsened his war injury disastrously. It was over.”

c. “The honeymoon bought Louie a brief respite from his troubles.”

d. “Louie had no idea where the bird was but felt sure if he could return to Japan, he could hunt him down… “He was going to kill the bird”

**Chapter 36**

66. Which statement best provides the gist of the excerpt from chapter 37?

In the first winter after the war, a police officer trudged through a remote village in Japan’s Nagano prefecture, knocking on doors. The hunt for Mutsuhiro Wanatabe now involved every police force in Japan. In one prefecture alone, 9,100 officers participated.

a. Even though many police officers were searching for Wanatabe, he was never found.

b. The Japanese police forces put forth enormous effort and man power in order to find Wanatabe.

c. The Japanese government did not care about finding Wanatabe.

d. Mutsushiro Wanatabe was found in a remote village in 1946.

**Chapter 37**

67. Louie develops Post Traumatic Stress Disorder after the war. What does this say about Louie’s feelings about the war?

a. He is coping well after the war

b. He needs help to overcome the difficulties of the war.

c. He doesn’t care about his wartime struggles

d. His wife is not supportive of his struggles.

**Chapter 38**

68. Which of the following examples reveals how Louie overcame his wartime struggles and memories?

a. “Louie wanted to run, he had a frantic urge to flee.”

b. “He was on the raft. There was gentle Phil crumpled up before him, Mac’s breathing skeleton.”

c. “It was the last flashback he’d ever have. Louie let go of Cynthia and turned toward Graham.”

d. “Cynthia asked Louie to take her to hear Graham speak. Louie refused.”

**Chapter 39**

69. In the year since he’d entered Billy Graham’s tent, Louie had worked to keep a promise. Which of the following details best expresses his promise?

a. “He became a Christian speaker

b. He was able to speak of his captors, even the Bird, without bitterness now.”

c. “The sense of shame and powerlessness that had driven his hatred of the Bird, had vanished.”

d. “In bewilderment, the men who had abused him watched him come to them, his hands extended, a radiant smile on his face.”

**Epilogue**

**70.** Which of the following details reveals that Phil was **not** impacted by the war forever?

a. “Phil dropped his wartime nickname and became Allen again.”

b. “…the scars on his forehead.”

c. “He tended to avoid poultry.”

d. “As the jet age overtook America, he stayed in his car.”

71. Louie discovered skateboarding in his seventies, ran a mile in under six minutes when he was in his sixties, and could be seen skiing well into his nineties. Which set of words best describes Louie?

a. Daring, cautious

b. Fearful, energetic

c. Adventurous, carefree

d. Normal, fatigued

**Skills to differentiate**

Dialogue

Quotation marks

Literary Terms:

 Analogy

 Foreshadowing

 Characterization

 Suspense

 Tone

 Irony

 Imagery

 Oxymoron

 Motif

 Italics

Figurative Language:

Hyperbole

Alliteration

Simile/metaphor

Personification

Onomatopoeia

Context Clues

Close Reading

Question terminology

**Answer Key/Standards Addressed**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **C** | **RL 8.3** |
| **2** | C | **RL 8.4** |
| **3** | **B** | **RL 8.1** |
| **4** | **B** | **RL 8.1** |
| **5** | **D** | **RL 8.5** |
| **6** | **C** | **RL 8.4** |
| **7** | **C** | **RL 8.4** |
| **8** | **A** | **RI 8.1** |
| **9** | **C** | **RL 8.1** |
| **10** | **D** | **RL 8.5** |
| **11** | **A** | **RI 8.5** |
| **12** | **C** | **RI 8.4** |
| **13** | **C** | **RL 8.1** |
| **14** | **A** | **RL 8.3** |
| **15** | **D** | **RL 8.4** |
| **16** | **D** | **RL 8.1** |
| **17** | **B** | **RL 8.3** |
| **18** | **A** | **RL 8.4** |
| **19** | **D** | **RL 8.4** |
| **20** | **B** | **RL 8.4** |
| **21** | **D** | **RL 8.4** |
| **22** | **D** | **RL 8.4** |
| **23** | **A** | **RL 8.4** |
| **24** | **C** | **RL 8.3** |
| **25** | **A** | **RL 8.1** |
| **26** | **C** | **RL 8.4** |
| **27** | **B** | **RL 8.4** |
| **28** | **C** | **RL 8.3** |
| **29** | **C** | **RL 8.3** |
| **30** | **D** | **RL 8.6** |
| **31** | **A** | **RL 8.1** |
| **32** | **B** | **RL 8.1** |
| **33** | **A** | **RL 8.4** |
| **34** | **B** | **RL 8.1** |
| **35** | **A** | **RI 8.4** |
| **36** | **D** | **RI 8.4** |
| **37** | **D** | **RI 8.4** |
| **38** | **B** | **RI 8.3** |
| **39** | **C** | **RI 8.4** |
| **40** | **C** | **RI 8.1** |
| **41** | **Short answer** | **RL 8.1, W 8.9** |
| **42** | **A** | **RL 8.1** |
| **43** | **Short answer** | **RI 8.3, RL 8.3, W 8.9** |
| **44** | **Short answer** | **RI 8.1, W 8.9** |
| **45** | **D** | **RL 8.3** |
| **46** | **A** | **RI 8.4** |
| **47** | **Short answer** | **RL 8.4, W 8.9** |
| **48** | **Short answer** | **RL 8.4, W 8.9** |
| **49** | **Short answer** | **RL 8.4, W 8.9** |
| **50** | **Short answer** | **RI 8.1, W 8.9** |
| **51** | **A** | **RI 8.4** |
| **52** | **Short answer** | **RI 8.1, W 8.9** |
| **53** | **Short answer** | **RI 8.1, W 8.9** |
| **54** | **D** | **RI 8.4** |
| **55** | **Short answer** | **RI 8.1, W 8.9** |
| **56** | **B** | **RI 8.4** |
| **57** | **Short answer** | **RI 8.1** |
| **58** | **Short answer** | **RI 8.4, W 8.9** |
| **59** | **B** | **RL 8.3** |
| **60** | **C** | **RL 8.3** |
| **61** | **Short answer** | **RL 8.3, W 8.9** |
| **62** | **Short answer** | **RL 8.5, W 8.9** |
| **63** | **A** | **RL 8.1** |
| **64** | **B** | **RL 8.4** |
| **65** | **D** | **RL 8.1** |
| **66** | **B** | **RL 8.2** |
| **67** | **B** | **RI 8.1** |
| **68** | **C** | **RL 8.1** |
| **69** | **A** | **RL 8.1** |
| **70** | **A** | **RL 8.3** |
| **71** | **C** | **RI 8.3** |

**Bibliography**

Hillenbrand, Laura. *Unbroken: A World War II Story of Survival, Resilience, and Redemption*. New York: Random House, 2010. Print.