

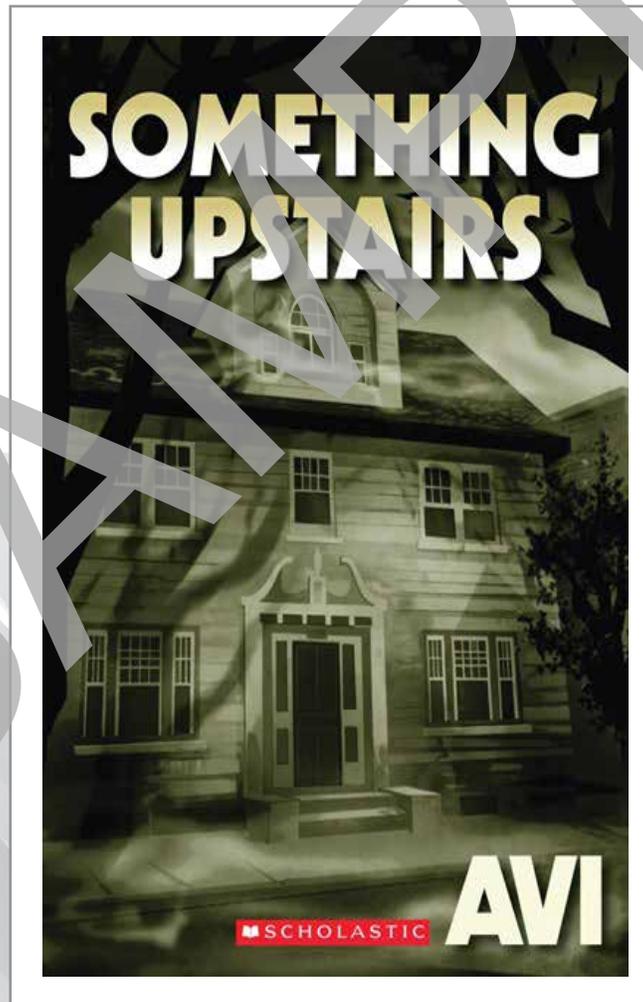


STUDENT PACKET

GRADES 6-8

Something Upstairs

Avi



READ, WRITE, THINK, DISCUSS AND CONNECT

Something Upstairs

Avi

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NOTE:

The trade book edition of the novel used to prepare this guide is found in the Novel Units catalog and on the Novel Units website. Using other editions may have varied page references.

Please note: We have assigned Interest Levels based on our knowledge of the themes and ideas of the books included in the Novel Units sets, however, please assess the appropriateness of this novel or trade book for the age level and maturity of your students prior to reading with them. You know your students best!

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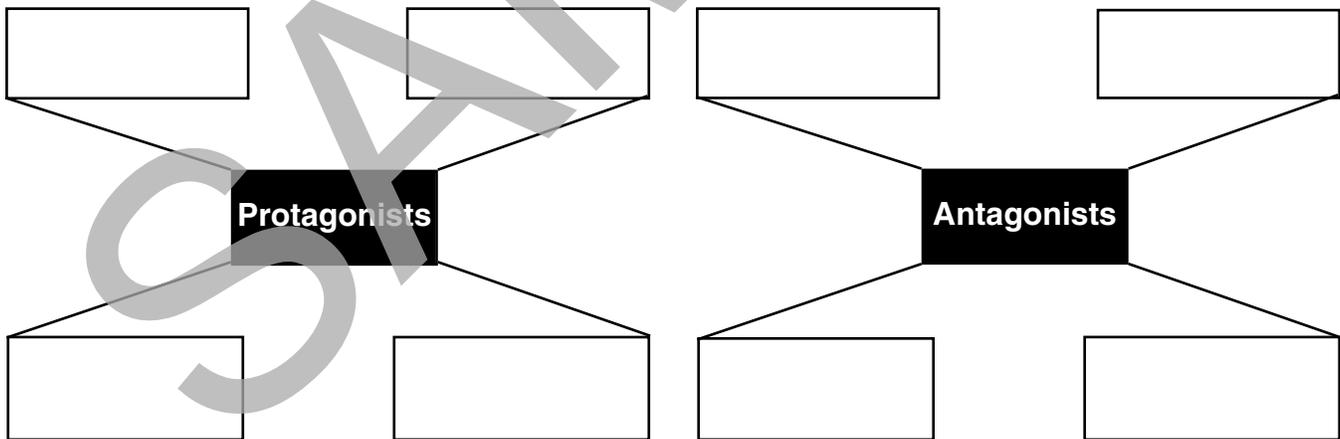
Name _____

The main character in a story is called the **protagonist**. Sometimes we call the protagonist the hero or heroine (the “good” character). The character that opposes the hero in a story is called the **antagonist**. Sometimes we call the antagonist the villain (the “bad” character).

Directions: Think about stories you have read. Who were some of the protagonists (heroes/heroines) in these stories? Who were the antagonists (villains)? List some of the protagonists and antagonists and the stories in which they appear.

Protagonists	Antagonists	Story

Complete the chart below by listing some common characteristics of protagonists and antagonists. For example, a protagonist is often brave. An antagonist may be sly or cruel. Sometimes the antagonist is not just a person, but a belief or custom.



As you read *Something Upstairs*, decide who or what are the protagonist and antagonist. Notice their characteristics and compare/contrast them to those of the characters in other stories you listed in the chart above.

Name _____

Chapter Eight

1. Why do Kenny and Caleb travel by lightening?
2. Where are they running?
3. What does Kenny notice when he glances over his shoulder as they climb the stairs?
4. Which of the two boys casts no shadow? Why?
5. Who does Kenny tell Caleb he wants to go to for help?
6. How is Kenny able to lock Caleb's door?
7. Who stops Kenny on his way to find Mr. Brown?
8. Who was the first person to kill Caleb?
9. Where did Caleb's death originally take place?
10. What does Willinghast want Kenny to do to Caleb?
11. What will happen to Kenny if he doesn't do what Willinghast wants?
12. What does Willinghast give to Kenny? Why?

Chapter Nine

1. Who does Kenny reveal is Caleb's murderer?
2. Who do Kenny and Caleb think they see standing in the doorway across the street?
3. Who does Caleb say is the only person who can destroy Willinghast?
4. How does Caleb plan to get blood to put on the floor to trick Willinghast?
5. What does Kenny need to get back from Willinghast before he kills him?
6. How much time do Caleb and Kenny have in order to fake Caleb's murder?
7. Why does Kenny have to use both hands to fire the pistol?
8. How does the sound of the pistol being fired make Kenny's ears feel?
9. Why doesn't Caleb want Kenny to blow out the candle?
10. Does Willinghast believe Kenny killed Caleb?
11. What happens to Kenny after he pulls the trigger?
12. Where does Kenny go to find out what happened to Caleb?
13. Does Kenny confront Willinghast at the Historical Library? Why?
14. What does Kenny take Avi to see?
15. Where does Kenny go in search of Caleb?

Name _____

Something Upstairs
Activity #7 • Vocabulary
Chapter Four

stoop (41)	obscured (41)	averted (42)	impulse (42)
instinctively (42)	unobstructed (43)	absorbed (43)	masts (43)
spars (43)	lumpish (43)	hubbub (44)	stench (44)
emphatic (44)	bickering (45)	boisterous (45)	frock (45)
midst (45)	agitation (46)	momentary (49)	overwhelming (49)

An **analogy** is an expression of relationship. It is a statement in which the relationship between two things is likened to the relationship between two other things.

Directions: Use the vocabulary words above to solve the analogies below.

1. Rain is to flood as smell is to _____.
2. Pants are to trousers as dress is to _____.
3. _____ is to porch as spectacles are to glasses.
4. Quiet is to _____ as stale is to fresh.
5. Noisy is to calm as _____ is to quiet.
6. _____ is to outside as core is to surface.
7. War is to _____ as peace is to agreeing.
8. Sails are to _____ as flags are to poles.
9. Advance is to retreat as _____ is to caution.
10. _____ is to visible as transparent is to opaque.