



STUDENT PACKET

GRADES 6-8

Things Not Seen

Andrew Clements



READ, WRITE, THINK, DISCUSS AND CONNECT

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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 _____

Things Not Seen
Activity #4 • Vocabulary
Chapters 8–15, pp. 61–125

vintage (62)
gander (65)
demented (80)
patented (97)
infrared (114)
perjury (124)

spectrometer (62)
beanie (70)
detour (83)
hovering (102)
sleuthing (116)
fugitive (124)

generate (63)
mill (72)
wonk (91)
maladjustment (112)
truancy (119)

invalid (63)
terminals (78)
threshold (94)
commuting (112)
jackbooted (121)

Directions: An analogy is a comparison of two objects or words. Look at the examples below. Then use the vocabulary words above to complete the rest of the analogies.

Example: CASCADE is to FALL as SECURE is to SAFE.

1. ANIMAL CATCHER is to STRAY DOG as POLICE OFFICER is to _____.
2. DELAY is to TIMELY as _____ is to DIRECT.
3. ADDICT is to REHABILITATION CENTER as _____ is to HOSPITAL.
4. _____ is to LOOK as EAVESDROP is to HEAR.
5. HAMMERING is to CARPENTERS as _____ is to DETECTIVES.
6. _____ is to SANE as INGENIOUS is to OBTUSE.
7. FORFEIT is to COMPETE as _____ is to RACE.
8. NECK is to SCARF as HEAD is to _____.
9. _____ is to HELICOPTER as DARTING is to JET.
10. AWOL is to SOLDIER as _____ is to STUDENT.

Name _____

Chapters 8–11, pp. 61–93

1. What does Mr. Phillips want to do to figure out what happened to Bobby? What does Bobby want to do?
2. How does Bobby retrieve the cookies Mrs. Trent leaves on the porch?
3. What does Bobby do when he gets tired of sitting in his house alone?
4. While on his walk, who does Bobby pretend he is?
5. Whom does Bobby see and talk to in a soundproof room at the library? What is her name?
6. How long has the girl been blind?
7. Who is Albert?
8. Why doesn't Bobby have to worry about other people crowding his space when walking with Alicia?
9. Why does Bobby tell Alicia the truth about his invisibility?
10. At what time does Bobby say he will try to meet Alicia in the library the next afternoon?
11. What does Bobby plan to do as soon as he gets home?

Chapters 12–15, pp. 94–125

1. Who calls Bobby later in the evening after Bobby has eaten and played his trumpet?
2. What two examples does Alicia give as evidence that Bobby is brave?
3. What do Bobby and his mother do together shortly after she arrives home from the hospital?
4. What temperature is it outside when Bobby leaves the house without any clothes on?
5. Why are Alicia's parents concerned about things being picked up and neat?
6. Besides her parents, who helped Alicia after she became blind?
7. Who is the man that has been watching Alicia from outside the soundproof room?
8. Why does Bobby tell the man about his condition?
9. How does Mr. Phillips respond to the news that other people know about Bobby's invisibility?
10. Who writes the stories Bobby reads to Alicia over the phone?
11. How does Bobby describe Kendra?
12. Regarding clue gathering, what does Bobby deduce is the difference between himself and Sherlock Holmes?

Name _____

Characters With Character

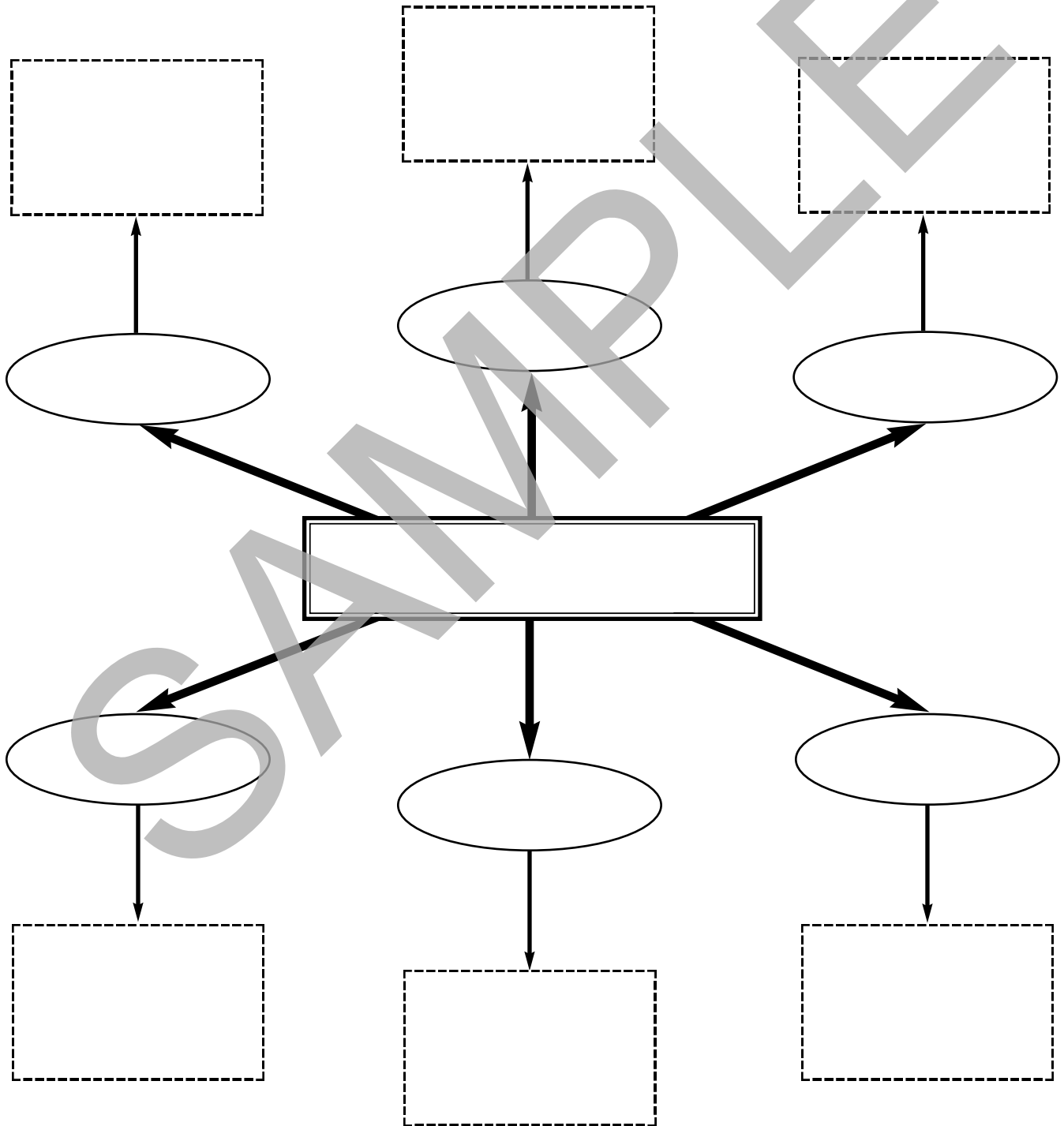
Directions: A person's **character** is evaluated by his or her actions, statements, and by the way he or she treats others. For each of the attributes listed in the center of the page, write the name of one character from the novel who has this trait and the name of a character who does **not** have this trait. After each character's name, give an example of an action or statement which proves you have properly evaluated the character.

Has This Trait		Doesn't Have This Trait
	tells the truth	
	keeps promises	
	considers consequences of actions	
	sacrifices for others	
	listens to others without pre-judging them	
	is a good person	
	is kind and caring	

Name _____

Characterization

Directions: Write the name of a character from the book in the center rectangle. In each oval, write an adjective that describes the character's personality. Then fill in each dotted rectangle with a detail about the character that illustrates that part of the character's personality.



Name _____

Cause/Effect

Directions: To plot cause and effect in a story, first list the sequence of events. Then mark causes with a C and effects with an E. Sometimes in a chain of events, one item may be both a cause and an effect. Draw arrows from cause statements to the appropriate effects.

Events in the story	Cause	Effect
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Another way to map cause and effect is to look for an effect and then backtrack to the single or multiple causes.

