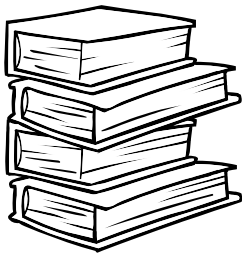


Autumn



Print Partner Title / First Line	Skill
A Day at the Park	Distinguishing Fantasy and Realism & Recognizing Patterns of Text
Apples and Raisins	Comparing and Contrasting
Creepy, Crawly Critter! (Spider)	Following Written Instructions
Johnny Appleseed	Identifying the Meaning of Words
Letter to Mr. Wong (Bats)	Distinguishing Fact and Opinion
Spiders That Do Not Spin Webs	Determining Meaning of Multiple-Meaning Words
How Anansi Became a Spider	Comparing Themes

- Print Partners are bundled by theme only. Grade level bundles are available.
- Each Print Partner is a stand-alone worksheet. Pagination on the bottom of each page denotes numbering designed for individual worksheets.



Mixed Skills: Distinguishing Fantasy and Realism and Recognizing Patterns of Text

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

A Day at the Park

One crisp autumn day, Bunny hopped to the park. He passed the squirrels and raccoons playing football. He settled under a golden tree. He opened the book he was reading for school. Bunny couldn't wait to finish it.

Suddenly, there were loud noises behind him. He covered his ears. He peeked around the tree and saw Bear pounding on a set of drums.

Bunny sighed and tried to keep reading. But it was no use. He hopped over to Bear.

"Please, Bear," said Bunny, "Could you stop playing your drums?"

Bear replied, "But I must practice. We are marching in a parade tomorrow."

"I'm reading a book for school," said Bunny. "You're making too much noise."

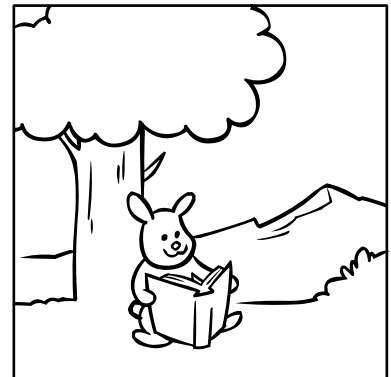
Bear thought about that. He liked Bunny. Bear didn't want to bother him. Then Bear said, "I have an idea. I will be right back."

Bear came back with something in his paws. It was a pair of earmuffs. Bunny smiled. “Thanks, Bear. I know just what to do with those,” said Bunny.

Bunny placed them over his ears. The earmuffs made it very quiet. Bear returned to beating his drums. Bunny sat in the shade and read peacefully.

1. What makes this story a fantasy?
 - A. The bunny is reading a book.
 - B. The bunny is in the park.
 - C. The bunny and the bear are both animals.
 - D. There are two animals in the story.

2. Why does Bear give Bunny earmuffs?
 - A. It is fall and the weather is cold.
 - B. Bunny has big, floppy ears.
 - C. They would make it quiet for Bunny.
 - D. Bear needed them for his own ears.



3. How are Bunny and Bear alike?
 - A. They both like to read books for school.
 - B. They are both happy at the end of the story.
 - C. They both like to play football in the park.
 - D. They are both scared of drums.

4. Why did Bear need to practice the drums?
- A. His mother wanted him to play outside.
 - B. He liked playing the drums more than reading books.
 - C. He was marching in a parade the next day.
 - D. He was playing the drums for a school play.

5. Write three ways Bear and Bunny are different.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____



Mixed Skills: Distinguishing Fantasy and Realism and Recognizing Patterns of Text

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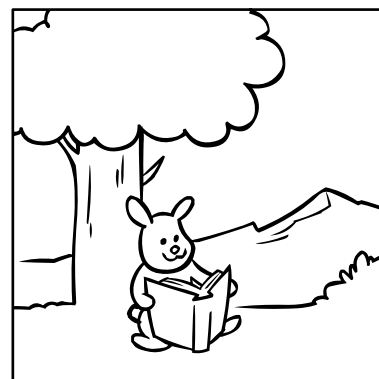
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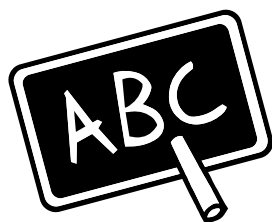
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 - C. He was marching in a parade the next day.**
 - D. He was playing the drums for a school play.
5. Write three ways Bear and Bunny are different. **Answers will vary.**
- 1. **Possible responses: Bear likes to play the drums.**
 - 2. **Bunny likes to read books.**
 - 3. **Bear brought Bunny earmuffs.**



Comparing and Contrasting

Directions:

Read the passage. Complete the Venn diagram by listing how apples and raisins are alike and different.

Apples and Raisins

People love to eat apples and raisins. Apples and raisins are alike in some ways and different in other ways.

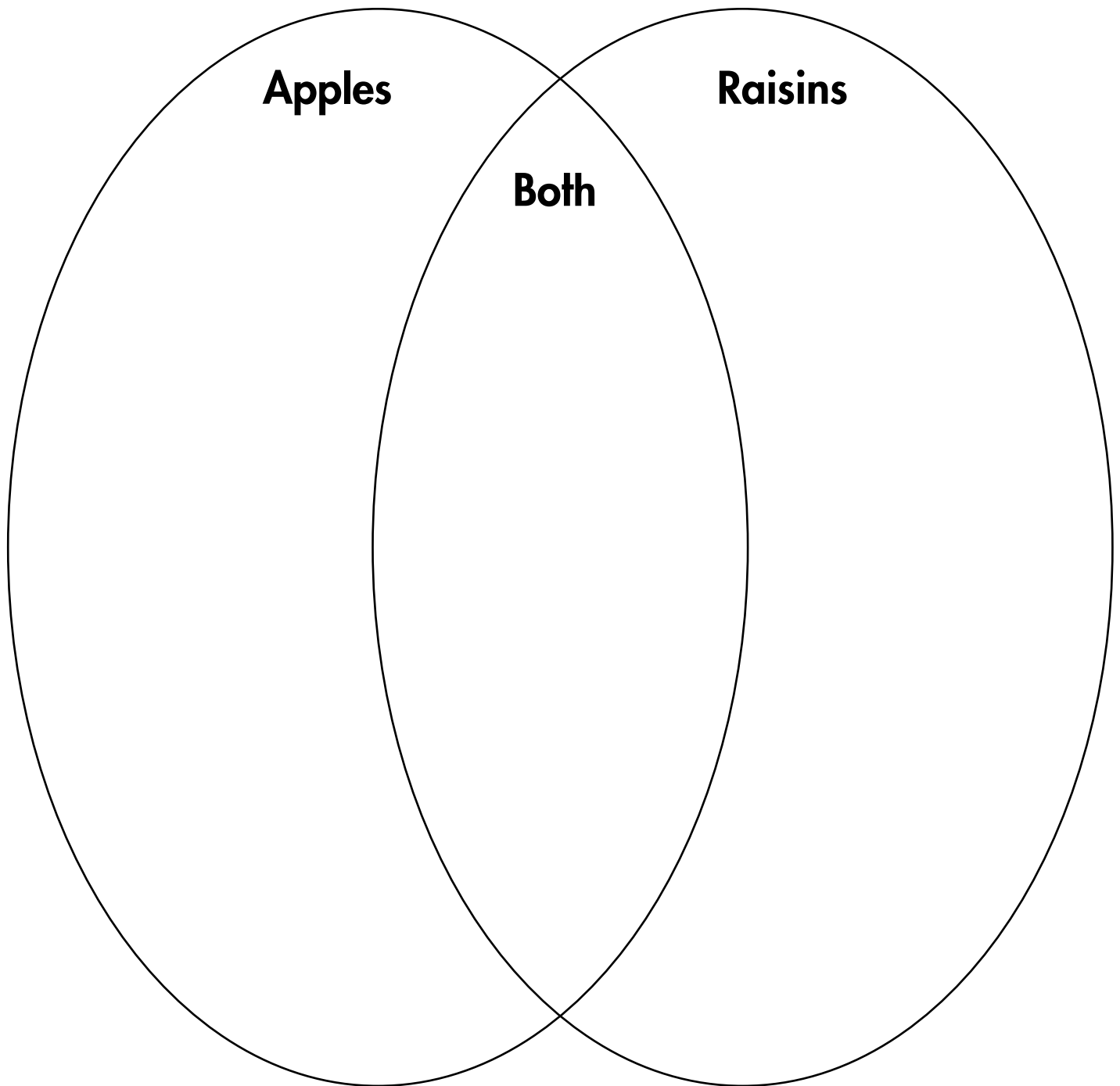
Alike

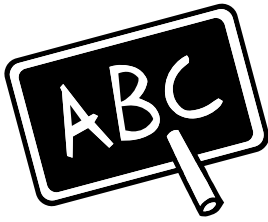
Apples and raisins are both sweet. They are both fruits. People like to eat them as snacks after dinner.

Different

Apples fall from trees. They are juicy. Apples can be red, green, or yellow. You can make apple juice from apples.

Raisins are made from grapes. Raisins are small and dry. First, grapes grow on a vine. Then they are dried in the sun. When all the juice inside the grape is gone, you have a raisin!





Comparing and Contrasting

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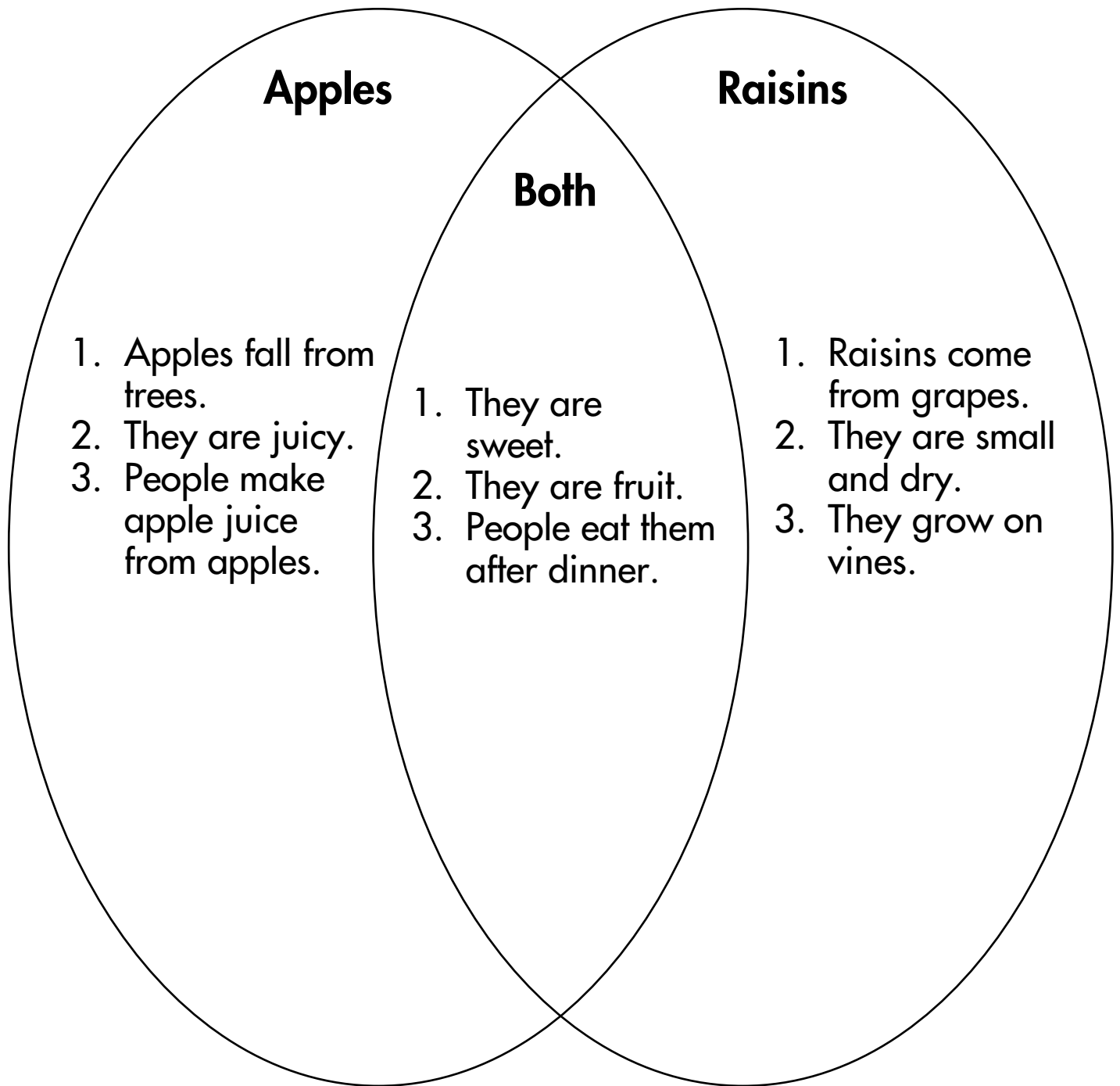
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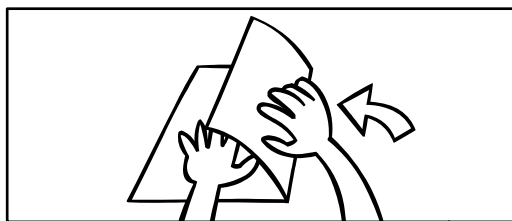


Following Written Instructions

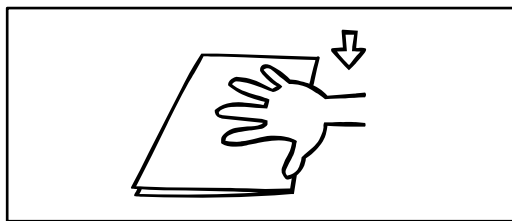
Directions:

Use a piece of black paper to make a creepy, crawly critter!

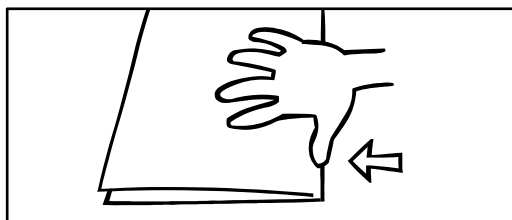
1. Fold the black paper in half.



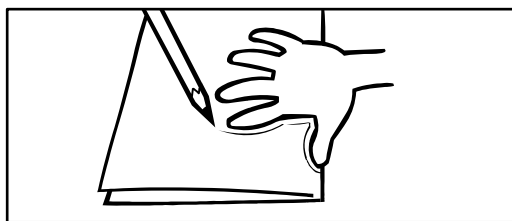
2. Place your hand on the paper.



3. Line up your thumb along the fold.

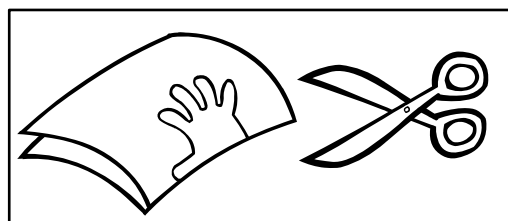


4. Use a pencil to trace your hand.

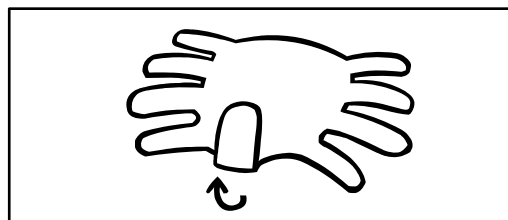


5. Cut out your handprint and unfold.

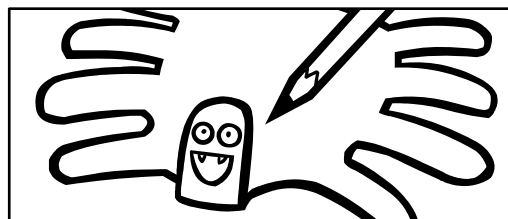
(Ask an adult for help with this step.)



6. Fold back the paper thumbs.

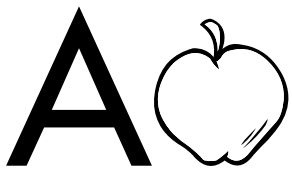


7. Draw two eyes.



Riddle: What is black and has two eyes and eight legs?

Answer: Your creepy, crawly critter!



Identifying the Meaning of Words

Directions: Read the tall tale. Then complete the activities below.

Johnny Appleseed

Adapted from the Traditional Tale

Johnny Appleseed is famous for planting millions of apple seeds all across America. He believed that apple trees were beneficial to the earth. His name in real life was John Chapman. He was one of the first settlers in America to explore the territory west of the Ohio River. He scattered seeds wherever he went. When a larger population of settlers came to the land, they had apples to eat. They started to call John Chapman the “Apple Tree Man.” Later, he became known primarily as “Johnny Appleseed.”

Johnny Appleseed was a man of great kindness. He wanted to serve all people and all animals. He lived a very simple life. He walked barefoot through the wilderness and used his cooking pot for a hat. Johnny wore sacks as clothes. He used his feet to melt snow for water. He wanted to produce apples everywhere so that no one would have to be hungry. As he walked, Johnny Appleseed talked to the animals he met along the path. Once, he spent the night in a den with sleeping bears to keep warm.

1. Underline the word in the passage that means “goodness.”
2. Circle the word in the passage that means “the natural outdoors.”

3. Draw a line from each word on the left to its correct meaning on the right.

produce

an area of land

territory

good for

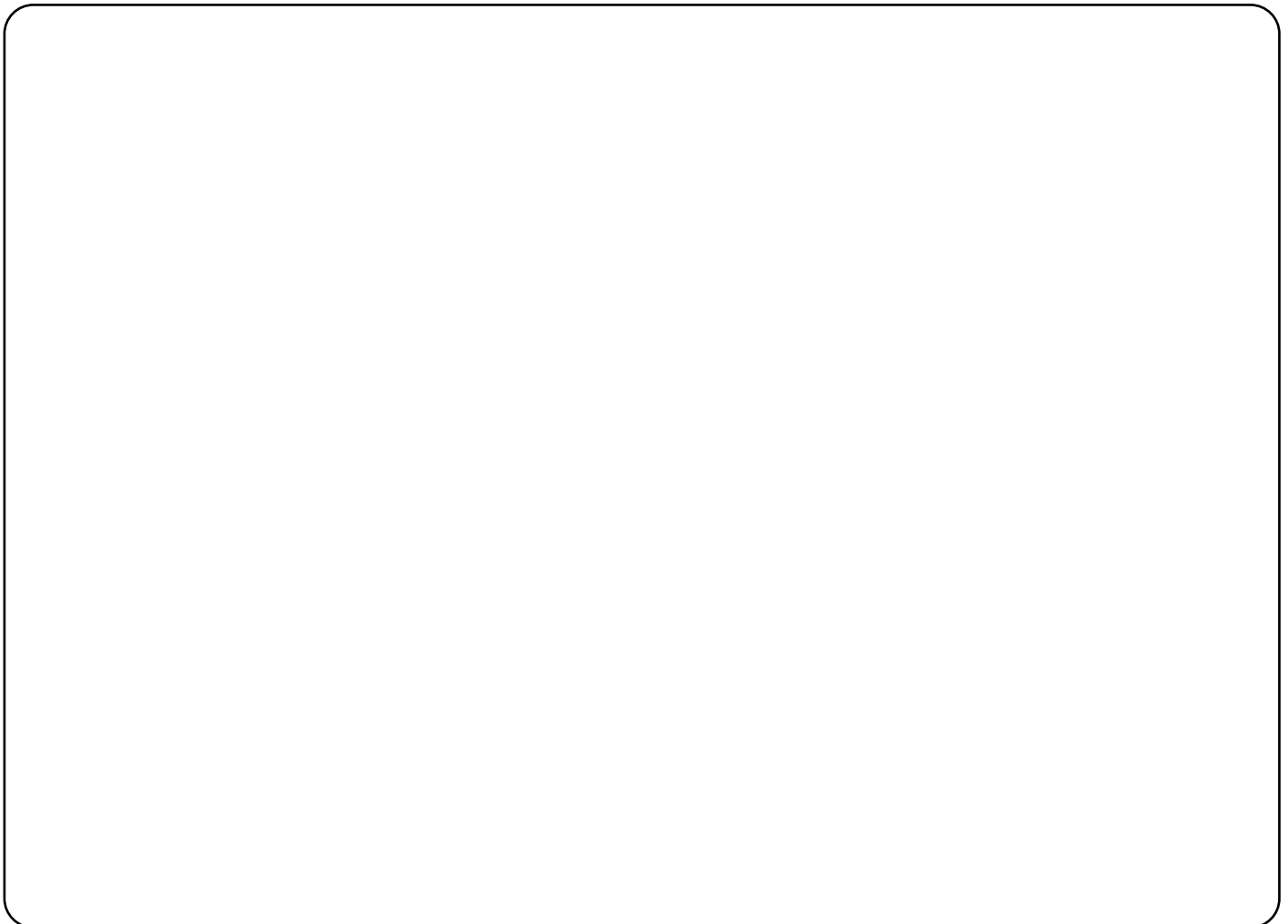
beneficial

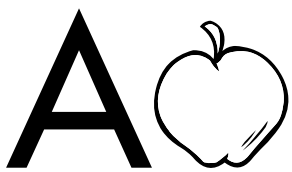
a group

population

to cause to exist

4. Draw a picture to illustrate the tall tale.





Identifying the Meaning of Words

Directions: Read the tall tale. Then complete the activities below.

Johnny Appleseed

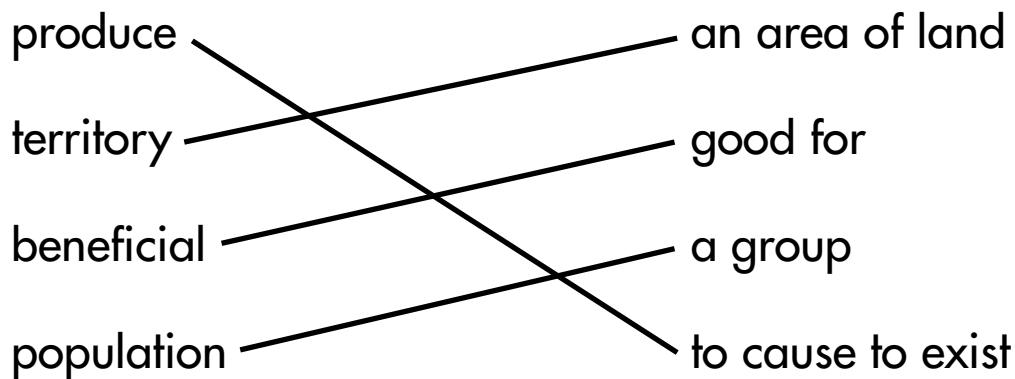
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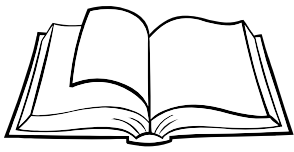
1. Underline the word in the passage that means “goodness.”
2. Circle the word in the passage that means “the natural outdoors.”

3. Draw a line from each word on the left to its correct meaning on the right.



4. Draw a picture to illustrate the tall tale.

Answers will vary.



Distinguishing Fact and Opinion

Directions: Read the letter. Then complete questions below.

Letter to Mrs. Wong

Dear Mrs. Wong,

To begin our trip, we drove to Los Angeles. It is in California. We drove across the desert all through the night. When we took a break at a rest stop, I saw bats flying around. Bats fly around at night searching for food and sleep during the day. (I learned that in our science class!) They have very good hearing to make up for not seeing very well. I think they are interesting animals. But they are also a little scary when they swoop down from the sky.

We are staying in a hotel. Tomorrow we are going to the beach. California has a coastline with many beaches. The Pacific Ocean is filled with different kinds of fish. It is fun to swim in the ocean. But it is also dangerous. I think I am too young to go in it by myself. My dad will go in the water with me. The ocean is salt water, so I will keep my mouth closed!

We will leave for home in a couple more days. I am being good about doing my homework.

Your student,

Omar

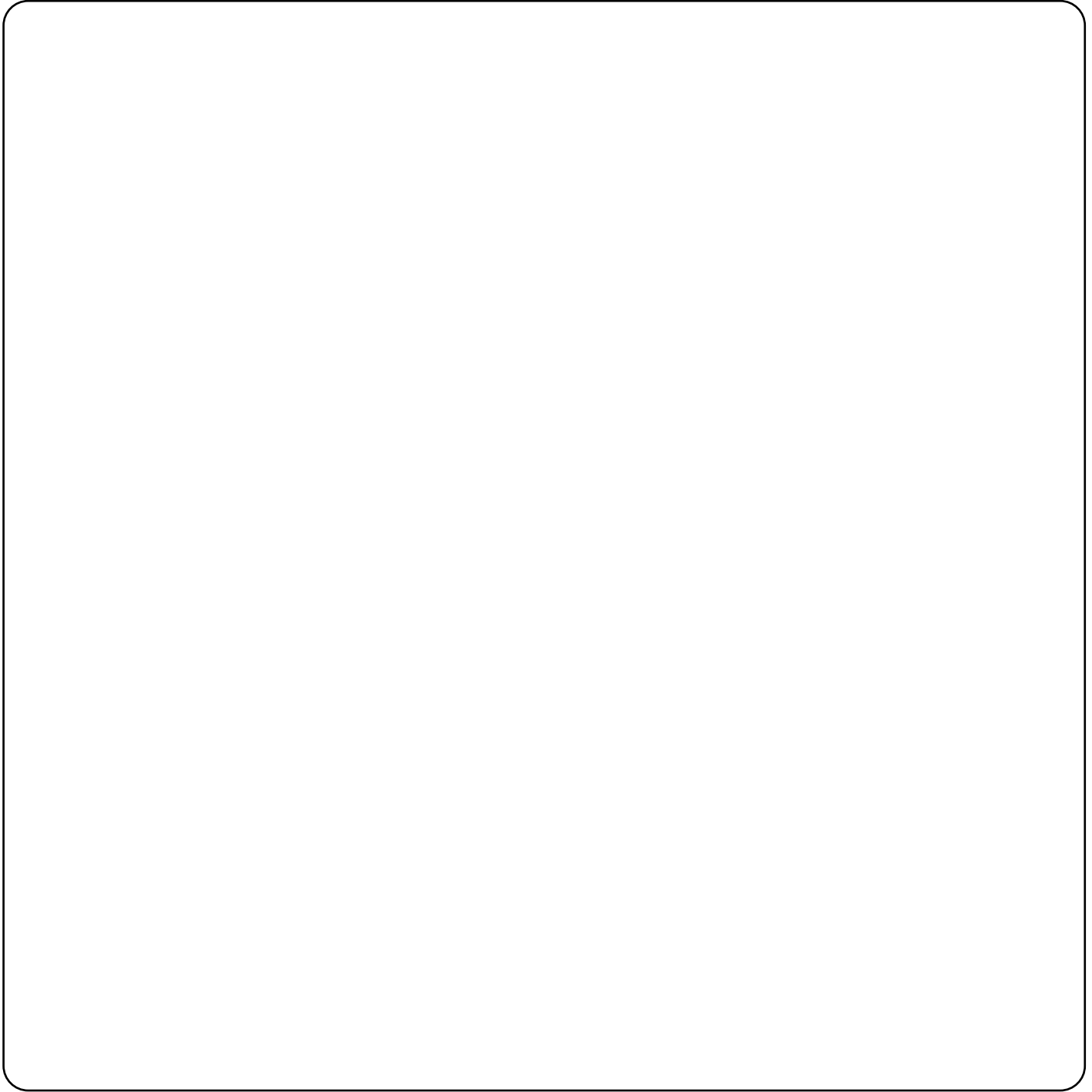
1. One fact about bats from the letter is

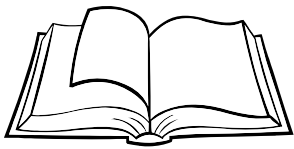
2. One opinion about bats from the letter is

3. One fact about the ocean from the letter is

4. One opinion about the ocean from the letter is

5. Draw something Omar saw on his trip.





Distinguishing Fact and Opinion

Directions: Read the letter. Then complete questions below.

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We will leave for home in a couple more days. I am being good about doing my homework.

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1. One fact about bats from the letter is **Answers will vary.**

Possible responses: bats have very good hearing.

bats sleep during the day.

2. One opinion about bats from the letter is **Answers will vary.**

Possible responses: bats are interesting animals.

bats are a little scary.

3. One fact about the ocean from the letter is **Answers will vary.**

Possible responses: the ocean is filled with fish.

the ocean can be dangerous.

4. One opinion about the ocean from the letter is **Answers will vary.**

Possible responses: it is fun to swim in the ocean.

I am too young to go in by myself.

5. Draw something Omar saw on his trip. **Answers will vary.**

Possible pictures: a bat flying at night; a desert scene; a hotel at the beach; the ocean with fish in it; Omar and his father swimming in the ocean.



Mixed Skills: Determining Meaning of Multiple-Meaning Words

Directions: Read the passage. Then read each question and circle the correct answer.

Spiders That Do Not Spin Webs

Many spiders spin webs. However, some spiders do not spin webs. One of these is the *crab spider*. The crab spider can change its color to match a flower. It hides on the flower and waits for an insect to come along. Then, the crab spider quickly catches it. The crab spider has long front legs. It extends all of its legs out from its sides and moves sideways like a crab. That is how it got its name.

Another kind of spider that does not spin a web is the *spitting spider*. It is brown with black spots. It has six eyes. It does not change color. The spitting spider produces poisonous silk. The silk is sticky like glue. It creeps up on a resting insect. Then, it spits out the poisonous silk. It blankets the insect with a zigzag pattern. The insect becomes trapped. Slowly, the spitting spider moves over to the insect and grabs it.

A third spider that does not spin a web is the *tarantula*. The tarantula will usually burrow in a hole in the earth. Sometimes, it will occupy spaces between rocks or cracks in wood. The tarantula has a hairy body and hairy legs. It can create a hissing sound by rubbing parts of its body together. The tarantula hunts

at night. It catches prey by chasing after it and attacking the prey with its fangs. Then, the tarantula rolls the prey up in a ball. If it wants to save the prey for later, the tarantula will wrap the ball in silk.

1. In this passage, **spin** means _____

- A. to travel.
- B. to make.
- C. to turn around.
- D. to dance.

2. In this passage, **kind** means _____

- A. warm.
- B. type.
- C. nice.
- D. open.

3. What can a crab spider change?

- A. its web
- B. its smell
- C. its sound
- D. its color

4. How are the three kinds of spiders in the passage alike?
- A. They are all hairy.
 - B. They all spit poisonous silk.
 - C. They do not spin webs.
 - D. They do not eat insects.

Directions: Read the question and write your answer on the lines below.

5. Explain how crab spiders, tarantulas, and spitting spiders are different.



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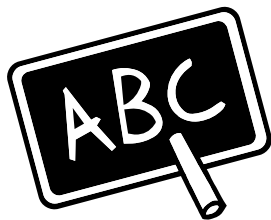
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Directions: Read the question and write your answer on the lines below.

5. Explain how crab spiders, tarantulas, and spitting spiders are different. **Answers will vary.**

Possible responses: Crab spiders hide in a flower to catch their food. Tarantulas chase their food. Spitting spiders spit poisonous silk to catch their food.



Comparing Themes

Directions: Read the legends. Then answer the questions that follow.

How Anansi Became a Spider

Adapted from an African Legend

There once was a king who owned the finest ram in all the land. One day, the ram got into Anansi's crops and trampled all of the plants. Anansi was livid at the king's ram. For revenge, he decided to capture the ram and bring it back to his home. Anansi knew there would be consequences for stealing the king's prize ram, so he thought of a way to avoid punishment. First, he hid the ram in a cave. Then he told a spider to spin a web at the front of the cave. The spider was excited by the idea of building a new home, so he followed Anansi to the cave and began spinning a web.

Anansi quickly went to the king and told him his ram had been stolen by a spider who was keeping it captive in a cave! The king was enraged and ordered the spider to be banished to another kingdom. He offered Anansi a reward for bringing the spider to him.

Anansi ran back to the spider. He told the spider that the king wanted to reward him for weaving such an amazing web. The spider was elated at the idea of being seen by the king!

While Anansi was away, the king told his wife, the queen, what had happened. The king's wife laughed and asked, "How could a spider lure a ram into a cave and then weave a web strong enough to keep him inside?" The wife told the king Anansi must have stolen the ram.

When Anansi returned with the spider and demanded his reward, the

king scolded him for stealing the ram and deceiving the spider. With a wave of his mighty scepter, Anansi was turned into a spider and the spider into a man.

The Creation of Seal

Adapted from a Mowhawk Legend

Before there were humans, birds, and animals, Earth was populated with creatures that had human traits and animal traits. There were brothers of the sun and the moon, known as The-Two-Men-Who-Changed-Things. They came down to Earth to prepare it for a new race of people. The brothers gathered all the creatures and changed some into animals, some into birds, and some into trees.

One of these creatures was a terrible thief. He stole fish and game from the creatures that hunted and fished. The-Two-Men-Who-Changed-Things decided to teach the thief a lesson. They transformed him into Seal by shortening the thief's arms and tying his legs together so that only his feet moved. Then they tossed him into the ocean and told him, "From now on you will have to catch your own fish if you want to eat."

Directions: Read each question. Then write your answer using complete sentences on the lines below.

1. A common **theme** in both stories is there are consequences for a person's actions. Explain how this theme applies to each legend.

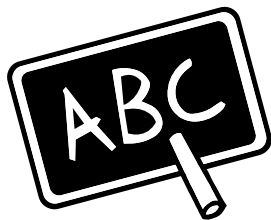
"How Anansi Became a Spider"

"The Creation of Seal"

2. Summarize the **main events** of each legend in the boxes below.

“How Anansi Became a Spider”

“The Creation of Seal”



Comparing Themes

Directions: Read the legends. Then answer the questions that follow.

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Directions: Read each question. Then write your answer using complete sentences on the lines below.

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“How Anansi Became a Spider”

Anansi lies to get out of a punishment. In the end, he is still punished for his actions and he is changed into a spider.

“The Creation of Seal”

In this story, a creature steals from others. Because he is a thief, he is changed into a seal.

2. Summarize the **main events** of each legend in the boxes below.

“How Anansi Became a Spider”

Anansi was angry at the king’s prize ram, so Anansi stole the ram. He hid the ram in a cave and told a spider to spin a web at the front of the cave. Anansi told the king the spider was keeping the ram captive in a cave. Anansi tricked the spider into going to see the king. The king realized the trick and punished Anansi by turning Anansi into a spider.

“The Creation of Seal”

The-Two-Men-Who-Changed-Things came to Earth to prepare it for a new race of people. The-Two-Men-Who-Changed-Things started to change the creatures into animal, birds, and trees. The-Two-Men-Who-Changed-Things learned of a creature that stole fish from other creatures. As punishment, The-Two-Men-Who-Changed-Things changed the thief into a seal.