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Reading Mastery[®]

Transformations



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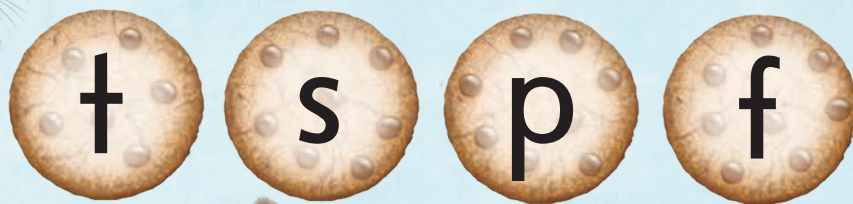
Student Sampler
Grades K–2

Student Sampler

Grades K–2

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1. feel

2. eat

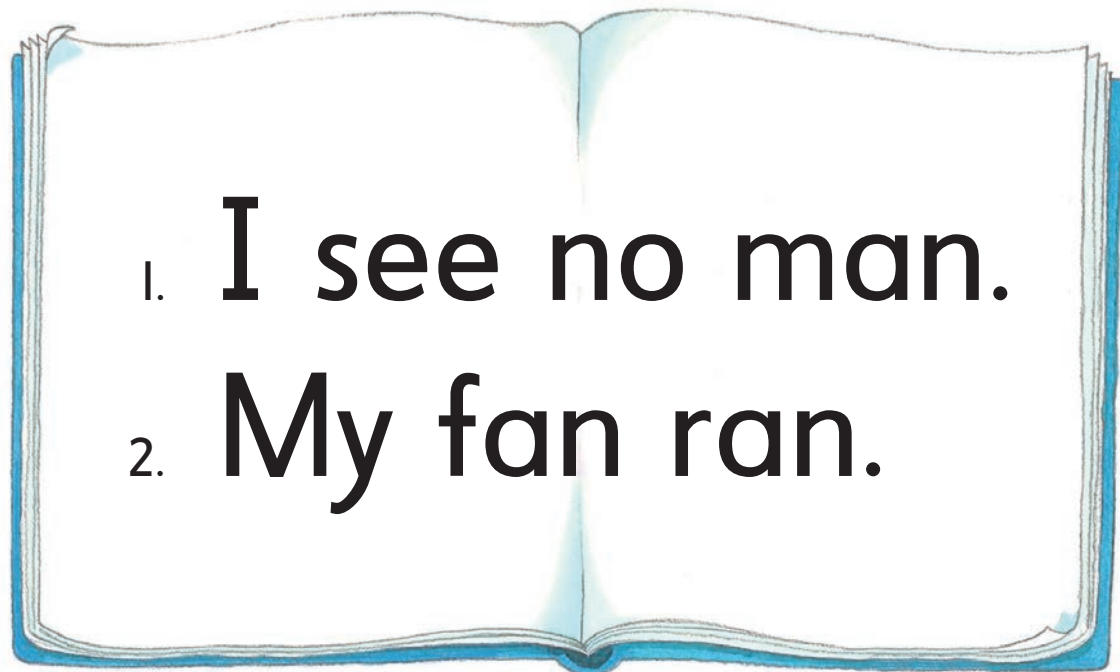
3. nail

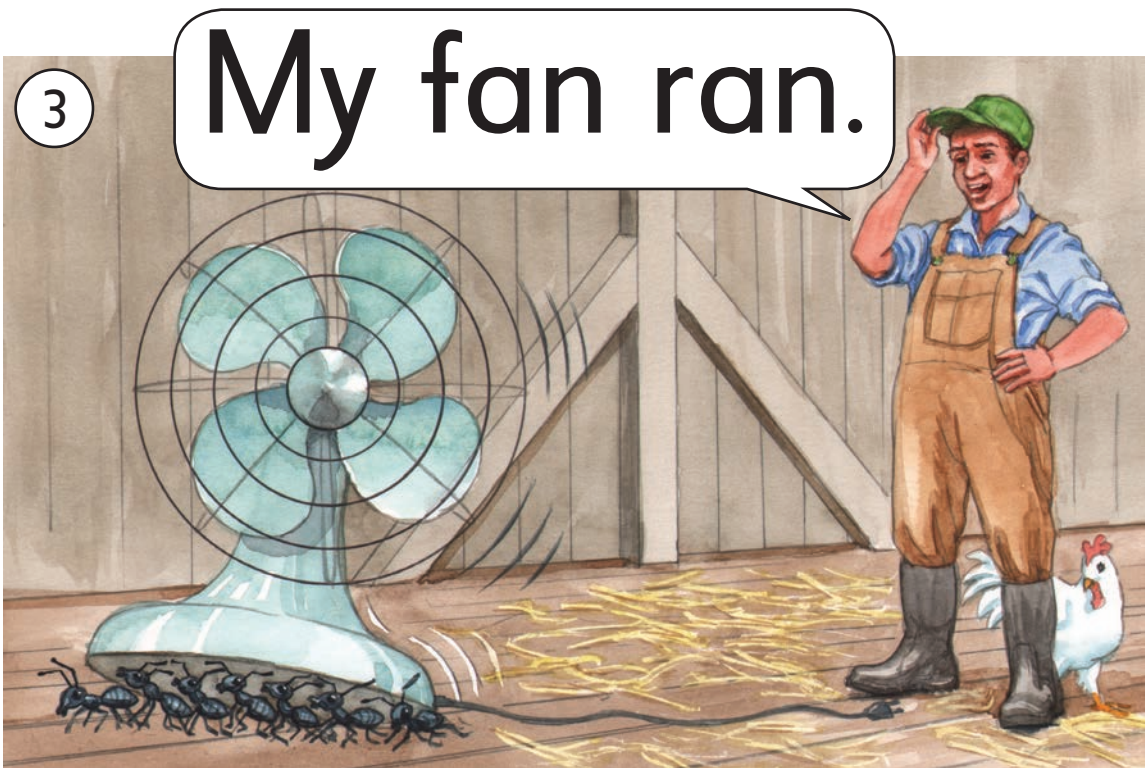
4. loan

1. ear

2. near

3. for







ran

fan

My



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

F •

N •

E •

I •

M •

• i

• n

• f

• e

• m

fan •

•



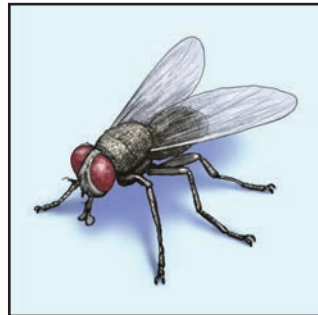
rain •

•



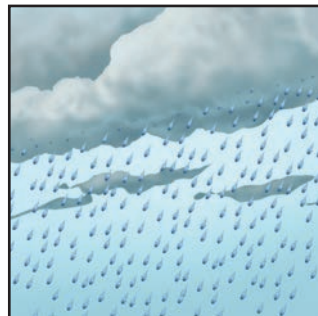
meal •

•

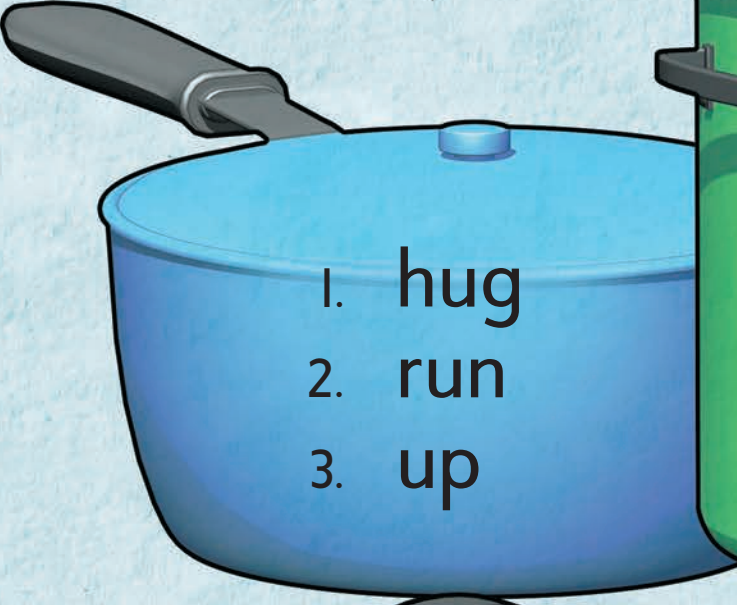



fly •


•

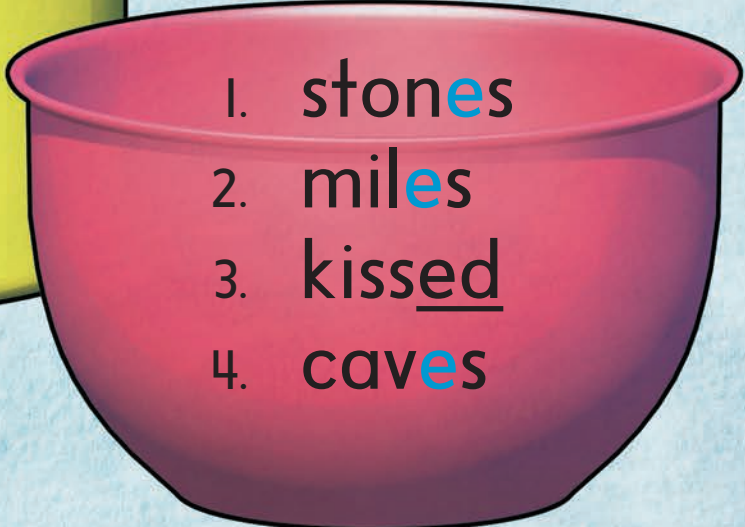


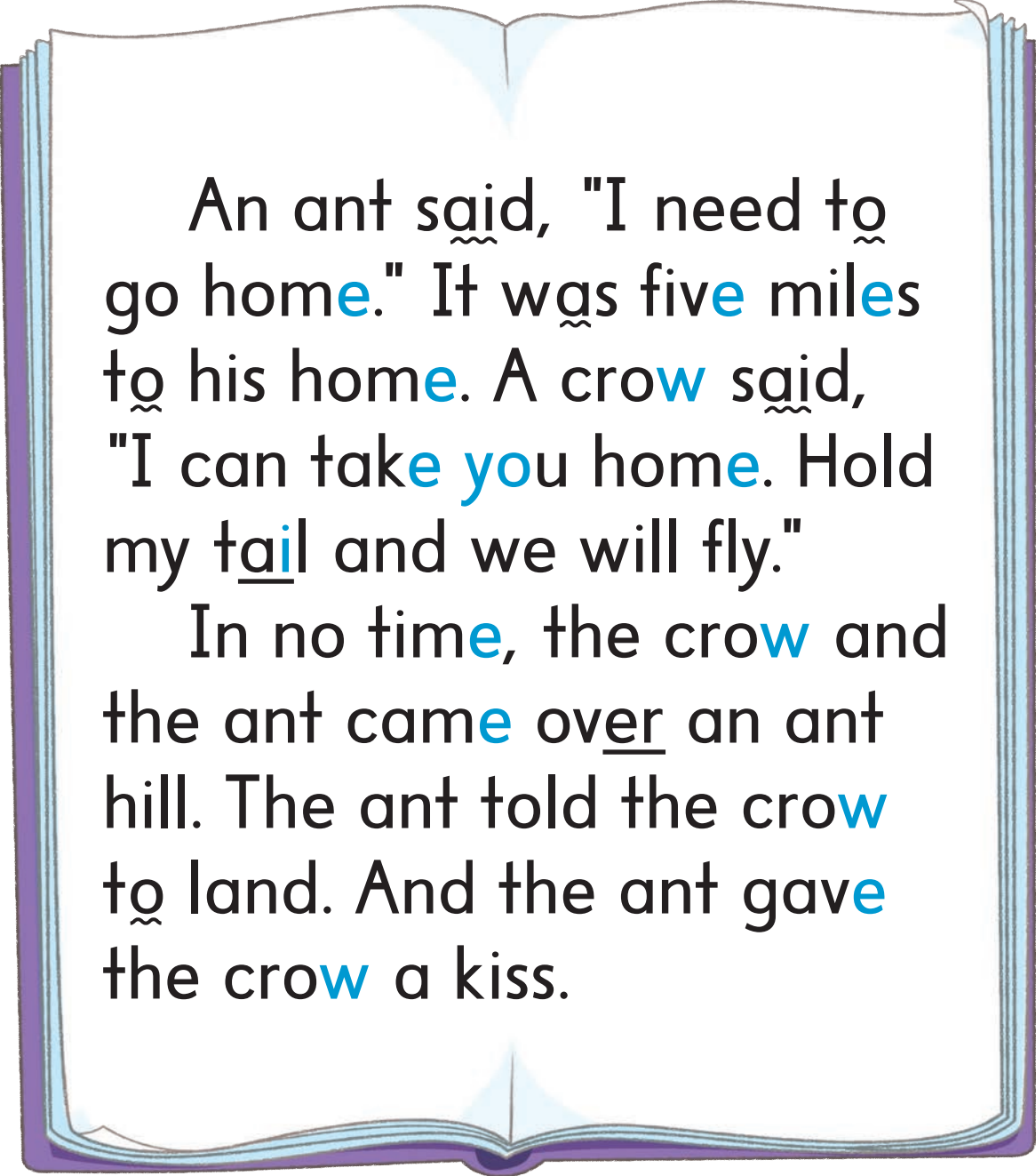
Handwriting practice lines for the word 'fan'. The first line shows a dashed 'f' with a starting dot and a vertical dashed line, followed by ten dotted 'f's for tracing. The second line shows a dashed 'n' with a starting dot and a vertical dashed line, followed by ten dotted 'n's for tracing.

- 
1. hug
 2. run
 3. up

- 
1. was
 2. to
 3. said
 4. do

- 
1. hear
 2. hope
 3. greet
 4. land
 5. go
 6. can

- 
1. stones
 2. miles
 3. kissed
 4. caves



An ant said, "I need to go home." It was five miles to his home. A crow said, "I can take you home. Hold my tail and we will fly."

In no time, the crow and the ant came over an ant hill. The ant told the crow to land. And the ant gave the crow a kiss.

I need to go home.

Hold my tail and we will fly.



That is my home.

I will land.



That ant kissed me.

My name is _____.

I need to go _____.

Hold my tail and _____.

we will _____.



hike fly crow home ant tail

meal

mail

meal

~~mail~~

rail

nail

meat

4

3

mole

nail

mean

meal

real

sail

seal

meal

mill

mail

tail

mole

mail

fail

nail

meal



weeds
win
wins
waves



sit
sits
hike
hid



trip
try
train
trains



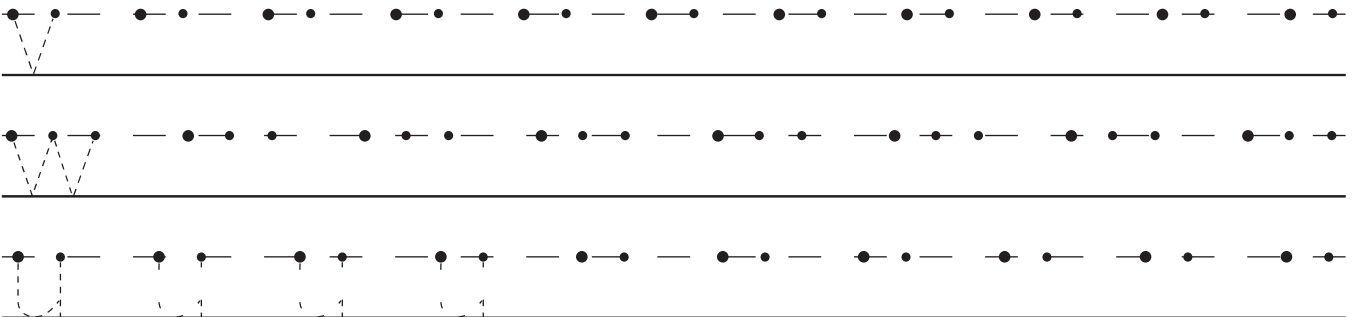
fry
spy
fly
try



tail
tails
toads
toad



know
snow
slow
low



- 
1. winter
 2. spring
 3. shirts
 4. beach

1. your
2. six
3. week
4. bag
5. dock
6. black

1. they
2. ten
3. then
4. rent
5. went
6. left

1. riding
2. hiding
3. diving
4. biting



What Jan Makes

Part One

Jan liked to make things, but she made the same thing over and over. On one winter day, Jan's mom showed Jan how to make turtles from rocks.



Jan made the same turtle over and over. At last she had a pile of rock turtles.

Her mom said, "That pile is so big I can't see the rug. What are you going to do with these rock turtles?"

Jan said, "I will pile these turtles on the beach. Kids can play on the pile of turtles."



On one spring day, Jan's mother showed Jan how to make a shirt. Jan made **five** more shirts that were the same as the first shirt.

Jan's mom said, "You have lots of shirts that are the same. Why don't you make a shirt for somebody other than you?"

"I will do that," Jan said. "I will make a shirt for somebody **who** is bigger than I am."

More **next** time.

My name is _____.

1. Jan's mom showed her how to make _____.

- mud cakes
- soap cars
- road turtles
- rock turtles
- pants
- shirts

2. Jan made those things _____.

- under and under
- over and over
- one time
- two times

3. Jan said that she will take the turtles to _____.

- grass
- store
- a beach
- a hill

4. What did Jan make next?

- shirts
- boats
- bikes
- cars

birds _____

open _____

female _____

sticks _____

buses _____

shirts _____

apple _____

rolling _____

beach

short

shark

brother

gold

story

dirty

burns

clean

really

thank

hard

She made lots of shirts. ●



His singing made rain. ●



It swims in seas but isn't a fish. ●

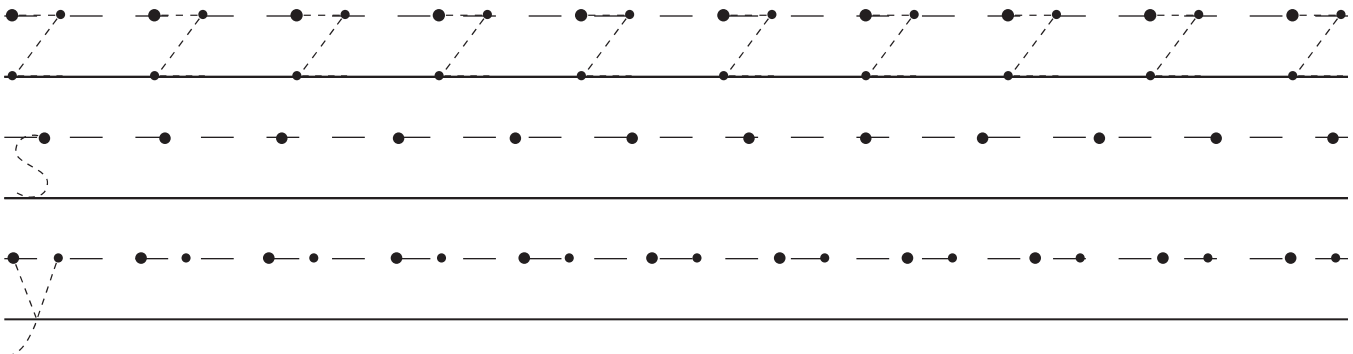


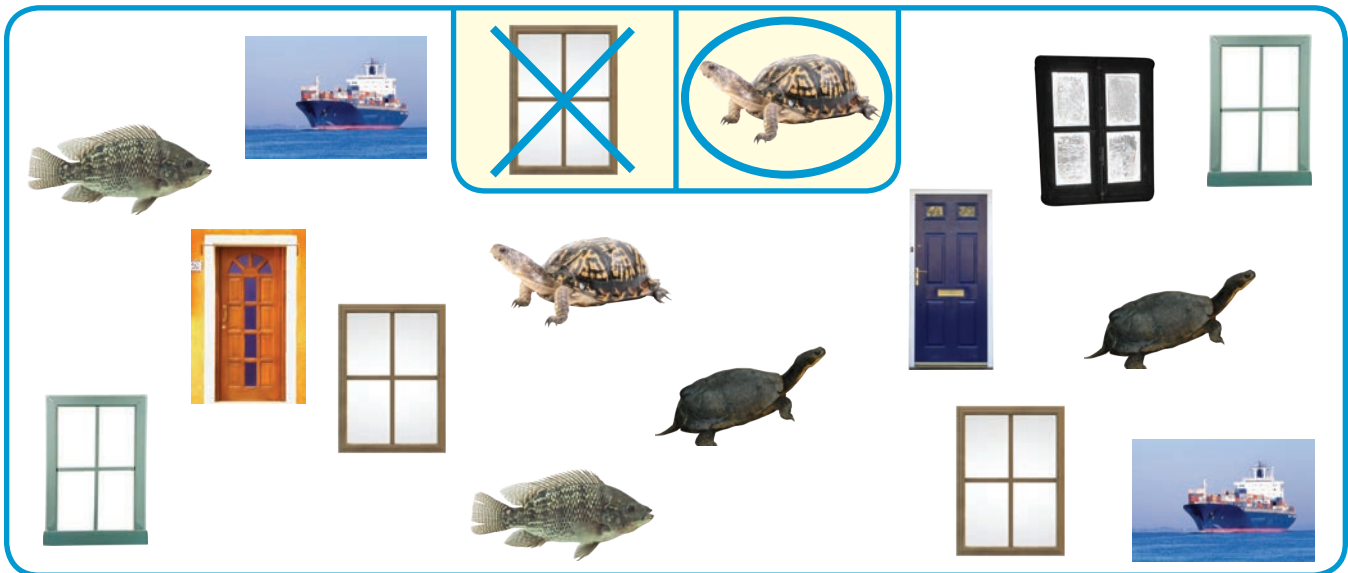
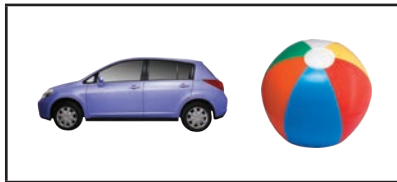
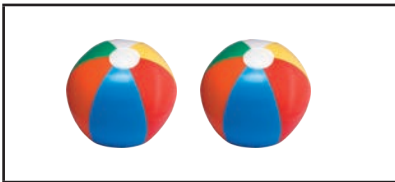
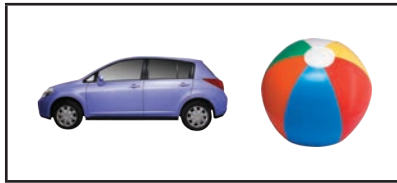
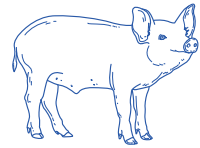
He made the town clean. ●

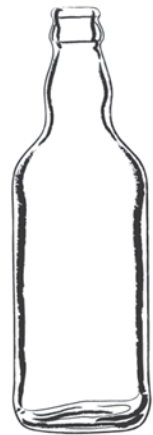
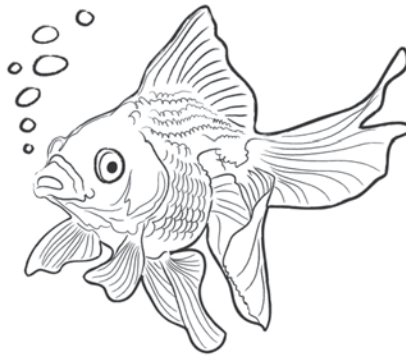
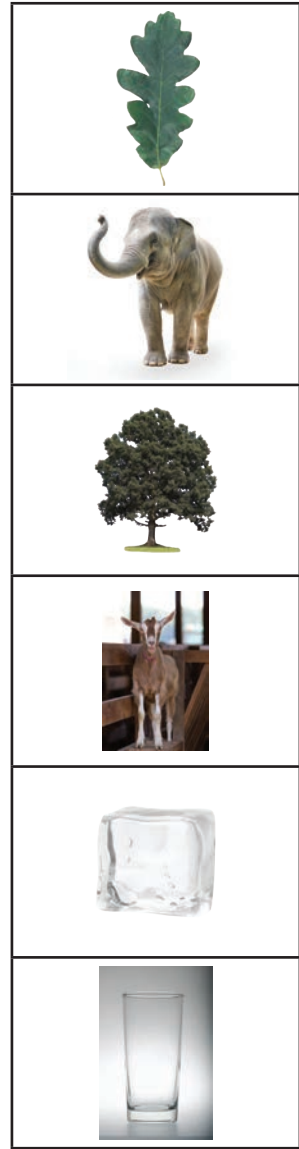
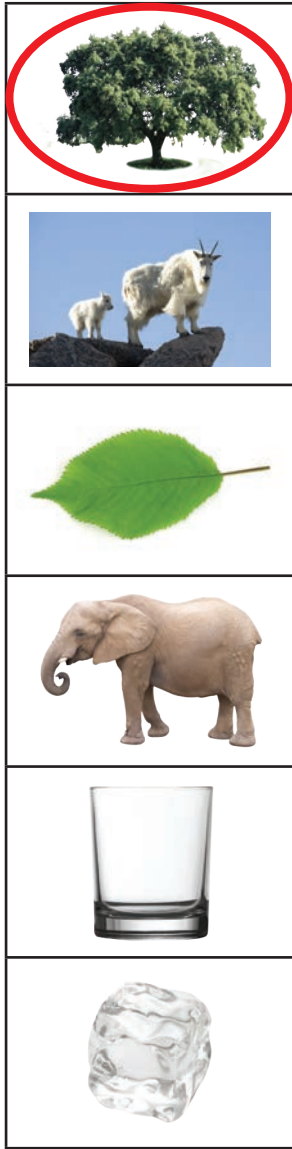
Stone turtles were on her rug. ●

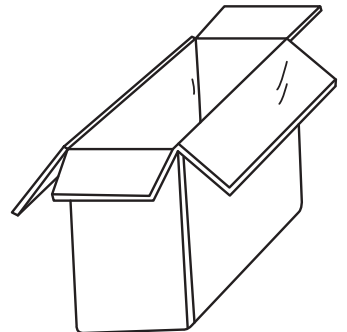
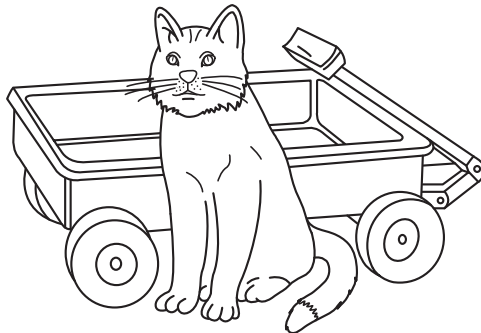
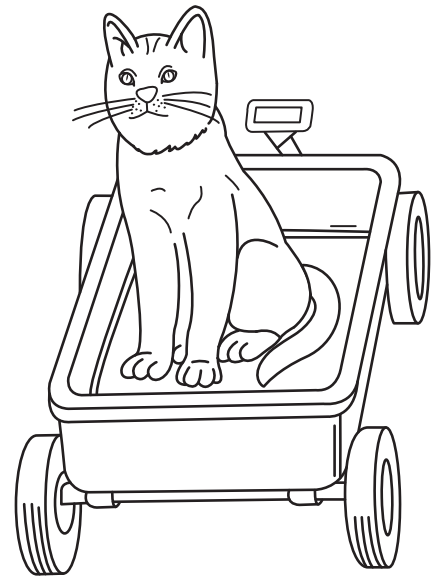
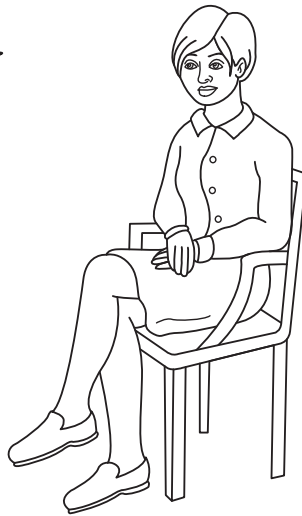
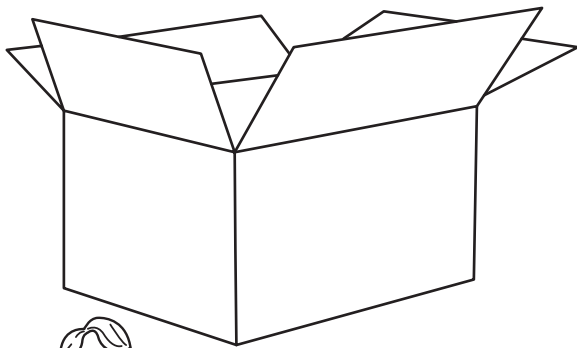
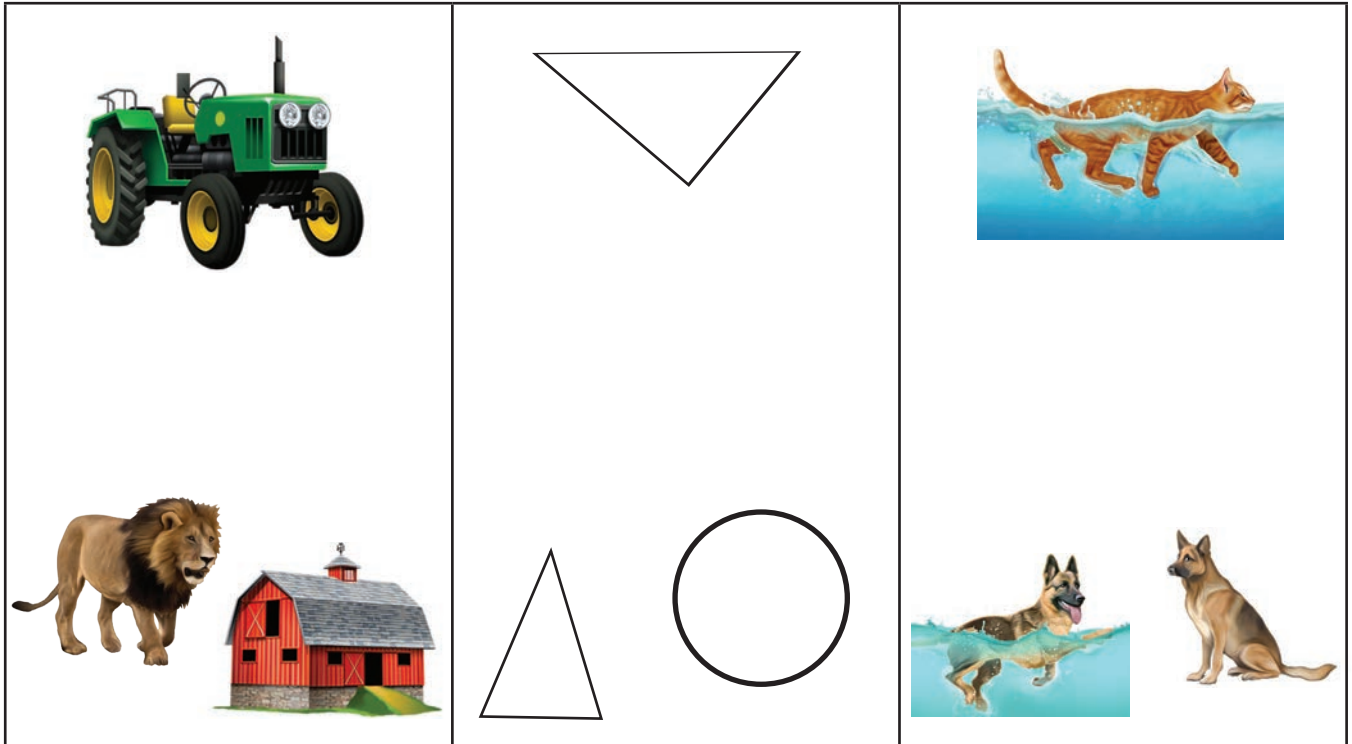


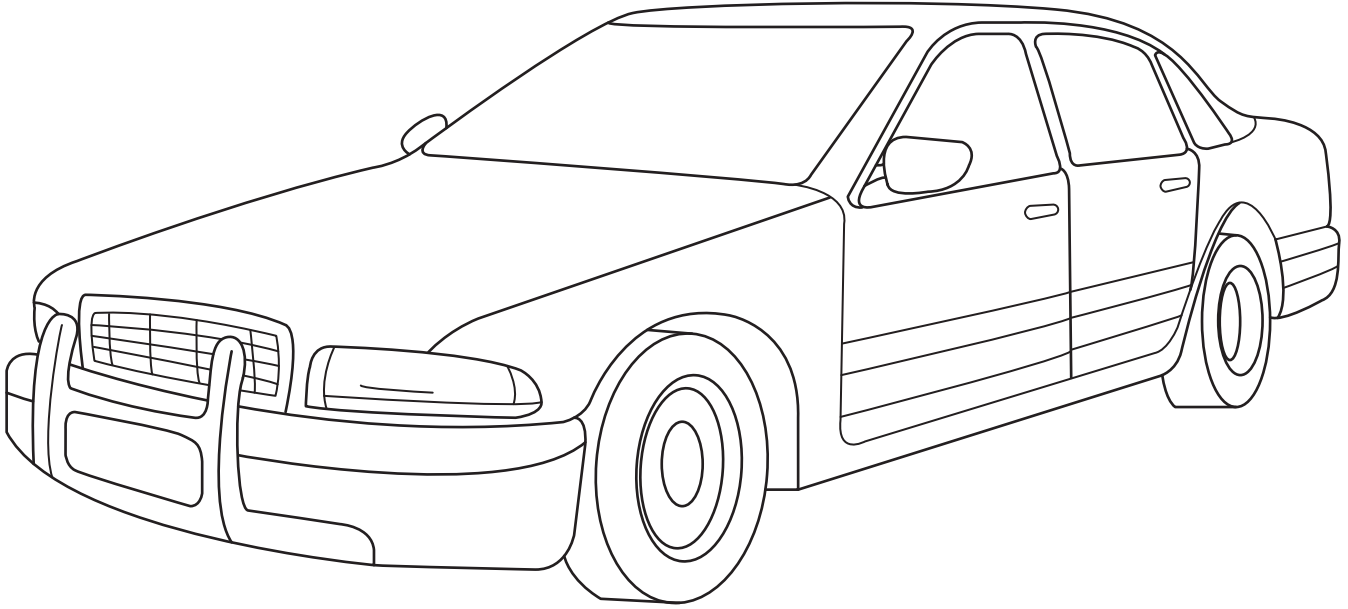
She dug to free feet. ●











	sun	warm	cold
same	moon	food	different

Butterflies only fly when the _____

 is out.

Butterflies migrate when it gets too

 _____.

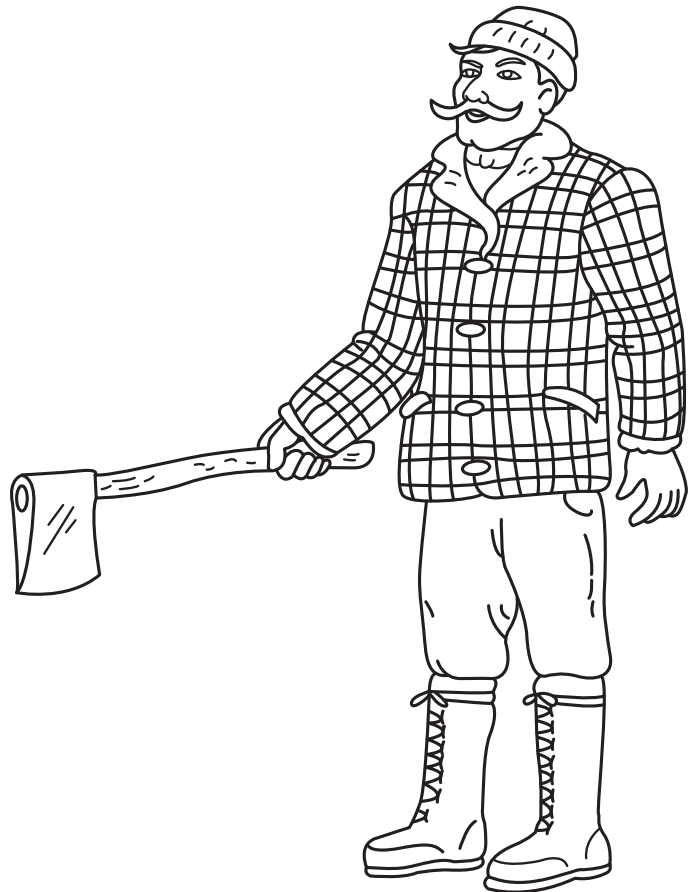
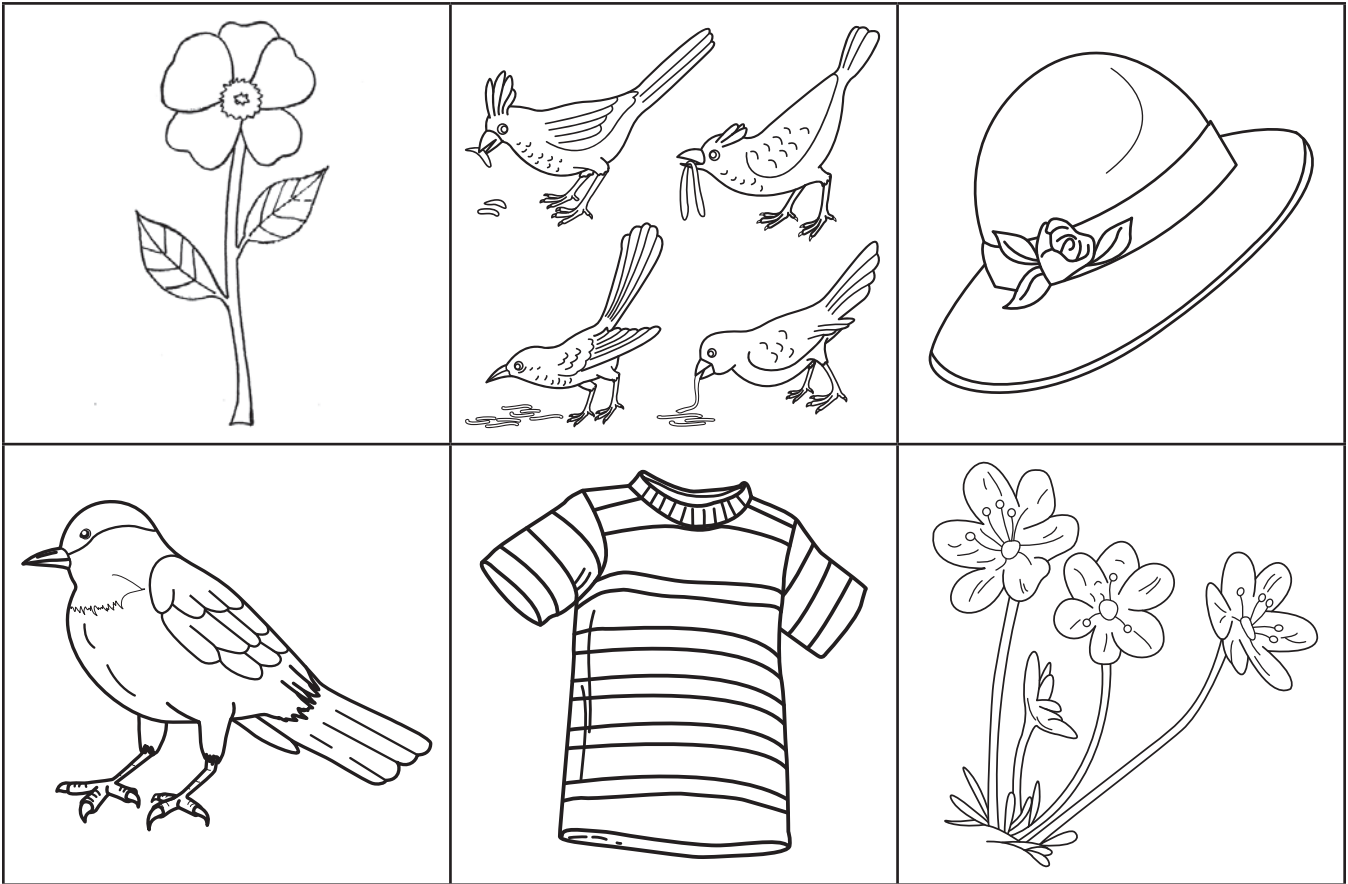
One reason butterflies migrate is to stay

 _____.

Butterflies also migrate to find _____
 _____.

Butterflies always migrate to the

 _____ place.



1. thank
2. thing
3. sing
4. sang
5. wing
6. hang

1. some
2. come
3. done
4. none
5. one

1. easy
2. yell
3. filled
4. rolls
5. sale
6. fear

1. sells
2. turned
3. sixth
4. flying

1. they
2. there
3. here
4. were



Better Batter

Part Two

The fox had made a big tub of butter. Was that butter bitter? No. It was sweet. The fox said, "It will be easy to sell this better butter."

So he filled pots and pans with his butter. He loaded them into his cart. Then he started down the road with his pots and pans. "I have sweet butter for sale," he said.



Five birds were near that road. The fox said, "Do you like sweet butter?"

One bird said, "We know the taste of your butter, and it is not sweet. You sold us some last year. It was bitter."

"But this butter is better," the fox said. "Come over here and taste some."

"No thanks," the birds said. "We don't like the taste of your butter."

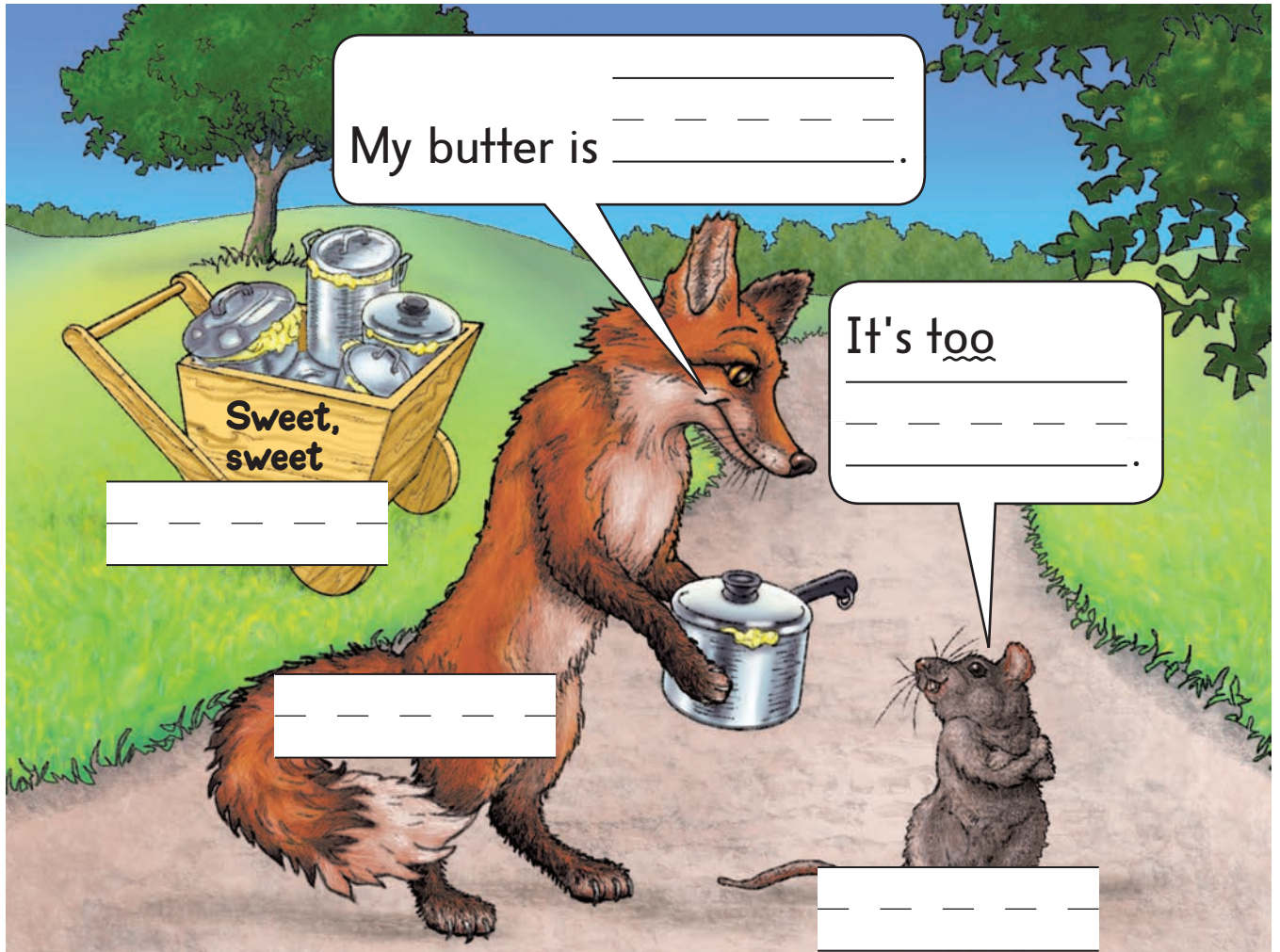


So the fox hiked down the road with his pots and pans. At last, he came to a rat. He told the rat that he had sweet butter.

The rat said, "I can eat a lot of bad things, but not your butter. It is too bitter for me."

More to come.

Name _____



rat

sweet

fox

bitter

better



boat

sleep

swim

spoke

run

sell

eat

1. The fox said, "It will be to sell this better butter."

- hard
- really hard
- easy
- not easy

2. The fox filled .

- pails with butter
- pans with butter
- his cart with tubs
- his cart with pails
- pots with butter
- his cart with pots
- his car with pans

3. Who did the fox meet first?

- birds
- a rat
- a turtle
- a farmer

4. Did the birds taste his butter? _____

5. Who did the fox meet next?

- birds
- a rat
- a turtle
- a farmer

6. Did the rat taste his butter? _____

7. How much butter did the fox sell?

- a pan of butter
- a lot
- some
- none

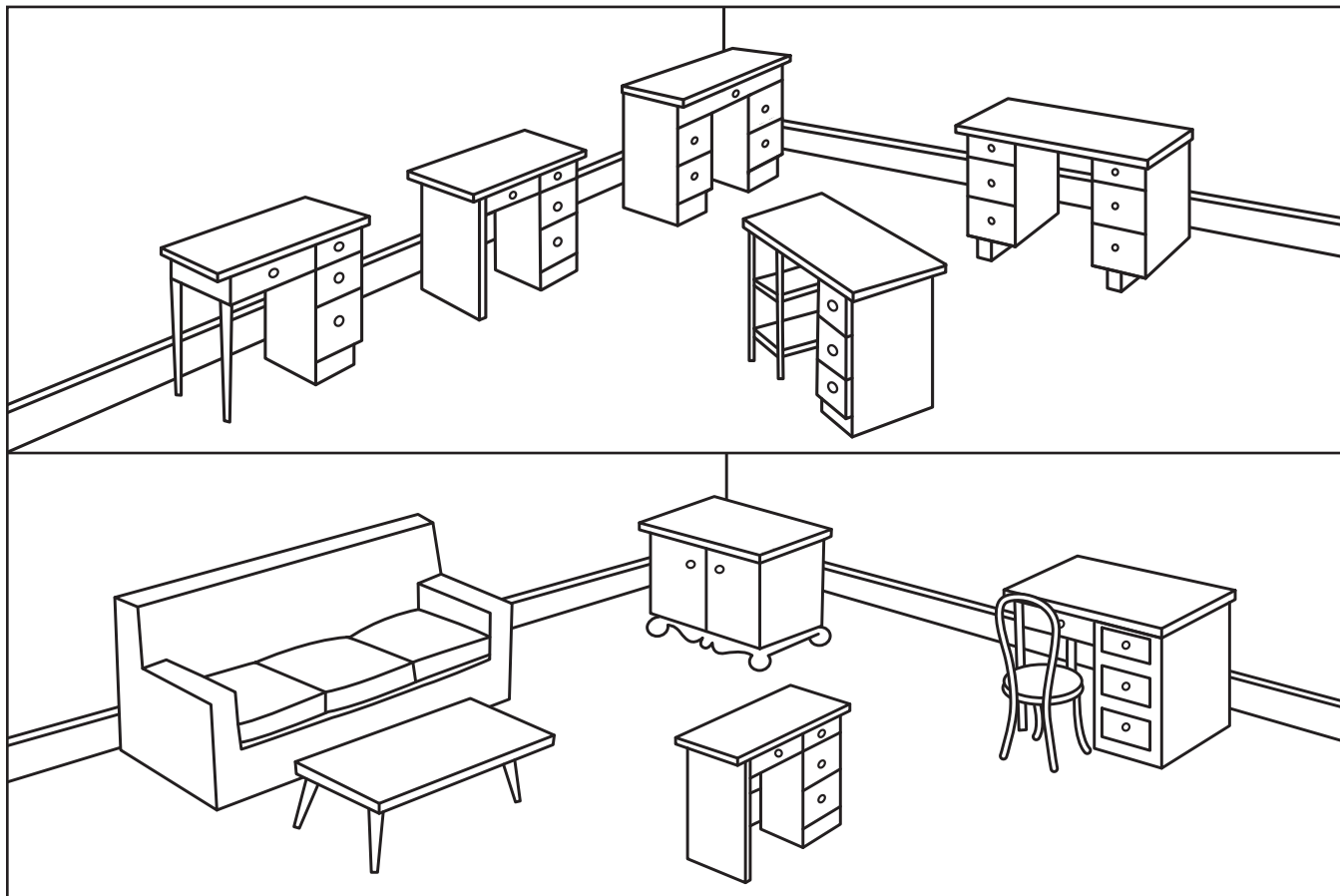
Name _____

winter

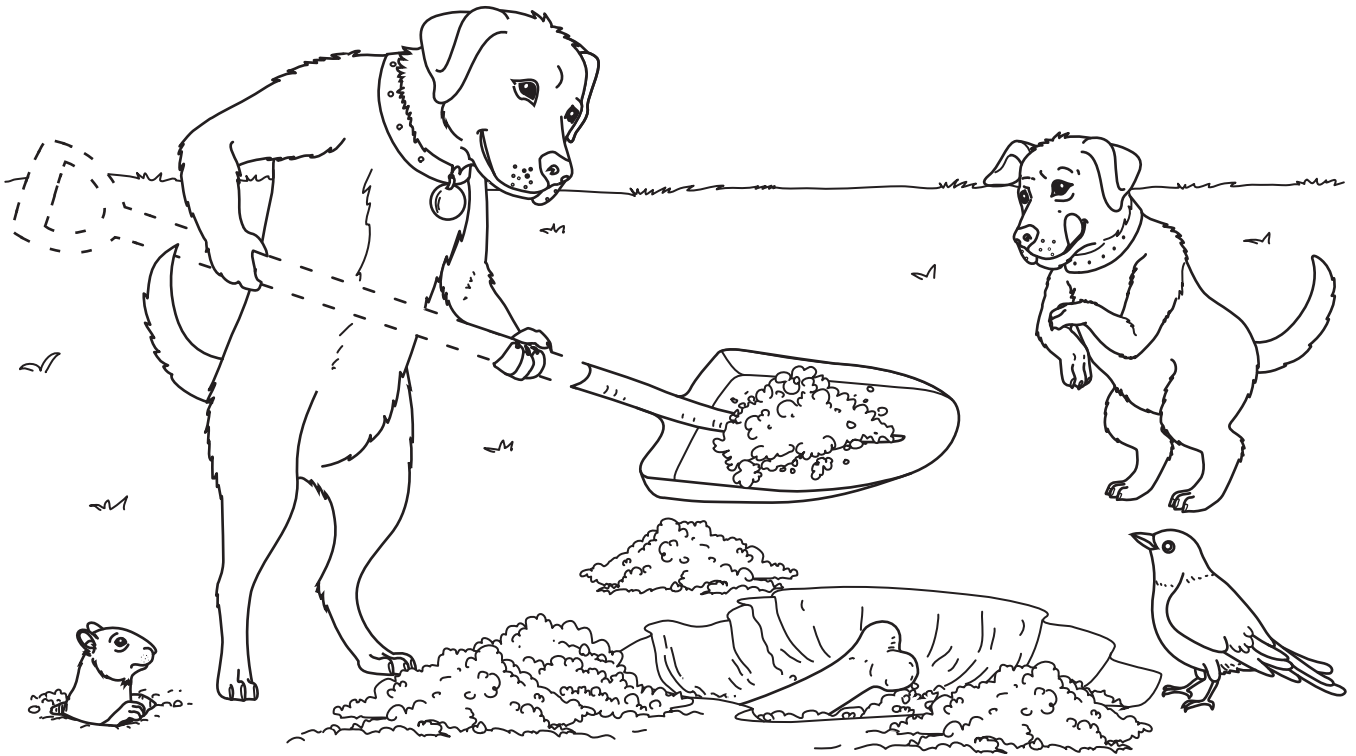
spring

summer

fall



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A

1

1. break
2. echoed
3. enough
4. bananas
5. amount

2

1. coconuts
2. ankles
3. dates
4. bunches
5. fronds
6. passages

3

1. footprints
2. outcome
3. raindrops
4. football

4

1. roam
2. beyond
3. stretching
4. edge
5. fluffy
6. ladder

5

1. raise
2. juice
3. shelves
4. means
5. stepped
6. trunks

B Passage 1

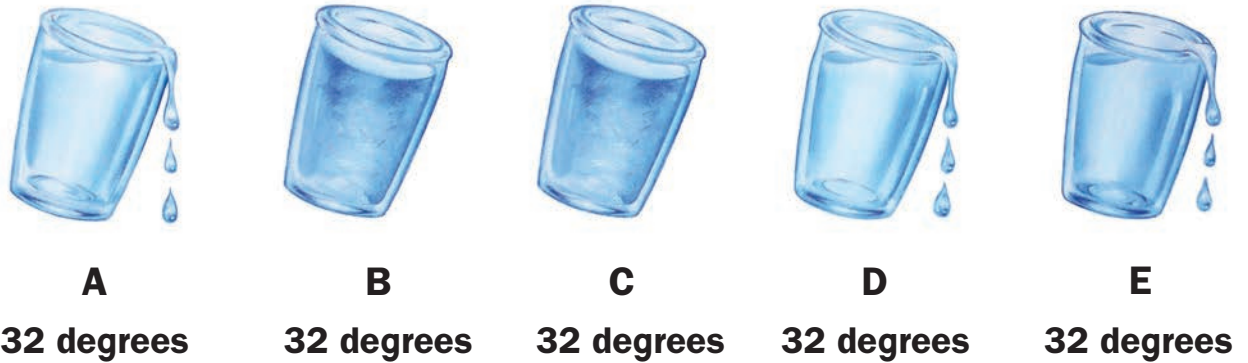
Facts About Ocean Water

Here are some facts about ocean water:

- Ocean water tastes salty because it has salt in it.
- If you drink a lot of ocean water, you'll get thirstier.
- A bottle of ocean water weighs more than a bottle of fresh water because the ocean water has salt in it.

- It's easier to float in ocean water than in fresh water.
- Ocean water must get colder than fresh water before it will freeze.

Look at the jars in the picture. Figure out which jars are filled with ocean water.



Passage 2

The Great Salt Lake

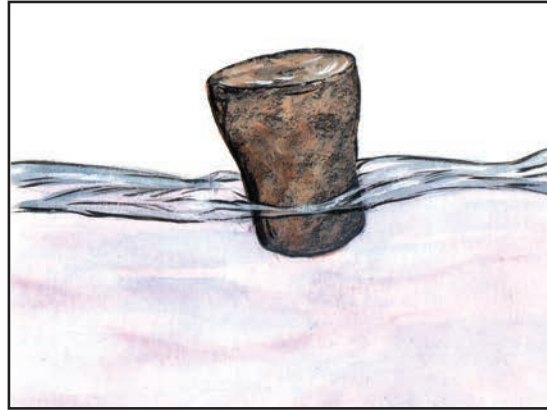
If you had a tank and poured 100 glasses of water in it, the water would not be salty. If you added three and a half glasses of salt, the water would now be as salty as ocean water.



A large lake in the state of Utah has water that is much saltier than ocean water. The map shows Utah and the lake. The lake is named the Great Salt Lake.

How salty is the water in the Great Salt Lake? The water is about eight times as salty as ocean water. That means it is much heavier than ocean water. It also means that it is very hard not to float in this water.

The pictures show a cork floating in ocean water and the same cork floating in the Great Salt Lake. Which cork has more showing above the water?



Picture A: Cork in ocean water

Picture B: Cork in Great Salt Lake

The way things float in the Great Salt Lake shows you that the water in that lake is much heavier than ocean water.

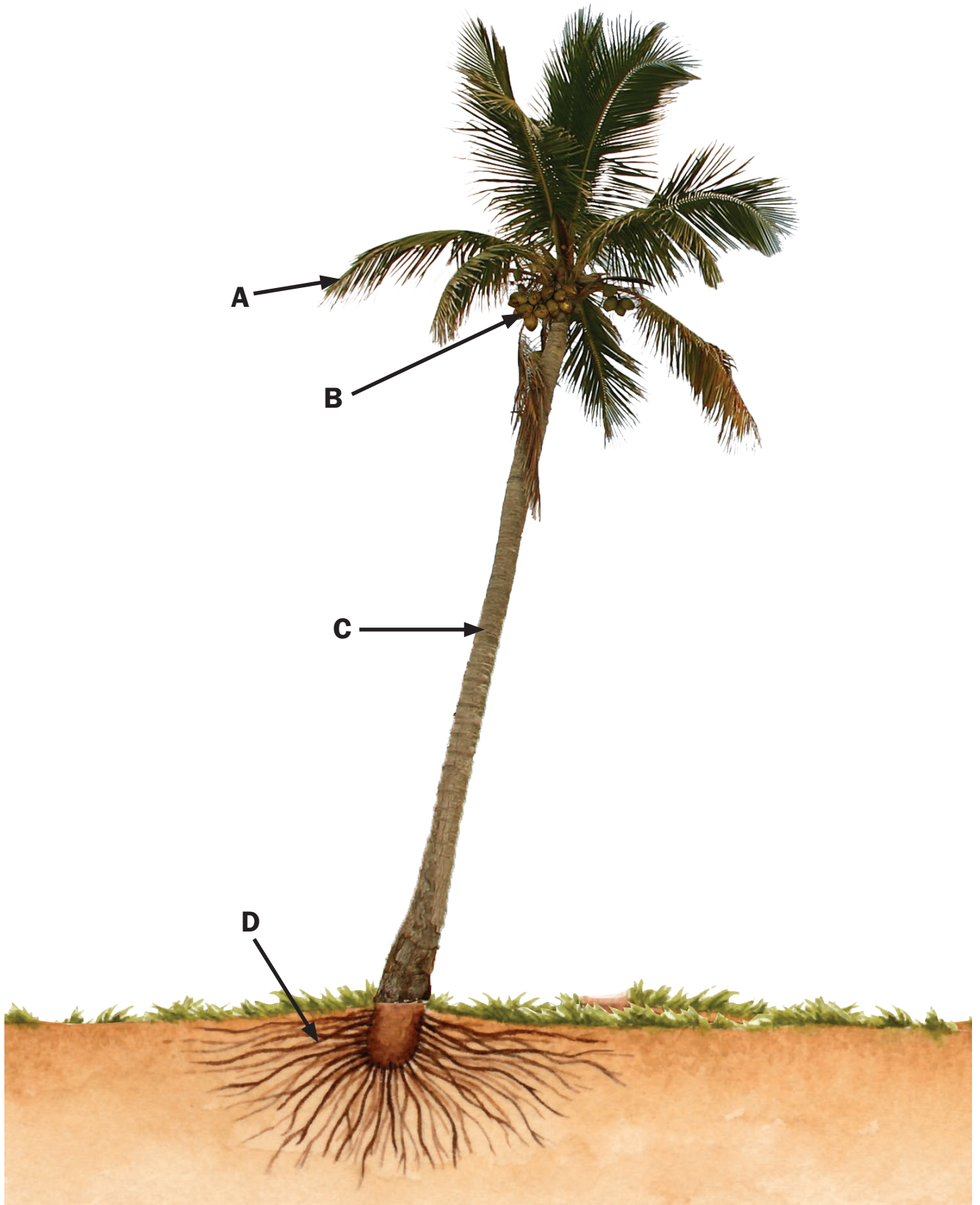
C Passage 3

Facts About Palm Trees

Today's story tells about palm trees. Here are facts about palm trees:

- Palm trees grow in places that are very warm.
- Palm trees cannot live in places that get cold.
- Palm trees have very small roots.
- The branches of palm trees are called fronds.
- Some palm trees grow dates. Some palm trees grow coconuts.

Bananas grow on plants that look something like palm trees. But banana plants are not trees.



Alone on an Island

Linda and Kathy walked along the beach. It was very dark, so they walked close to the waves. The waves washed up and swirled water around the girls' ankles. Then the waves fell back, pulling sand from under the girls' feet. Suddenly, Linda stepped into some very cold water, much colder than the water in the ocean. That cold water was running into the ocean. The girls were standing in a stream. Linda bent down and tasted the water. It was fresh water. "Kathy! Water!" she announced.

Kathy and Linda drank water until they couldn't drink any more.

Then they found a place near the palm trees where they could sleep. Linda didn't know how long she slept. But when she woke up it was morning. A strange sound woke her: "Caw chee, caw chee."



There were many large birds around the girls and many trees. Some trees were palm trees, with trunks that have shelves like a ladder. The birds were different colors. A few were white, many were red and yellow. Small black birds with yellow beaks made most of the noise. “I think those are myna birds,” Linda said. “They’re very smart.”

“I’m hungry,” Kathy said.

Linda stood up and looked around. She could see a beach of bright sand. She could see a blue sky and fluffy white clouds. She could see the ocean, stretching out until it met the sky. And she could see the crate, about twenty yards from the water. But she could not see a house, a boat, or any person other than her sister.

★ Linda and Kathy looked around for something to eat. The girls found a plant that had large bunches of bananas. After the girls ate all the bananas they could eat, Linda said, “Let’s walk down the beach and see if we can find out where we are.”

“My feet hurt,” Kathy said.

“We’ll walk slowly,” Linda said. So the girls started walking along the beach. They didn’t go into the trees beyond the beach, because they were afraid that they would get lost. They walked and walked. They walked until the sun was high in the sky. Linda said, “It must be around noon time.” But they did not see a house or a boat or any people.

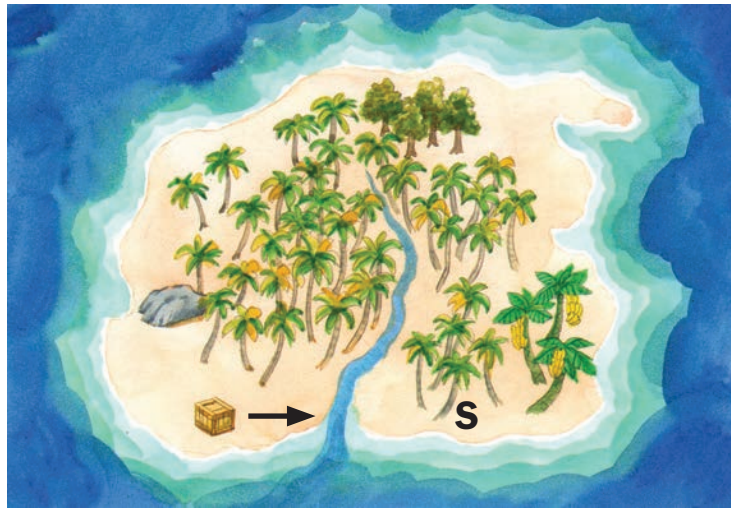
They walked and walked until they came to a large rock. Linda climbed up on the rock and looked around. She saw footprints on the beach in front of her. The girls ran over to the footprints. Kathy said, “Other people are here. I see lots of footprints.”

Linda looked at the footprints. She noticed a crate near the edge of the water. Linda said, “Those are our footprints. We have been walking in a circle. That means we’re on an island. We walked all the way around the island.”

Kathy started to cry.

Linda said, “Don’t cry. Everything will be all right.”

Linda didn’t cry, but she felt like crying, too. She and her sister were all alone on an island. There was nothing on that island but trees and sand and a stream. How would they let anybody know where they were? How would they ever get off the island?



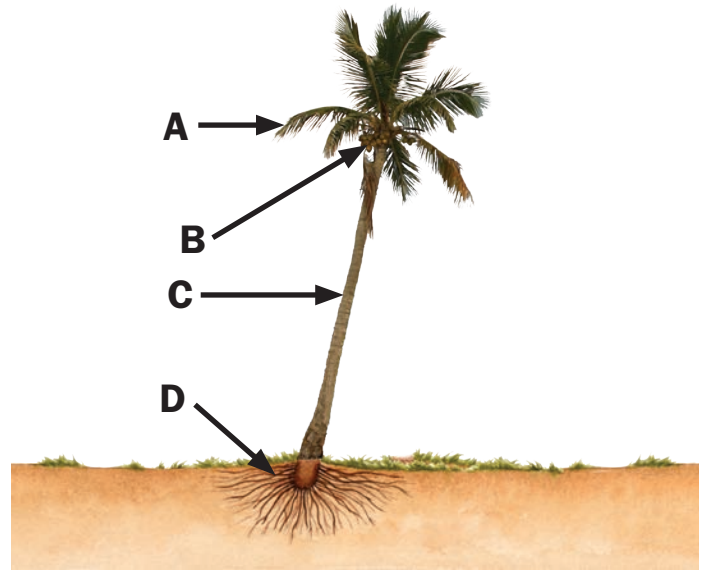
MORE NEXT TIME

Number your paper from 1 through 35.

E INFORMATION ITEMS—Passage 3

1. Palm trees cannot live in places that get .
 - wet
 - **cold**
 - moist
2. What are the branches of palm trees called?
 - fans
 - twigs
 - **fronds**
3. When the author told about palm trees, was the purpose to **persuade**, **explain**, or **entertain**? *explain*
4. Name 2 things that grow on different palm trees.
coconuts, dates

5. What part does the A show? **frond(s)**
6. What part does the B show? **coconut(s)**
7. What part does the C show? **trunk**
8. What part does the D show? **roots**



F STORY ITEMS

9. Write 2 words that tell about the stream water.
 - **cold** • warm • salty • smelly
 - dark • **fresh**
10. A strange sound woke Linda in the morning. What was making that strange sound?
 - fish • **birds** • waves
11. Who did the footprints on the beach belong to?
Idea: Linda and Kathy
12. Linda said, We have been walking in a circle. That means we're .
 - in a forest • near Japan • **on an island**
13. Did Linda and Kathy see anyone else when they were walking? **no**
14. When the author told about Linda and Kathy, was the purpose to **persuade, explain, or entertain?** **entertain**

G SKILL ITEMS

Here's a rule: **Birds have feathers.**

15. A crow is a bird. So what does the rule tell you about a crow? *It has feathers.*
16. A cod is not a bird. So what does the rule tell you about a cod? *nothing*
17. A jay is a bird. So what does the rule tell you about a jay? *It has feathers.*

H REVIEW ITEMS

18. What does ocean water taste like? *salty*
19. If you drank lots of ocean water, you would get *thirsty*

Jar M is filled with fresh water. Jar P is filled with ocean water.

20. Which jar is heavier? *P*
21. Which jar will freeze at 32 degrees? *M*
22. Will the other jar freeze when it is **more than 32 degrees** or **less than 32 degrees**?



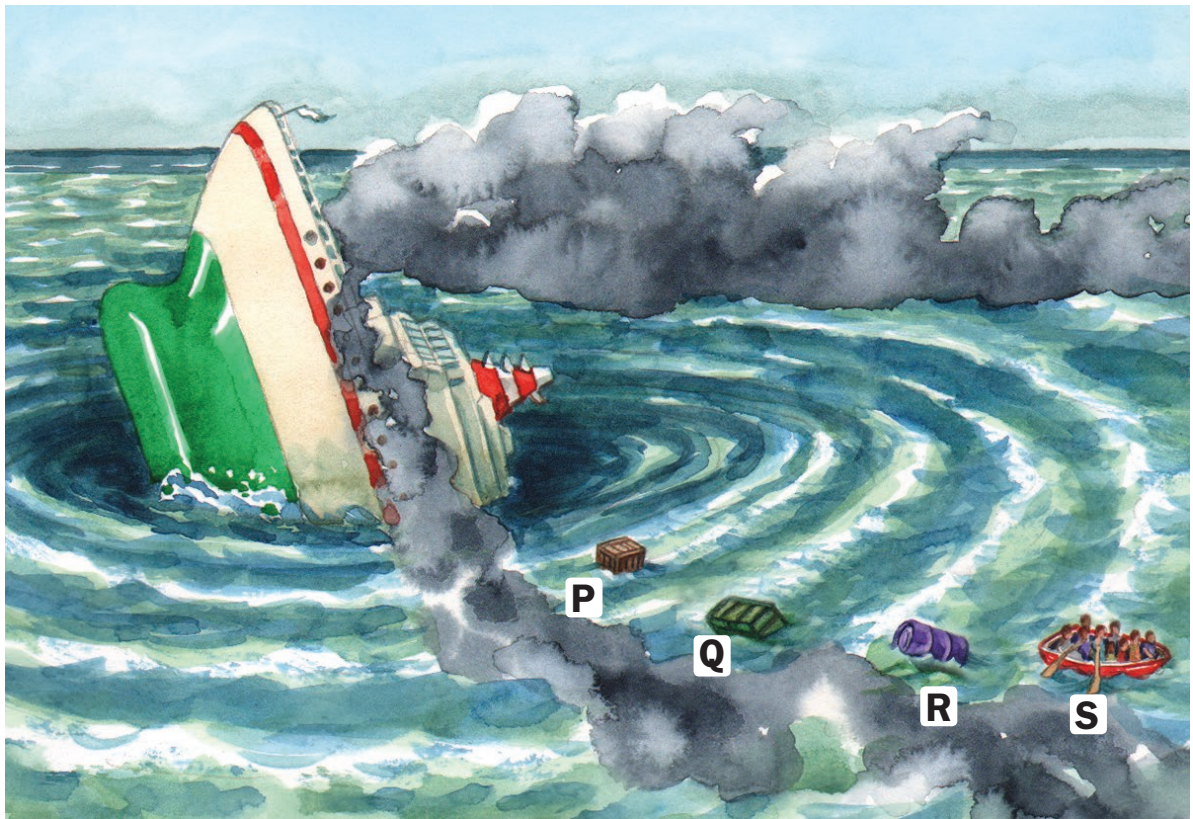
M



P

The ship in the picture is sinking. It is making currents as it sinks.

23. Write the letter of the object that will go down the whirlpool first. **P**
24. Write the letter of the object that will go down the whirlpool next. **Q**
25. Write the letter of the object that will go down the whirlpool last. **S**



26. When a plane flies from New York City to San Francisco, is it flying in the same direction or the **opposite direction** as the wind?
27. A mile is a little more than feet. **5000**

28. Write the letter of each island on the map. **B, D, E**

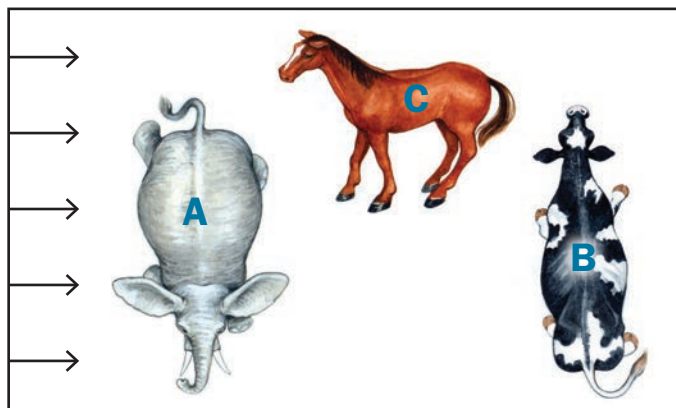
29. **C** is not an island. Tell why. **Idea: It is not surrounded by water.**



30. Write the letter of the animal that is facing into the wind. **C**

31. Which direction is that animal facing? **west**

32. So what's the name of that wind? **west wind**



33. Let's say you are outside when the temperature is 40 degrees. What is the temperature inside your body? **98 degrees**

34. Let's say a fly is outside when the temperature is 85 degrees. What is the temperature inside the fly's body? **85 degrees**

35. Let's say you are outside when the temperature is 85 degrees. What is the temperature inside your body? **98 degrees**

END OF LESSON 56

A POEM ITEM

I say the same simple poem

In every place I roam.

I don't say it loud in school;

And _____

B INFORMATION ITEMS—Passages 1 and 2

Compare the passages.

1. water freezing

• passage 1

• passage 2

• both passages

2. ocean water

• passage 1

• passage 2

• both passages

3. Great Salt Lake

• passage 1

• passage 2

• both passages

4. corks in water

• passage 1

• passage 2

• both passages

5. fresh water

• passage 1

• passage 2

• both passages

C STORY ITEMS

The map shows the island that Linda and Kathy were on.

1. Write **north, south, east, and west** in the right boxes.
2. **Draw a line** from the crate to show where Linda and Kathy walked.
3. **Make an X** to show where Linda was when she saw footprints.
4. **Make a Y** to show where they landed on the island.
5. **Make an S** to show where the stream is.
6. **Circle** the grove where they found bananas.



GO TO PART E IN YOUR TEXTBOOK

A

1

1. Andrew Dexter
2. Sidney Williams
3. magnetic
4. research
5. address
6. guy

2

1. open field
2. customer
3. eohippus
4. valuable
5. member
6. bubble
7. online

3

1. coach
2. lighter
3. hiding
4. family
5. danger
6. toes

4

1. itself
2. blast
3. worth
4. front
5. herds
6. safer

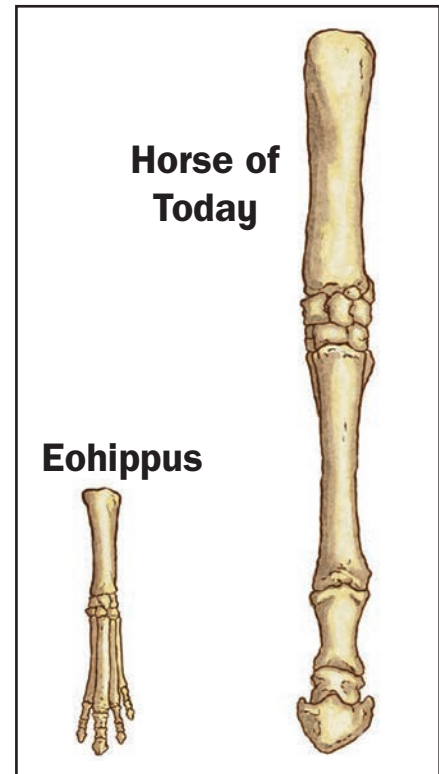
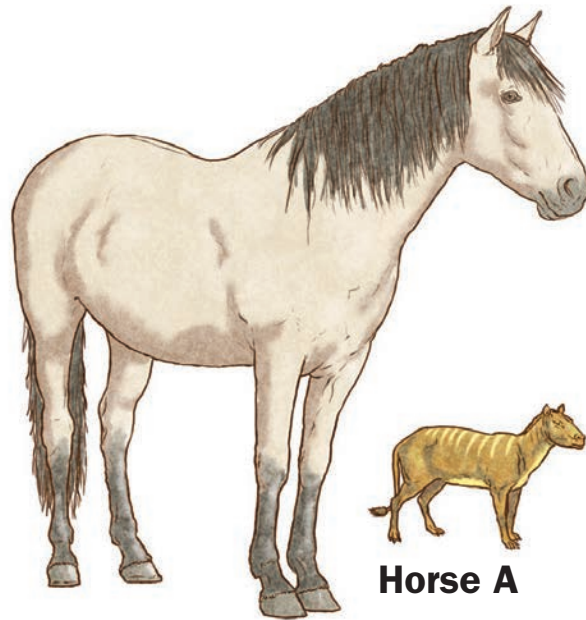
B

How Horses Changed

Picture 1 shows horse A. That horse lived 38 million years ago. Horse A is named eohippus. Eohippus is standing next to a horse of today. Next to the picture is a box that shows the front leg bones of eohippus next to the

front leg bones of the horse that lives today. Name two ways that the front leg of eohippus is different from the front leg of a horse that lives today.

PICTURE 1



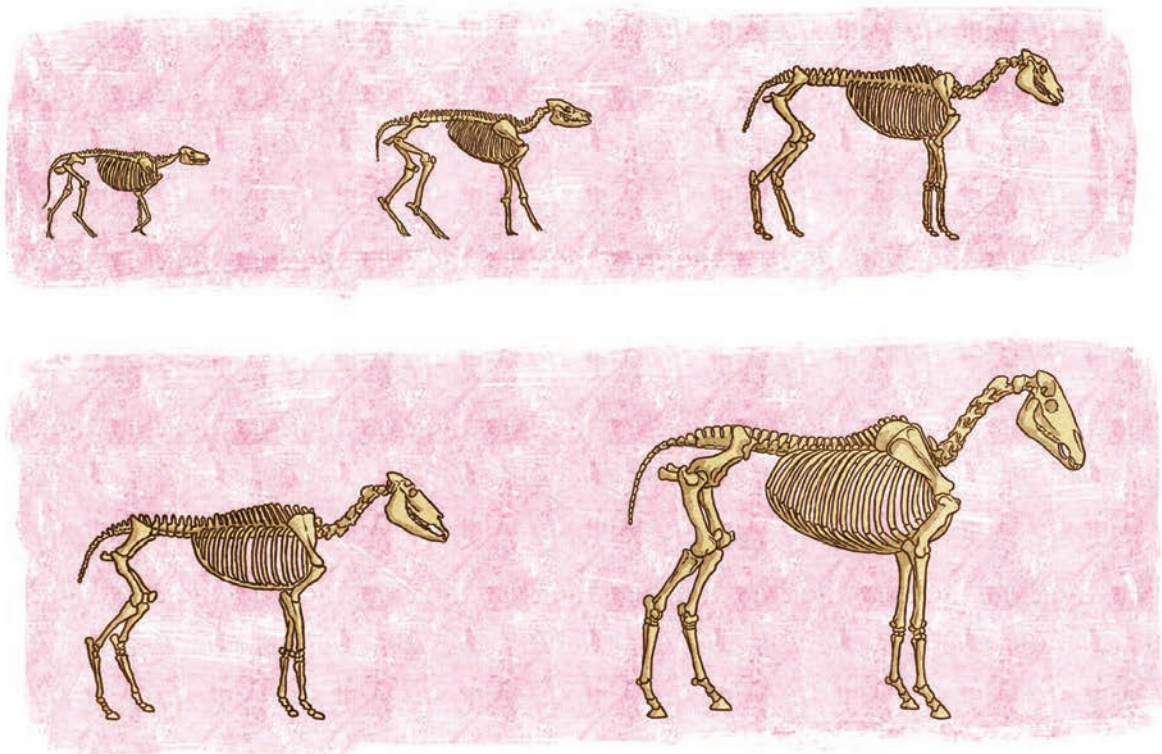
Eohippus did not stand on a hoof. Eohippus stood on toes.

Here are good questions. If eohippus does not look like a horse of today, how do we know that eohippus was a horse? How do we know that eohippus was not a member of the dog family?

We know that eohippus is a member of the horse family because we have found skeletons of other horses that lived long ago. When we put the skeletons in a row we can see small changes.

Picture 2 shows just how horses changed over millions of years. It shows that eohippus did not change into a dog. It changed into the horses of today.

PICTURE 2



Why did horses change? Here's the rule about the changes in the legs: **The changes in the legs made the horse faster.** Eohippus was a hiding animal. It couldn't run as fast as a large cat like a lion. ★ Eohippus stayed away from large cats. Eohippus ate grass and hid from danger. As millions of years went by, there was more food for animals like horses in the open fields. But an animal in the open had to run faster than eohippus. The horse that came after eohippus could run faster than eohippus. So the horse that came after eohippus could go out into the open more than eohippus did. If a large cat came near, the horse could run away.

Here's the rule about why horses got bigger: **Bigger animals are safer.** Why is a bigger animal safer? Bigger animals are safer because there aren't many animals that

hunt bigger animals. An elephant is a very big animal. Not many animals hunt elephants. A rabbit is a very small animal. Many animals hunt rabbits.

When horses were very small, many animals hunted them. When horses got bigger, not as many animals hunted them. So the bigger horses could go out into the open more than smaller horses. Large cats hunted big horses, but if a large cat came along, the big horse could run away from the cat.

Here's the last rule about horses: **Animals are safer when they run together in a herd.** Wild horses run together in herds.

So horses changed in three ways. They became bigger. They became faster. They ran in herds.

THE END

Number your paper from 1 through 20.

C PASSAGE ITEMS

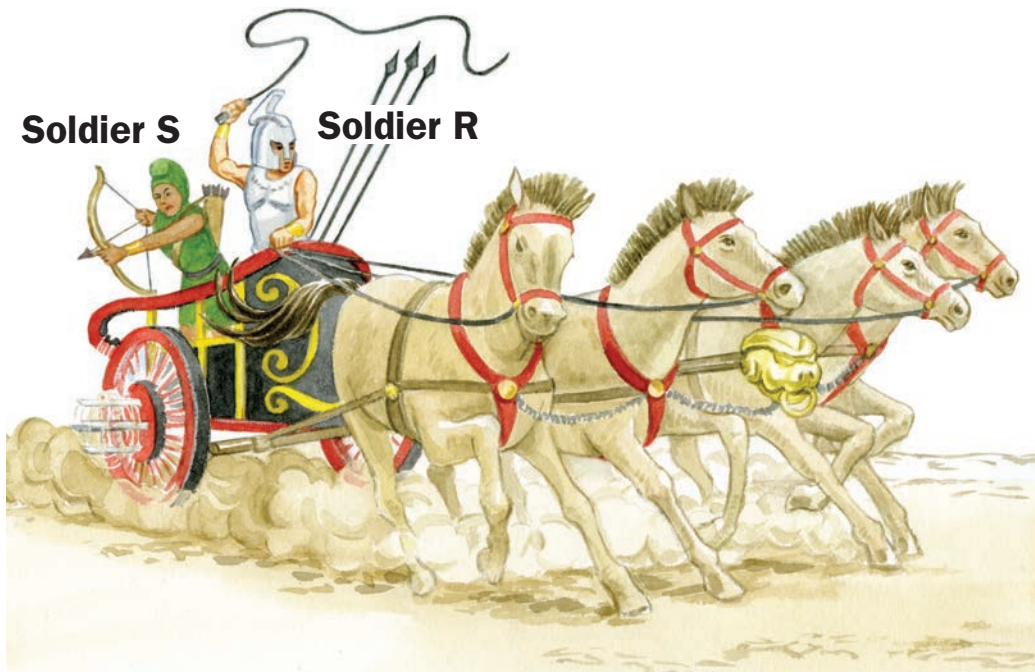
- Horses changed in 3 ways. **Write the letters** of those 3 ways.
 - They became slower.
 - They lived in caves.
 - They became faster.
 - They became smaller.
 - They lived alone. **C, F, G**
 - They became bigger.
 - They ran in herds.

D REVIEW ITEMS

- When the Greek army dug holes under the wall, what did the people of Troy do? **Idea: poured boiling water into the holes**
- When the Greek army put ladders against the wall of Troy, what did the people of Troy do? **Idea: pushed them off**

4. Why couldn't the Greek army starve the people of Troy?
Idea: The people of Troy had lots of food and water.
5. When the Greek army tried to knock down the gate, what did the people of Troy do? *Idea: poured boiling water on them*

6. What is the name of the vehicle in the picture? *chariot*
7. How many wheels does the vehicle have? *2*
8. What is pulling the vehicle? *(4) horses*
9. What is soldier R doing? *steering the chariot*
10. What is soldier S doing? *shooting an arrow*



11. What's a good place to look for clues about people who lived long ago? *Ideas: caves; garbage piles*
12. Some people who lived 80 thousand years ago lived in .
13. Did the first people who lived in caves cook their food? *no*
14. Did the people who lived in caves many years later cook their food? *yes*

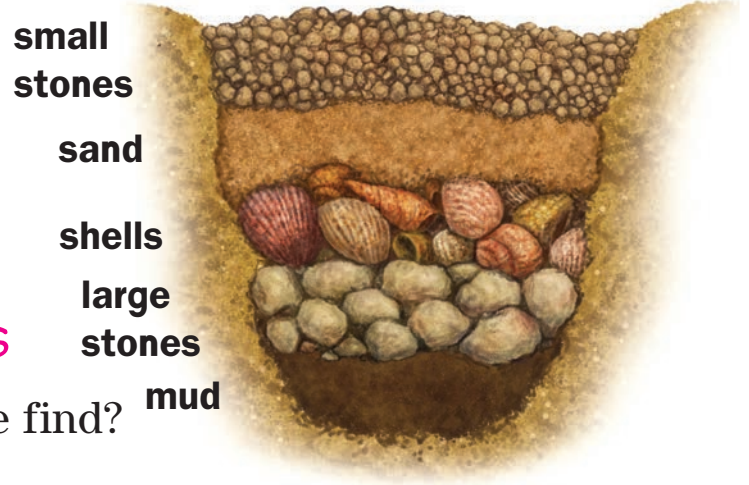
15. When we dig into the pile in the picture, what's the first thing we find? **small stones**

16. What's the next thing we find? **sand**

17. What's the next thing we find? **shells**

18. What's the next thing we find? **large stones**

19. What's the last thing we find? **mud**



20. The earliest horses on Earth are not alive today. How long ago did the earliest horses live?

- **38 million years ago**
- 38 thousand years ago
- 38 years ago

END OF LESSON 88

Name _____

A **PASSAGE ITEMS**

1. Eohippus lived _____ million years ago.
2. Circle 2 ways that the front legs of eohippus were different from the front legs of a horse that lives today.
 - They were smaller.
 - They had smaller hooves.
 - They didn't have hooves.
 - They were faster.
3. The changes in the legs made horses _____ .
4. Who was faster, eohippus or large cats? _____
5. Over millions of years, what happened to the size of horses?

6. Bigger animals are safer because .
 - not as many animals run faster
 - not as many animals are smaller
 - not as many animals hunt bigger animals
7. Which animal is safer, an elephant or a mouse? _____
8. Tell why. _____
9. Was the author's purpose to **persuade**, **explain**, or **entertain**?

B REVIEW ITEMS

- The horse skeleton in layer A is no bigger than a .
 - big dog
 - small dog
 - pony
- The horse skeleton in layer B is about as big as a .
 - big dog
 - small dog
 - pony
- The horse skeleton in layer C is about as big as a .
 - big dog
 - small dog
 - pony

4. Write the words **earlier** and **later** in the right boxes.

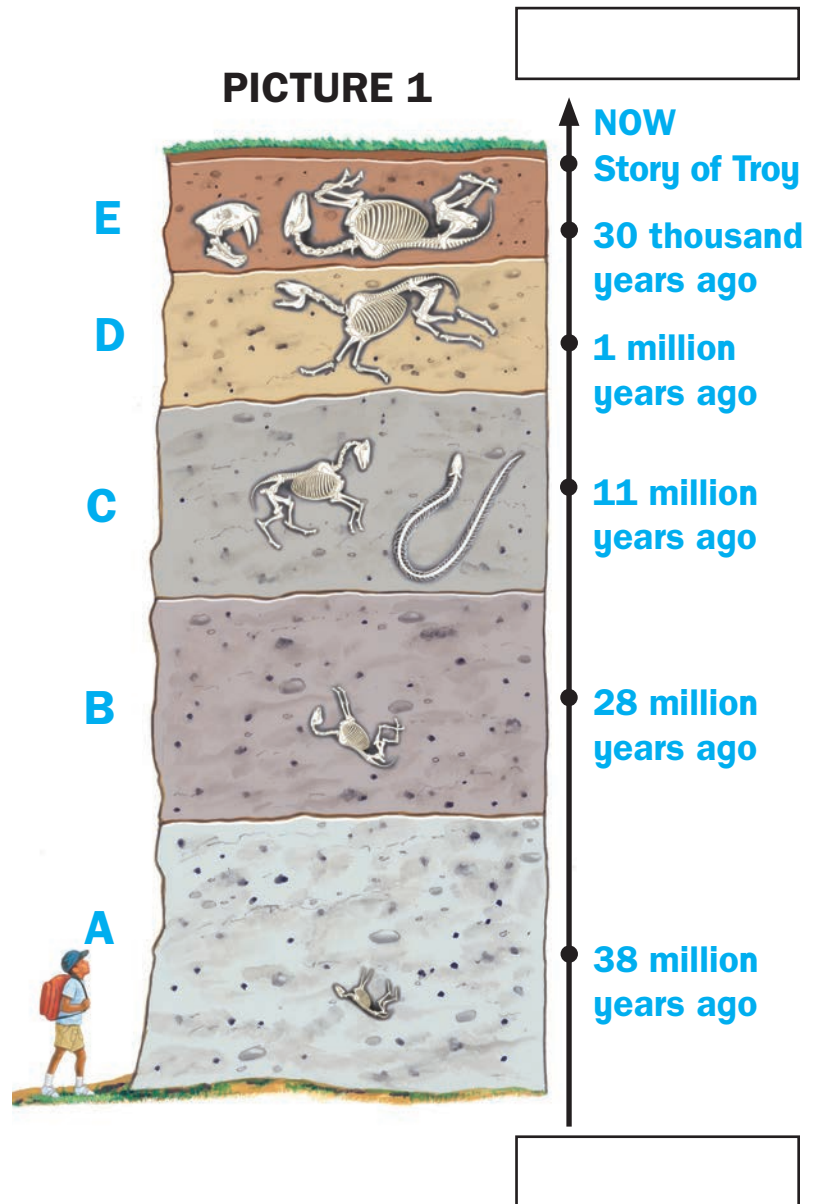
5. Layer A went into the pile _____ years ago.

6. Layer B went into the pile _____ years ago.

7. Layer C went into the pile _____ years ago.

8. Layer D went into the pile _____ years ago.

9. Layer E went into the pile _____ years ago.



GO TO PART C IN YOUR TEXTBOOK

A

1

1. Bumbuku
2. badger
3. parasol
4. spirit
5. fortune
6. theater

2

1. iron
2. shower
3. death
4. promise
5. advice
6. priest

3

1. sparks
2. colored
3. rusty
4. disturbs
5. richer
6. richest
7. shopping

4

1. temple
2. price
3. kettle
4. squirm
5. squeal
6. evil

5

1. polished
2. candle
3. pennies
4. whirled
5. promises
6. handsome
7. tickets

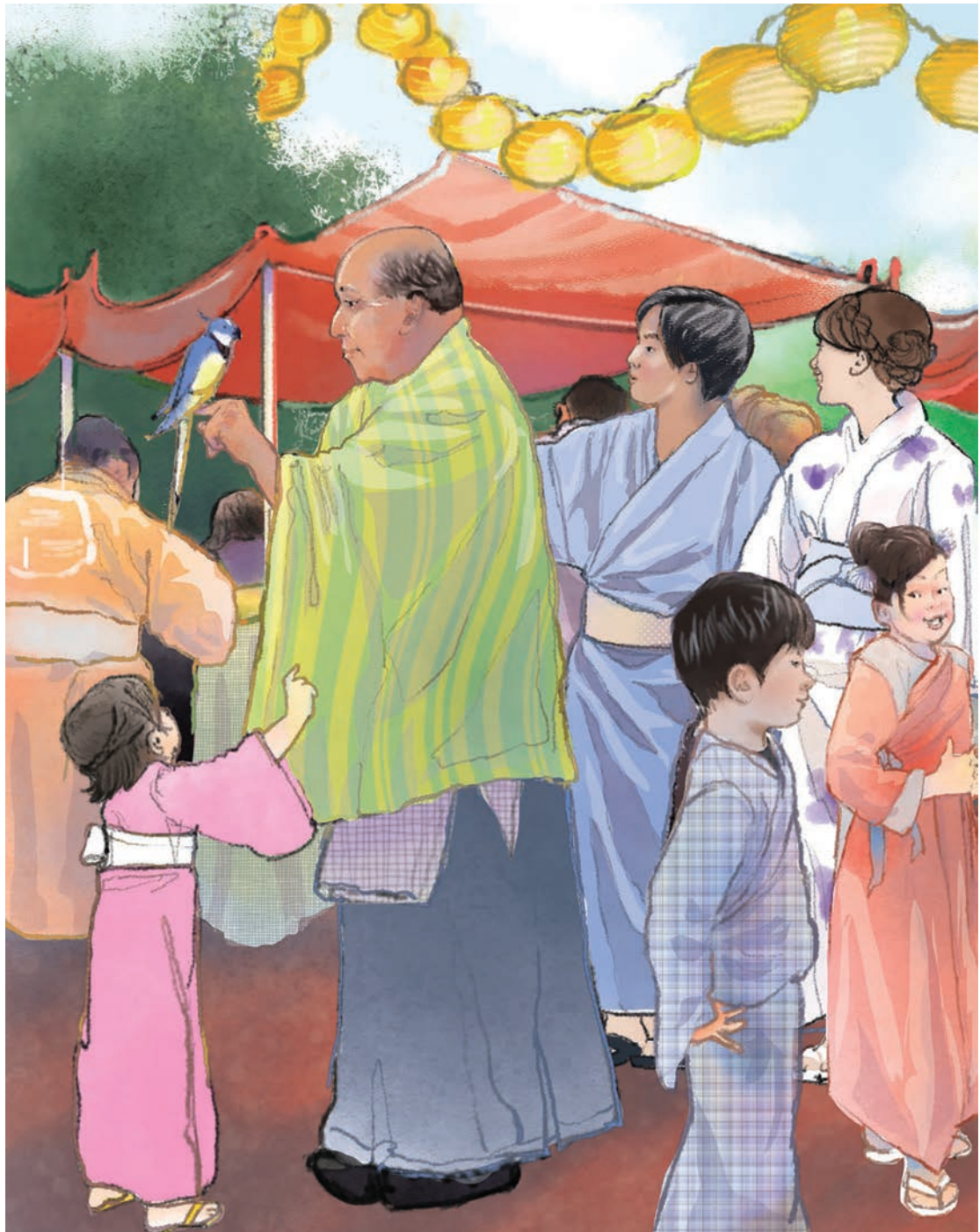
6

1. tightrope
2. junkman
3. teakettle
4. nobody

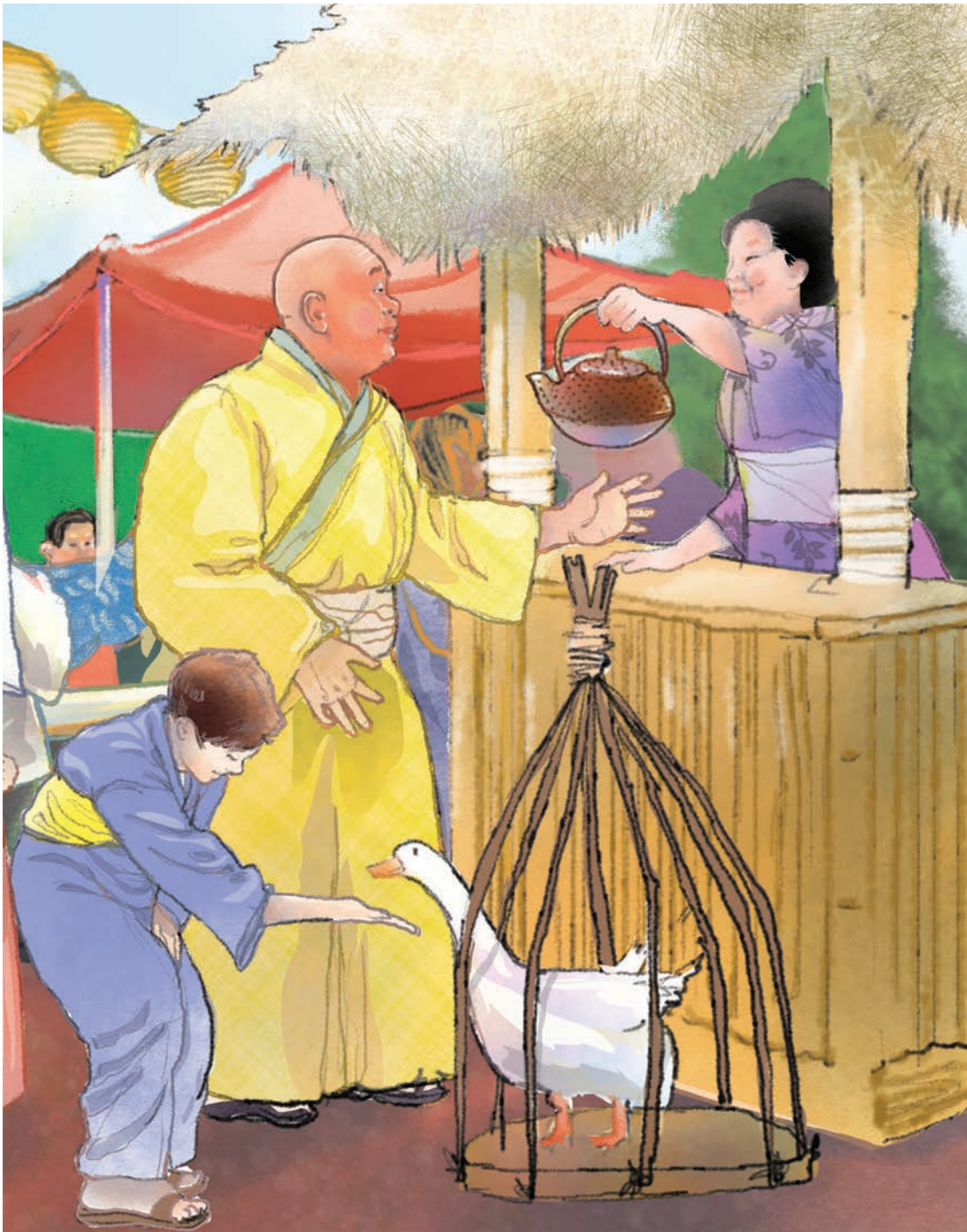
The Magic Teakettle

Retold by Yoko Mori
Illustrated by Penny Weber





Long ago in Japan, there was a priest who served tea to his students every afternoon. One day when the priest was shopping, he saw a very interesting iron teakettle. It was rusty and dull, but the priest liked its shape. He said to himself, “This will make a fine kettle for boiling water.” He bought the kettle and took it home.



There he polished the old kettle until it looked very handsome. When his students arrived, he showed them the kettle. Then he filled the kettle with water and placed it above the fire.

Moments after the kettle was in place, it started to squeal and squirm. Suddenly, four little badger legs appeared. Then out came a badger head from one end and a badger tail from the other end. “Owwwww,” cried the kettle. “I’m burning up.” The kettle started to run around the room.

The priest warned his students, “Don’t let that kettle get away.” They chased the kettle around and around. Soon the kettle stopped. The little legs went inside, and so did the head and the tail. Once more the kettle was a kettle, not a badger.





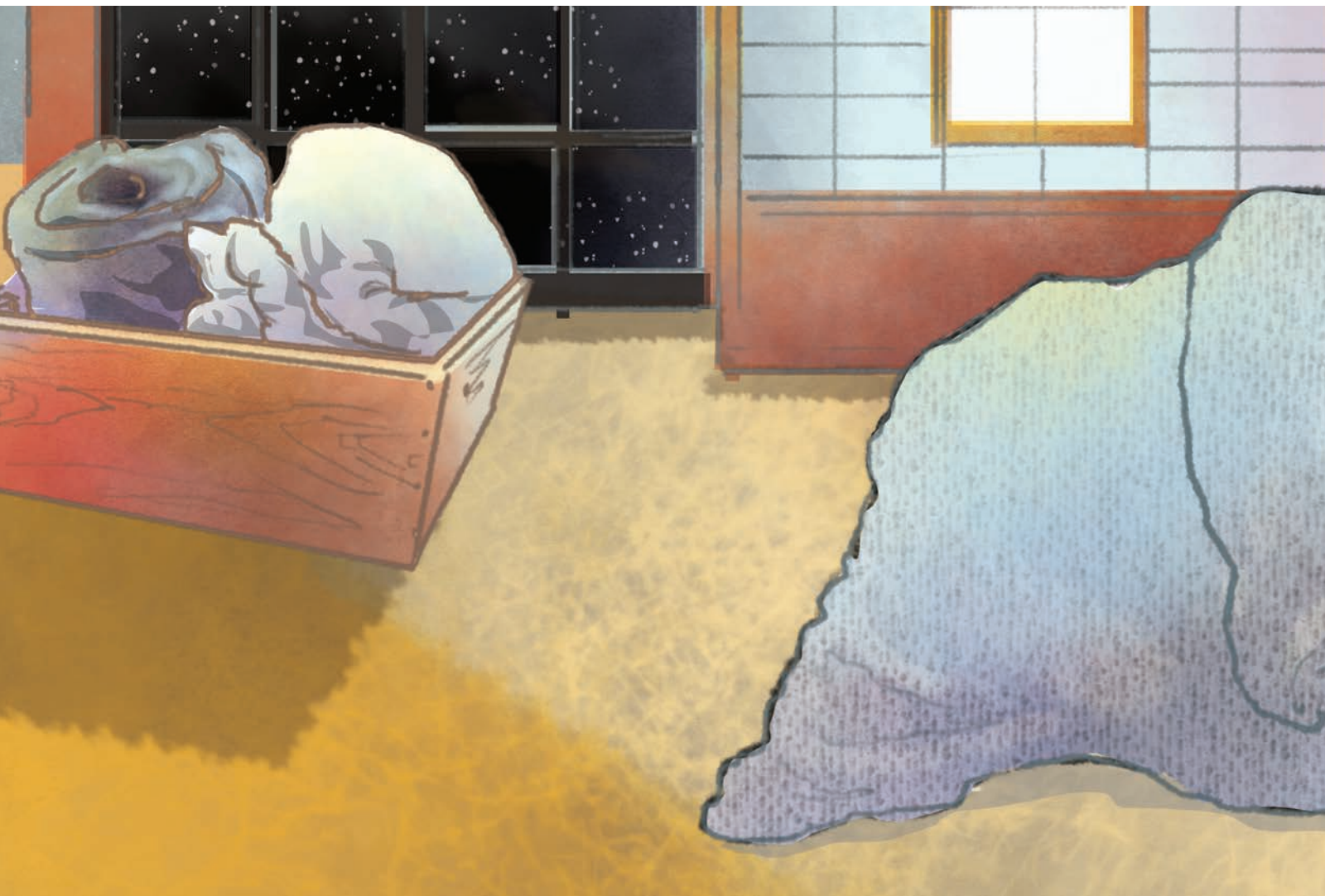
The priest was frightened by the kettle. He thought that there was a bad spirit inside. So the next day, when a junkman came by, the priest handed the kettle to him and said, “Give me whatever this kettle is worth.” The junkman gave the priest a few pennies and rode off with the kettle.

That night, as the junkman was getting ready to go to bed, he heard a voice calling, “Oh, Mr. Junkman. Oh, Mr. Junkman.”

The junkman lit a candle and looked around the room. There was the kettle next to his bed. It was looking at the junkman with its little badger eyes and standing on its four little badger feet. The junkman did not know what to say. “What kind of spirit are you?” he asked.

The kettle said, “I am a good luck spirit. My name is Bumbuku, which means good luck. And if you are good to me, I will bring you good luck.”

The junkman said, “I don’t see how a kettle can bring me good luck.”



“I can do amazing tricks,” Bumbuku said. “If you give me a quiet place to stay and feed me rice cakes every day, I will put on a show. People will come from all over to see my tricks. You will make a fortune.”

The junkman thought about what Bumbuku had said. Then the junkman replied, “All right. I will do it. I will give you a quiet place and feed you every day.”

“And you must promise to do one more thing,” Bumbuku said. “You must never put me near a fire. A priest had me before you did, and he almost burned me to a crisp by putting me near a fire. You must never use me for making tea.”





The junkman agreed. The next day, he built a little theater on one side of his junk yard. He put up a sign that said "Bumbuku and His Amazing Tricks."



A few people came to see the first show that Bumbuku put on. The people cheered when they saw his tricks. He walked across a tightrope holding a parasol in one hand and a fan in the other. Then he turned into a kettle. Then he started to spin like a top. He spun and whirled around and ran into an iron pole. The pole made a shower of colored sparks, and the people cheered. Then Bumbuku opened his kettle top and out flew six white birds. The people clapped and cheered.

Bumbuku put on three shows a day, and by the second day, every seat was filled for every show. People lined up for hours to see Bumbuku's amazing tricks. After two weeks had passed, the little theater was too small to hold all the people who wanted to see him. The junkman raised the price of the tickets again and again, but still the theater was filled for every show that Bumbuku put on.

Finally, the junkman built a large hall that could hold hundreds of people. But the hall was filled for every show. Within a few months, the junkman was very, very rich. He was the richest man in the whole land. And he became richer every day.





After Bumbuku had worked every day for a year, the junkman noticed that Bumbuku seemed tired. The junkman said, “You have worked too hard for me. I have all the money I will ever need, but still you work.”

Bumbuku said, “Yes, I am getting tired. I would like to rest as a kettle. I can rest for years if nobody bothers me.”

“Well then,” the junkman said. “I will take you to a place where you can rest for as long you wish.”

“What place is that?” Bumbuku asked.

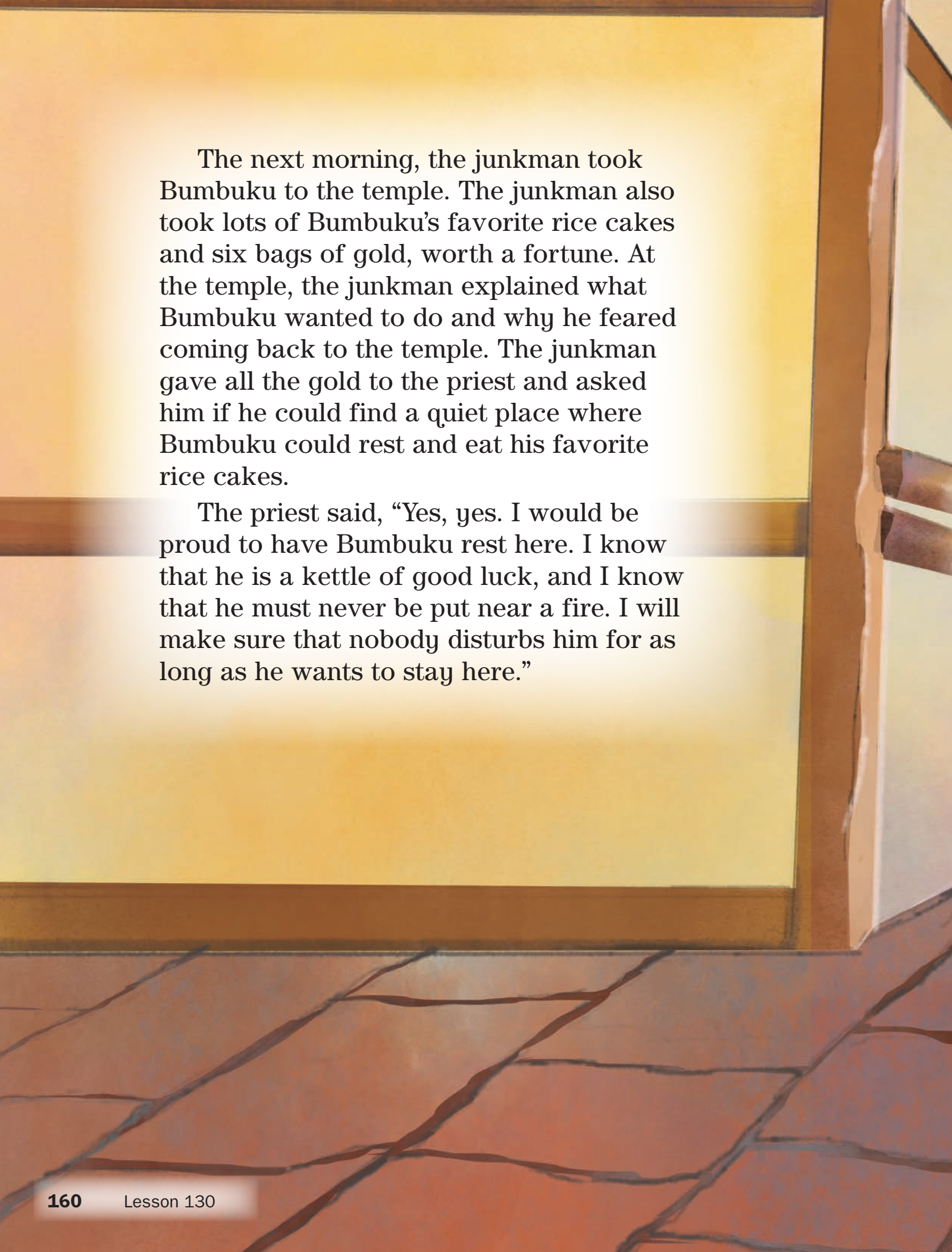
“The temple where the old priest lives.”

Bumbuku said, “That would be a nice quiet place, but the last time I was there, the priest almost burned me to death. He believes that I am an evil spirit.”

The junkman said, “I am sure that you are so famous that he knows of you as the magic teakettle who does amazing tricks and entertains thousands of people. I’m sure the priest would be proud to have you rest in the temple.”







The next morning, the junkman took Bumbuku to the temple. The junkman also took lots of Bumbuku's favorite rice cakes and six bags of gold, worth a fortune. At the temple, the junkman explained what Bumbuku wanted to do and why he feared coming back to the temple. The junkman gave all the gold to the priest and asked him if he could find a quiet place where Bumbuku could rest and eat his favorite rice cakes.

The priest said, "Yes, yes. I would be proud to have Bumbuku rest here. I know that he is a kettle of good luck, and I know that he must never be put near a fire. I will make sure that nobody disturbs him for as long as he wants to stay here."





So the priest called his students. They put Bumbuku on one stand and his rice cakes on another stand. Then they set these stands up in the treasure room of the temple, with the rice cakes next to Bumbuku.

Many people believe that Bumbuku is still in the treasure room of the temple, where he is well taken care of. Every day, the students feed him his favorite rice cakes, and then they let him rest in peace. They never put him near a fire, and he brings the temple good luck.



Mister Fox and Miss Crow

A fox once saw a crow fly off with a piece of cheese in its beak and settle on a branch of a tree. “That’s for me,” said Mr. Fox, and he walked up to the foot of the tree.

“Good-day, Miss Crow,” he cried. “How well you are looking today; how shiny your feathers; how bright your eyes. I feel sure that your voice must be more beautiful than that of all other birds. Let me hear but one song from you, that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds.”

Miss Crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment she opened her mouth the piece of cheese fell to the ground, only to be snapped up by Mr. Fox.

“That will do,” he said. “Thank you for the cheese. That was all I wanted. I will give you some advice for the future: **Do not trust those who flatter you.**”

GO TO PART B IN YOUR WORKBOOK

A SETTING, CHARACTERS, PLOT

Answer these questions about the story *The Magic Teakettle*.

- Name the main characters in this story. _____

- The setting for this story is long ago in .
 - Italy • Australia • Japan
- Complete the plot for this story. Write the missing words.

This story is about a magic _____ named Bumbuku. A _____ bought the teakettle to make tea for his students. When he put the kettle on the _____, the kettle began to scream. The next person to own Bumbuku was a _____.

Bumbuku promised to make the junkman _____.

Bumbuku put on _____ shows a day. Bumbuku became very famous. Bumbuku became tired. He went to rest and eat rice cakes in the _____.

B BEGINNING, MIDDLE, END

Put a 1 after the thing that happened at the beginning.

Put a 2 after the thing that happened in the middle of the story.

Put a 3 after the thing that happened at the end.

- a. A priest bought a teakettle. _____
- b. Bumbuku put on shows for hundreds of people. _____
- c. Bumbuku lived in the treasure room of a temple. _____

C STORY ITEMS

1. When the priest first brought the kettle home, he filled it with _____ .
2. What did the kettle do when the priest put it on the stove?

3. What did the priest do with the kettle the next day?

4. Bumbuku wanted the junkman to make 3 promises. What were they?

5. What did Bumbuku say he would do for the junkman?

6. Why did the junkman build a large hall?

7. Why did the junkman take Bumbuku back to the temple?

8. Bumbuku was on one stand in the temple and his _____ were on another stand.

9. How often do the students in the temple put Bumbuku near a fire?

D SKILL ITEMS

1. *The Magic Teakettle* is [] and [] .

- nonfiction
- fiction
- a poem
- a folktale

2. *Facts About Kangaroos* is [] .

- nonfiction
- fiction
- a poem
- a folktale

3. *Mister Fox and Miss Crow* is [] and [] .

- nonfiction
- fiction
- a poem
- a folktale

END OF LESSON 130

A Circle the part of each sentence that can be moved.

1. It started to rain at noon.
2. On the way to the game we saw an eagle.
3. For five days he was sick.
4. The water began leaking in the basement.

B Use the checks to fix the paragraph.

	Carlos and Henry decided to go fishing
CP	on Saturday. Their alarm clock rang at 6 in
	the morning the boys sat up. Carlos reached
	to turn off the alarm clock. After a couple
EH	of minutes, the boys got out of bed. They
DID	picked up the fishing poles and the net. They
	go outside to wait for their ride. Mr. Lopez
	drove over to the house to pick them up.

Check EH: Tell everything that happened.

Check S: Write all your sentences correctly (**SP**, **CP**, **DID**).

END OF LESSON 72

A Write your opinion about what Nina's family should do.

Nina wants a puppy, but her family rents their apartment. Renters can't have dogs. They can have smaller pets. Her mother likes cats, but she doesn't want to be the one who feeds it or takes care of it. Nina's father does not like cats much, but he wouldn't mind a cat if somebody else took care of it. He likes fish, but he wouldn't feed them or keep the fish tank clean.

Nina's family had a problem. (Tell about the problem.) In my opinion, the family should . I think this is a good idea because . Also, . That's why I think it's better to .

INDEPENDENT WORK

B Write all the letters that words on each page can begin with.

1.

car

goat

2.

kettle

money

3.

open

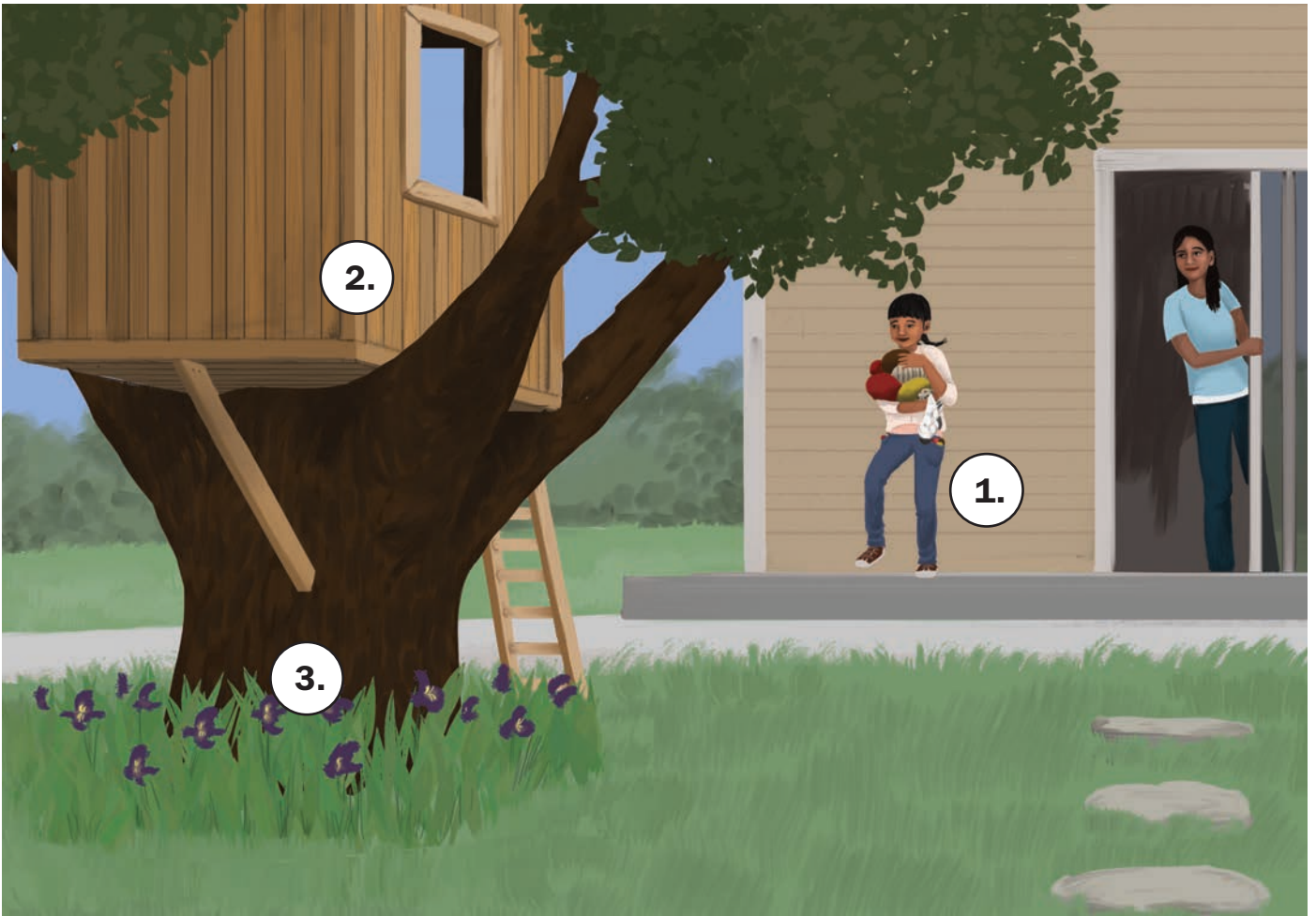
rainbow

END OF LESSON 100

Name _____

A Find the meaning of the underlined words in your glossary.

1. She didn't want to let her friends down.
2. The palace was on top of a beautiful hill.
3. His watch was very valuable.

B

A Work in a group to answer the questions.

1. What is hibernation?
2. What are some animals that hibernate?
3. Why do animals hibernate?
4. How do some animals get ready to hibernate?
5. How long do different animals hibernate?
6. What do animals do when they wake up after hibernating?

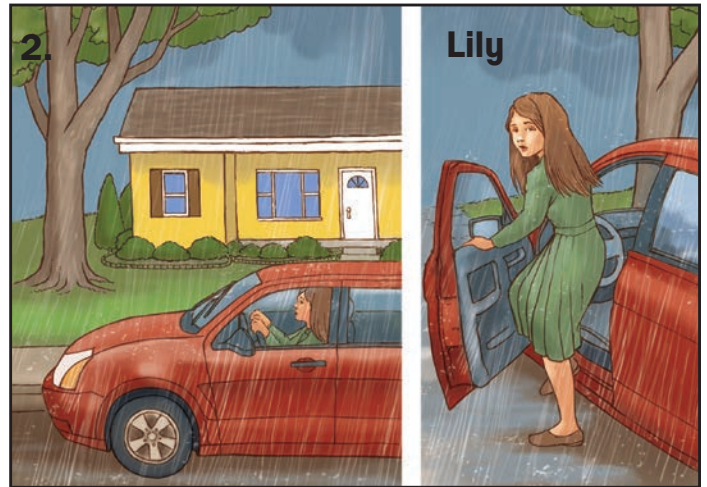
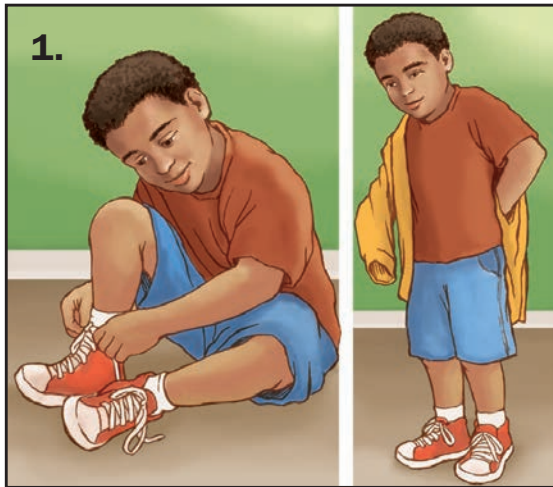
- Internet search: [hibernation facts for kids](#)

**END OF LESSON 116**

Name _____

A Circle the correct meaning.

- We could see fish in the shoal.
 - shallow water
 - dirty water
 - deep water
- My dad planted a poplar in our yard.
 - flower
 - shrub
 - tree

B Say a long sentence for each item.**END OF LESSON 116**

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