

Stories to Tell

- **Section 1: Reading and Language, pages 60–70**
- **Section 2: Writing, pages 71–74**

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS

DIRECTIONS Read the passage. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

Tiger Learns a Lesson

Long ago, a farmer lived at the edge of a forest. Every day he used a strong buffalo to plow his fields. One day, after he worked all morning, the farmer went home for lunch.

In the forest, a tiger had watched the farmer work that morning. The tiger walked up to the buffalo.

The buffalo was afraid. "What do you want, tiger?" he said.

"Do not be afraid," said the tiger. "I will not hurt you. I am curious. Why do you work so hard for that man? You are a mountain, and he is so small. You should overpower him and get away."

The buffalo shook his head. "I could not hurt the man," he said. He is small and weak, but he has something that I do not have. He has *intelligence*."

"What is *intelligence*?" asked the tiger. "What does it look like?"

The buffalo answered, "If you want to know what *intelligence* is, you should ask the man when he comes back."

The tiger waited. When the farmer returned to the field, the tiger blocked his way. The farmer trembled with fear. "Do not be afraid," the tiger said. "I will not hurt you. I just want to ask you a question. The buffalo told me that you have a special thing called *intelligence*. What does *intelligence* look like?"

The farmer knew exactly what to say. "I cannot show it to you," he said. "I left my *intelligence* at home."

"Then go home and get it!" commanded the tiger.

"I will go," answered the farmer. "But first you must let me tie you to a tree. Then I can be sure that you will not eat my buffalo while I am away."

The tiger agreed to this. So the farmer used a rope to tie the tiger to a large tree. "There!" said the farmer. "Now you cannot hurt me or my buffalo. Now you see what *intelligence* is."



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GO ON 

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

- 16 Read the sentence in the box

You are a mountain, and he is so small.

The writer wants to show that the buffalo —

- Ⓕ never moves
- Ⓖ is big and powerful
- Ⓗ is gray, like a mountain
- Ⓙ should live in the mountains

- 17 After he meets the tiger, the farmer wants to —

- Ⓐ fight the tiger
- Ⓑ be friends with the tiger
- Ⓒ keep himself safe from the tiger
- Ⓓ help the tiger learn about people

- 18 Why does the farmer trick the tiger and tie him to a tree?

- Ⓕ He does not trust the tiger.
- Ⓖ He does not have time to walk home again.
- Ⓗ He does not want the tiger to see his intelligence.
- Ⓙ He does not want the tiger to know what intelligence is.

GO ON 

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

DIRECTIONS Read the folk tale. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

The Musician and the King

Long ago in Africa, there was a powerful king. He made all the laws for his people. He liked to boast about his power. He said, "I am the lion in the jungle. I am greater than any other king. No one tells me what to do. No one is my master. I am the master of everyone."

One day a musician came to the kingdom. The musician played his harp and sang songs of praise about the king and his great deeds. One of the musician's songs ended with these words:

"All people must serve each other.
No one is the master of another."

The king did not like these words. He said, "I do not serve other people. I am the master of all in my kingdom. The people serve me. They work in my fields and pick my crops. Servants cook my food and keep my house and gardens beautiful."

The musician could not disagree with a powerful king, so he kept quiet.

Then a poor woman and her child came to the king. She begged for food for herself and her child. The musician said to the king, "Please let me give her some food. We have so much."

The king replied, "Yes, you may."

Then the musician said, "Please hold my harp while I get their food." The king held the harp. After the musician fed the hungry mother and child, he turned to the king and smiled.

"Excuse me, sir, you said you never serve other people. But when I asked you to hold the harp, you did. You served me by holding the harp. You served this poor woman and child by feeding them. So you do serve other people even though you are a great king."

The king could only smile at the musician's cleverness.



GO ON

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

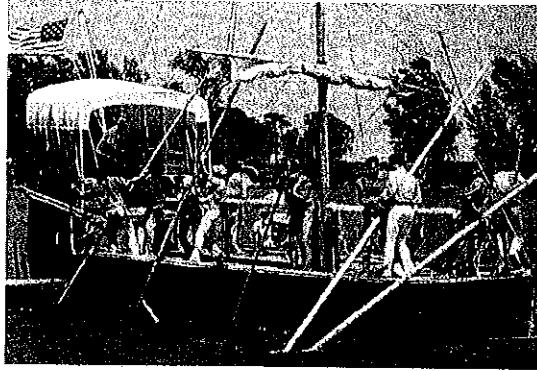
- 19** This folk tale describes events that —
- (A) happen today
 - (B) happened long ago
 - (C) happen in the future
 - (D) happened a short time ago
- 20** The king calls himself “the lion in the jungle.” What does he mean?
- (F) He is a good hunter.
 - (G) He thinks he is a lion.
 - (H) He is the most powerful.
 - (J) He has a kingdom full of animals.
- 21** The king lets the poor woman and child have food. This shows that the king is —
- (A) kind
 - (B) proud
 - (C) clever
 - (D) powerful
- 22** Which of these best describes the musician?
- (F) He is silly because he plays a harp and sings.
 - (G) He is dishonest because he tells lies in his song.
 - (H) He is shy because he does not speak when he disagrees.
 - (J) He is wise because he sees the truth, and he helps the king see it.
- 23** What is the musician’s goal?
- (A) to trick the king and take his money
 - (B) to feed all the hungry people in the kingdom
 - (C) to show that even a great king serves other people
 - (D) to make the king look foolish in front of the people

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

DIRECTIONS Read the two passages. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

Keelboats

Keelboats were long, narrow boats. In the 1800s and early 1900s, keelboats carried people and supplies along the Mississippi River. Keelboat crews needed strong arms. They had to push the boat through the water with a heavy wooden pole. Most keelboat captains were strong men. Many tall tales were told about keelboats and their captains on the Mississippi River.



Keelboat Annie

Annie Christmas was the biggest, bravest, strongest woman in the world. She was born on Christmas Day with curly black hair and bright black eyes. The first thing the twenty-five-pound baby did was to pick up her mother and twirl her around!

When Annie was ten years old, she ran a race with a horse and won. She was a bolt of lightning. By the time Annie was sixteen years old, she was seven feet tall.

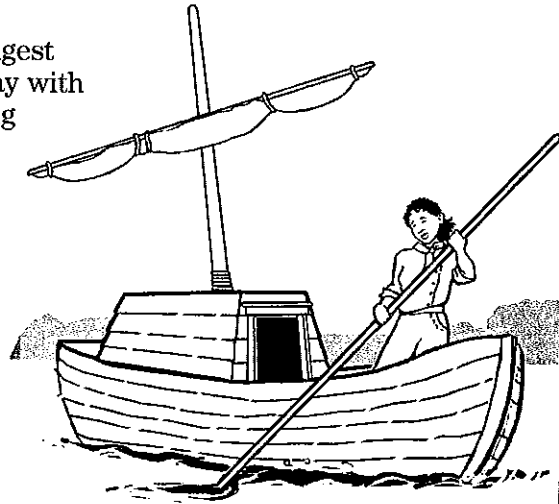
Annie decided that she wanted to be a keelboat captain. She went to a rich man who owned several keelboats and she said, "Let me race ten of your keelboat captains. We will race downstream and then upstream on the Mississippi River. If I win, you give me a keelboat, and I will be the captain. If I lose, I will work for you for free for one year."

The man said yes.

The race began. Annie was in one boat, and the ten captains were all in another boat. Annie was ahead while the boats were going downstream. Then she had to turn around and go upstream.

She saw that the other boat was getting close to her. Annie did not want to lose the race. She tied a rope around her waist and jumped out of the boat. After she climbed out onto the ground along the river, she began to run. While she ran, she pulled the boat upstream.

The crowd watching the race cheered loudly. Annie won! After this race, she had her own keelboat and became known as Keelboat Annie.



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GO ON 

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

- 24 Which selection on page 66 is fiction?
- F "Keelboats" because it gives facts about real people
 - G "Keelboats" because it tells about events in time order
 - H "Keelboat Annie" because it has imaginary characters and events
 - J "Keelboat Annie" because it tells about events that could really happen
- 25 Annie suggests the keelboat race because she —
- A is seven feet tall
 - B can run faster than a horse
 - C wants to be a keelboat captain
 - D wants to own several keelboats
- 26 Annie agrees to work for the rich man for one year if she loses the race. Why?
- F She is sure that she will win.
 - G She likes him and wants to work for him.
 - H She will have to pay him for the keelboat.
 - J He will give her a boat if she works for free.

- 27 Read the sentence in the box.

She was a bolt of lightning.

The writer wants to show that Annie —

- A shone in the light
- B could run very fast
- C could ride horses well
- D was not afraid of lightning

- 28 Which of these sentences is an exaggeration?
- F Annie was very strong, brave, and smart.
 - G Annie had curly black hair and bright black eyes.
 - H Annie could pole a keelboat faster than most men.
 - J When she was born, Annie picked up her mother and twirled her around.
- 29 Which of these shows that Annie is smart?
- A She runs a race with a horse.
 - B She turns around and goes upstream.
 - C She picks up her mother and twirls her.
 - D She thinks of a new way to win the boat race.
- 30 Compare "Keelboats" and "Keelboat Annie," on page 66. How are they alike?
- F Both are true stories.
 - G Both are about women.
 - H Both tell about keelboats.
 - J Both are about rich people.
- 31 How are "Keelboats" and "Keelboat Annie" different?
- A One happened today, and the other happened in the past.
 - B One is written by a woman, and the other is written by a man.
 - C Only one of the selections takes place on the Mississippi River.
 - D One is about things that really happened, and the other is a tall tale.
- 32 "Keelboat Annie," on page 66, is different from "The Musician and the King," on page 64. In "Keelboat Annie," —
- F there are no events
 - G there is no happy ending
 - H there is more exaggeration
 - J there are no characters that are men

GO ON

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

DIRECTIONS Preview the passage. Then read the passage carefully. Choose the best answer to each item. Mark your answer.

African Storytellers

The Griots of West Africa

In West Africa, there are special musicians and storytellers called **griots** (grē -ōz). The job of a griot is to memorize the history of the village and its important families. The griots learn many long songs about important events and people. Then they sing these songs while they play a harp or other musical instrument.

When a griot dies, the job is handed down to the next generation. It takes many years to learn all the songs that a griot must know.

Praising Great Men

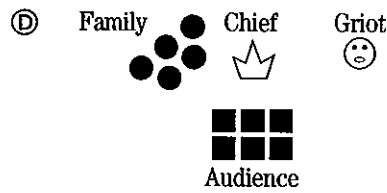
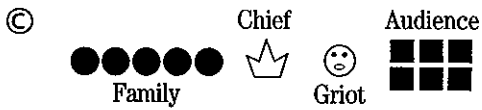
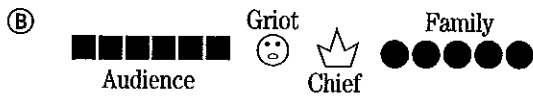
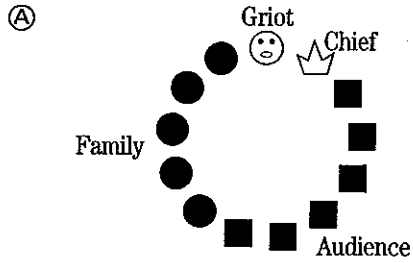
Chiefs and other important men often have their own griot. This minstrel sings songs that praise the man and his family. The chief might sit with his family to one side while the griot sits on the ground on the other side. An audience of ordinary people will sit on the ground in rows. The audience faces the chief and the griot. In this way everyone can hear and see the griot sing and play music.

- 33 Before you read the article, you can preview it. What should you do?
- (A) Skim the article to find the most important details.
 - (B) Read the first and last sentences in each paragraph.
 - (C) Read any underscored words and guess what they mean.
 - (D) Read the title and headings, and then predict what the article will be about.

- 34 A minstrel is —
- (F) a kind of harp
 - (G) an African chief
 - (H) a gift for a performer
 - (J) a singer and musician

READING AND LITERARY ANALYSIS, *continued*

35 Which of these diagrams shows where the chief, his family, the griot, and the audience sit?



36 Study the chart.

What the Passage Says	What It Means
When a griot dies, the job is handed down to the next generation.	

Which of these is the best paraphrase to add to the second column?

- (F) Griots are important people.
- (G) The job of a griot stays within a family.
- (H) Griots sing and play musical instruments.
- (J) The job of a griot is to sing songs about a village.



LANGUAGE SKILLS

DIRECTIONS Below is part of an article about a Native American storyteller. Read the article. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

Dovie Thomason is a storyteller and teacher. She has learn¹ how to tell stories by listening to the tales of her Native American ancestors. Dovie has both Oglala Lakota and Kiowa Apache family roots. She has listened² to her family and the older people of many tribes tell Native American stories since she was a child. Today, Dovie publishes these tales on audiocassette, until³ she performs them through storytelling.

Dovie shares these tales. Because⁴ they

are part of the history of Native Americans. Tribes has told them for many, many years. These tales⁵ show what Native Americans believe in and what they think is important.

Dovie says that some of her stories are giveaways, since⁶ they are a way of passing on traditions. She have taught⁷ students many stories that were passed down⁷ to her. Her work has been very successful, but⁸ she has received awards for her teaching and her storytelling performances.

37 In number 1, She has learn is best written —

- (A) She learn
- (B) She has learned
- (C) She has learning
- (D) as it is written

38 In number 2, She has listened is best written —

- (F) She has listen
- (G) She have listen
- (H) She have listened
- (J) as it is written

39 In number 3, audiocassette, until is best written —

- (A) audiocassette so
- (B) audiocassette, or
- (C) audiocassette, but
- (D) as it is written

40 In number 4, tales. Because is best written —

- (F) tales because
- (G) tales. because
- (H) tales and because
- (J) as it is written

41 In number 5, Tribes has told is best written —

- (A) Tribes is told
- (B) Tribes have told
- (C) Tribes has telled
- (D) as it is written

42 In number 6, giveaways, since is best written —

- (F) giveaways. Since
- (G) giveaways that since
- (H) giveaways, and since
- (J) as it is written

43 In number 7, She have taught is best written —

- (A) She is taught
- (B) She has taught
- (C) She has teached
- (D) as it is written

44 In number 8, successful, but is best written —

- (F) successful, or
- (G) successful but
- (H) successful, and
- (J) as it is written

STOP

Section 2: Writing

PROCESS AND STRATEGIES

DIRECTIONS Read about the story Rashad plans to write. Then read each item carefully. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer.

Rashad wants to write a story about Anansi, a folk-tale character from Africa. Anansi is part man and part spider. He uses tricks and cleverness to get what he wants. Rashad's story takes place in a village in Africa. Anansi becomes the chief by tricking the villagers. When the villagers see what a bad chief he is, they chase him away.

- 1** Rashad's story must have —
- (A) a happy ending
 - (B) a map of Africa
 - (C) diagrams and pictures
 - (D) characters, setting, and a plot
- 2** Rashad wants his readers to understand how events happened. He should include —
- (F) chapter titles
 - (G) animals that can talk
 - (H) a hero, a task, and magic
 - (J) a beginning, a middle, and an end
- 3** Rashad wants to use sensory details to show how the villagers felt. Which of these sentences does the best job?
- (A) The villagers worked in the hot sun.
 - (B) The villagers complained of the heat.
 - (C) The villagers wiped the salty sweat from their hot skin.
 - (D) The villagers were tired of picking crops for hours in the sun.
- 4** Rashad is ready to publish his story. What should he do?
- (F) Make an FATP chart.
 - (G) Read his draft and add details.
 - (H) Decide on a way to share his story.
 - (J) Organize his ideas into a word web.

GO ON 

WRITTEN COMPOSITION: NARRATIVE STORY

DIRECTIONS Read the writing prompt. Then write your story on a separate sheet of paper.

WRITING PROMPT

Review the story about Keelboat Annie on page 66. Write a story about another event in Keelboat Annie's life. Tell your classmates about a goal she tried to reach. Tell how she used her strength and cleverness to reach her goal.



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