LAURA INGALLS WILDER



Perfection Learning®



#### PORTALS TO READING

Reading Skills Through Literature

# LITTLE HOUSE IN THE BIG WOODS

Laura Ingalls Wilder

Reproducible Activity Book

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The *Portals to Reading* series accompanies time-tested literature that should be an important part of every school's reading program. The activities will reinforce a wide variety of language and reading skills which are generally part of the curriculum at the reading level of the novel. However, the *Portals* pick-and-choose format gives you the final decision about which activities will enhance your students' personal learning.

The activities in this book are based on sentences and paragraphs especially written to support the teaching objective of each lesson. Clearly, such literary matters as style and flavor may be experienced only by reading the book itself. Thus, the words of the author have been left where they belong—in their pure form in the pages of the novel.

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#### Author! Author!

### LAURA INGALLS WILDER

Laura Ingalls was born February 7, 1867, in Wisconsin. During her childhood, she moved frequently with her family throughout the Midwest, gaining the experiences that she would later turn into her Little House series.

After her marriage to Almanzo Wilder in 1885, Laura became interested in improving conditions for farm women in Missouri. She became a popular speaker and served for many years as household editor for the *Missouri Ruralist*.

Mrs. Wilder was inspired to write about her life by her daughter, Rose, who worked as a reporter in San Francisco. With Rose's help, Mrs. Wilder spent some time in San Francisco polishing her writing skills.

When Little House in the Big Woods was published in 1932, it became an immediate success. The book also proved to be a milestone in literature—it was the first work about pioneer life written especially for children.

The success of her initial effort encouraged Mrs. Wilder to complete another eight books in the series. She completed the last Little House book in 1943, at the age of seventy-six.

Mrs. Wilder received numerous awards for her work. In addition, the American Library Association honored her by creating the Laura Ingalls Wilder Medal. This medal is given to authors and illustrators who contribute significantly over a period of time to children's literature.

Laura Ingalls Wilder's books are all completely autobiographical. "I lived everything that happened in my books," she once wrote. "It is a long story, filled with sunshine and shadow...."

Mrs. Wilder died in 1957, at the age of ninety.

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### The Story in Brief

Little House in the Big Woods is a true story. Laura Ingalls Wilder and her family really experienced all the events recounted in the book.

Laura and her family live in the Big Woods in the state of Wisconsin. Life in the Ingalls' sturdy log cabin is simple and often hard. There are always plenty of chores to do, such as threshing, butchering, maple-sugarmaking, butter-churning, baking, cleaning, and much more. But there are rewarding pleasures too. Pa's fiddlin' and story-telling, Ma's good food, community dances, and trips to town are all memorable joys.

Simply but vividly written, this account of Laura's frontier childhood captures the everyday challenges and joys of pioneer living. *Library Journal* calls *Little House in the Big Woods* one of "the most popular books ever written for young boys and girls."



Little House in the Big Woods

### **Using Short Vowels**

Read the words in the word box. Each word contains a short vowel sound. Say the words to yourself and listen for the short vowel sounds. Then read each sentence. Choose a word from the word box to complete each sentence.

uncle bladder fence
scattered fiddle brindle
chopped peppers moss
trundle snug

Exa	ample: There were only a fe of the Big Woods.	ew houses <i>scattered</i> along the edge
1.	Laura and Mary shared a _	bed.
2.	Jack, a	bulldog, guarded the cabin door at night.
3.	Pa built a railand deer.	around the house to keep out bears
4.	Pa used bark chips and tree trunk.	to start a fire in a hollow
5.	Ma made wreaths of red	to store for winter.
6.	Laura's	came to help Pa butcher the hog.
7.	Mary and Laura played catchog	h with a ball made from the inflated
8.	Ma made sausage from fine	ely meat and seasonings.
9.	Pa played his	after all the evening chores were done.
10.	Theand other foods for winter	attic was filled with pumpkins, onions, squash,



Little House in the Big Woods

### Using Compound Words

The word box contains all compound words. Compounds are made by putting two smaller words together. Read each compound word. Then read the sentences below. In the blank in each sentence, write the compound that best completes the sentence.

bed/room
pig/pen
up/stairs
head/cheese
day/light
wagon/load
bull/dog
up/stairs
every/where
cook/stove
snow/drifts

Exa	<b>imple:</b> Wild animals roamed <u>everywhere</u> in t	he Big Woods.
1.	The Ingalls' growled at the wolv house.	ves in front of the
2.	On rainy days, Laura and Mary played	in the attic.
3.	The Ingalls' house had a big room, a	, and an attic.
4.	When winter came, the were as	high as the house.
5.	Pa left before to go fishing.	
6.	When Pa returned at night, he brought a from Lake Pepin.	of fish
7.	A black bear reached inside the	to grab the pig.
8.	Ma boiled the hog's head, chopped the meat, and made	
9.	Laura and Mary took turns roasting the pig's tail in the	



Winter Days and Winter Nights

### Using Long Vowels

Read the words in the word box. Each word contains a long vowel sound. Say the words to yourself and listen for the long vowel sounds. Then read each sentence. Choose a word from the word box to complete each sentence.

smoked baking creeks
loaf frozen music
white grated flames
wipe screamed

Exa	ample: Pa set animal traps along the
1.	Pa used an ax to cut a piece of bear meat for dinner.
2.	The hams and venison were stored in the attic.
3.	One of Laura's chores was to dishes.
4.	Laura liked to help Ma with the
5.	Ma used carrot to add color to the butter.
6.	Ma gave each girl enough dough to make a small of bread.
7.	Ma made paper dolls for Laura and Mary from stiffpaper.
8.	When Pa played the fiddle, Laura clapped her hands to the
	·
9.	The dog and the cat watched the in the fireplace.
10.	The girls shivered with fright when Pa like a panther.



Winter Days and Winter Nights

### Finding Base Words

Each word below has been made by adding an ending such as *-ly*, *-ed*, or *-ing* to a base word. On the blank beside each word, write the base word.

Example: hopingnope	
1. hurried	11. dropped
2. solidly	12. churning
3. fairies	13. breathless
4. bigger	14. golden
5. kept	15. shining
6. leaky	16. steadily
7. roughness	17. stories
8. larger	18. slammed
9. littler	19. knees
10. evenly	_ 20. purring



The Long Rifle

### Listening for Syllables

Say each of the words below to yourself. The number of vowel sounds you hear in each word will be the same as the number of syllables. Decide how many syllables are in each word. Then write the number on the blank line after each word.

Example:	ca	refully <u>3</u>			
	1.	minute	 16.	measure	-
	2.	temptingly	 17.	afraid	_
	3.	gathered	 18.	naughty	_
	4.	beautifully	 19.	afternoon	_
	5.	hearth	 20.	earlier	_
	6.	blackened	 21.	chipmunks	_
	7.	greased	 22.	animals	_
	8.	polished	 23.	twittering	_
	9.	gunpowder	 24.	ravines	_
]	10.	barrel	 25.	branches	_
]	11.	together	 26.	caught	_
]	12.	greasy	 27.	looked	_
]	13.	securely	28.	thrashing	_
]	14.	easily	29.	remember	_
]	15.	reloaded	30.	obeyed	



The Long Rifle

### Remembering Details

The following questions are about some of the characters and events in the book. Write the answers on the lines below the questions. Be sure to use complete sentences.

1.	What did Pa do each evening before he told stories to the girls?
2.	What happened when the girls touched the new bullets?
3.	Where did Pa keep the loaded rifle?
4.	Why did Pa need to kill bears and panthers with one shot?
5.	What was one of Pa's chores when he was young?
6.	What scared Pa in the dark woods?
7.	What happened when Pa wasted time and stayed in the woods until after dark?



Christmas

### **Classifying Words**

In each group of words below, one word does not belong with the others. Read all four words in each group. Decide which word doesn't belong and cross it out.

Example: walls	<del>path</del> window	vs eaves	
1. head	neck	arms	shirt
2. horses	cows	stars	panthers
3. robes	bed	chairs	table
4. icicles	snow	frost	branches
5. sled	coat	boots	mittens
6. bread	pies	cookies	pan
7. Mary	Laura	Aunt Eliza	Baby Carrie
8. presents	Christmas	Peter	Santa Claus
9. candy	red	pink	blue
10. Prince	Ma	Jack	Black Susan



Sundays

### **Determining Cause and Effect**

To determine a cause, ask "What is the reason?" To determine an effect, ask "What is the result?" Match the causes and effects below. Write the number of the cause in front of its effect.

	Cause	Enect
1.	The winter seemed long.	 Laura had to go to bed first.
2.	Mary and Laura had their baths on Saturday night.	 Laura chased Jack around the house.
3.	Laura was younger than Mary.	 Pa told the girls a story.
4.	Laura couldn't stand being quiet any longer.	 On Sunday, Mary and Laura were very clean.
5.	Laura and Mary sat on Pa's lap.	 The girls became tired of staying in the house.
1.	Grandpa's father said a long prayer.	 The boys couldn't wait to go sledding.
2.	Grandpa's family didn't cook a hot meal on Sundays.	 Grandpa's family walked to church.
3.	Grandpa's family wasn't allowed to hitch up the horses on Sunday.	 Grandpa's family ate a cold breakfast Sunday morning.
4.	Grandpa and his brothers built a new sled.	 Grandpa's father said "Amen."
5.	George, James, and Grandpa took the new sled out without permission.	 Grandpa's father took the boys to the woodshed to punish them.



Two Big Bears

### **Matching Synonyms**

A synonym is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. Read each sentence. Choose a synonym from the word box to replace the italicized word.

sparkling catching	homes move	shaking <del>shook</del>
bright	grabbed	cloth
angry	sewing	

Example:	shook	The icicles <i>quivered</i> as they hung in the sunlight.
	1.	Pa had been <i>trapping</i> wild animals all winter.
	2.	Ma would make dresses from the <i>calico</i> Pa brought from town.
	3.	The animal's eyes were <i>glittering</i> in the lantern light.
	4.	Ma <i>snatched</i> the lantern and Laura and then ran to the house.
	5.	Ma was <i>mending</i> a shirt while she waited for Pa to come home.
	6 <b>.</b>	In spring, bears left their dens to search for food.
	7.	The bears were often <i>cross</i> when they first woke up in the spring.
	8.	Ma was <i>trembling</i> as she thought about how she'd slapped the bear.
	9.	No matter what Pa did, the bear would not budge.
	10.	Pa wore his <i>gay</i> plaid jacket.



The Sugar Snow

### Discovering Meaning Through Context

Read the following sentences. Three meanings are given for each italicized word. Use the context of the sentence to figure out which meaning is correct. Underline the correct meaning.

meaning.				
Example	: As the day	became warme	er, <i>chunks</i> of snow fell from the trees.	
	pieces	flakes	drifts	
1. Ma co	vered Laura	with another q	uilt because she was <i>shivering</i> .	
	hot	awake	shaking	
2. There were <i>mounds</i> of new snow on top of the fence posts.				
	balls	piles	buckets	
3. The bear licked his <i>chops</i> at the sight of the sugar.				
	ling	nawe	nose	

4. Pa's eyes twinkled as he handed the girls the sugar cakes.

glared sparkled closed

(continued)

#### Discovering Meaning Through Context

The Sugar Snow

5.	Grandpa	bored	a hole	in the	maple	tree

drilled found saw

6. The sap ran into a *cedar* bucket.

plastic metal wooden

7. Pa explained to Laura that it didn't hurt the tree any more than when she would *prick* her finger.

lick stick bite

8. Grandpa used a sled to *haul* the barrel of sugar from tree to tree.

pull roll lift

9. A basswood *ladle* was used to skim the syrup.

paddle spoon pan

10. Grandpa would get store sugar for company.

baking animals visitors



The Sugar Snow

### **Classifying Word Groups**

Read the following sentences. Decide if the italicized part of the sentence tells you *where*, *when*, or *how*. Underline the correct choice.

<b>Example:</b> It was so warm that the icicles fell <i>one</i> by one.	where	when	how
1. Laura pressed her face against the cold window pane.	where	when	how
2. The melting snow looked <i>soft and tired</i> .	where	when	how
3. Before night, the small patch of mud had grown larger.	where	when	how
4. Ma promised Laura and Mary they could play outside <i>tomorrow</i> .	where	when	how
5. For days, the sun shone <i>brightly</i> .	where	when	how
6. Laura tasted the snow that lay in the fold of Pa's sleeve.	where	when	how
7. Pa came in and hung his gun over the door.	where	when	how
8. The girls put the sugar cakes <i>beside their plates</i> .	where	when	how

(continued)

Name
------

#### **Classifying Word Groups**

The Sugar Snow

9. After supper, Pa told the girls about the sugar snow.

where when how

10. Grandpa whittled the wood with his knife.

where when how

11. Grandpa skimmed the sap every few minutes.

where when how

12. Grandpa ladled the syrup into the milk pans.

where when how

13. Pa said the family was going to Grandpa's on Monday.

where when how

14. Pa said a snow *this time of year* meant Grandpa could make more sugar.

where when how

15. Ma smiled *happily* when Pa said there'd be a dance.

where when how



Dance at Grandpa's

### Using Cloze Reading

Read the paragraphs below. Use the words in the word box to fill in the blanks. The first example is done for you.

clearing	stockings	pudding
bugle	cheered	<del>sleigh</del>
jig	collar	spicy
dancer	braided	

The (1)	sleigh	_ bells rang merrily	y as the horses pulled the
sled through t	the Big Woods. G	randma was standi	ing in the doorway as the
Ingalls family	came into the (2)	)	·
Ma and the	aunts helped in t	he kitchen while G	randma made hasty
(3)	. (4) _		_ smells filled the house.
After dinner	, Laura sat on the	bed and watched as	s the aunts
(5)	their	long hair. They wo	re hand-knit white
(6)	, starc	hed white petticoa	ats, and beautiful dresses.
Finally, Aunt	Ruby fastened he	r (7)	with a red rose pin
she had made	herself.		
Uncle Geor	ge blew his (8) _		_ to let everyone know
the dance was	s about to begin.	Laura thought Ma	was the best
(9)	in the	e world. Uncle Geo	orge and Grandma danced a
lively (10)		Finally, Uncle Geo	rge was too tired to continue
Grandma jigg	ed a little more a	nd smiled as every	one (11)



Dance at Grandpa's

### **Matching Synonyms**

A synonym is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. Read each sentence. Choose a synonym from the word box to replace the italicized word.

large cut eagerly slips eollecting panted pounding directions animals dancing ran

Example:	COIIECTI	with the <i>gathering</i> of sap.
	1.	Along the way, Pa pointed out tracks of wild <i>creatures</i> that lived in the Big Woods.
	2.	Laura saw tracks of a deer that <i>bounded</i> away.
	3.	Grandpa <i>hewed</i> the wood for the floors with his ax
	4.	Laura loved to run the length of Grandma's spacious house.
	5.	The aunts wore pretty white <i>petticoats</i> with lace around the edges.
	6.	People began to square dance while Pa called the figures.
	7.	Grandma and Uncle George were <i>jigging</i> to Pa's fiddle music.
	8.	Uncle George <i>gasped</i> , threw up his arms, and stopped dancing.
	9.	Everyone watched <i>anxiously</i> as Grandma ladled syrup into patty-pans.
	10.	Laura watched the men <i>stamping</i> their boots on the floor as they danced.



Dance at Grandpa's

### Remembering Details

The following questions are about some of the characters and events in the book. Write the answers on the lines below the questions. Be sure to use complete sentences.

1.	Why did Laura and Mary need to wash their feet every night?
2.	Who were Charlotte and Nettie?
3.	What did Pa tell Laura and Mary they could do as soon as the crops were
	in?
4.	Why did the girls take a bath in the middle of the week?
5.	Why did Ma wind the girls' hair around rags?
6.	What happened when Pa lifted Laura into the wagon to go home?
7.	What did Laura plan to do with her candy heart?



Going to Town

### **Matching Antonyms**

An antonym is a word that means the opposite or nearly the opposite of another word. Read each sentence. Choose an antonym from the word box to replace the italicized word.

horrible	biggest	fat
straight	<del>back</del>	sank
dull narrow	rough whispering	stale

Example:	back	Pa built two playhouses in <i>front</i> of the house
	1.	Laura saw a fawn with the <i>tiniest</i> feet and the softest muzzle.
	<u> </u>	Ma wanted the girls to have <i>curly</i> hair.
	3.	The girls made <i>fresh</i> leaf hats for their dolls.
	4.	Smoke <i>rose</i> from the chimneys of the houses.
	5.	Laura saw boys and girls running and shouting.
	6.	There was a <i>wide</i> porch on the front of the store.
	7.	Pa laughed and told Ma to choose some <i>bright</i> calico for a new apron.
	8.	The girls received thin, white, heart-shaped candy.
	9.	The lake water had polished the pebbles <i>smooth</i> .
	10.	Laura thought it had been the most <i>wonderful</i> day of her life.



Summertime

### Determining Alphabetical Order

Words are listed in a dictionary in alphabetical order. Number the five words in each list below to show the order in which they would appear in the dictionary. Write a 1 in the blank before the word that comes first alphabetically, and so on.

Example:		A.		В.	
3	cookie		 strike		fields
5	cookstove		 swelled		full
	clothes		 strap		filled
2	coming		 shoulder		fiddle
4	cooking		 shone		fresh
C.		D.		E.	
	laughed		 underbrush		honey
	little		 usual		hollow
	like		 understood		hunting
	loaded		 unwound		heaping
	lazy		 uncle		hoop



Summertime

### Choosing Correct Meanings

Each of the words in the word box can have more than one meaning. Read the sentences below. Complete each sentence by writing one of the words from the word box in the blank space. You will use each word twice. clearing green press mind bear store milk clean

Exa	ample:	Ma would were coming.	clean	_ the house thoroughly wh	ıen guests
1.	_	plained that cheese.		cheese was really unrip	ened
2.	Ma sei	nt the men to the .		to find Pa.	
3.		didn't to visit.	play	ying with the little boy wh	o had
4.	Pa ma	de a wooden stan	d for the chees	e	
5.	Ma wo	ouldn't need to bu	y cheese at the	·	
6.	Laura	and Clarence clin	nbed around in	the leafy	trees.
7.	Pa was		underbr	ush from the edge of the E	Big

(continued)

Name
------

### Choosing Correct Meanings

Summertime

8.	Laura couldn'thair.	the thought that Mary had prettien
9.	Pa had to	the cow every day.
10.	Ma would	the liquid out of the curds.
11.	Mary and Laura worevisited.	dresses when company
12.	Ma used fresh	to make the cheese.
13.	Pa told Laura she needed to	him.
14.	Ma would	the cheese for winter use.
15.	Pa scared the	away from the bee tree.



Harvest

### Using Guide Words

At the top of each dictionary page are guide words. These words are the first and last words on a dictionary page. The other words on the page fall in alphabetical order between the guide words.

Put the words in the word box in alphabetical order under the correct guide words. The first one has been done for you.

fields	fine	cradles
swung	curved	stoop
knot	afternoon	eleven
ladylike	thick	jumping
shelter	jackets	playing

act—fin	final—march	mare—tongue
1. <u>afternoon</u>	1	_ 1
2	2	_ 2
3	3	
4.	4.	
5.	 5.	5.



Harvest

### Writing a Journal Sample

Imagine that you are Laura. In the sample journal below, tell how you feel about your cousin Charley and the trouble he causes during the harvest.




The Deer in the Wood

### Creating a Picture

CICAULIS A LICUALE				
Draw one of the scenes the author describes in chapter 13, "The Deer in the Wood." Then write your own description of what you have drawn.				



### Recalling a Character

Think about a character from this book. Imagine that you are describing this character to someone who has not read the book. Write your description of the character. Try to include information about the character's appearance, likes and dislikes, behavior, friends, family, and so forth.

Character:	_



### Writing a Book Recommendation

Do you think other students would enjoy reading <i>Little House in the Big Woods?</i> On the lines below, explain why you would recommend reading the book. Mention specific things you liked about the story. For example, did you think the Ingalls family seemed real? Did you think the story was interesting? Did you think the story gave a true picture of life in pioneer times? If you didn't like the book, tell why you would not recommend it.	



### **Explaining Feelings**

The questions below ask you to describe the feelings you had as you read the book. Read each question carefully. Write your response on the lines provided. Explain why you felt the way you did.

1.	How did you feel when Laura received a new doll for Christmas?
2.	How did you feel when Ma and Laura found the bear in the barnyard?
3.	How did you feel when everyone was dancing at Grandpa's house?

(continued)

### **Explaining Feelings**

4.	How did you feel when the storekeeper said Mary was pretty and he didn's say anything about Laura?
5.	How did you feel when Charley played tricks on Pa and Uncle Henry?
6.	How did you feel when Charley was stung by the yellow jackets?
7.	How did you feel when Pa said he couldn't shoot the doe and fawn?



# Optional Spelling and Vocabulary Lists

Below are four word lists from the book. The words can be used as spelling or vocabulary words.

### Chapters 1-3

twisting	kerosene
whispering	chimney
fierce	enormous
venison	buckskin
hickory	muzzle
smoldered	whittled
hearth	panthers
glittering	stalking
mustaches	briars
scramble	switch

### Chapters 8-10

faintly	trembling	
shoulders	astonished	
yoke	manners	
swagger	neighbor	
corset	freckled	
flounces	sulked	
cameo	heifers	
saucer	curd	
wisps	whey	
dreadfully	attention	

### Chapters 4-7

shoveled	catechism
crescent	swooping
curlicues	lantern
molasses	calico
mufflers	bargain
disappointed	prickled
savage	quilt
peppermint	syrup
jealous	trough
deserved	fashionable

### Chapters 11-13

cousins	crimson	
cradles	hulled	
shock	kernels	
whetstone	threshers	
sharpening	machinery	
sullen	invention	
blubbering	withered	
bawled	cellar	
liar	grubs	
braided	yearling	

### **Supplementary Activities**

Below is a list of ideas that could be used as supplementary or culminating activities.

- I. Oral reading
  - A. To the entire class
  - B. To each other
  - C. To the teacher
  - D. To a tape recorder
- II. Group discussions
  - A. Author's writing style
  - B. Ideas gained from the book
  - C. Parts of the book
    - 1. Most important
    - 2. Most humorous
    - 3. Most saddening
    - 4. Most exciting
    - 5. Most liked
  - D. Characters
    - 1. Did the characters seem real?
    - 2. What did you like best about each character?
    - 3. What did you dislike most about each character?
    - 4. Which character was the student's favorite? Why?
    - 5. List questions to ask each character.

(continued)

#### **Supplementary Activities**

- III. Spelling bee using words from the bookIV. Role play situations from the bookV. Artistic creations
  - . Thusure creau
    - A. Murals
    - B. Dioramas
    - C. Book jackets
    - D. Posters
    - E. Puppets
    - F. Poetry
    - G. Costumes
    - H. Portraits
    - I. Mobiles
    - J. Songs
    - K. Newspaper headlines, articles, and drawings
- VI. Research
  - A. Wisconsin history
  - B. Pioneer life
  - C. Ingalls family
  - D. Sugaring
  - E. Bees
  - F. Bears
- VII. Read other books by the same author

#### Response Key

#### WORD ATTACK SKILLS

#### Using Short Vowels (page 7)

- 1. trundle; 2. brindle; 3. fence; 4. moss; 5. peppers; 6. uncle; 7. bladder; 8. chopped;
- 9. fiddle; 10. snug

#### Using Compound Words (page 8)

- 1. bulldog; 2. upstairs; 3. bedroom; 4. snowdrifts; 5. daylight; 6. wagonload; 7. pigpen;
- 8. headcheese; 9. cookstove

#### Using Long Vowels (page 9)

1. frozen; 2. smoked; 3. wipe; 4. baking; 5. grated; 6. loaf; 7. white; 8. music; 9. flames; 10. screamed

#### Finding Base Words (page 10)

- 1. hurry; 2. solid; 3. fairy; 4. big; 5. keep; 6. leak; 7. rough; 8. large; 9. little; 10. even;
- 11. drop; 12. churn; 13. breath; 14. gold; 15. shine; 16. steady; 17. story; 18. slam;
- 19. knee; 20. purr

#### Listening for Syllables (page 11)

1. 2; 2. 3; 3. 2; 4. 4; 5. 1; 6. 2; 7. 1; 8. 2; 9. 3; 10. 2; 11. 3; 12. 2; 13. 3; 14. 3; 15. 3; 16. 2; 17. 2; 18. 2; 19. 3; 20. 3; 21. 2; 22. 3; 23. 3; 24. 2; 25. 2; 26. 1; 27. 1; 28. 2; 29. 3; 30. 2

#### COMPREHENSION SKILLS

#### Remembering Details (page 12)

1. Pa sat by the fire and molded fresh bullets for hunting. 2. Laura and Mary would burn their fingers on the hot bullets. 3. Pa kept the rifle on the hooks over the front door. 4. An animal could attack Pa before he had a chance to reload his rifle. 5. Pa had to go into the woods and bring the cows home before dark. 6. Pa was scared by a screech-owl. 7. Grandpa gave Pa a thrashing with a stout switch.

#### Classifying Words (page 13)

1. shirt; 2. stars; 3. robes; 4. branches; 5. sled; 6. pan; 7. Aunt Eliza; 8. Peter; 9. candy; 10. Ma

#### **Determining Cause and Effect** (page 14)

Set 1: 3; 4; 5; 2; 1

Set 2: 4; 3; 2; 1; 5

#### Matching Synonyms (page 15)

1. catching; 2. cloth; 3. sparkling; 4. grabbed; 5. sewing; 6. homes; 7. angry; 8. shaking; 9. move; 10. bright

#### Discovering Meaning Through Context (page 16)

1. shaking; 2. piles; 3. lips; 4. sparkled; 5. drilled; 6. wooden; 7. stick; 8. pull; 9. spoon; 10. visitors

#### Classifying Word Groups (page 18)

1. where; 2. how; 3. when; 4. when; 5. how; 6. where; 7. where; 8. where; 9. when; 10. how; 11. when; 12. where; 13. when; 14. when; 15. how

#### Using Cloze Reading (page 20)

1. sleigh; 2. clearing; 3. pudding; 4. spicy; 5. braided; 6. stockings; 7. collar; 8. bugle; 9. dancer; 10. jig; 11. cheered

#### Matching Synonyms (page 21)

1. animals; 2. ran; 3. cut; 4. large; 5. slips; 6. directions; 7. dancing; 8. panted; 9. eagerly; 10. pounding

#### Remembering Details (page 22)

1. Their feet were dirty from running barefoot outdoors. 2. Charlotte and Nettie were Laura's and Mary's dolls. 3. Pa said they could all go to town. 4. The next day the girls were going to town for the first time. 5. Ma wanted the girls to have curly hair for their visit to town. 6. Laura's dress pocket ripped because she had filled it with too many pebbles. 7. Laura planned to save her candy heart forever because she thought it was too pretty to eat.

#### Matching Antonyms (page 23)

1. biggest; 2. straight; 3. stale; 4. sank; 5. whispering; 6. narrow; 7. dull; 8. fat; 9. rough; 10. horrible

#### STUDY SKILLS

#### Determining Alphabetical Order (page 24)

A. 4; 5; 3; 2; 1 B. 2; 5; 3; 1; 4

C. 1; 4; 3; 5; 2

D. 2; 5; 3; 4; 1

E. 3; 2; 5; 1; 4

#### Choosing Correct Meanings (page 25)

1. green; 2. clearing; 3. mind; 4. press; 5. store; 6. green; 7. clearing; 8. bear; 9. milk; 10. press; 11. clean; 12. milk; 13. mind; 14. store; 15. bear

#### Using Guide Words (page 27)

act—fin	final—march	mare—tongue
1. afternoon	1. fine	1. playing
2. cradles	2. jackets	2. shelter
3. curved	3. jumping	3. stoop
4. eleven	4. knot	4. swung
5. fields	5. ladylike	5. thick

#### **CREATIVE SKILLS**

#### Writing a Journal Sample (page 28)

Responses will vary.

#### Creating a Picture (page 29)

Responses will vary.

#### Recalling a Character (page 30)

Responses will vary.

#### Writing a Book Recommendation (page 31)

Responses will vary.

#### **Explaining Feelings** (page 32)

Responses will vary.



#### WORD ATTACK SKILLS

Using Short Vowels Using Compounds Words Using Long Vowels Finding Base Words Listening for Syllables

#### **COMPREHENSION SKILLS**

Remembering Details
Classifying Words
Determining Cause and Effect
Matching Synonyms
Discovering Meaning
Through Context
Classifying Word Groups
Using Cloze Reading
Matching Antonyms

#### STUDY SKILLS

Determining Alphabetical Order Choosing Correct Meanings Using Guide Words

#### **CREATIVE SKILLS**

Writing a Journal Sample Creating a Picture Recalling a Character Writing a Book Recommendation Explaining Feelings Supplementary Activities

### SPELLING AND VOCABULARY

Optional Spelling and Vocabulary Lists

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