



VOLUME 2

MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER'S GUIDE

Reading Guides for

A Christmas Carol
The Devil's Arithmetic
The Last Musketeer
Sent

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Introduction

For years, teachers have used reading activities to induce readers to interact with a text in order to build comprehension. Probably the most commonly used reading activity is one in which students read a portion of the text and then answer short-answer and multiple-choice questions. This read-and-answer-questions lesson format is meant to influence and strengthen students' comprehension, yet teachers still report students, "just don't understand what they read." Reading guides offer another solution.

Studies report that reading guides:

- improve reading comprehension
- benefit all readers
- increase the transfer of skill to new material, and
- are a pleasant change from the typical read-and-answer-questions lesson format

What is a Reading Guide?

A *reading guide* is a formative assessment tool as well as a tool for building comprehension. Students complete reading guides after having read a portion of assigned text. Rather than a list of questions, reading guides provide a list of statements about the key ideas, details, and inferential thinking prompted by the text. Some of the statements are true based on details in the text. Other statements do not match up to the ideas in the text. After reading, students read through these statements and select those that are true.

The reading guides we have created for the *Read Side by Side Reading Program* are meant to be used as an *exit ticket* after students have participated in the read-aloud lesson. These guides have been specifically created for the virtual classroom—especially when students are participating in pre-recorded read-aloud lessons. Reading guides will serve as an accountability tool, and will also draw students' attention to the important ideas and themes in the text. They will increase students' engagement in virtual lessons.

The reading guides we provide are fillable PDF files. You may share these files with students electronically. They will input their answers into the text boxes provided, save, and send the assignment back to you to be graded. You may also print the reading guides for students, and use them in a traditional pencil-to-paper method.

You will notice that the reading guides we have prepared are hierarchical. The guides move from literal thinking, to inferential thinking, to interpretive thinking. Use the record keeping form provided, and also the record keeping form available in the *Assessment and Intervention Guide for the Read Side by Side Reading Program* (Dewitz & Collinge, 2020) to keep data on students' ability to note *key ideas and details* in the text, infer the author's purpose for using *craft and structure*, and interpret the text through the *integration of knowledge*.

How to Use Reading Guides

1. After students have listened to or read a portion of the book, provide students with the corresponding reading guide to complete on their own or with a partner.
2. Allow students the opportunity to discuss their answers.
(In the study listed, reading guides seemed to be more valuable when students have the opportunity to discuss their answers.)
3. Use reading guides as a formative assessment tool, allowing you to pinpoint students' strengths and weaknesses or misconceptions and plan further instruction or intervention.
4. As with any classroom tool, use reading guides judiciously so that students participate in a variety of comprehension building activities. While we provide a reading guide to go with each of the reading assignments, it is not necessary to use all of them.

Reference:

Armstrong, D. P., Patberg, J., and Dewitz, P. "Reading Guides-Helping Students Understand." *Journal of Reading*, vol. 31, no. 6 (1988), pp. 532-541.

Reading Guide 1

A Christmas Carol
Quadrant 1, pp. 1–24

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Scrooge is very sad about Marley’s death.
- _____ 2. Marley’s name is still painted on the sign in front of Scrooge’s business.
- _____ 3. The London fog makes the day seem like night.
- _____ 4. Businesses and homes are heated by electricity.
- _____ 5. Scrooge’s nephew is poor.
- _____ 6. Scrooge’s clerk invites him to Christmas dinner.
- _____ 7. The clerk in Scrooge’s office is a man with a wife and family.
- _____ 8. Jacob Marley died a year ago on Christmas Eve.
- _____ 9. Scrooge gives his clerk the day off for the holiday.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 10. The phrase *pleasantly haunted* describes a feeling that lingers in one’s mind in a pleasant and positive way.
- _____ 11. The phrase *dead as a doornail* describes someone who is completely dead or lifeless.
- _____ 12. The word *tight-fisted* describes someone who is angry.
- _____ 13. Scrooge wishes he had a wife and family.
- _____ 14. The narrator isn’t very fond of the Christmas season.
- _____ 15. Scrooge begs Marley’s ghost for mercy because he is frightened by what he sees.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 16. The Christmas season is a time for giving.
- _____ 17. While the rich get richer, the poor get poorer.
- _____ 18. Few people have the opportunity in life to grow and change for the better.
- _____ 19. A life without compassion is joyful.
- _____ 20. Our choices in life have consequences, whether they are positive or negative.

Reading Guide 2

A Christmas Carol
Quadrant 2, pp. 25–47

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. The first of three spirits will visit Scrooge at one o’clock in the morning of Christmas.
- _____ 2. The Ghost of Christmas Past exudes a bright light.
- _____ 3. The Ghost of Christmas Past is very tall.
- _____ 4. Scrooge went to a prestigious boarding school.
- _____ 5. As a child, Scrooge had no friends; only the characters in books were his friends.
- _____ 6. Fan is Scrooge’s much younger sister and Fred’s mother.
- _____ 7. Each time Scrooge is taken into the past, he sees or learns about his younger self.
- _____ 8. Scrooge chooses the love of a woman over the pursuit of wealth.
- _____ 9. Scrooge sees fragments of each face from his past when he looks at the face of the Ghost of Christmas Past, and he is haunted by it.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 10. Scrooge cannot sleep because he feels troubled and anxious.
- _____ 11. The word *melancholy* means rich.
- _____ 12. When the narrator says, “I am standing in the spirit at your elbow” he means that he is not physically present but is present in spirit—as intimately close as a ghost at your side.
- _____ 13. A *mortal* is a human being.
- _____ 14. Scrooge had a happy childhood.
- _____ 15. Fred has a big heart just like his mother did.

_____ 16. Scrooge fondly recalls the small but significant acts of kindness that Mr. Fezziwig showed to him when he was an apprentice.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

_____ 17. Nothing can dim the light from within.

_____ 18. Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only the light can do that.

_____ 19. Do not let the shadows of your past darken your future.

_____ 20. Whoever loves money will be content with what they have.

Reading Guide 3

A Christmas Carol
Quadrant 3, pp. 48–77

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Scrooge feels ready to see the second spirit.
- _____ 2. A bright light appears above Scrooge’s bed.
- _____ 3. The second ghost is a jolly giant with a glowing torch.
- _____ 4. Scrooge is afraid to look the ghost in the eyes.
- _____ 5. The spirit uses his torch to bless others and put them in good spirits.
- _____ 6. The Cratchits’ Christmas goose provides more food than they can eat.
- _____ 7. Bob Cratchit is mild-mannered.
- _____ 8. Fred speaks harsh words about his uncle.
- _____ 9. Fred is determined to invite Scrooge to Christmas every year, whether he likes it or not.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 10. Scrooge is ashamed of the things he said against the poor.
- _____ 11. Mrs. Cratchit thinks highly of Ebenezer Scrooge.
- _____ 12. *Good-humored* means cheerful.
- _____ 13. *Ill whims* are ideas that are impulsive, foolish, and misguided.
- _____ 14. Fred wishes Scrooge would pay his clerk a better salary.
- _____ 15. The children cling to the spirit’s robe because they are desperate for his blessing.
- _____ 16. *Appalled* means affected by strong feelings.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 17. Ignoring the needs of the poor will lead to social ruin.
- _____ 18. There is no consequence for turning a blind eye to the truth.
- _____ 19. Prisons and workhouses are sufficient solutions for the poor.
- _____ 20. If one is poor in wealth, he is also poor in spirit.

Reading Guide 4

A Christmas Carol
Quadrant 4, pp. 78–106

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. The third spirit is shrouded in black.
- _____ 2. The third spirit takes Scrooge into the distant future.
- _____ 3. Scrooge is so afraid of the spirit that he can hardly stand.
- _____ 4. Scrooge is thankful for the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come.
- _____ 5. Scrooge believes his future self will be a changed man.
- _____ 6. Fred shows kindness to Bob Cratchit after Tiny Tim’s death.
- _____ 7. Scrooge does not want to know who the dead man is.
- _____ 8. Scrooge is surprised to find out that his counting house is now occupied by another business.
- _____ 9. When Scrooge wakes up on Christmas morning to find everything as it was, he humbly drops to his knees.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 10. *Dread* means to wish for something.
- _____ 11. *Obscure* means dark, dim, and hidden by darkness.
- _____ 12. Scrooge realizes how happy his life has been.
- _____ 13. Bob Cratchit is at peace with Tiny Tim’s death.
- _____ 14. Scrooge hopes for an opportunity to make amends for the choices he has made in his life.
- _____ 15. When it says, “His own heart laughed” (p. 106), it means that Scrooge feels deep joy in response to his change of heart.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 16. Friendship improves happiness and abates misery by doubling our joy and dividing our grief.
- _____ 17. You cannot do kindness too soon, for you never know how soon it will be too late.
- _____ 18. Hope is being able to see that there is light despite all the darkness.
- _____ 19. One must accept wisdom and guidance to step away from past misdeeds.
- _____ 20. Actions create their own effects, just as light casts its own shadows.

Reading Guides ANSWER KEY

A Christmas Carol

The numbers below indicate the statements that should be marked with the letter Y.

Reading Guide 1:

2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20

Reading Guide 2:

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Reading Guide 3:

1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Reading Guide 4:

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Recording Sheet: Reading Guides for *A Christmas Carol*

Student:		1	2	3	4	Total
	Key Ideas and Details	/9	/9	/9	/9	/36
	Craft and Structure	/6	/7	/7	/6	/26
	Integration of Knowledge	/5	/4	/4	/5	/18
	Total:	/20	/20	/20	/20	/80

Reading Guide 1

The Devil's Arithmetic
Quadrant 1, pp. 3–40

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. The first day of Passover always falls on the same day as Easter.
- _____ 2. Jewish holidays are about remembering.
- _____ 3. Hannah can't wait till she is thirteen.
- _____ 4. Hannah has never quite forgiven her Grandpa Will for yelling at her.
- _____ 5. Hannah knows all about the meaning of the tattoo on her grandpa's arm.
- _____ 6. Grandpa Will and Grandma Rose live in a low-income, public-housing apartment.
- _____ 7. Hannah is allowed to drink wine for the first time, like the adults.
- _____ 8. When she travels to the past, Hannah struggles to understand Yiddish.
- _____ 9. Reuven and Tzipporah are the butcher's children.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 10. Hannah never whines and complains.
- _____ 11. Hannah believes that she and her Aunt Eva share a magical bond, but she doesn't know why.
- _____ 12. Aunt Eva loves children.
- _____ 13. Hannah feels like a fraud because she isn't really feeling celebratory.
- _____ 14. Hannah wishes people treated her more like a grown-up.
- _____ 15. Hannah doesn't care if she loses her memories of her real past; she is tired of remembering.
- _____ 16. The phrase *laughter is our only weapon* means humor can be a powerful tool for overcoming hardship and resisting oppression.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 17. Harmony within a family is a virtue.
- _____ 18. God's presence is not overwhelmingly obvious; we have the free choice to search for God.
- _____ 19. Humanity's purpose is to undo the order of things.
- _____ 20. Memory is your story; it is the past that makes you who you are.

Reading Guide 2

The Devil's Arithmetic
Quadrant 2, pp. 41–83

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Hannah loves the dress Gitl wore to her brother's bar mitzvah.
- _____ 2. Chaya (Hannah) was sick, and all her clothes and bedding were burned.
- _____ 3. Hannah isn't allowed to wear the blue ribbons that Gitl was saving for her wedding night.
- _____ 4. The girls are mesmerized by Hannah's stories.
- _____ 5. The name Chaya means life.
- _____ 6. Fayge is much older than Hannah.
- _____ 7. Hannah hopes that her memories will serve as a warning.
- _____ 8. The government says it is relocating the Jews for the duration of the war.
- _____ 9. The Nazis are the German soldiers led by Adolf Hitler during World War II.
- _____ 10. The Nazis will kill six million Jews.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 11. The phrase *my tongue is quicker than my heart* means saying something impulsively that doesn't reflect your true feelings.
- _____ 12. In the book, the *tributes* are the wedding presents.
- _____ 13. Hannah knows what is real and what is a dream.
- _____ 14. The word *humane* means a lack of consideration for humans or animals.
- _____ 15. The *Angel of Death* refers to a spiritual being who escorts souls to the afterlife.
- _____ 16. The phrase *the snake smiles but shows no teeth* means a person appears friendly and harmless but is hiding something malicious.

- _____ 17. The phrase *better the fox to guard the hens* refers to a situation that is doomed for disaster because an untrustworthy person has been put in charge of protecting the vulnerable.
- _____ 18. It is ironic that Hannah knows exactly what will happen, but no one will believe her.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 19. Knowing what will happen and not knowing what will happen are both frightening circumstances.
- _____ 20. The act of prayer is a calming ritual and fosters feelings of gratitude, hope, and security.

Reading Guide 3

The Devil's Arithmetic
Quadrant 3, pp. 84–121

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Hannah travels in a crowded boxcar for one full day.
- _____ 2. In the barracks, the men and women are separated.
- _____ 3. Hannah believes that the showers will be gas ovens.
- _____ 4. Their head are shaved to prevent lice.
- _____ 5. Hannah is glad that the beds have blankets and pillows.
- _____ 6. Little Tzipporah dies of hunger after not eating for days.
- _____ 7. In the camp, if Hannah complains, she will get what she wants.
- _____ 8. The kitchen is called the midden.
- _____ 9. Commander Breuer does not allow children under fourteen in the camp.
- _____ 10. Rivka is ten years old.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 11. Gitl doesn't want to give the guards the satisfaction of seeing her cry.
- _____ 12. The word *ominous* means foreshadowing something good.
- _____ 13. When Gitl tells Chaya “. . . you are my blood,” she means “you are my family.”
- _____ 14. The phrase *slip of memory* means forgetting something briefly.
- _____ 15. The swallows are a symbol of freedom—the freedom Hannah once had.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 16. Do not dream of the future and do not concentrate your mind on the present moment; instead, dwell on the past.
- _____ 17. Without laughter there is no hope. Without hope, there is no life.
- _____ 18. Every human has a unique identity, dignity, and value and should not be treated as an impersonal object.
- _____ 19. Sometimes, the only thing you have is hope.
- _____ 20. Blood is thicker than water; the bond of family is stronger than any other bond.

Reading Guide 4

The Devil's Arithmetic
Quadrant 4, pp. 122–64

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Rivkah helps Hannah gets a job with her in the kitchen.
- _____ 2. Rivkah goes out of her way to help Hannah.
- _____ 3. To be chosen for processing means to be given a new job.
- _____ 4. Rivkah organizes a blue scarf for Hannah's birthday.
- _____ 5. Shmuel kisses Fayge's head before he is murdered.
- _____ 6. Rivka's brother, Wolfe, drags Fayge's body to the ovens.
- _____ 7. Hannah pretends to be Rivka to save Rivka's life.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 8. Hannah likes the routine because it keeps her from feeling frightened.
- _____ 9. When Hannah says “. . . let out your finger, that I may see if you are fat or lean,” she is referring to a line from the fairy tale *Rapunzel*.
- _____ 10. The phrase *the devil's arithmetic* describes how the Nazi's were evil in the way that they treated the Jewish people like numbers and tried to subtract them from the population.
- _____ 11. Hannah is a monster because she follows the rules to survive.
- _____ 12. When Fayge tells Shmuel, “The sky is our canopy. God's canopy,” she is referring to the canopy of the marriage tent, signifying that she and Shmuel are married in God's eyes.
- _____ 13. The word *grim* means hungry.
- _____ 14. Hannah tells about the future to give the Jews hope.
- _____ 15. In the end, Hannah makes the ultimate sacrifice.

_____ 16. Hannah's true identity is revealed in a moment of crisis.

_____ 17. Hannah is still very naive.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

_____ 18. Memories don't keep the dead alive.

_____ 19. Remember for the sake of the future, not the past.

_____ 20. For the dead and the living, we must bear witness.

Reading Guides ANSWER KEY

The Devil's Arithmetic

The numbers below indicate the statements that should be marked with the letter Y.

Reading Guide 1:

2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20

Reading Guide 2:

2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Reading Guide 3:

2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20

Reading Guide 4:

1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20

Recording Sheet: Reading Guides for *The Devil's Arithmetic*

Student:		1	2	3	4	Total
	Key Ideas and Details	/9	/10	/10	/7	/36
	Craft and Structure	/7	/8	/5	/10	/30
	Integration of Knowledge	/4	/2	/5	/3	/14
	Total:	/20	/20	/20	/20	/80

Reading Guide 1

The Last Musketeer
Quadrant 1, pp. 1–64

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Greg has always wanted to visit Paris.
- _____ 2. The Louvre Museum takes up several city blocks.
- _____ 3. Greg’s family used to have an estate in Connecticut that had been part of the family for generations.
- _____ 4. Greg had a lot of friends at his private school.
- _____ 5. Greg’s mother’s crystal is a precious stone.
- _____ 6. The Mona Lisa is a famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci that is housed in the Louvre Museum.
- _____ 7. The Rich family have been good stewards of the family fortune.
- _____ 8. Greg finds his great-great-grandfather’s lost diary.
- _____ 9. Greg knows a lot about French history.
- _____ 10. In 1615 Paris, Notre Dame is the tallest building in the city.
- _____ 11. Aramis says he has never heard of a man named Michel Dinicoeur.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 12. The phrase *out of the blue* means suddenly or unexpectedly.
- _____ 13. Greg has no hard feelings toward his parents for making him move.
- _____ 14. The phrase “buy some time” means to find a way to postpone an event for which you are not ready.
- _____ 15. The word *squalid* means marked by filthiness.

_____ 16. Aramis doesn't trust Greg.

_____ 17. A garret is an unfinished part of a building or house just under the roof.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

_____ 18. Treasure and oil are in the dwelling of the wise, but a foolish man squanders it.

_____ 19. Never listen to the warnings of your heart.

_____ 20. Do not withhold good from those who need it when you have the ability to help.

Reading Guide 2

The Last Musketeer
Quadrant 2, pp. 65–126

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Paris is a peaceful place in 1615.
- _____ 2. Athos feels indebted to Greg for distracting the king’s guards from arresting him.
- _____ 3. Athos is guilty of being a mutineer.
- _____ 4. Porthos was a prisoner in La Morte for one day but was released when the guards learned that he was a nobleman.
- _____ 5. Dominic Richelieu keeps a copy of the map of the prison in his desk in the Louvre.
- _____ 6. In 1615, people rely on words and appearances.
- _____ 7. Milady de Winter is betrothed to King Louis XIII; and when they marry, she will be the queen of France.
- _____ 8. King Louis XIII became king when he was only nine years old.
- _____ 9. Michel Dinicoeur is also Dominic Richelieu, but Greg can’t figure out how or why.
- _____ 10. Dominic Richelieu recognizes Greg, Aramis, Athos, and Porthos the first time he sees them.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 11. A *brigade* is a large body of unarmed soldiers.
- _____ 12. A *quest* is an adventurous journey.
- _____ 13. A *ne’er do well* is a commoner.
- _____ 14. The phrase *desperate times call for desperate measures* means that in a critical situation it is sometimes necessary to take unusual actions.
- _____ 15. The phrase *turn of circumstance* is a sudden or unexpected shift of events.

_____ 16. Greg acts like an ignorant fool in front of the king.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

_____ 17. Dare to dream something better for yourself no matter your social class.

_____ 18. It is difficult to work with allies, which is why it is better to fight alone.

_____ 19. A friend accepts you as you are and supports your growth.

_____ 20. Reality is easy. It's deception that is the hard work.

Reading Guide 3

The Last Musketeer
Quadrant 3, pp. 127–87

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Greg is worried how people will react if they know he is from the future.
- _____ 2. Milady de Winter disguises herself as one of the king’s guard.
- _____ 3. Greg will use the matches he brought from the future to create a diversion at the prison.
- _____ 4. Aramis can read and speak English.
- _____ 5. Notre Dame Cathedral has ledges and catwalks that allow to move among every part of it.
- _____ 6. Aramis is named after the giant Notre Dame bell.
- _____ 7. To avoid being caught by Valois or Dinicoeur, Greg and Aramis shimmy down the rope used to ring the bell.
- _____ 8. The king’s soldiers have orders to kill Greg.
- _____ 9. The Devil’s Stone gave Dominic Richelieu the gift of eternal life.
- _____ 10. Michel Dinicoeur is Dominic Richelieu’s twin.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 11. The phrase *beggars can’t be choosers* means people who are in a desperate situation can afford to be picky.
- _____ 12. The phrase *more than meets the eye* means there is a hidden significance or complexity that is not apparent right away.
- _____ 13. The phrase *biding his time* means to travel through time.
- _____ 14. A *code of honor* is a set of rules or ideals that guide behavior for individuals in a specific culture or group.
- _____ 15. Greg feels confident that he will be able to rescue his parents in time.

_____ 16. Greg doesn't see his own worth.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

_____ 17. People should be judged by who their parents are, not by their merits.

_____ 18. Some are not who they say they are, and some are not who they seem to be.

_____ 19. Those who cannot learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

_____ 20. Strength and confidence come from the outside, not from within.

Reading Guide 4

The Last Musketeer
Quadrant 4, pp. 188–244

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. The person Milady passed the message to was Michel Dinicoeur.
- _____ 2. Milady swears not to tell Richelieu that the boys plan to attack the prison.
- _____ 3. The boys use an oath to seal their bond and friendship to one another.
- _____ 4. If he gets away, Richelieu plans to track down the Devil’s Stone again.
- _____ 5. While Greg, Athos, and Porthos go to the prison, Aramis returns to the palace.
- _____ 6. Porthos helps Greg because he believes it is a noble cause.
- _____ 7. Greg uses a match and gunpowder to create an explosion.
- _____ 8. Greg is a very skilled sword fighter.
- _____ 9. Athos severs Dinicoeur’s fake hand.
- _____ 10. Greg’s parents were rescued after one day in prison.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 11. An *accomplice* is someone who volunteers to participate in a crime.
- _____ 12. The phrase *doing his bidding* means to disobey the orders of an authority figure.
- _____ 13. The phrase *spill the beans* means to reveal a secret.
- _____ 14. The phrase *seal your fate* means to make a future outcome certain.
- _____ 15. The king doesn’t enjoy arresting Richelieu.
- _____ 16. Greg’s most impressive skill is that he can make friends and earn the trust of others.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 17. A noble purpose encourages perseverance.
- _____ 18. One who has unreliable friends soon comes to ruin, but there is a friend who sticks closer than a brother.
- _____ 19. There is nothing to learn from yesterday; you can only learn from today.
- _____ 20. Yesterday's the past, tomorrow's the future, but today is a gift.

Reading Guides ANSWER KEY

The Last Musketeer

The numbers below indicate the statements that should be marked with the letter Y.

Reading Guide 1:

1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20

Reading Guide 2:

2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20

Reading Guide 3:

1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19

Reading Guide 4:

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20

Recording Sheet: Reading Guides for *The Last Musketeer*

Student:		1	2	3	4	Total
	Key Ideas and Details	/11	/10	/10	/10	/41
	Craft and Structure	/6	/6	/6	/6	/24
	Integration of Knowledge	/3	/4	/4	/4	/15
	Total:	/20	/20	/20	/20	/80

Reading Guide 1

Sent

Quadrant 1, pp. 1–77

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Jonah is originally from the fifteenth century.
- _____ 2. Katherine is just one year younger than Jonah, Chip, and Alex.
- _____ 3. Greg and Hodge are time travelers from the future who believe that it is wrong to tamper with history.
- _____ 4. The thirteen years immediately following the plane crash are known as Damaged Time, a time when no time travelers could visit because time needed to heal.
- _____ 5. Edward the Fifth is the king of both England and France.
- _____ 6. When the famous children from history were kidnapped, they were returned to the age of an infant.
- _____ 7. Tracers are ghostly figures who show you exactly what would have happened if no one had interfered with time.
- _____ 8. Queen Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London.
- _____ 9. When Chip is melded with his tracer, he can hear the king’s thoughts.
- _____ 10. King Edward the Fourth and Queen Elizabeth had a big, public wedding.
- _____ 11. Jonah pulls Chip away from his tracer just as a man pushes the tracer out the window.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 12. The phrase *gets the upper hand* means to come to be in a position of power or control.
- _____ 13. Jonah never felt like he belonged when he was living in the twenty-first century.
- _____ 14. Jonah doesn’t know which adults he can trust.

- _____ 15. When it says Chip's tone was "as haughty as a king's," it means that the tone of his voice showed an attitude of being superior to others.
- _____ 16. Chip and Alex feel very uncomfortable when melded with their tracers.
- _____ 17. The word *scandalous* means offensive or shocking behavior.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 18. Time knows how it is supposed to flow and will always try to get back to its original outcomes.
- _____ 19. A single arrow is easily broken but not ten in a bundle.
- _____ 20. When equal rights have been violated, it is best to just stand back and let it happen.

Reading Guide 2

Sent

Quadrant 2, pp. 78–159

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. When the children are invisible, their voices can’t be heard.
- _____ 2. Only the time travelers can see the tracers.
- _____ 3. In the 1400s the water wasn’t safe to drink.
- _____ 4. Richard, the Duke of Gloucester, is Edward’s uncle on his father’s side.
- _____ 5. Lord Rivers is Edward’s uncle on his mother’s side.
- _____ 6. There is proof that the boys’ uncle tried to have them killed.
- _____ 7. The king is not considered king until the coronation.
- _____ 8. Alex quotes Shakespeare before Shakespeare was born.
- _____ 9. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, thinks the children are angels.
- _____ 10. Richard believes that everything he has done was for the good of the country.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 11. The word *mock* means to encourage.
- _____ 12. Jonah is sarcastic.
- _____ 13. King Edward the Fifth is easily taken advantage of because he is so young.
- _____ 14. An *internal struggle* is an emotional conflict within a person’s mind.
- _____ 15. The dark hallway, eerie statues, and flickering candles create a mood of mystery and foreboding.
- _____ 16. When Chip tells King Richard, “I will plague you anytime I want!,” he means that he will disturb him anytime he wants.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 17. All men have fears, but the brave man puts down his fears and goes forward.
- _____ 18. It is more satisfying to enact revenge after careful planning rather than immediate, impulsive action.
- _____ 19. The righteous are as bold as a lion.
- _____ 20. A person who is quiet gets into trouble. A wise person talks too much.

Reading Guide 3

Sent

Quadrant 3, pp. 160–235

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. In the 1400s, if the king promises to marry someone, that promise is legally binding.
- _____ 2. In the 1400s, the church must bow to the authority of the king.
- _____ 3. Queen Elizabeth is found sobbing because she thinks Edward and Richard are dead.
- _____ 4. In the original version of time, Edward and Richard survived being thrown out the window of the Tower of London because the window was no more than two stories off the ground.
- _____ 5. Chip and Alex meld with their tracers to prove to their mother that Edward and Richard are still alive.
- _____ 6. King Richard had the window throwers beheaded.
- _____ 7. Jonah violates the time code when he tries to pull Chip away from his tracer in front of Queen Elizabeth.
- _____ 8. Greg and Hodge pull Jonah and Katherine out of time.
- _____ 9. If Chip and Alex hadn’t time traveled to the fifteenth century, the window throwers would have rushed into an empty room because minutes before that, Gary and Hodge stole Edward and Richard from history.
- _____ 10. In the original version of history, after being thrown out the window, Edward and Richard landed in the bushes and took off running to join their mother in the Westminster Chapel.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 11. The only way the children will be able to get out of the 1400s is by working together.
- _____ 12. Chip and Alex can’t wait to go home to the twenty-first century.
- _____ 13. The word *foreboding* describes a feeling that something really bad is going to happen.

- _____ 14. It is dangerous for Jonah and Katherine to be in the 1400s because they can easily and unknowingly mess with time.
- _____ 15. The phrase *double talk* means saying one thing but meaning another.
- _____ 16. When JB says, “There’s a lot of blood on the crown at this point in history,” he is referring to the violence and death that occurs when people fight to gain or maintain a royal position.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 17. The past is history; the future is a mystery.
- _____ 18. The only reason for time is so that everything doesn’t happen all at once.
- _____ 19. Control your own destiny or someone else will.
- _____ 20. What seem like good choices can lead to ruin.

Reading Guide 4

Sent

Quadrant 4, pp. 236–308

Directions:

Some statements listed below are most likely to be true, based on the ideas and details in the text. At least one statement below is not likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text.

As you read each statement, ask yourself, “Is this statement most likely to be true based on the ideas and details in the text?”

- If the answer is **yes**, mark the statement with the letter **Y**.
- If the answer is **no**, mark the statement with the letter **N**.

Key Ideas and Details (literal details)

- _____ 1. Jonah and Katherine go back into the past and arrive at the exact moment they left.
- _____ 2. The only way Chip and Alex will survive the fifteenth century is if Jonah and Katherine pull them away from their tracers at exactly the right moment.
- _____ 3. Jonah and Katherine each travel with an Elucidator this time.
- _____ 4. They arrive in the middle of the night and land in King Richard’s tent.
- _____ 5. King Richard believes that his son died as a punishment for his own sins.
- _____ 6. Banners are used to announce the approaching army.
- _____ 7. The battle Jonah and Katherine will witness is between King Richard the Third and Henry Tudor.
- _____ 8. Lord Stanley kidnapped King Richard’s son and is holding him hostage.
- _____ 9. Chip’s tracer reappears when Katherine kisses him on the cheek.
- _____ 10. King Richard tells Chip that as soon as the battle ends, he will give him his crown.
- _____ 11. Edward and Richard’s tracers show that they would have been victorious in battle.

Craft and Structure (inferential ideas and details)

- _____ 12. Jonah is quick to blame JB when things go wrong.
- _____ 13. Katherine is not surprised when she feels sorry for King Richard.
- _____ 14. The word *guilt-ridden* means filled with feelings of remorse.
- _____ 15. Jonah puts himself in danger to keep his sister safe.

Integration of Knowledge (interpretive ideas)

- _____ 16. Brothers and sisters are as close as hands and feet.
- _____ 17. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink.
- _____ 18. A small action has little significance.
- _____ 19. The struggle you're in today is developing the strength you need for tomorrow.
- _____ 20. There are innumerable things beyond the range of human understanding.

Reading Guides ANSWER KEY

Sent

The numbers below indicate the statements that should be marked with the letter Y.

Reading Guide 1:

2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19

Reading Guide 2:

2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Reading Guide 3:

1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Reading Guide 4:

2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20

Recording Sheet: Reading Guides for *Sent*

Student:		1	2	3	4	Total
	Key Ideas and Details	/11	/10	/10	/11	/42
	Craft and Structure	/6	/6	/6	/4	/22
	Integration of Knowledge	/3	/4	/4	/5	/16
	Total:	/20	/20	/20	/20	/80