Contents

TEACHER GUIDE \sim

Assessment Rubric	4
How Is This Literature Kit [™] Organized?	5
• Graphic Organizers	6
Bloom's Taxonomy for Reading Comprehension	7
Teaching Strategies	7
• Summary of the Story	
• Vocabulary	



STUDENT HANDOUTS

Spotlight on Lois Lowry	10
 Chapter Questions 	
Chapter 1	11
Chapters 2 – 3	14
Chapter 4	17
Chapters 5 - 6	20
$Chapters 7 - 8 \dots$	
Chapters 9 – 10	
Chapters 11 – 12	
Chapters 13 – 14	
Chapters 15 – 16	35
Chapters 17 – Afterword	
• Writing Tasks	41
• Word Search	44
Comprehension Quiz	45
EASY MARKING [™] ANSWER KEY	47
GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS	53

6 BONUS Activity Pages! Additional worksheets for your students

- Go to our website: www.classroomcompletepress.com/bonus
- Enter item CC2506
- Enter pass code CC2506D for Activity Pages.







Number the Stars CC2506



Lowry claims that all of her novels deal with the same general theme: the importance of human connections.

ois Lowry was born March 20, 1937 in Hawaii to a military family that moved around a great deal. After leaving Brown University to marry, she moved to Maine where she raised four children. Lois later returned to college and graduated from the University of Southern Maine. In the 1970's, Lois fulfilled a childhood dream by beginning an extremely successful writing career.

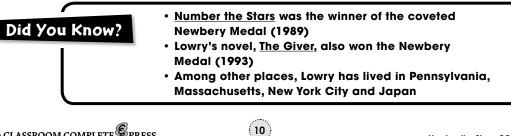
Lois Lowry has written over 30 books for you readers and has won the prestigious New Medal on two occasions. Topics of be are varied and fascinating, including the holocaust, cancer, futuristic societies and mental illness. Her writing is characterized by realistic characters and exciting plots. Three of her most successful and popular books are the futuristic trilogy, The Giver, Gathering Blue, and Messenger. Lowry claims that all of her novels deal with the same general theme the importance of human connections.

Lowry's life has seen its share of tragedy. She lost a sister to cancer and a son in an airplane



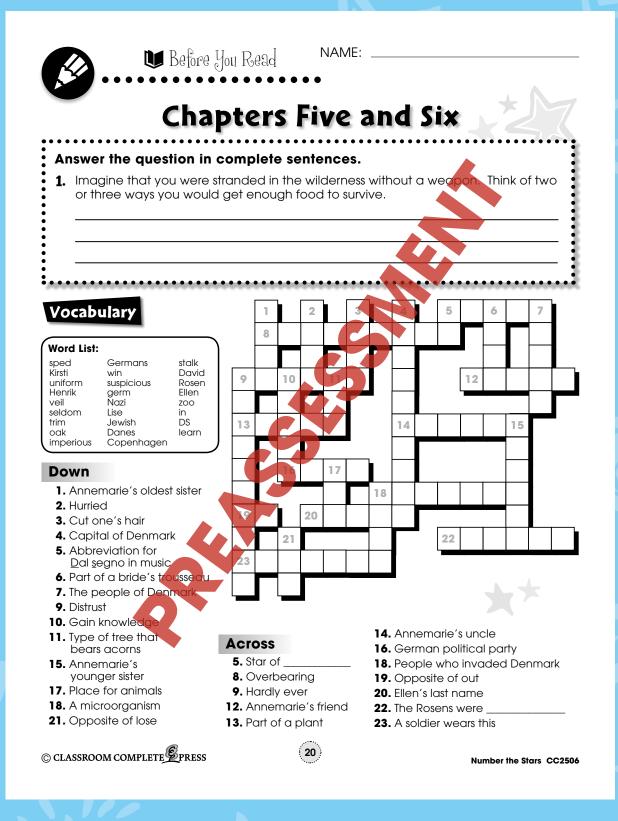
n. One of her daughters became disabled CrC as a result of a disease of the central nervous ystem. It is partially these terribly difficult life experiences that have enabled Lois to bring the characters of her stories to life so sensitively and realistically.

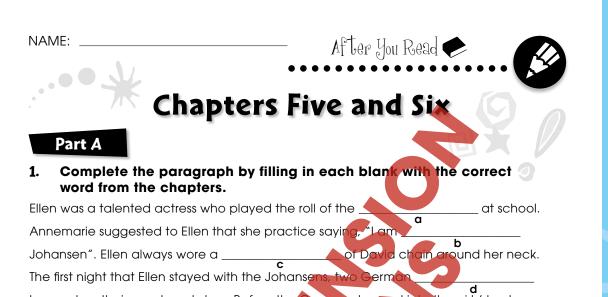
Today Lois lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts and enjoys hobbies that include gardening, photography and knitting.



© CLASSROOM COMPLETE

Number the Stars CC2506







After You Read 🌪 NAME: _

Chapters Five and Six

Part B

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

- What do you think gave Annemarie the idea at the beginning of Chapter Five that 1. Ellen should call herself Lise Johansen and not Ellen Johanse
- These two chapters feature a couple of examples of personification (writing about 2. inanimate objects or animals as if they were a person). One example is found in Chapter Six: **"seagulls soared and cried out as if they were mourning"**. Find another example in Chapter Five when Ellen and Annemarie are discussing Lise's death.



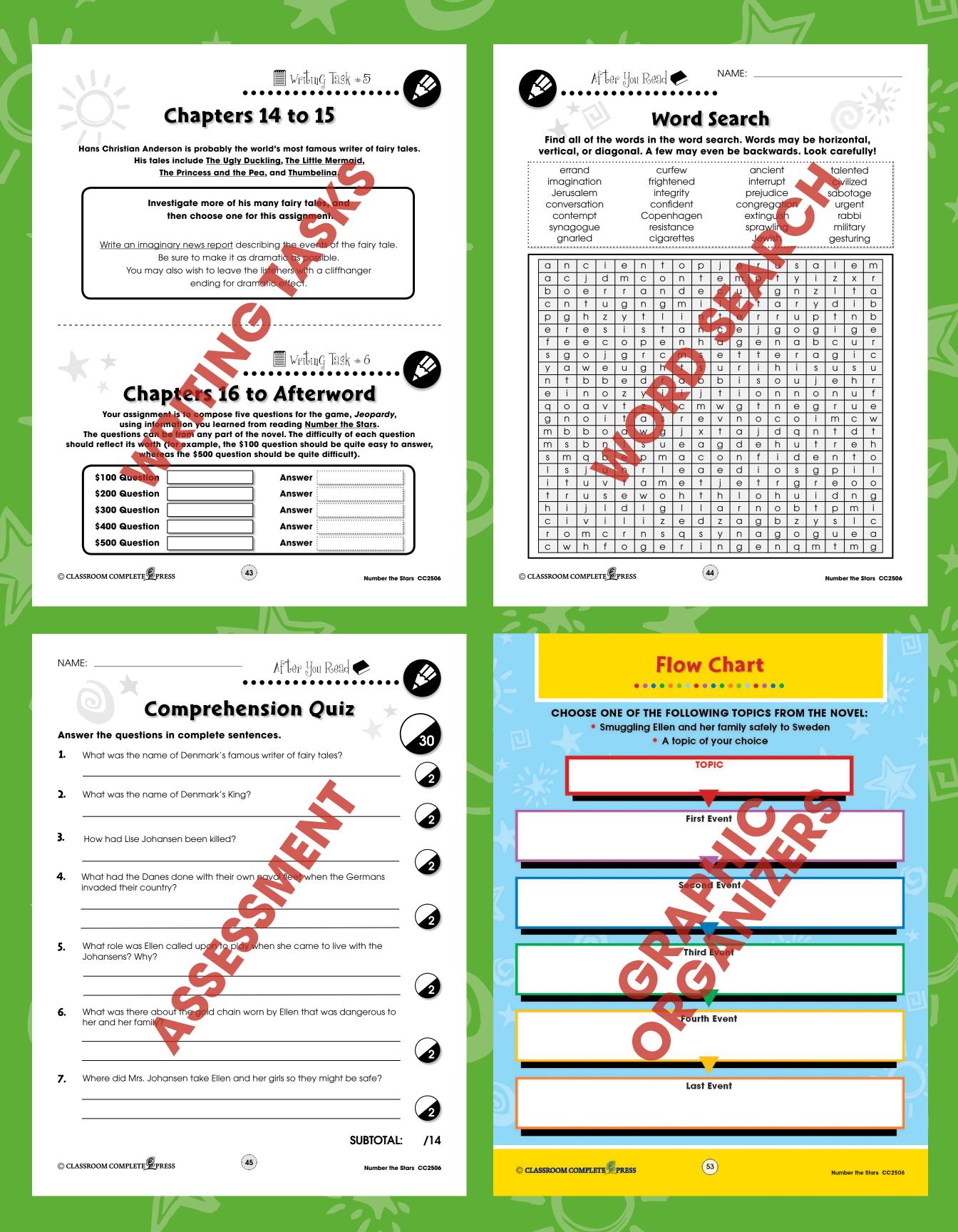
- With another student, discuss Annemarie's stateme 3. out her father: "he always keeps his promises". Do you think it is possible to always keep your promises? Explain your answer. Why did Annemarie thir vasn't a good idea that Ellen be wearing her 4. Star of David when the soldiers came into their bedroom? In Chapter Five Annemarie compares the soldiers who came into their home with 5. s they wo<mark>uld some</mark>times meet on the street. How were they different? the two soldi
 - Journal Activity

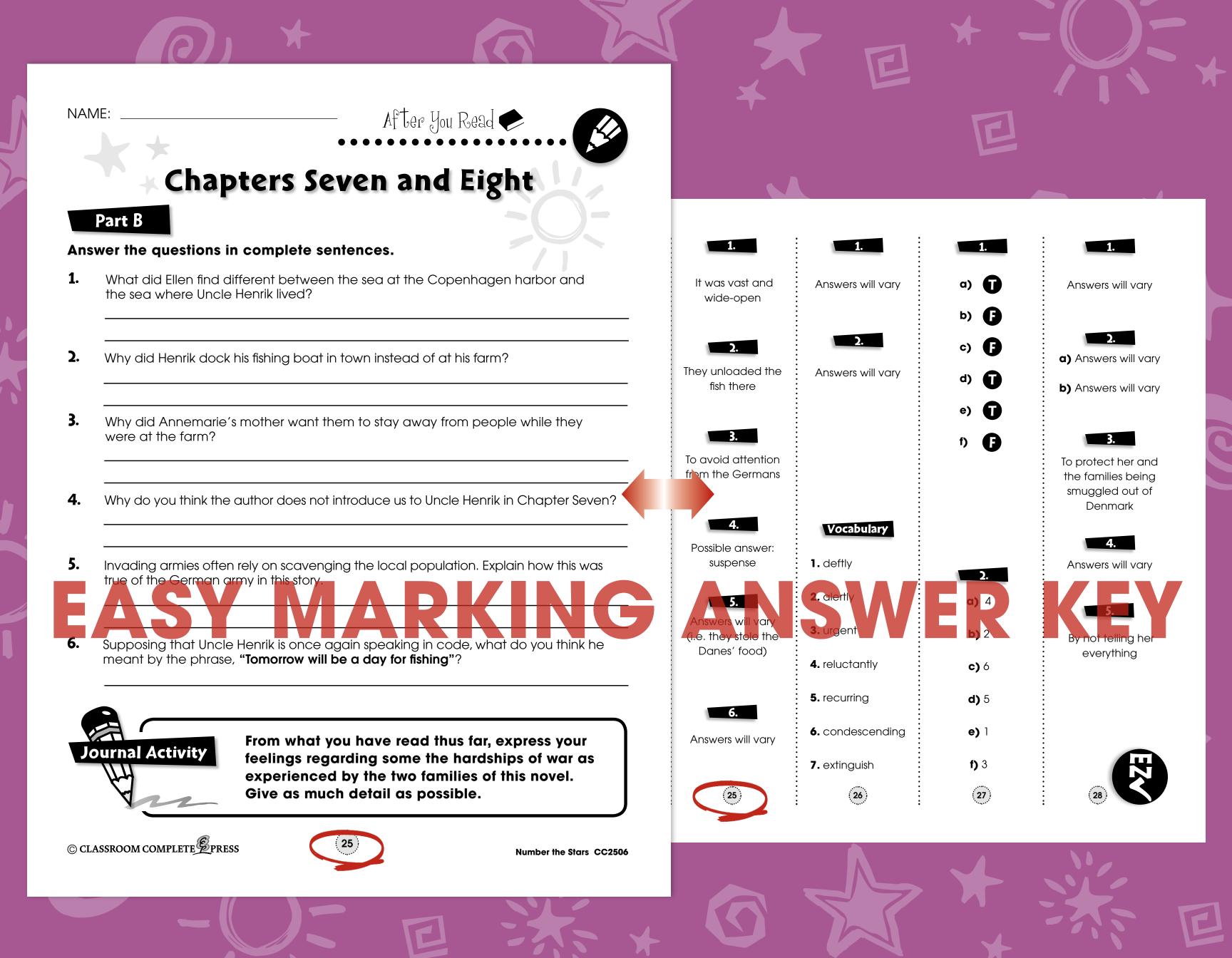
Traveling to an unfamiliar place can sometimes be quite upsetting. Write a brief account of a time in your life when you traveled somewhere new and unfamiliar. Describe how you felt and why you think you felt that way.

© CLASSROOM COMPLETE



Number the Stars CC2506





Number the Stars

- **RSL.5.1** Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- **RSL.5.2** Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.
- **RSL.5.3** Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text.
- **RSL.5.4** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.
- **RSL.5.5** Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
- **RSL.5.6** Describe how a narrator or speaker point of view influences how events are described.
- **RSL.5.9** Compare and contrast stories in the same genre on their approaches to similar themes and topics.
- **RSL.5.10** By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poetry, at the high end of the grades 425 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
- **RSL.6.1** Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
- **RSL.6.2** Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
- **RSL.6.3** Describe how a particular story or drama plot unfolds in a series of episodes as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
- **RSL.6.4** Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
- **RSL.6.5** Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
- **RSL.6.6** Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.
- **RSL.6.10** By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 628 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range.
- **RSFS.5.3** Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words. **A)** Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.
- **RSFS.5.4** Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension. **A)** Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding. **B)** Read grade-level prose and poetry orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings. **C)** Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.
- WS.5.1 Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information. A) Introduce a topic or text clearly, state an opinion, and create an organizational structure in which ideas are logically grouped to support the writer purpose. B) Provide logically ordered reasons that are supported by facts and details. C) Link opinion and reasons using words, phrases, and clauses. D) Provide a concluding statement or section related to the opinion presented.
- WS.5.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly. A) Introduce a topic clearly, provide a general observation and focus, and group related information logically; include formatting, illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
 B) Develop the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic. C) Link ideas within and across categories of information using words, phrases, and clauses. D) Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. E) Provide a concluding statement or section related to the information or explanation presented.
- WS.5.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences. Orient the reader by establishing a situation and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally. B) Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, description, and pacing, to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations. C) Use a variety of transitional words, phrases, and clauses to manage the sequence of events. D) Use concrete words and phrases and sensory details to convey experiences and events precisely. E) Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
- **WS.5.4** Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- WS.5.7 Conduct short research projects that use several sources to build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.
- **WS.5.8** Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.
- WS.5.9 Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources.
- WS.6.1 Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. A) Introduce claim(s) and organize the reasons and evidence clearly.
 B) Support claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text. C) Use words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons. D) Establish and maintain a formal style. E) Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.
- WS.6.2 Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content. A) Introduce a topic; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting, graphics, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B) Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples. C) Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts. D) Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic. E) Establish and maintain a formal style. F) Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.
- WS.6.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences. A) Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically. B) Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C) Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another. D) Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events. E) Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.
- WS.6.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- WS.6.7 Conduct short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate.
- WS.6.8 Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.
- WS.6.9 Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. A) Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literature.
 B) Apply grade 6 Reading standards to literary nonfiction.

©Classroom Complete Press

Domain Targets - Common Core State Standards for Language Arts

