FICTION | 4TH GRADE | RL.4.9

COMPARE & CONTRAST

themes & topics

LEXILE

Compare Themes

Name: _____ Date: _____

Level: B

The Blue Corn Maiden

Origin: Hopi Legend

Compare Themes

Name: _____ Date: _____

Level: B

The Myth of Persephone

Origin: Greece

The goddess of harvest, Demeter, had a daughter named Persephone whom she loved very much. While Demeter tended the crops every day, she watched Persephone play in a field of flowers.

One day, Persephone was filling her basket with flowers when Hades, the god of the underworld, decided to come to earth. Hades saw Persephone from his chariot and instantly fell in love with her, so he captured her. Persephone screamed for her mother, and in fright, she dropped the flowers she had collected.

Soon after, Demeter found Persephone's dropped flowers, and she began to panic, so she asked Helios, the sun god, what had happened to her daughter. When Demeter learned that Hades had taken Persephone, she was devastated and angry, and she stopped caring for the crops.

Hades brought Persephone back to the underworld. He locked her in the Hall of Hades and offered her food, but Persephone refused to eat. She heard that if you ate food in the underworld, you couldn't leave, and Persephone wanted to escape Hades and return home.

After some time, Persephone became so hungry that she could no longer resist the food, so she ate six pomegranate seeds.

Meanwhile, a famine struck earth because all of the crops had died. Zeus struck a deal with Hades. They decided that Persephone would marry Hades and become the queen of the underworld. Since she ate six pomegranate seeds, she would stay for six months each winter, and in the spring, she would return to earth for six months.

In the spring, Demeter has beautiful flowers and crops growing to welcome Persephone home. When fall comes and Persephone returns to the

Compare Themes

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. How are the characters in "The Blue Corn Maiden" similar?

Compare Themes

5. Which of the following correctly describes a difference between "The Blue Corn Maiden" and "The Myth of Persephone"?

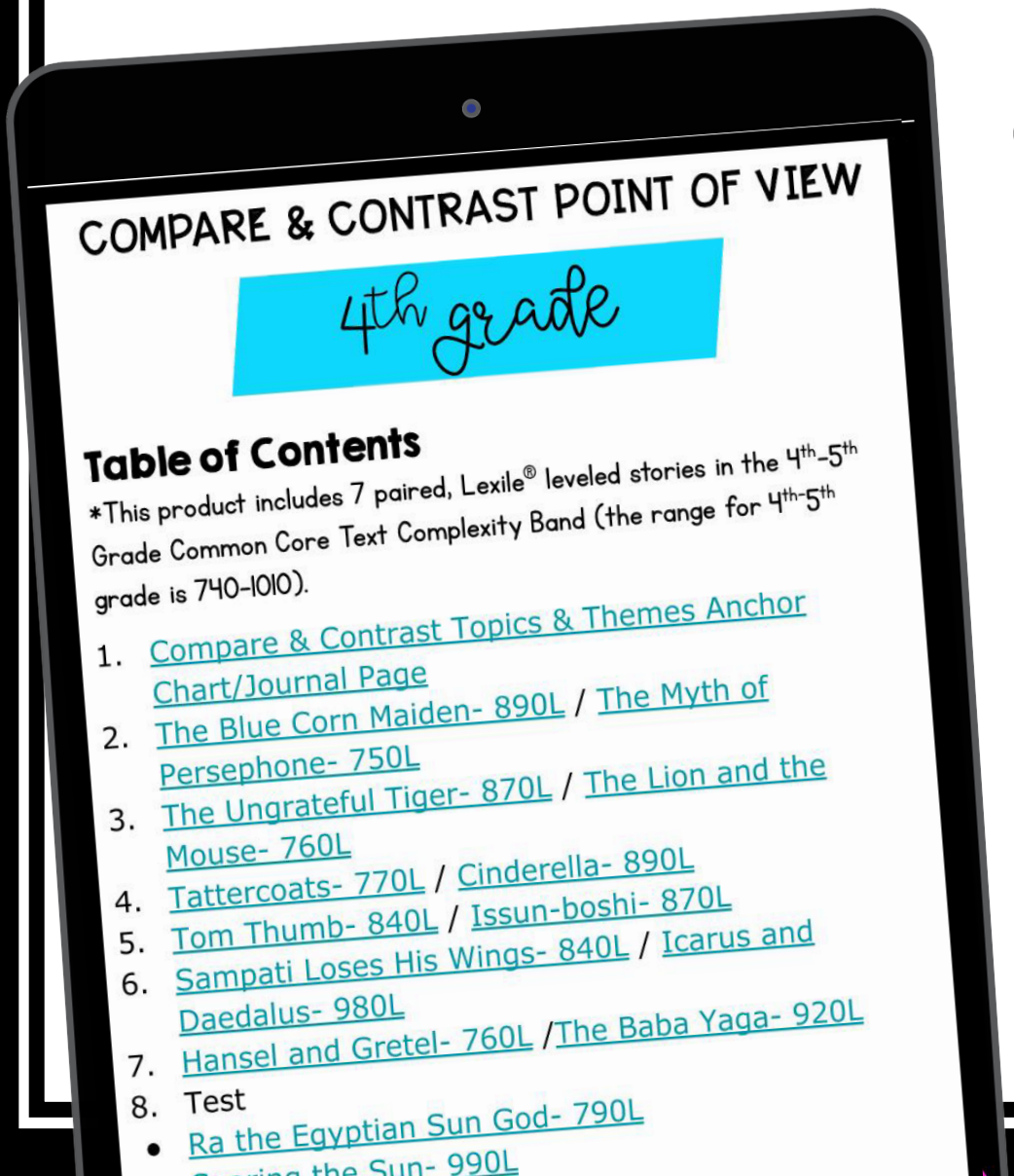
©Zulu Backus 2018

MagiCORE

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

TWELVE 4th Grade DIGITAL and PRINTABLE PDF fiction passages & ONE assessment!

- Aligned with 4th Grade Lexile Levels
- Includes a Compare & Contrast Topics & Themes Anchor Chart and Journal Page
- Students can highlight the text for easy comprehension



Created with GOOGLE SLIDES

LEXILE®

FICTION PASSAGES

760L

Compare Themes Name: _____ Date: _____

Hansel and Gretel

Origin: Germany

Long ago, a woodcutter and his two children, a boy named Hansel and a girl named Gretel, lived in a great forest. After Hansel and Gretel's mother died, the woodcutter fell in love with another woman and remarried. The children's new stepmother was jealous because the woodcutter gave his children a lot of attention, and she grew resentful of them.

The family was very poor and had no food to eat. One evening when they were out of food, the callous stepmother argued that they must take the children into the forest and abandon them. The woodcutter refused because he loved his children, but his wife argued with him until he finally agreed.

The next morning, the stepmother gave each of the children a little piece of bread, and they all set out for the forest.

When they reached the middle of the forest, the stepmother said, "Just sit here, and when you are tired, you may sleep. We are going into the forest to cut wood. When we are done, we will come fetch you."

Hansel and Gretel followed the instructions as they ate their bread and fell asleep. When they awoke, no one had come for them, so they walked the whole night and all of the next day, too. They were very hungry and tired, and they decided to sleep beneath a tree.

Days later, the children came across a little house that was built of bread and covered with cakes. The entire house was made of food. The windows were even made of clear sugar.

When the children began to feast on the delicious house, they heard a soft voice cry from the house, "Nibble, nibble, gnaw, who is nibbling at my little house?"

The children answered, "the wind, the wind, the heaven-born wind," and went on eating.

Suddenly, as the door opened, a wrinkled face belonging to an old woman emerged.

The old woman crackled, "Oh, you dear children. Do come in, and stay with me so that no harm shall come to you.

The children followed the old woman into her little house, and she f
them milk and pancakes with sugar. Afterward, Hansel and Gretel went t
sleep in two warm beds, thinking that they were in heaven.

Color-coded highlighting supports student comprehension. In Google Slides, students can highlight as they read!

After reading, students type their answers in the text boxes using text evidence.

Compare Themes

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. How are the characters in "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga" similar? red

Students type their answers right in the text box.

2. How are the characters in "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga" different? orange

a. Gretel is in both stories. Hansel is not in both stories.
b. There is a helpful grandmother in "The Baba Yaga". Hansel and Gretel help themselves.
c. The animals help Hansel and Gretel. The little girl saves herself in "The Baba Yaga".
d. There is an evil stepmother in "Hansel and Gretel". The father is evil in "The Baba Yaga".

3. How are the settings of "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga" similar? yellow

a. Both stories take place in Russia.
b. Both stories take place in Germany.
c. Both stories take place in the woods.
d. Both stories take place in small houses.

4. Which of the following correctly describes a similarity between "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga"? (Choose all that apply.) green

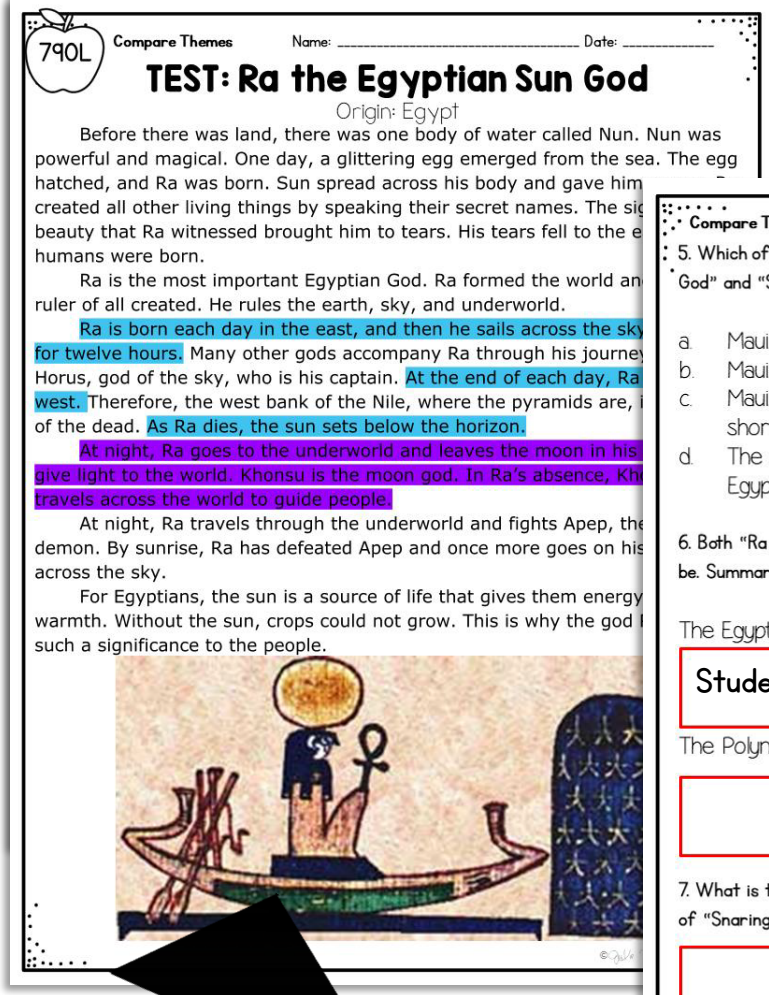
a. Both stories have candy houses.
b. Both stories have elements of fantasy.
c. In both stories, the children escape and are reunited with their fathers.
d. Both stories are about good children who are mistreated by evil stepmothers.

ASSESSMENTS

990L Compare Themes Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: Snaring the Sun

Origin: Polynesian


790L Compare Themes Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: Ra the Egyptian Sun God

Origin: Egypt

Before there was land, there was one body of water called Nun. Nun was powerful and magical. One day, a glittering egg emerged from the sea. The egg hatched, and Ra was born. Sun spread across his body and gave him created all other living things by speaking their secret names. The sig beauty that Ra witnessed brought him to tears. His tears fell to the e humans were born.

Ra is the most important Egyptian God. Ra formed the world an ruler of all created. He rules the earth, sky, and underworld.

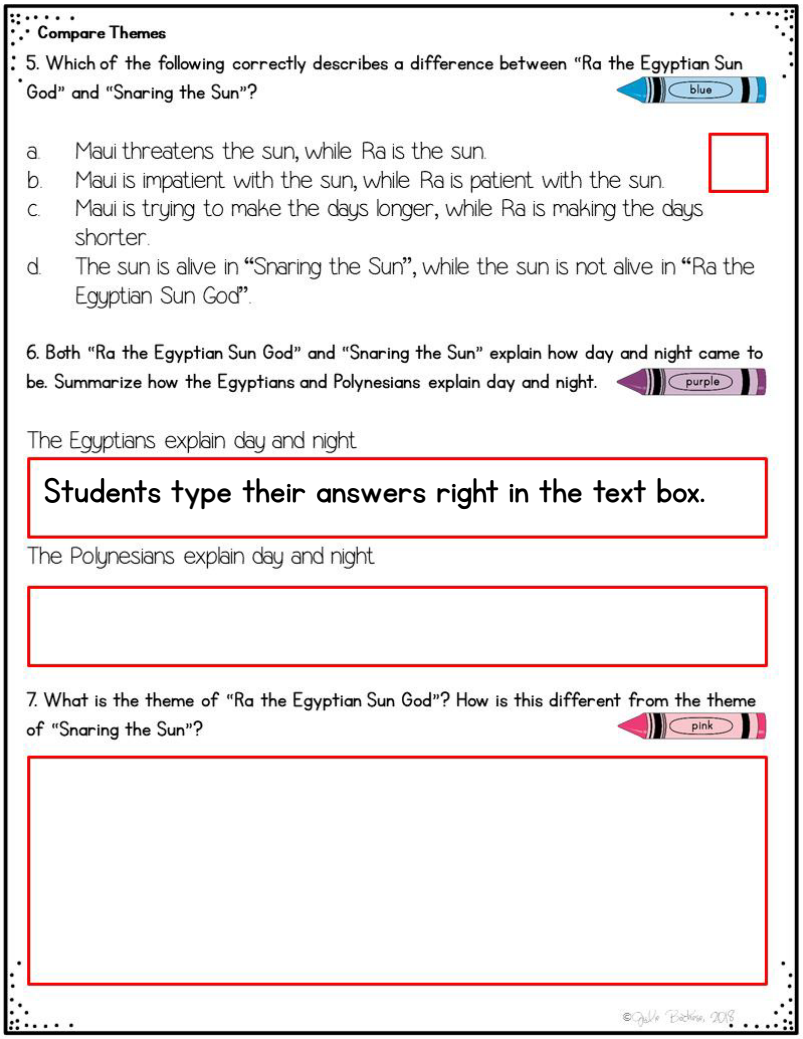
Ra is born each day in the east, and then he sails across the sky for twelve hours. Many other gods accompany Ra through his journey Horus, god of the sky, who is his captain. At the end of each day, Ra west. Therefore, the west bank of the Nile, where the pyramids are, i of the dead. As Ra dies, the sun sets below the horizon.

At night, Ra goes to the underworld and leaves the moon in his give light to the world. Khonsu is the moon god. In Ra's absence, Kh travels across the world to guide people.

At night, Ra travels through the underworld and fights Apep, the demon. By sunrise, Ra has defeated Apep and once more goes on his across the sky.

For Egyptians, the sun is a source of life that gives them energy warmth. Without the sun, crops could not grow. This is why the god such a significance to the people.

Color coded highlighting can also be done on the assessments!


Compare Themes

5. Which of the following correctly describes a difference between "Ra the Egyptian Sun God" and "Snaring the Sun"? blue

a. Maui threatens the sun, while Ra is the sun.
b. Maui is impatient with the sun, while Ra is patient with the sun.
c. Maui is trying to make the days longer, while Ra is making the days shorter.
d. The sun is alive in "Snaring the Sun", while the sun is not alive in "Ra the Egyptian Sun God".

6. Both "Ra the Egyptian Sun God" and "Snaring the Sun" explain how day and night came to be. Summarize how the Egyptians and Polynesians explain day and night. purple

The Egyptians explain day and night

Students type their answers right in the text box.

The Polynesians explain day and night

7. What is the theme of "Ra the Egyptian Sun God"? How is this different from the theme of "Snaring the Sun"? pink

This resource also includes ONE test with different Lexile Levels for student assessment.

COMPARE & CONTRAST POINT OF VIEW

4th grade

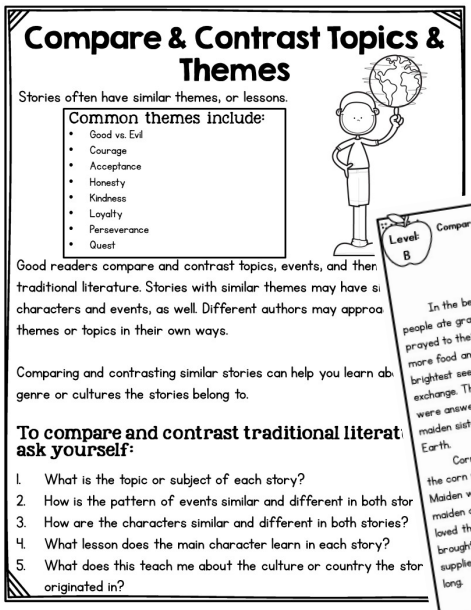
Table of Contents

*This product includes 7 paired, Lexile® leveled stories in the 4th-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 4th-5th grade is 740-1010).

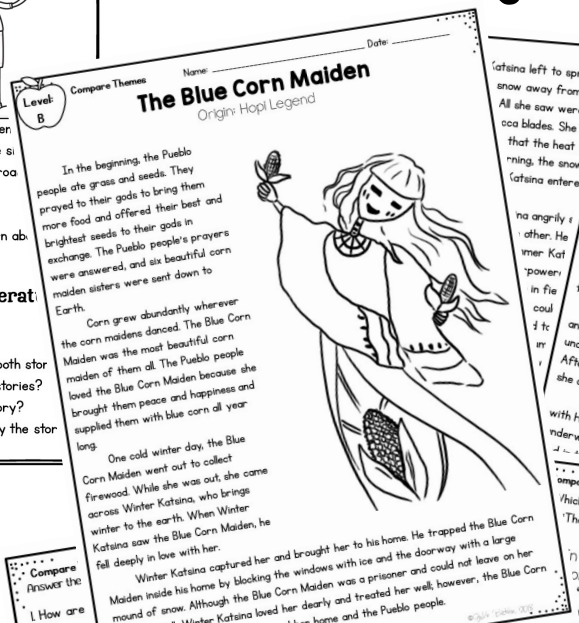
1. Compare & Contrast Topics & Themes Anchor Chart/Journal Page
2. The Blue Corn Maiden- 890L / The Myth of Persephone- 750L
3. The Ungrateful Tiger- 870L / The Lion and the Mouse- 760L
4. Tattercoats- 770L / Cinderella- 890L
5. Tom Thumb- 840L / Issun-boshi- 870L
6. Sampati Loses His Wings- 840L / Icarus and Daedalus- 980L
7. Hansel and Gretel- 760L /The Baba Yaga- 920L
8. Test
    - Ra the Egyptian Sun God- 790L
    - Snaring the Sun- 990L

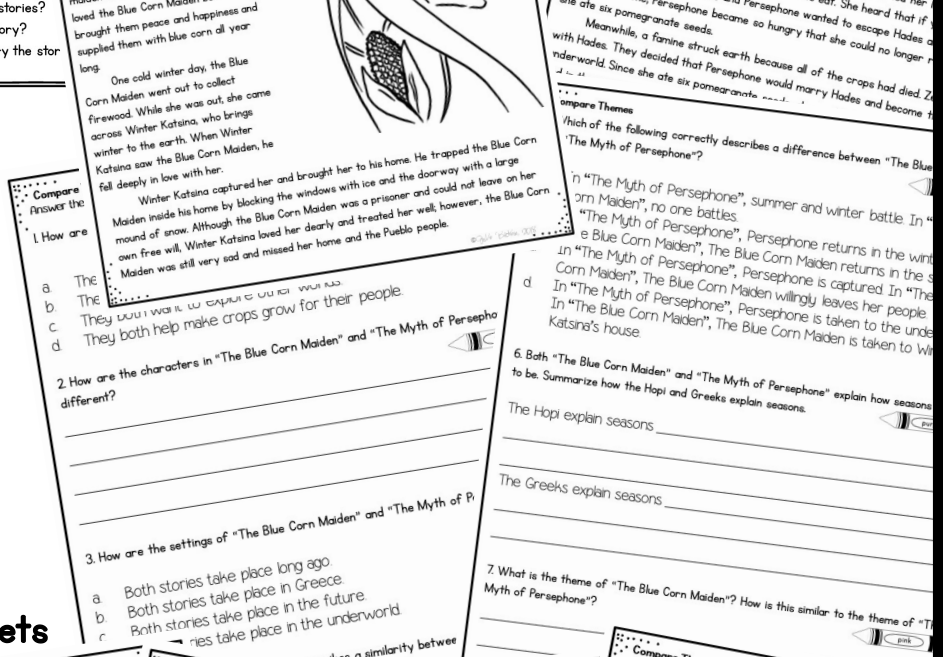
WHAT IS INCLUDED?

Anchor chart to help you teach and for students to reference



6 sets of passages on a 4th & 5th grade level



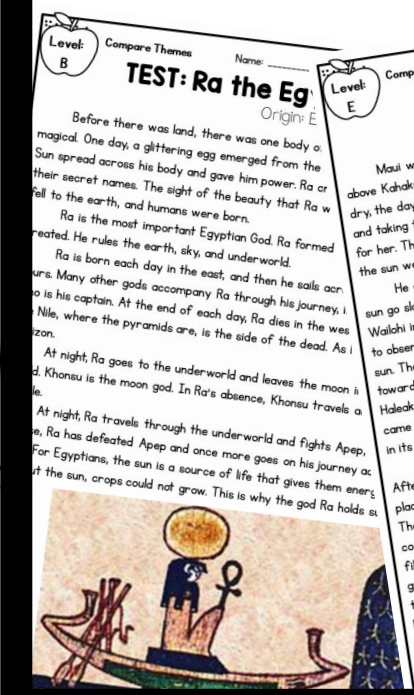


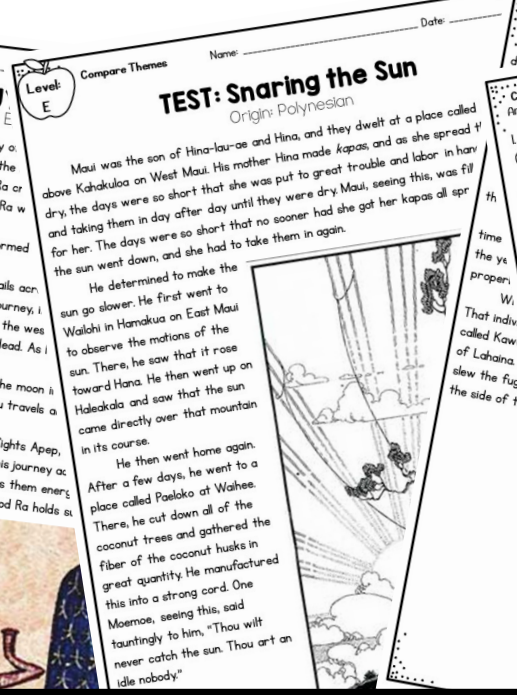
Multiple choice and short response questions

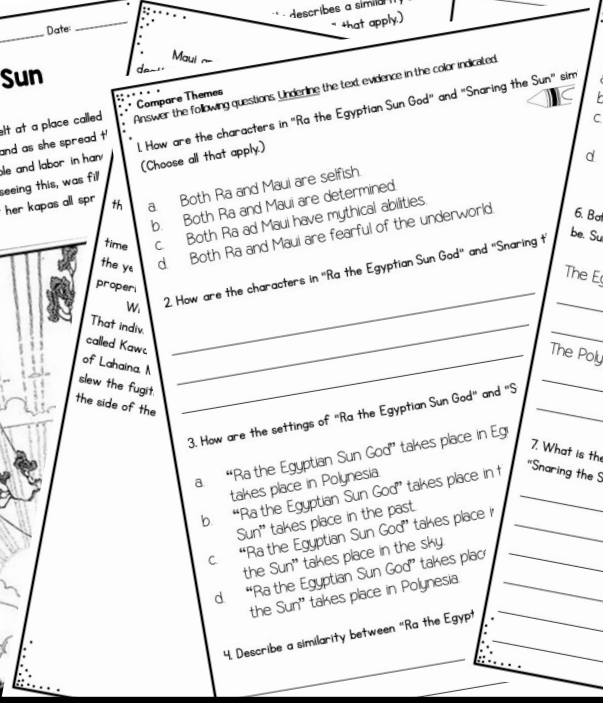
- Requires students to find text evidence

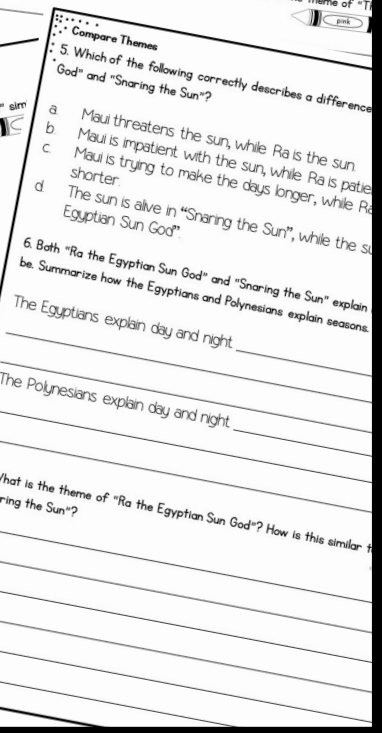
Assessment

- Same format as practice worksheets









ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS

MagiCore Learning, LLC is a certified Lexile® Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics® to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for humans to evaluate, so a computer measures them.

Common Core State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile® Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations
K-1	N/A
2-3	420L-820L
4-5	740L-1010L
6-8	925L- 1185L

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Common Core Standards, "It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding will occur with particularly challenging texts is built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text complexity expectations, for example. The general movement, however, should be toward decreasing scaffolding and increasing independence both within and across the text complexity bands defined in the Standards."

810L

Compare Themes Name: _____ Date: _____

The Blue Corn Maiden

Origin: Hopi Legend

In the beginning, the Pueblo people ate grass and seeds. They prayed to their gods to bring them more food and offered their best and brightest seeds to their gods in exchange. The Pueblo people's prayers were answered, and six beautiful corn maiden sisters were sent down to Earth.

Corn grew abundantly wherever the corn maidens danced. The Blue Corn Maiden was the most beautiful corn maiden of them all. The Pueblo people loved the Blue Corn Maiden because she brought them peace and happiness and supplied them with blue corn all year long.

One cold winter day, the Blue Corn Maiden went out to collect firewood. While she was out, she came across Winter Katsina, who brings winter to the earth. When Winter Katsina saw the Blue Corn Maiden, he fell deeply in love with her.

Winter Katsina captured her and brought her to his home. He trapped the Blue Corn Maiden inside his home by blocking the windows with ice and the doorway with a large mound of snow. Although the Blue Corn Maiden was a prisoner and could not leave on her own free will, Winter Katsina loved her dearly and treated her well; however, the Blue Corn Maiden was still very sad and missed her home and the Pueblo people.

©Julie Bochese, 2018

One day, Winter Katsina left to spread winter's cold. While he was gone, the Blue Corn Maiden pushed the snow away from the doorway and left the house in search of the summer plants she loved. All she saw were yucca blades, so she returned to the house and started a fire with the yucca blades. She was not allowed to have a fire when Winter Katsina was home for fear that the heat would melt him.

While the fire was burning, the snow melted from the doorways and the ice melted from the windows. Summer Katsina entered the home carrying corn and yucca for the Blue Corn Maiden.

Soon after, Winter Katsina angrily stormed into his house holding an icicle in one hand like a knife and an ice ball in the other. He challenged Summer Katsina to a fight. Winter Katsina blew freezing air at Summer Katsina, while Summer Katsina blew a warm wind back. Summer Katsina's wind overpowered Winter Katsina's air, and the yucca leaves that Summer Katsina was holding lit up in fiery flames, melting Winter Katsina's icicle.

Winter Katsina knew that he could not beat Summer Katsina, so he conceded and agreed to make peace. They decided to have the Blue Corn Maiden live with the Pueblo people for half of the year during summer. For the other half of the year, she would live with Winter Katsina, and the people would have no corn during winter.

The Blue Corn Maiden is a sign of springtime that the Pueblo people await; however, sometimes after spring has already come, Winter Katsina becomes angry at having to give up the Blue Corn Maiden, and he scatters snow or blows cold air when it is no longer winter.

©Julie Bachus, 2018

750L

Compare Themes

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Myth of Persephone

Origin: Greece

The goddess of harvest, Demeter, had a daughter named Persephone whom she loved very much. While Demeter tended the crops every day, she watched Persephone play in a field of flowers.

One day, Persephone was filling her basket with flowers when Hades, the god of the underworld, decided to come to earth. Hades saw Persephone from his chariot and instantly fell in love with her, so he captured her. Persephone screamed for her mother, and in fright, she dropped the flowers she had collected.

Soon after, Demeter found Persephone's dropped flowers, and she began to panic, so she asked Helios, the sun god, what had happened to her daughter. When Demeter learned that Hades had taken Persephone, she was devastated and angry, and she stopped caring for the crops.

Hades brought Persephone back to the underworld. He locked her in the Hall of Hades and offered her food, but Persephone refused to eat. She heard that if you ate food in the underworld, you couldn't leave, and Persephone wanted to escape Hades and return home. After some time, Persephone became so hungry that she could no longer resist the food, so she ate six pomegranate seeds.

Meanwhile, a famine struck earth because all of the crops had died. Zeus struck a deal with Hades. They decided that Persephone would marry Hades and become the queen of the underworld. Since she ate six pomegranate seeds, she would stay for six months each winter, and in the spring, she would return to earth for six months.

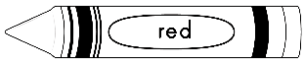
In the spring, Demeter has beautiful flowers and crops growing to welcome Persephone home. When fall comes and Persephone returns to the underworld, Demeter lets the crops and flowers die. This is how our seasons of fall, winter, spring, and summer came about.

©Julie Bochose, 2018

Compare Themes

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. How are the characters in "The Blue Corn Maiden" and "The Myth of Persephone" similar?



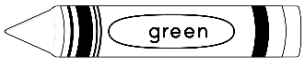
a. They both were sent from the gods.
b. They both bring joy to those around them.
c. They both want to explore other worlds.
d. They both help make crops grow for their people.

2. How are the characters in "The Blue Corn Maiden" and "The Myth of Persephone" different?

3. How are the settings of "The Blue Corn Maiden" and "The Myth of Persephone" similar?

a. Both stories take place long ago.
b. Both stories take place in Greece.
c. Both stories take place in the future.
d. Both stories take place in the underworld.

4. Which of the following correctly describes a similarity between "The Blue Corn Maiden" and "The Myth of Persephone"? (Choose all that apply.)

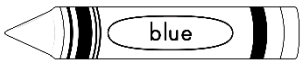


a. The people suffer from crop loss.
b. Deals are struck to make both parties happy.
c. The summer gods save the females who were captured.
d. The main characters are captured by characters who fall in love with them.

©Julie Backus, 2018

Compare Themes

5. Which of the following correctly describes a difference between "The Blue Corn Maiden" and "The Myth of Persephone"?



a. In "The Myth of Persephone", summer and winter battle. In "The Blue Corn Maiden", no one battles.
b. In "The Myth of Persephone", Persephone returns in the winter. In "The Blue Corn Maiden", The Blue Corn Maiden returns in the spring.
c. In "The Myth of Persephone", Persephone is captured. In "The Blue Corn Maiden", The Blue Corn Maiden willingly leaves her people.
d. In "The Myth of Persephone", Persephone is taken to the underworld.. In "The Blue Corn Maiden", The Blue Corn Maiden is taken to Winter Katsina's house.

6. Both "The Blue Corn Maiden" and "The Myth of Persephone" explain how seasons came to be. Summarize how the Hopi and Greeks explain seasons.

The Hopi explain seasons _____

_____

_____

The Greeks explain seasons _____

_____

_____

7. What is the theme of "The Blue Corn Maiden"? How is this similar to the theme of "The Myth of Persephone"?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

©Julie Bochese, 2018

760L

Compare Themes

Name: _____ Date: _____

Hansel and Gretel

Origin: Germany

Long ago, a woodcutter and his two children, a boy named Hansel and a girl named Gretel, lived in a great forest. After Hansel and Gretel's mother died, the woodcutter fell in love with another woman and remarried. The children's new stepmother was jealous because the woodcutter gave his children a lot of attention, and she grew resentful of them.

The family was very poor and had no food to eat. One evening when they were out of food, the callous stepmother argued that they must take the children into the forest and abandon them. The woodcutter refused because he loved his children, but his wife argued with him until he finally agreed.

The next morning, the stepmother gave each of the children a little piece of bread, and they all set out for the forest.

When they reached the middle of the forest, the stepmother said, "Just sit here, and when you are tired, you may sleep. We are going into the forest to cut wood. When we are done, we will come fetch you."

Hansel and Gretel followed the instructions as they ate their bread and fell asleep. When they awoke, no one had come for them, so they walked the whole night and all of the next day, too. They were very hungry and tired, and they decided to sleep beneath a tree.

Days later, the children came across a little house that was built of bread and covered with cakes. The entire house was made of food. The windows were even made of clear sugar.

When the children began to feast on the delicious house, they heard a soft voice cry from the house,

"Nibble, nibble, gnaw, who is nibbling at my little house?"

The children answered, "the wind, the wind, the heaven-born wind," and went on eating.

Suddenly, as the door opened, a wrinkled face belonging to an old woman emerged.

The old woman crackled, "Oh, you dear children. Do come in, and stay with me so that no harm shall come to you.

The children followed the old woman into her little house, and she fed them milk and pancakes with sugar. Afterward, Hansel and Gretel went to sleep in two warm beds, thinking that they were in heaven.

©Julie Bochose, 2018

The children had no idea that the old woman's kindness was a facade and that she was really a wicked witch. She built the little house of bread and candy with the sole purpose to entice children to come to the house so that she could cook them and eat them.

Early in the morning before the children were awake, she grabbed Hansel and locked him in a cage outside.

Then she shook Gretel until she awoke, crying, "Get up, lazy thing! Cook something for your brother. He is in a cage outside and is to be made fat so that I can eat him."

Gretel began to weep bitterly, but she was forced to do what the wicked witch ordered.

Every morning, the woman crept to the cage and cried, "Hansel, stretch out your finger so that I may feel if you will soon be fat enough to eat."

Hansel stretched out a little bone to her. The old woman could not see well, so she thought that it was Hansel's finger and was astonished that he was not fattening up.

Four weeks had gone by, and Hansel remained thin, so the witch could wait no longer.

"Gretel," she cried to the girl, "I will kill and cook Hansel tomorrow."

Tears flowed down Gretel's cheeks.

The next day, the old woman said, "We will bake first. Creep in the oven, and see if it is properly heated."

She pushed poor Gretel toward the oven from which flames of fire were already darting. If Gretel climbed inside, the witch intended to shut the oven and let her bake in it, and then she would eat her, too. However, Gretel's intuition kicked in, and she saw what the witch had in mind. Gretel said, "I do not know how to get in."

"The door is big enough. Just look! I can get in myself!" The witch said as she thrust her head into the oven.

Gretel gave her a push into the oven, and she shut the door and fastened the bolt. The witch began to howl quite horribly.

Gretel ran like lightning to Hansel and opened his cage, crying, "Hansel, we are saved! The old witch is dead!"

Hansel sprang out of the cage. They rejoiced, embraced each other, and danced about. They went into the witch's house and discovered chests full of pearls and jewels. Into their pockets, they thrust whatever they could fit for their journey home.

Eventually, they recognized the woods, and they soon saw their father's house. They began to run toward the house and threw themselves into their father's arms. Their father had been miserable since he had left the children in the forest. Their stepmother was dead.

Hansel and Gretel emptied their pockets to show their father the pearls and precious stones. From then on, they lived together in perfect happiness.

©Julie Bachus, 2018

920L

Compare Themes

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Baba Yaga

Origin: Russia

Somewhere in Russia, although the exact location is unknown, there lived a husband and wife who had twins. The wife died, and the husband sincerely mourned over her for a long time. Years passed, and a day came when the man thought that he should remarry, so he did.

The stepmother was envious of the twins and began to mistreat them. She scolded them without any reason and scarcely gave them enough to eat. Finally, she wanted to get rid of them altogether.

"Dear children," she said to the twins, "go to my grandmother Baba Yaga who lives in the forest. You will do everything she wants you to. She will give you sweet things to eat, and you will be happy."

The twins left, but instead of going to Baba Yaga's, they ran to their own grandmother and told her all about their predicament.

"Oh, my poor darlings!" said the good old grandmother. "My heart aches for you, but I cannot intervene. Now, listen to me. Be kind and good to everyone, do not speak ill words to anyone, do not despise helping the weakest, and always hope that for you, too, there will be others to help."

She gave the twins some ham, bread, and cookies for their journey.

The obedient children arrived at the witch's hut. With their shrill, childish voices, they called out loud, "Ho, Baba Yaga, our stepmother sent us to serve thee."

"Alright, I am not opposed to keeping you, children. If you satisfy all my wishes, I shall reward you; if not, I shall eat you up," Baba Yaga proposed.

Without any delay, the witch ordered the sister to spin the thread and the brother to carry water in a sieve to fill a big tub. The poor sister wept at her spinning wheel and wiped away her bitter tears. At once, small mice appeared all around her, squeaking and saying, "Sweet girl, do not cry. Give us cookies, and we will help thee."

The little girl willingly did so.

"Now," squeaked the mice gratefully, "go and find the black cat. He is very hungry; give him a slice of ham, and he will help thee."

©Julie Bachus, 2018

The girl went in search of the cat. She saw her brother in great distress about the tub. He had filled the sieve so many times, yet the tub was still dry. The little birds passed, flying nearby, and chirped to the children, "Kindhearted little children, give us some crumbs, and we will advise you."

The twins gave the birds some crumbs, and the grateful birds chirped again, "Some clay and water, children dear!"

The children understood the hint, plastered the sieve with clay, and filled the tub in a very short time. They both then returned to the hut where the black cat was sitting. They generously gave him some of the good ham that their good grandmother had given them, petted him and asked, "Dear kitty cat, black and pretty, tell us what to do in order to get away from thy mistress, the witch."

"Well," answered the cat very seriously, "I will give you a towel and a comb, and then you must run away. When you hear the witch running after you, drop the towel behind your back, and a large river will appear in place of the towel. If you hear her once more, throw down the comb, and there will appear a dark wood in place of the comb. This wood will protect you from the wicked witch, my mistress."

Baba Yaga came home just then.

"Well," she said to the children, "today you were brave and smart; let us see tomorrow. Your work will be more difficult, and I hope that I shall eat you up."

The poor children went to bed on the straw in a cold corner. Nearly scared to death from fear, they stayed there, afraid to talk.

The next morning, the children took the towel and comb and ran away as fast as their feet could possibly carry them. The dogs were after them, but they threw them the cookies that were left; the gates did not open themselves, but the children smoothed them with oil. The birch tree near the path almost scratched their eyes out, but the gentle girl fastened a pretty ribbon to it. They went farther and farther and ran out of the dark forest into the wide, sunny fields.

Baba Yaga returned once again.

"Where are the children?" she shouted at the cat. "Why hast thou let them go, thou treacherous cat?"

The cat answered, "Well, it was because I have served thee so many years, and thou hast never given me a bite, while the dear children gave me some good ham."

©Julie Bochsa, 2018

The witch scolded the dogs, the gates, and the birch tree near the path.

"Well," barked the dogs, "thou certainly art our mistress, but thou hast never done us a favor, and the children were kind to us."

The gates replied, "We were always ready to obey thee, but thou didst neglect us, and the dear children smoothed us with oil."

The birch tree lisped with its leaves, "Thou hast never put a simple thread over my branches, and the little darlings adorned them with a pretty ribbon."

Baba Yaga understood that there was no help and started to follow the children. She jumped astride a broom and was off. The children heard her coming and threw the towel behind them. At once, a river appeared. Baba Yaga hopped along the shore until she finally found a shallow place and crossed it.

Again, the children heard her hurry after them, so they threw down the comb. This time, a forest appeared, a dark and dusky forest in which the roots were interwoven, the branches matted together, and the treetops touching each other. The witch tried very hard to pass through, but it was in vain. Very, very angry, she returned home.

The children rushed to their father, told him all about their great distress, and thus concluded their pitiful story.

The father was touched and became angry. He sent the wicked stepmother away and lived a new life with his good children. From that time, he watched over their happiness and never neglected them anymore.

©Julie Bochsa, 2018

Compare Themes

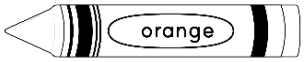
Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. How are the characters in "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga" similar?

_____

_____

2. How are the characters in "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga" different?

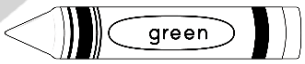


a. Gretel is in both stories. Hansel is not in both stories.
b. There is a helpful grandmother in "The Baba Yaga". Hansel and Gretel help themselves.
c. The animals help Hansel and Gretel. The little girl saves herself in "The Baba Yaga".
d. There is an evil stepmother in "Hansel and Gretel". The father is evil in "The Baba Yaga".

3. How are the settings of "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga" similar?

a. Both stories take place in Russia.
b. Both stories take place in Germany.
c. Both stories take place in the woods.
d. Both stories take place in small houses.

4. Which of the following correctly describes a similarity between "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga"? (Choose all that apply.)

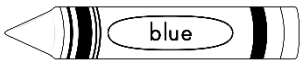


a. Both stories have candy houses.
b. Both stories have elements of fantasy.
c. In both stories, the children escape and are reunited with their fathers.
d. Both stories are about good children who are mistreated by evil stepmothers.

©Gayle Bachus, 2018

Compare Themes

5. Which of the following correctly describes a difference between "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga"? (Choose all that apply.)



a. The Baba Yaga dies. The witch in Hansel and Gretel lives.
b. The girl in "The Baba Yaga" outsmarts the witch. Hansel and Gretel escape.
c. The girl in "The Baba Yaga" runs away. Hansel and Gretel stay at the witch's house.
d. The girl in the Baba Yaga has help from others to escape. Gretel saves herself and her brother on her own.

6. Both "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga" feature good against evil. Describe two ways that the theme of good against evil is portrayed in each folktale.

Hansel and Gretel: _____

_____

The Baba Yaga: _____

_____

7. How are the endings in "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Baba Yaga" similar? How do the endings teach the theme of the stories?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

©Julie Bochese, 2018

Terms of Use

How Can I Use This Resource?

Thank you for trusting MagiCore. Our mission is to create resources that support teachers and promote student success. Please note that this resource is licensed for use by a single teacher in a classroom setting. If you need to use this resource with more than one teacher and/or across multiple classrooms, additional licenses are available at a discount. You can purchase additional licenses by visiting your TPT "Purchases" page and then selecting "Download Additional Licenses" or by contacting me at julie@magicorelearning.com.

Good to Go

- Use this resource personally or with your own children.
- Use this resource in your own classroom with your students.
- Provide this resource to your students to use at your instruction.
- Print and/or copy for use in your own classroom.
- Provide printed pages to a substitute teacher with the sole purpose of instructing your students.
- Share with your students via a secure document portal or electronic learning platform that requires individual user verification and limits access to only the students in your own classroom (e.g. Google Classroom).
- Review this resource with others with the sole purpose of recommending it to others for purchase, provided you share one of the links below:

https://magicorelearning.com/

https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Magicore

Not O.K.

- Share with others to use personally.
- Share with others to use in another classroom.
- Print or copy any page(s) and distribute them to other teachers or other classrooms.
- Publish or host online in a manner where any of the material is accessible to anyone who is not a student in your own classroom., including but not limited to personal, classroom, or district websites that are accessible to the general public.
- Use this resource commercially (e.g. Outschool).
- Publish, sell, or otherwise distribute this product to anyone in manner inconsistent with these terms of use.

© Copyright 2018, 2022. All rights reserved. The unlicensed reproduction or distribution of this product is strictly prohibited. Permission is granted to the original purchaser or licensee to make copies to use with students and/or to assign to students digitally providing it is only available to students assigned directly to the purchaser. Placing this product in any manner that makes it accessible to the general public is strictly forbidden. Commercial use, including but not limited to online or in person classes, is prohibited. Contact julie@magicorelearning.com for commercial licensing information. Sharing without permission or hosting online in a public manner is a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). These terms may be updated at any time. You can see the most up to date Terms of Use at https://magicorelearning.com/terms-of-use.

Let's Connect!

www.magicorelearning.com

https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Magicore

https://www.facebook.com/Magicorelearning/

https://www.instagram.com/magicorelearning

https://www.pinterest.com/magicorelearning/

julie@magicorelearning.com

Looking for more?

CREDITS

graphics
FROM THE
POND
http://frompond.blogspot.com

EduClips

creative clips
Digital Clipart
Created by Krista Wallden

WHIMSY CLIPS

free
scrapbook
fonts
kevinandamanda.com/fonts