

SKILL FOCUS

A. The text below includes the first few parts of the excerpt from the narrative *Hatchet* that you worked with online. Read the text and think about the annotations or explanatory notes.

An excerpt from the narrative *Hatchet*
by Gary Paulsen

**narrative text
structure**

**main
character**

setting

Before this excerpt:

Brian Robeson is a thirteen-year-old boy who finds himself lost in the Canadian wilderness. His plane crashed into a nearby lake after traveling many miles from its scheduled path. Brian has only his hatchet and his wits to help him survive. He is hungry, afraid, and unprepared for all of the challenges he will encounter in the wilderness. After 47 days in the wilderness, he is still learning many difficult lessons about survival.

1] Mistakes.

**theme -
mistakes can
be harmful**

Small mistakes could turn into disasters, funny little mistakes could snowball so that while you were still smiling at the humor you could find yourself looking at death. In the city if he made a mistake usually there was a way to rectify it, make it all right. If he fell on his bike and sprained a leg he could wait for it to heal; if he forgot something at the store he could find other food in the refrigerator.

Now it was different, and all so quick, all so incredibly quick. If he sprained a leg here he might starve before he could get around again; if he missed while he was hunting or if the fish moved away he might starve. If he got sick, really sick so he couldn't move he might starve. —

**author's
craft -
negative tone**

**lesson -
Brian learned
about mistakes**

[2] Mistakes.

Early in the new time he had learned the most important thing, the truly vital knowledge that drives all creatures in the forest—food is all. Food was simply everything. All things in the woods, from insects to fish to bears, were always, always looking for food—it was the great, single driving influence in nature. To eat. All must eat.

B. Use the text and annotations to circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. In the “Before the excerpt” section, the reader uses commenting to label the (main character / conflict) and the (resolution / setting). These are parts of a (narrative / informational) text structure.
2. In section 1, the reader uses (minus / plus) signs to point out the author’s word choice. These words suggest a (negative / positive), alarming tone.
3. In section 2, the reader uses a bracket and comment to label the (lesson / skill) that Brian learns.

SKILL APPLICATION

A. Now read a different kind of text. This is an informational article posted on an inventor's blog. As you read, fill in the missing words using terms from the box.

resolution
*an answer
or solution
to something*

humiliated
*made to feel very
ashamed or foolish*

vital
necessary for life

pursuit
*the act of following
or chasing someone
or something*

indignation
*anger caused by
something unjust
or mean*

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THE CREATIVE INVENTOR'S CORNER



~News, fun facts, and thoughts about inventing~

June 1, 2018 | Marcia Nelson brings us today's featured post...all about accidents!

Awesome Accidents

[1] What do potato chips, penicillin, and sticky notes have in common? You'll never believe that they all began as mistakes! These "accidents" are now pretty important parts of our everyday lives. Inventors can learn from mistakes and even invent new things they never imagined possible!

[2] An angry restaurant customer thought their potatoes were too soggy. The chef, with a feeling of _____, fried thin slices of potatoes to get back at the customer. This was a surprising _____, or answer to the problem. Suddenly, potato chips were invented! Yum!

[3] A petri dish containing a bacteria was accidentally left out on the counter in a science lab (oops!). A blue mold grew all over the bacteria (yuck). Soon that blue mold seemed to kill the bacteria (yay!). We now rely on that mold, also known as penicillin, to help us fight very harmful infections. Have you ever had an ear infection or strep throat? (ouch!). Penicillin is _____ for saving lives.

[4] A scientist was trying to create a super adhesive that would glue items together permanently. His formula was not quite right and the paper easily peeled off without any extra glue left on the paper. Hopefully he did not feel embarrassed or _____ about his mistake, because now we have the super handy post-it note!

[5] When you think of mistakes, you might not think of Thomas Edison, one of the most famous inventors of our time. But he emphasized that making mistakes was an important part of the _____ of new inventions. Notably, "I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work." And also, "Just because something doesn't do what you planned it to do doesn't mean it's useless."

SKILL APPLICATION

B. Use the phrases in the box to complete each set of annotations.

positive, amusing	invention of potato chips	accidents	main idea	creation of sticky notes	discovery of penicillin	some inventions started as mistakes
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June 1, 2018 | Marcia Nelson brings us today's featured post...all about accidents!

most important information:
who, what, when, where, why

[1] What do potato chips, penicillin, and sticky notes have in common? You'll never believe that they all began as mistakes! Inventors can learn from mistakes and even invent new things they never imagined possible! ➕

supporting idea #1:

[2] These "accidents" are now important parts of our everyday lives. An angry restaurant customer thought their potatoes were too soggy. The chef, with a feeling of indignation, fried thin slices of potatoes to get back at the customer. This was a surprising resolution, or answer to the problem. Suddenly, potato chips were invented! Yum! ➕

supporting idea #2:

[3] A petri dish containing a bacteria was accidentally left out on the counter in a science lab (oops!). A blue mold grew all over the bacteria (yuck). Soon that blue mold seemed to kill the bacteria (yay!). We now rely on that mold, also known as penicillin, to help us fight very harmful infections. Have you ever had an ear infection or strep throat? (ouch!). Luckily we have penicillin to help us get rid of these types of illnesses! ➕

supporting idea #3:

[4] A scientist was trying to create a super adhesive that would glue items together permanently. His formula was not quite right and the paper easily peeled off without any extra glue left on the paper. Hopefully he did not feel embarrassed or humiliated about his mistake, because now we have the super handy sticky note! ➕

[5] When you think of mistakes, you might not think of Thomas Edison, one of the most famous inventors of our time. But he emphasized that making mistakes was an important part of the pursuit of new inventions. Notably, "I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work." And also, "Just because something doesn't do what you planned it to do doesn't mean it's useless."

main idea:

author's craft:

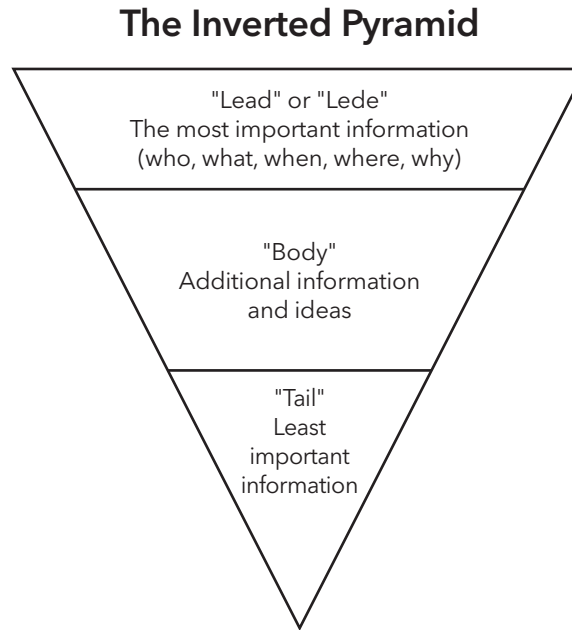
The **details** suggest a

_____ tone.

interesting but least important information

SKILL APPLICATION

C. Now use the annotations to think about how the blog post is organized. This informational text uses a structure called the Inverted Pyramid. Use the pyramid image to help you complete the questions.



1. Section _____ would be considered the "Lead" or "Lede" because it summarizes the most important information.
2. Sections _____ - _____ make up the "Body" because they include additional information and ideas.
3. Section _____ focuses on the least important information and is referred to as the "Tail."

*If you enjoyed reading this excerpt...you might enjoy reading the whole novel!
If so, create your own reader's ticket by copying the information below.*

READER'S TICKET

I, _____, am interested in taking out the Newbery Honor-winning
novel Hatchet by Gary Paulsen.

If you don't have that novel, here are some other titles I might be interested in:

Julie of Wolves by Jean Craighead George -Night of the Twisters by Ivy Ruckman -The Cay by Theodore Taylor

 TEXT CONNECTION

A. Compare and contrast the two texts by using the phrases in the box to complete the chart. Some phrases may be used more than once. Review each of the texts and annotations on pages 1 and 3 as you work.

informational structure

amusing tone

mistakes can be harmful

inventions can start as mistakes

narrative structure

alarming tone

	Hatchet by Gary Paulsen	Awesome Accidents by Marcia Nelson
Text Structure		<i>Inverted Pyramid</i> 
Theme/ Main Idea		
Author's Craft - Tone		

B. To compare and contrast the two texts, complete the summary below by filling in each blank with a word from the box.

alarming

narrative

mistakes

amusing

informational

Both *Hatchet* and *Awesome Accidents* focus on _____. **However**, one is a _____ text, and the other is an _____ blog post. **Also**, the author of *Hatchet* creates an _____ tone, **but** the author of *Awesome Accidents* creates an _____ tone.

C. On the back of this page, please write a response to the following prompt:
Compare and contrast the author's tone in each text using evidence from both texts.

ANSWER KEY

Comprehension
Level 16: Analyze & Evaluate 1

Name: _____

SKILL APPLICATION

A. Now read a different kind of text. This is an informational article posted on an inventor's blog. As you read, fill in the missing words using terms from the box.

resolution an answer or solution to something	humiliated made to feel very ashamed or foolish	vital necessary for life	pursuit the act of following or chasing someone or something	indignation anger caused by something unjust or mean
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THE CREATIVE INVENTOR'S CORNER

—News fun facts, and thoughts about inventing—

June 1, 2018 | Marcia Nelson brings us today's featured post...all about accidents!

Awesome Accidents

[1] What do potato chips, penicillin, and sticky notes have in common? You'll never believe that they all began as mistakes! These "accidents" are now pretty important parts of our everyday lives. Inventors can learn from mistakes and even invent new things they never imagined possible!

[2] An angry restaurant customer thought their potatoes were too soggy. The chef, with a feeling of indignation, fried thin slices of potatoes to get back at the customer. This was a surprising resolution or answer to the problem. Suddenly, potato chips were invented! Yum!

[3] A petri dish containing a bacteria was accidentally left out on the counter in a science lab (oops!). A blue mold grew all over the bacteria (yuck). Soon that blue mold seemed to kill the bacteria (yay!). We now rely on that mold, also known as penicillin, to help us fight very harmful infections. Have you ever had an ear infection or strep throat? (ouch!). Penicillin is vital for saving lives.

[4] A scientist was trying to create a super adhesive that would glue items together permanently. His formula was not quite right and the paper easily peeled off without any extra glue left on the paper. Hopefully he did not feel embarrassed or humiliated about his mistake, because now we have the super handy post-it note!

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Comprehension
Level 16: Analyze & Evaluate 1

Name: _____

SKILL FOCUS

A. The text below includes the first few parts of the excerpt from the narrative *Hatchet* that you worked with online. Read the text and think about the annotations or explanatory notes.

An excerpt from the narrative *Hatchet*
by Gary Paulsen

Before this excerpt:
Brian Robeson is a thirteen-year-old boy who finds himself lost in the Canadian wilderness. His plane crashed into a nearby lake after traveling many miles from its scheduled path. Brian has only his hatchet and his wits to help him survive. He is hungry, afraid, and unprepared for all of the challenges he will encounter in the wilderness. After 47 days in the wilderness, he is still learning many difficult lessons about survival.

main character

setting

theme - mistakes can be harmful

author's craft - negative tone

1] Mistakes

Small mistakes could turn into disasters. Tummy little mistakes could snowball so that while you were still smiling at the humor you could find yourself looking at death. In the city if he made a mistake usually there was a way to rectify it, make it all right. If he fell on his bike and sprained a leg he could wait for it to heal; if he forgot something at the store he could find other food in the refrigerator. Now it was different, and all so quick, all so incredibly quick. If he sprained a leg here he might starve before he could get around again; if he missed while he was hunting or if the fish moved away he might starve. If he got sick, really sick so he couldn't move he might starve. —

2] Mistakes

Early in the new time he had learned the most important thing, the truly vital knowledge that drives all creatures in the forest—food is all. Food was simply everything. All things in the woods from insects to fish to bears, were always, always looking for food—it was the great, single driving influence in nature. To eat. All must eat.

B. Use the text and annotations to circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. In the "Before the excerpt" section, the reader uses commenting to label the (main character / conflict) and the (resolution / setting). These are parts of a (narrative / informational) text structure.

2. In section 1, the reader uses (minus / plus) signs to point out the author's word choice. These words suggest a (negative / positive), alarming tone.

3. In section 2, the reader uses a bracket and comment to label the (lesson / skill) that Brian learns.

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page 1

ANSWER KEY

Comprehension
Level 16: Analyze & Evaluate 1

NAME: _____

SKILL APPLICATION

C. Now use the annotations to think about how the blog post is organized. This informational text uses a structure called the Inverted Pyramid. Use the pyramid image to help you complete the questions.

The Inverted Pyramid

"Lead" or "Lede"
The most important information
(who, what, when, where, why)

"Body"
Additional information
and ideas

"Tail"
Least
important
information

1. Section _____ would be considered the "Lead" or "Lede" because it summarizes the most important information.

2. Sections _____ make up the "Body" because they include additional information and ideas.

3. Section _____ focuses on the least important information and is referred to as the "Tail."

READER'S TICKET

I, _____, am interested in taking out the Newbery Honor-winning novel *Hatchet* by Gary Paulsen.

If you don't have that novel, here are some other titles I might be interested in:
Julie of Wolves by Jean Craighead George - *Night of the Twisters* by Ivy Ruckman - *The Cay* by Theodore Taylor

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Comprehension
Level 16: Analyze & Evaluate 1

NAME: _____

SKILL APPLICATION

B. Use the phrases in the box to complete each set of annotations.

subject: _____

accidents

main idea: _____

some inventions

started as mistakes

author's craft: _____

positive

amusing tone

interesting information but least

Awesome Accidents

June 1, 2018 | Marcia Nelson brings us today's featured post...all about accidents!

most important information: who, what, when, where, why

supporting idea #1: invention of potato chips

supporting idea #2: discovery of penicillin

supporting idea #3: creation of sticky notes

[1] What do potato chips, penicillin, and sticky notes have in common? You'll never believe that they all began as mistakes! Inventors can learn from mistakes and even invent new things they never imagined possible! +

[2] These "accidents" are now important parts of our everyday lives. An angry restaurant customer thought their potatoes were too soggy. The chef, with a feeling of indignation, tried thin slices of potatoes to get back at the customer. This was a surprising resolution, or answer to the problem. Suddenly, potato chips were invented! +

[3] A petri dish containing a bacteria was accidentally left out on the counter in a science lab (oops). A blue mold grew all over the bacteria (yuck). Soon that blue mold seemed to kill the bacteria (yay). We now rely on that mold, also known as penicillin, to help us fight very harmful infections. Have you ever had an ear infection or strep throat? (ouch). Luckily we have penicillin to help us get rid of these types of illnesses! +

[4] A scientist was trying to create a super adhesive that would glue items together permanently. His formula was not quite right and the paper easily peeled off without any extra glue left on the paper. Hopefully he did not feel embarrassed or humiliated about his mistake, because now we have the super handy sticky note! +

[5] When you think of mistakes, you might not think of Thomas Edison, one of the most famous inventors of our time. But he emphasized that making mistakes was an important part of the pursuit of new inventions. Notably, "I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work." And also, "Just because something doesn't do what you planned it to do doesn't mean it's useless."

positive, amusing

invention of potato chips

accidents

main idea

creation of sticky notes

discovery of penicillin

started as mistakes

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ANSWER KEY

Name: _____

Comprehension
Level 16: Analyze & Evaluate 1

TEXT CONNECTION

A. Compare and contrast the two texts by using the phrases in the box to complete the chart. Some phrases may be used more than once. Review each of the texts and annotations on pages 1 and 3 as you work.

informational structure	amusing tone	mistakes can be harmful	inventions can start as mistakes	narrative structure	alarming tone
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	Hatchet by Gary Paulsen	Awesome Accidents by Marcia Nelson
Text Structure	 <i>narrative structure</i>	 <i>informational structure</i>
Theme/ Main Idea	<i>mistakes can be harmful</i>	<i>inventions can start as mistakes</i>
Author's Craft - Tone	<i>alarming tone</i>	<i>amusing tone</i>

B. To compare and contrast the two texts, complete the summary below by filling in each blank with a word from the box.

alarming	narrative	mistakes	amusing	informational
----------	-----------	----------	---------	---------------

Both *Hatchet* and *Awesome Accidents* focus on _____. However, one is a _____ text, and the other is an _____ blog post. Also, the author of *Hatchet* creates an _____ tone, but the author of *Awesome Accidents* creates an _____ tone.

C. On the back of this page, please write a response to the following prompt:

Compare and contrast the author's tone in each text using evidence from both texts.

In *Hatchet* and *Awesome Accidents*, each author creates a different tone. Gary Paulsen, the author of *Hatchet*, creates an alarming tone. He uses words such as disasters, death, and starve in section 1 to show Brian's concern about making mistakes while in the wilderness. In contrast, Marcia Nelson, the author of *Awesome Accidents*, creates an amusing tone. She chooses words like yum when talking about the invention of potato chips in section 2, and even when talking about penicillin in section 3. She also uses exclamation points in sections 2, 3, and 4.