FICTION | 3RD GRADE | RL.3.2

GREEK MYTHS

LEXILE

650L

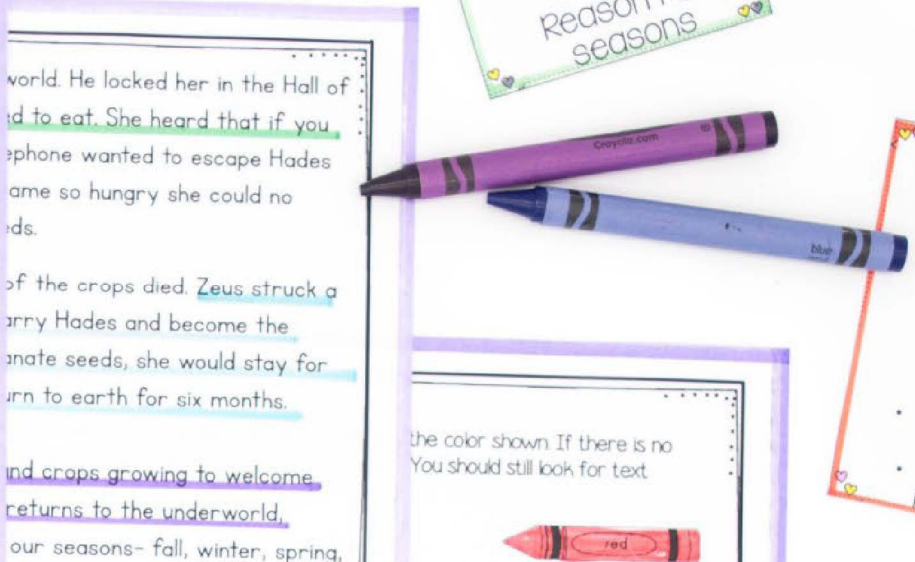
Recount Myths Name: _____ Date: _____

The Myth of Persephone

The goddess of harvest, Demeter had a daughter named Persephone. Demeter loved Persephone very much. Demeter watched Persephone play in a field of flowers every day while Demeter attended to the crops.

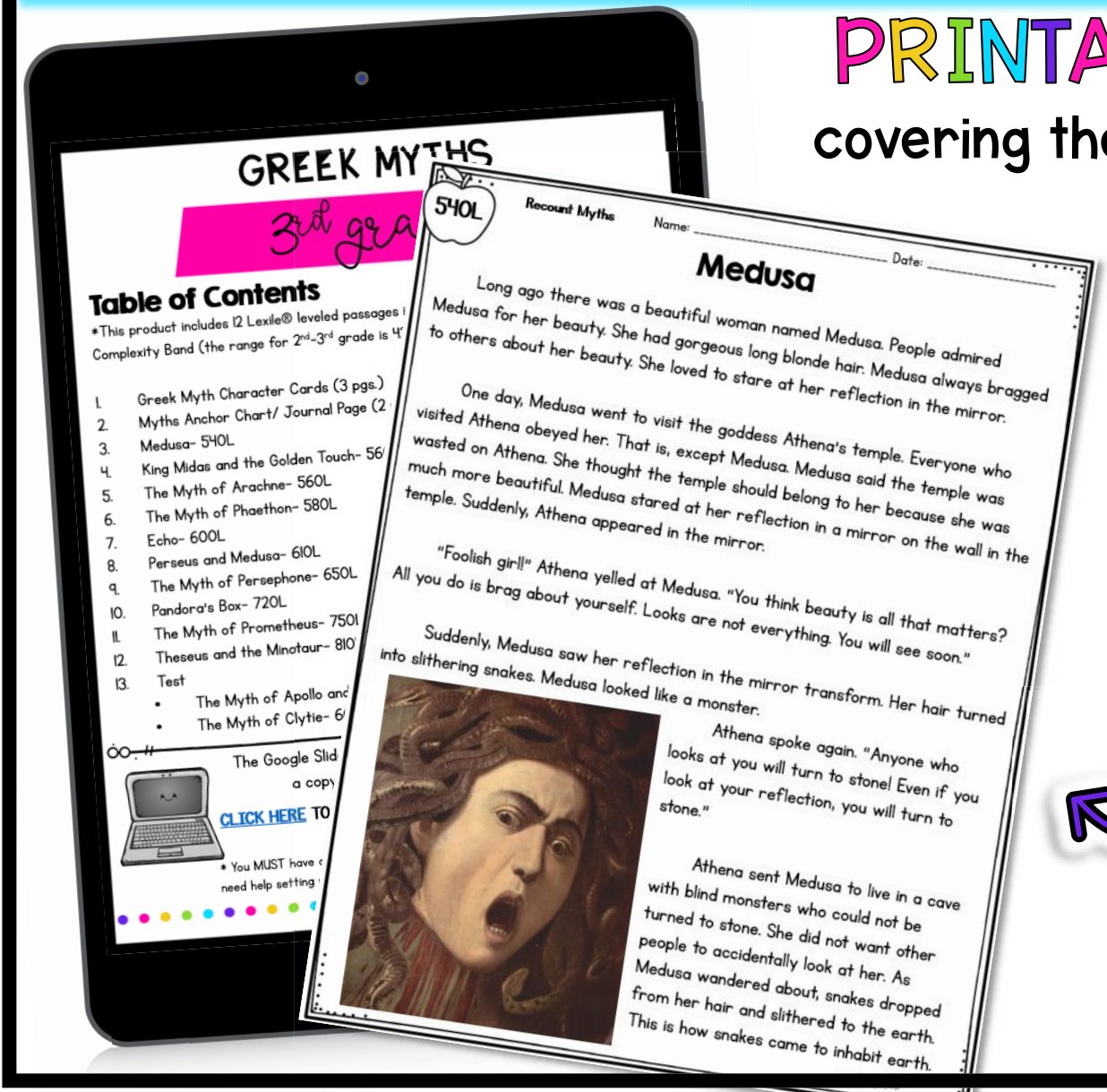
One day, Persephone was filling her basket with flowers, when Hades, the god of the Underworld, decided to come to earth. Hades saw Persephone from his chariot. He fell in love with her. He captured her. She screamed for her mother. In her fright she dropped the flowers she had collected.





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WHAT'S INSIDE?



PRINTABLE PDFs and **DIGITAL** Google Slides covering the 2nd and 3rd grade text complexity band with Certified Lexile Levels.

- Anchor charts and question sets
- Color coding to encourage students to use text evidence
- AND two assessments on nonfiction reading passages

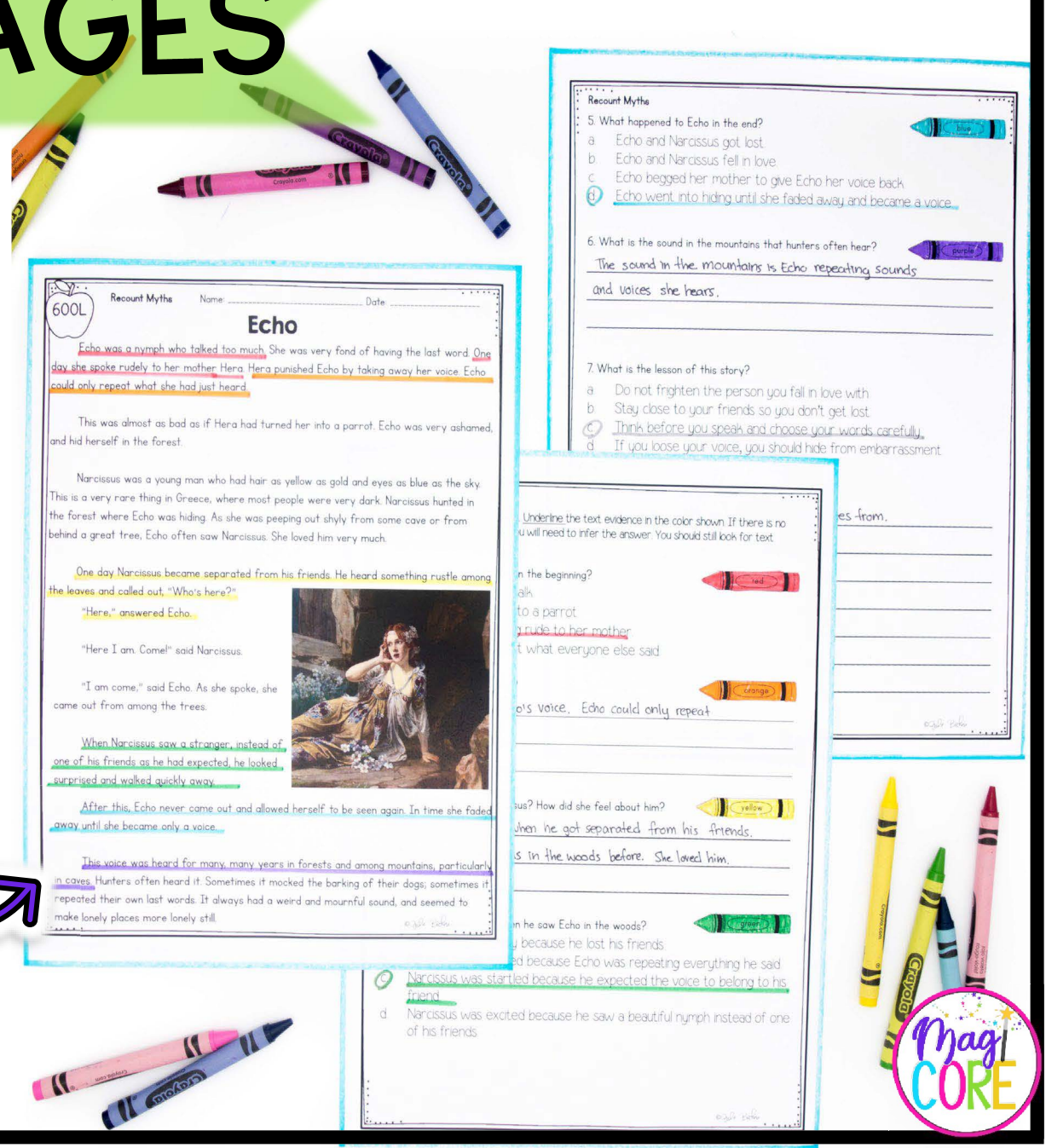
Printable and Google Slides Included

LEXILE®

MagiCORE

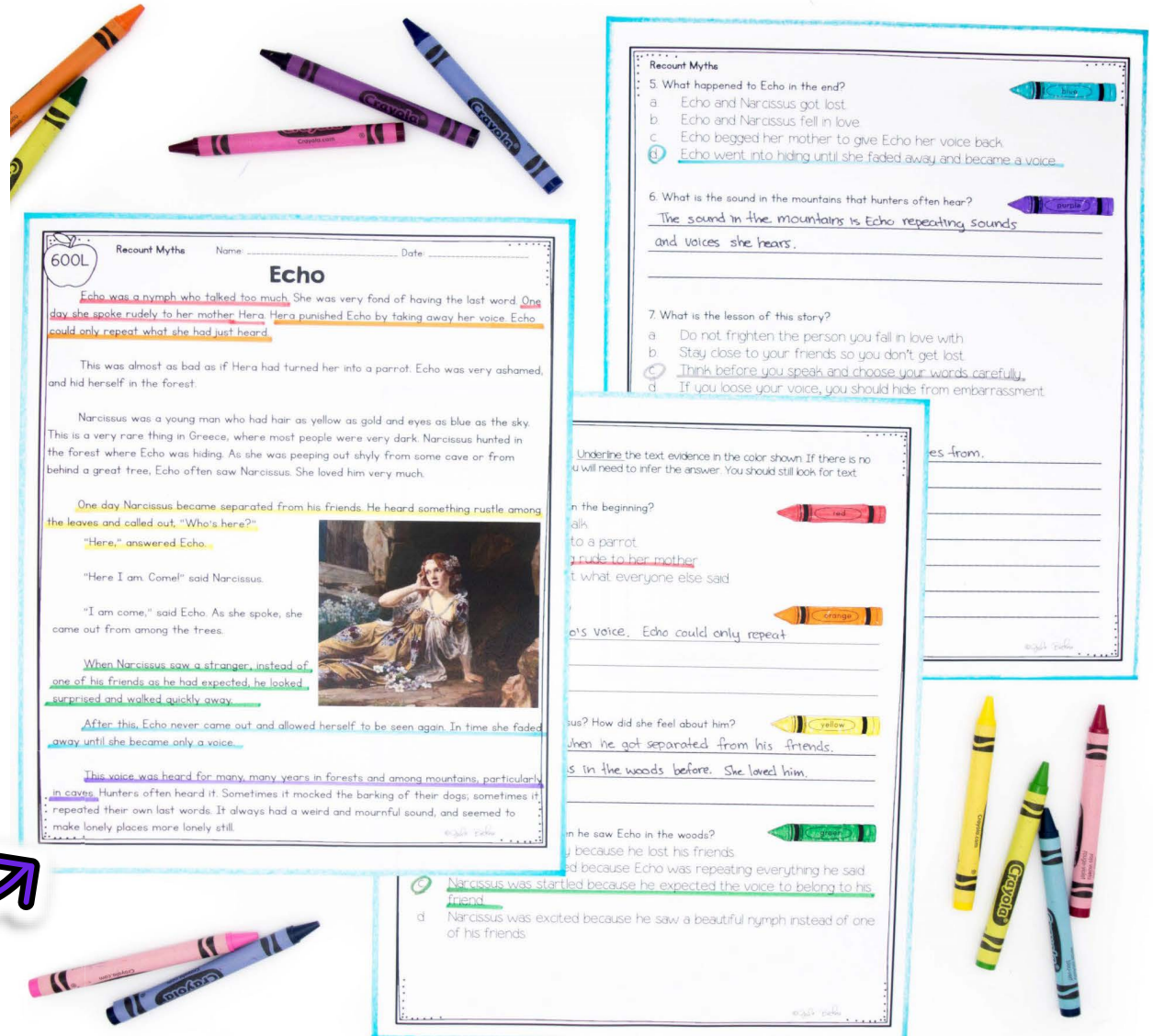
10 FICTION PASSAGES

- Variety of text structures to spark comprehension AND curiosity.
- Dive into literary texts including Greek mythologies.
- Learn in color! Visual cues reinforce text evidence
- Teachers can quickly check student work.



QUESTIONS

- Skill-focused, scaffolded questions
- Multiple choice and short answer
- Preps students for state testing
- Rigorous and research-based approach to questioning



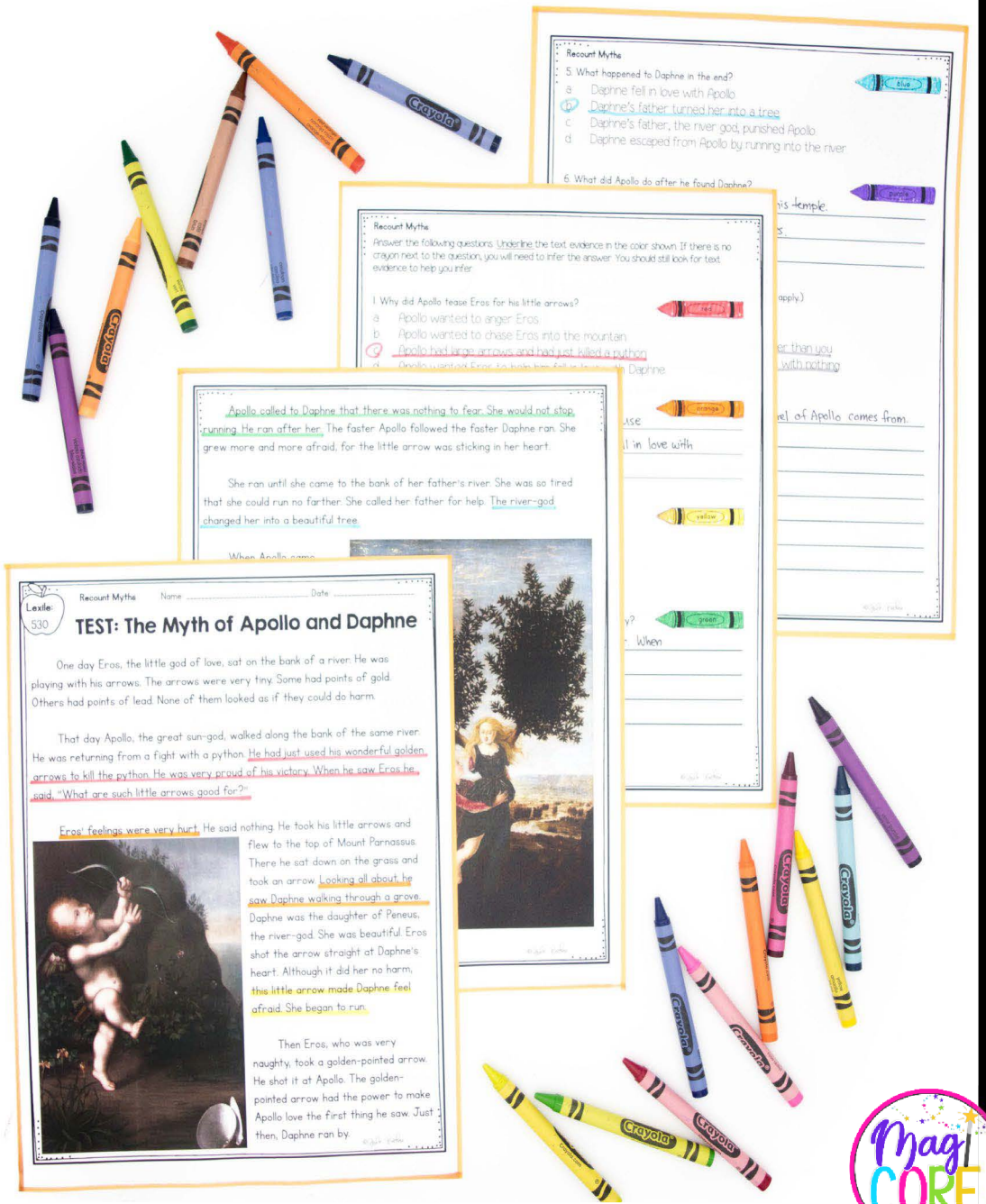
ANCHOR CHART

- Anchor chart
- Use to introduce the skill
- Students reference throughout the unit



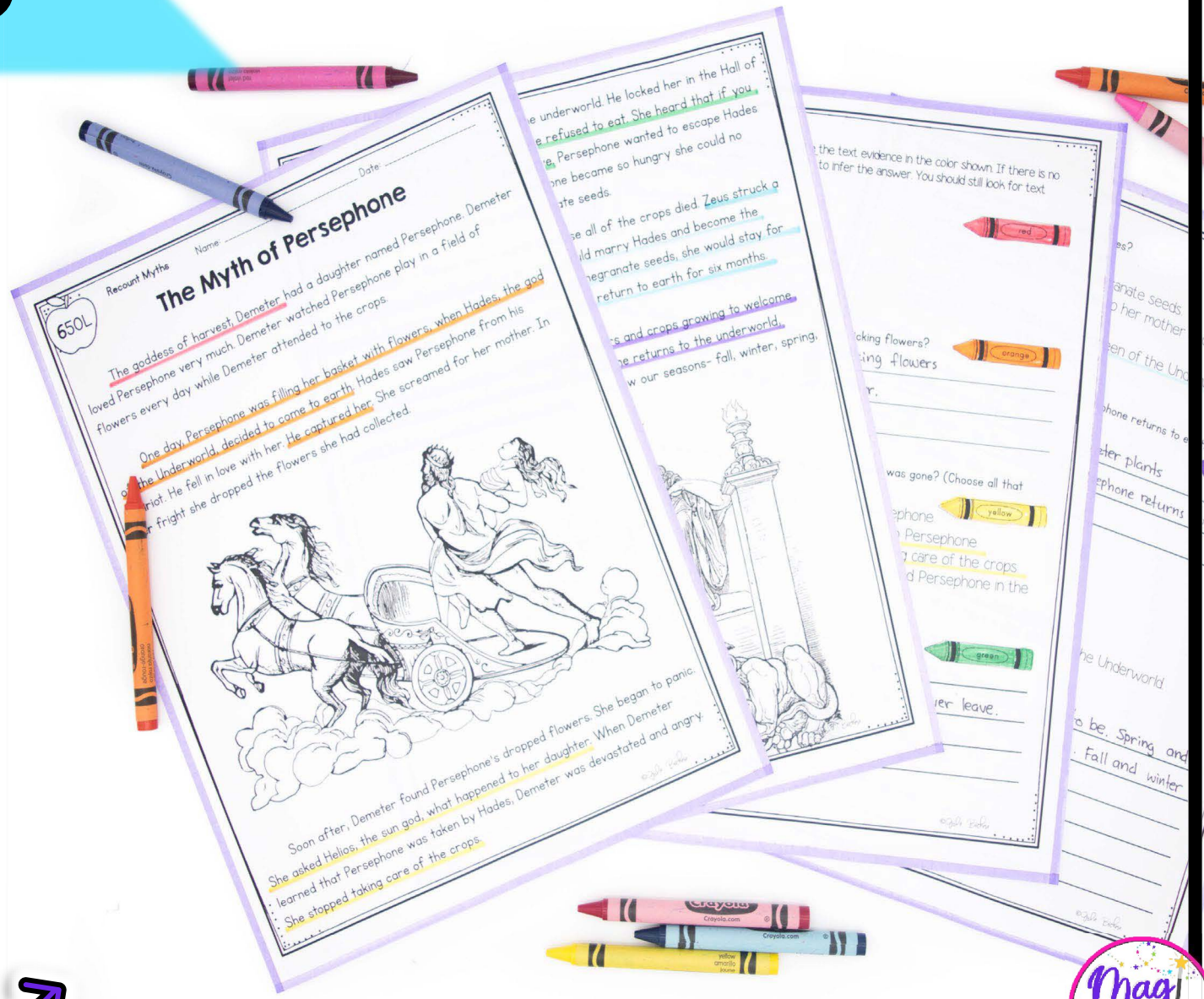
ASSESSMENTS

- Same format as practice
- Two tests with different Lexile levels
- Color-coding
- Follows best practices for standardized assessments



WHY IT WORKS

- Certified Lexile measures
- High - interest texts to motivate readers
- Diverse genres
- Scaffold approach will help your students meet grade level expectations.
- Classroom tested! Trusted by over 1,000 teachers... and counting!...



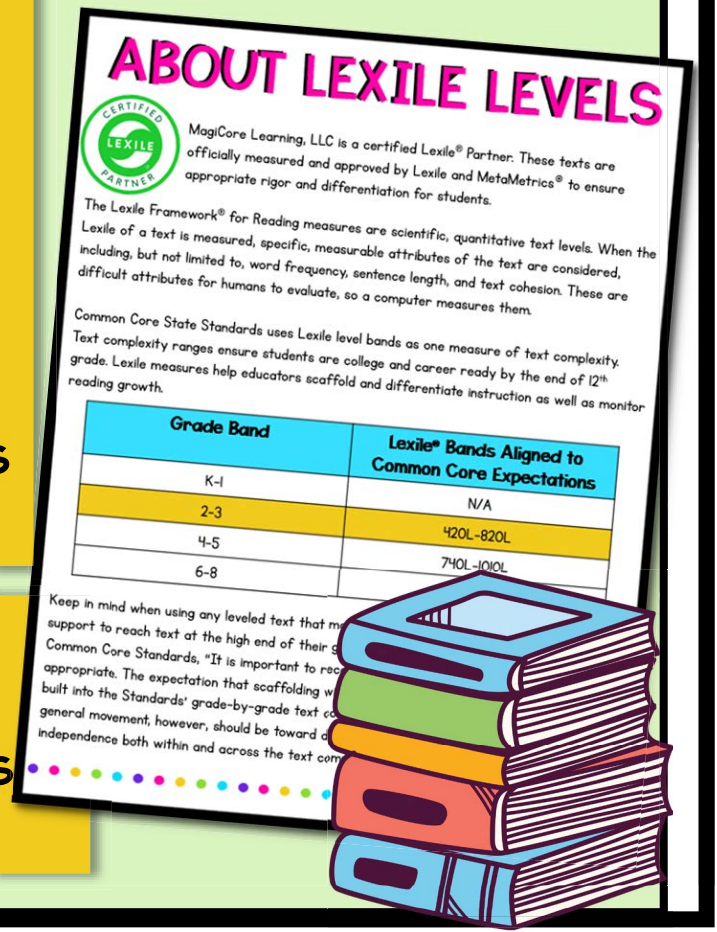
ALIGNS TO SCIENCE OF READING

Research shows that wide reading has the biggest impact on student reading progress.

Our passages provide that essential variety of nonfiction structures and topics.

Students need scaffolded instruction to access grade level texts. Without it, students are not exposure to linguistic and textural features, putting them further behind.

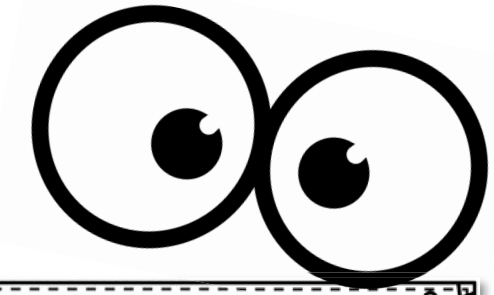
Our texts help students grow full-steam ahead. With certified Lexile levels in the Common Core text complexity band, students will 100% engage with appropriate text and sentence structures, vocabulary, and more. Plus, every passage provides teachers with opportunities to scaffold instruction.



Fun fact! From 2nd grade on, students make greater reading gains when taught from texts that are as much as two grade levels above their "instructional" reading level.

Lead the way! Our texts are leveled to master grade-level expectations and set students up for success.

TAKE A PEEK



GREEK MYTHS

3rd grade

Table of Contents

*This product includes 12 Lexile® leveled passages in the 2nd-3rd Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 2nd-3rd grade is 420-820).

1. Greek Myth Character Cards (3 pgs.)
2. Myths Anchor Chart/ Journal Page (2 pgs.)
3. Medusa- 540L
4. King Midas and the Golden Touch- 560L
5. The Myth of Arachne- 560L
6. The Myth of Phaethon- 580L
7. Echo- 600L
8. Perseus and Medusa- 610L
9. The Myth of Persephone- 650L
10. Pandora's Box- 720L
11. The Myth of Prometheus- 750L
12. Theseus and the Minotaur- 810L
13. Test
    - The Myth of Apollo and Daphne -530L
    - The Myth of Clytie- 660L



The Google Slides version of this resource requires that you make a copy of the resource to your own Google Drive.

CLICK HERE TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS RESOURCE TO YOUR GOOGLE DRIVE.

* You MUST have a Google account in order to access this resource. Click HERE if you need help setting up a Google account.

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-1385L

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."

myths

- Have gods, goddesses, heroes, monsters



- Try to explain why things are the way they are



- Explain the creation of the world
- Teach a lesson



- Have Magic



- Come from different cultures



MagiCORE

AND ANOTHER PEEK

560L

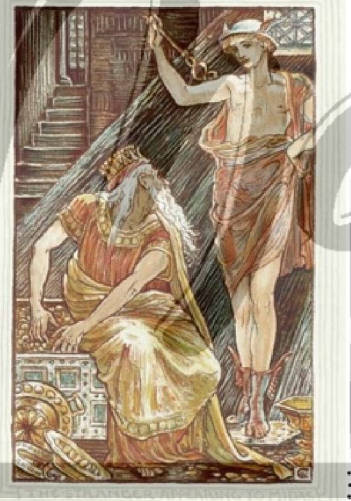
Recount Myths Name: _____ Date: _____

King Midas and the Golden Touch

One day Silenus, who was the oldest of the satyrs, became lost in the vineyards of King Midas. King Midas found him wandering helplessly about, scarcely able to walk. He brought Silenus to the god Bacchus. Silenus had helped raise Bacchus when his mother died. Now Bacchus took care of Silenus.

In return for this kindness, Bacchus promised to grant whatever King Midas might ask. King Midas knew what he most desired. He thought gold was the most beautiful and the most precious thing in the world. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to add to his gold collection.

King Midas asked Bacchus that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His wish was granted. King Midas could not believe his good fortune.



At the time his wish was granted he was under an oak tree. He raised his hand and touched one of the branches. Immediately the branch became the richest gold. He laughed triumphantly. Then he touched a small stone. This became a solid gold nugget. Then he picked an apple from a tree. He held a beautiful, bright, gold apple in his hand.

Oh, there was no doubt about it. King Midas really had the Golden Touch! He thought it was too good to be true. He went around touching everything to turn it into gold.

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King Midas got hungry and sat down to lunch. There was fresh corn and juicy grapes. But when he tasted a grape from one of the clusters, it became a hard ball of gold in his mouth. This was very unpleasant. He laid the gold ball on the table. He tried the fresh corn. His mouth was filled with hard yellow metal. Feeling as if he were choking, he took a sip of water. At the touch of his lips even the water became liquid gold.

Then all his bright treasures began to look ugly to him. His heart grew as heavy as if that, too, were turning to gold.

That night King Midas lay down under a gorgeous golden bed. His head laid upon a pillow of solid gold. He could not sleep. As he lay there, he began to fear that his queen, his little children, and all his kind friends, might be changed to golden statues.

Poor Midas saw now that riches were not the most desirable of all things. He was cured forever of his love of gold. The instant it was daylight he rushed to Bacchus. He begged the god to take back his fatal gift.



"Ah," said Bacchus, smiling, "so you have gold enough. Very well. Go and bathe in the spring where the river Pactolus rises. The pure water of that spring will wash away the Golden Touch."

King Midas gladly obeyed. He became free from the golden touch. But the strange magic was imparted to the waters of the spring. To this day the river Pactolus has golden sands.

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Recount Myths

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color shown. If there is no crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. Why did Bacchus offer to give King Midas anything he wanted? red
   a. Bacchus wanted to punish King Midas.
   b. Bacchus wanted to teach King Midas a lesson.
   c. Bacchus wanted to repay King Midas for returning Silenus.
   d. Bacchus cared for King Midas because King Midas helped raise him.

2. What was King Midas' wish? orange

3. What did King Midas do once his wish was granted? yellow

4. Which event caused King Midas to question his wish? green
   a. King Midas' heart turned to gold.
   b. King Midas realized he had too much gold.
   c. King Midas wanted to turn his enemies into gold.
   d. King Midas could not eat because everything he touched turned to gold.

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PREVIEW

CHECK THIS OUT TOO!

750L

Recount Myths Name: _____ Date: _____

The Myth of Prometheus

On the top of Mount Olympus the palaces of the gods were scattered in the sky. In one of these grand palaces lived two giants, Prometheus and Epimetheus. They were brothers, and were loved because of their goodness and wisdom.

Prometheus was the wiser brother. He had visions and he saw far into the future. He even could foretell the deeds of the leader of the gods, Zeus. One day he looked down upon the earth. He saw that men were neither as wise nor as happy as they could be. He was determined to help them.

Prometheus knew that fire would help the men in many ways. Fire was sacred to the gods. Prometheus knew that giving men fire would cause the rest of the gods to be angry. Despite this, he took fire to the earth. He gave it to the poor men who were living in caves, and were cold and hungry, unloving and unloved. After they had received the gift of fire, these men began to grow wiser. They built better houses, ate better food, and dressed in better clothing.



Soon Zeus saw that a great change had taken place in the lives of the people of the earth. Instead of being glad, he was very angry. He thought that Prometheus wanted to take his place as ruler over the gods. He was angry, because Prometheus had stolen the sacred fire.

He planned a terrible punishment for the kind-hearted giant. Zeus chained Prometheus to the rocks which overlooked the angry seaways. Zeus sent a vulture to torment him with its beak and talons.

While Prometheus lay chained to the rocks, a group of water-nymphs came up out of the ocean, and sang songs of comfort and sympathy. Prometheus was freed at last, after much suffering. Freedom and right always triumph.

©Julie Becker

Recount Myths

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color shown. If there is no crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. Who is Prometheus? red
   a. the son of Zeus
   b. a man who loved fire
   c. a giant and brother to Epimetheus
   d. a man who wanted to be the ruler of the gods

2. How would you describe Prometheus' personality? orange

3. What was the problem Prometheus faced in the beginning? yellow
   a. Prometheus wanted to punish Zeus for being cruel.
   b. Prometheus wanted to take Zeus' place as ruler of the gods.
   c. Prometheus wanted to punish men with fire, but Zeus would not allow it.
   d. Prometheus wanted to help men by giving them fire, but he knew it would anger the gods.

4. What happened to Prometheus after he helped men? green

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Recount Myths

5. Why did Prometheus help men even though he knew he would get in trouble? blue

6. What happened to Prometheus in the end? purple

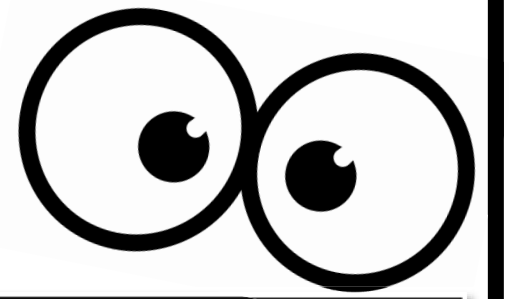
7. What is the lesson of this story?
   a. Don't risk your own future for others.
   b. Some people can be cruel and unforgiving.
   c. You will be punished for any poor choices you make.
   d. Stand up for what you believe is right despite the consequences.

8. What does this myth explain?

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TpT COPY

UPGRADE THEIR SKILLS!



530L

Recount Myths Name: _____ Date: _____

TEST: The Myth of Apollo and Daphne

One day Eros, the little god of love, sat on the bank of a river. He was playing with his arrows. The arrows were very tiny. Some had points of gold. Others had points of lead. None of them looked as if they could do harm.

That day Apollo, the great sun-god, walked along the bank of the same river. He was returning from a fight with a python. He had just used his wonderful golden arrows to kill the python. He was very proud of his victory. When he saw Eros he said, "What are such little arrows good for?"

Eros' feelings were very hurt. He said nothing. He took his little arrows and flew to the top of Mount Parnassus. There he sat down on the grass and took an arrow. Looking all about, he saw Daphne walking through a grove. Daphne was the daughter of Peneus, the river-god. She was beautiful. Eros shot the arrow straight at Daphne's heart. Although it did her no harm, this little arrow made Daphne feel afraid. She began to run.



Then Eros, who was very naughty, took a golden-pointed arrow. He shot it at Apollo. The golden-pointed arrow had the power to make Apollo love the first thing he saw. Just then, Daphne ran by.

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Apollo called to Daphne that there was nothing to fear. She would not stop running. He ran after her. The faster Apollo followed the faster Daphne ran. She grew more and more afraid, for the little arrow was sticking in her heart.

She ran until she came to the bank of her father's river. She was so tired that she could run no farther. She called her father for help. The river-god changed her into a beautiful tree.

When Apollo came, there she stood, on the bank of the river. She was not a nymph any longer, but a beautiful tree. Apollo was broken-hearted that he lost Daphne. Since this tree was all that was left of Daphne, Apollo loved the tree. He planted the tree by the side of his temple. He made himself a crown from its leaves, which he always wore. This tree still grows in Greece, and is called the Laurel of Apollo.



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Recount Myths

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color shown. If there is no crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. Why did Apollo tease Eros for his little arrows? red
   a. Apollo wanted to anger Eros.
   b. Apollo wanted to chase Eros into the mountain.
   c. Apollo had large arrows and had just killed a python.
   d. Apollo wanted Eros to help him fall in love with Daphne.

2. Why did Eros shoot arrows at Daphne and Apollo? orange

3. How did Daphne feel when she got struck by the arrow? yellow
   a. Daphne became scared.
   b. Daphne fell in love with Apollo.
   c. Daphne was angry with Apollo.
   d. Daphne got angry at Eros for shooting her.

4. What did Apollo do after he got struck by the arrow? Why? green

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