

ABOUT THIS PACKET

The Reading Passages in this packet allow students to work on comprehension skills after reading the passage several times searching for evidence.

TASK	OVERVIEW
TASK 1: FILL IN THE BLANKS	Using Close Reading strategies, students will use context clues to fill in the missing words in the reading passage. This will then be used as the main passage to use for the remaining tasks.
TASK 2: VOCABULARY	The vocabulary activity helps kids identify and understand new or unfamiliar words before they complete further activities.
TASK 3: RESPOND	Students will choose from three writing prompts and write their answer to just one of them using complete sentences.
TASK 4: TRUE OR FALSE	Students complete this activity to show overall comprehension of the passage. They may refer back to the passage when necessary. In the end, they add up the TRUE statements.
TASK 5: MULTIPLE CHOICE	For a quick formative check for understanding, students will answer 10 multiple choice questions.
TASK 6: WORD SEARCH	Students will search for key vocabulary words related to the topic. Several unused letters will spell out a secret message.
FINAL TASK: SUMMARY (OPTIONAL)	This is an optional summary graphic organizer to use if needed. Could be used for early finishers as an extension activity, or as a final check for understanding.
GRADE LEVEL	RANGE
4	MIDDLE
4	END
5	BEGINNING
5	MIDDLE
5	END
6	BEGINNING
6	MIDDLE
6	END
7	BEGINNING

TASK #1: FILL IN THE BLANK



EARN THIS!

Directions: Use the words below to fill in the reading.

expensive	trained	wealthy
three	bathe	weapons
level	cleaning	squire

During the Middle Ages, there were _____ main types of soldiers: foot soldiers, archers, and knights. Knights were some of the most elite members of medieval society. Around the ages of seven, young boys had to decide if they wanted to be a knight and start training. Future knights had to be born _____ and into the upper class, so the son of a merchant, blacksmith, or peasant could not become a knight. The boys had to have enough money for horses, weapons, and armor, which were very _____.

Training was important in order to become a knight. Around age seven, the boys would become a page and serve the knight they were shadowing. This meant serving meals, _____, and delivering messages. The pages would also learn how to care for horses, how to hold and use wooden swords, along with basic battle tactics. The wooden swords were called a quintain. Once they were a teenager, around age 14 or 15, the knights in training became squires. The word squire meant "shield-bearer." A _____ had more important responsibilities than a page. Squires began using real weapons, cleaning the knight's armor, taking care of his _____ in peace and in war, and began their education in chivalry. The Code of Chivalry was the medieval practice of being _____, courteous, polite, generous, gentlemanly, loyal, full of honor, and treating women very well - like queens. Most squires _____ for five or six years.

If their training went well, a squire would become a knight at 18-21 years old. The squire needed to _____ well (a good birth was not very common in medieval times) and pray in church overnight. In the morning, they would wear a white shirt and belt representing purity, brown or black stockings to represent being grounded to the earth, and a scarlet cloak to show they were willing

TASK #4: TRUE OR FALSE

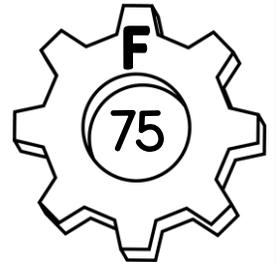


EARN THIS!

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color the gear that corresponds to that question. If it is false, cross out the gear. When you are finished add the **TOTAL** of ALL TRUE gears.



A. Most squires trained for five or six years.



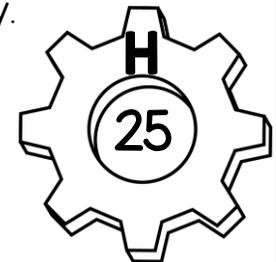
B. The wooden swords were called a destrier.



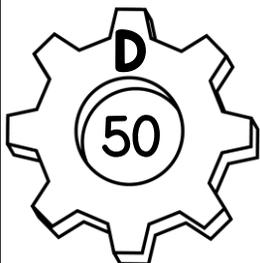
C. The word squire meant "shield-bearer."



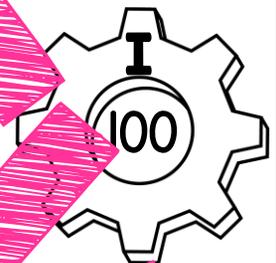
D. Knights often had a coat of arms with a special symbol that represented their family.



E. Using blue in a coat of arms represented nobility.



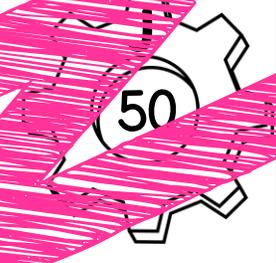
F. A mace is a long pole that tapers to a point on the end.



G. During the Middle Ages there were five main types of soldiers.



H. The Code of Chivalry was the medieval practice of being kind.



I. All knights needed to ride a horse very well.

J. People called heralds had the job of tracking the symbols and different coats of arms.

TOTAL: _____

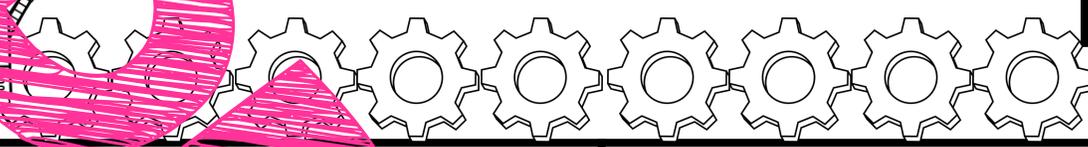
TASK #5: MULTIPLE CHOICE



EARN THIS!



Complete the multiple choice questions below by circling the correct answer.



1. The ____ was a club with a big steel head.

- A. Lance
- B. Squire
- C. Mace
- D. Joust

6. Around what age did squires become knights?

- A. 7-10
- B. 14-16
- C. 18-21
- D. 25

2. The knight's war horse was called a ____.

- A. Destrier
- B. Lance
- C. Trojan horse
- D. Quintain

7. The Code of Chivalry included ____.

- A. Being kind
- B. Being polite
- C. Treating women well
- D. All of the above

3. During the Middle Ages, there were ____ main types of soldiers.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

8. How long did squires train for?

- A. 1-2 years
- B. 3-4 years
- C. 5-6 years
- D. 7-8 years

4. What did red represent on a coat of arms?

- A. Bravery
- B. Honor
- C. Truth
- D. Nobility

9. A white shirt and belt represented ____.

- A. Grounded to earth
- B. Nobility
- C. Sacrifice
- D. Purity

5. The word ____ meant "shield-bearer."

- A. Destrier
- B. Squire
- C. Noble
- D. Knight

10. Around age seven, the boys would become a ____ and serve the knight.

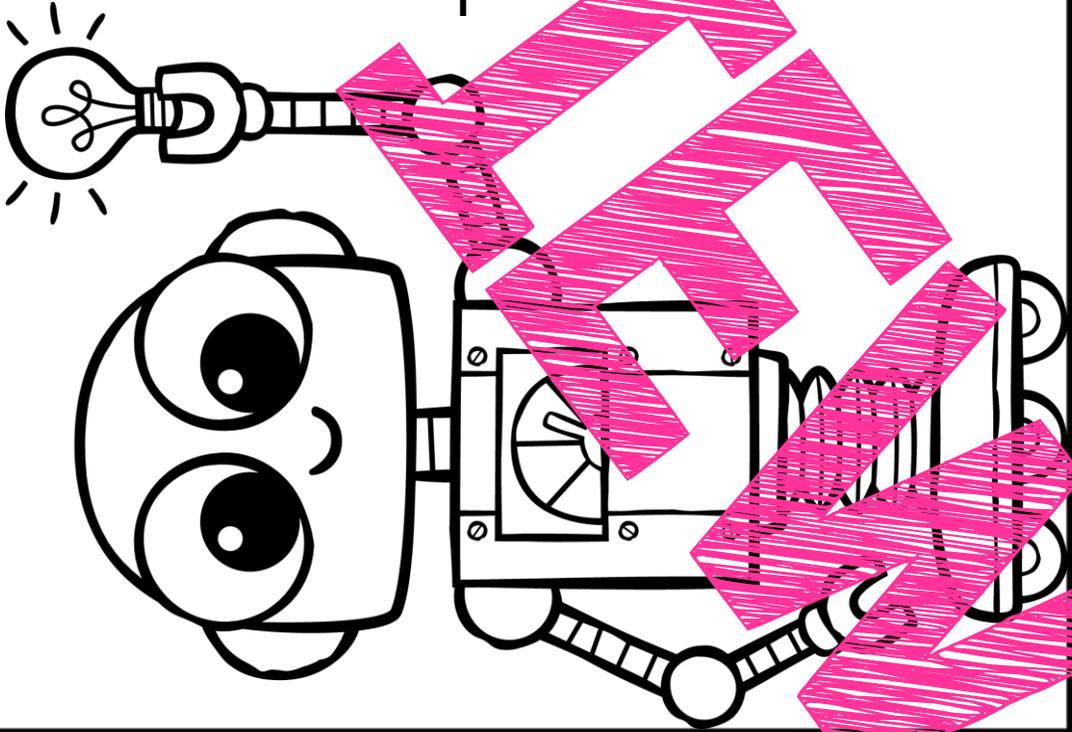
- A. Page
- B. Squire
- C. Destrier
- D. Herald

BOT CARDS

Complete all 6 tasks correctly, then color and assemble your robot.



Brilliant Bot Builder



a *read*

*For successfully
completing 6 reading
comprehension tasks.*

MORE RESOURCES

Click on each icon to learn more!

