

ELA/Literacy
Released Item 2017

Grade 03
Literary Analysis Task
How Pictures and Words Provide Details
VF824069

Today you will read and think about two passages from *Little Polar Bear and the Husky Pup*. As you read these passages, you will gather information and answer questions about how the illustrations help you understand the passages so you can write an essay.

Read Part I of the passage from *Little Polar Bear and the Husky Pup*. Then answer the questions.

from *Little Polar Bear and the Husky Pup*

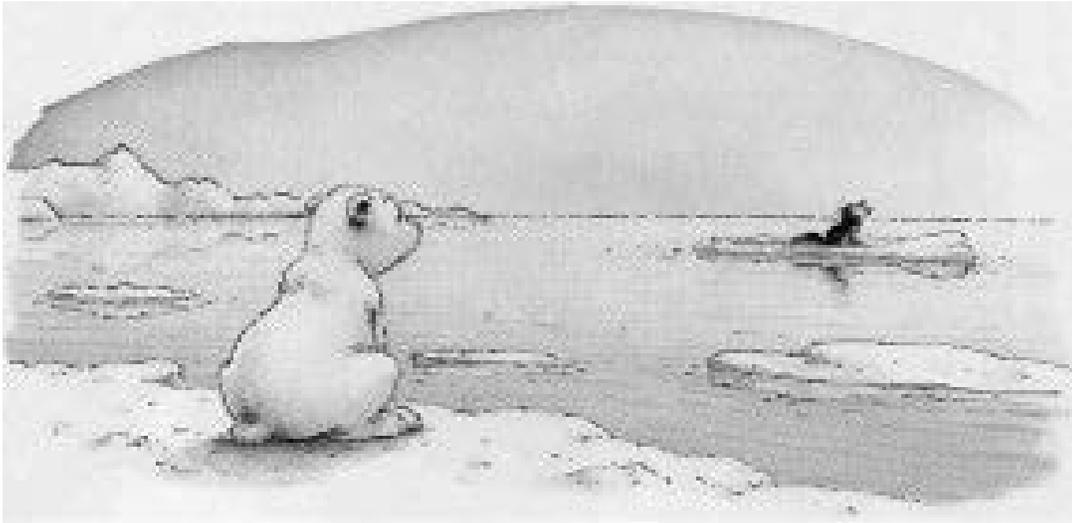
by Hans de Beer

Part I

- 1 Lars, the Little Polar Bear, lived at the North Pole, where there are no trees or flowers, just ice and snow. Lars didn't mind. He loved to go for long walks across the ice, always wondering what he might find behind the next snow hill.
- 2 One day Lars walked even farther than usual, and he was very hungry. He lifted his nose and sniffed. There was a delicious smell in the air, but he didn't know what it was.
- 3 The delicious smell came from an igloo. That meant there were people! Lars's father had warned him to stay away from people. "They're dangerous!" he always said.
- 4 But the smell from the igloo was so tempting that Lars couldn't resist. He crawled closer, keeping well away from a team of sled dogs, who seemed to be fast asleep. Suddenly there was a growl. The huskies jumped up and strained at their leashes. The leashes snapped, and the whole team rushed at Lars, barking furiously.
- 5 Lars was lucky he had a head start. When the dogs saw they would never catch up with him, they lost interest and turned back. At last Lars could stop and catch his breath. He crawled into an ice cave and went to sleep.

GO ON ►

- 6 He was woken by a strange noise. It sounded like a whimper, but Lars couldn't see where it came from. He walked over to a deep crack in the ice and peered down. There sat a sad little husky. Although the other dogs had given him a fright, he felt sorry for this little one.
- 7 "Don't be frightened," said Lars. "I'll help you!"
- 8 Lars started to push snow into the hole. He worked and worked until the pile of snow was big enough to let the little dog climb all the way out. But as soon as the puppy was back on firm ground he began to growl.
- 9 "Hey! I just helped you!" said Lars indignantly.
- 10 The puppy barked.



- 11 How ungrateful! thought Lars. He turned away in disgust, and bounded off towards the sea. The little dog ran after him. Lars ran across the chunks of ice until he had left the puppy far behind. The puppy sat down on a drifting piece of ice and howled pitifully.
- 12 "I would gladly help," Lars shouted to the puppy, "but I don't want to be growled at!"
- 13 The little dog looked embarrassed. "I won't growl," he said. "I promise. Please don't leave me!"
- 14 So Lars towed the puppy back to shore.

- 15 "What's your name?" he asked. "Mine's Lars."
- 16 "I'm Floe. Will you take me back to the igloo? I want my mother, and I'm hungry!"
- 17 "I'll take you home tomorrow, if it stops snowing," said Lars. "We can wait out the storm here."
- 18 Then Lars caught some fish and offered one to Floe, who gobbled it up.
- 19 "That wasn't as good as meat," Floe complained.
- 20 "You'll have meat again soon," said Lars.
- 21 He shovelled snow into a pile and they lay down to sleep behind it, sheltered from the icy wind.
- 22 The next morning Lars and Floe set off under a clear blue sky to find the igloo. But when they got there the dogs had gone, and snow had covered their tracks.
- 23 "I want my mother!" wailed Floe. Then he began to howl, louder than ever.
- 24 This time Lars understood why. He tried to comfort the little dog. "We'll find her," he said. "Tell me which way you were heading."
- 25 "To the town by the sea, where lots of people live."
- 26 "Oh, yes, I know it," said Lars. "Let's go."
- 27 The little polar bear and the puppy walked on and on. They didn't stop even when darkness fell. So they didn't see the hunters until it was almost too late! They had to duck down quickly behind some rocks.
- 28 The hunters came closer and closer. Suddenly Floe began to growl.
- 29 "Shh!" hissed Lars. "You'll give us away!"

30 But the impetuous puppy jumped up and started barking.



31 “Huh! It’s just a stray dog,” said one of the hunters, laughing. Then he and his friends got back on their snowmobiles and drove away.

32 “Phew! You did the right thing, after all,” said Lars, “but I don’t think we should go any further tonight. We’ll find your mother tomorrow, Floe.”

Text & illustrations from LITTLE POLAR BEAR AND THE HUSKY PUP written and illustrated by Hans de Beer, published as KLEINER EISBÄR LASS MICH NICHT ALLEIN, copyright © 1999 by NordSüd Verlag AG, Zurich/Switzerland.

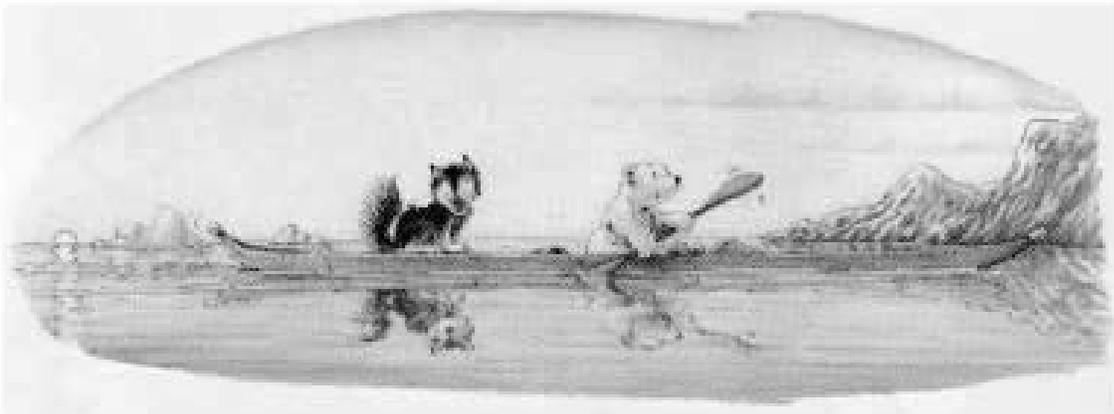
Read Part II of the passage from *Little Polar Bear and the Husky Pup*. Then answer the questions.

from *Little Polar Bear and the Husky Pup*

by Hans de Beer

Part II

- 1 In the morning they walked to the sea. A pair of seals was basking on the shore. Floe charged at them, barking excitedly.
- 2 "Stop, Floe! Leave them alone!" shouted Lars, as the seals fled into the water.
- 3 Suddenly Floe stopped barking. "Lars! Look at this!" he yapped. He had found an old kayak.
- 4 "Kayaks belong to people," said Lars, looking anxious, "and people are dangerous." He sniffed the kayak all over. Then he said, "It's all right. Nobody has used this kayak for a long time. What a good find! Now we can travel twice as fast."

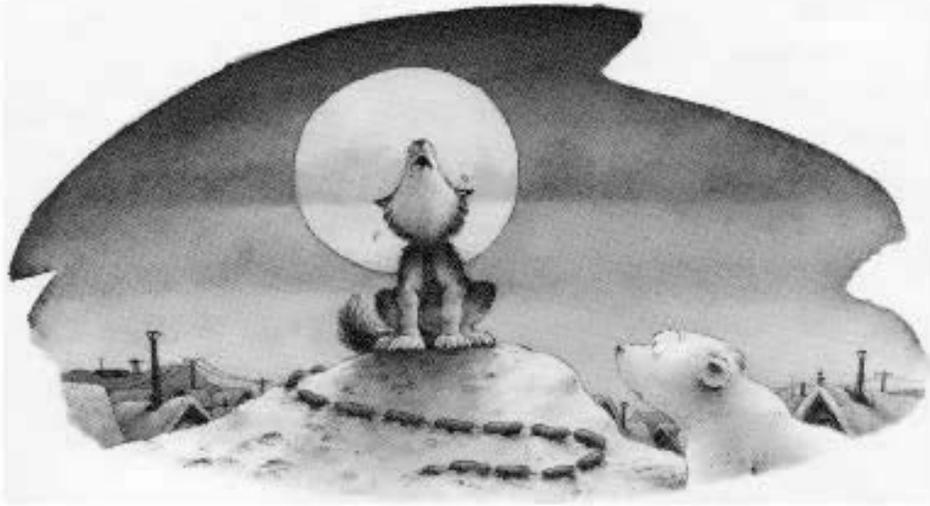


- 5 "Paddling a kayak isn't as easy as it looks," said Lars, as they wobbled across the water.
- 6 "Never mind," said Floe. "I think we're nearly there. Tonight we'll have meat for supper. Hooray!"
- 7 "Listen," said Lars sternly, "you're not to run off after meat! You must

GO ON ►

stay close to me.”

- 8 In the twilight, as the kayak slipped silently towards the town, they both began to feel nervous.
- 9 “Don’t make a sound, Floe,” whispered Lars.
- 10 And for once Floe kept his mouth shut tight.

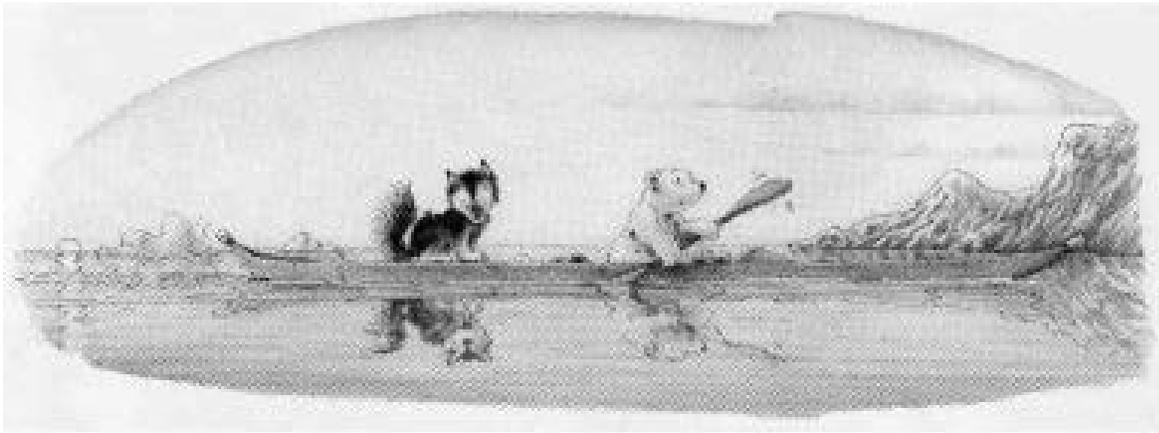


- 11 But the moment they stepped ashore, Floe cried, “I smell food!” And before Lars could stop him, he was gone!
- 12 What was Lars to do? As he stood wondering, he heard a shout: “Stop, thief!” and Floe ran past him with a funny chain hanging from his mouth. Lars ran after him. When they were at a safe distance from the town, Floe stopped and laid the funny chain at Lars’s feet.
- 13 “That smells good,” said Lars.
- 14 “Just wait till you taste it!” said Floe. “It’s not like fish at all.”
- 15 But the more Floe ate, the sadder he seemed to be. “Will I ever find my mother?” he said mournfully.
- 16 Then he lifted his little head and gave a desperate howl.
- 17 There he goes again, thought Lars. What could he do to keep the reckless little creature quiet?

- 18** Then Lars heard loud, excited barks. There was no time to run away. Suddenly he was surrounded by dogs, but they didn't hurt him. One of them was Floe's mother. She had heard her puppy howling and rushed to find him.
- 19** Floe told his mother how Lars had found him and brought him to the town.
- 20** "Thank you, Lars," she said. "Now you must let us take you home."
- 21** The two friends hopped onto the dogsled and were whisked away.
- 22** "This is more fun than kayaking," said Lars happily.
- 23** Lars's parents were amazed to see Lars jump off a dogsled, and even more amazed by the funny chain that Floe laid at their feet.
- 24** "Here's something that tastes much better than fish!" he told them.
- 25** Then he turned to Lars and said, "I want you to have my collar. It will help you remember me."
- 26** The dog team barked a farewell and sped away.
- 27** As Floe's sled disappeared over the horizon, Lars put down the collar, raised his head, and howled.
- 28** How strange it sounded, and how sad, thought his parents.
- 29** After that, Lars was often seen with a smile on his face and a bright red collar around his neck.

Text & illustrations from *LITTLE POLAR BEAR AND THE HUSKY PUP* written and illustrated by Hans de Beer, published as *KLEINER EISBÄR LASS MICH NICHT ALLEIN*, copyright © 1999 by NordSüd Verlag AG, Zurich/Switzerland.

7. Look at these pictures from Part I and Part II of the story.



Write an essay to explain how the pictures and words in the story provide details about the setting. Be sure to use evidence from both Part I and Part II in your essay.



Anchor Set
A1 – A8
With Annotations

In the story, Little Bear And The Husky Pup, the pictures in this story show how the setting takes place in the North Pole. By looking at the picture in part 1 you can tell that it takes place in the North Pole by seeing the peices of ice floating in the water. You can also tell that it takes place in the North Pole by looking at the snow covered mountains in the background. When the text says, " Lars the polar bear lived in the north pole where there are no trees or flowers, just ice and snow", you can tell that he lives in freezing cold weather because it says that it is just ice and snow. Also you can tell by Lars being a polar bear that it takes place in the North Pole. In the second picture you can tell that it takes place in the Nrth Pole by looking in the background and seeing all the ice and, and snow covered mountains. Also the kayak in the picture can show that the setting is in the North Pole because people use kayaks in the North Pole or further up north. In these two texts it shows how the setting is up north by looking at the pictures and seeing what the details are in the pictures, and by reading the texts to get an image of what the setting looks like.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 1

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 3

This response demonstrates full comprehension by providing an accurate explanation of how the pictures and words in the story provide details about the setting. The response provides effective development of the topic that is consistently appropriate to the task and uses clear reasoning (*the setting takes place in the North Pole [and] you can tell that he lives in freezing cold weather because it says that it is just ice and snow [and] the kayak in the picture can show that the setting is in the North Pole because people use kayaks in the North Pole*). Relevant, text-based evidence provides support by describing how the pictures in the story illustrate the setting (*picture in part 1 . . . seeing the peices of ice floating in the water. . . looking at the snow covered mountains in the background*) and by explaining how the words in the story illustrate the setting (*" Lars the polar bear lived in the north pole where there are no trees or flowers, just ice and snow"*). The writing demonstrates effective organization by providing an introductory statement, grouping related ideas, and using linking words and phrases to effectively connect ideas (*In the story, because, Also, In the second picture, In these two texts*). The final sentence recaps the topic and provides additional reasoning to effectively close the essay (*. . . it shows how the setting is up north by looking at the pictures and . . . by reading the texts to get an image of what the setting looks like*). The use of precise word choice (*peices of ice floating, snow covered mountains, freezing cold, get an image*) and a variety of sentence structures serve to effectively clarify ideas.

The pictures and the words in part one and part two explain the setting as a *cold and icy* place. These are the reasons I think that. In paragraph one of part one it says that **Lars the Little Polar Bear** lived at the North Pole. Just by hearing the characters name and where he lives you now know this story is taking place at a cold and icy type of land, and even though you already know the setting the author ends his sentence by explaining even more about this *icy* and *cold* land to give you a mental image. The author writes, **Lars the Little Polar Bear**, lived in the North Pole, where there are no trees or flowers, just *ice* and *snow*. Later in the story it talks about husky pups chasing **Lars** in paragraph 4 of part one and how Lars finds a husky named **Floe** that needs help and **Lars** helps him in paragraphs six and up in the whole story. Huskies are usually *winter* dogs right? The author probably chose those dogs because of the weather. Another piece of evidence is how in paragraph twenty one the author writes The two friends hop on the dog sled and whizzed away. Dog sleds are usually found in *cold* areas so that tells me in part two they have still been in cold land. And now for my last two pieces of evidence. In the pictures you provide me with there is a *snowy* background which means there is lots of *snow* there. And those are my reasons I think the pictures and words explain the setting is a *cold and icy* land.

Annotation

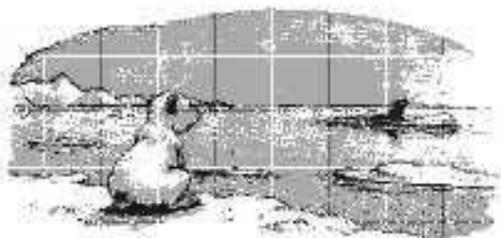
Anchor Paper 2

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 3

This response demonstrates full comprehension by providing an accurate explanation of how the words and pictures in the story provide details about the setting. The response provides effective development of the topic that is consistently appropriate to the task and uses clear reasoning (*Just by hearing the characters name and where he lives you know this storie is taking place at a cold and icy type of land [and] Huskeys are usally **winter** dogs [and] Dog sleds are usally found in **cold** areas [and] which means there is lots of snow there*). Relevant, text-based evidence provides support by explaining how the words in the story illustrate the setting (*part one it says that **Lars the Little Polar Bear** lived at the North Pole. . . . where there are no trees or flowers, just **ice** and **snow**. . . . Lars finds a husky named **Floe** that needs help The two friends hop on the dog sled*) and by describing how the pictures in the story illustrate the setting (*In the pictures . . . there is a **snowy** back ground*). The writing demonstrates effective organization by providing an introductory statement, grouping related ideas, using linking words and phrases to effectively connect ideas (*In paragraph one, and, Later in the story, Another piece of evidence, so, And now, In the pictures*), and closing the essay with a concluding statement. The use of precise word choice (***cold** and **icy** place, mentel image, **winter** dogs, **cold** areas, **snowy** back ground, lots of **snow***) and a variety of sentence structures serve to effectively clarify ideas.

Look at these pictures from Part I and Part II of the story.



Write an essay to explain how the pictures and words in the story provide details about the setting. Be sure to use evidence from both Part I and Part II in your essay.

In the first picture the setting looks like it has chunks of ice in the ocean. In other words the sea looks like it has chunks of ice in it. My first piece of evidence is, "bounded off towards the sea." My second piece of evidence is, "Lars ran across the chunks of ice." The second picture's setting looks like they are in a river or a lake, it could possibly be the

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sea. The water looks like it is unfrozen. There are mountains in the back round. My evidence is, "In the morning they walked to the sea." So, the water is the sea.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 3

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 2

This response demonstrates comprehension by providing a mostly accurate explanation of how the pictures and words in the story provide details about the setting. The response provides some development of the topic that is generally appropriate to the task, using reasoning (*In the first picture . . . the sea looks like it has chunks of ice in it [and] The second pictures . . . they are in a river or a lake The water looks like it is unfrozen*) and relevant, text-based evidence (*"bounded off towards the sea [and] "Lars ran across the chunks of ice" [and] There are mountains in the back round*). The response is organized with mostly clear and coherent writing. Even though the topic is not introduced, the writing groups related ideas together (*In the first picture, The second pictures*) and shows the use of linking words and phrases to connect ideas (*In the first picture, In other words, first, second, So*). No concluding statement is evident. The response uses language in a way that is mostly effective, such as utilizing some precise word choice to clarify ideas (*chuncks of ice, unfrozen, back round [background]*).

I can tell that the setting from the picture of Part I is taking place in the winter. For example, there is a lot of snow and water. Another example, Lars is a polar bear and polar bears live in the snow. Also, on the picture from Part II I can tell that the setting is taking place in winter near the river. For example, the setting is also taking place in winter because I see some ice and snow. Another example, it is taking place near the water because there is water and Lars and Floe are riding in a kayak. Therefore, I know how to use details from the story to describe the setting of the story.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 4

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 2

This response demonstrates comprehension by providing a mostly accurate explanation of how the pictures in the story provide details about the setting. The response provides some development of the topic that is generally appropriate to the task by using reasoning and relevant, text-based evidence (*Part I is taking place in the winter. . . . there is alot of snow and water. . . . Lars is a polar bear and polar bears live in the snow [and] Part II the setting is also taking place in winter because I see some ice and snow. . . . Lars and Floe are riding in a kayak*). The response does not explain how the words in the story provide details about the setting. The writing follows a logical sequence from Part I to Part II, but the overuse of linking words and phrases to connect ideas makes it seem somewhat choppy (*For example, and, Also, Another example, because, Therefore*). A concluding sentence attempts to provide closure. The use of some precise word choice helps to clarify ideas, but the repetition of some of those ideas limits the fluency of the response. While on the lower end of the score point range, this response is still sufficient in meeting all of the rubric criteria for a score point 2.

I know that they are in the north pole because in the picture I can see that there is ice and snow around them. I also know that because in the story there is an igloo and the characters are a polar bear and a husky pup. It also says in the first paragraph that Lars, the little polar bear, lived in the North Pole. That is what I know about the setting.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 5

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 1

This response demonstrates limited comprehension by providing minimal development of the topic that is limited in its appropriateness to the task. The response uses limited reasoning and text-based evidence to explain how the pictures and words in the story provide details about the setting (*I know that they are in the north pole . . . I can see that there is ice and snow around them [and] It also says . . . the little polar bear, lived in the North Pole*). The topic is briefly introduced, some basic linking words help guide the reader (*because, and, also*), and an abrupt concluding statement attempts to provide closure. The response uses language to express ideas with limited clarity. Overall, this response meets most of the rubric criteria for a score point 1.

In picture one from part 1, Floe is going away on a drifting piece of ice about to float away from Lars and Lars is about to turn away in disgust and Floe wants him to save him. Lars goes to save him and they make a bed to go to sleep. Lars says they will go and find Floe's family the next day.

In picture two from part 2, Lars and Floe are trying to paddle a kayak to a town where Floe thinks his family is. As soon as they get to the town, Floe runs away into the town and disappears. Floe passes a man and when Lars finds him, he has a meat chain around his neck. Floe says the meat chain tasted better than fish, but as soon as he starts to eat it, he gets sadder and worries more if he'll ever find his family. Floe howls and his mother hears his howl so she finds him. Floe give Lars his collar for him to remember him and sets off with the meat chain and his family in their dogsled. Lars is always seen with a smile on his face now.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 6

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 1

This response provides minimal development of the topic by retelling Part I and Part II of the story and describing the pictures (*Floe is going away on a drifting piece of ice, Lars and Floe are trying to paddle a kayak, sets off with . . . his family in their dogsled*). Since the response does not make an explicit connection to the task and purpose regarding how the pictures and words in the story provide details about the setting, it is limited in its appropriateness and uses language to express ideas with limited clarity.

Look at these pictures from Part I and Part II of the story.



Write an essay to explain how the pictures and words in the story provide details about the setting. Be sure to use evidence from both Part I and Part II in your essay.

The pictures and details provide you an idea of what the Karitons are doing and how they are taking.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 7

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 0

This response does not demonstrate comprehension. The response only generally explains the purpose of pictures in the story without providing any text-based evidence that relates to setting (*provide you an iben [idea] of what the karitors [characters] are doing*). The response lacks organization and does not use language to express ideas with clarity.

they dot look like ever buecese var are difit buecese they dot have the sam pisher.

Annotation

Anchor Paper 8

Reading Comprehension and Written Expression

Score Point 0

This response does not demonstrate comprehension. Rather than describing how the pictures and words in the story provide details about the setting, the response simply provides a generic comparison for Part I and Part II that is inappropriate to the task (. . . *they dot [don't] have the sam [same] pisher [picture]*). The response lacks organization and does not use language to express ideas with clarity.

Practice Set P101 - P105

No Annotations Included

The pictures and words describe the setting because the pictures show all the ice, snow and how cold it was. Than Lars said that he lived in the North Pole and that there were no trees or flowers just ice and snow.

A Setting of a Very Chilly Story

The story " Little Polar bear and the Husky Pup" have so many words and pictures to describe its setting. there sre explanations to show it is in the North Pole or somewhere chilly. There are two parts of this story, with different settings in both of them. You can learn about so many settings in this very wonderful story.

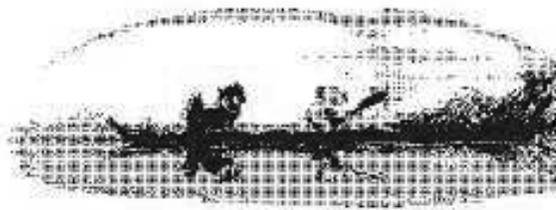
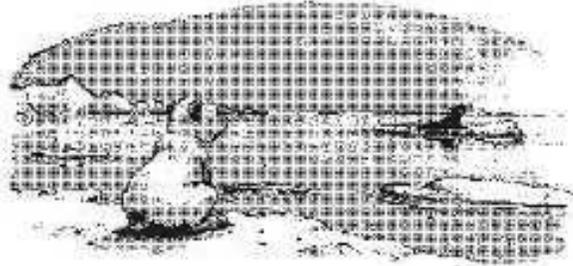
In Part 1, you will find Lars and Floe on a chilly adventure to find Floe's family. One thing is that in paragraph 1, Lars lived in the North Pole, so you know it is going to be cold. In the 4th paragraph, when there was a growl and the leashes snapped, you could tell that the huskies were going to chase Lars. And in the 1st picture in Part 1, Lars is looking at a baby husky to show how he wants to save it right that minute. When it mentioned the igloo, you knew that that's where he lives with his family. When it said "a clear blue sky", you know it could be a peaceful day. And finally, when it said " when darkness fell", Lars and Floe had to stop walking.

And there's still Part 2 to tell. In the illustration, you can see Lars and Floe kayaking, but that's not it. There are also mountains in the distance that might have been where Floe used to live, before the hunters went to town. When Lars said "Kayaking isn't easy as it looks", you could imagine that the kayak was wobbling in the river. And when Floe gave a desperate howl, you could probably guess that her mother was in the distance.

And now you know so many ways to tell the setting of " Little Polar Bear and the Husky Pup". I hope you enjoyed reading this paper, and you will read this stupendous story in the future.

Lars and Floe are friends. They have fun together. Like another dog's. And polar bear.

Look at these pictures from Part I and Part II of the story.



Write an essay to explain how the pictures and words in the story provide details about the setting. Be sure to use evidence from both Part I and Part II in your essay.

In the top picture it shows floe on a piece of ice. Lars goes and rescues her and they have an adventure. On the bottom picture it shows floe and Lars rowing a boat to get floe's family. They get to her family and floe gives Lars her collar.

Here are some details about the setting. Little Lars and Floe live in the cold, North Pole. In the text it said "Lars, the Little Polar Bear, lived at the North Pole, where there are no trees or flowers, just ice and snow." I found this in paragraph 1, part 1. It's hard to walk because the snow is deep, so they use sled dogs. Sled dogs are usually huskies because they have thick coats of fur. They are good because huskies are used to the cold icy wind they have in the North Pole. In the text it said "He shovelled snow into a pile and they lay down to sleep behind it, sheltered from the icy wind." I found this in paragraph 21, part 1. In the North Pole they also have glaciers, I can prove this because, in the top picture the little husky Floe is stuck on a floating glacier. This all proves that the North Pole is cold, has icy winds, big floating glaciers, and cruel weather.

Practice Set

(Order of Scores: Reading Comprehension and Written Expression, Conventions)

Paper	Score
P101	1,2
P102	3,3
P103	0,0
P104	1,1
P105	2,2