

Vocabulary Activity

Directions: Read each word from the story below. Think of what it means. Then, draw a line to match the word to its antonym. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. *Wet* is an antonym for *dry*. *Big* is an antonym for *small*.

Words from the Story	Antonym
1. pompous	silly
2. desolation	noisy
3. trifle	ordinary
4. solemn	quiet
5. tranquil	joy
6. garrulous	humble
7. supernatural	a lot

Directions: Answer this question.

8. Why doesn't Charlotte accompany Wilbur back to the barn?

Reader Response

Think

Wilbur is extremely sad when he realizes that Charlotte's children are flying away on the updraft. Think about a time when you felt very sad.

Informative/Explanatory Writing Prompt

Write three ideas for things you can do to help someone who is feeling very sad feel better. Explain each idea thoroughly.

Guided Close Reading

Closely reread the section of chapter 21 where Charlotte and Wilbur have an emotional conversation. Start at the beginning of the chapter. Stop with, "And I thank you for your generous sentiments."

Directions: Think about these questions. In the space below, write ideas or draw pictures as you think. Be ready to share your answers.

❶ Based on the text, why does Charlotte feel peaceful?

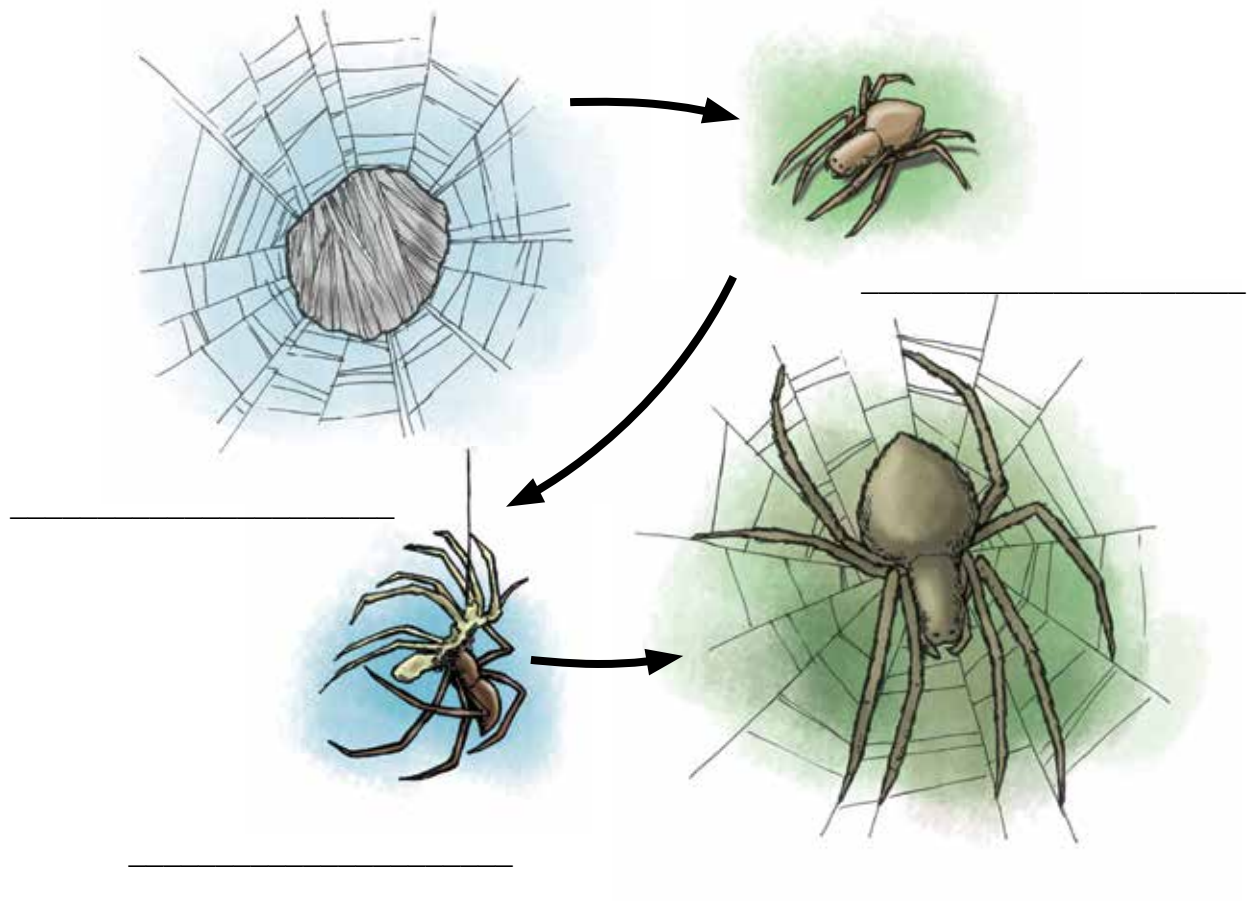
❷ Wilbur asks Charlotte why she has done so much to help him. What answer does she give him?

❸ In the text, what does Wilbur say he would do for Charlotte if he could?

Making Connections— The Life Cycle of a Barn Spider

All spiders start as eggs, hatch as spiderlings, and molt before becoming adults. When a spider molts, its exoskeleton cracks open. The spider has grown too large for it. The spider climbs out and crawls away. After mating, the male spider dies. After laying her eggs, the female spider dies. Most barn spiders live for a year, so Charlotte is already an adult when she meets Wilbur.

Directions: Label each stage of the barn spider life cycle in the diagram below. Use the Internet or library to help you.



Language Learning-Adverbs

Directions: Use the adverb that best fits in each sentence from the story. Read all the choices and sentences first. Each word is used once. You can use the book to help if you need to.

Language Hints!

- Adverbs are words that describe verbs (action words) or adjectives (words that describe nouns).
- Adverbs often end in -ly.

immediately	busily	rudely	truly
patiently	deeply	gladly	suddenly

1. "The truck carrying this _____ extraordinary pig is approaching the grandstand."
2. "Avery knelt in the dirt beside the pig, _____ stroking him and showing off."
3. "When Wilbur heard the crowd cheering and clapping, he _____ fainted."
4. "Finding himself wet, Avery _____ started to act like a clown."
5. "Mr. Zuckerman felt that it was _____ satisfying to win a prize in front of a lot of people."
6. "Wilbur said, 'Charlotte, I would _____ give my life for you.'"
7. "Templeton snapped, 'Can't a rat catch a wink of sleep without being _____ popped into the air?'"
8. "Wilbur _____ waited for the end of winter and the coming of the little spiders."

Name _____ Date _____

Chapters 20-22




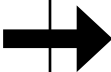
Story Elements–Character

Directions: Wilbur is lucky to have two wonderful friends early in his life. His first friend is Fern. Later, he meets Charlotte. Think about Wilbur and his two friends. Fill in the chart below. On the left, list ways that Fern’s friendship improves Wilbur’s life. On the right, list ways that Charlotte touches his life.

Fern	Charlotte

Story Elements-Plot

Directions: Fill in the graphic organizer below based on the events from chapters 20–22.

Cause	Effect
Wilbur promises to let Templeton eat first forever.	
	The spiderlings hatch in Wilbur's pen.
The spiderlings become aeronauts.	
	Wilbur is happy.