

Rumpelstiltskin

by The Grimm Brothers

Once there was a miller who was poor, but who had a beautiful daughter. Now it happened that he had to go and speak to the King, and in order to make himself appear important he said to him, "I have a daughter who can spin straw into gold."

The King said to the miller, "That is an art which pleases me well. If your daughter is as clever as you say, bring her tomorrow to my palace, and I will try what she can do."

And when the girl was brought to him he took her into a room which was quite full of straw, gave her a spinning-wheel and a reel, and said, "Now set to work, and if by tomorrow morning early you have not spun this straw into gold during the night, you must die."

Thereupon he himself locked up the room, and left her in it alone. So there sat the poor miller's daughter, and for the life of her could not tell what to do. She had no idea how straw could be spun into gold, and she grew more and more miserable, until at last she began to weep.

But all at once the door opened, and in came a little man, and said, "Good evening, Mistress Miller; why are you crying so?"

"Alas!" answered the girl, "I have to spin straw into gold, and I do not know how to do it."

"What will you give me," said the manikin, "if I do it for you?"

"My necklace," said the girl.

The little man took the necklace, seated himself in front of the wheel, and "whirr, whirr, whirr," three turns and the reel was full. Then he put another on, and whirr, whirr, whirr, three times round, and the second was full too. And so it went on until the morning, when all the straw was spun, and all the reels were full of gold. By daybreak the King was already there, and when he saw the gold he was astonished and delighted, but his heart became only more greedy. He had the miller's daughter taken into another room full of straw, which was much larger, and commanded her to spin that also in one night if she valued her life.

The girl knew not how to help herself, and was crying, when the door again opened, and the little man appeared and said, "What will you give me if I spin that straw into gold for you?"

"The ring on my finger," answered the girl. The little man took the ring, again began to turn the wheel, and by morning had spun all the straw into glittering gold.

The King rejoiced beyond measure at the sight, but still he had not gold enough. He had the miller's daughter taken into a still larger room full of straw, and said, "You must spin this, too, in the course of this night; but if you succeed, you shall be my wife."

"Even if she be a miller's daughter," thought he, "I could not find a richer wife in the whole world."

When the girl was alone the manikin came again for the third time, and said, "What will you give me if I spin the straw for you this time also?"

"Then promise me, if you should become Queen, your first child."

"Who knows whether that will ever happen?" thought the miller's daughter. Not knowing how else to help herself in this strait, she promised the manikin what he wanted, and for that he once more span the straw into gold.

And when the King came in the morning and found all as he had wished, he took her in marriage, and the pretty miller's daughter became a Queen.

A year after, she had a beautiful child, and she never gave a thought to the manikin. But suddenly he came into her room, and said, "Now give me what you promised." The Queen was horror-struck, and offered the manikin all the riches of the kingdom if he would leave her the child. But the manikin said, "No, something that is living is dearer to me than all the treasures in the world." Then the Queen began to weep and cry, so that the manikin pitied her. "I will give you three days' time," said he. "If by that time you find out my name, then shall you keep your child."

So the Queen thought the whole night of all the names that she had ever heard, and she sent a messenger over the country to inquire, far and wide, for any other names that there might be. When the manikin came the next day, she began with Caspar, Melchior, Balthazar, and said all the names she knew, one after another. But to every one the little man said, "That is not my name."

On the second day she had inquiries made in the neighborhood as to the names of the people there, and she repeated to the manikin the most uncommon and curious. "Perhaps your name is Shortribs, or Sheepshanks, or Laceleg?" but he always answered, "That is not my name."

On the third day the messenger came back again, and said, "I have not been able to find a single new name, but as I came to a high mountain at the end of the forest, where the fox and the hare bid each other good night, there I saw a little house, and before the house a fire was burning, and round about the fire quite a ridiculous little man was jumping: he hopped upon one leg, and shouted-'Today I bake, tomorrow brew / The next I'll have the young Queen's child / Ha! glad am I that no one knew / That Rumpelstiltskin I am styled.'"

You may think how glad the Queen was when she heard the name! And when soon afterwards the little man came in and asked, "Now, Mistress Queen, what is my name?"

At first she said, "Is your name Conrad?"

"No."

"Is your name Harry?"

"No."

"Perhaps your name is Rumpelstiltskin?"

"The devil has told you that! The devil has told you that!" cried the little man, and in his anger he plunged his right foot so deep into the earth that his whole leg went in. Then in rage he pulled at his left leg so hard with both hands that he tore himself in two.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Who spun the straw into gold?

- A. the miller
- B. the miller's daughter
- C. the king
- D. the little man

2. What problem does the miller's daughter face at the beginning of the story?

- A. She does not love the king, but her father has threatened to kill her if she does not marry the king.
- B. She does not know how to spin straw into gold, but the king has threatened to kill her if she does not spin his straw into gold.
- C. She wants her necklace and ring back, but she has already given them to the little man in exchange for his help.
- D. She is afraid of the little man, but he is the only one who can spin straw into gold for her.

3. The little man is positive that nobody knows his name. What evidence from the text best supports this conclusion?

- A. "I will give you three days' time," said he. "If by that time you find out my name, then shall you keep your child."
- B. "Hal glad am I that no one knew / That Rumpelstiltskin I am styled."
- C. "Perhaps your name is Shortribs, or Sheepshanks, or Laceleg?" but he always answered, "That is not my name."
- D. "And when soon afterwards the little man came in, and asked, 'Now, Mistress Queen, what is my name?'"

4. Why might Rumpelstiltskin have been jumping and shouting in his house?

- A. He was panicking because he thought his house had caught on fire.
- B. He was celebrating, thinking he was going to get the Queen's child.
- C. He was performing a magical spell to get the Queen's child.
- D. He was upset because he knew that the Queen knew his name.

5. What is a theme of this story?

- A. It's important to keep one's promises.
- B. One should not be greedy.
- C. It's important to forgive others.
- D. One should pity the less fortunate.

6. Read these sentences from the text:

"[The manikin said,] 'What will you give me if I spin the straw for you this time also?'

"'I have nothing left that I could give,' answered the girl.

"'Then promise me, if you should become Queen, your first child.'

"'Who knows whether that will ever happen?' thought the miller's daughter; and, not knowing how else to help herself in this strait, she promised the manikin what he wanted, and for that he once more span the straw into gold."

What does the phrase "not knowing how else to help herself in this strait" mean based on these sentences?

- A. not knowing how to act like a Queen
- B. not knowing how to spin straw into gold
- C. not knowing how to break a promise
- D. not knowing how else to solve her problem

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence:

The miller's daughter gave the manikin her necklace, _____, he spun the straw into gold.

- A. but
- B. yet
- C. so
- D. like

8. The first time the little man comes to the miller's daughter, she gives him her necklace. What does she give to the little man the second time he appears?

9. Why did the little man make the miller's daughter promise to give him her first child?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

10. Rumpelstiltskin is greedy.

Using evidence from the text, form an argument for or against this description of Rumpelstiltskin.

Complete the circled problems

Day 2

Divide Whole Numbers—Skills Practice

Name: _____

Find the quotient.

Form A

1 $61 \overline{)793}$

2 $25 \overline{)675}$

3 $46 \overline{)506}$

4 $30 \overline{)510}$

5 $41 \overline{)328}$

6 $80 \overline{)5,680}$

7 $35 \overline{)2,170}$

8 $22 \overline{)7,040}$

9 $72 \overline{)7,488}$

10 $63 \overline{)53,865}$

11 $75 \overline{)72,525}$

12 $40 \overline{)9,240}$

13 $44 \overline{)54,164}$

14 $15 \overline{)15,810}$

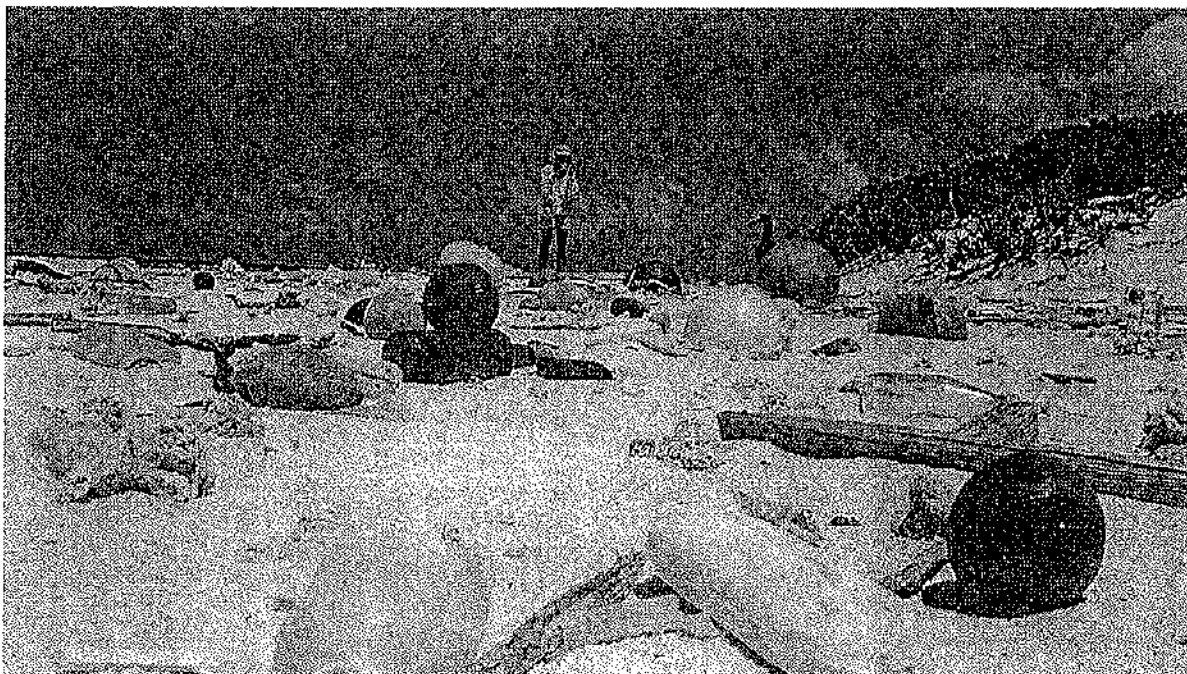
15 $12 \overline{)17,472}$

If you drop plastic in the ocean, where does it end up?

By Alan Evans, The Guardian, adapted by Newsela staff on 07.11.17

Word Count **459**

Level **MAX**



Ocean debris on an island in Kure Atoll located in the Pacific Ocean. Photo from: NOAA.gov. Graphics data from: Plastic Adrift. To learn more about plastic debris in the world's oceans, go to www.plasticadrift.org.

It is estimated that between four and 12 million metric tons of plastic makes its way into the ocean each year. This figure is only likely to rise. A 2016 report predicted that, by 2050, the amount of plastic in the sea will outweigh the amount of fish.

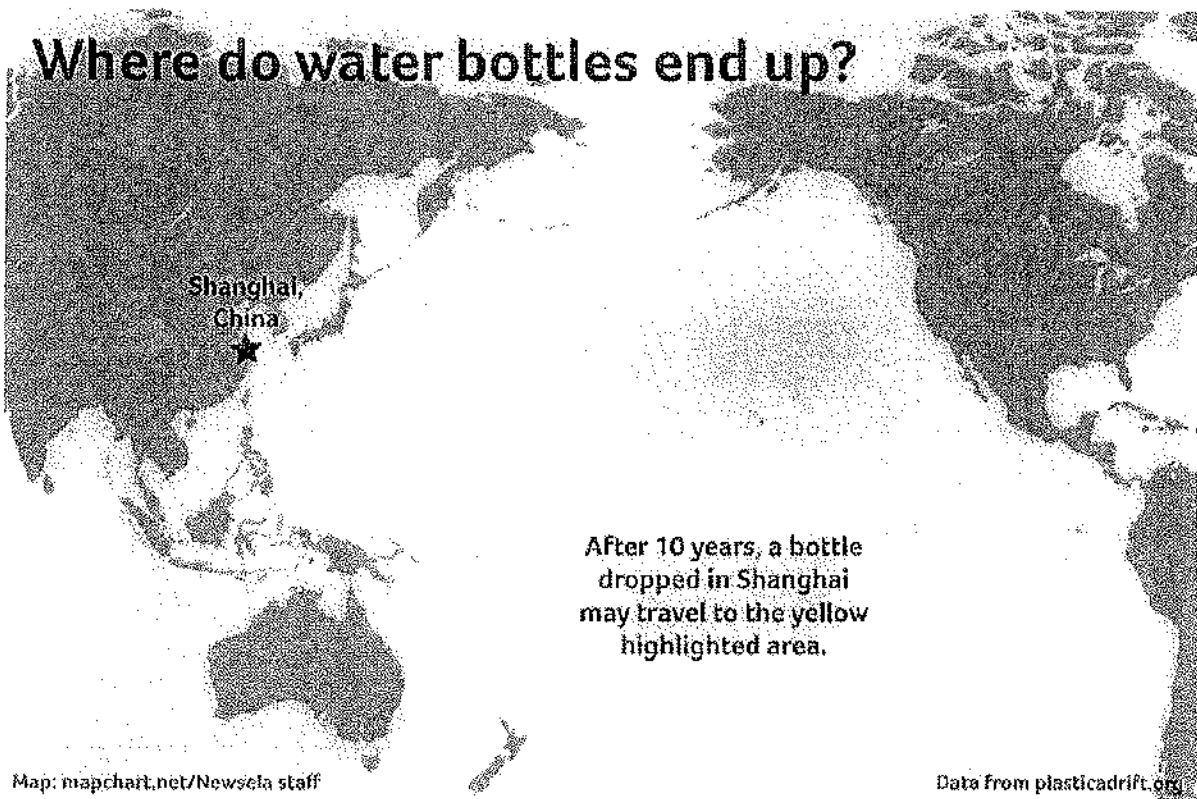
A normal plastic bottle takes about 450 years to break down completely. So the components of a bottle dropped in the ocean today could still be polluting the waters for our great-great-great-great-great-grandchildren.

A lot of plastic debris in the ocean breaks down into smaller pieces and is ingested by marine life. It is thought that a significant amount sinks to the sea bed. But a lot of it just floats around. Thanks to sophisticated modeling of ocean currents using drifting buoys, we can see where much of it ends up.

Oceanic Garbage Patches

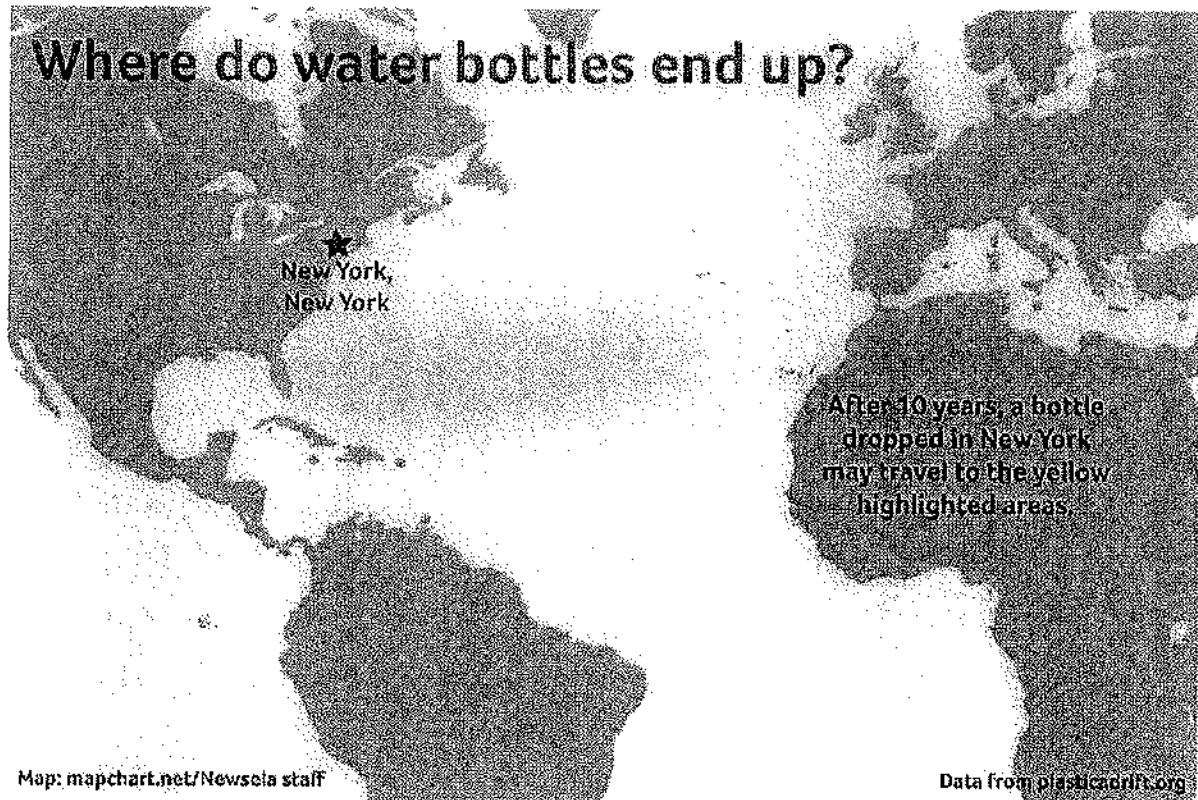
Oceanographer Erik van Sebille has shown that, thanks to strong ocean currents known as gyres, huge amounts of plastic end up in six "garbage patches" around the world. The largest one is in the north Pacific Ocean.

His research shows that a bottle dropped in the water off the coast of China, near Shanghai, is likely to be carried eastward by the north Pacific gyre. It will end up circulating a few hundred miles off the coast of the U.S.



A bottle dropped off the Mexican coast, near Acapulco, is likely to be caught in the same gyre. Some of the plastic waste drifts south. But a huge amount is swept west toward Asia before floating north. This bottle will end up in the same area: the so-called Great Pacific Garbage Patch.

The North Atlantic is home to another powerful current. The image below shows what happens to plastic debris that enters the ocean around New York. Initially, a lot of it heads over to Europe. There is a concentration in the Bay of Biscay and, to a lesser extent, the North Sea. But the majority is trapped by the current and ends up floating in the middle of the ocean.

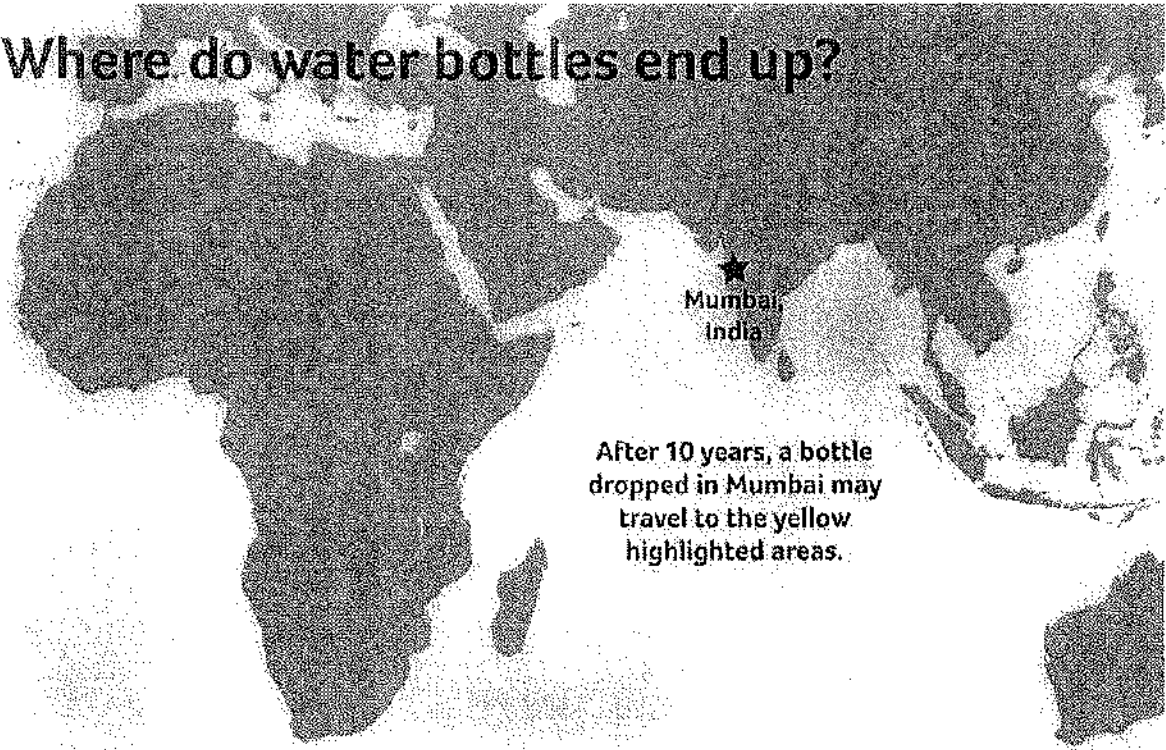


It's a similar story in the United Kingdom. A bottle dropped in the sea off Cornwall may well be dragged through the channel toward Scandinavia. The greatest concentrations are again in the Bay of Biscay and the western North Atlantic.

Plastic Pollution From India

India is one of the world's biggest plastic polluters. This country creates more than 15,000 tons of plastic waste a day. The plastic waste that enters the water around Mumbai is likely to end up either being caught in the Indian Ocean gyre and floating close to Madagascar, or being swept east and into the Bay of Bengal. This is one of the worst places in the world for plastic pollution.

Where do water bottles end up?



Map: mapchart.net/Newsela staff

Data from plasticadrift.org

Quiz

- 1 Read the inference below.

Future generations will be stuck with the pollution that we are creating today.

Which sentence from the article provides the BEST support for the statement above?

- (A) A normal plastic bottle takes about 450 years to break down completely.
- (B) A lot of plastic debris in the ocean breaks down into smaller pieces and is ingested by marine life.
- (C) Thanks to sophisticated modeling of ocean currents using drifting buoys, we can see where much of it ends up.
- (D) This is one of the worst places in the world for plastic pollution.

- 2 Read the introduction [paragraphs 1-3].

Which paragraph from the introduction MOST supports the idea that plastic can be harmful to life in the ocean?

- 3 Which statement is a main idea of the article?

- (A) Plastic can have harmful effects on marine ecosystems.
- (B) Plastic, since it does not break down, is starting to accumulate.
- (C) Recycling programs are the best way to reduce plastic waste.
- (D) The Bay of Bengal is one of the worst places in the world for plastic pollution.

- 4 Which of the following sentences from the article would be MOST important to include in a summary?

- (A) Oceanographer Erik van Sebille has shown that, thanks to strong ocean currents known as gyres, huge amounts of plastic end up in six "garbage patches" around the world.
- (B) His research shows that a bottle dropped in the water off the coast of China, near Shanghai, is likely to be carried eastward by the north Pacific gyre.
- (C) A bottle dropped off the Mexican coast, near Acapulco, is likely to be caught in the same gyre.
- (D) There is a concentration in the Bay of Biscay and, to a lesser extent, the North Sea.