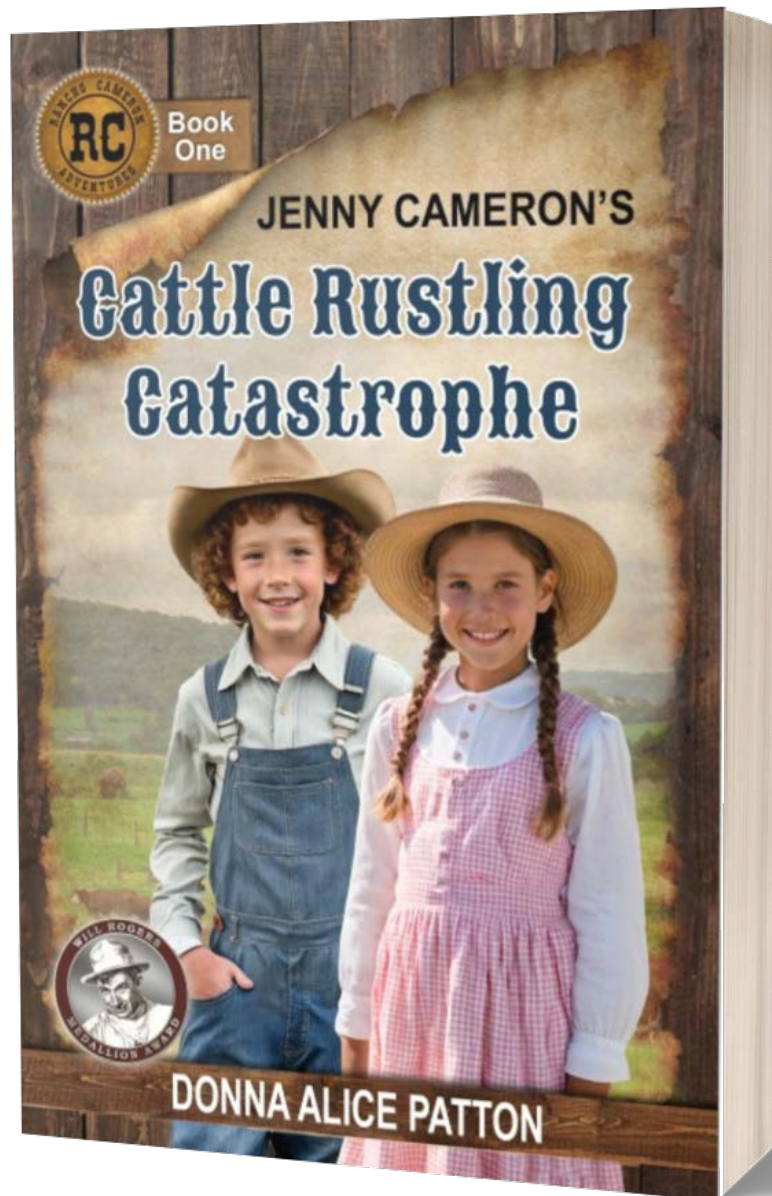


Rancho Cameron Adventures

BOOK ONE STUDY GUIDE



Book and Study Guide Written By

Donna Alice Patton



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How to Use This Guide



Using this guide is simple. While reading the book, you can use any or all the pages for those chapters. The questions and activities are just a jumpstart to encourage creative thinking or find out how well the reader comprehended the story. Hopefully, it's all fun too!

Jenny Cameron's Cattle Rustling Catastrophe gallops readers back to the 1880s. California is full of cattle rustlers, cowboys, and one calamity after another. Eleven-year-old Jenny Cameron and her friend, Brose, find a dime novel that sets their imaginations on fire. The pair find themselves in the middle of a mystery: Is grandma's new washerwoman the dreaded outlaw Annie O'Banyon?

Jenny must learn to slow down and think before she plunges headlong into danger!

Five-week Schedule

Monday – Tuesday: Read chapters (Five chapters per week, except for last week)

Wednesday – Thursday: Complete questions, activities, and/or craft.

Week 1 – Chapters 1 – 6

Week 4 – Chapters 19-24

Week 2 – Chapters 7-12

Week 5 – Chapters 25 - epilogue

Week 3 – Chapters 13 – 18

About the Author

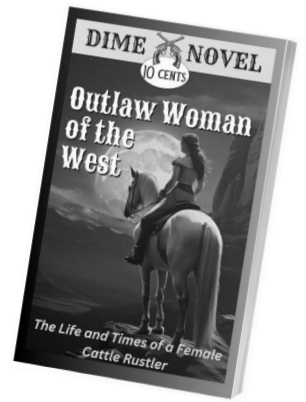
Growing up, Donna wanted to be only one thing—a cowgirl! There were only a couple of problems with that idea. She lived in a big city and didn't have a horse! So, while that dream never came true, she found the next best thing, writing about characters who lived in the Old West and got to experience all the fun adventures she wished she had! Becoming a writer was the only "job" she could do, where she could daydream and not get into trouble.

When she's not writing, or thinking up new story ideas, Donna enjoys gardening, sewing, crafting, and traveling to historic places.

Connect with Donna through her website:

DonnaAlicePatton.com

The Cattle Rustling Catastrophe Chapters 1-6



1. In Chapter One, Jenny lets Brose talk her into borrowing Aunt Charity's dime novel. Why does she go along with his scheme? _____

2. Jenny pretends to be the heroine of a dime novel. Have you ever pretended to be like a character in your favorite book? Who was the character? Write about it.

3. In Chapter Two, Jenny thinks about her life before coming to the Rancho Cameron. What does she miss the most? _____

4. In Chapters Three and Four, Jenny and Brose arrive at the home of Grandma's washerwoman and meet Alice O'Leary. Why do they believe Alice might be the cattle rustler? _____

5. What are two clues that give her away?

6. Jenny and Brose want to be good citizens. They decide to tell the sheriff what they've seen. What goes wrong? _____



Vocabulary Crossword Chapters 1-6

Word Bank

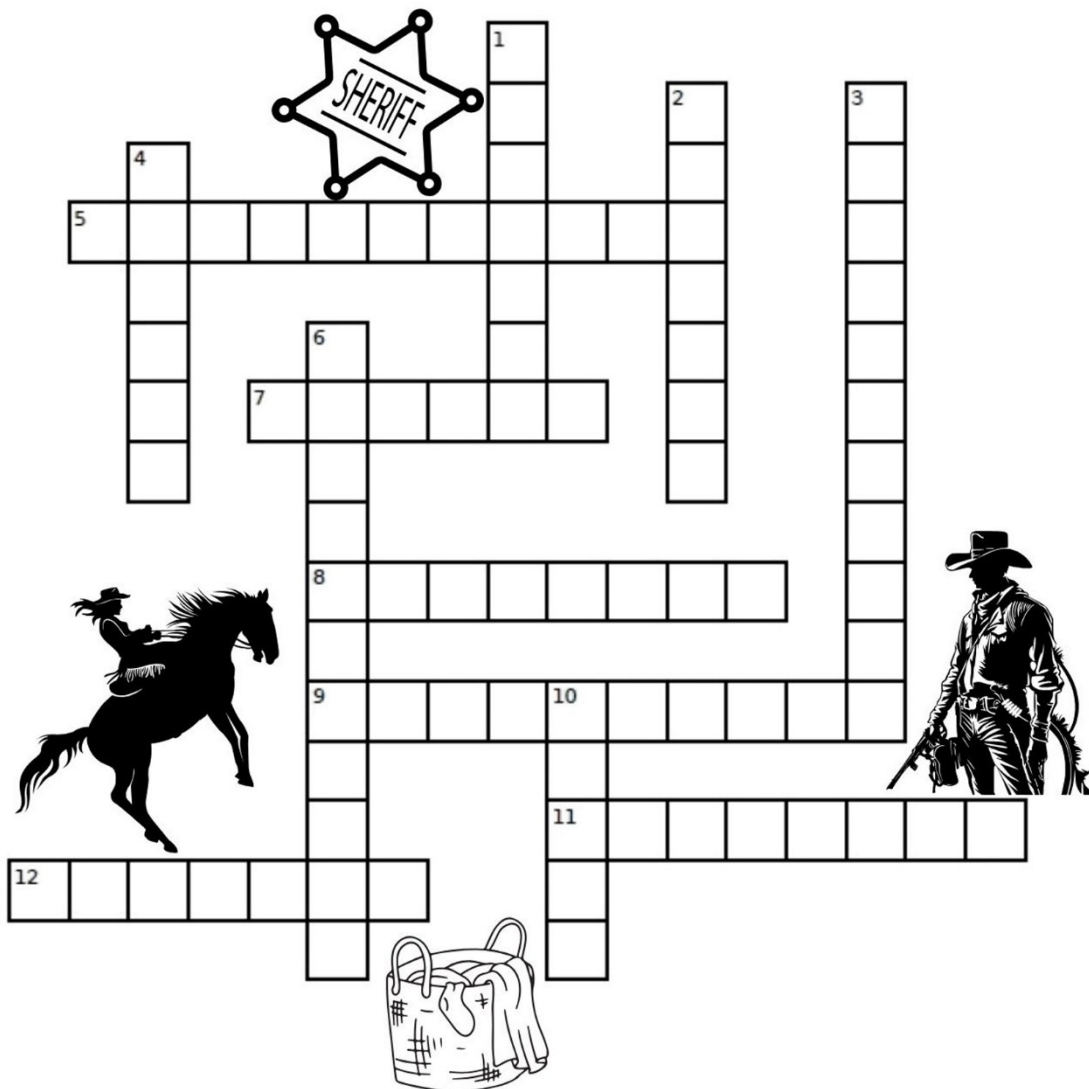
scuttle musky scabble marred blighted coincidence
severed harebrained humiliation accomplice annoyed guffaw

Down:

1. to run with short, quick steps
2. irritated, angry
3. an unusual set of events that happen without an apparent connection
4. a loud and boisterous laugh
6. rash or ill-judged
10. a strong, sweet and animal-like odor

Across:

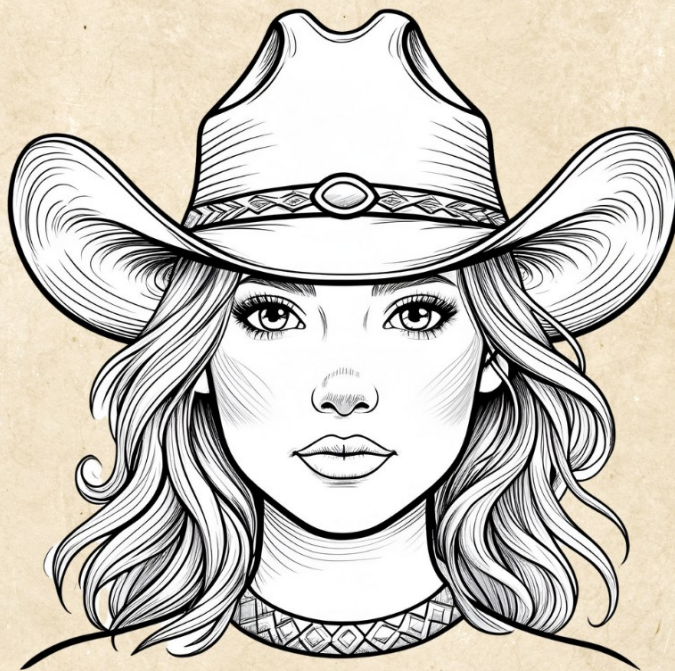
5. embarrassment or shame
7. disfigured, spoiled
8. ruined, spoiled, or unsavory
9. a person who helps another person commit a crime
11. to scramble or crawl quickly
12. to cut or slice off



WANTED

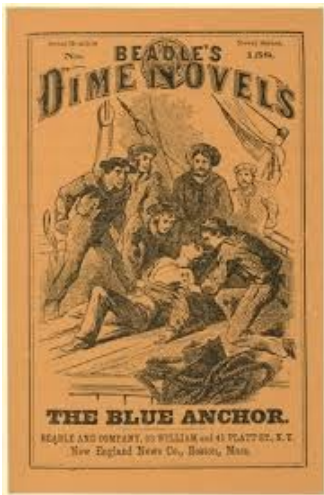
ANNIE O'BANYON

\$5000 REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF
FEMALE CATTLE RUSTLER!



WHAT DOES ANNIE LOOK LIKE?
HELP THE SHERIFF BY COLORING
THIS POSTER

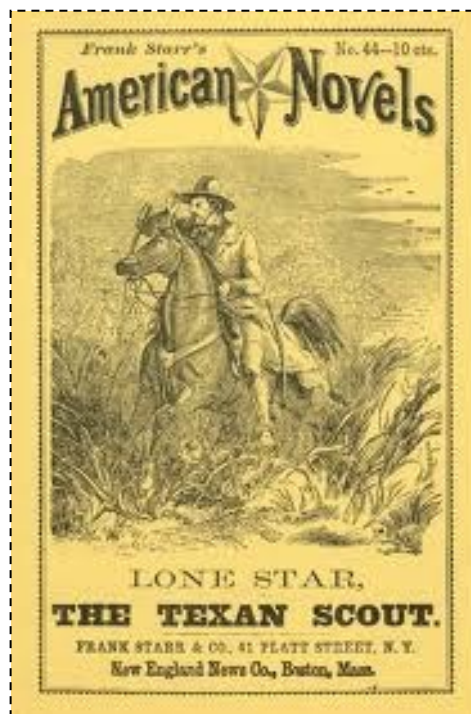
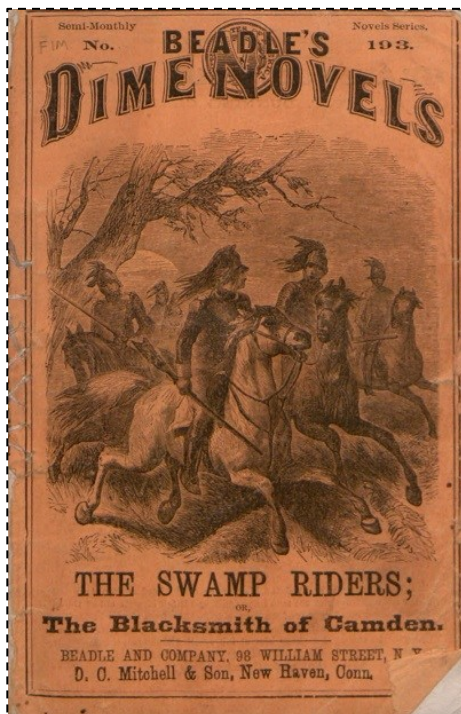
Create a Dime Novel



Jenny and Brose find adventure, mystery, and more than a little trouble when they borrow a dime novel from Aunt Charity. So, what exactly is a dime novel? During Jenny's lifetime, many children and even adults loved to read the thrilling adventures in paperbound books called "dime novels." Two brothers, Erastus and Irwin Beadle, invented the dime novel in the 1860s. They were cheap, paper book, like today's comic books or graphic novels, and sold for about ten cents each. The brothers published their titles under the name "Beadle's Dime Novels." The original covers were orange-tan, like this Beadle's Dime novel shown here. However, in 1874, color covers replaced the orange-tan covers and were an instant hit!

The stories in dime novels like *Outlaw Woman of the West* were exaggerated to lure in gullible readers like Jenny and Brose. Often the writers stretched the truth to make the stories more exciting. Grownups didn't always like children reading them. They thought the novels filled children's minds with tall tales. This is exactly what happened to Jenny!

Dime novels were not hard to write. The authors wrote down whatever came to mind, and the more outrageous, the better. Here is your chance to write a dime novel! Cut out one of the covers on this page. Then cut out the blank pages on the next page. Staple the booklet together. Now, on each blank page, decide who your **characters** are, the **setting**, the **story problem** the character needs to solve, three **plot events** that happen in the story, and how it ends (the **solution**). Once you have a dime novel "outline," you can write the whole story on a computer or by hand.



THE CHARACTERS

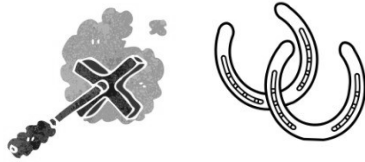
THE SETTING

THE STORY PROBLEM

THE PLOT EVENTS

THE SOLUTION

The Cattle Rustling Catastrophe Chapters 7-12

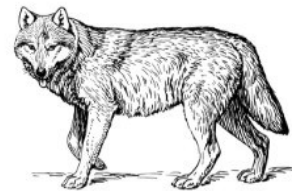


1. In Chapter Seven we meet three female characters at Daddy's law office. Can you name all three? _____

2. What color did two of the women wear? _____

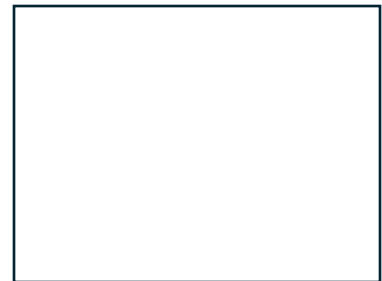
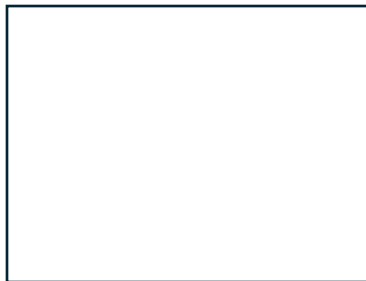
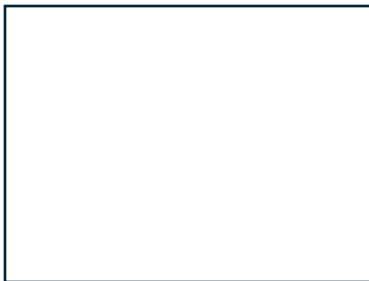
3. In Chapter Eight, Daddy mentioned the name of a famous book to remind Jenny not to cry "wolf." Circle the correct answer below:

- A. *Anderson's Tales*
- B. *Aesop's Fables*
- C. *Alistair's Short Stories*



4. In many chapters, Jenny and Brose search for cattle brands. Brands were important in the old west. They told ranchers, and anyone else, who owned which animal. You might think of them like a dog tag on a puppy! Except a brand was burned into the animal's hide with a hot, branding iron. Ouch!

A brand is made out of iron, forged into a symbol. One brand mentioned in Chapter Ten belongs to Uncle Nick: the bold letters **RC** for Rancho Cameron. How do you imagine the brand looks? Draw your version in the box below. Other boxes are here to create your own brand. Research the internet to find examples of brands, then make up a couple of your own.



5. What are the names of the ranches that go with the brands you created?

Vocabulary Chapters 7-12: Working with Words

How well do you remember some of the words and phrases used in the story? Fill in the blanks! If you get stuck, you'll find the answers in Chapters 7-12. If you need help, the page numbers for most of the trivia questions are given, as well as a list of words in the Word Bank below.

1. The lawman's _____ jangled a tune. (page 37)
2. Jenny sighed. Just a four-_____. (page 38)
3. Jenny nodded. She had no stomach for _____. (page 44)
4. "Brose thought there was something suspicious about the _____. (page 48)
5. "Them haunts stole one of my paper _____. I been lookin' all over for it." (page 51)
6. Miz Millie would be heartbroken. He was a pet, not a steer. *I can't let Annie take* _____.! (page 56)
7. Brose rode _____ and Jenny rode _____ to spy on Annie O'Banyon.



washerwoman

Beau

Signature

fancies

lemon

friend

spurs

Webster

town

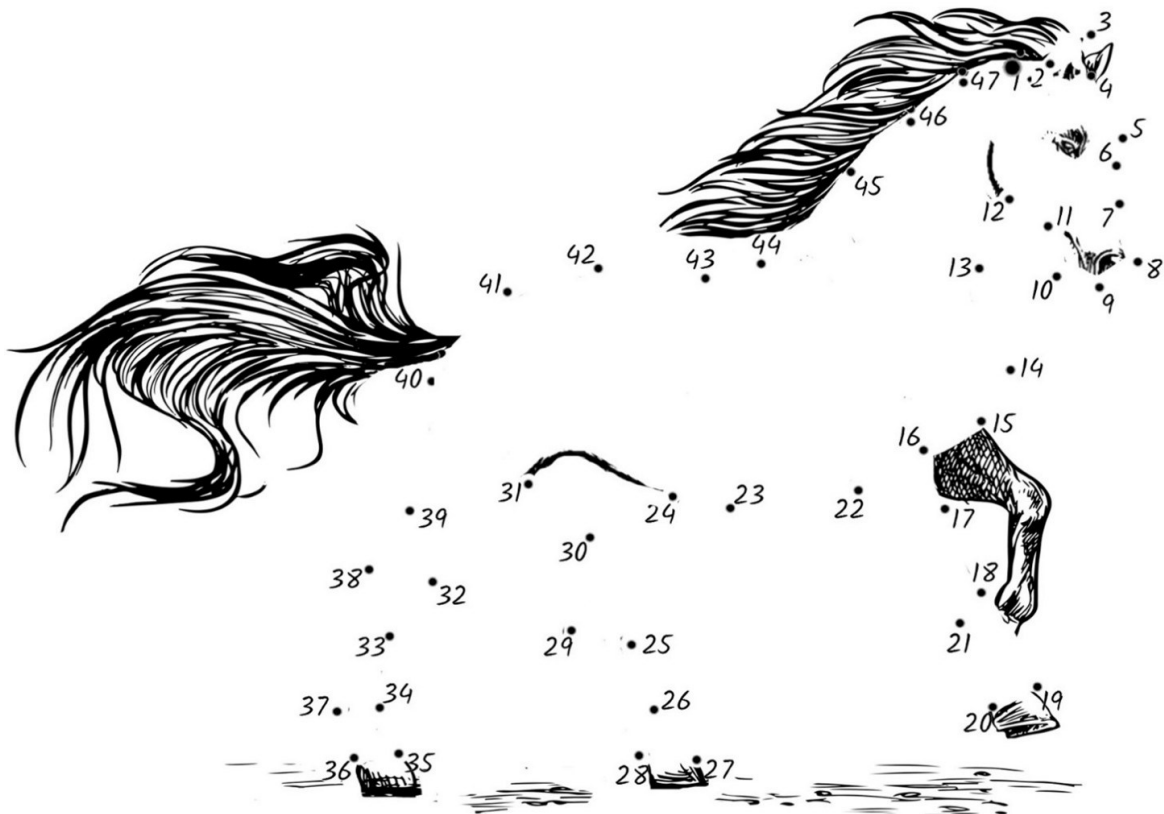
drops

Jenny's Horse "Fancy"

Jenny loves her horse, "Fancy," a gift from Uncle Nick when she first came to the Rancho Cameron. Fancy is a cinnamon-brown quarter horse. She has a darker mane, just like Jenny's brown braids! Jenny chose the name "Fancy" because Uncle Nick said the horse was "homely" looking. *A plain horse needs a pretty name*, she thought.

"I'll give her a fancy name," Jenny decided, and *Fancy* she became.

Follow the dot-to-dot puzzle to create Fancy, Jenny's horse. Color the horse like it is described above. Have fun by adding a corral or mountains, or ranchland. You can add Jenny standing on the corral or feeding Fancy an apple. Use your imagination!



Biscuits & Butter

Uncle Nick stopped after a joke and reached for his third biscuit. He slathered it with butter and grew somber. ~ from Chapter 9

Biscuits with freshly churned butter can't be beat! Nick couldn't go to the modern-day store and buy butter in cubes and biscuits in pop-open cans like we can. When were biscuits first introduced, and what were they like?



Biscuits are first mentioned during the 14th century and spelled “bisquite,” which meant a hard, twice-baked product. First the biscuit was baked, and then it was dried out in an oven. Doesn't sound too appetizing, does it? And nothing like the biscuits Nick

ate. Those first biscuits were made from flour, lard, and water. That's it. The dough was formed into fist-sized circles and baked, then dried out. After that they were wrapped in cloth. When people ate them, they dipped them in whatever liquid they had on hand to moisten them (probably so their teeth didn't break off). Soldiers of the Civil War ate these horrible biscuits and called them “hardtack.” After the War, the biscuits that we know today were invented. Cooks began to whip the flour, which added air, added other ingredients like baking power (which makes the biscuit rise by producing air). Biscuits became light and fluffy, and they started tasting much better. On the next page, you can make a simple biscuit recipe that tastes good!

History of Butter

Butter's story began as (probably) a happy accident thousands of years ago. Nomadic herders discovered that the milk they were carrying in skins on the backs of their animals (like camels and donkeys) sloshed around so much that the milk separated into the fat (cream) and the liquid part. Over time, people discovered that the cream from the milk could be churned, and the resulting butter was rich and creamy. The buttermilk could be drunk as well. Here is how different cultures viewed butter. (Make your own butter on the next page.)



- The ancient Egyptians used butter not only for food but also for religious sacrifices.
- In Indian, butter was called “ghee” and also used in both food and religious rituals.
- The ancient Greeks and Romans thought butter was “barbarian” food. They preferred to use olive oil for everything.
- During the Middle Ages in Norway, butter was used to pay your taxes!
- In 1869, margarine—a cheap alternative to butter—was invented in France, but butter will always remain a favorite for people from all eras!

Make Biscuits and Butter

Fluffy Biscuits

Ingredients:

2 cups all-purpose flour	½ teaspoon salt
1 Tablespoon sugar	½ cup shortening (Crisco)
3 teaspoons baking powder	2/3 + cup milk (to keep dough soft but not sticky)

1. Heat oven to 450°
2. Mix flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt in a large bowl.
3. Cut in Crisco with a pastry blender until the mixture looks like fine crumbs.
4. Stir in 2/3 cup milk until dough leaves the sides of the bowls (add more if needed).
5. On a lightly floured surface, gently knead dough 10-12 times. Roll out about ½" thick.
6. Cut biscuits with a round glass or a biscuit cutter and place on a baking sheet.
7. Bake 10 minutes until golden. Makes 8-10 biscuits.

Creamy Butter

Who has not taken whipping cream, poured it into a small jar, and shaken it until you feel like your hands are going to fall off? Well, here is your chance to make your own butter, salt it, and spread it on your hot, fluffy biscuits.

What you need:

- ✓ pint jar with a good lid
- ✓ ½ cup (40%) whipping cream
- ✓ salt
- ✓ a bowl for rinsing the butter
- ✓ ice cubes for the bowl

1. Let ½ whipping cream stand for about 30 minutes (room temp).
2. Pour whipping cream into the pint jar and start shaking.
3. Keep shaking until it turns into whipped cream and then clumps.
4. Shake longer to make sure it's separated. Drain off the buttermilk.
5. Scrape the butter into a clump and dump into the bowl of ice-cold water to rinse the butter.
6. Knead and rinse out as much buttermilk as you can—usually about 4 or 5 changes of water.
7. Add a little salt and enjoy!



The Cattle Rustling Catastrophe Chapters 13-18

Who Said It?

Read the quotes below and then fill in the blank – who said it? If you need help remembering, use the page numbers to easily find the quotes and who said them.

1. "Us? Cattle rustlers?" (page 77) _____
2. "Why you think that washerwoman be the outlaw lady?" (page 85) _____
3. "Spreading rumors is like taking a basket of feathers and dropping them off the barn roof."
(page 95) _____
4. "C'mon, girl, let's catch up to Daddy." (page 100) _____
5. "Look at all that rain!" (page 101) _____

Unscramble The Characters' Names

6. This is the name of a man Daddy thought he knew.

R-A-I-S-S-R-A-T-C _____

7. Daddy had a horse that didn't like to be ridden in the rain.

What was his name? N-I-T-G-H-L-I-G-N-L _____

8. Whom did Jenny go to visit?

M-M-I-L-I-I-Z-L-E _____

9. Who is the neighbor Jenny does not like?

F-M-I-S-R-D-E-L-S _____

10. Miz Millie has a servant. What is her name?

A-N-T-B-O-I _____

11. What famous detective does Jenny try to imitate?

W-K-R-A-E-N-T-A-E _____



Vocabulary Crossword Chapters 13-18

Word Bank

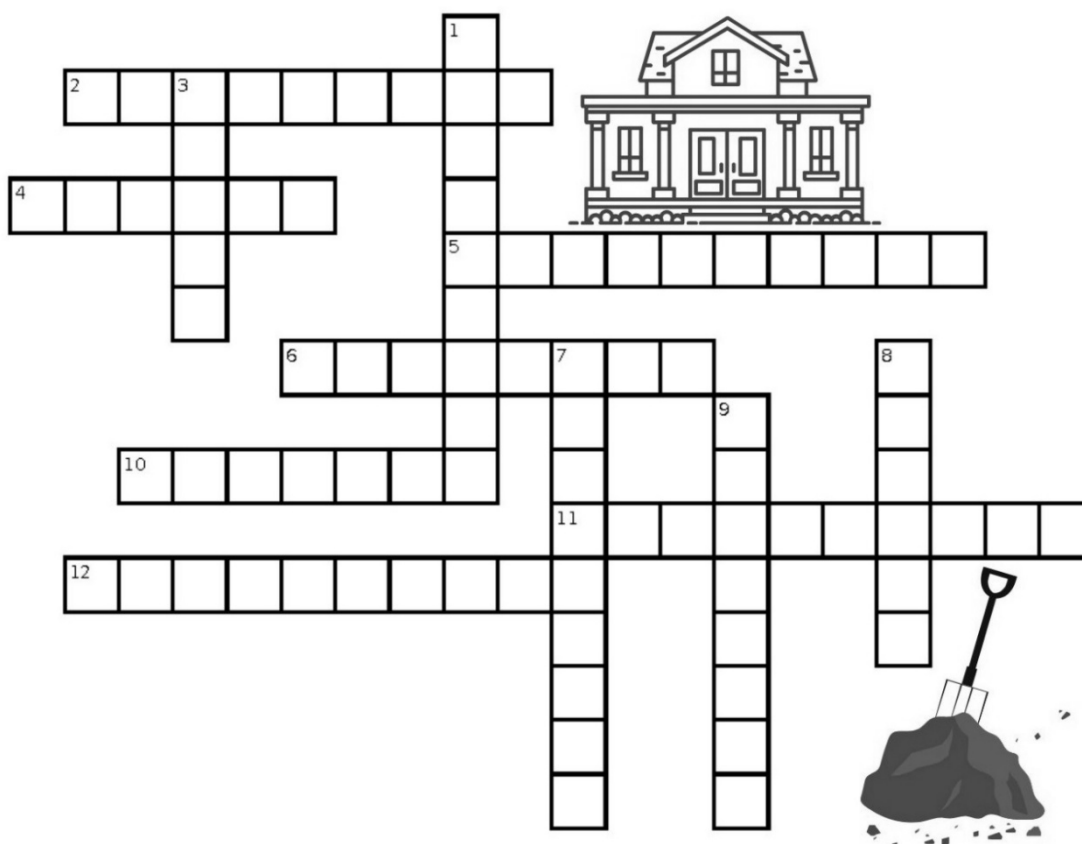
manure queasy mournful rickety stunt verandah
shirtwaist foolhardy suspicion exaggerate falsehood horrendous

Down:

1. recklessly bold or rash
3. a daring and often dangerous physical feat
7. a lie
8. nauseated; feeling sick
9. a roofed porch along the outside of a house

Across:

2. a cautious distrust
4. animal dung
5. extremely unpleasant or terrible
6. feeling sadness, regret, or grief
10. poorly made and likely to collapse
11. a woman's blouse that resembles a shirt
12. to represent something as larger or better (or worse)



Make a Paper "Beau" (Bull) Puppet

Materials Needed:

- Brown paper bag
- Construction paper (black, white, brown)
- Glue
- Scissors
- Markers or crayons

Instructions: (See sample Beau image.)

1. **Prepare the Bag:** Start by turning the brown paper bag upside down so that the flap is at the top. This will be the bull's head.
2. **Create the Bull's Face:**
 - **Eyes:** Cut out two white circles for the eyes and two smaller black circles for the pupils. Glue the black circles onto the white circles and then glue the eyes onto the flap of the bag.
 - **Nose and Mouth:** Cut out a brown oval and color two black nostrils and a smiling mouth on the oval. Glue the brown oval ONLY to the top flap. (So you can put your hand inside the puppet and move its mouth.)
3. **Make the Bull's Horns:**
 - Cut out two horn shapes from the white construction paper. Glue these to the top corners of the flap.
4. **Add Ears:**
 - Cut out two ear shapes from the brown construction paper. Glue these to the sides of the flap, just below the horns.
5. **Create the Bull's Body:**
 - Draw or cut out a large oval shape from the brown construction paper and glue it to the front of the bag, below the flap. This will be the bull's body.
6. **Add Legs:**
 - Cut out four leg shapes from the brown construction paper and glue them to the side and bottom of the bag.
7. **Decorate:**
 - Use markers or crayons to add any additional details, such as spots or a tail.



Your bull puppet is now ready to use! You can put your hand inside the bag and move the flap to make Beau "talk." Have fun! 🐮

Make an Herb Bookmark

Aunt Charity often went out to pick herbs by moonlight. ~ Chapter 15

While Aunt Charity used her herbal remedies as medicine, herbs also make fragrant and pretty bookmarks.

Creating a simple bookmark using herbs is a fun and sweet-smelling craft project. Here's a step-by-step guide to help you make one:

Materials Needed:

- Dried herbs (such as lavender, rosemary, or mint)
- Clear contact paper or laminating sheets
- Cardstock or thick paper
- Scissors
- Hole punch
- Ribbon or string



Instructions:

1. **Prepare the Herbs:** Make sure your herbs are completely dried. You can use a mix of different herbs or stick to one type, depending on your preference.
2. **Cut the Cardstock:** Cut a piece of cardstock or thick paper to your desired bookmark size. A common size is about 2 inches by 6 inches.
3. **Arrange the Herbs:** Place the dried herbs on one side of the cardstock. You can create a pattern or scatter them randomly. Make sure they are flat and not too bulky.
4. **Seal the Bookmark:** Carefully place a piece of clear contact paper or a laminating sheet over the herbs and cardstock. Press down firmly to ensure the herbs are sealed in place. Trim any excess contact paper or laminating sheet.
5. **Punch a Hole:** Use a hole punch to make a hole at the top of the bookmark.
6. **Add a Ribbon:** Cut a piece of ribbon or string and thread it through the hole. Tie a knot to secure it.

Your herbal bookmark is now ready to use. It not only looks beautiful but also adds a lovely scent to your reading experience.

Cut out this pattern and use it to trace around on the cardstock.

The Cattle Rustling Catastrophe Chapters 19-24



1. In Chapter Nineteen, we *finally* meet a character Jenny has talked about many times. Do you remember the name of one of Jenny's favorite people? (page 106)

2. What is this person's (from question #1) pet? (page 108) _____
3. What is the pet's name? _____
4. Jenny and Brose make a discovery in the O'Leary barn. What is this discovery?

5. Why do the two kids believe they've found Daddy? (page 116)

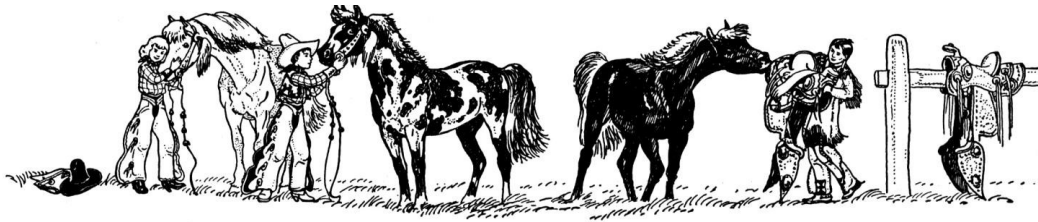
6. When Miz Millie's pet is stolen, what does she hope Jenny can do for her? (page 133)

7. Jenny tries so hard to "fix" things, but everything keeps going wrong. Write about a time when you wanted to correct a mistake but nothing went right. What was the mistake? What went wrong when you tried to correct it?

Vocabulary Word Search Chapters 19-24

Choose the letter of the word from the word bank that matches the following definitions. Then, find all twelve words in the word search below. Words are vertical, horizontal, and diagonal.

1. ____ moved in a slow, awkward way
2. ____ a claim, especially a false one
3. ____ something that alters one's appearance
4. ____ feeling great distress or discomfort
5. ____ strong and thick
6. ____ gold or silver in bulk, before coining
7. ____ nervous, excitable, easily scared
8. ____ mischievous or silly behavior
9. ____ showing sympathy for others
10. ____ a fuel oil used in 1800s lamps
11. ____ a small enclosure to keep horses
12. ____ a surprise attack



Word Bank

- A. disguise
- B. lumbered
- C. bullion
- D. skittish
- E. paddock
- F. ambush
- G. shenanigans
- H. pretense
- I. kerosene
- J. compassionate
- K. misery
- L. stout



L	A	I	C	C	V	Q	B	P	L	L	S	T	U	
K	E	R	O	S	E	N	E	X	N	E	X	K	Z	D
M	X	U	W	B	U	F	S	K	U	K	Y	I	U	Y
P	R	E	T	E	N	S	E	M	L	U	P	T	Y	Q
Y	C	O	M	P	A	S	S	I	O	N	A	T	E	S
A	G	M	V	J	X	S	D	S	R	G	Y	I	U	H
G	P	Y	K	U	F	T	A	E	T	H	A	S	S	E
L	B	T	G	T	X	O	M	R	J	T	Y	H	P	N
P	U	W	C	B	S	U	B	Y	B	S	D	O	A	A
L	L	M	U	Z	N	T	U	O	I	B	S	Y	D	N
Z	L	X	B	H	D	I	S	G	U	I	S	E	D	I
U	I	B	A	E	V	C	H	A	J	V	Z	K	O	G
K	O	W	N	K	R	D	Q	T	V	C	W	R	C	A
C	N	E	W	B	Z	E	K	O	F	A	I	K	N	
S	P	S	Q	C	X	K	D	M	F					



The History of Jam

Aunt Charity's food disappeared as Jenny's lunch and supper. She swiped her greasy hands down the skirt of her green-checked dress then scooped jam from the jar and licked her fingers. Grinning, she ate every sticky blob. She'd always wanted to do that. ~ from Chapter 24

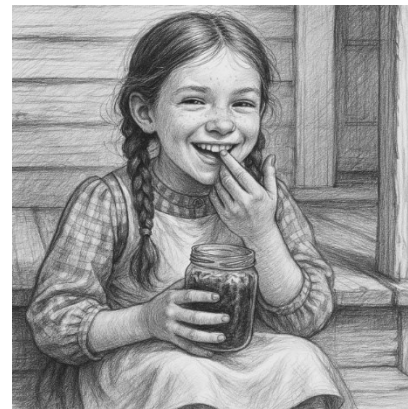
Jenny loves raspberry jam (or any kind of jam for that matter). When did people first enjoy jam? Well, it dates back to first-century Rome. Jam was part of the diet in the Middle East, where there was a lot of sugar that grew naturally. Honey was also used as a sweetener. This allowed people to have Vitamin C from fruit all year round. The Crusaders to the Holy Land brought jams and recipes back to Europe. Later, the Spanish took the idea to the West Indies, where fruit grew in abundance. Jam was a good way to preserve fruit. Orange marmalade was invented in the 16th century, when the doctor to Mary, Queen of Scots, mixed oranges and sugar to help with her seasickness. It became the favorite jam for royalty. The first book on making jam appeared in the U.S. in the 17th century. Early settlers used molasses, honey, and maple sugar to give jam its sweet taste. They used pectin from boiling apple peels as the way to thicken the jam. When they learned that Vitamin C prevented scurvy (a terrible disease with bleeding gums), jam became part of the sailors' food aboard ships. Fresh fruit did not last long, but jam lasted the length of the voyage.

Make Easy Raspberry Freezer Jam

Here is an easy recipe to make the raspberry jam Jenny loves. There is a cooked recipe, which people in the 1800s would use, but you can make it and store it in the freezer or refrigerator. Yum!

- Six quarts of fresh raspberries (makes 7-8 cups of jam)
- 5 and ¼ cups sugar
- 1 box pectin (grocery store)
- ¾ cup water
- Glass or plastic containers, your choice

1. Wash the jars or plastic containers.
2. Mash the raspberries, but keeping them a little chunky.
3. Measure out exactly 3 cups of the mixture (leftovers can be used for smoothies)
4. Slowly stir in 1 cup sugar at a time. Stir completely and repeat until all the sugar is used.
5. Let stand for 10 minutes.
6. Add the ¾ cup water and bring to a boil in a heavy saucepan. Boil for one minute.
7. Remove from heat and slowly stir in the box of pectin until it is completely dissolved.
8. Pour into containers, leaving a little head room (for expanding in the freezer). Keeps a year in the freezer or 3 weeks in the refrigerator.



Make a Simple Apron

During Jenny's lifetime, little girls as well as women wouldn't think of doing their chores without wearing an apron. An apron protected their clothes from spills and stains. It also made a handy "towel" to hold hot pans or wipe up a mess.

You can make a simple apron of your own – sew or no-sew! Here are the instructions for both the sew and no-sew versions:



Sew Version:

Materials Needed:

- 1 fat quarter (18" x 22") of fabric
- 2 yards of ribbon (for ties)
- Scissors
- Sewing machine or needle and thread
- Pins
- Measuring tape

Instructions:

1. **Prepare the Fabric:** Lay the fat quarter flat on your work surface. Fold the top edge down about 1 inch and pin it in place.
2. **Create Gathers at the Waist:**
 - Using a long basting stitch, sew along the top edge of the fabric, about 1/2 inch from the edge. Leave long thread tails at both ends.
 - Gently pull the bobbin thread to gather the fabric until it measures about 12 inches wide. Distribute the gathers evenly and pin in place.
3. **Attach the Waist Ties:** Cut the ribbon into two equal pieces (about 1 yard each). Pin one piece to each side of the apron, at the top corners. Sew the ribbon in place, securing the gathers.
4. **Hem the Edges:** Fold the edges of the fabric over about 1/2 inch and sew around the entire apron to create a neat hem.

No-Sew Version:

Materials Needed:

- 1 fat quarter (18" x 22") of fabric
- 2 yards of ribbon (for ties)
- Fabric glue or iron-on hem tape
- Scissors
- Measuring tape

Instructions:

1. **Prepare the Fabric:** Lay the fat quarter flat on your work surface. Fold the top edge down about 1 inch and secure it with fabric glue or iron-on hem tape.
2. **Create Gathers at the Waist:**
 - Using your fingers, create small pleats or gathers along the top edge of the fabric until it measures about 12 inches wide. Secure each gather with fabric glue or iron-on hem tape.
3. **Attach the Waist Ties:** Cut the ribbon into two equal pieces (about 1 yard each). Secure one piece to each side of the apron, at the top corners, using fabric glue or iron-on hem tape.
4. **Hem the Edges:** Fold the edges of the fabric over about 1/2 inch and secure with fabric glue or iron-on hem tape to create a neat hem.

I hope you enjoy making your gathered-waist apron!

The Cattle Rustling Catastrophe Chapters 25 – Epilogue

1. Jenny and Brose decide to follow Alice O'Leary and her "gang" to find the missing cattle. After awhile, they realize the riders are heading to a place the two kids have been before. What is the name of this secret location? (page 144) _____
2. Someone captures Jenny and Brose before they find the cattle. Who finds them first? (page 148) _____
3. Alice O'Leary tells Jenny some startling news. What is this news? (page 149) _____
4. The secret entrance to the canyon is behind what? (page 159) _____
5. When Jenny realizes there is no way she can fix all her mistakes, she runs to the one person she knows will help. To whom does Jenny run for help? (page 169) _____
6. Were you surprised when you learned to whom Jenny ran for help (circle one)? YES NO
Why were you surprised (or) why were you not surprised?

7. What is your favorite part of the book and why?



Vocabulary: Similes & Alliteration

Similes

A simile uses “like or as” to create a word picture by comparing one thing with another. In these similes, circle the comparing word. Then write the two things that are being compared.

1. Quick as a rattlesnake, Miss O’Leary shoved Jenny and Brose behind the boulder and stood in front. _____

2. What does the simile in #1 mean? _____

3. The sound echoed like a gunshot as pebbles pinged and bounced down the hillside.

4. What does the simile in #3 mean? _____

5. Cattle filled the canyon like sand in the ocean. _____

6. In question #5, does this mean there are few cattle or many? _____ Explain.

Alliteration

Alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of closely connected words. Tongue twisters are examples of alliteration. *She sold seashells at the seashore.*

Using this illustration of Jenny, create a sentence using alliteration.

Use at least three words with the same letter or sound. (Example:

Jenny scooted far away from spiders, snakes, and scorpions.)



Fictional & Real-Life Characters

Many of the characters in this story are fictional or make-believe. They live only in the author's (and reader's) imaginations. But there are also real-life historical characters mentioned in this book. Can you tell the difference?

Write the letter **F** before each fictional character. Write an **R** before each real-life character. Then for each "F" (fictional) character, write one thing you liked (or did not like) about them. Look up on the Internet each "R" (real-life) character and write one new fact you learned about them that is not mentioned in the story.

1. _____ Mr. Carstairs _____
2. _____ Uncle Nick _____
3. _____ Kate Warne _____
4. _____ Sheriff Kincaid _____
5. _____ Jenny Cameron _____
6. _____ Allen Pinkerton _____
7. _____ Erastus Beadle _____
8. _____ Agnes Montgomery _____
9. _____ Brose Duncan _____

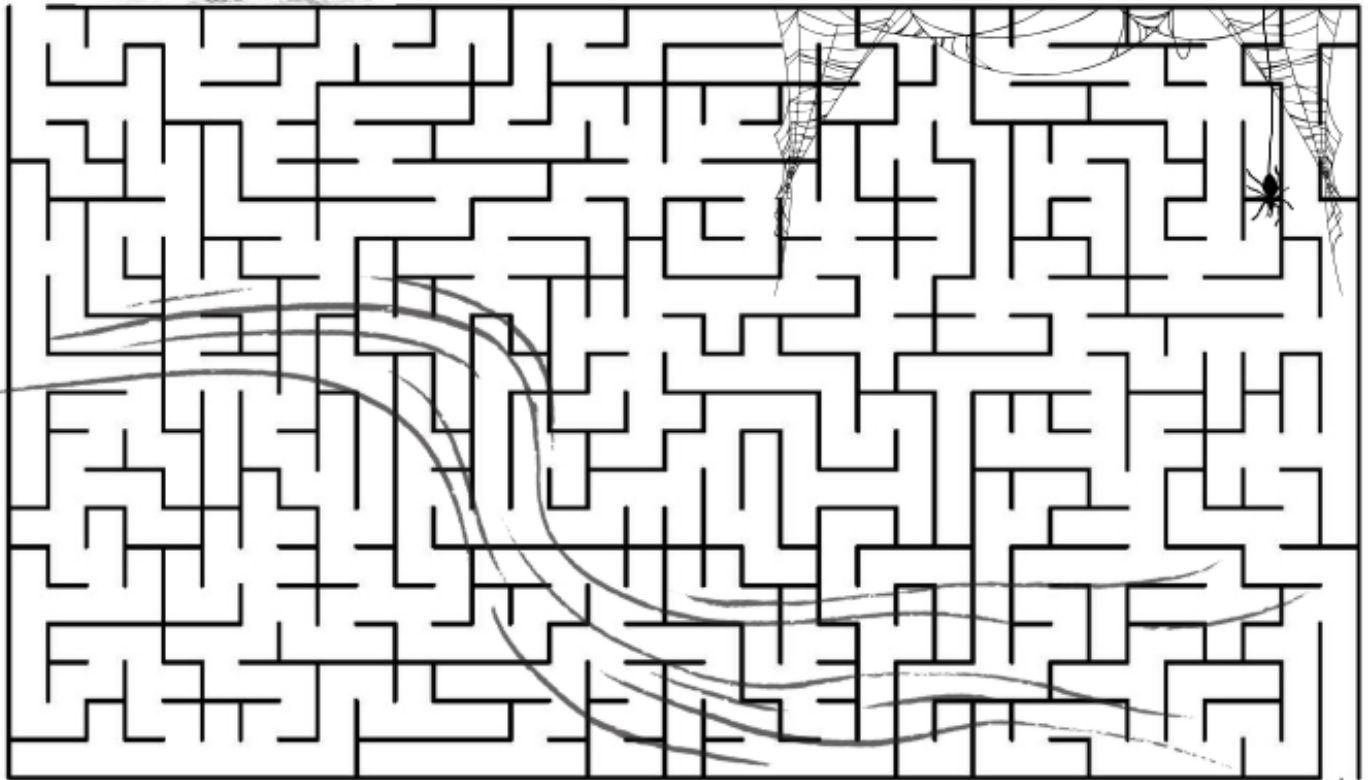
Which Character Would You Like to Be and Why?

Choose one of the characters from the list above (or find a different character from the book) that you would like to be. Write a paragraph explaining why you would like to be that character.

Chapters 25-Epilogue: Maze



Help Jenny find her way through the secret passage to Shadow Canyon. She must avoid the spider webs but must cross the icy stream to the waterfall and into the canyon.



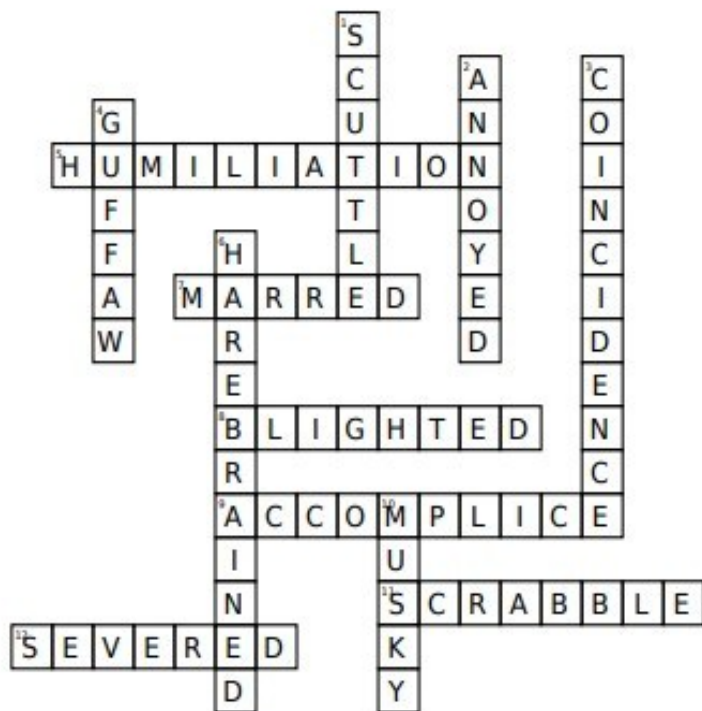
Answer Key: Chapters 1-6

Questions

1. Jenny goes along with Brose because she wants a friend. She misses her brothers who are away at military school. Another reason could be because she wants to show Brose how brave she is to take his dare. The third reason is to keep out of trouble. If Brose tells Grandma she was poking in the cook's drawers, it would mean punishment.
2. Answers will vary here. Students should write about a time when they pretended to be their favorite character in a book or movie.
3. Answers could also vary but some ideas would be her brothers, Aunt Rose, their home in Salinas, or the friends she had there.
4. Jenny and Brose could have several reasons for believing Alice is really Annie, the cattle rustler. She has long, red hair and slate blue eyes. She wears pretty, ruffy dresses and wears pearl-handled revolvers.
5. Two clues that might give away Alice or Annie are when she shoots a pinecone out of a tree and when she confesses that she's a good shot. Or just her description could be enough to confuse Jenny and Brose.
6. Although Jenny and Brose want to be good citizens, Sheriff Kincaid does not believe their story. He reminds them of a story they told earlier about the Montgomery Sisters taking the deputy's horse. The truth was the sisters had found the horse, not stolen it. The Sheriff accuses them of telling lies about the washerwoman and takes them to talk to Mr. Cameron.

Vocabulary: Crossword Puzzle

Chapters 1-6



Answer Key: Chapters 7-12

Questions

1. Miss Anderson and the Montgomery Sisters – Lucy and Agnes.
2. Purple! The Montgomery Sisters wear matching purple dresses.
3. B. *Aesop's Fables*
4. Drawings will vary.

Vocabulary: Working with Words Chapters 7-12

1. spurs
2. four-friend town
3. lemon drops
4. washerwoman
5. fancies
6. Beau
7. Webster, Signature

Answer Key: Chapters 13-18

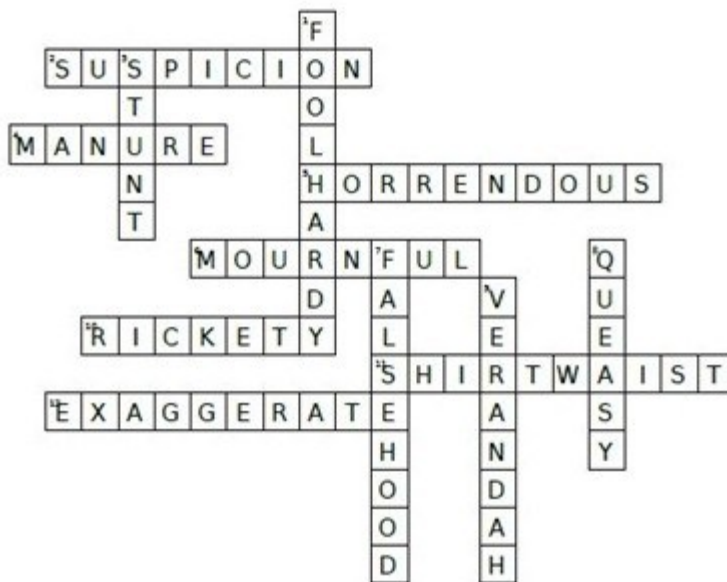
Who Said It?

1. Alice O'Leary
2. Aunt Charity
3. Daddy
4. Jenny
5. Uncle Nick

Character Name Scramble

6. Carstairs
7. Lightning
8. Miz Millie
9. Bonita
10. Kate Warne

Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle Chapters 13-18



Answer Key: Chapters 19-24 – Chapter Questions

1. Miss Millie
2. a bull
3. His name is Beau.
4. They discover Lightning.
5. They see Daddy's horse and believe the rustlers kidnapped him.
6. Miz Millie asks Jenny to tell Annie O'Banyon to give Beau back.
7. Answers will vary.

Vocabulary: Word Search – Chapters 19-24

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. D |
| 2. H | 8. G |
| 3. A | 9. J |
| 4. K | 10. I |
| 5. L | 11. E |
| 6. C | 12. F |



Answer Key: Chapters 25-Epilogue – Chapter Questions

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Shadow Canyon | 4. The entrance is behind a waterfall |
| 2. David O'Leary | 5. She runs to Grandma. |
| 3. She is in reality a Pinkerton agent. | 6. Answers will vary. |

Vocabulary Chapters 25-Epilogue

Similes and Alliteration

- Circle as – compares rattlesnake and Miss O'Leary.
- Miss O'Leary was fast, like a snake about to strike.
- Circle like – compares sound and gunshot.
- The sound of rocks falling was as loud as a gun being shot.
- Circle like – compares cattle and sand.
- There were *many* cattle, because sand appears infinite.

Alliteration: Answers will vary.

Fictional & Real-life Characters

- F
- F
- R
- F
- F
- R
- R
- F
- F

Answers will vary on second part of questions.

Maze

