

LOWER ELEMENTARY WEEK NINE: MAY 25-29, 2020

Dear Lower Elementary Community,

We hope you have a happy, healthy Memorial Day weekend. Please enjoy the following activities and lessons, we hope they inspire joyful learning and deep investigation.

Best,

Ms. Pasco, Dr. Feeley, Ms. Shirley, and Mr. Weathers

Language

Second Person Point of View

We know that the narrator is using the Second Person Point of View when they address the reader. Clues to look for are the words “you,” “your,” or “yours.” This writing style is typically used when giving instructions. This particular point of view is interesting because the reader becomes a participant in the story. The narrator can even go as far as to craft the scene to tell the reader’s perspective. For example:

“You go to the beach every summer and swim until it’s time for lunch. You eat with your family and sit under the shade of a big, colorful umbrella, happy that there will be many more days filled with sunshine and sand. You take pictures of the horizon, the animals you encounter, and fun, wonderful scenes with your family. Will you be going to the beach again this summer? If you do go, which beach do you think you’ll visit? What will you be sure to pack?”

Here is another example: *“How to Make an Almond Butter and Jelly Sandwich.”*

- *First, prepare your working space by readying a clean plate, two clean butter knives, bread, almond butter, and jelly.*
- *Next, get two pieces of sliced bread from its container.*
- *Open either the jelly jar or the almond butter jar.*
- *Use one butter knife to spread some jelly onto the face of one slice of bread.*
- *Set the used butter knife aside.*
- *Screw the cap back onto the jelly jar.*
- *Open the almond butter jar.*
- *Next, use the other knife, the one you have yet to use, to spread enough almond butter onto the other slice of bread.*
- *Set down that knife.*
- *Close the almond butter jar.*
- *Match the bread face with the jelly with the bread face with the almond butter.*

- *They should stick together.*
- *Put the butter knives in the sink or dishwasher.*
- *Put the other ingredients away.*
- *Clean any bits left on your workspace.*
- *Wash your hands.*
- *Enjoy your sandwich!*

Follow-up Activities:

- (Intro Level) Describe the difference between the First Person Point of View and the Second Person Point of View.
- (A Writer's Approach) Write your own passage using the Second Person Point of View.
- (Scavenger Hunt) Look for examples of published works or stories that use the Second Person Point of View.
- (A Chef's Approach) You may have noticed that cookbooks are written in the Second Person. Choose a recipe. Follow the directions. OR write your own step- by-step approach of accomplishing a task, much like that in the second example above.
- Imagine your own follow-up activity and report out how it goes!

Spelling

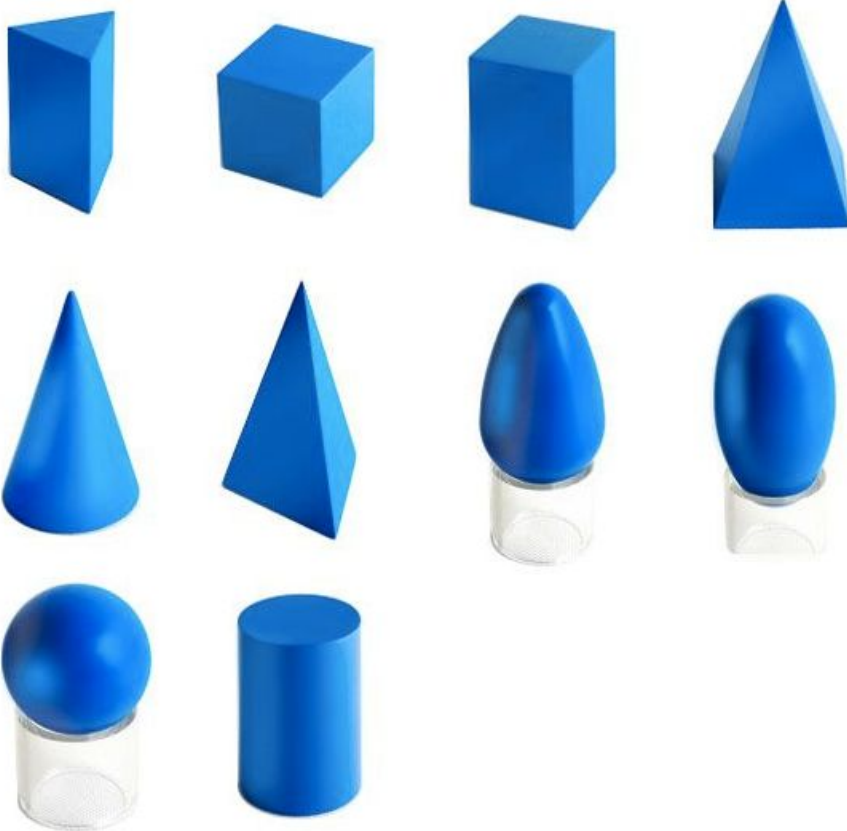
Choose a **spelling list** for this week from the *Instructional Spelling Program* by Andrea Rolfe or choose the last list from *The Reading Teacher's Big Book of Lists (Intermediate Spelling Demons)* by Kress and Fry. Practice spelling your list out loud with a parent or sibling. Make up sentences for each word and write them down. You can take a quiz on Friday.

- dark, yard, start, smart, harm, sharp, part, girl, shirt, skirt
- boys, rays, trays, keys, babies, puppies, bunnies, ladies, ponies, stories
- forced, forcing, combines, combining, handled, handling, senses, sensing, glared, glaring
- shines, shining, tasted, tasting, bores, boring, skated, skating, closes, closing
- achieve, boundary, ceiling, democracy, eventually, formerly, guidance, hypocrite, interrupt, likely

Geometry

Geometric Solids

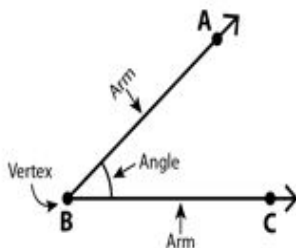
- Review the names of geometric solids. How many do you remember? Which ones need a closer look?
- Follow-up Activities:
 - Name the blue solids below. Match the names:
 - Sphere
 - Cube
 - Cylinder
 - Ovoid
 - Ellipsoid
 - Square-based pyramid
 - Square-based prism
 - Triangular-based pyramid
 - Triangular-based prism
 - Cone
 - Find examples of geometric solids in your home.
 - Imagine your own follow-up activity.



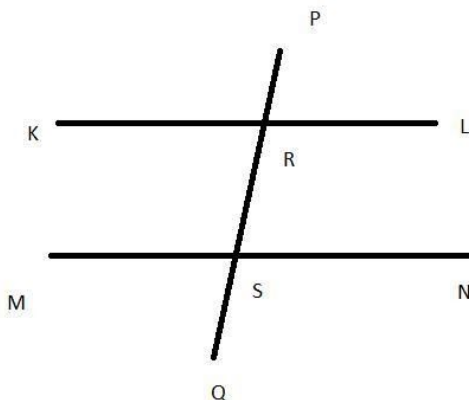
Angles

- Let's review angles. They have parts.
 - Angles have arms or sides. They create a space within the sides that we call an angle and it has an amplitude.
 - In the diagram below the points labeled with letters are called endpoints. The point labeled "B" is also called a vertex.
 - Using the labeled endpoints we can refer to this angle as $\angle ABC$.

Parts of an Angle



- Below, we have eight angles. Look at $\angle PRL$ and $\angle PKR$ at the top of these intersecting lines. You can see that they are not equal. One is bigger than the other and one is smaller. One is obtuse and one is acute. The larger angle is the obtuse angle ($\angle PKR$) and the smaller angle is the acute one ($\angle PRL$). Remember, acute angles are less than 90 degrees in amplitude. Obtuse angles are greater than 90 degrees in amplitude.



- Copy the chart below and include the other six angles shown above. Compare the angle pairs that are side by side (We describe these angles as supplementary angles. They add up to 180 degrees or a straight angle.) Which one is obtuse and which one is acute?

<u>Obtuse Angles</u>	<u>Acute Angles</u>
$\angle PKR$	$\angle PRL$
$\angle ?$	$\angle ?$
...	...

Geography

Straits

- A strait is a narrow passage of water connecting two seas or two other large areas of water.
- Follow-up Activities:
 - (Intro Level) Describe a strait. Examine the maps below. What two bodies of water does each strait connect?
 - (A Cartographer's Approach) Explore other straits: Malacca Strait, Strait of Magellan, Strait of Hormuz, Bosphorus/Bosporus, Sunda Strait, Torres Strait, Karimata Strait, Bali Strait. Choose at least three of these to find in an atlas. What two bodies of water does each strait connect? What countries are nearby? If you'd like, make your own map using available materials.
 - (A Poet's Approach) Write a poem about one strait. Use 3 quatrains.
 - (A Zoologist's Approach) Choose one strait. What animals can be found swimming in those waters?
 - Imagine your own way of following up with this lesson.
- Here are a few examples of straits:
 - Left: **The Bering Strait**
 - Middle: **The Strait of Gibraltar**
 - Right: **Strait of Dover**



Famous Cities

- There are many famous cities that are the capital of their country. This is not always the case. Paris is the most famous city in France and it is the capital city, the seat of the government. But what about New York City? Is New York the capital of the USA? No. Our city, Washington, DC, though smaller and younger, is the capital.
- Think of 10 famous cities. Remember what country they are in. Use an encyclopedia, an almanac or the internet to find out if the city that you remember is the capital of the country or not.
 - Add your cities to the following chart:

Famous city	In which country?	Capital or not?
Paris	France	Yes
New York City	United States	No
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	No
Berlin	Germany	Yes

Mathematics

Reading Decimal Numbers

- There is a pattern when reading decimal numbers, the same way that there is a pattern reading large whole numbers. If you know the name of the place value, you will be able to read the number well. Let's practice reading up to the thousandths.
 - $1000 \div 10 = 100$
 - $100 \div 10 = 10$
 - $10 \div 10 = 1$
 - $1 \div 10 = .1$
 - $.1 \div 10 = .01$
 - $.01 \div 10 = .001$
- Level 1
 - .1 = one tenth
 - .2 = two tenths
 - .3 = three tenths
 - .4 = four tenths
 - .5 = five tenths
 - .6 = six tenths
 - .7 = seven tenths
 - .8 = eight tenths
 - .9 = nine tenths
- Level 2
 - .01 = one hundredth

- .15 = fifteen hundredths
- .27 = twenty-seven hundredths
- .48 = forty-eight hundredths
- .73 = seventy-three hundredths
- Level 3
 - .001 = one thousandth
 - .015 = fifteen thousandths
 - .214 = two-hundred fourteen thousandths
 - .489 = four-hundred eighty-nine thousandths
- How to Read Decimal Numbers:
 - Step 1: Read the number as if it were a whole number.
 - Step 2: Note how many places you are from the decimal point. Tenths are directly to the right of the decimal point. Hundredths have 2 places to the right. Thousandths have three places to the right.
 - Step 3: Practice level 1 until you are confident and accurate, then move on to level 2.
 - Step 4: Practice level 2 until you are confident and accurate, then move on to level 3.
- Follow-up Activities:
 - Follow the directions above. Read the following decimal numbers:
 - .7
 - .45
 - .305
 - .4
 - .29
 - .928
 - Write your own numbers.
 - Make a matching game! One set will have the numerical values and one set will have the words written out.

Divisibility

- Let's look at more patterns in numbers and their factors. Remember we can determine whether a dividend is evenly divisible by a divisor or not by looking at the patterns in the multiples of numbers. Remember the parts of a division problem: **468** (dividend) \div **2** (divisor) = **234** (quotient).
- Today let's look at the multiples of 11.

Divisible by 11	Not divisible by
-	1
-	2
-	3
-	4

-	5
-	6
-	7
-	8
-	9
-	10
11	-

- If we continue looking at numbers to 33, we see a pattern:

Divisible by 11	Not divisible by 11
-	12
-	13
-	14
-	15
-	16
-	17
-	18
-	19
-	20
-	21
22	-
-	23
-	24
-	25
-	26
-	27
-	28
-	29
-	30
-	31
-	32
33	-

- We can see a pattern here, too. It seems that the double of single digits are all multiples of 11.
- Make the Divisible/Not Divisible chart on a piece of lined paper or graph paper. Continue the chart to 100 and see if the pattern holds true.
- Make a second chart and look at the multiples of 9. Is there a pattern there?

Biology

Classifying Fish

- In continuation of our animal classification work, today we will focus on fish! There are over 3,000 different species of fish in the world.
- What are the characteristics of a fish?
 - Most fish are cold-blooded. They cannot make their own body heat. Another word for cold-blooded: ectotherm.
 - Some have fins and a tail to help them swim.
 - They have gills to absorb oxygen from the water.
 - They usually lay eggs to reproduce.
 - They live underwater.
- There are three types of fish:
 - jawless fish
 - cartilaginous fish
 - bony fish
- Fun fact: a pescatarian is a person who does not eat meat but does eat fish. The root word stems from the Italian word “pesce” which means fish.
- Follow-up Activities:
 - (Intro Level) Discuss the characteristics of fish. Note that not all fish have the same parts. Eels, for example, do not have fins, gills, or scales, but are considered to be fish.
 - (A Chef’s Approach) Eat varieties of fish and list the ones you’ve eaten. OR Have sushi for dinner. OR Learn how to make sushi.
 - (A Zoologist’s Approach) Choose one fish. Write a report that includes details about its appearance, diet, habitat, behavior, and fascinating facts about the particular species you chose.
 - (An Artist’s Approach) Use available art materials to capture the shape and colors of a high-definition or live sample fish of your choice.
 - Imagine your own way of following up.



Endemic Plants

- Last week we considered endemic species of animals, that is, animals that only live in one place and nowhere else. Just as there are such animals in many places throughout the world, there are also endemic plants.
- Below are several endemic plants. Examine the pictures carefully. In which climate zone and which habitat do you think these plants might thrive?



A boojum



The Boucle D'Oreille



Orange-breasted Sunbird (an endemic plant)

- Go to this [Kid's Search page](#) and click on the various locations where endemic plants can be found. See what plants of tropical islands or deserts or frozen tundra look like. Do you notice patterns in the size, color, shape and structure of plants of particular isolated places? Write down your observations. Sketch the plants that interest you.

History

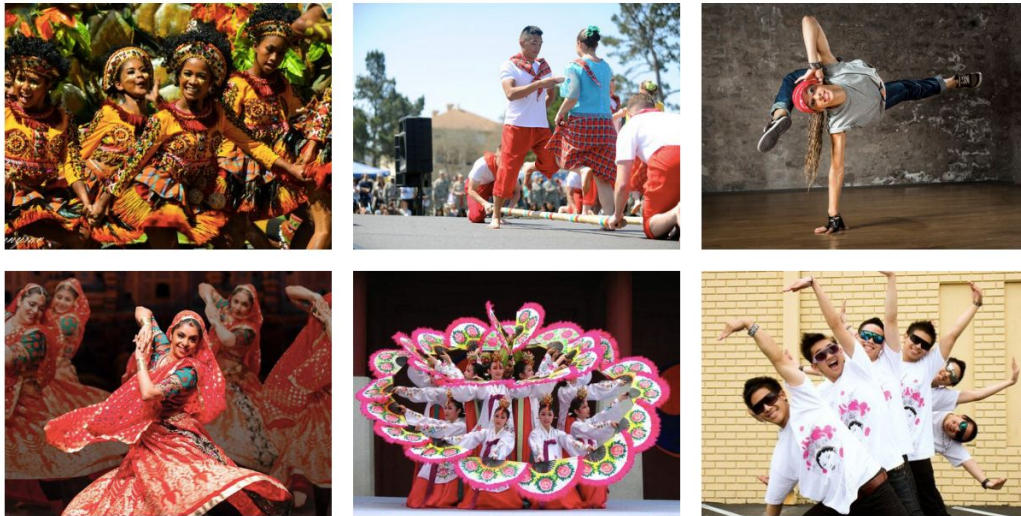
Dance

“Forget your troubles and dance.” — Bob Marley

“When you dance, you can enjoy the luxury of being you.” — Paulo Coelho

“The dance is a poem of which each movement is a word.” — Mata Hari

- No one can say exactly when human beings started to dance the way we know dancing to be today. Today, there are many many types of dances across various cultures. Some dances can be rather meticulous in steps and rhythm, in precision and line, or they can be relaxed, casual, and unexpected. Dancing can be one or more of these: a form of self-expression, of celebration, of protest, of exercise, of connection, of prayer, and of skill-building.
- These are only a few styles of dance:
 - Ballet
 - Salsa
 - Break dancing
 - Tinikling
 - Stepping
 - Disco
 - Tap dancing
- Depending on the style of dance, there is typically a style of dress associated with it. Some types of shoes are unique to particular styles of dance. Sometimes, there are tools and traditional items used. Because there is such a variety of dancing styles, take the lead on your own dances. Perhaps there is a particular type you know quite a bit about. Have you ever watched a show or a movie in which dancing is featured? Or taken a dancing class?
- About 13 years ago in Westminister, California, a group who called themselves “Poreotics” combined the style of popping + choreography + robotics. [Here is one of their recorded dances.](#) Notice the playful, creative, and every-changing landscape of dance. There are many dances that have yet to be named/ practiced/combined/invented. And there are many that continue to be kept alive through practice and lessons.
- Follow-up Activities:
 - Choreograph your own dance moves to a song.
 - Write a short report about one style of dance. Share where and when it started, the particular dress with which it’s associated (if any) and any fascinating facts you find.
 - Have a dance party!
 - All of the above!
 - Imagine your own way to follow up.



Ancient Roman Larariums

- We have seen several presentations about the lives of boys and girls in Ancient Rome. Their parents had very clear expectations of them, about what they must learn and what duties they needed to perform. A Roman house, not an apartment, but the home of a wealthy family, had a lararium - an altar - dedicated to family gods.



Here is a lararium from Pompeii.

- The father and mother led the entire family, children and slaves, in ceremonies at the lararium several times a day.
- You may remember in the video written by Prof. Laurence Ray, entitled “A Day in the Life of Four Sisters in Ancient Rome.”, that two dolls were placed in the lararium, one representing the bride and one representing the groom, when a girl was married from the household. This was done so that the family god would watch over the newlyweds. Also when a boy reached the age of 15, he placed his bulla (or amulet) in the lararium in gratitude to the gods for protecting him through his childhood.
 - What other things were placed in the lararium? [Watch this video and find out.](#) Write a summary of what you learn.