Lesson 139

Skills:

- [ ] Write the comparative and superlative forms of an adverb.
- [ ] Write a poem using a given rhyming pattern.
- [ ] Recognize and use hyperbole.
- [ ] Determine the latitude and longitude of locations.
- [ ] Compare fractions with unlike denominators.
- [ ] Find equivalent fractions.
- [ ] Solve a multi-step equation for a given variable.
- [ ] Mark a route on a map.
- [ ] Listen to reveille and taps.

Materials:

- Cuisenaire® rods
- Coin
- Paper clip
- *The Trumpet of the Swan,* by E. B. White
- Worksheets 94a, 139, 139a

Language Arts:

- Have the child read chapters 19-21 of *The Trumpet of the Swan*.
- A hyperbole (pronounced with a long *e* sound at the end of the word) is an exaggeration in literature. It is not meant to be taken literally. The cob uses hyperbole as he tells his wife the story of his injury. Have the child identify examples of hyperbole (chapter 20).

  Possible answers:
  - Blood gushed from the cob's wound in torrents.
  - He was at death's door.
  - A great multitude of people gathered.
  - Blood was everywhere.
  - Dozens of police arrived.
  - Game wardens flocked to the scene in great numbers.
  - There was a tremendous argument.
- Hyperbole can be used to tell a tall tale. Have the child choose a recent event and retell the story as a tall tale using hyperbole.
- Worksheet 139, part A: Have the child read about adverbs.
  - Some adverbs can express comparison. These are examples of the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of some adverbs:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
soon	sooner	soonest
late	later	latest
near	nearer	nearest
quietly	more quietly	most quietly

  - The comparative form of most one-syllable adverbs is created by adding *er* to the end of the word. The superlative form is created by adding *est* to the end of the word.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
soon	sooner	soonest
late	later	latest

- The comparative form of most adverbs with two or more syllables is created by adding *more* (or *less*) in front of the word. The superlative form is created by adding *most* (or *least*) in front of the word.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
quietly	more quietly	most quietly
carefully	less carefully	least carefully

- Some adverbs have irregular comparative and superlative forms that must be memorized.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
little	less	least
good, well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
many, much, some	more	most

❖ Worksheet 139, part B: Have the child complete the chart by adding the comparative and superlative forms of each adverb.

Answers:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
well	better	best
joyfully	more joyfully	most joyfully
little	less	least
seriously	more seriously	most seriously
hard	harder	hardest
slowly	more slowly	most slowly
badly	worse	worst
fast	faster	fastest

❖ Worksheet 139, part C: Have the child mark Louis and Serena's route on the map. Louis and Serena flew south from Philadelphia across Maryland and Virginia. Then they flew across the Carolinas and spent a night in Yemassee. After that they flew through Georgia and Florida and Louisiana. Then they turned north and flew home to Upper Red Rock Lake.

- Have the child answer the questions below the map.

Answers:

1. *40° N*
2. *80° W*
3. *29° N, 91° W*
4. *approximately 2,800 miles*

- Worksheet 139, part D: Have the child answer the questions.

  Answers:

  1. *Sam had not been able to decide what to be when he grew up. When he saw the zoo, he knew he wanted to work in a zoo.*
  2. *His siblings gathered around and looked at his possessions. They were impressed by his worldly goods. They liked his medal and the sound of his trumpet.*
  3. *He said he welcomed danger and adventure.*
  4. *His wound was on the surface. It was not serious.*
  5. *Answers will vary.*
  6. *Crepuscular means relating to twilight.*
  7. *Have the child show math problems to verify Sam's math written on pages 215-216.*

- Sam wrote a poem in his notebook. What is the rhyming pattern of his poem? (*AABB*)
- Have the child write a short poem about Louis. Use an AABB rhyming pattern.
- Discuss Louis' commitment to doing what was right and paying off the debt for the trumpet.
  - Louis' father stole the trumpet because he loved Louis. But was it the right thing to do?

Math:

- Teach the child to compare fractions with unlike denominators. Use worksheet 139a, part A.
  - Have the child rename the fractions so they have common denominators.
  - Think: What are the multiples of 3 and 4? Have the child circle the multiples they have in common.

    3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36…

    4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48

  - Use the least common multiple to get the least common denominator. Ask the child, "Why do you think we use the least common denominator?" (*Using the least common denominator keeps the fractions as small as possible and makes adding and subtracting the fractions easier. It is common practice to use the least common denominator.*)

    $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$

    $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$

  - Compare the numerators.

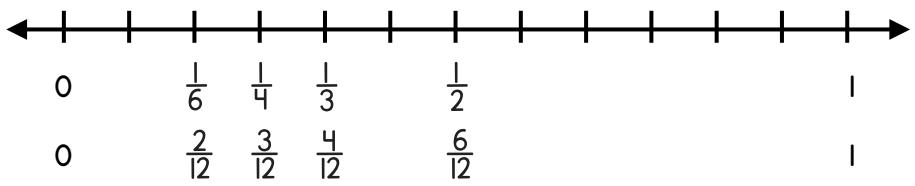
    $\frac{8}{12} < \frac{9}{12}$ so $\frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4}$

- Worksheet 139a, part B: Have the child write the correct inequality sign. Allow him to model the least common denominator using Cuisenaire® rods as needed.

  Answers:

  1. *1/2 > 1/5 (5/10 > 2/10)*
  2. *3/4 < 5/6 (9/12 < 10/12)*
  3. *2/7 < 2/3 (6/21 < 14/21)*
  4. *4/5 > 6/10 (8/10 > 6/10)*
  5. *11/12 > 2/4 (11/12 > 6/12)*
  6. *1/8 < 4/6 (3/24 < 16/24)*

- Worksheet 139a, part C: Have the child write the fractions on the number line in ascending order. Hint: Use the least common denominator to expand the fractions and compare.



- Worksheet 139a, part D: Have the child find each square root.

  Answers:

  1. 7 *2. 3*
  3. 1 *4. 2*
  5. 4 *6. 11*
  7. 12 *8. 9*
  9. 5 *10. 6*
  11. 8 *12. 10*

- Worksheet 139a, part E: Have the child solve each equation for the given variable and then check his answer.

  Answers:

  1) $86 + x = 6{,}087 - 415$

  $86 + x = 5{,}672$

  $-86 \quad -86$

  $x = 5{,}586$

  Check: $86 + 5{,}586 = 6{,}087 - 415$

  $5{,}672 = 5{,}672$

  2) $g - 526 = 37 \bullet 713$

  $g - 526 = 26{,}381$

  $+526 \quad +526$

  $g = 26{,}907$

  Check: $26{,}907 - 526 = 37 \bullet 713$

  $26{,}381 = 26{,}381$

  3) $4b = 764 + 32{,}986$

  $\frac{4b}{4} = \frac{33{,}750}{4}$

  $b = 8{,}437.5$

  Check: $4(8{,}437.5) = 764 + 32{,}986$

  $33{,}750 = 33{,}750$

  4) $8^3 = n - 52$

  $512 = n - 52$

  $+52 \quad +52$

  $564 = n$

  Check: $8^3 = 564 - 52$

  $512 = 512$

  5) $2{,}097 = 9(231 + y)$

  $2{,}097 = 2{,}079 + 9y$

  $-2{,}079 \quad -2{,}079$

  $\frac{18}{9} = \frac{9y}{9}$

  $2 = y$

  Check: $2{,}097 = 9(231 + 2)$

  $2{,}097 = 9(233)$

  $2{,}097 = 2{,}097$

  6) $5^4 + 23 = 6(z - 4)$

  $625 + 23 = 6z - 24$

  $648 = 6z - 24$

  $+24 \quad +24$

  $\frac{672}{6} = \frac{6z}{6}$

  $112 = z$

  Check: $5^4 + 23 = 6(112 - 4)$

  $625 + 23 = 6 \bullet 108$

  $648 = 648$

- Worksheet 94a: Play Equivalent Fraction Hunt. Allow the child to use manipulatives or paper to determine equivalent fractions.
  - Each player uses a coin as a game piece and puts it on “Start.”
  - Player one holds a paper clip with the tip of a pencil in the center of the spinner.
  - Spin the spinner.
  - Read the fraction, and move to the first equivalent fraction on the game board.
  - If the spinner lands on the red X, the player must return to “Start.”
  - Players alternate turns.
  - The first player to reach the end wins.

Music:

- At camp, Louis played reveille in the morning and taps at night. Listen to these tunes on YouTube. Have you heard them before? Where?

name _____

Part A: Some adverbs can express comparison. These are examples of the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of some adverbs:

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soon	sooner	soonest
late	later	latest
near	nearer	nearest
quietly	more quietly	most quietly

- The comparative form of most one-syllable adverbs is created by adding er to the end of the word. The superlative form is created by adding est to the end of the word.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
soon	sooner	soonest
late	later	latest

- The comparative form of most adverbs with two or more syllables is created by adding more (or less) in front of the word. The superlative form is created by adding most (or least) in front of the word.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
quietly	more quietly	most quietly
carefully	less carefully	least carefully

- Some adverbs have irregular comparative and superlative forms that must be memorized.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
little	less	least
good, well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
many, much, some	more	most

Part B: Complete the chart by adding the comparative and superlative forms of each adverb. Use cursive handwriting.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
well	_____	_____
joyfully	_____	_____
little	_____	_____
seriously	_____	_____
hard	_____	_____
slowly	_____	_____
badly	_____	_____
fast	_____	_____

Part C: Louis and Serena flew south from Philadelphia across Maryland and Virginia. Then they flew across the Carolinas and spent a night in Yemassee. After that they flew through Georgia and Florida and Louisiana. Then they turned north and flew home to Upper Red Rock Lake. Mark their route on the map. Then answer the questions below.

1. Which latitude line is close to Philadelphia? _____
2. Which longitude line runs through the Carolinas? _____
3. What are the approximate coordinates of New Orleans? _____
4. Use the map scale to estimate how many miles Louis and Serena flew. _____

Part D: After reading chapters 19-21 in *The Trumpet of the Swan,* answer the questions on a sheet of paper.

1. Why was the visit to the Philadelphia Zoo a turning point in Sam's life?
2. How did Louis' siblings respond to his return?
3. What was the cob's response to his wife's warnings about his dangerous mission?
4. The cob's wound was superficial. What does this mean?
5. Do you think the storekeeper made the right choice in donating the extra money to the Audubon Society? Why or why not? Is the Audubon Society still in existence? Research to discover three things they do to help birds.
6. Sam read that a rabbit is a crepuscular animal. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of crepuscular.
7. Challenge: Check Sam's math in regards to how much money Louis had (pages 215-216).

name _____

Part A: Compare fractions with unlike denominators. Write the correct inequality sign (< >).

$\frac{2}{3}$ _____ $\frac{3}{4}$

- Rename the fractions so they have common denominators.
- Think: What are the multiples of 3 and 4? Circle the multiples they have in common.

  3: 3, 6, 9, 12, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____...

  4: 4, 8, 12, 16, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____...

- Use the least common multiple to get the least common denominator.

  $\frac{2}{3}$ = _____

  $\frac{3}{4}$ = _____

- Compare the numerators. Write the correct inequality sign (< >).

  $\frac{2}{3}$ _____ $\frac{3}{4}$

Part B: Write the correct inequality sign (< >).

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ _____ $\frac{1}{5}$

2. $\frac{3}{4}$ _____ $\frac{5}{6}$

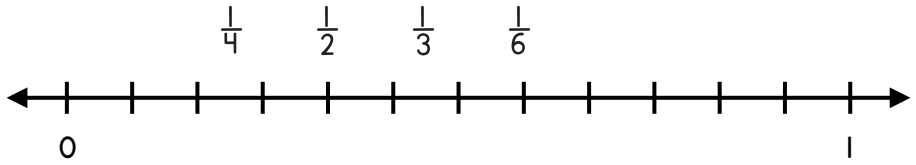
3. $\frac{2}{7}$ _____ $\frac{2}{3}$

4. $\frac{4}{5}$ _____ $\frac{6}{10}$

5. $\frac{11}{12}$ _____ $\frac{2}{4}$

6. $\frac{1}{8}$ _____ $\frac{4}{6}$

Part C: Write the fractions on the number line in ascending order. Hint: Use the least common denominator to expand the fractions and compare.



Work Space:

Part D: Find each square root.

1. $\sqrt{49}$ = _____
2. $\sqrt{9}$ = _____
3. $\sqrt{1}$ = _____
4. $\sqrt{4}$ = _____
5. $\sqrt{16}$ = _____
6. $\sqrt{121}$ = _____
7. $\sqrt{144}$ = _____
8. $\sqrt{81}$ = _____
9. $\sqrt{25}$ = _____
10. $\sqrt{36}$ = _____
11. $\sqrt{64}$ = _____
12. $\sqrt{100}$ = _____

Part E: Solve each equation for the given variable. Check your answer.

1) $86 + x = 6{,}087 - 415$

2) $g - 526 = 37 \cdot 713$

3) $4b = 764 + 32{,}986$

4) $8^3 = n - 52$

5) $2{,}097 = 9(231 + y)$

6) $5^4 + 23 = 6(z - 4)$