



Remote Learning Packet

Third Grade

April 6–April 10, 2020

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____



Student Attendance Affidavit

April 6–April 10, 2020

My Great Hearts Irving Student, _____, to the best of my knowledge, attended to his/her remote learning assignments on the following days:

- Monday, April 6, 2020
- Tuesday, April 7, 2020
- Wednesday, April 8, 2020
- Thursday, April 9, 2020

Parent Name (printed): _____

Parent Signature: _____ Date: _____

Student Name: _____ Teacher: _____

My Learning This Week

Directions: Write the date in the box on the left; then put a check mark in each box when all of your hard work is done. We miss you, and hope to see you at school again very soon!

Date	My Daily Learning
	<input type="checkbox"/> I spent between 75 and 95 minutes on my daily activities. <input type="checkbox"/> I read all the directions before I asked for more help. <input type="checkbox"/> If required, I wrote all my answers in complete sentences. <input type="checkbox"/> I used my neatest penmanship, and my writing can be read by both me and an adult. <input type="checkbox"/> I double-checked my written answers for correct capitalization, punctuation, and grammar. <input type="checkbox"/> I read for at least 20 minutes today. <input type="checkbox"/> My teacher will be proud of my hard work and perseverance.
	<input type="checkbox"/> I spent between 75 and 95 minutes on my daily activities. <input type="checkbox"/> I read all the directions before I asked for more help. <input type="checkbox"/> If required, I wrote all my answers in complete sentences. <input type="checkbox"/> I used my neatest penmanship, and my writing can be read by both me and an adult. <input type="checkbox"/> I double-checked my written answers for correct capitalization, punctuation, and grammar. <input type="checkbox"/> I read for at least 20 minutes today. <input type="checkbox"/> My teacher will be proud of my hard work and perseverance.
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Third Grade Remote Learning Plan 4/6–4/10

At-home work for Third Grade is limited to approximately 1 ½ hours per day.

Subject		Mon. 4/6	Tue. 4/7	Wed. 4/8	Thu. 4/9	No School
<i>Math</i> ~20–30 min.		Geometry Test	Fraction of a Whole	Comparing and Ordering Fractions	More Practice with Fractions	---
<i>English Language Arts</i> ~20–30 min. total	<i>Literature</i>	Pinocchio Ch. 18	Pinocchio Ch. 19-20	Pinocchio Ch. 21-22	Pinocchio Ch. 23	---
	<i>Grammar/ Writing</i>	W: Copywork	G: Introduce interjections and onomatopoeia.	W: Narration	G: Review interjections and onomatopoeia	---
<i>History or Science</i> ~15 min.		<i>Science: Light</i>	<i>History: Explorer Balboa</i>	<i>Science: Transparent, Translucent, and Opaque</i>	<i>History: Explorer Ponce de Leon</i>	---
<i>Art or Music</i> ~10 min.		<i>Music: My Blue Heaven</i>	<i>Art: Hic Sunt Dracones : Draw your own sea Monster based off of old map drawings</i>	<i>Music: I have a Yong Suster</i>	<i>Art: Johannes Vermeer The Astronomer</i> Questions and sketch	---

<p><i>Latin</i> or <i>P.E.</i> ~10 min.</p>	<p><i>Latin</i> Practicing declension endings and grammar sentences. Recognizing the accusative singular.</p>	<p>P.E.: 5 minute workout and stretch, followed by 5 minutes of sprints, runs and jogs.</p>	<p><i>Latin</i> Recognizing Latin onomatopoeia and interjections.</p>	<p>P.E.: 10 minutes of "crazy Hopscotch."</p>	<p>---</p>
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Day 1 Instructions and Resources

Monday, April 6th

Math

Warm-up (5 minutes)

Play the game 24 using digits 5, 8, 4, 9

Object of the game: Make the number 24 from the four numbers shown. You can add, subtract, multiply and divide. Use all four numbers on the card, but use each number only once. You do not have to use all four operations.

Self-Test (20-25 minutes)

Please complete the following problems on your own with no help and without looking at any notes. Just do your best and show what you know!

- Find the **perimeter** of the following figures.

(a)

Perimeter = _____ cm

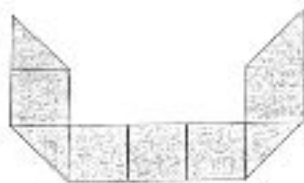
(b)

Perimeter = _____ cm

2. Find the **area** of the following figures.



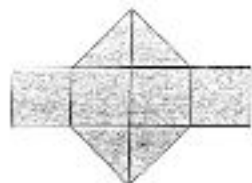
A



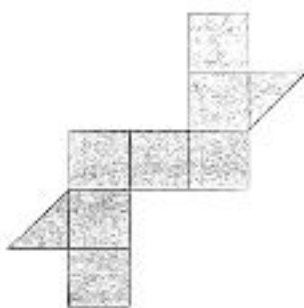
B



C



D



E

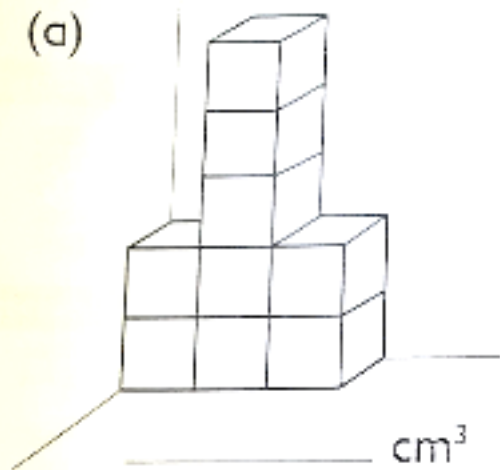


F

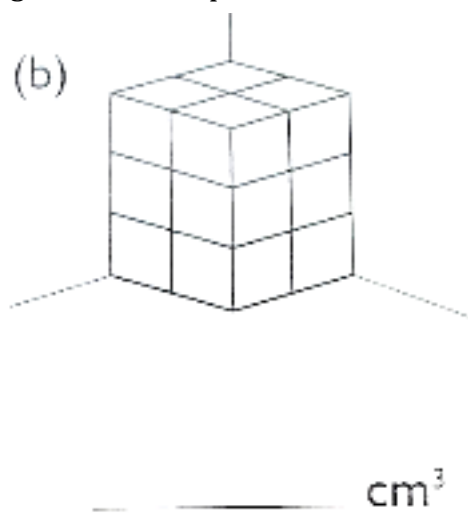
	Figure	Area
(a)	A	square units
(b)	B	square units
(c)	C	square units
(d)	D	square units
(e)	E	square units
(f)	F	square units

3. Find the **volume** of the following figures. Each figure is made up of 1-cm cubes.

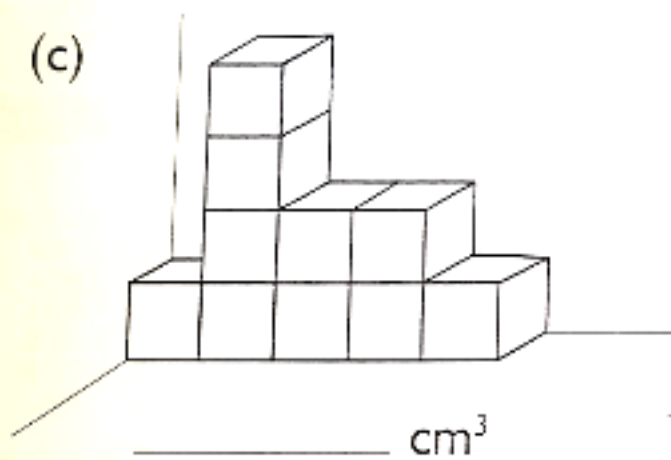
(a)



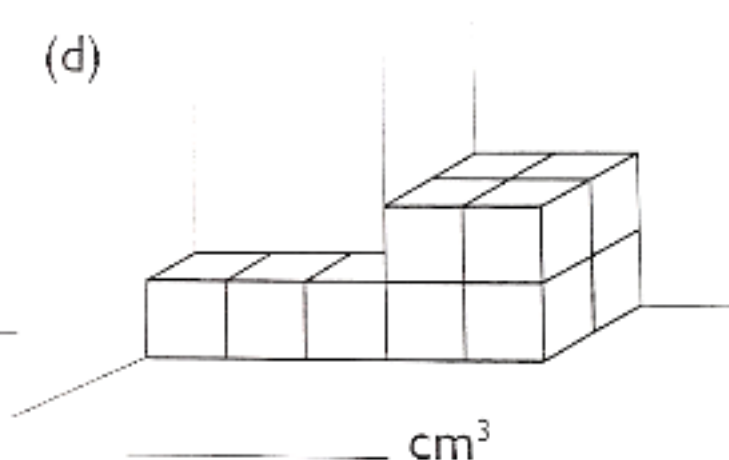
(b)



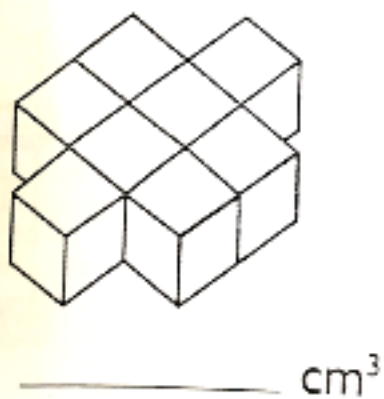
(c)



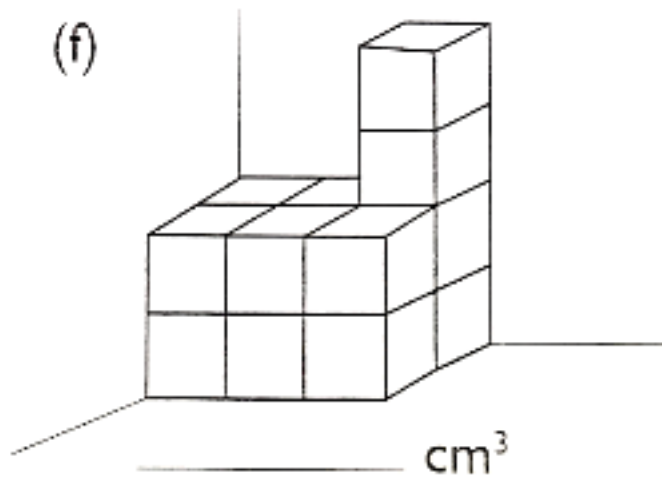
(d)



(e)



(f)



Literature

Read chapter 18 of Pinocchio out loud, in a whisper, or in your head (about 10-15 minutes):

As you read...

1. Take your time and read carefully (text below).
2. Make sure that you follow all punctuation!
3. If reading aloud, practice using the proper tone of voice to convey, or show, what the author's meaning is. Similar to how we use voice inflection in poetry recitations, you can raise or lower the pitch of your voice at different times depending on the action in the story.
4. Look up the definition for the words "bedraggled" and "rogues" in your own dictionary or from the attached page. Then, write each word, its part of speech, and its definition below.
 - a. Remember *-ed* and *-s* are endings that we add to words to either make a word past tense or plural. When looking for the word in the dictionary, the main entry may not have these types of endings.

Word: _____ Part of Speech: _____

Definition: _____

Word: _____ Part of Speech: _____

Definition: _____

Discuss with a parent the following questions (about 5 minutes):

- Why did Pinocchio leave the house of the fairy?
- How did the cat say he lost his paw?
- What were at least two of the animals or insects that Pinocchio saw when he first entered the City of Simple Simons?
- What did Pinocchio do with his coins?

Chapter 18

Pinocchio finds the Fox and the Cat again, and goes with them to sow the gold pieces in the Field of Wonders.

Crying as if his heart would break, the Marionette mourned for hours over the length of his nose. No matter how he tried, it would not go through the door. The Fairy showed no pity toward him, as she was trying to teach him a good lesson, so that he would stop telling lies, the worst habit any boy may acquire. But when she saw him,

pale with fright and with his eyes half out of his head from terror, she began to feel sorry for him and clapped her hands together. A thousand woodpeckers flew in through the window and settled themselves on Pinocchio's nose. They pecked and pecked so hard at that enormous nose that in a few moments, it was the same size as before.

"How good you are, my Fairy," said Pinocchio, drying his eyes, "and how much I love you!"

"I love you, too," answered the Fairy, "and if you wish to stay with me, you may be my little brother and I'll be your good little sister."

"I should like to stay--but what about my poor father?"

"I have thought of everything. Your father has been sent for and before night he will be here."

"Really?" cried Pinocchio joyfully. "Then, my good Fairy, if you are willing, I should like to go to meet him. I cannot wait to kiss that dear old man, who has suffered so much for my sake."

"Surely; go ahead, but be careful not to lose your way. Take the wood path and you'll surely meet him."

Pinocchio set out, and as soon as he found himself in the wood, he ran like a hare. When he reached the giant oak tree he stopped, for he thought he heard a rustle in the brush. He was right. There stood the Fox and the Cat, the two traveling companions with whom he had eaten at the Inn of the Red Lobster.

"Here comes our dear Pinocchio!" cried the Fox, hugging and kissing him. "How did you happen here?"

"How did you happen here?" repeated the Cat.

"It is a long story," said the Marionette. "Let me tell it to you. The other night, when you left me alone at the Inn, I met the Assassins on the road--"

"The Assassins? Oh, my poor friend! And what did they want?"

"They wanted my gold pieces."

"Rascals!" said the Fox.

"The worst sort of rascals!" added the Cat.

"But I began to run," continued the Marionette, "and they after me, until they overtook me and hanged me to the limb of that oak."

Pinocchio pointed to the giant oak near by.

"Could anything be worse?" said the Fox.

"What an awful world to live in! Where shall we find a safe place for gentlemen like ourselves?"

As the Fox talked thus, Pinocchio noticed that the Cat carried his right paw in a sling.

"What happened to your paw?" he asked.

The Cat tried to answer, but he became so terribly twisted in his speech that the Fox had to help him out.

"My friend is too modest to answer. I'll answer for him. About an hour ago, we met an old wolf on the road. He was half starved and begged for help. Having nothing to give him, what do you think my friend did out of the kindness of his heart? With his teeth, he bit off the paw of his front foot and threw it at that poor beast, so that he might have something to eat."

As he spoke, the Fox wiped off a tear.

Pinocchio, almost in tears himself, whispered in the Cat's ear:

"If all the cats were like you, how lucky the mice would be!"

"And what are you doing here?" the Fox asked the Marionette.

"I am waiting for my father, who will be here at any moment now."

"And your gold pieces?"

"I still have them in my pocket, except one which I spent at the Inn of the Red Lobster."

"To think that those four gold pieces might become two thousand tomorrow. Why don't you listen to me? Why don't you sow them in the Field of Wonders?"

"Today it is impossible. I'll go with you some other time."

"Another day will be too late," said the Fox.

"Why?"

"Because that field has been bought by a very rich man, and today is the last day that it will be open to the public."

"How far is this Field of Wonders?"

"Only two miles away. Will you come with us? We'll be there in half an hour. You can sow the money, and, after a few minutes, you will gather your two thousand coins and return home rich. Are you coming?"

Pinocchio hesitated a moment before answering, for he remembered the good Fairy, old Geppetto, and the advice of the Talking Cricket. Then he ended by doing what all boys do, when they have no heart and little brain. He shrugged his shoulders and said to the Fox and the Cat:

"Let us go! I am with you."

And they went.

They walked and walked for a half a day at least and at last they came to the town called the City of Simple Simons. As soon as they entered the town, Pinocchio noticed that all the streets were filled with hairless dogs, yawning from hunger; with sheared sheep, trembling with cold; with combless chickens, begging for a grain of wheat; with large butterflies, unable to use their wings because they had sold all their lovely colors; with tailless peacocks, ashamed to show themselves; and with bedraggled pheasants, scuttling away hurriedly, grieving for their bright feathers of gold and silver, lost to them forever.

Through this crowd of paupers and beggars, a beautiful coach passed now and again. Within it sat either a Fox, a Hawk, or a Vulture.

"Where is the Field of Wonders?" asked Pinocchio, growing tired of waiting.

"Be patient. It is only a few more steps away."

They passed through the city and, just outside the walls, they stepped into a lonely field, which looked more or less like any other field.

"Here we are," said the Fox to the Marionette. "Dig a hole here and put the gold pieces into it."

The Marionette obeyed. He dug the hole, put the four gold pieces into it, and covered them up very carefully. "Now," said the Fox, "go to that near-by brook, bring back a pail full of water, and sprinkle it over the spot."

Pinocchio followed the directions closely, but, as he had no pail, he pulled off his shoe, filled it with water, and sprinkled the earth which covered the gold. Then he asked:

"Anything else?"

"Nothing else," answered the Fox. "Now we can go. Return here within twenty minutes and you will find the vine grown and the branches filled with gold pieces."

Pinocchio, beside himself with joy, thanked the Fox and the Cat many times and promised them each a beautiful gift.

"We don't want any of your gifts," answered the two rogues. "It is enough for us that we have helped you to become rich with little or no trouble. For this we are as happy as kings."

They said good-bye to Pinocchio and, wishing him good luck, went on their way.

Writing

Copywork (about 5 minutes):

1. Read the sentences below aloud to yourself.
2. Notice capital letters. Do they indicate the beginning of the sentence or a proper noun?
3. What punctuation do you notice? What do these punctuation marks tell us to do with our voices as we read?
4. This copywork includes a quotation. When a new speaker begins a quotation, we write it as a separate paragraph with an indentation. Please be careful to write your period before the ending quotation marks.
5. Copy the sentence in your best Spalding cursive.
6. Read your writing back to yourself. Did you spell the words correctly and use the correct punctuation? Is your writing neat with the short letters to the midpoint and the tall letters almost to the top line?

Sentence to copy:

Pinocchio hesitated a moment before answering, for he remembered the good Fairy, old Geppetto, and the advice of the Talking Cricket. Then he ended by doing what all boys do, when they have no heart and little brain. He shrugged his shoulders and said to the Fox and the Cat:

"Let us go! I am with you."

Science

Warm Up (1 minute)

Respond out loud in a clear and confident whisper:

What is a force?

What is energy?

What does the Law of Conservation of Energy say?

Lesson (12 minutes)

Recently, we discovered the Law of Conservation of Energy, which says that energy is never created or destroyed. When matter is affected around us, it is because it's receiving energy from another source. A baseball can zoom towards home plate because it received mechanical energy from a pitcher's hand. That pitcher receives its energy from the food he or she eats. Unless you're a vegetarian, much of the food eaten by humans is meat of herbivorous (plant-eating) animals. So if the animals we eat get their energy to survive from plants, where do the plants get their energy? By a long process called photosynthesis, plants can live and grow by absorbing light from the sun. The sun's light becomes another type of energy within the plant (chemical energy) that causes it to sprout and grow. That must mean that light itself is a form of energy!

Say to yourself three times: **Light is energy that we can see.**

Light energy can come from different sources. Light can come from thermal energy (heat), such as when a lightbulb is lit up, the glass casing gets hot. The burners on a stove get hot and give off a glow of light. A fire's flames create thermal and light energy from chemical reactions! Of course, the biggest source of light is the sun itself.

Like sound, light takes time to move from one place to another. However, light energy is much, much faster than sound. Sonic (sound) energy can travel at 767 miles per hour. Light energy travels 671 million (671,000,000) miles per hour! Light can cross vast distances in very little time. A fun fact for you: The sun is about 92 million miles away from the earth. That means that it takes light given off the surface of the sun 8 minutes to reach us!

Wrap Up (2 minutes)

Answer in your neatest Spalding cursive:

What is light?

Music

- 1) Sing "Me Ay Ah" to warm up your voice. See how high you can go!

- 2) Recite the words to “My Blue Heaven.” If you need help getting started, the first verse starts with “Day is ending...”
- 3) Sing My Blue Heaven at a *mezzo forte* dynamic, and at a *moderato* tempo. The song starts on B flat! If you have an instrument or tuner or virtual keyboard, you can use that to find the first note.
- 4) Enrichment: If you are able, listen to the 3rd movement of the Brahms Violin Concerto as played by Hilary Hahn. We’ve already listened to the first movement together! <https://youtu.be/RtaXEPfyemI?t=2156>

Parent Signature: _____

Latin

Declension and Grammar Sentence Review: (1-2 min.)

Declensions: Review our declension endings by singing all three sets to the tune of “Row, Row, Row Your Boat.” If you need a reminder of what the endings are, look at the charts below.

	1st Declension Singular	1st Declension Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

	2nd Declension Singular	2nd Declension Plural
N	-us	-ī
G	-ī	-ōrum
D	-ō	-īs
A	-um	-ōs
Ab.	-ō	-īs

	2nd Declension Neuter Singular	2nd Declension Neuter Plural
N	-um	-a
G	-ī	-ōrum
D	-ō	-īs
A	-um	-a
Ab	-ō	-īs

Grammar sentence review: Read aloud the grammar sentences below.

- There are five main cases, in order, which are: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative.
- The nominative case is used for the subject, the predicate nominative, and the predicate adjective.
- The genitive case may be used to indicate possession
- The accusative case may be used for the direct object of a sentence.

Activity: Recognizing Accusative Singular Endings (4-6 min.)

- In the declension charts above, circle each of the three accusative singular endings.
- In each of the sentences below, circle the word that is the direct object. (Hint: look for words with an accusative ending!)
 - Aemilia Iūliam vocat.
 - Iam, Mārcus Quīntum nōn videt.

Parent signature: _____

Day 2 Instructions and Resources

Tuesday, April 7th

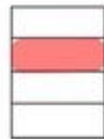
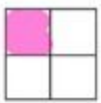
Math

Warm-up (5 minutes)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. $50 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 21. $54 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 2. $10 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 22. $6 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 3. $20 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 23. $70 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 4. $20 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 24. $42 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 5. $36 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 25. $42 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 6. $40 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 26. $35 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 7. $8 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 27. $24 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 8. $30 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 28. $63 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 9. $16 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 29. $14 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 10. $32 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 30. $36 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 11. $24 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 31. $28 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 12. $40 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 32. $18 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 13. $12 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 33. $12 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 14. $45 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 34. $49 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 15. $35 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 35. $48 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 16. $15 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 36. $30 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 17. $28 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 37. $56 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 18. $4 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 38. $21 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 19. $5 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 39. $60 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 20. $25 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 40. $7 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |

Anchor Activity (15-20 minutes)

Look at the pictures below and find the one that shows what the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ means.



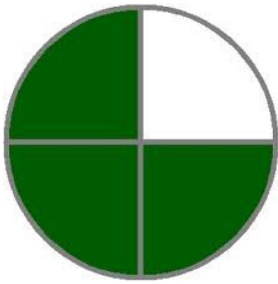
That's right! They are all pictures of **one fourth**. The **whole** has been divided into **4 equal parts**.

List three examples of everyday use of fractions:

Example: sharing half of a cookie with your brother/sister

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Now look at the figure below.



How much of the **whole** circle is shaded?

_____ **parts** out of the _____ **equal parts** of the circle are shaded. So we would say **3 fourths** or **3 quarters** are shaded. Sometimes **fourths** are called **quarters**.

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

How much of the **whole** circle is **NOT** shaded?

_____ is not shaded.

How many **parts** make up one **whole** in the circle?

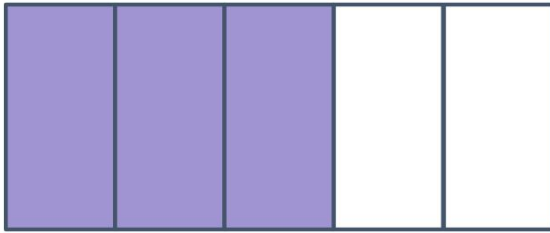
_____ **parts** make up one **whole**.

So _____ **fourths** or _____ **quarters** make one **whole**.

1 **fourth** and 3 **fourths** make a whole.

$$1 = \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

Now look at the figure below.



How many **equal parts** are there in this bar?

There are _____ **equal parts** in the bar.

What fraction of the **whole** bar is one **part**?

_____ **part** out of the total _____ equal parts is called one **fifth**.

What fraction of the **whole** bar is shaded?

_____ **parts** out of 5 equal parts is shaded. It is three **fifths**. $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$

What fraction of the bar is **NOT** shaded?

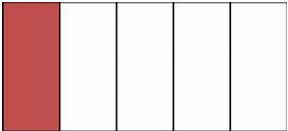
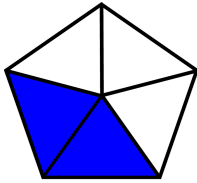
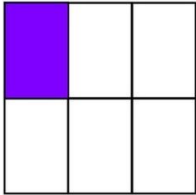
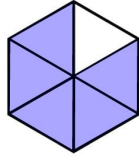
_____ **fifths** is not shaded. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$

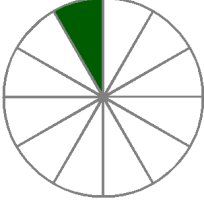
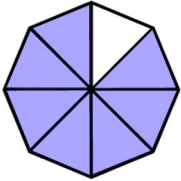
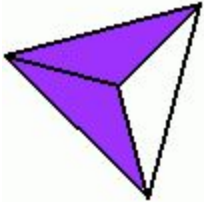

The sum of 3 **fifths** and 2 **fifths** is 5 fifths, or one **whole**. We can write this as a number sentence like this:

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

Wrap-up Activity (5-10 minutes)

What fraction of each shape is shaded?

<p>a.  $\frac{1}{5}$ is shaded.</p>	<p>b.  $\frac{2}{5}$ is shaded.</p>
<p>c.  $\frac{1}{6}$ is shaded.</p>	<p>d.  $\frac{4}{6}$ is shaded.</p>

<p>e.  $\frac{1}{12}$ is shaded.</p>	<p>f.  $\frac{7}{8}$ is shaded.</p>
<p>g.  $\frac{3}{3}$ is shaded.</p>	<p>h.  $\frac{7}{10}$ is shaded.</p>

Literature

Read chapter 19 and 20 of Pinocchio out loud, in a whisper, or in your head (about 10-15 minutes):

As you read...

1. Take your time and read carefully.
2. Make sure that you follow all punctuation!
3. If reading aloud, practice using the proper tone of voice to convey, or show, what the author's meaning is. Similar to how we use voice inflection in poetry recitations, you can raise or lower the pitch of your voice at different times depending on the action in the story.
4. As you read, look up words you don't know in the dictionary.

Discuss with a parent the following questions (about 5 minutes):

- When Pinocchio returns to the Field of Wonders, what does he find?
- What two different reasons does the Parrot give for laughing? What happened to the coins?
- What did the judge do to Pinocchio? Why is Pinocchio later released from jail?
- How does Pinocchio feel now that he is released from jail? What are his thoughts about his father and the fairy?
- What does he come across on the path? How does he get past the animal?
- What stops Pinocchio at the end of chapter 20?

Chapter 19

Pinocchio is robbed of his gold pieces and, in punishment, is sentenced to four months in prison.

If the Marionette had been told to wait a day instead of twenty minutes, the time could not have seemed longer to him. He walked impatiently to and fro and finally turned his nose toward the Field of Wonders.

And as he walked with hurried steps, his heart beat with an excited tic, tac, tic, tac, just as if it were a wall clock, and his busy brain kept thinking:

"What if, instead of a thousand, I should find two thousand? Or if, instead of two thousand, I should find five thousand--or one hundred thousand? I'll build myself a beautiful palace, with a thousand stables filled with a thousand wooden horses to play with, a cellar overflowing with lemonade and ice cream soda, and a library of candies and fruits, cakes and cookies."

Thus amusing himself with fancies, he came to the field. There he stopped to see if, by any chance, a vine filled with gold coins was in sight. But he saw nothing! He took a few steps forward, and still nothing! He stepped into the field. He went up to the place where he had dug the hole and buried the gold pieces. Again nothing! Pinocchio became very thoughtful and, forgetting his good manners altogether, he pulled a hand out of his pocket and gave his head a thorough scratching.

As he did so, he heard a hearty burst of laughter close to his head. He turned sharply, and there, just above him on the branch of a tree, sat a large Parrot, busily preening his feathers.

"What are you laughing at?" Pinocchio asked peevishly.

"I am laughing because, in preening my feathers, I tickled myself under the wings."

The Marionette did not answer. He walked to the brook, filled his shoe with water, and once more sprinkled the ground which covered the gold pieces.

Another burst of laughter, even more impertinent than the first, was heard in the quiet field.

"Well," cried the Marionette, angrily this time, "may I know, Mr. Parrot, what amuses you so?"

"I am laughing at those simpletons who believe everything they hear and who allow themselves to be caught so easily in the traps set for them."

"Do you, perhaps, mean me?"

"I certainly do mean you, poor Pinocchio--you who are such a little silly as to believe that gold can be sown in a field just like beans or squash. I, too, believed that once and today I am very sorry for it. Today (but too late!) I have reached the conclusion that, in order to come by money honestly, one must work and know how to earn it with hand or brain."

"I don't know what you are talking about," said the Marionette, who was beginning to tremble with fear.

"Too bad! I'll explain myself better," said the Parrot.

"While you were away in the city the Fox and the Cat returned here in a great hurry. They took the four gold pieces which you have buried and ran away as fast as the wind. If you can catch them, you're a brave one!"

Pinocchio's mouth opened wide. He would not believe the Parrot's words and began to dig away furiously at the earth. He dug and he dug till the hole was as big as himself, but no money was there. Every penny was gone.

In desperation, he ran to the city and went straight to the courthouse to report the robbery to the magistrate. The Judge was a Monkey, a large Gorilla venerable with age. A flowing white beard covered his chest and he wore gold-rimmed spectacles from which the glasses had dropped out. The reason for wearing these, he said, was that his eyes had been weakened by the work of many years.

Pinocchio, standing before him, told his pitiful tale, word by word. He gave the names and the descriptions of the robbers and begged for justice.

The Judge listened to him with great patience. A kind look shone in his eyes. He became very much interested in the story; he felt moved; he almost wept. When the Marionette had no more to say, the Judge put out his hand and rang a bell.

At the sound, two large Mastiffs appeared, dressed in Carabineers' uniforms.

Then the magistrate, pointing to Pinocchio, said in a very solemn voice:

"This poor simpleton has been robbed of four gold pieces. Take him, therefore, and throw him into prison."

The Marionette, on hearing this sentence passed upon him, was thoroughly stunned. He tried to protest, but the two officers clapped their paws on his mouth and hustled him away to jail.

There he had to remain for four long, weary months. And if it had not been for a very lucky chance, he probably would have had to stay there longer. For, my dear children, you must know that it happened just then that the young emperor who ruled over the City of Simple Simons had gained a great victory over his enemy, and in celebration thereof, he had ordered illuminations, fireworks, shows of all kinds, and, best of all, the opening of all prison doors.

"If the others go, I go, too," said Pinocchio to the Jailer.

"Not you," answered the Jailer. "You are one of those--"

"I beg your pardon," interrupted Pinocchio, "I, too, am a thief."

"In that case you also are free," said the Jailer. Taking off his cap, he bowed low and opened the door of the prison, and Pinocchio ran out and away, with never a look backward.

Chapter 20

Freed from prison, Pinocchio sets out to return to the Fairy; but on the way he meets a Serpent and later is caught in a trap.

Fancy the happiness of Pinocchio on finding himself free! Without saying yes or no, he fled from the city and set out on the road that was to take him back to the house of the lovely Fairy.

It had rained for many days, and the road was so muddy that, at times, Pinocchio sank down almost to his knees.

But he kept on bravely.

Tormented by the wish to see his father and his fairy sister with azure hair, he raced like a greyhound. As he ran, he was splashed with mud even up to his cap.

"How unhappy I have been," he said to himself. "And yet I deserve everything, for I am certainly very stubborn and stupid! I will always have my own way. I won't listen to those who love me and who have more brains than I. But from now on, I'll be different and I'll try to become a most obedient boy. I have found out, beyond any doubt whatever, that disobedient boys are certainly far from happy, and that, in the long run, they always lose out. I wonder if Father is waiting for me. Will I find him at the Fairy's house? It is so long, poor man, since I have seen him, and I do so want his love and his kisses. And will the Fairy ever forgive me for all I have done? She who has been so good to me and to whom I owe my life! Can there be a worse or more heartless boy than I am anywhere?"

As he spoke, he stopped suddenly, frozen with terror.

What was the matter? An immense Serpent lay stretched across the road--a Serpent with a bright green skin, fiery eyes which glowed and burned, and a pointed tail that smoked like a chimney.

How frightened was poor Pinocchio! He ran back wildly for half a mile, and at last settled himself atop a heap of stones to wait for the Serpent to go on his way and leave the road clear for him.

He waited an hour; two hours; three hours; but the Serpent was always there, and even from afar one could see the flash of his red eyes and the column of smoke which rose from his long, pointed tail.

Pinocchio, trying to feel very brave, walked straight up to him and said in a sweet, soothing voice:

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Serpent, would you be so kind as to step aside to let me pass?"

He might as well have talked to a wall. The Serpent never moved.

Once more, in the same sweet voice, he spoke:

"You must know, Mr. Serpent, that I am going home where my father is waiting for me. It is so long since I have seen him! Would you mind very much if I passed?"

He waited for some sign of an answer to his questions, but the answer did not come. On the contrary, the green Serpent, who had seemed, until then, wide awake and full of life, became suddenly very quiet and still. His eyes closed and his tail stopped smoking.

"Is he dead, I wonder?" said Pinocchio, rubbing his hands together happily. Without a moment's hesitation, he started to step over him, but he had just raised one leg when the Serpent shot up like a spring and the Marionette fell head over heels backward. He fell so awkwardly that his head stuck in the mud, and there he stood with his legs straight up in the air.

At the sight of the Marionette kicking and squirming like a young whirlwind, the Serpent laughed so heartily and so long that at last he burst an artery and died on the spot.

Pinocchio freed himself from his awkward position and once more began to run in order to reach the Fairy's house before dark. As he went, the pangs of hunger grew so strong that, unable to withstand them, he jumped into a field to pick a few grapes that tempted him. Woe to him!

No sooner had he reached the grapevine than--crack! went his legs.

The poor Marionette was caught in a trap set there by a Farmer for some Weasels which came every night to steal his chickens.

Grammar

Read and respond. (2 minutes)

1. What are the four types of sentences?
2. What are the eight parts of speech?

Interjections (8 minutes)

What is the word "Oh" doing in the following sentence: **Oh, that is lovely!** "Oh" is not connected to any of the words in the sentence. Think of it as an extra word. It is there to show excitement. We call this type of word an "interjection." Do remember the eight parts of speech? An interjection is one of the eight parts of speech! *An interjection is a word that shows sudden or strong emotion.* Memorize that sentence. What is an interjection? Say it aloud without looking.

3. Write "INT" above the interjection in the following sentence: **Oh, that is lovely!**

Interjections can also be sound words like "moo" or "oink." Can you think of any other sounds that animals make? A word that is naming or mimicking a sound you would hear an object make in the physical world is called onomatopoeia. Say it like this: ON-OH-MAT-OH-PO-EE-AH. *An onomatopoeia is a word that mimics a sound.*

4. Write "INT" above the interjection in the following sentence: **Then wham! the elevator shot up!**

5. Write an onomatopoeia that is in today's chapter of *Pinocchio*. _____

6. What is an interjection? Memorize the definition and write it below.

History

Fill-in-the-Blank and Memorize (1 minute)

The Age of Exploration unveils the _____.

Prince _____ the Navigator launched the Age of Exploration.

Matching (1 minute)

Bartolomeu Dias	discovered the Cape of Good Hope.
Vasco da Gama	discovered the Pacific Ocean.
Amerigo Vespucci	showed that America was a New World.
Vasco Nunez de Balboa	discovered the route to India.

Read the story. Answer the questions in complete sentences. (8 minutes)

In the year 1501 nine years after Columbus's first voyage when he discovered the island of Hispaniola a man was inspired by Columbus's voyage and set sail to make a living in the new world this man was Vasco Núñez del Balboa or Balboa for short. After being an unsuccessful farmer on Hispaniola for years, he volunteered to explore and conquer the lands southwest of Hispaniola for King Ferdinand. This would make him the first **conquistador**, the Spanish word for conqueror.

In 1508, Balboa led the expedition to the south and finally made a settlement on the shores of the Gulf of Uraba after defeating the hostile natives that lived there. He called this settlement Santa Maria, naming it after Jesus' mother. This was the first permanent settlement on the continents of north and South America. King Ferdinand made Balboa governor of the whole region that he had discovered.

On September 1, 1513, a friendly Native American chief told stories about a land with gold, so Balboa led an expedition in search of it. On this journey, Balboa and his men scaled a mountain and discovered a huge body of water that Balboa called the South Sea and found much gold and other treasure. He returned to Santa Maria with this treasure not knowing that he had actually discovered the Pacific Ocean.



Why was Balboa called a “conquistador?” _____

In 1513, what did Balboa go on an expedition to find? _____

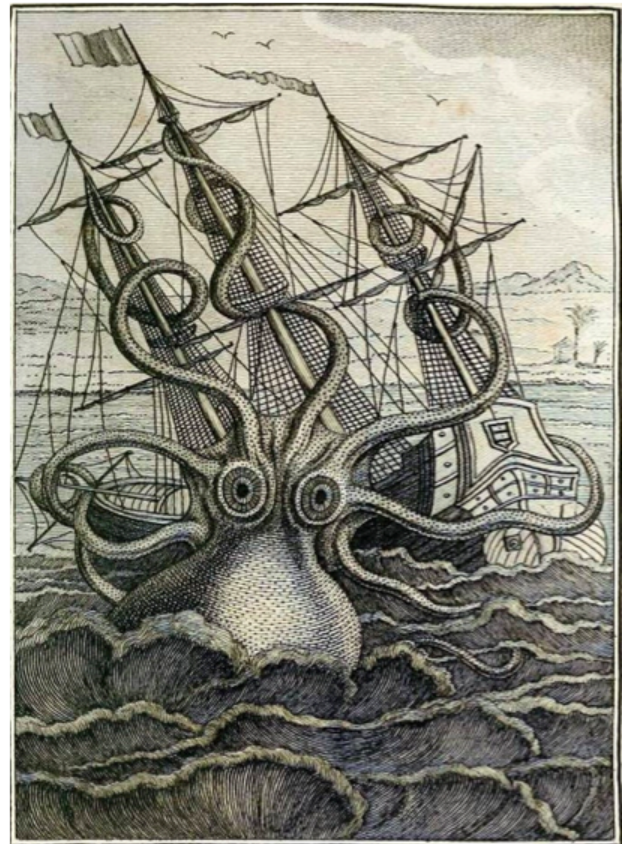
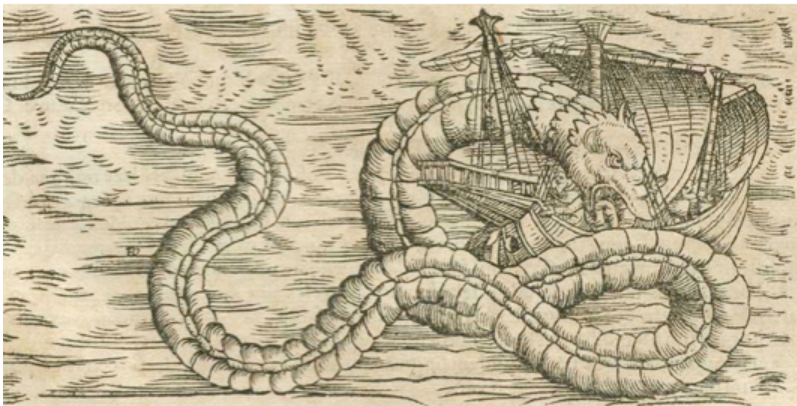
Did he find what he was looking for? _____

He also found something else. What major body of water did Balboa discover?

Art

Hic Sunt Dracones

During the Age of Exploration, cartographers, (Map makers) would draw sea monsters in the oceans to warn explorers of danger in unknown areas of the world. Later on, cartographers would write *hic sunt dracones* meaning “Here be dragons” in Latin to indicate unknown territory. Most of the Sea monsters were based off of similar land creatures. An example of this was the Hippocampus, a mythical create that was half horse, half fish. Looking at these drawings of sea monsters from old maps, create your own Sea Monster on a separate piece of paper.



PE

Make sure that you put a checkmark in every box.

5 Minute Workout and stretch:

- 30 seconds of toe touches (keep those legs straight!)
- 30 seconds of reaching for your toes while sitting on the floor (keep those legs straight!)
- 60 seconds of resting squat (try and keep those feet flat, from toes to heel)
- 60 seconds straight of push ups (can you do more than last week?)
- 30 second break
- 90 seconds straight of lunges

5 minutes of sprinting, running and then jogging:

There are plenty of ways to move our bodies from one place to another, way more than just walking or running! Either at a park, a backyard, a garage or, with your parents permission, inside the house, I would like you to progress down from a sprint to a walk, making sure that you go from sprinting, to running, to jogging, to walking.

- 30 seconds of sprinting (running as fast as you can)
- 30 second break
- 60 seconds of running (pace yourself.)
- 30 second break
- 90 seconds of jogging (slowest run you can manage without walking)
- 60 seconds of walking (never a bad idea after you run).

Parent Signature: _____

Day 3 Instructions and Resources

Wednesday, April 8th

Math

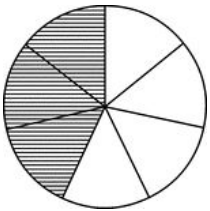
Warm-up (5-10 minutes)

Complete the following expressions using long division.

$6439 \div 8 =$	$9723 \div 8 =$	$3296 \div 8 =$
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Anchor Activity (10-15 minutes)

Look at the figure below.

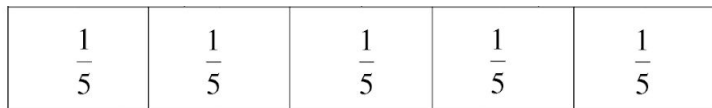


3 **sevenths** is shaded.

<u>3</u>	←	Numerator: number of shaded parts
7	←	Denominator: number of pieces in the whole

Color $\frac{1}{3}$ in red. Color $\frac{1}{5}$ in green.

$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
---------------	---------------	---------------



The **denominator** tells how many pieces are in the **whole**. When the **whole** is divided into five **parts**, each **part** is one **fifth**. When the **whole** is divided into three parts, each part is one **third**.

Would you get more candy if you shared a chocolate bar with two of your friends or four of your friends?

The larger **denominator**, or bottom, of $\frac{1}{5}$ means that the fraction is a smaller **part** of the whole than the smaller **denominator**, or bottom, of $\frac{1}{3}$.

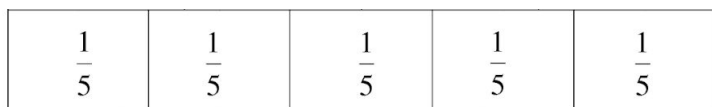
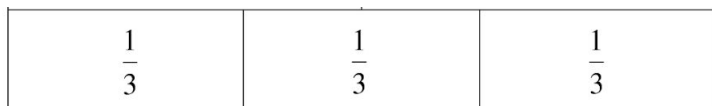
Which fraction is larger?

_____ is larger.

Use <, >, or = to complete the statement.

$$\frac{1}{5} \quad \blacksquare \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

Color $\frac{2}{3}$ in purple. Color $\frac{2}{5}$ in yellow.



Which fraction is smaller?

Notice that the **numerator** is the same and the **denominator** is different. So, look at the **denominator** to compare. Remember that one fifth is smaller than one third.

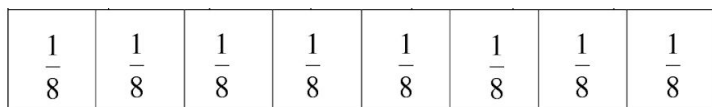
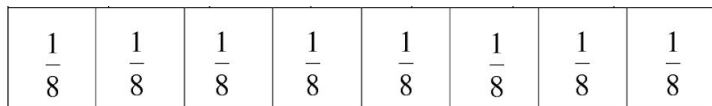
Which fraction is smaller?

_____ is smaller.

Use <, >, or = to complete the statement.

$$\frac{2}{5} \quad \blacksquare \quad \frac{2}{3}$$

Color $\frac{5}{8}$ in blue. Color $\frac{3}{8}$ in orange.



The **denominator** is the same, so look at the **numerator** to figure out which fraction has more parts. *Which is larger: 5 parts of eight or 3 parts of eight?*

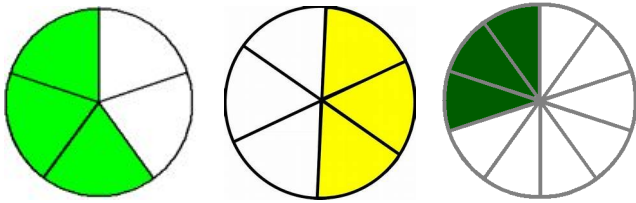
Which fraction is larger?

_____ is larger.

Use $<$, $>$, or $=$ to complete the statement.

$$\frac{5}{8} \quad \square \quad \frac{3}{8}$$

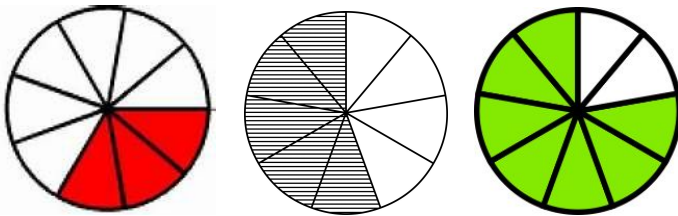
Wrap-up Activity (5-10 minutes)



1. The fractions $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, and $\frac{3}{10}$ have a common **numerator**.

_____ is the smallest fraction.

_____ is the largest fraction.



2. The fractions $\frac{3}{9}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, and $\frac{7}{9}$ have a common **denominator**.

_____ is the smallest fraction.

_____ is the largest fraction.

3. Arrange the fractions in order. Begin with the smallest.

a. $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ _____

c. $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{8}$ _____

b. $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{2}{9}$ _____

d. $\frac{5}{12}$, $\frac{9}{12}$, $\frac{4}{12}$ _____

Literature

Read chapter 21 and 22 of Pinocchio out loud, in a whisper, or in your head (about 10-15 minutes):

As you read...

1. Take your time and read carefully.
2. Make sure that you follow all punctuation!
3. If reading aloud, practice using the proper tone of voice to convey, or show, what the author's meaning is. Similar to how we use voice inflection in poetry recitations, you can raise or lower the pitch of your voice at different times depending on the action in the story.
4. As you read, look up words you don't know in the dictionary.

Discuss with a parent the following questions (about 5 minutes):

- What is the first creature Pinocchio sees after he is trapped? What questions does she ask?
- What does the farmer do with Pinocchio?
- What terms do the Weasels offer to Pinocchio? Does Pinocchio accept this deal?
- How did the Farmer react when he heard barking? What are some words in the story that show his emotions?
- Does Pinocchio reveal to the farmer the deal Melampo had with the farmers? What does he say instead?

Chapter 21

Pinocchio is caught by a Farmer, who uses him as a watchdog for his chicken coop.

Pinocchio, as you may well imagine, began to scream and weep and beg; but all was of no use, for no houses were to be seen and not a soul passed by on the road.

Night came on.

A little because of the sharp pain in his legs, a little because of fright at finding himself alone in the darkness of the field, the Marionette was about to faint, when he saw a tiny Glowworm flickering by. He called to her and said:

"Dear little Glowworm, will you set me free?"

"Poor little fellow!" replied the Glowworm, stopping to look at him with pity. "How came you to be caught in this trap?"

"I stepped into this lonely field to take a few grapes and--"

"Are the grapes yours?"

"No."

"Who has taught you to take things that do not belong to you?"

"I was hungry."

"Hunger, my boy, is no reason for taking something which belongs to another."

"It's true, it's true!" cried Pinocchio in tears. "I won't do it again."

Just then, the conversation was interrupted by approaching footsteps. It was the owner of the field, who was coming on tiptoes to see if, by chance, he had caught the Weasels which had been eating his chickens.

Great was his surprise when, on holding up his lantern, he saw that, instead of a Weasel, he had caught a boy!

"Ah, you little thief!" said the Farmer in an angry voice. "So you are the one who steals my chickens!"

"Not I! No, no!" cried Pinocchio, sobbing bitterly. "I came here only to take a very few grapes."

"He who steals grapes may very easily steal chickens also. Take my word for it, I'll give you a lesson that you'll remember for a long while."

He opened the trap, grabbed the Marionette by the collar, and carried him to the house as if he were a puppy. When he reached the yard in front of the house, he flung him to the ground, put a foot on his neck, and said to him roughly: "It is late now and it's time for bed. Tomorrow we'll settle matters. In the meantime, since my watchdog died today, you may take his place and guard my henhouse."

No sooner said than done. He slipped a dog collar around Pinocchio's neck and tightened it so that it would not come off. A long iron chain was tied to the collar. The other end of the chain was nailed to the wall.

"If tonight it should happen to rain," said the Farmer, "you can sleep in that little doghouse near-by, where you will find plenty of straw for a soft bed. It has been Melampo's bed for three years, and it will be good enough for you. And if, by any chance, any thieves should come, be sure to bark!"

After this last warning, the Farmer went into the house and closed the door and barred it.

Poor Pinocchio huddled close to the doghouse more dead than alive from cold, hunger, and fright. Now and again he pulled and tugged at the collar which nearly choked him and cried out in a weak voice:

"I deserve it! Yes, I deserve it! I have been nothing but a truant and a vagabond. I have never obeyed anyone and I have always done as I pleased. If I were only like so many others and had studied and worked and stayed with my poor old father, I should not find myself here now, in this field and in the darkness, taking the place of a farmer's watchdog. Oh, if I could start all over again! But what is done can't be undone, and I must be patient!"

After this little sermon to himself, which came from the very depths of his heart, Pinocchio went into the doghouse and fell asleep.

Chapter 22

Pinocchio discovers the thieves and, as a reward for faithfulness, he regains his liberty.

Even though a boy may be very unhappy, he very seldom loses sleep over his worries. The Marionette, being no exception to this rule, slept on peacefully for a few hours till well along toward midnight, when he was awakened by strange whisperings and stealthy sounds coming from the yard. He stuck his nose out of the doghouse and saw four slender, hairy animals. They were Weasels, small animals very fond of both eggs and chickens. One of them left her companions and, going to the door of the doghouse, said in a sweet voice:

"Good evening, Melampo."

"My name is not Melampo," answered Pinocchio.

"Who are you, then?"

"I am Pinocchio."

"What are you doing here?"

"I'm the watchdog."

"But where is Melampo? Where is the old dog who used to live in this house?"

"He died this morning."

"Died? Poor beast! He was so good! Still, judging by your face, I think you, too, are a good-natured dog."

"I beg your pardon, I am not a dog!"

"What are you, then?"

"I am a Marionette."

"Are you taking the place of the watchdog?"

"I'm sorry to say that I am. I'm being punished."

"Well, I shall make the same terms with you that we had with the dead Melampo. I am sure you will be glad to hear them."

"And what are the terms?"

"This is our plan: We'll come once in a while, as in the past, to pay a visit to this henhouse, and we'll take away eight chickens. Of these, seven are for us, and one for you, provided, of course, that you will make believe you are sleeping and will not bark for the Farmer."

"Did Melampo really do that?" asked Pinocchio.

"Indeed he did, and because of that we were the best of friends. Sleep away peacefully, and remember that before we go we shall leave you a nice fat chicken all ready for your breakfast in the morning. Is that understood?"

"Even too well," answered Pinocchio. And shaking his head in a threatening manner, he seemed to say, "We'll talk this over in a few minutes, my friends."

As soon as the four Weasels had talked things over, they went straight to the chicken coop which stood close to the doghouse. Digging busily with teeth and claws, they opened the little door and slipped in. But they were no sooner in than they heard the door close with a sharp bang.

The one who had done the trick was Pinocchio, who, not satisfied with that, dragged a heavy stone in front of it. That done, he started to bark. And he barked as if he were a real watchdog: "Bow, wow, wow! Bow, wow!"

The Farmer heard the loud barks and jumped out of bed. Taking his gun, he leaped to the window and shouted: "What's the matter?"

"The thieves are here," answered Pinocchio.

"Where are they?"

"In the chicken coop."

"I'll come down in a second."

And, in fact, he was down in the yard in a twinkling and running toward the chicken coop.

He opened the door, pulled out the Weasels one by one, and, after tying them in a bag, said to them in a happy voice: "You're in my hands at last! I could punish you now, but I'll wait! In the morning you may come with me to the inn and there you'll make a fine dinner for some hungry mortal. It is really too great an honor for you, one you do not deserve; but, as you see, I am really a very kind and generous man and I am going to do this for you!"

Then he went up to Pinocchio and began to pet and caress him.

"How did you ever find them out so quickly? And to think that Melampo, my faithful Melampo, never saw them in all these years!"

The Marionette could have told, then and there, all he knew about the shameful contract between the dog and the Weasels, but thinking of the dead dog, he said to himself: "Melampo is dead. What is the use of accusing him? The dead are gone and they cannot defend themselves. The best thing to do is to leave them in peace!"

"Were you awake or asleep when they came?" continued the Farmer.

"I was asleep," answered Pinocchio, "but they awakened me with their whisperings. One of them even came to the door of the doghouse and said to me, 'If you promise not to bark, we will make you a present of one of the chickens for your breakfast.' Did you hear that? They had the audacity to make such a proposition as that to me!"

For you must know that, though I am a very wicked Marionette full of faults, still I never have been, nor ever shall be, bribed."

"Fine boy!" cried the Farmer, slapping him on the shoulder in a friendly way. "You ought to be proud of yourself. And to show you what I think of you, you are free from this instant!"

And he slipped the dog collar from his neck.

Writing

Narration (about 15 minutes):

Write a summary of chapter 21 and 22 following the steps below.

1. Our topic sentence states the major problem or conflict and should answer the question: *After getting stuck in a trap when trying to steal grapes, what task was Pinocchio given by the farmer?*
 - a. Be sure to indent the first line of your paragraph. Go all the way back to the left margin for every line afterwards.
 - b. Each question must be answered in a complete sentence. Check that your sentences have subjects, verbs, and are complete thoughts.
2. In the body we say what the problem looks like. Use two or three detail sentences to answer the questions below.
 - a. *What animal comes to the chicken coup in the middle of the night? What is their plan?*
 - b. *How does Pinocchio respond to the Weasels?*
3. In our conclusion sentence we put the effect or result of the conflict. The conclusion should answer the question: *How does the farmer respond? What is Pinocchio given in the end?*
4. When you have finished, read over your paragraph. Make sure all sentences and proper nouns are capitalized, all sentences have punctuation at the end and all words are spelled correctly. Ensure that your handwriting is neat and clear.

Science

Warm Up (1 minute)

Respond aloud in a clear and confident whisper:

Who was Sir Isaac Newton?

What is energy?

What is light?

Lesson (10 minutes)

Last time we learned that light is energy that we can see. Light can come from various sources, such as the sun, a light bulb, a flame, and many others. Today, we'll observe and define the different ways light interacts with different kinds of objects.

The first step in our observations is to place yourself near a bright window, or a lamp switched on. (If you have access to a flashlight, that's great too). We'll call the window, the lamp, or the flashlight your "lightsource". Now, hold up a glass cup between you and the lightsource. **What do you notice?** You should observe that the light moves through the glass, and you can see your lightsource on the other side! Next, hold up a book (or this packet!) up to your lightsource. **What do you notice this time?** You probably predicted, the light does not move through the book or the packet! Now, raise a plastic grocery bag up to your lightsource, and stretch it so that it's flat. **Make another observation.** You might be seeing a soft glow coming from your lightsource through the plastic bag. What you have just discovered by looking closely at these objects, is that light can pass through some objects more easily than others. We use the words "transparent", "translucent", and "opaque" to describe these types of objects.

The glass cup can be described as "**transparent**" because it allowed the light to pass through.

The plastic grocery bag can be described as "**translucent**" because it let some light through, but not all.

Finally, the book and packet are described as “**opaque**” because these objects do not allow any light to pass completely through them.

Wrap Up (5 minutes)

Now it's your turn to find objects that are transparent, translucent, or opaque! (Use your lightsource to be certain). Find at least one example of each type, draw the object carefully, and label in neat Spalding cursive.

Transparent	Translucent	Opaque

Music

- 1) Sing “Yo Ho Ho” to warm up your voice. See how high you can go!
- 2) Recite the words to “I Have a Yong Suster.” If you need help getting started, the first verse starts with “I have a yong suster fer beyonde the sea...” Give special attention to pronunciation!
- 3) Sing I Have a Yong Suster at a *mezzo piano* dynamic, and at an *allegro* tempo. The song starts on D! If you have an instrument or tuner or virtual keyboard, you can use that to find the first note. If you feel confident enough to sing the song at full speed, you may sing along with John Fleagle.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=19mfKbwra1w>

Parent Signature: _____

Latin

Onomatopoeia and Interjections**Reading (3-4 min.)**

As you know from your grammar lessons, an onomatopoeia is a word that mimics a sound, and an interjection is a word that shows sudden or strong emotion. We have already encountered examples of Latin interjections and onomatopoeia in Chapter Three of *Lingua Latina*!

Activity (4-6 min.)

- Below are some sentences from Chapter Three. There are eight words in this passage that are onomatopoeia. Find and circle each one.

Iūlia cantat: "Lalla, lalla."

Mārcus: "Sst!" Mārcus īrātus est.

Iūlia cantat: "Lalla, lalla, lalla."

Mārcus Iūliam pulsat.

Iūlia nōn cantat, sed plōrat: "Uhuhū!"

Mārcus rīdet: "Hahahae!"

- Here is another quote from Chapter Three. There is one word in this passage that is an interjection. Find and circle it.

Aemilia: "Quid? Puer parvam puellam pulsat? Fū! Cūr Mārcus Iūliam pulsat?"

Parent signature: _____

Day 4 Instructions and Resources

Thursday, April 9th

Math

Review (20 minutes)

Find the missing numbers:

- a) $\frac{1}{4}$ and _____ makes 1 **whole**.
 b) $\frac{3}{10}$ and _____ makes 1 **whole**.
 c) $\frac{7}{12}$ and _____ makes 1 **whole**.

Circle the **numerator** of each fraction:

d) $\frac{2}{3}$

e) $\frac{6}{10}$

f) $\frac{9}{12}$

Circle the **denominator** of each fraction:

g) $\frac{5}{8}$

h) $\frac{4}{9}$

i) $\frac{7}{10}$

Which fraction is greater? Circle one.

j) $\frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$

k) $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$

l) $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$

Which fraction is smaller?

m) $\frac{7}{10}$ or $\frac{3}{10}$

n) $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$

o) $\frac{2}{9}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$

Circle the greatest fraction.

p) $\frac{4}{7}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{5}{7}$

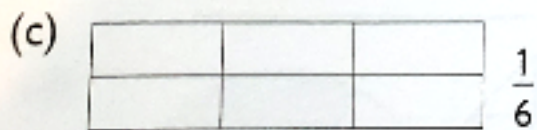
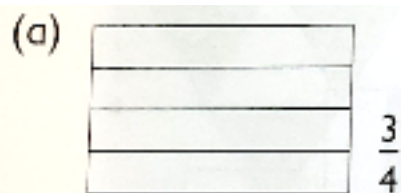
q) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5}$

Circle the smallest fraction.

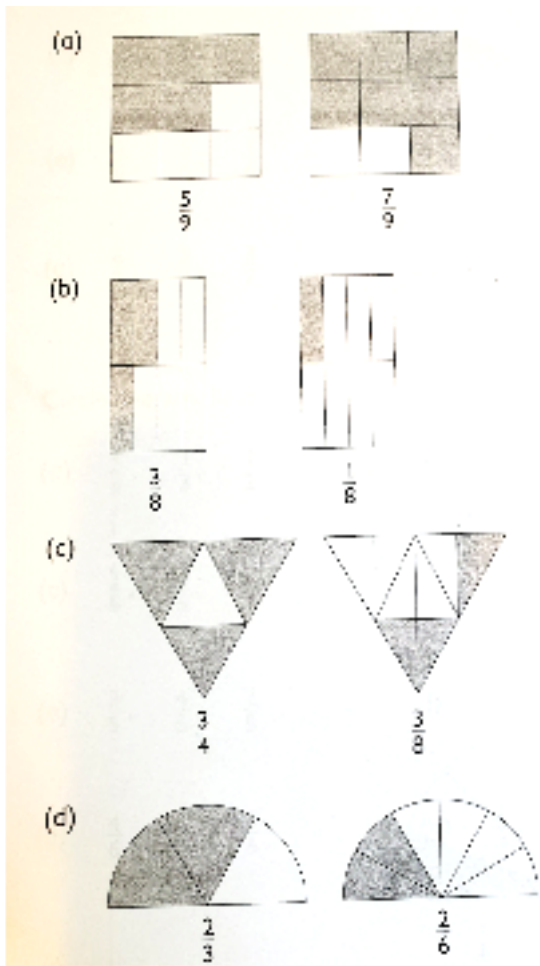
r) $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{4}{6}$

s) $\frac{3}{9}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{10}$

2. Color each figure to show the given fraction.



3. Circle the greater fraction.



If you have time, play the following game with a parent or sibling.

Write each of the following fractions on the back of an index card:

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{8},$
 $\frac{4}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{6}{10}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{8}{10}, \frac{9}{10}$

Procedure:

1. Shuffle the cards and place face down.
2. Place the top two cards face up on the table.
3. Players take turns drawing cards. If the player can match his card to a card on the table (it has the same **denominator**) and add them together to make one whole, the player keeps both cards. If not, the card is placed face up on the table.
4. Play continues until all the cards have been turned over.

Literature

Read chapter 23 of Pinocchio out loud, in a whisper, or in your head (about 10-15 minutes):

As you read...

1. Take your time and read carefully (text below).
2. Make sure that you follow all punctuation!
3. If reading aloud, practice using the proper tone of voice to convey, or show, what the author's meaning is. Similar to how we use voice inflection in poetry recitations, you can raise or lower the pitch of your voice at different times depending on the action in the story.
4. As you read, look up words you don't know in the dictionary.

Discuss with a parent the following questions (about 5 minutes):

- What does Pinocchio find when he searches for the Fairy's house?
- What news does the large Pigeon bring to Pinocchio?
- How does Pinocchio respond when the only food available is a food he does not like? What other time in the book did Pinocchio face part of a food he did not like? How does his new response show that he is growing in character?
- What does Pinocchio learn about Gepetto when he reaches the shore? What does he do to help?

Chapter 23

Pinocchio weeps upon learning that the Lovely Maiden with Azure Hair is dead. He meets a Pigeon, who carries him to the seashore. He throws himself into the sea to go to the aid of his father.

As soon as Pinocchio no longer felt the shameful weight of the dog collar around his neck, he started to run across the fields and meadows, and never stopped till he came to the main road that was to take him to the Fairy's house.

When he reached it, he looked into the valley far below him and there he saw the wood where unluckily he had met the Fox and the Cat, and the tall oak tree where he had been hanged; but though he searched far and near, he could not see the house where the Fairy with the Azure Hair lived.

He became terribly frightened and, running as fast as he could, he finally came to the spot where it had once stood. The little house was no longer there. In its place lay a small marble slab, which bore this sad inscription:

HERE LIES
THE LOVELY FAIRY WITH AZURE HAIR
WHO DIED OF GRIEF
WHEN ABANDONED BY
HER LITTLE BROTHER PINOCCHIO

The poor Marionette was heartbroken at reading these words. He fell to the ground and, covering the cold marble with kisses, burst into bitter tears. He cried all night, and dawn found him still there, though his tears had dried and only hard, dry sobs shook his wooden frame. But these were so loud that they could be heard by the faraway hills.

As he sobbed he said to himself:

"Oh, my Fairy, my dear, dear Fairy, why did you die? Why did I not die, who am so bad, instead of you, who are so good? And my father--where can he be? Please dear Fairy, tell me where he is and I shall never, never leave him again! You are not really dead, are you? If you love me, you will come back, alive as before. Don't you feel sorry for me? I'm so lonely. If the two Assassins come, they'll hang me again from the giant oak tree and I will really die, this time. What shall I do alone in the world? Now that you are dead and my father is lost, where shall I eat? Where shall I sleep? Who will make my new clothes? Oh, I want to die! Yes, I want to die! Oh, oh, oh!"

Poor Pinocchio! He even tried to tear his hair, but as it was only painted on his wooden head, he could not even pull it.

Just then a large Pigeon flew far above him. Seeing the Marionette, he cried to him:

"Tell me, little boy, what are you doing there?"

"Can't you see? I'm crying," cried Pinocchio, lifting his head toward the voice and rubbing his eyes with his sleeve.

"Tell me," asked the Pigeon, "do you by chance know of a Marionette, Pinocchio by name?"

"Pinocchio! Did you say Pinocchio?" replied the Marionette, jumping to his feet. "Why, I am Pinocchio!"

At this answer, the Pigeon flew swiftly down to the earth. He was much larger than a turkey.

"Then you know Geppetto also?"

"Do I know him? He's my father, my poor, dear father! Has he, perhaps, spoken to you of me? Will you take me to him? Is he still alive? Answer me, please! Is he still alive?"

"I left him three days ago on the shore of a large sea."

"What was he doing?"

"He was building a little boat with which to cross the ocean. For the last four months, that poor man has been wandering around Europe, looking for you. Not having found you yet, he has made up his mind to look for you in the New World, far across the ocean."

"How far is it from here to the shore?" asked Pinocchio anxiously.

"More than fifty miles."

"Fifty miles? Oh, dear Pigeon, how I wish I had your wings!"

"If you want to come, I'll take you with me."

"How?"

"Astride my back. Are you very heavy?"

"Heavy? Not at all. I'm only a feather."

"Very well."

Saying nothing more, Pinocchio jumped on the Pigeon's back and, as he settled himself, he cried out gayly:

"Gallop on, gallop on, my pretty steed! I'm in a great hurry."

The Pigeon flew away, and in a few minutes he had reached the clouds. The Marionette looked to see what was below them. His head swam and he was so frightened that he clutched wildly at the Pigeon's neck to keep himself from falling.

They flew all day. Toward evening the Pigeon said:

"I'm very thirsty!"

"And I'm very hungry!" said Pinocchio.

"Let us stop a few minutes at that pigeon coop down there. Then we can go on and be at the seashore in the morning."

They went into the empty coop and there they found nothing but a bowl of water and a small basket filled with chick-peas.

The Marionette had always hated chick-peas. According to him, they had always made him sick; but that night he ate them with a relish. As he finished them, he turned to the Pigeon and said:

"I never should have thought that chick-peas could be so good!"

"You must remember, my boy," answered the Pigeon, "that hunger is the best sauce!"

After resting a few minutes longer, they set out again. The next morning they were at the seashore.

Pinocchio jumped off the Pigeon's back, and the Pigeon, not wanting any thanks for a kind deed, flew away swiftly and disappeared.

The shore was full of people, shrieking and tearing their hair as they looked toward the sea.

"What has happened?" asked Pinocchio of a little old woman.

"A poor old father lost his only son some time ago and today he built a tiny boat for himself in order to go in search of him across the ocean. The water is very rough and we're afraid he will be drowned."

"Where is the little boat?"

"There. Straight down there," answered the little old woman, pointing to a tiny shadow, no bigger than a nutshell, floating on the sea.

Pinocchio looked closely for a few minutes and then gave a sharp cry:

"It's my father! It's my father!"

Meanwhile, the little boat, tossed about by the angry waters, appeared and disappeared in the waves. And Pinocchio, standing on a high rock, tired out with searching, waved to him with hand and cap and even with his nose.

It looked as if Geppetto, though far away from the shore, recognized his son, for he took off his cap and waved also. He seemed to be trying to make everyone understand that he would come back if he were able, but the sea was so heavy that he could do nothing with his oars. Suddenly a huge wave came and the boat disappeared.

They waited and waited for it, but it was gone.

"Poor man!" said the fisher folk on the shore, whispering a prayer as they turned to go home.

Just then a desperate cry was heard. Turning around, the fisher folk saw Pinocchio dive into the sea and heard him cry out:

"I'll save him! I'll save my father!"

The Marionette, being made of wood, floated easily along and swam like a fish in the rough water. Now and again he disappeared only to reappear once more. In a twinkling, he was far away from land. At last he was completely lost to view.

"Poor boy!" cried the fisher folk on the shore, and again they mumbled a few prayers, as they returned home.

Grammar

Read and respond in a whisper. (2 minutes)

What are the four types of sentences?

What are the eight parts of speech?

What is an interjection? (An interjection is a word that shows sudden or strong emotion.)

What is an onomatopoeia? (An onomatopoeia is a word that mimics a sound.)

Exclamatory Scavenger Hunt (8 minutes)

One type of sentence is an exclamatory sentence. An exclamatory sentence shows sudden or strong emotion. Does that sound familiar? An interjection does that too! What do you think the difference is between an exclamatory sentence and an interjection? The difference is that an *exclamatory sentence* is a whole group of words with a subject and a verb and an *interjection* is just one word (or sometimes a phrase like “Oh my”).

1. Skim through Ch. 23 of *Pinocchio* and circle the exclamation points that you see at the end of exclamatory sentences.
2. Go outside and listen. What sounds do you hear? Write down 5 onomatopoeias to describe what you hear. If it is too quiet, you can make your own sounds.

History

Fill-in-the-Blank and Memorize (1 minute)

The Age of _____ unveils the _____.

Prince _____ the _____ launched the Age of Exploration.

Label the events 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th in chronological order. (1 minute)

_____ Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.

_____ Vasco da Gama discovered the route to India.

_____ Amerigo Vespucci showed that America was a New World.

_____ Bartolomeu Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope.

Read and put a neat rectangle around each name of a person or a place. (8 minutes)

As you may remember Columbus set sail on his first voyage in 1492. He made a second voyage in 1493 in which he took 1,200 volunteers, one of whom was named Juan Ponce de Leon. The new colony of Hispaniola had Columbus as its first governor but he was eventually replaced by a man named Nicholas de Ovando. There were

soon rebellions amongst the natives of the island and de Ovando sent de Leon to crush these rebellions. De Ovando rewarded de Leon for his success by giving him land and slaves.

De Leon heard about the island of Puerto Rico from the natives on Hispaniola and was given permission by de Ovanado to explore the island. On his expedition de Leon explored Puerto Rico and found quite a bit of gold. De Leon was once again rewarded for his success and was made governor of the island. In 1512, King Ferdinand of Spain put de Leon in charge of exploring the islands to the north of Hispaniola. The king agreed to let de Leon be governor for life of all the lands he discovered as long as de Leon paid for the expedition himself.

De Leon sailed north with 200 men and discovered an “island” that he named La Florida. He did not know that it was actually a peninsula. He and his men sailed down and around the coast. They soon sailed south but were blown off course by a storm and ended up off the coast of Cuba. He then sailed back to Puerto Rico and told everyone of the large “island” he discovered. De Leon would return to Florida seven years later where he fought the natives of Florida but would die from their poisoned weapons.



Answer in Complete Sentences (5 minutes)

What did Ponce de Leon discover? _____

What did Vasco Nunez de Balboa discover? _____

What are two similarities between the stories about de Balboa and de Leon? (You can look at the story from Tuesday if you need help.)

Art

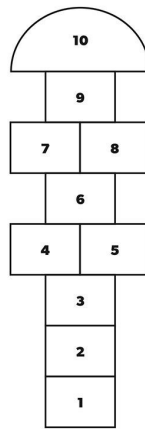
Johannes Vermeer is a Dutch artist who painted art during the Age of Exploration. His painting below is called *The Astronomer*. What objects do you notice in this painting? What do you think the man or Astronomer in this painting is doing? After observing this painting, spend some time sketching it on a clean piece of paper



P.E.

10 minutes of “crazy hopscotch.”

Hopscotch is an ancient game which Roman soldiers used to play in order to test their strength and flexibility. Now, Coach Hess hands it on to you. Using chalk, tape, pieces of paper, string or whatever you can, create a hopscotch arena which looks like this:



Make sure that each box is numbered, and that they are large enough for your foot to fit in. I suggest doing this outdoors if you can. To play the game, begin right below the box marked “1.” Using any object you want, (a stone, a toy, a button or a ball) throw the object onto box 1. Now hop from each box on one foot all the way to 10 and back. However, you can never step foot into the box which your object is in. Make sure to pick up the object on your way back. If you make it back without falling, stepping on a line or accidentally putting both feet down, then you can throw your object to box 2 and start again. Continue this until your object gets all the way to box 10. Remember, if your object does not land in the right square, you must start again from the beginning.

If this is too easy, I suggest you make the arena crazy. For example, make some squares huge and others tiny. You could also add huge lava-filled gaps in between squares, etc. If you get tired of hopping, try frog jumping. There are endless possibilities but make sure to have fun!

Parent signature: _____

Answer Key

Monday

Math

Test will be graded by teacher.

Literature

- Bedraggled (adj.) dirty, untidy, and wet
- Rogue (n.) a wicked or dishonest person

Latin

The accusative singular endings are:

- 1st Declension: -am
- 2nd Declension: -um
- 2nd Declension Neuter: -um

The direct objects are:

- Iuliam
- Quintum

Tuesday

Math

3 **parts** out of the 4 **equal parts** of the circle are shaded.

1 *fourth* is not shaded.

4 **parts** make up one **whole**.

So 4 **fourths** or 4 **quarters** make one **whole**.

There are 5 **equal parts** in the bar.

1 **part** out of the total 5 equal parts is called one **fifth**.

3 **parts** out of 5 equal parts is shaded. It is three **fifths**.

2 **fifths** is not shaded. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$

Wrap-Up: $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{10}$

Grammar: The four types of sentences are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. The 8 parts of speech are noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, conjunction, interjection, preposition, adjective. Write INT over “Oh” and “Wham”. Tic-tac-tic-tac, crack. *An interjection is a word that shows sudden or strong emotion.*

History: world, Henry, Bartolomeu Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope. Vasco da Gama discovered the route to India. Amerigo Vespucci showed that America was a New World. De Balboa conquered natives in Central America. He went to find gold. He succeeded in finding gold! De Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.

Wednesday

Math

One third is larger. $\frac{1}{5} > \frac{1}{3}$

Two fifths is smaller. $\frac{2}{5} < \frac{2}{3}$

Five eighths is larger. $\frac{5}{8} > \frac{3}{8}$

Wrap-up

$\frac{3}{10}$ is the smallest fraction.

$\frac{3}{3}$ is the largest fraction.

$\frac{3}{9}$ is the smallest fraction.

$\frac{7}{9}$ is the largest fraction.

a. $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3}$ b. $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{2}{3}$ c. $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$ d. $\frac{4}{12}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{9}{12}$

Latin

Onomatopoeia: *lalla, sst, uhuuū, hahahae*

Interjection: *fū!*

Thursday

Math

1. a. $\frac{3}{4}$ B. $\frac{7}{10}$ c. $\frac{5}{12}$ d. 2 E. 6 f. 9 G. 8 h. 9 I. 10 j. $\frac{4}{5}$ K. $\frac{1}{4}$ l. $\frac{3}{5}$ M. $\frac{3}{10}$

n. $\frac{1}{10}$ O. $\frac{2}{9}$ p. $\frac{5}{7}$ Q. $\frac{1}{2}$ r. $\frac{1}{6}$ S. $\frac{3}{10}$

3a. $\frac{7}{9}$ B. $\frac{3}{8}$ c. $\frac{3}{4}$ d. $\frac{2}{3}$

Grammar:

The four types of sentences are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.

The 8 parts of speech are noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, conjunction, interjection, preposition, adjective.

Onomatopoeias will vary. Some examples are zoom, bang, chirp, stomp, etc.

History: Exploration, world, Henry, Navigator; 4th, 2nd, 3rd, 1st; Columbus, Juan Ponce de Leon, Hispaniola, Nicholas de Ovando, Puerto Rico, King Ferdinand, La Florida, Cuba. Ponce de Leon discovered Florida. Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean. Answers may vary: they both discovered something new. They didn't fully understand what they discovered. They explored at the same time and for King Ferdinand of Spain. They both defeated some of the natives and became governors over the conquered territory.