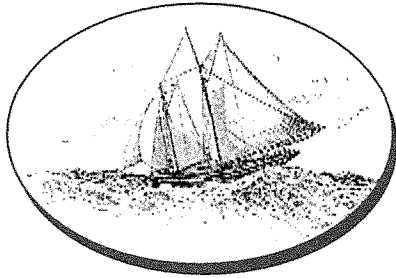


## Language and Vocabulary in Captains Courageous

### I. Vocabulary Match Match each word in Column A with its meaning in Column B



#### Column A

1. \_\_\_\_\_ unfortunate
2. \_\_\_\_\_ prostration
3. \_\_\_\_\_ mistrust
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sniggered
5. \_\_\_\_\_ dissemble
6. \_\_\_\_\_ hoisted
7. \_\_\_\_\_ aft
8. \_\_\_\_\_ score
9. \_\_\_\_\_ mariner
10. \_\_\_\_\_ providential

#### Column B

- A. laughed disrespectfully
- B. back end or stern of a boat
- C. unlucky
- D. raised or lifted
- E. twenty
- F. suspect
- G. lucky or heaven-sent
- H. collapse or exhaustion
- I. sailor
- J. hide or conceal

### Part II. Understanding the Dialogue

In *Captains Courageous*, Rudyard Kipling writes some of the dialogue to illustrate the sailors' accents. This includes adding or removing letters from words.

Below are quotations from the passage. Write underneath each one the Standard English translation.

1. "But ef that's your notion of a gale——"
2. "he says you kin slip down an' see him ef you're anxious that way."
3. "You've nigh slep' the clock around, young feller,"
4. "Naow let's hear all abaout it."
5. "Not knowin' what your notions o' fun may be, I can't rightly say, young feller."

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Score : Snow Day 2

Teacher : Noya

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

### Dividing Fractions and Whole Numbers

*ex:*  
1)  $8 \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{1} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{24}{2} = \frac{12}{1} = 12$

2)  $\frac{1}{2} \div 8 =$

3)  $6 \div \frac{2}{3} =$

4)  $\frac{1}{3} \div 3 =$

5)  $3 \div \frac{2}{3} =$

6)  $4 \div \frac{1}{3} =$

7)  $6 \div \frac{2}{4} =$

8)  $\frac{3}{5} \div 7 =$

9)  $8 \div \frac{2}{3} =$

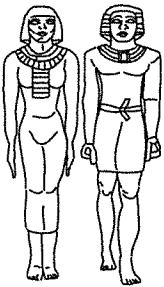
10)  $7 \div \frac{1}{2} =$

# Noyal Day 2

\* Answer the  
Starred questio



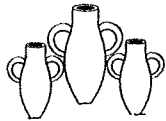
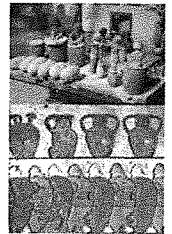
## Ancient Egyptian Life Workplace - Lower Class



Around five thousand years ago people settled in the delta valley in Egypt. About a thousand years later the people started domesticating animals. Bulls were used to plow fields. The majority of people were farmers. Egypt grew in size and needed much grain to feed its people.



Pottery is almost exactly the same now as it was in ancient Egypt. Clay was molded by hand on a potter's wheel and burned in a kiln. Egyptians often painted and added designs to their pots. They used ceramics for everything, jugs for beer and wine, plates, toys, beaded jewelry, and small figurines of their gods to pray to.



Beer making was an everyday staple of the Egyptian lifestyle. Adults, children, rich and poor all drank beer. Not like today's beer, more likely sweet by adding dates or figs and nourishing from bread grains and yeast.

The reason behind so much beer was that they did not have safe drinking water, and Egypt being a desert did not have a lot of water. What little water they had was used for crops.



Beekeeping has been practiced ever since ancient Egypt. Several temples have depictions of the process of extracting honey. Honey was only for the rich. It was used for its sweetness in food and for medical uses. It was also dangerous work as the beekeepers had no protective gear.



What do you think?

Imagine you lived in ancient Egypt.  
Which job would you like to have? Explain.

### Vocabulary Terms

**Dates** - small edible sweet fruit that come from a palm tree

**Domesticate** - changing a plant or animal to meet the needs of humans

**Kiln** - an oven used to fire and harden clay to ceramics

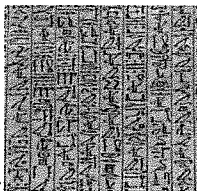
**Depictions** - representations usually visual, in pictures, drawings or lines



# Ancient Egyptian Life Workplace - Upper Class



What is known of ancient times comes largely from the work of scribes. Young men went to school to learn to be a scribe. Everything was written down - notes to loved ones, grain amounts in storage, official pharaoh documents. Papyrus made of reed mats are still found today with their colorful writing and pictures on them.



A noble man was a person of great respect and power in a town or village; most were related by blood to the pharaoh's family. They were often a mayor or officials to the pharaoh themselves. As a mayor of a sector they took reports on the crops and dealt with taxes paid to the pharaoh, even settled small disputes between townsfolk. If they were officials of the Pharaoh they helped to make decisions regarding other countries, or prepare for festival and religious events the pharaoh attended.



Stone was a major building material. The main types of stone were, limestone, granite, sandstone and alabaster. One of the three Giza pyramids had more than two million blocks. Quarries of stones can be found near most of all the large temples and monuments. Carvings are on everything the Egyptians built or made. Hundreds of stone masons worked on carvings for the insides of tombs and the pharaoh's household. First they would draw and then chisel and hammer out the drawing, smoothing it until finished.



What do you think?

If you were a noble man in ancient times what would you do that was positive in your town?  
Even not being a government official what can people do to be good citizens of a country?  
Is it different in modern times than ancient times?



The priest's job was to care for the god of that temple. Even in small towns there was a temple. Food was prepared and laid out at the feet of the god's likeness three times a day. As caretakers of the gods' temples priests received gifts of wealth. Appeasing the gods and their priests was meant to ward off disasters such as drought, or pests destroying crops.



### Vocabulary Terms

- Alabaster** - Is a white colored mineral that can be cut with a knife
- Temple** - A building reserved for spiritual or religious rites.
- Papyrus** - Thick grasslike plant pressed down into flat pieces.
- Taxes** - To levy money on a population to pay for the state needs.

# Lesson

# 2

# Winds and Ocean Currents

## WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

To describe the world's winds and ocean currents

## READING STRATEGY

Create a table like the one below. List the location of each type of wind next to the correct heading.

| WIND             | LOCATION |
|------------------|----------|
| trade winds      |          |
| westerlies       |          |
| polar easterlies |          |
| doldrums         |          |

## TERMS TO KNOW

wind, low latitudes, middle latitudes, high latitudes, prevailing winds, trade winds, westerlies, polar easterlies, front, doldrums, ocean currents

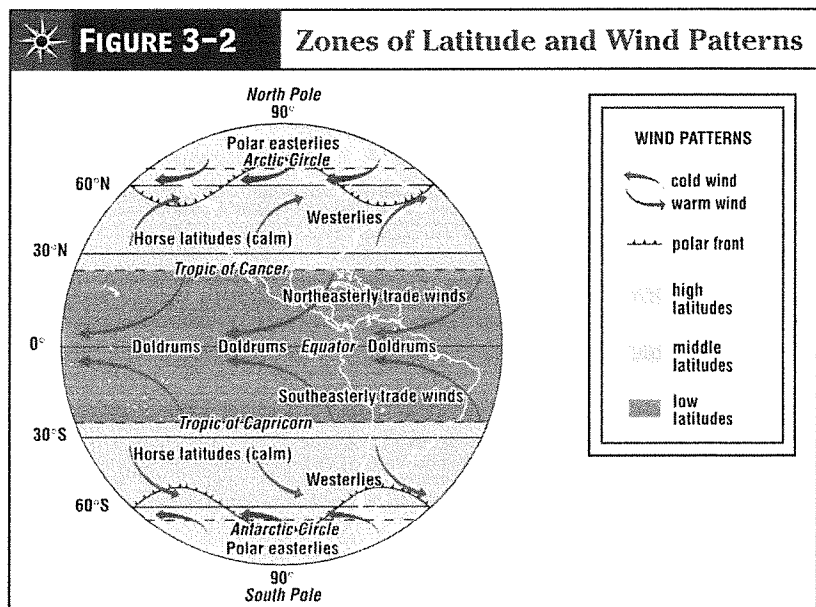
Do you enjoy a windy day? Did you ever wonder what happens to make winds occur?

## What Is Wind?

Wind is air that moves across the earth's surface. Winds occur because the sun heats up the earth's atmosphere and surface unevenly. When the sun heats the air over the Equator, the warm air becomes lighter, rises, and creates areas of low pressure. Cool air from the Poles is heavy, tends to sink, and creates areas of high pressure. The cool air blows in to replace the rising warm air at the Equator. These movements over the earth's surface cause winds, which distribute the sun's heat around the planet.

## Winds and Latitude

In Unit 1, Lesson 4, you learned about lines of latitude. Lines of latitude can be divided into three zones, or belts. Look carefully at Figure 3-2. Find the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. These lines, at  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$  and  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$  latitude, mark the boundaries of the **low latitudes**. This zone includes the Equator. Find the lines of latitude from the Tropic of Cancer to  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$  and the Tropic of Capricorn to  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$ . This area is the **middle latitudes**. Find the **high latitudes**. It includes the area from  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$  to the North Pole and from  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$  to the South Pole.



Global winds blow in fairly constant patterns called **prevailing winds**. The direction of prevailing winds is determined by latitude and is affected by the movement of the earth. As you have learned, cooler air from the Poles sinks and blows toward the Equator. These are **trade winds**. Look at Figure 3-2. What kind of trade winds blow toward the Equator from the north?

The winds of the middle latitudes are called **westerlies**. They generally blow from west to east. Winds in the high latitudes are known as **polar easterlies**. These winds generally blow from east to west. The polar easterlies bring cold conditions to the middle latitudes. When the cold air of the polar easterlies meet the warmer air of the westerlies, they form a **front**. Stormy weather usually occurs when two different types of air meet.

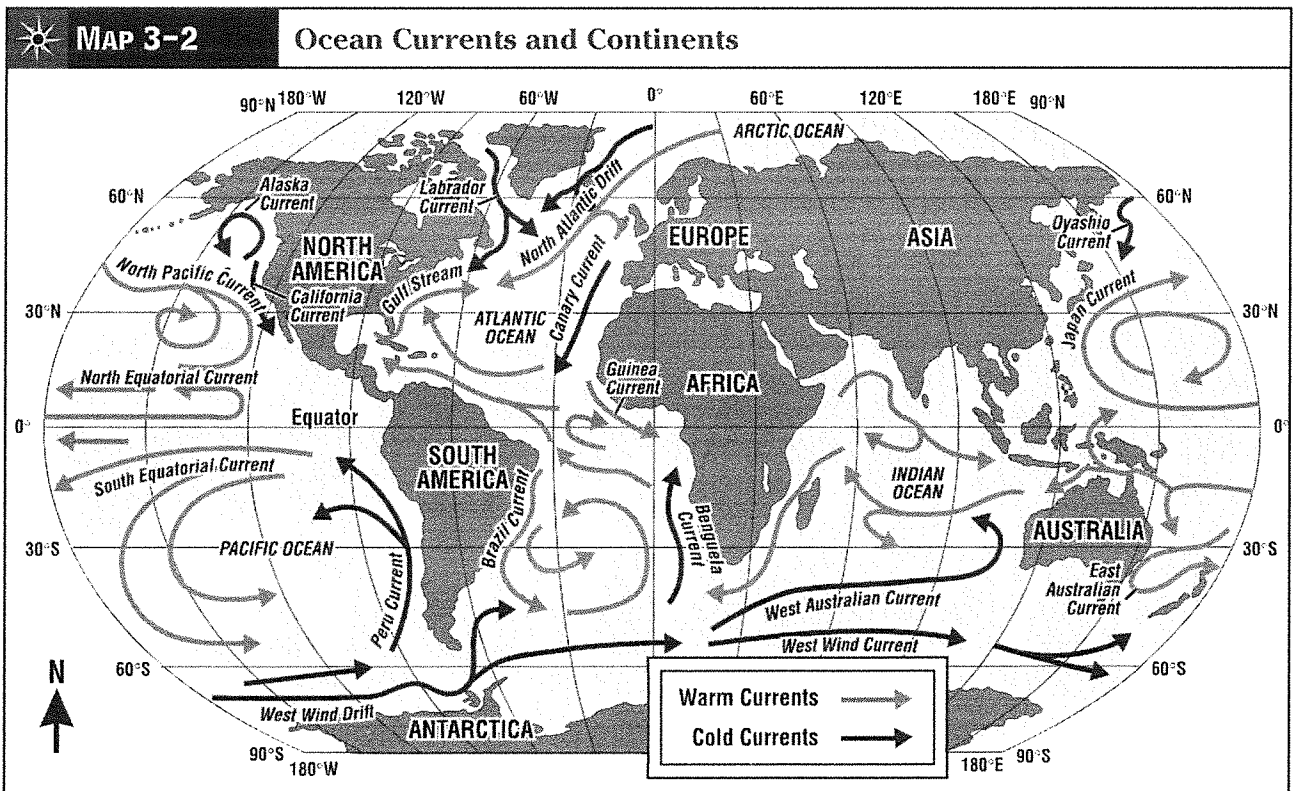
Near the Equator global winds are diverted north and south, leaving a generally windless band called the **doldrums**. Located between about 10°N and 10°S latitudes, the doldrums are calm; winds almost disappear. How do you think the doldrums might affect wind-powered ships attempting to travel through the area?

## Ocean Currents

The world's winds also help move the **ocean currents**. These are the cold and warm streams of water that move through the oceans. Look at Map 3-2. It shows the direction and location of the world's major ocean currents. As you can see, they flow in a circular pattern. They generally flow in a clockwise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and in a counterclockwise direction in the Southern Hemisphere.

As ocean currents circulate, cold water from the Poles moves slowly toward the Equator. This water warms as it moves through the low latitudes, forming warm ocean currents. The warm water, in turn, moves away from the Equator. As it moves, it cools to become a cold ocean current.

Ocean currents affect climate in the coastal lands along which they flow. Cold ocean currents help to cool the lands they pass. Warm ocean currents bring warmer temperatures. For example, the warm North Atlantic Drift, shown in Map 3-2, gives Europe a mild climate in spite of its location in the higher latitudes.



## Using Your Skills

### A RECALLING FACTS

Answer these questions about winds and ocean currents.

1. How does the sun affect the movement of air?

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2. What determines the direction of prevailing winds?

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3. Describe the locations of the three zones, or belts of latitude.

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4. In what direction do ocean currents flow?

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### B USING GRAPHICS

Use Figure 3-2 and Map 3-2. Fill in the blanks to correctly complete the following sentences.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ blow across most of the United States.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ blow across the central part of South America.
3. The polar easterlies are \_\_\_\_\_ winds.
4. The ocean current that flows near the southeastern coast of the United States is the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Cold ocean currents flow from the north and south toward the \_\_\_\_\_.