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# Geometry All Around



SPEAKING

**Say:** Look at the map. Listen to the question about the map. Then answer the question.

*Pause about 15 seconds after each question to allow the student to respond fully.*

### Introduction

**Say:** Parallel lines are always the same distance apart and never cross. Perpendicular lines meet at right angles. Look at Lexington Avenue on the map (*Point to LEXINGTON AVENUE*).

### Question

**Say:** What streets are parallel to Lexington Avenue? What streets are perpendicular to it?

### Rephrasing

**Say:** Which streets are always the same distance from Lexington Avenue? Which streets cross Lexington Avenue at right angles?

1.



EMERGING

Anchor 1

ToM.S.9–12.1

# 5 Geometry All Around



**Say:** Look at the coordinate plane. Listen to the question about the coordinate plane. Then answer the question.

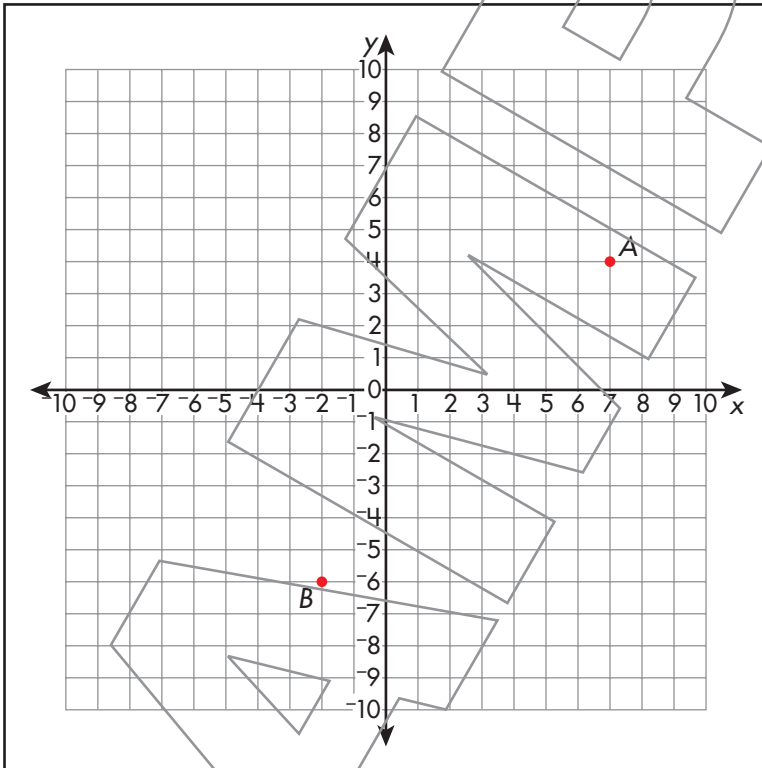
*Introduction*

**Say:** Points on a coordinate plane are named using two numbers to identify their location. The first number tells how many units left or right of 0 the point is. The second number tells how many units up or down from 0 the point is.

*Question*

**Say:** Use the coordinate plane to explain how to move from point *A* to point *B*. Name the points where you start and stop.

2.



**TRANSITIONING**

Anchor 2  
ToM.S.9–12.2

# Hunger and Thirst



LISTENING

The activities in the Listening section of the Listening/Reading/Writing unit should be read to the students. An optional audio CD is also available.

**Say:** You are about to begin the Listening portion of the lesson. Look at the directions at the top of the page. Read them to yourself as I read them out loud. You will hear a passage read to you. Then you will hear questions about the passage. Fill in the correct circle for each question.

Listen carefully to the passage and the questions. Each question will be read only once.

Do not turn the page until you are told to do so.

Now you will hear the passage. Listen carefully.

Read the passage.

**Say:** The Straw, the Coal, and the Bean  
a Grimms' fairy tale

In a village dwelt a poor old woman, who had gathered together a dish of beans and wanted to cook them. So she made a fire on her hearth, and that it might burn more quickly, she lit it with a handful of straw. When she was emptying the beans into the pan, one dropped without her observing it, and lay on the ground beside a straw. Soon afterwards, a burning coal from the fire leapt down to the two. Then the straw began and said, "Dear friends, where do you come from?"

The coal replied, "I fortunately sprang out of the fire, and if I had not escaped, my death would have been certain, for I should have been burnt to ashes."

The bean said, "I too have escaped. If the old woman had got me into the pan, I should have been made into broth, like my comrades."

"Would a better fate have fallen to me?" said the straw. "The old woman has destroyed all my brothers in fire and smoke; she seized sixty of them at once, and took their lives. I luckily slipped through her fingers."

"But what are we to do now?" said the coal.

"I think," answered the bean, "that as we have so fortunately escaped death, we should keep together

like good companions. We should go away together, and travel to a foreign country."

The idea pleased the two others, and they set out on their way together. Soon, however, they came to a little brook. As there was no bridge, the straw said: "I will lay myself straight across, and then you can walk over on me as on a bridge."

The straw stretched himself from one bank to the other, and the coal, who was of an impetuous disposition, tripped quite boldly on to the newly built bridge. But when she had reached the middle, and heard the water rushing beneath her, she was, after all, afraid, and would go no farther. The straw, however, began to burn, broke in two pieces, and fell into the stream. The coal slipped after him, hissed when she got into the water, and breathed her last.

The bean, who had prudently stayed behind, could not but laugh, was unable to stop, and laughed so heartily that she burst. It would have been all over with her, likewise, if, by good fortune, a traveling tailor had not sat down to rest by the brook. As he had a compassionate heart, he pulled out his needle and thread, and sewed her together. The bean thanked him kindly, but as the tailor used black thread, all beans since then have a black seam.

Instruct the students to turn the page after you have finished reading.

**Say:** Please turn the page.

**Genre:** Literary/Fairy Tale  
**Lexile® Measure:** 900L–1000L  
**Word Count:** 446

# 7 Hunger and Thirst

LISTENING



**Say:** Look at Question 1. Which phrase from the passage tells what the characters have in common that unites them?

- (A) Sprang out of the fire
- (B) Made into broth
- (C) Slipped through her fingers
- (D) So fortunately escaped death

*Pause about 10 seconds to allow students to respond.*

Anchor 1  
ToM.L.9–12.1

**Say:** Look at Question 2. Listen to this sentence from the passage.

“The straw stretched himself from one bank to the other, and the coal, who was of an impetuous disposition, tripped quite boldly on to the newly built bridge.”

What does impetuous mean here?

- (A) Bossy
- (B) Cautious
- (C) Impulsive
- (D) Adventurous

*Pause about 10 seconds to allow students to respond.*

Anchor 3  
ToM.L.9–12.3

**Say:** Look at Question 3. What happened third in the passage?

- (A) The straw fell into the brook.
- (B) The bean split her sides laughing.
- (C) The tailor sewed up the bean with black thread.
- (D) The coal became afraid and stopped on the bridge.

*Pause about 10 seconds to allow students to respond.*

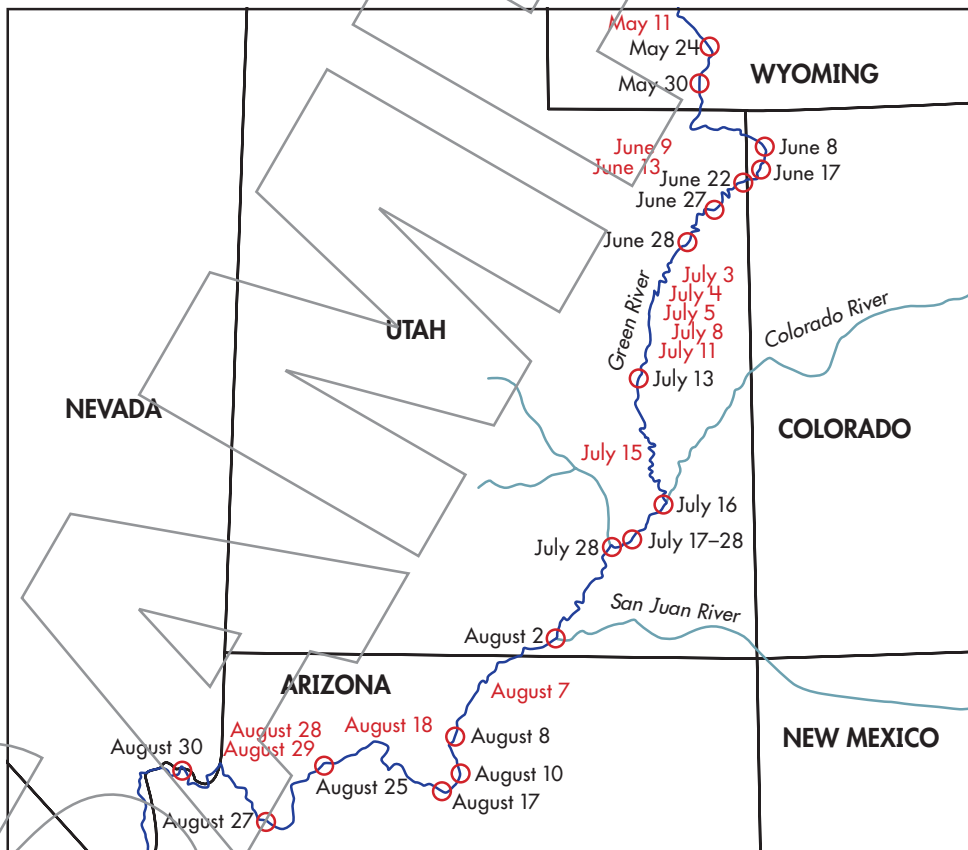
Anchor 2  
ToM.L.9–12.2

**Say:** Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow. Fill in the correct circle.

## from **The Exploration of the Colorado River and Its Canyons**

by John Wesley Powell

In 1869, John Wesley Powell led a three-month expedition down the Green and Colorado rivers of the western United States that was highlighted by the first known passage through the Grand Canyon. Powell was a university professor and a former army officer who had lost his right arm in a battle during the Civil War. The Exploration of the Colorado River and Its Canyons was published in 1895.



**Genre:** Informational/Journal  
**Lexile® Measure:** 1000L–1100L  
**Word Count:** 693



1 May 30. This morning we are ready to enter the mysterious canyon, and start with some anxiety. The old mountaineers tell us that it cannot be run, the Indians say, "Water heap catch 'em"; but all are eager for the trial, and off we go.

2 Entering Flaming Gorge, we quickly run through it on a swift current and emerge into a little park. Half a mile below, the river wheels sharply to the left and enters another canyon cut into the mountain. We enter the narrow passage. On either side the walls rapidly increase in altitude. On the left are overhanging ledges and cliffs, 500, 1,000, 1,500 feet high.

3 On the right the rocks are broken and ragged, and the water fills the channel from cliff to cliff. Now the river turns abruptly around a point to the right, and the waters plunge swiftly down among great rocks; and here we have our first experience with canyon rapids. I stand up on the deck of my boat to seek a way among the wave-beaten rocks. All untried as we are with such waters, the moments are filled with intense anxiety. Soon our boats reach the swift current; a stroke or two, now on this side, now on that, and we thread the narrow passage with exhilarating velocity, mounting the high waves, whose foaming crests dash over us, and plunging into the troughs, until we reach the quiet water below. Then comes a feeling of great relief. Our first rapid is run. Another mile, and we come into the valley again.

4 Let me explain this canyon. Where the river turns to the left above, it takes a course directly into the mountain, penetrating to its very heart, then wheels back upon itself, and runs out into the valley from which it started only half a mile below the point at which it entered; so the canyon is in the form of an elongated letter U, with the apex in the center of the mountain. We name it Horseshoe Canyon.



5 Soon we leave the valley and enter another short canyon, very narrow at first, but widening below as the canyon walls increase in height. Here we discover the mouth of a beautiful little creek coming down through its narrow water-worn cleft. Just at its entrance there is a park of two or three hundred acres, walled on every side by almost vertical cliffs hundreds of feet in altitude, with three gateways through the walls—one up the river, another down, and a third through which the creek comes in. The river is broad, deep, and quiet, and its waters mirror towering rocks.... At night we camp at the foot of this canyon.

6 Our general course this day has been south, but here the river turns to the east around a point which is rounded to the shape of a dome. On its sides little cells have been carved by the action of the water, and in these pits, which cover the face of the dome, hundreds of swallows have built their nests. As they flit about the cliffs, they look like swarms of bees, giving to the whole the appearance of a colossal beehive of the old-time form, and so we name it Beehive Point.

7 The opposite wall is a vast amphitheater, rising in a succession of terraces to a height of 1,200 or 1,500 feet. Each step is built of red sandstone, with a face of naked red rock and a glaxis clothed with verdure. So the amphitheater seems banded red and green, and the evening sun is playing with roseate flashes on the rocks, with shimmering green on the cedars' spray, and with iridescent gleams on the dancing waves. The landscape revels in the sunshine.







1. Read this sentence from paragraph 7 of the passage.

“So the amphitheater seems banded red and green, and the evening sun is playing with roseate flashes on the rocks, with shimmering green on the cedars’ spray, and with iridescent gleams on the dancing waves.”

Anchor 3  
ToM.R.9–12.3

What is being suggested by the use of the word shimmering?

- (A) Speed
  - (B) Beauty
  - (C) Danger
  - (D) Mystery
2. Which phrase from the passage helps you understand Powell’s attitude about traveling through the canyon?
- (A) It cannot be run
  - (B) “Water heap catch ‘em”
  - (C) Entering Flaming Gorge
  - (D) With some anxiety

Anchor 1  
ToM.R.9–12.1



Say: Now read the directions below.

The passage tells about a dangerous expedition through unknown parts of the country. Imagine that you were part of John Wesley Powell's expedition. Write two paragraphs describing your experience and how you feel. Use information from the passage and your own ideas to help you write.

You may use this space to plan your answer for the question. Read the question and make notes below about how you might answer it. Do not write your final answer on this page. Your writing on this page will not be scored. Write your final answer on pages 87 and 88.

*Turn the page and point to the checklist and writing lines.*

### Plan Your Answer

Use the space below to plan your writing and organize your thoughts. Do NOT write your final answer on this page. Your writing on this page will NOT be scored.

Write your final answer on the next two pages.

Large empty rectangular box for planning the answer, with a large 'SAMPLE' watermark diagonally across it.

GO ON



**Say:** This is where you will write your answer. Use the checklist to review your writing.

**Instructional Note:** Review the checklist if necessary. Make sure students understand the expectations for the writing assignment.

**Say:** Does anyone have a question?

Answer any questions students may have.

Anchors 1–3  
ToM.W.9–12.1–3

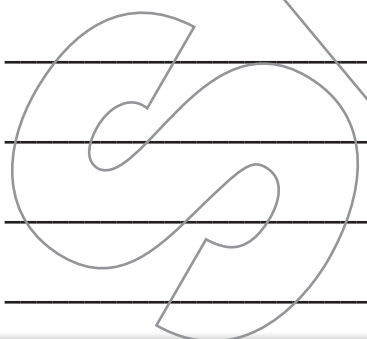
**Sample response:** *Today we followed the river through a series of canyons. The adventure is thrilling. The rapids are intense and unpredictable. But when we come to the calm water at the end of the rapids, I can't help but want to do it again. Our leader is confident and capable. He seems to enjoy the danger as well as the beauty of the nature around us.*

*I came on this expedition not knowing what we would encounter. It has been an incredible experience, and we are only at the beginning. I do not know what the days ahead will hold. But that is part of the excitement.*

(Score using the rubric on page 192.)

### Check Your Work

- Write about the topic.
- Plan your writing from beginning to end.
- Use your own ideas and ideas from the passage.
- Support your answer with details.
- Write complete sentences.
- Use correct grammar, punctuation, and spelling.



GO ON