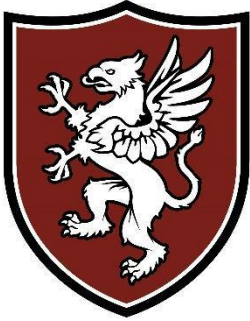


GreatHearts

Northern Oaks



Supplemental Resources Packet

May 11 - 15, 2020

1st Grade

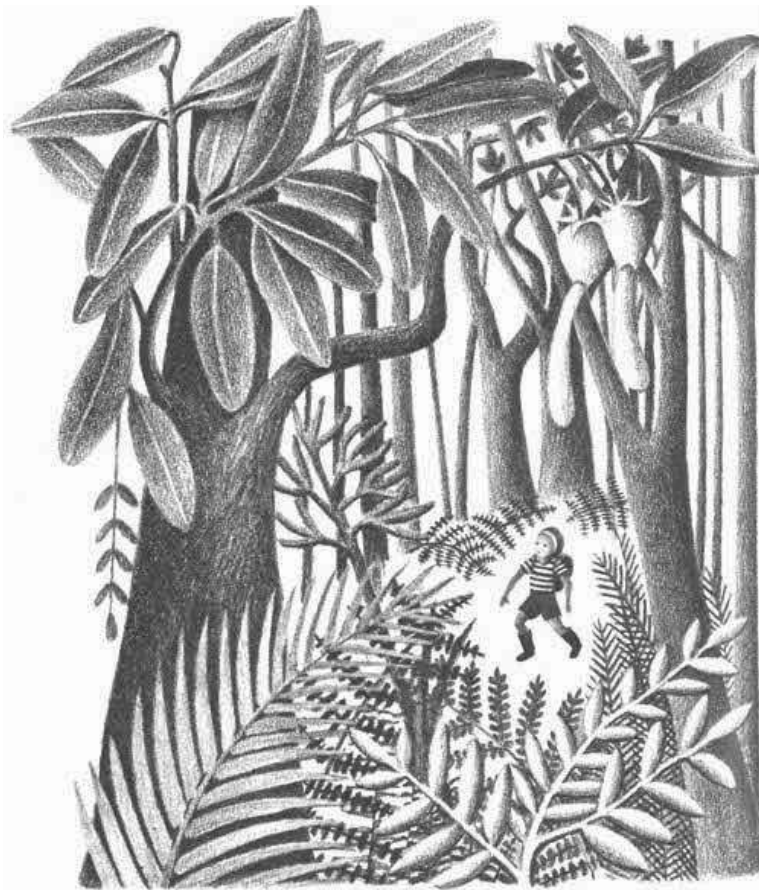
Mrs. Albertson

Mrs. Borden

Mrs. Brogan

Mrs. McIntosh

Student Name: _____ Section: _____



Chapter Five

MY FATHER MEETS SOME TIGERS

The river was very wide and muddy, and the jungle was very gloomy and dense. The trees grew close to each other, and what room there was between them was taken up by great high ferns with sticky leaves. My father hated to leave the beach, but he decided to start along the river bank where at least the jungle wasn't quite so thick. He ate three tangerines, making sure to keep all the peels this time, and put on his rubber boots.

My father tried to follow the river bank but it was very swampy, and as he went farther the swamp became deeper. When it was almost as deep as his boot tops he got stuck in the oozy, mucky mud. My father tugged and tugged, and nearly pulled his boots right off, but at last he managed to wade to a drier place. Here the jungle was so thick that he could hardly see where the river was. He unpacked his compass and figured out the direction he should walk in order to stay near the river. But he didn't know that the river made a very sharp curve away from him just a little way beyond, and so as he walked straight ahead he was getting farther and farther away from the river.

It was very hard to walk in the jungle. The sticky leaves of the ferns caught at my father's hair, and he kept tripping over roots and rotten logs. Sometimes the trees were clumped so closely together that he couldn't squeeze between them and had to walk a long way around.

He began to hear whispery noises, but he couldn't see any animals anywhere. The deeper into the jungle he went the surer he was that something was following him, and then he thought he heard whispery noises on both sides of him as well as behind. He tried to run, but he tripped over more roots, and the noises only came nearer. Once or twice he thought he heard something laughing at him.

At last he came out into a clearing and ran right into the middle of it so that he could see anything that might try to attack him. Was he surprised when he looked and saw fourteen green eyes coming out of the jungle all around the clearing, and when the green eyes turned into seven tigers! The tigers walked around him in a big circle, looking hungrier all the time, and then they sat down and began to talk.

"I suppose you thought we didn't know you were trespassing in our jungle!"



Then the next tiger spoke. "I suppose you're going to say you didn't know it was our jungle!"

"Did you know that not one explorer has ever left this island alive?" said the third tiger.

My father thought of the cat and knew this wasn't true. But of course he had too much sense to say so. One doesn't contradict a hungry tiger.

The tigers went on talking in turn. "You're our first little boy, you know. I'm curious to know if you're especially tender."



"Maybe you think we have regular meal-times, but we don't. We just eat whenever we're feeling hungry," said the fifth tiger.

"And we're very hungry right now. In fact, I can hardly wait," said the sixth.

"I *can't* wait!" said the seventh tiger.



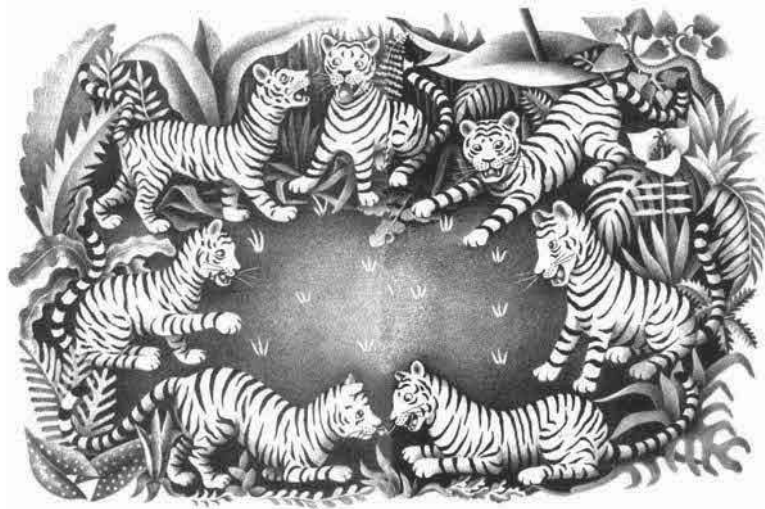
And then all the tigers said together in a loud roar, "Let's begin right now!" and they moved in closer.

My father looked at those seven hungry tigers, and then he had an idea. He quickly opened his knapsack and took out the chewing gum. The cat had told him that tigers were especially fond of chewing gum, which was very scarce on the island. So he threw them each a piece but they only growled, "As fond as we are of chewing gum, we're sure we'd like you even better!" and they moved so close that he could feel them breathing on his face.

"But this is very special chewing gum," said my father. "If you keep on chewing it long enough it will turn green, and then if you plant it, it will grow more chewing gum, and the sooner you start chewing the sooner you'll have more."

The tigers said, "Why, you don't say! Isn't that fine!" And as each one wanted to be the first to plant the chewing gum, they all unwrapped their pieces and began chewing as hard as they could. Every once in a while

one tiger would look into another's mouth and say, "Nope, it's not done yet," until finally they were all so busy looking into each other's mouths to make sure that no one was getting ahead that they forgot all about my father.



Parts Of Speech

NOUN

Person, Place,
Thing, or animal

examples: Ms. Velez,
student, New Jersey,
paper

Adjective

Describes a noun

examples: happy,
purple, small, rude,
hot, sweet

VERB

An action word,
what you do.

examples: run, jumped,
go, walking, dance,
giggle.

Adverb

Describes a
verb.

examples: Slowly,
downstairs, accidentally,
everyday, yesterday.

_____ Date _____

NOUNS: Blue **VERBS:** Red **ADJECTIVES:** Yellow **ADVERBS:** Green



The Parts of Speech Poem

Every name is called a **NOUN**,
As freedom, pencil, Texas, clown.



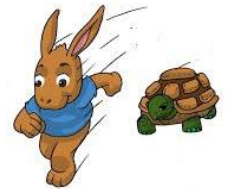
In place of a noun the **PRONOUN** stands,
As he and she can clap their hands.

An **ADJECTIVE** describes a noun,
Words like large, small, sad, glad, brown.



A **VERB** mean action something done,
To read, to write, to jump, to run.

How things are done, the **ADVERB** tells,
Quickly, slowly, badly, well.



An **INTERJECTION** cries out HARK!!!
I need an exclamation mark!!

Through poetry we learn how each,
Of these make up the PARTS OF SPEECH.

Stars

Great Hearts
Northern Oaks
First Grade Team

Borushko



Space



Stars are in space.



Space is up above the sky.

Stars



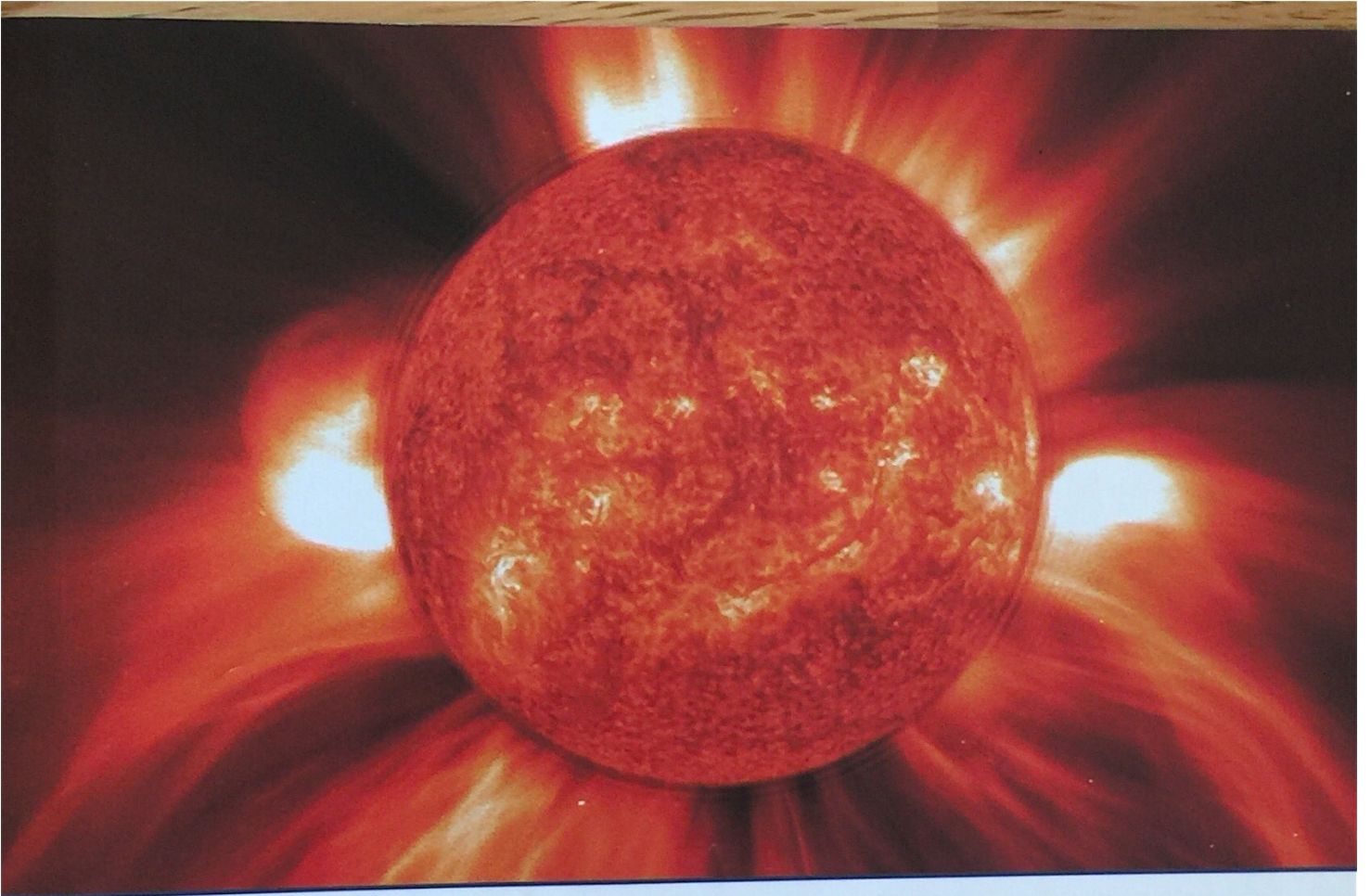
Stars are a long way from Earth.



We can see stars shining in the sky.



Stars look very small in the sky.



But stars are huge balls of gas.



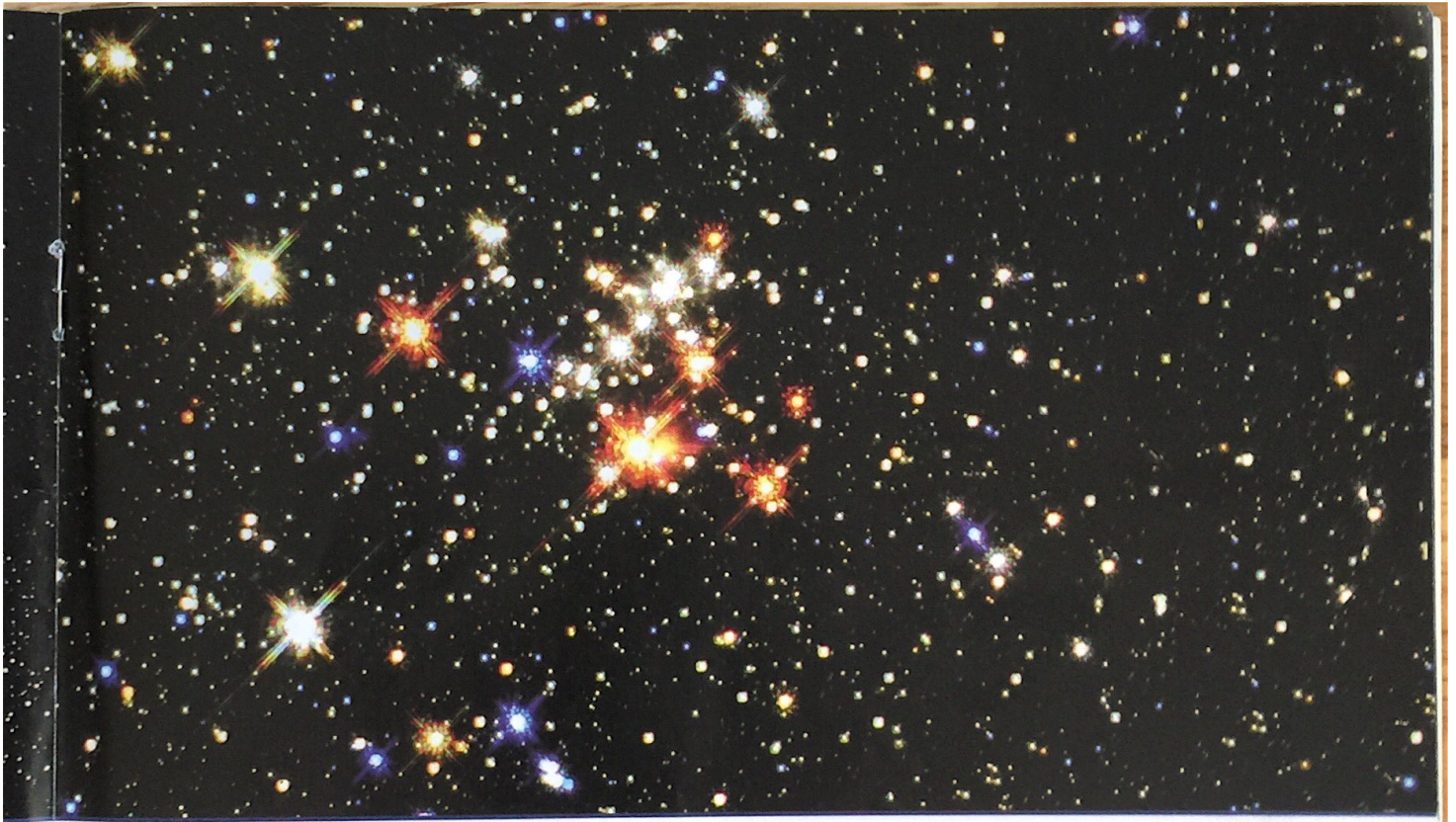
Stars are very hot.



Stars shine brightly.



Stars can be different sizes.



Stars can be different colors.

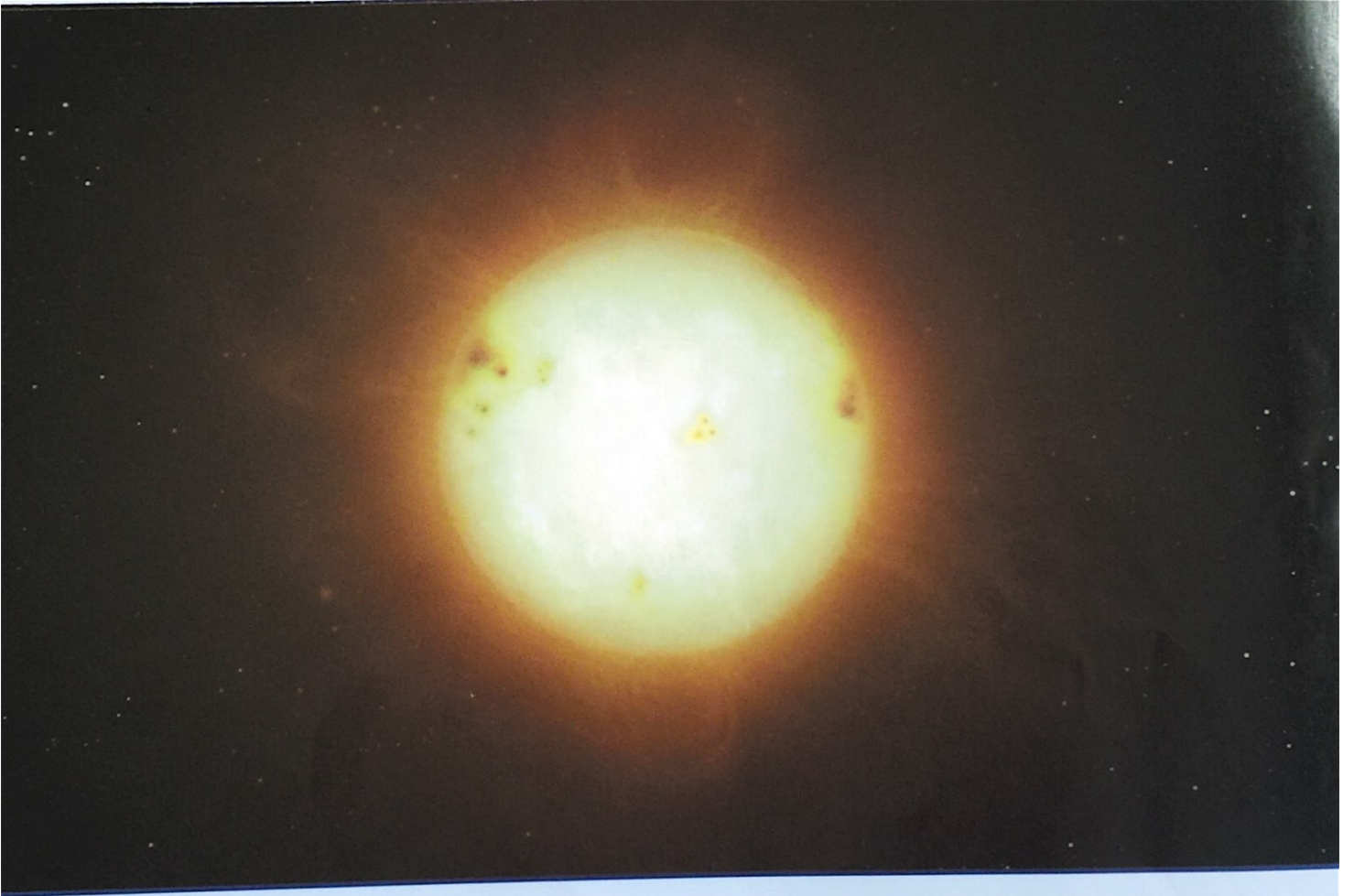


Very big stars are blue or red.

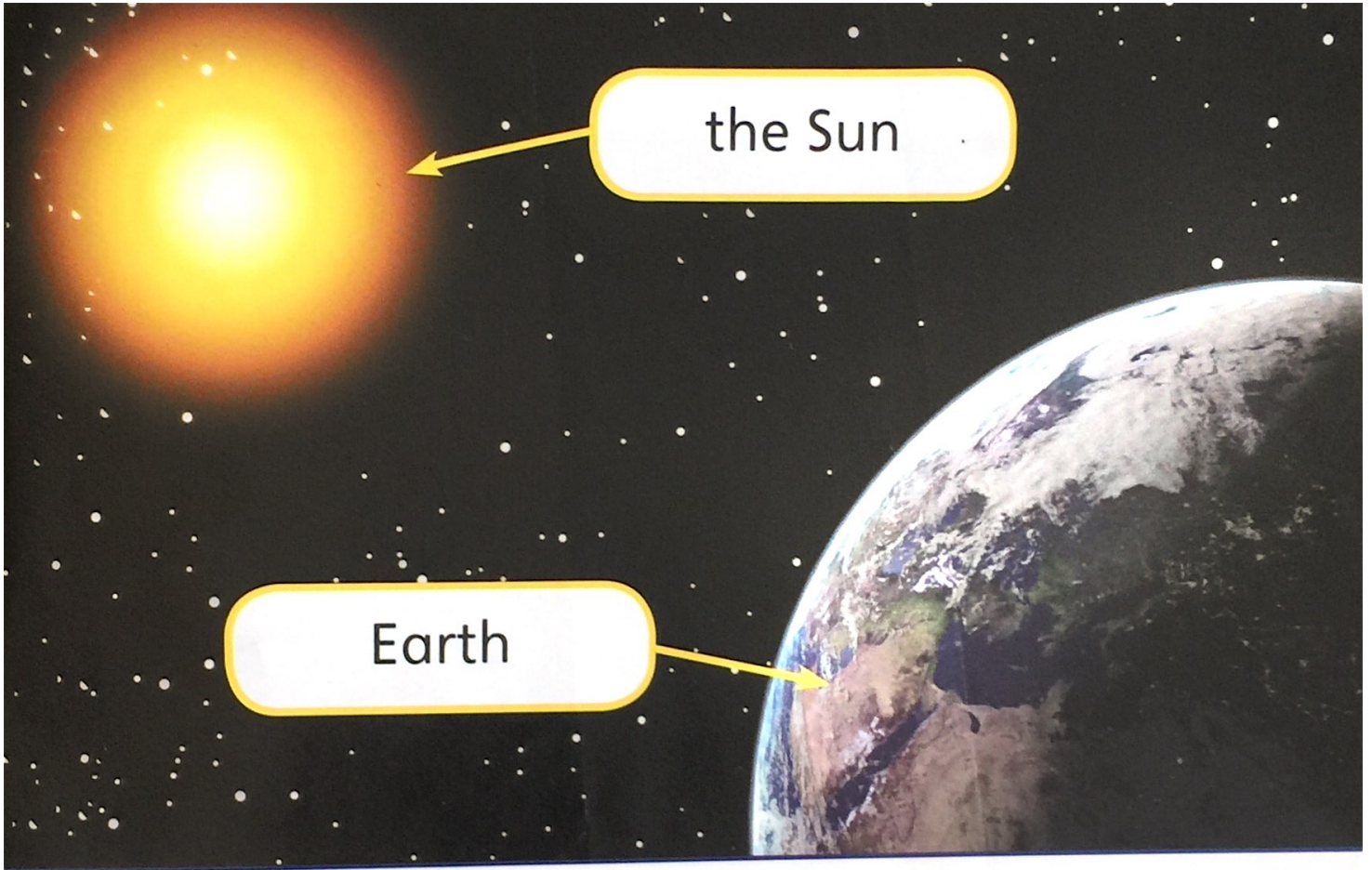


Smaller stars are yellow.





The Sun is a yellow star.



The Sun is the closest star to Earth.

Galaxies



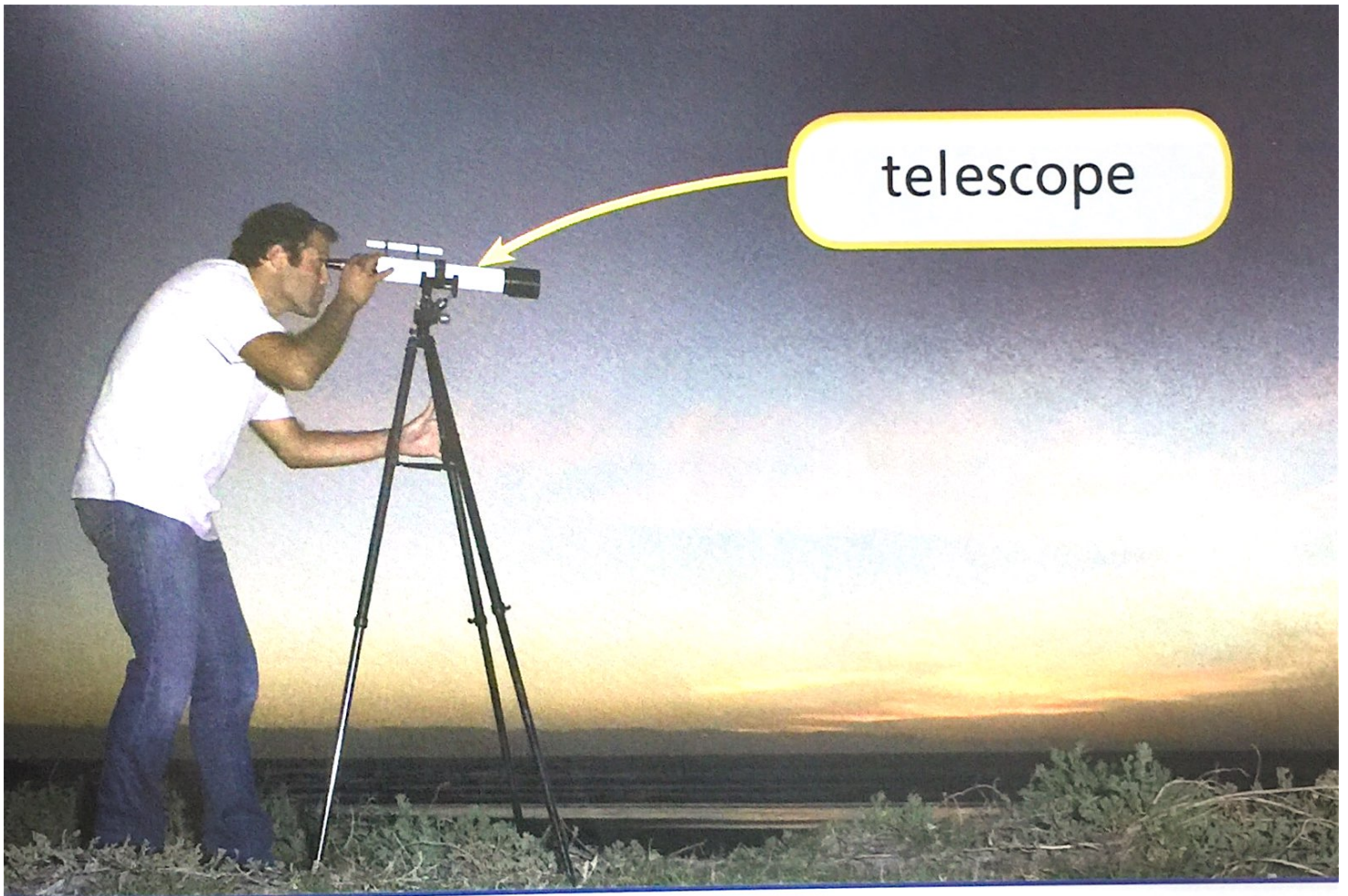
A galaxy is a group of stars.



The Sun is in a galaxy called the Milky Way.



There are many galaxies in space.



telescope

We need a telescope to see most galaxies.



Name Mrs. Brogan # 99

Date 5/11/20

ALL ABOUT STARS

Directions: 1) Color the sun orange, yellow, and red. 2) Fill in the blanks to make complete sentences.



1. There are many stars visible in the night sky.

2. Stars are made out of hot gases.

3. Stars are the main sources of heat and light.

4. A galaxy is made out of many stars.

5. The closest star to Earth is the sun.

Chapter Six

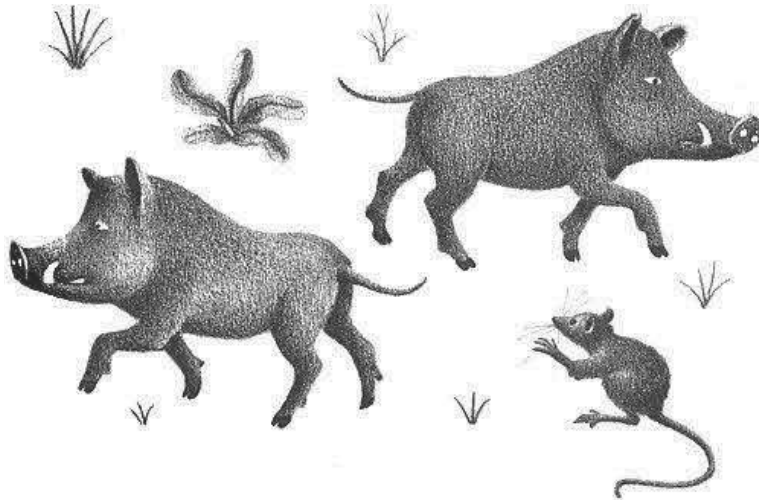
MY FATHER MEETS A RHINOCEROS

My father soon found a trail leading away from the clearing. All sorts of animals might be using it too, but he decided to follow the trail no matter what he met because it might lead to the dragon. He kept a sharp lookout in front and behind and went on.

Just as he was feeling quite safe, he came around a curve right behind the two wild boars. One of them was saying to the other, "Did you know that the tortoises thought they saw Monkey carrying his sick grandmother to the doctor's last night? But Monkey's grandmother died a week ago, so they must have seen something else. I wonder what it was."

"I told you that there was an invasion afoot," said the other boar, "and I intend to find out what it is. I simply can't stand invasions."

"Nee meither," said a tiny little voice. "I mean, me neither," and my father knew that the mouse was there, too.



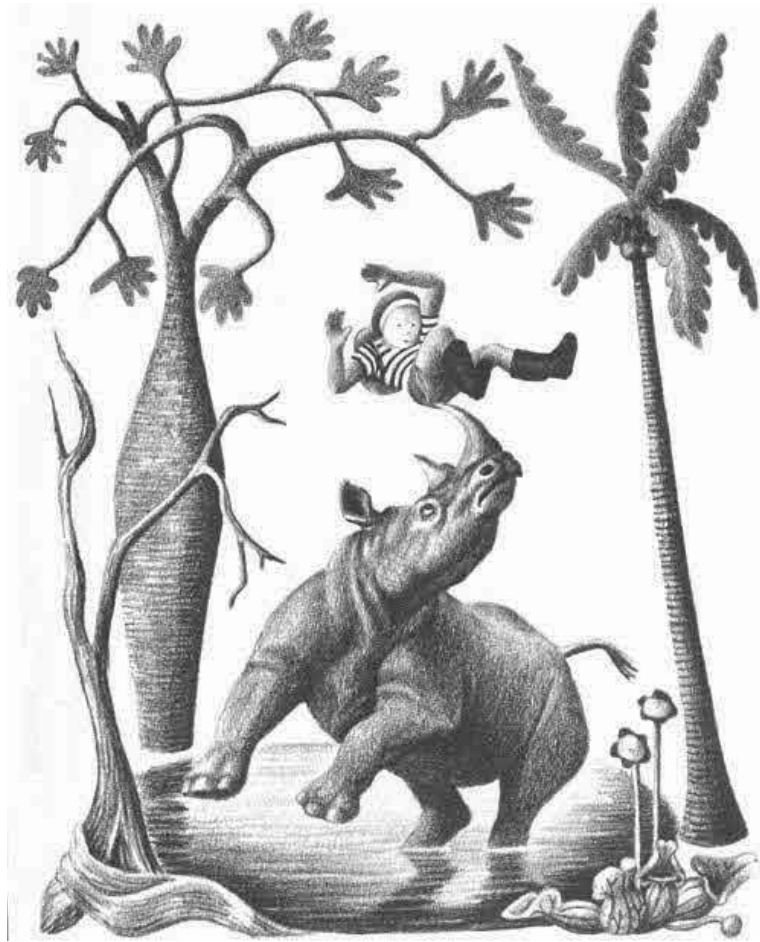
"Well," said the first boar, "you search the trail up this way to the dragon. I'll go back down the other way through the big clearing, and we'll send Mouse to watch the Ocean Rocks in case the invasion should decide to go away before we find it."

My father hid behind a mahogany tree just in time, and the first boar walked right past him. My father waited for the other boar to get a head start on him, but he didn't wait very long because he knew that when the first boar saw the tigers chewing gum in the clearing, he'd be even more suspicious.

Soon the trail crossed a little brook and my father, who by this time was very thirsty, stopped to get a drink of water. He still had on his rubber boots, so he waded into a little pool of water and was stooping down when something quite sharp picked him up by the seat of the pants and shook him very hard.

"Don't you know that's my private weeping pool?" said a deep angry voice.

My father couldn't see who was talking because he was hanging in the air right over the pool, but he said, "Oh, no, I'm so sorry. I didn't know that everybody had a private weeping pool."



"Everybody doesn't!" said the angry voice, "but I do because I have such a big thing to weep about, and I drown everybody I find using my weeping pool." With that the animal tossed my father up and down over the water.

"What—is it—that—you—weep about—so much?" asked my father, trying to get his breath, and he thought over all the things he had in his pack.

"Oh, I have many things to weep about, but the biggest thing is the color of my tusk." My father squirmed every which way trying to see the tusk, but it was through the seat of his pants where he couldn't possibly see it. "When I was a young rhinoceros, my tusk was pearly white," said the animal (and

then my father knew that he was hanging by the seat of his pants from a rhinoceros' tusk!), "but it has turned a nasty yellow-gray in my old age, and I find it very ugly. You see, everything else about me is ugly, but when I had a beautiful tusk I didn't worry so much about the rest. Now that my tusk is ugly too, I can't sleep nights just thinking about how completely ugly I am, and I weep all the time. But why should I be telling you these things? I caught you using my pool and now I'm going to drown you."

"Oh, wait a minute, Rhinoceros," said my father. "I have some things that will make your tusk all white and beautiful again. Just let me down and I'll give them to you."

The rhinoceros said, "You do? I can hardly believe it! Why, I'm so excited!" He put my father down and danced around in a circle while my father got out the tube of tooth paste and the toothbrush.

"Now," said my father, "just move your tusk a little nearer, please, and I'll show you how to begin." My father wet the brush in the pool, squeezed on a dab of tooth paste, and scrubbed very hard in one tiny spot. Then he told the rhinoceros to wash it off, and when the pool was calm again, he told the rhinoceros to look in the water and see how white the little spot was. It was hard to see in the dim light of the jungle, but sure enough, the spot shone pearly white, just like new. The rhinoceros was so pleased that he grabbed the toothbrush and began scrubbing violently, forgetting all about my father.

Just then my father heard hoofsteps and he jumped behind the rhinoceros. It was the boar coming back from the big clearing where the tigers were chewing gum. The boar looked at the rhinoceros, and at the toothbrush, and at the tube of tooth paste, and then he scratched his ear on a tree. "Tell me, Rhinoceros," he said, "where did you get that fine tube of tooth paste and that toothbrush?"

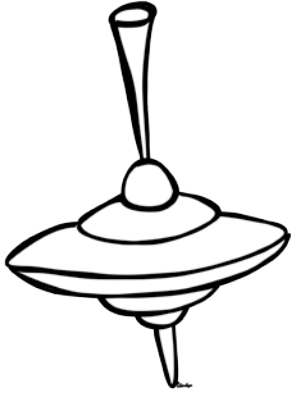
"Too busy!" said the rhinoceros, and he went on brushing as hard as he could.

The boar sniffed angrily and trotted down the trail toward the dragon, muttering to himself, "Very suspicious—tigers too busy chewing gum, Rhinoceros too busy brushing his tusk—must get hold of that invasion."

Don't like it one bit, not one bit! It's upsetting everybody terribly—wonder what it's doing here, anyway."



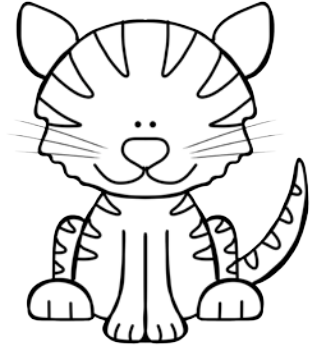
Adjective Guesses



top



mop



cat

Answer each question. Write the adjectives on the line below.

1. What can be shiny and red? A top

shiny

red

2. What can be soft and fluffy? A cat

soft

fluffy

3. What can be wet and dirty? A mop

wet

dirty

GHNO 18

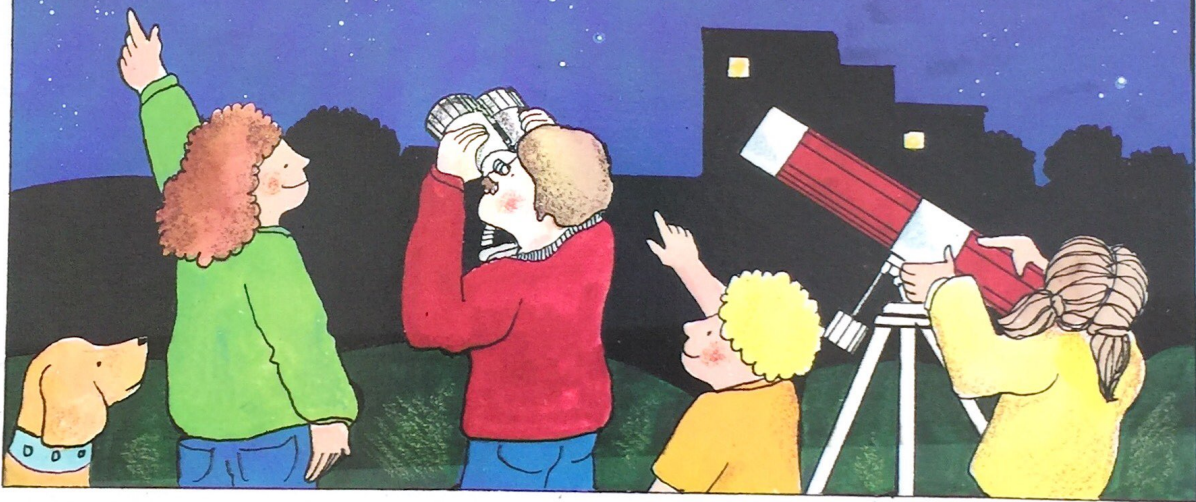
L. ANDERSON

Great Hearts
Northern Oaks
First Grade Team

STARGAZERS

GAIL GIBBONS

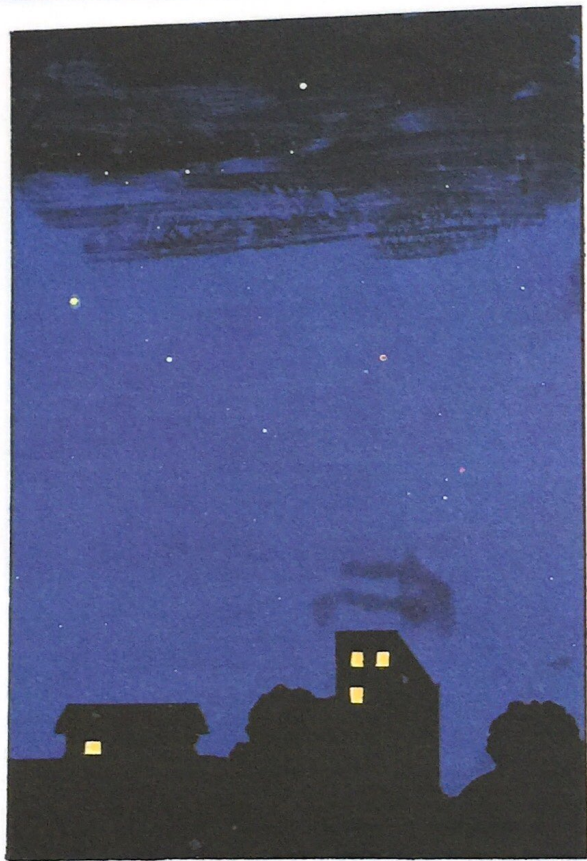
Scholastic 0-590-47486-3



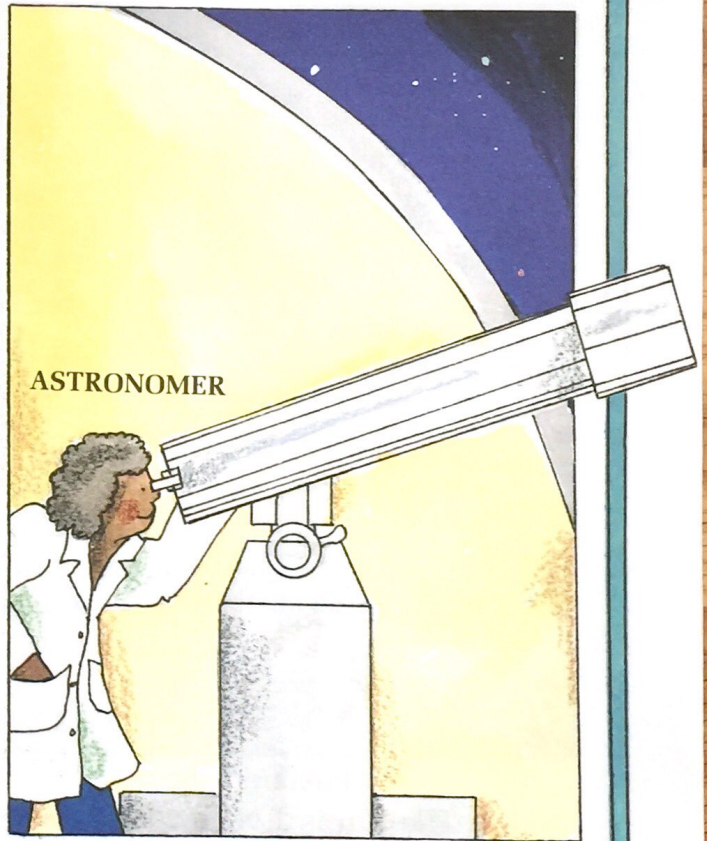
 SCHOLASTIC



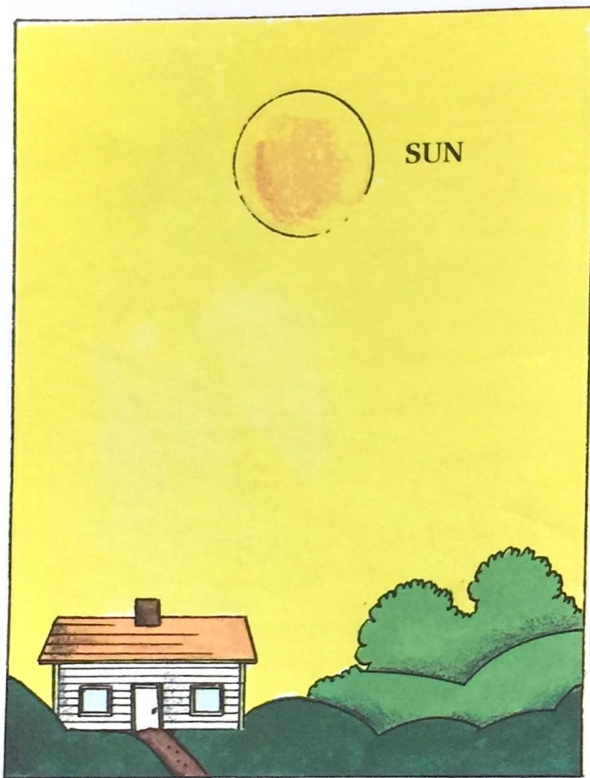
Not long after the sun sets, the sky becomes darker and darker. On clear nights points of light begin to appear in the sky.



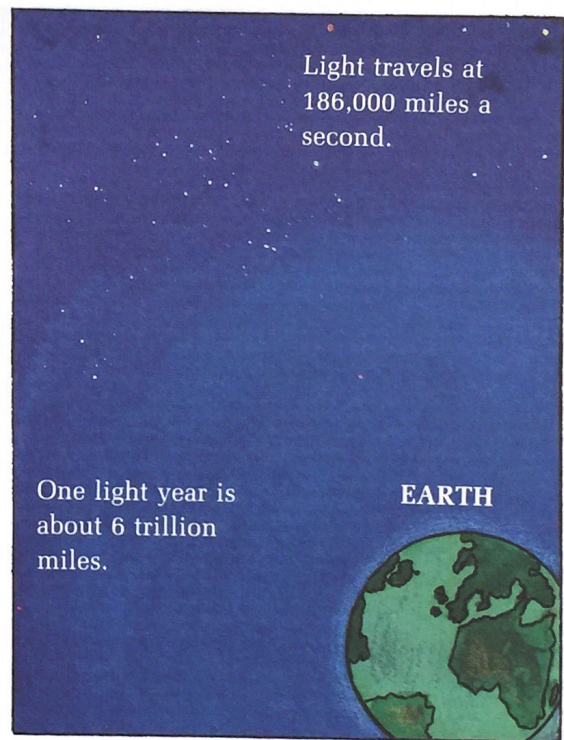
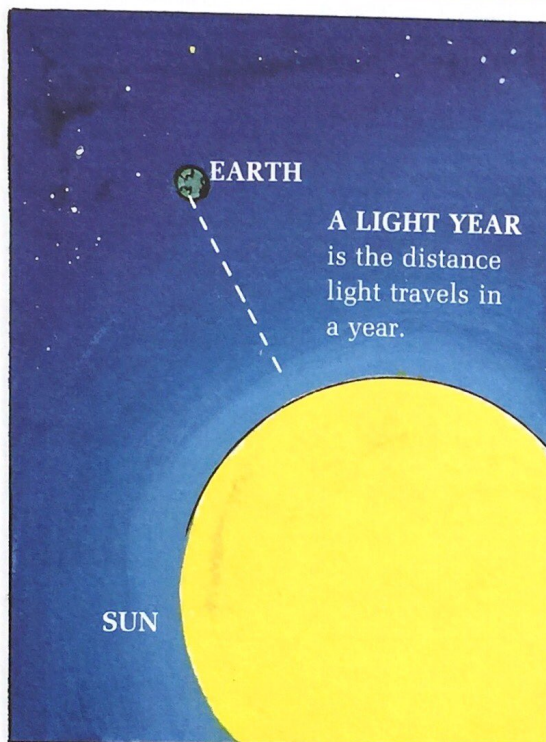
These points of light are stars. Stars give off heat and light because of their hot gases, which make stars shine.



Stargazers are people who watch the night sky. Some stargazers are called astronomers. Astronomers know a lot about stars.



Some stars are bigger, some are smaller. Most stars are very large. The sun is a yellow star. It is over a million times larger than our planet Earth. All the other stars in the night sky look tiny because they are so much farther away.



Stars are so far away from Earth that their distances are measured in light years, not miles. The sun is eight light minutes from us. The next star is four light years away. Some stars are billions of light years away!



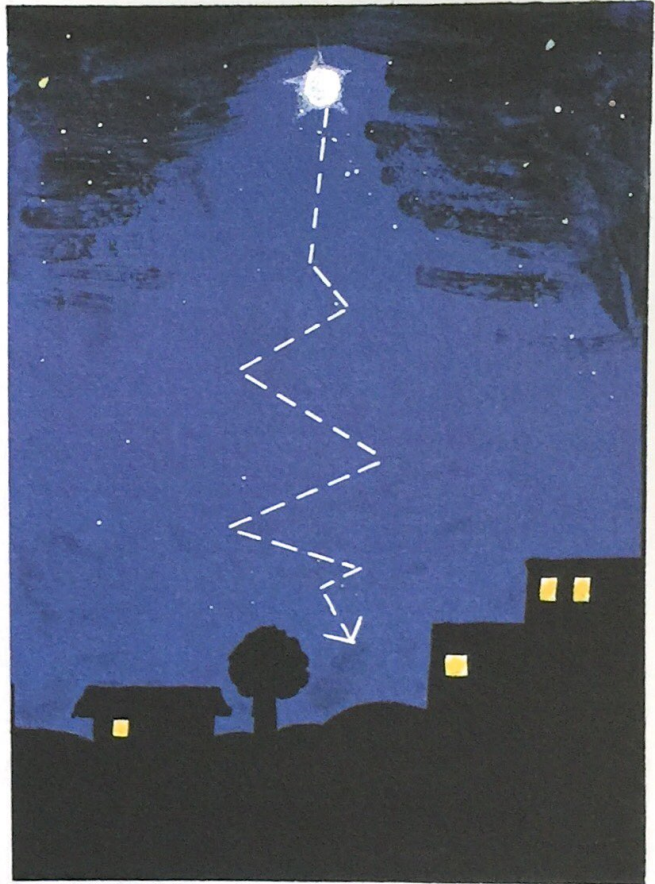
Some stars look brighter than others. Also stars are different colors. Some look red, some are yellow and others look white. The cooler stars are red, the warmer stars are yellow and the hotter stars are bluish white.

OUTER SPACE

The **ATMOSPHERE** is a thick layer of air surrounding the Earth.



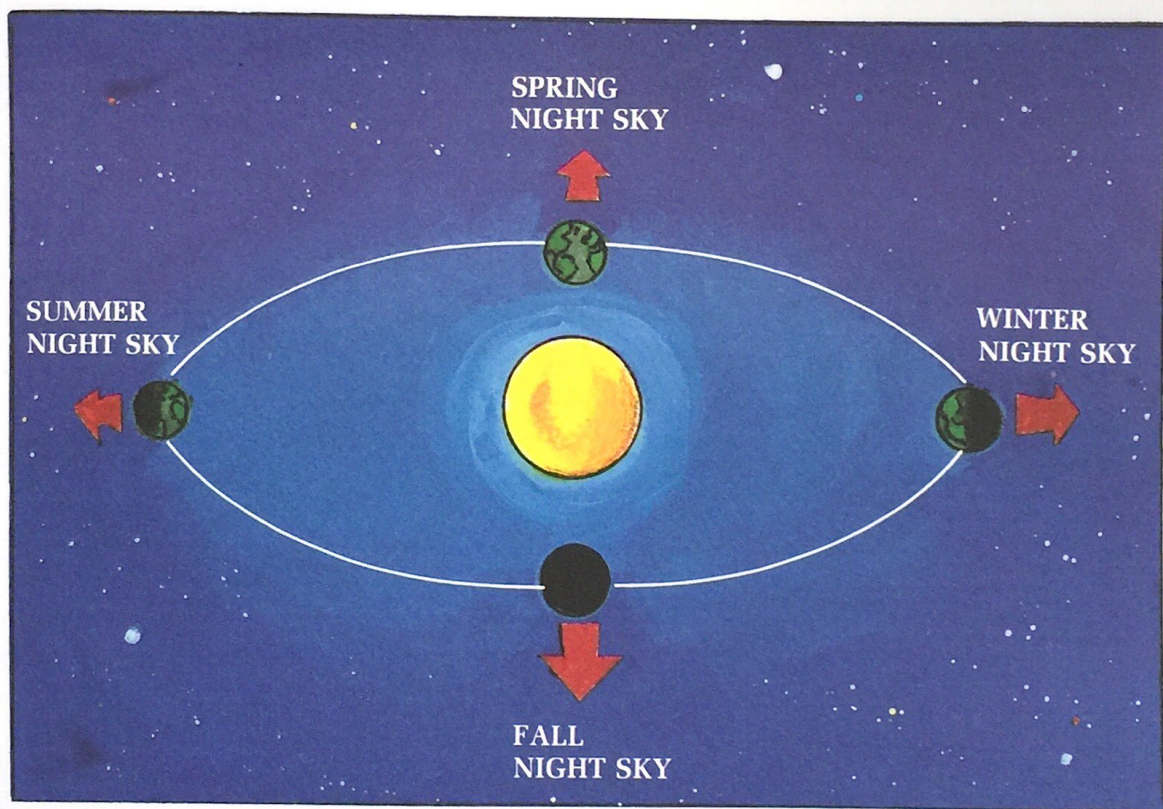
EARTH



Stars look like they twinkle, too. This is because of the air around Earth, called the atmosphere. As starlight travels through the atmosphere, it makes some stars look like they are twinkling.



During the night, the stars move across the sky from east to west. This is because the planet Earth turns slowly from west to east. The stars rise and set just like the sun does.



During the year, stargazers see different stars in the night. There are stars in the sky during the day, too. They can't be seen because of the bright sunlight.



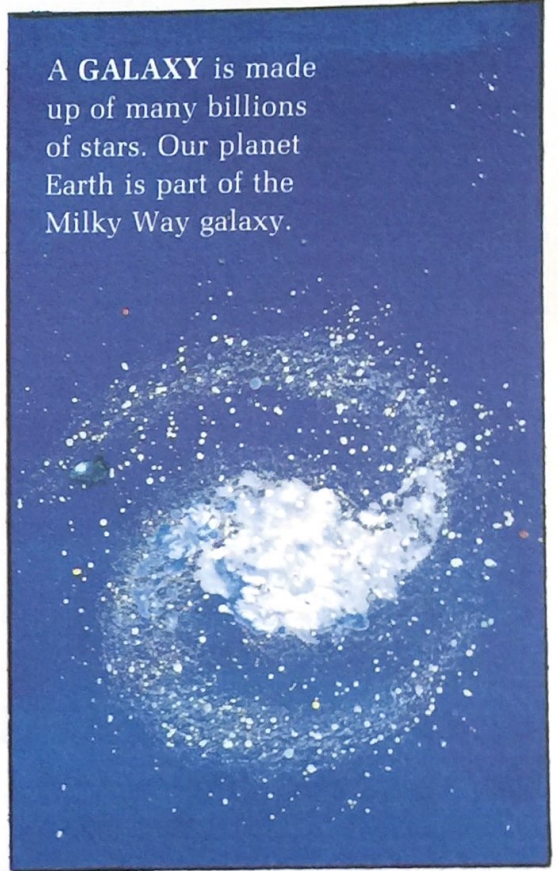
MILKY WAY

The MILKY WAY
is a GALAXY.

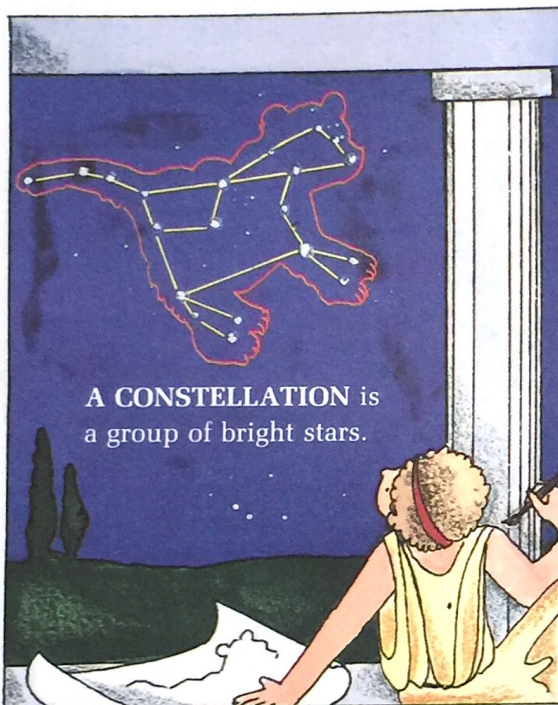
The Milky Way seems milky because it looks like a white, cloudy band across the sky.



A **GALAXY** is made up of many billions of stars. Our planet Earth is part of the Milky Way galaxy.



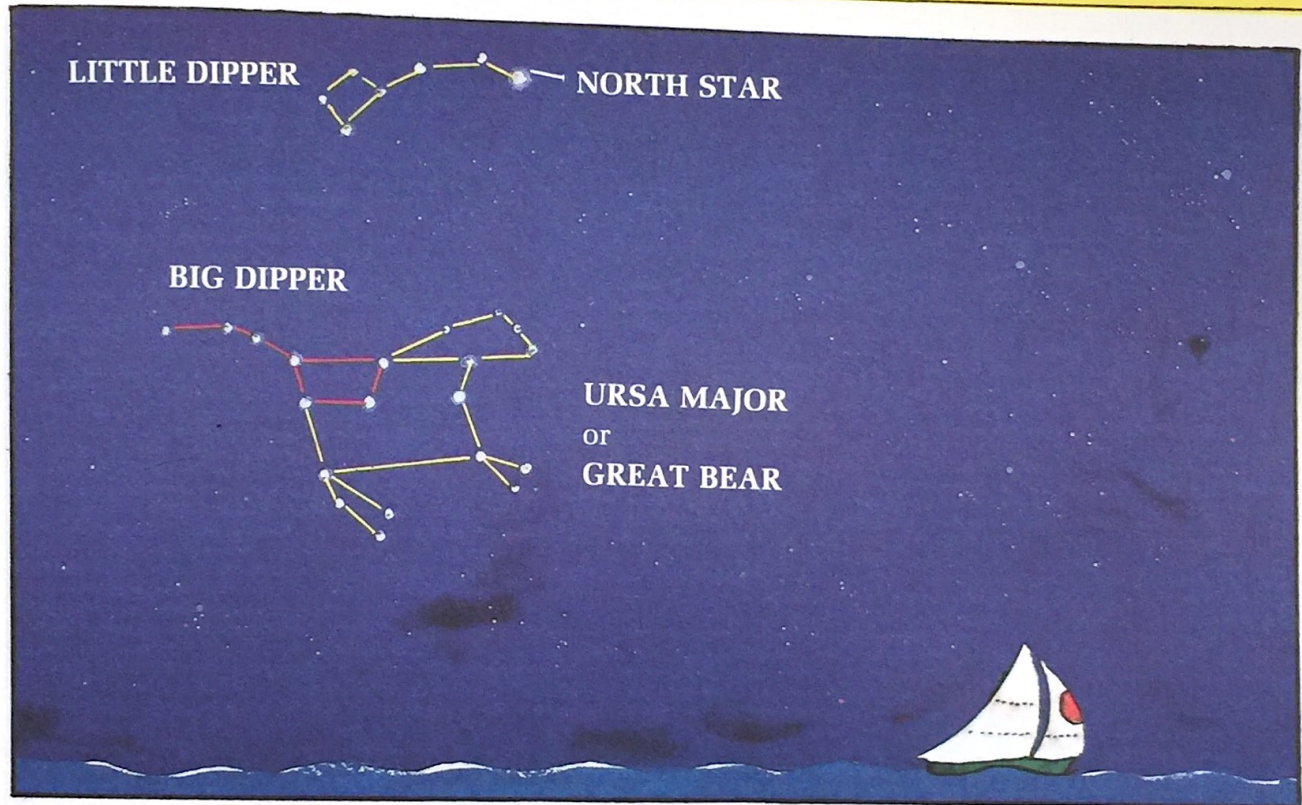
It is made up of separate stars, too many to count! They blend together because they are very dim and are very, very far away.



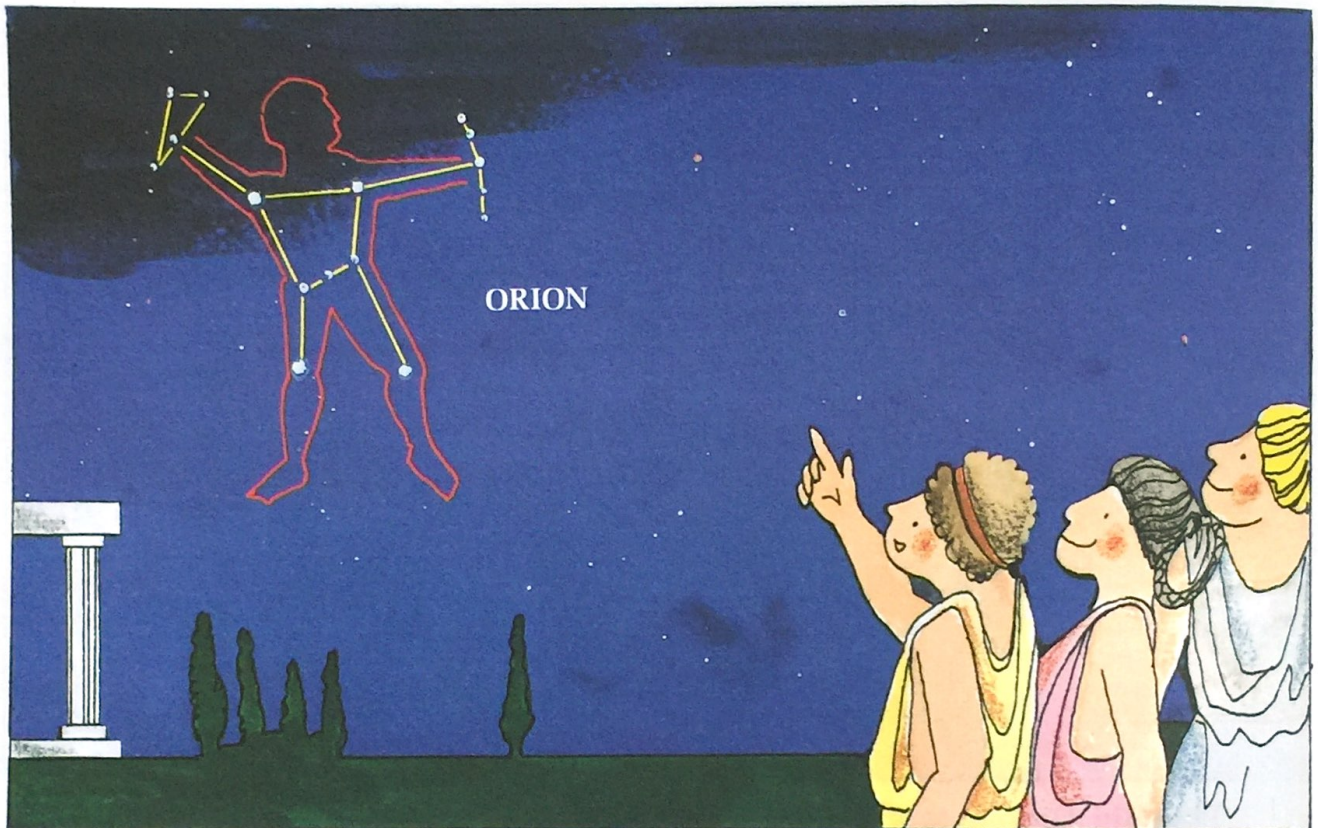
A CONSTELLATION is
a group of bright stars.



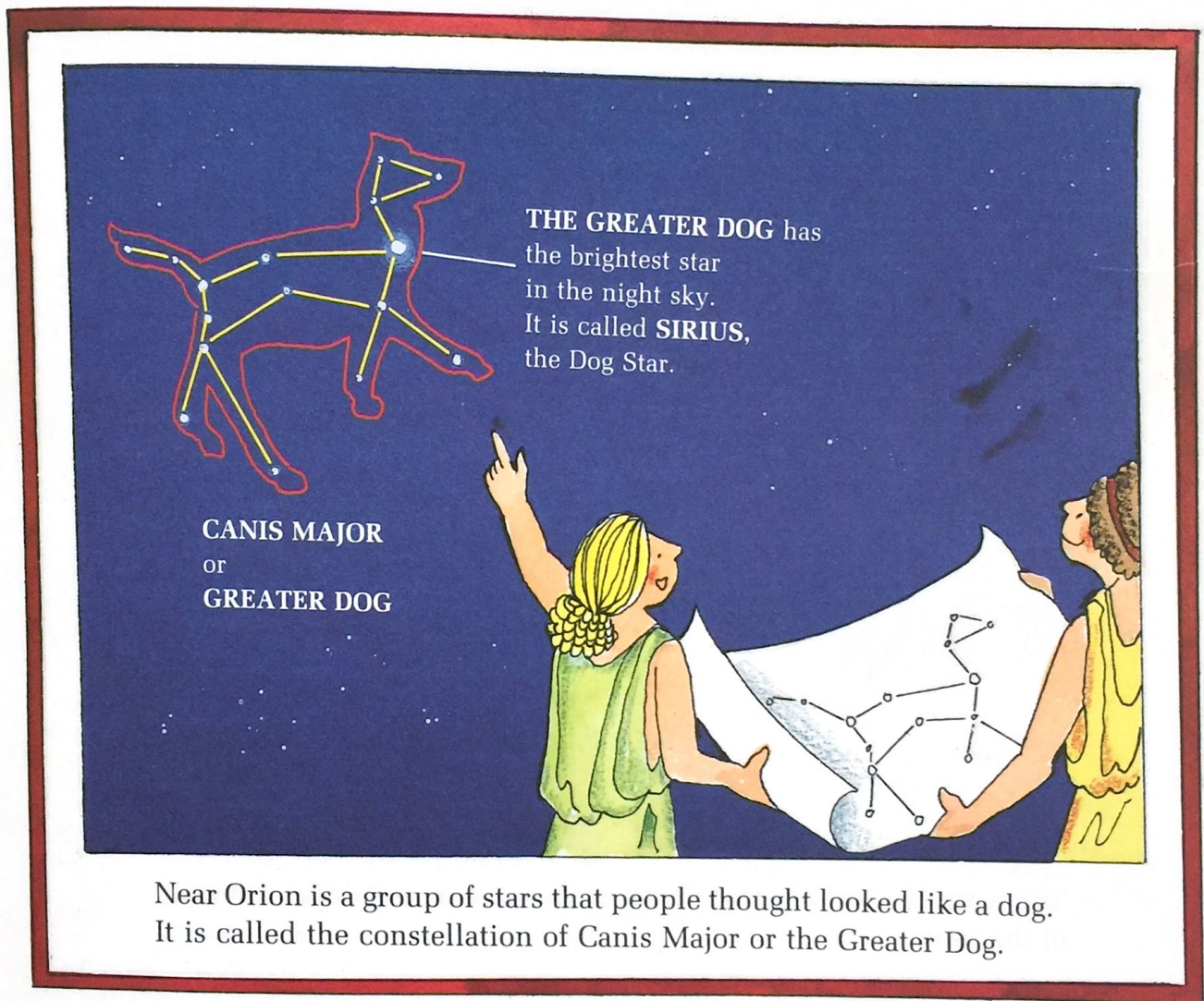
Long ago, people thought that certain groups of bright stars formed outlines of people, animals or things in the sky. They gave them names. These star groups are called constellations. Some of the names sound strange. They came down from the Romans who spoke Latin. Today's stargazers and astronomers still use these old names.



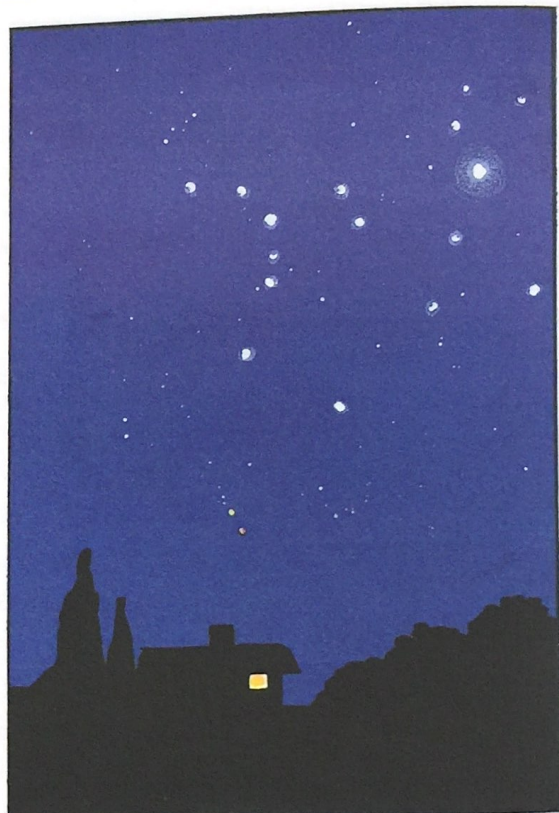
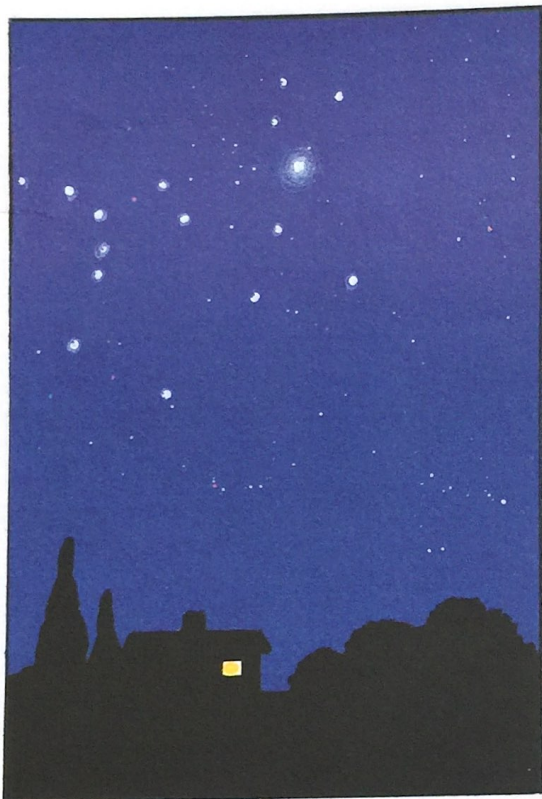
The Big Dipper is a pattern of stars in the constellation of Ursa Major, or the Great Bear. Nearby is the Little Dipper. The star at the end of the Little Dipper's handle is the North Star. The North Star has been used to guide people on their journeys for hundreds of years.



One constellation was named Orion, after a famous hunter, and is seen in the winter in the southern night sky. Long ago, people thought the star group looked like a hunter with a club, shield, and belt.



Near Orion is a group of stars that people thought looked like a dog. It is called the constellation of Canis Major or the Greater Dog.



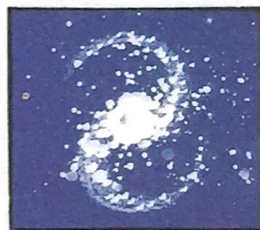
There are 88 constellations. Some of them are seen at different times of the year.

...Stars...Stars...Stars...Stars...Stars...

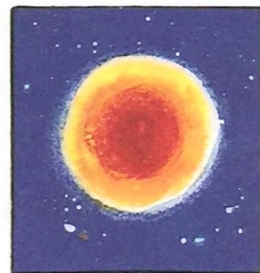
A shooting star isn't a star. It is a flash of light caused by a meteoroid burning up as it passes through Earth's atmosphere.



An average galaxy contains about 100,000 million stars.



The center of a star is very hot. It can reach a temperature of 29 million degrees Fahrenheit (16 million degrees Centigrade).



About every 18 days our galaxy gives birth to a new star.



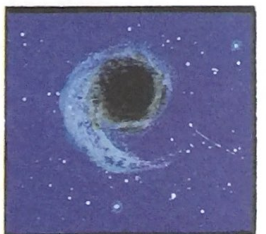
Sometimes when a star dies, it makes an explosion. The explosion is brighter than 1000 million suns!



A neutron star is a star that is dying. It is very dense. One teaspoonful might weigh 40 million tons!



Sometimes, when a giant star dies, its gravity is so strong that it drags everything, including light, back to the star. The star becomes what is called a black hole.





Chapter Seven

MY FATHER MEETS A LION

My father waved goodbye to the rhinoceros, who was much too busy to notice, got a drink farther down the brook, and waded back to the trail. He hadn't gone very far when he heard an angry animal roaring, "Ding blast it! I told you not to go blackberrying yesterday. Won't you ever learn? What will your mother say!"

My father crept along and peered into a small clearing just ahead. A lion was prancing about clawing at his mane, which was all snarled and full of blackberry twigs. The more he clawed the worse it became and the madder he grew and the more he yelled at himself, because it was himself he was yelling at all the time.

My father could see that the trail went through the clearing, so he decided to crawl around the edge in the underbrush and not disturb the lion.

He crawled and crawled, and the yelling grew louder and louder. Just as he was about to reach the trail on the other side the yelling suddenly stopped. My father looked around and saw the lion glaring at him. The lion charged and skidded to a stop a few inches away.



"Who are you?" the lion yelled at my father.

"My name is Elmer Elevator."

"Where do you think you're going?"

"I'm going home," said my father.

"That's what you think!" said the lion. "Ordinarily I'd save you for afternoon tea, but I happen to be upset enough and hungry enough to eat you right now." And he picked up my father in his front paws to feel how fat he was.

My father said, "Oh, please, Lion, before you eat me, tell me why you are so particularly upset today."

"It's my mane," said the lion, as he was figuring how many bites a little boy would make. "You see what a dreadful mess it is, and I don't seem to be able to do anything about it. My mother is coming over on the dragon this afternoon, and if she sees me this way I'm afraid she'll stop my allowance. She can't stand messy manes! But I'm going to eat you now, so it won't make any difference to you."

"Oh, wait a minute," said my father, "and I'll give you just the things you need to make your mane all tidy and beautiful. I have them here in my pack."

"You do?" said the lion. "Well, give them to me, and perhaps I'll save you for afternoon tea after all," and he put my father down on the ground.

My father opened the pack and took out the comb and the brush and the seven hair ribbons of different colors. "Look," he said, "I'll show you what to do on your forelock, where you can watch me. First you brush a while, and then you comb, and then you brush again until all the twigs and snarls are gone. Then you divide it up in three and braid it like this and tie a ribbon around the end."

As my father was doing this, the lion watched very carefully and began to look much happier. When my father tied on the ribbon he was all smiles. "Oh, that's wonderful, really wonderful!" said the lion. "Let me have the comb and brush and see if I can do it." So my father gave him the comb and brush and the lion began busily grooming his mane. As a matter of fact, he was so busy that he didn't even know when my father left.

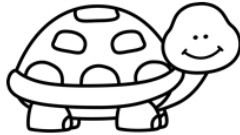




HERE'S THE KEY!

Name _____ Date _____

I Can Use **Adverbs!**



slowly



carefully



quickly

Finish each sentence. Use the word bank. Rewrite the sentence.

1. The turtle walks slowly.

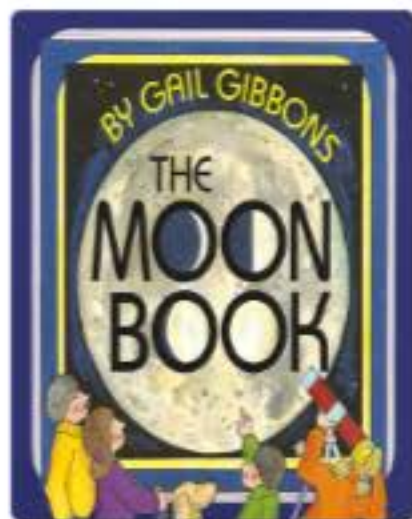
The turtle walks slowly.

2. The car races quickly.

The car races quickly.

3. The boy pours carefully.

The boy pours carefully.



The Moon Book

By: [Gail Gibbons](#)

Here is information about our moon

3-7

P

Age Range

GR Level



Favorite



Assign



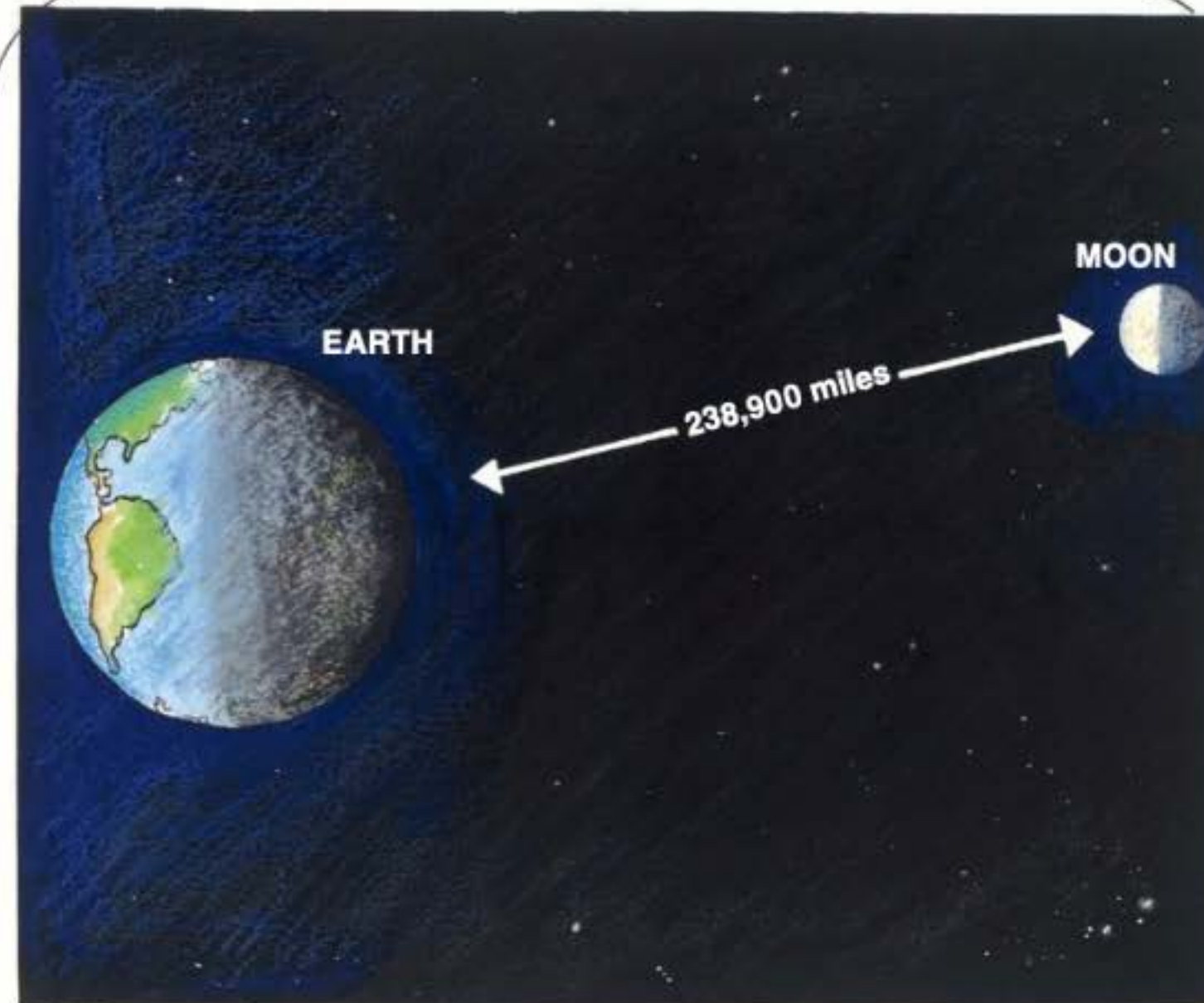
As the sun sets at the end of each day, the sky becomes darker and darker. On many clear nights our moon shines brightly in the night sky.

A **STAR** burns gases that give off heat and light. The **SUN** is a star.

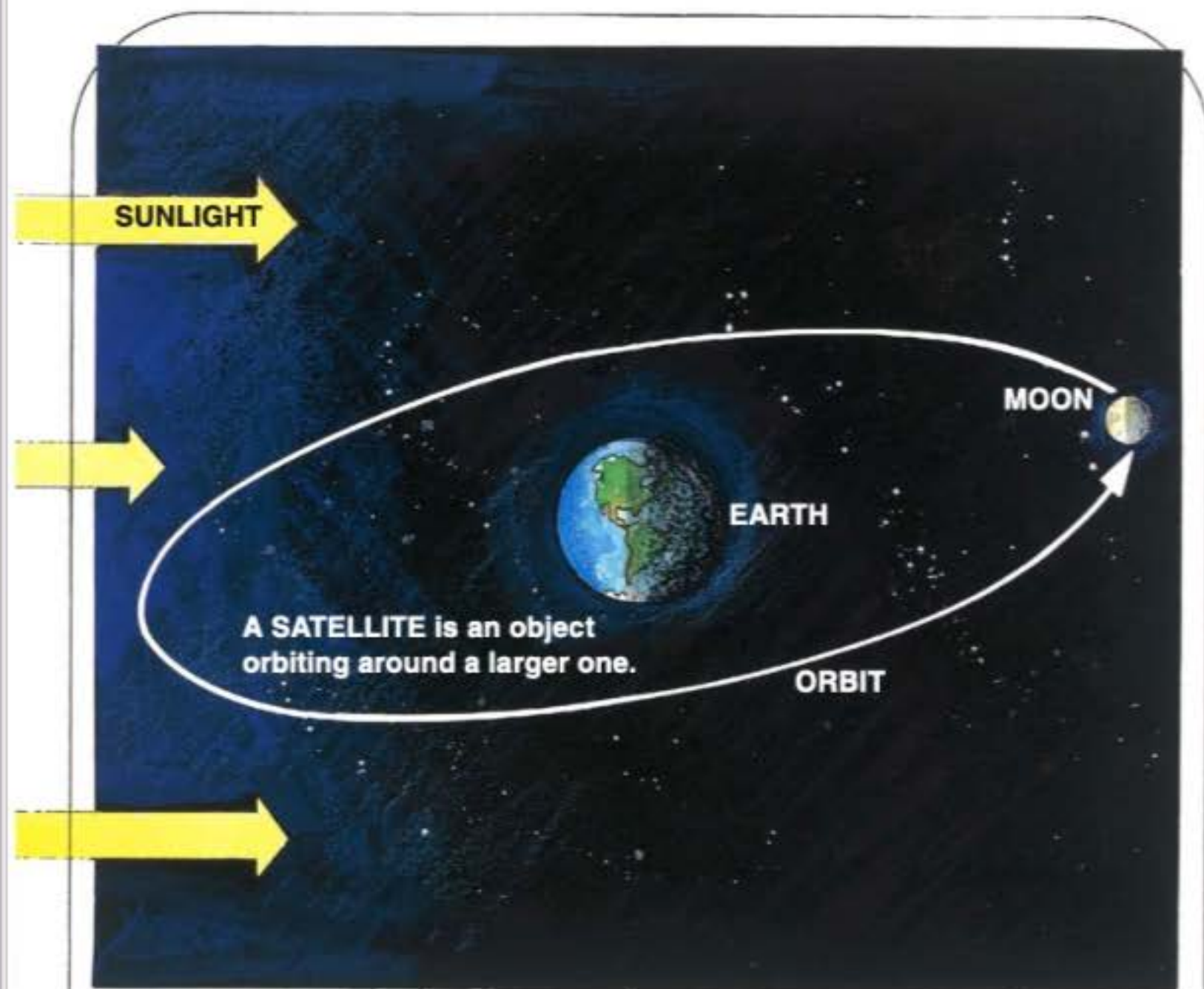
A **PLANET** reflects sunlight and revolves around the sun. **EARTH** is a planet.



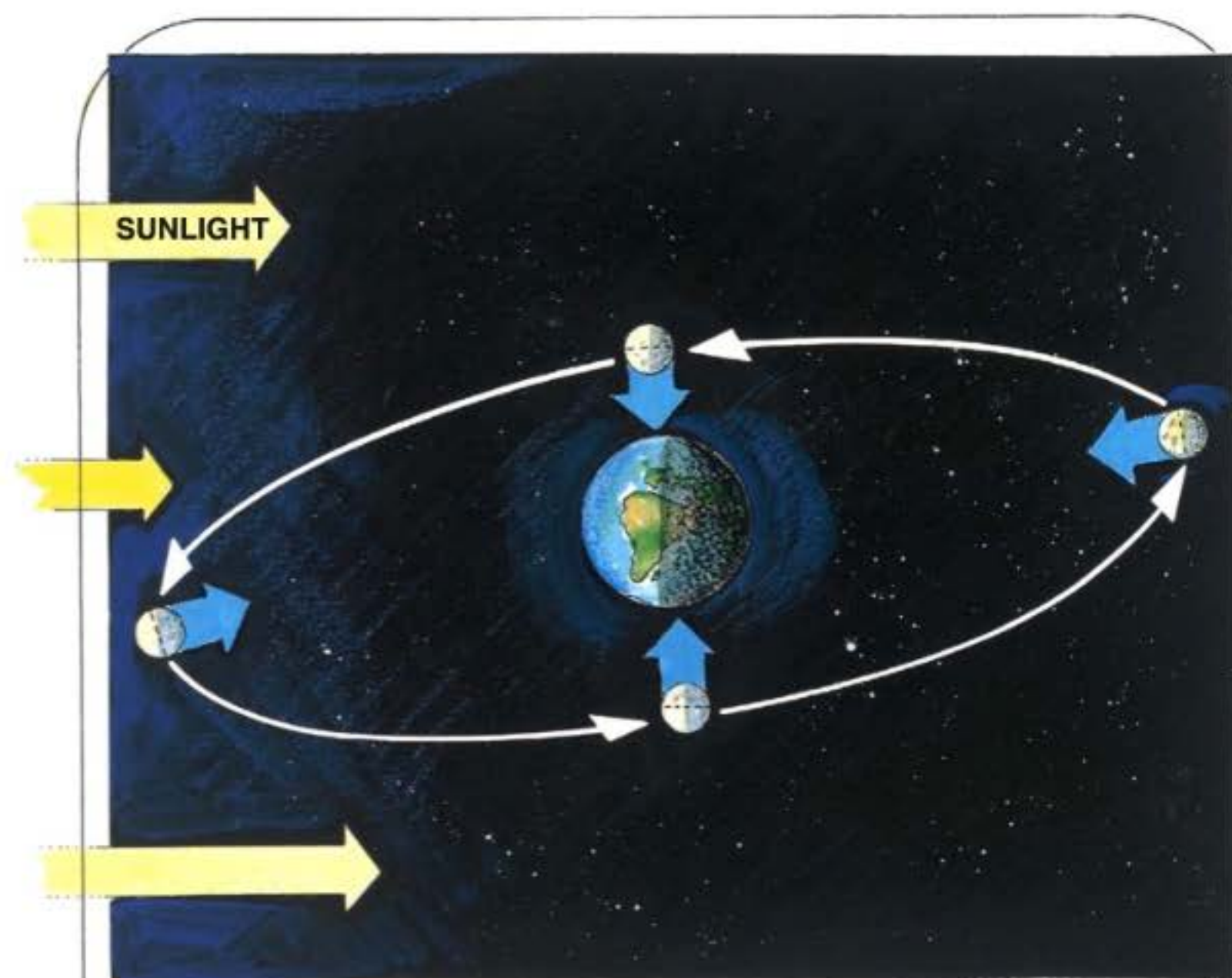
Our moon is the brightest and biggest light in our night sky. It outshines all the stars and planets, which appear as small points of light. Some planets have many moons. Earth has one.



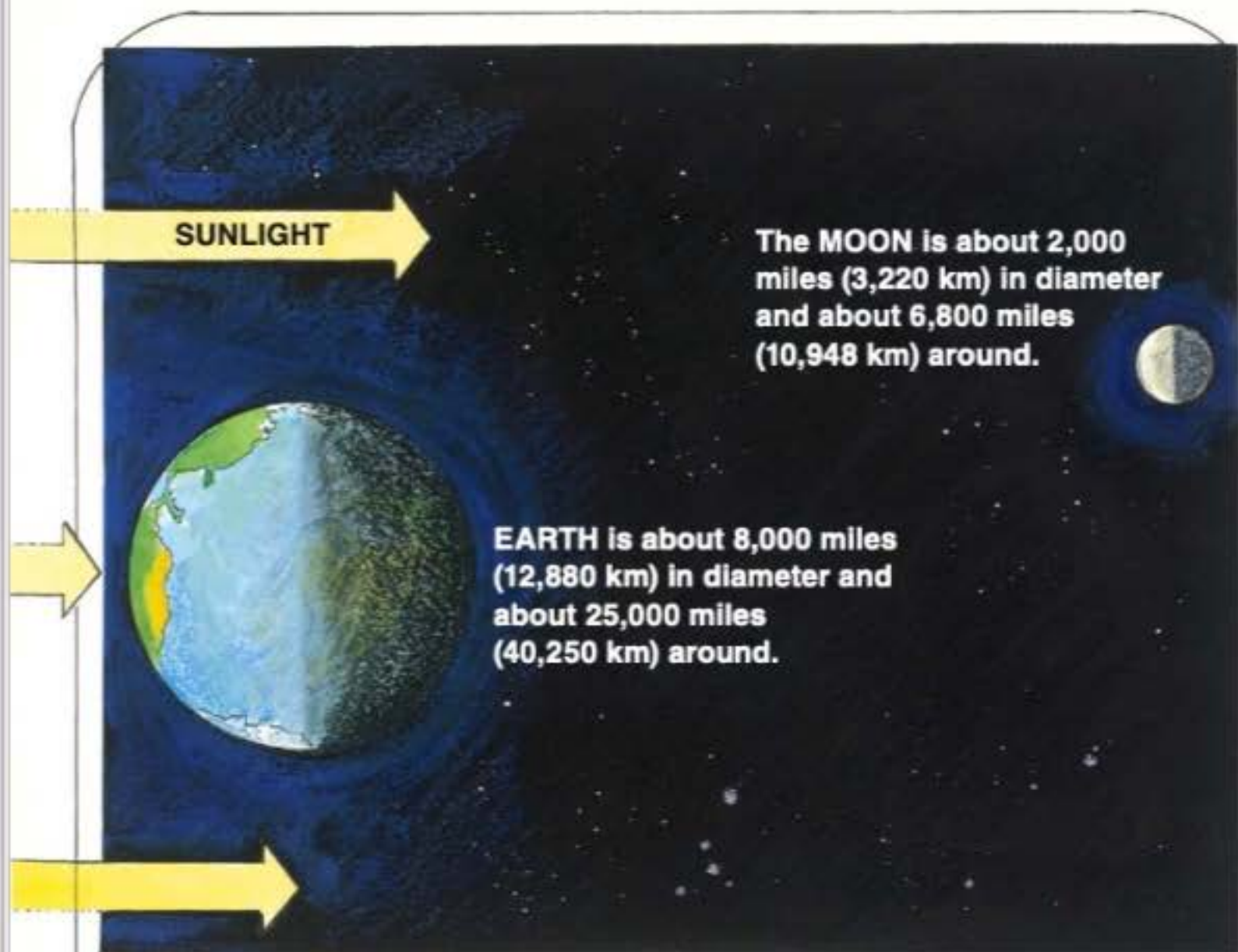
Our moon looks big and bright because it is so close to Earth compared to the faraway stars and planets. It is about 238,900 miles (384,000 km) away.



The moon is Earth's only natural satellite. It takes about one month for the moon to travel around Earth.



The moon makes one complete rotation for each complete trip around Earth. Thus the same side of the moon is always facing Earth.



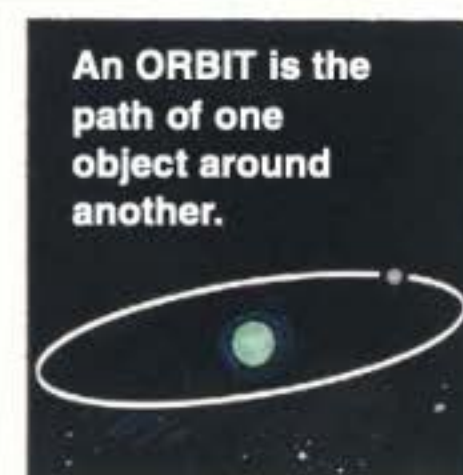
The **MOON** is about 2,000 miles (3,220 km) in diameter and about 6,800 miles (10,948 km) around.

EARTH is about 8,000 miles (12,880 km) in diameter and about 25,000 miles (40,250 km) around.

The moon makes no light of its own to shine. It is bright in the night sky because it reflects the sun's light. It is about one-fourth the size of Earth. It is made up of rock and dust. There is no air or sign of life.

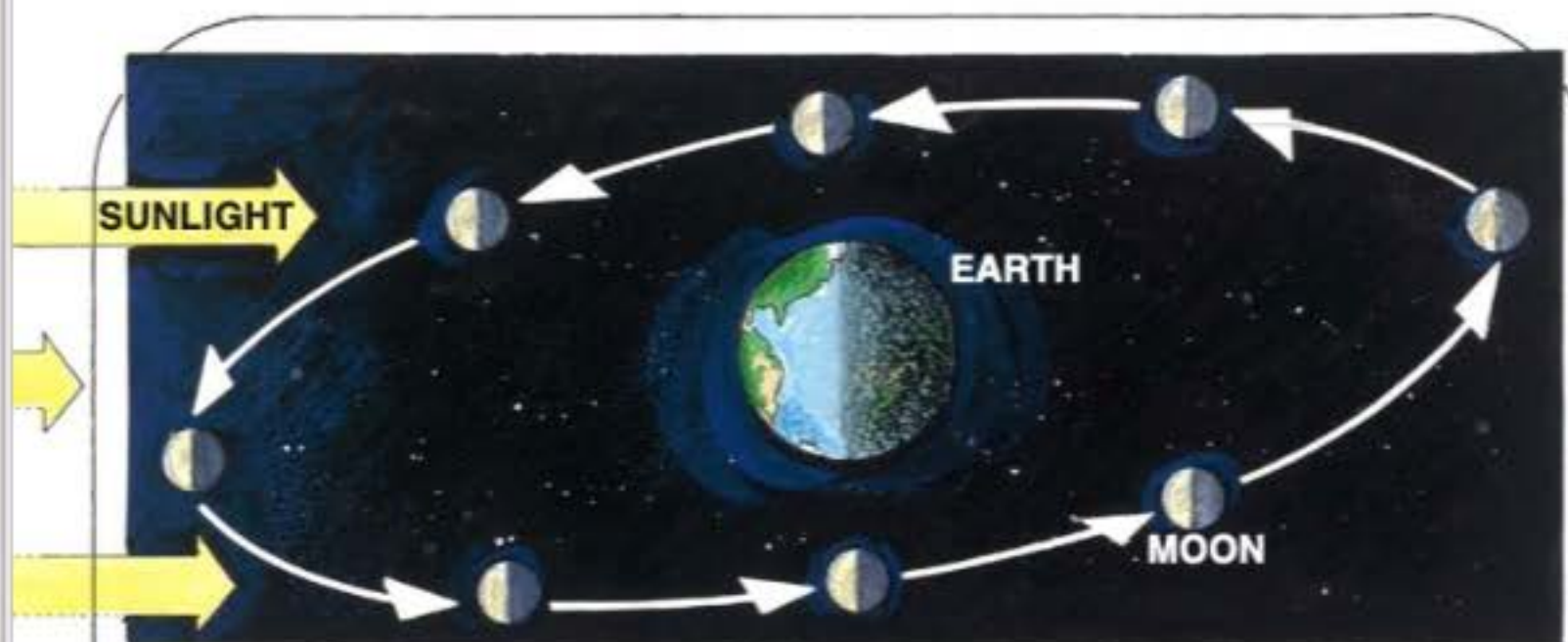


ASTRONOMERS study the planets, their moons and the stars.



An **ORBIT** is the path of one object around another.

Most astronomers and other scientists think our moon formed about 4.5 billion years ago. Some believe something collided with Earth that tossed out a cloud of rock and debris. While orbiting around Earth, the rock and debris came together to form the moon.



The moon appears to change shape, but it doesn't. The different shapes we see are called phases of the moon. We are seeing different amounts of light being reflected on the moon. How much light we see depends on the position of Earth, moon and sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON



NEW MOON

During a new moon, the moon is almost directly between the sun and Earth. The moon looks dark. We see no reflected light.



CRESCENT MOON

The moon is **WAXING** when the lit surface we see is getting bigger.

In a few days a bit of the sunlit side of the moon shows. It forms a crescent.



FIRST-QUARTER MOON

When the moon is a quarter of its way around Earth, it is in its first-quarter phase. We see it as half-lit. It is sometimes called a half-moon.



GIBBOUS MOON



When the moon is waxing between a first-quarter moon and a full moon, it is called a gibbous moon.



FULL MOON



About two weeks have passed since the new moon. Now the entire face of the moon we see shines.



GIBBOUS MOON



The moon is **WANING** when the lit surface we see is getting smaller.

When the moon is waning between a full moon and a last-quarter moon, it is a gibbous moon once again.



LAST-QUARTER MOON



When the moon is three-quarters of its way around Earth, it is in its last-quarter phase. Again we see it as half-lit. It is sometimes called a half-moon.



CRESCENT MOON



Once again we see a small sliver of moon shining in the sky.

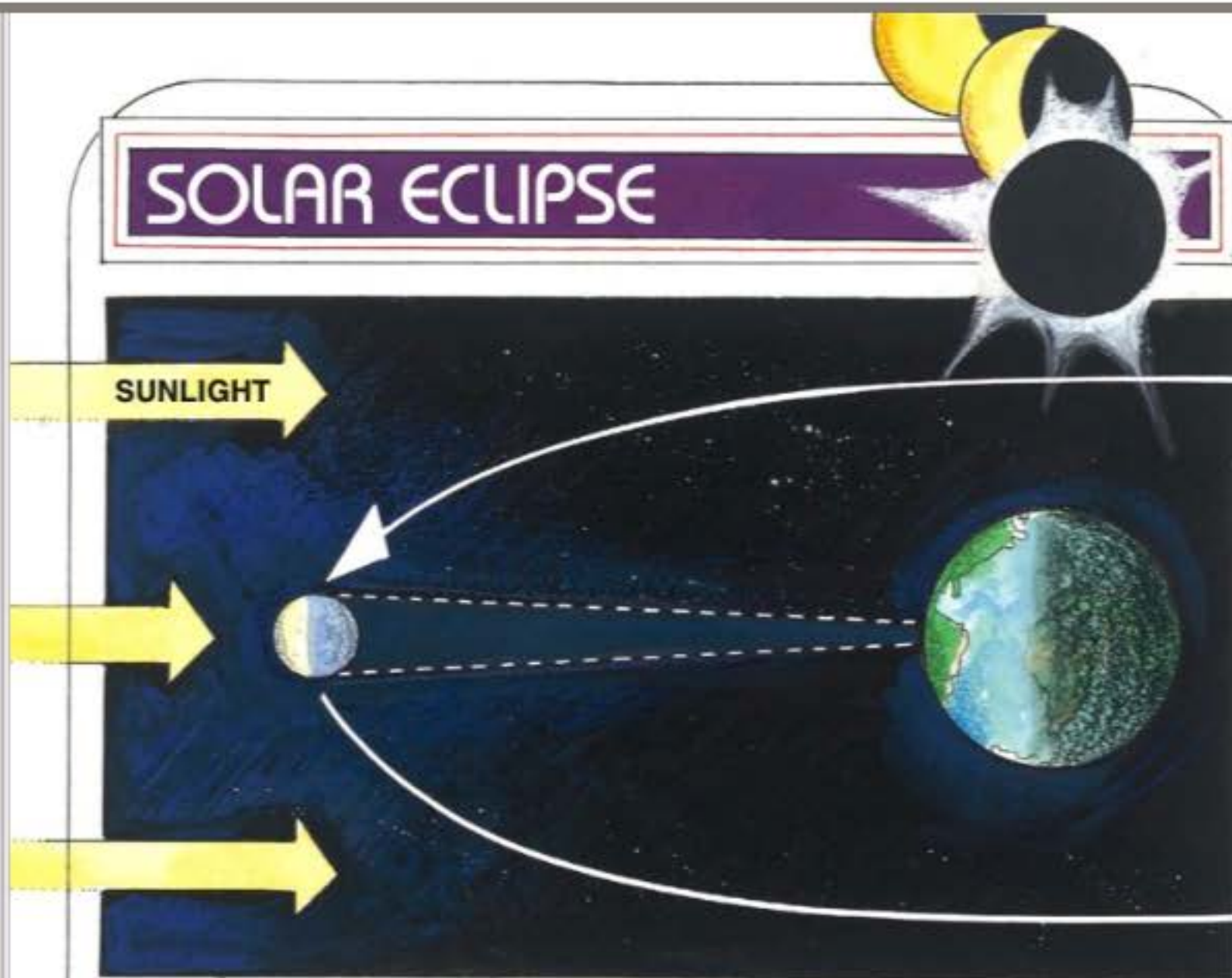


NEW MOON



It takes the moon about one month to go through its entire set of phases. People used to know the time of the month by watching the moon's phases.

SOLAR ECLIPSE



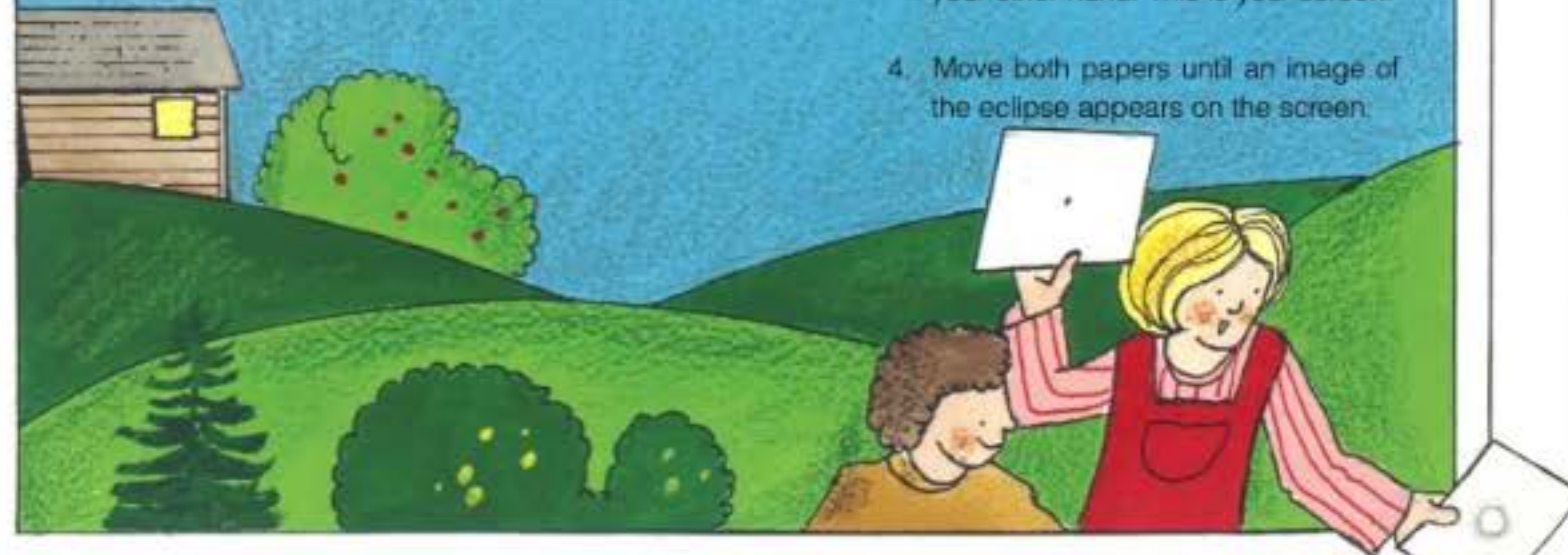
The moon's orbit around Earth is usually tilted slightly compared to Earth's orbit around the sun. Because of this, the moon cannot exactly line up between the sun and Earth. But when the moon's orbit is not tilted, and the moon lines up exactly between the sun and Earth, a solar eclipse happens.

A SOLAR ECLIPSE PROJECT

Here's how to make a sun "projector" to see a picture of a solar eclipse.

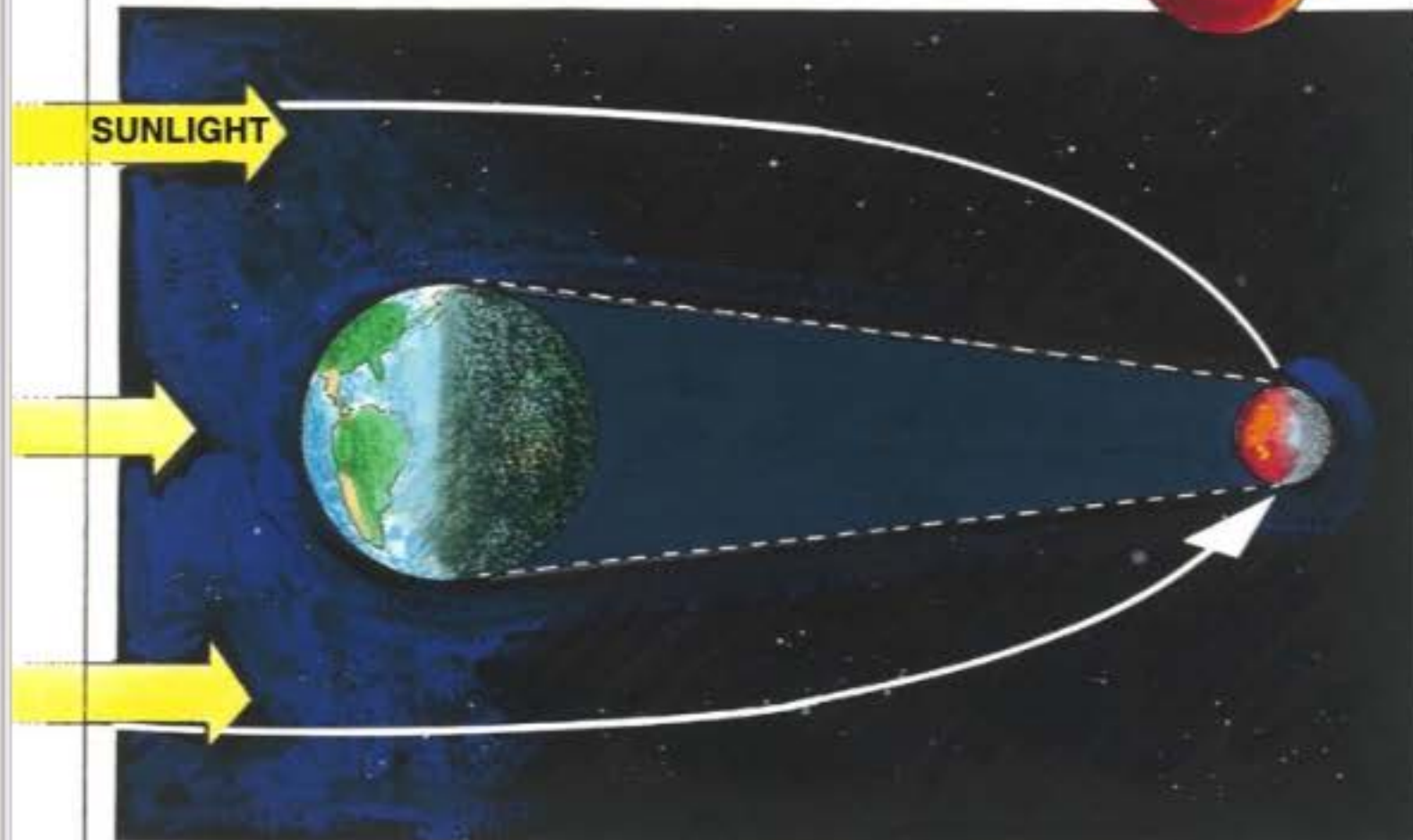
1. Poke a pin through the center of a piece of heavy paper that is a little bigger than this book.
2. Stand with your back to the sun. Hold the "projector" at your shoulder so sunlight shines through the hole.
3. Hold another piece of heavy paper in your other hand. This is your screen.
4. Move both papers until an image of the eclipse appears on the screen.

WARNING! Never look directly at a solar eclipse. The sun's rays can hurt your eyes.

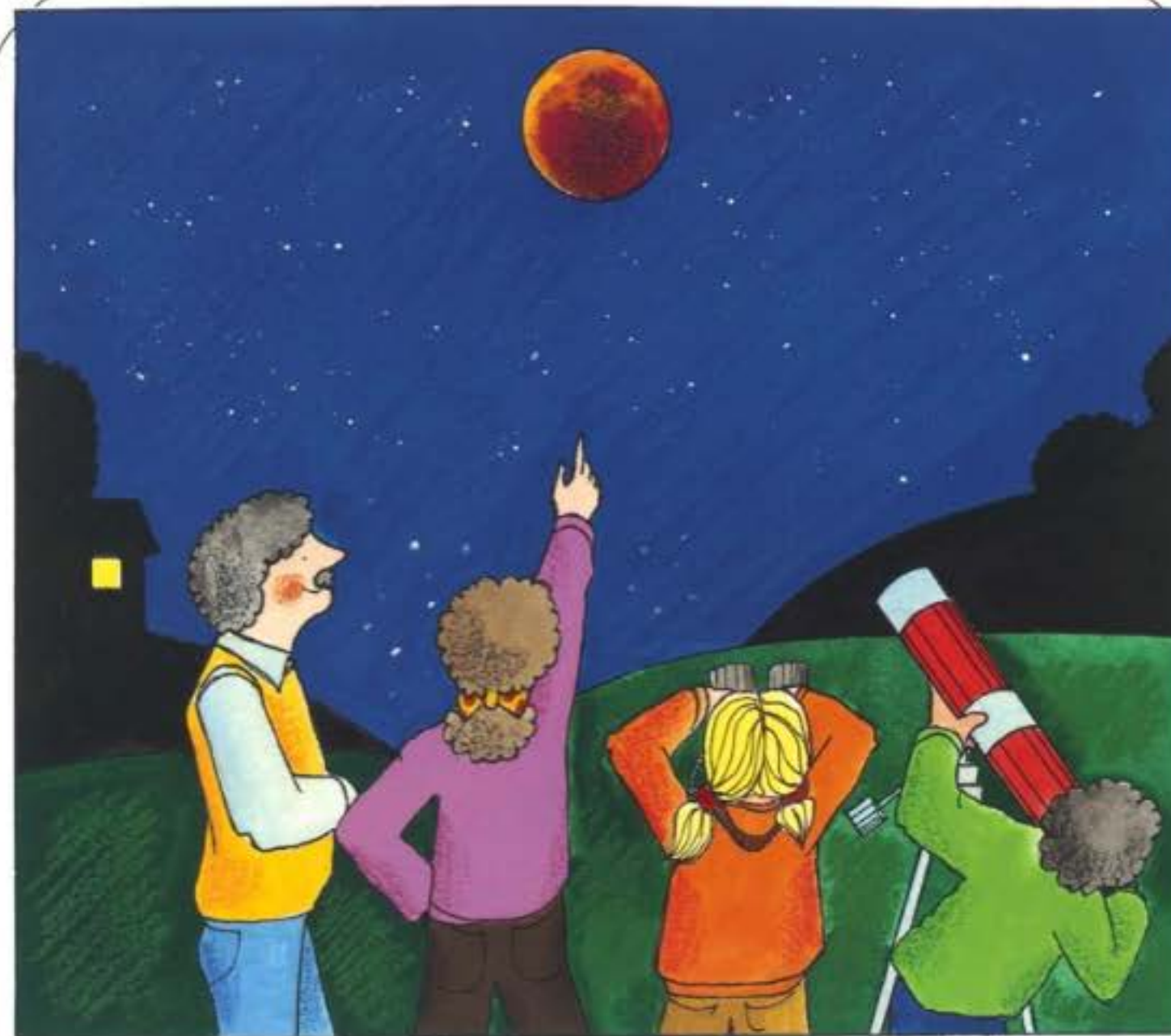


The moon's shadow falls on Earth. A solar eclipse can last up to seven and one-half minutes.

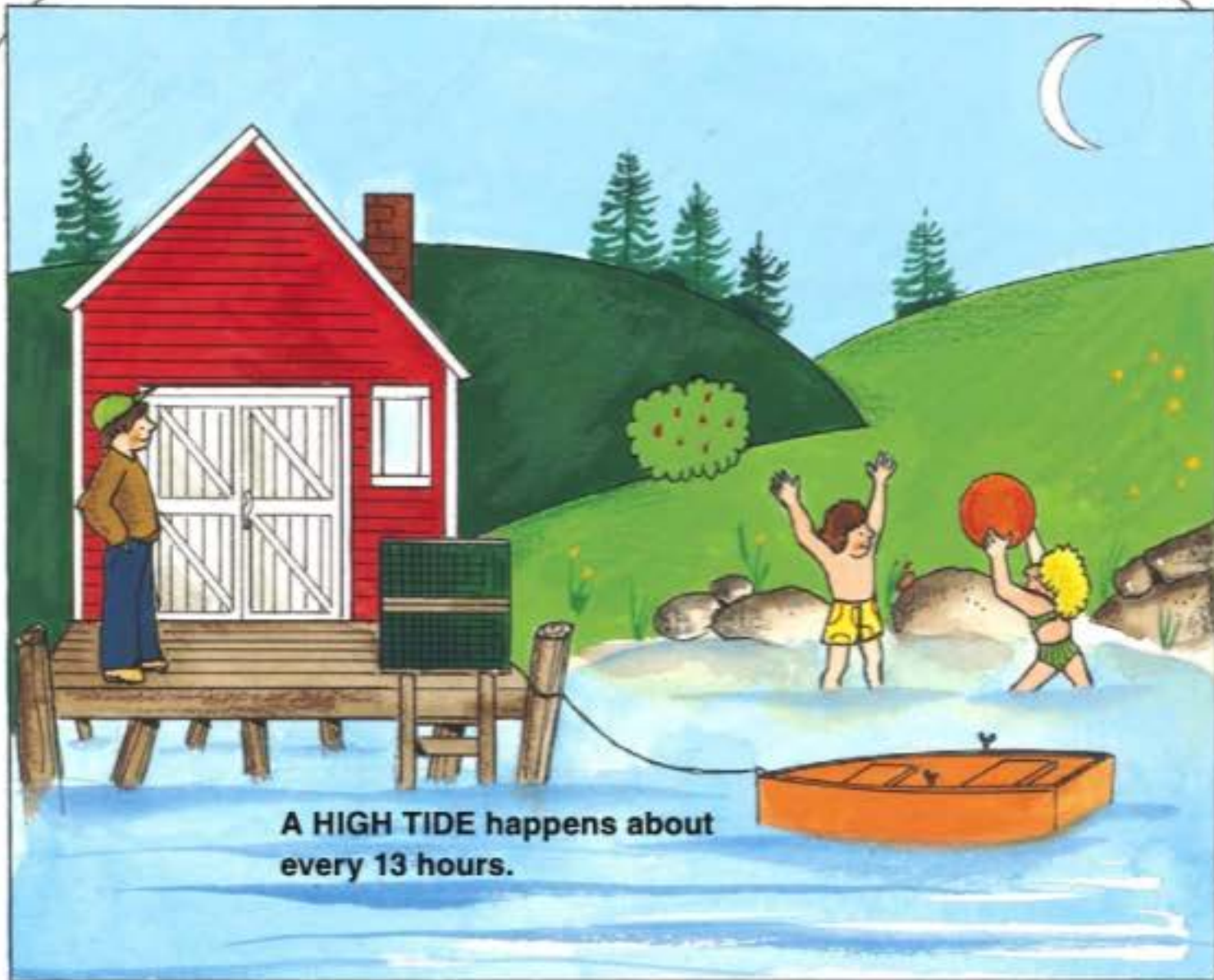
LUNAR ECLIPSE



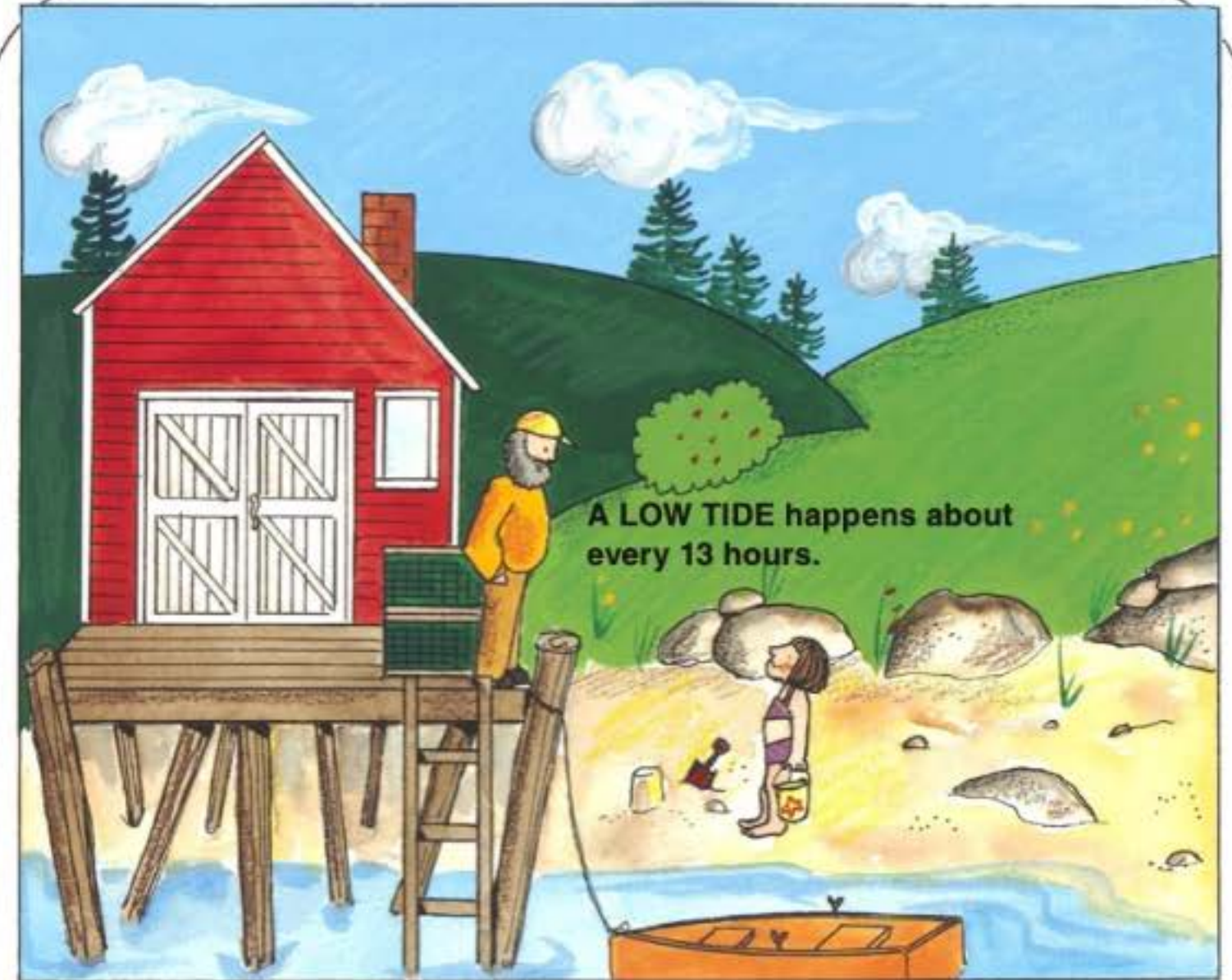
When the sun, Earth and moon are exactly lined up, a lunar eclipse happens. As in a solar eclipse, the moon's orbit is not tilted. The Earth blocks off the sunlight that usually lights up the moon. The moon has a reddish glow.



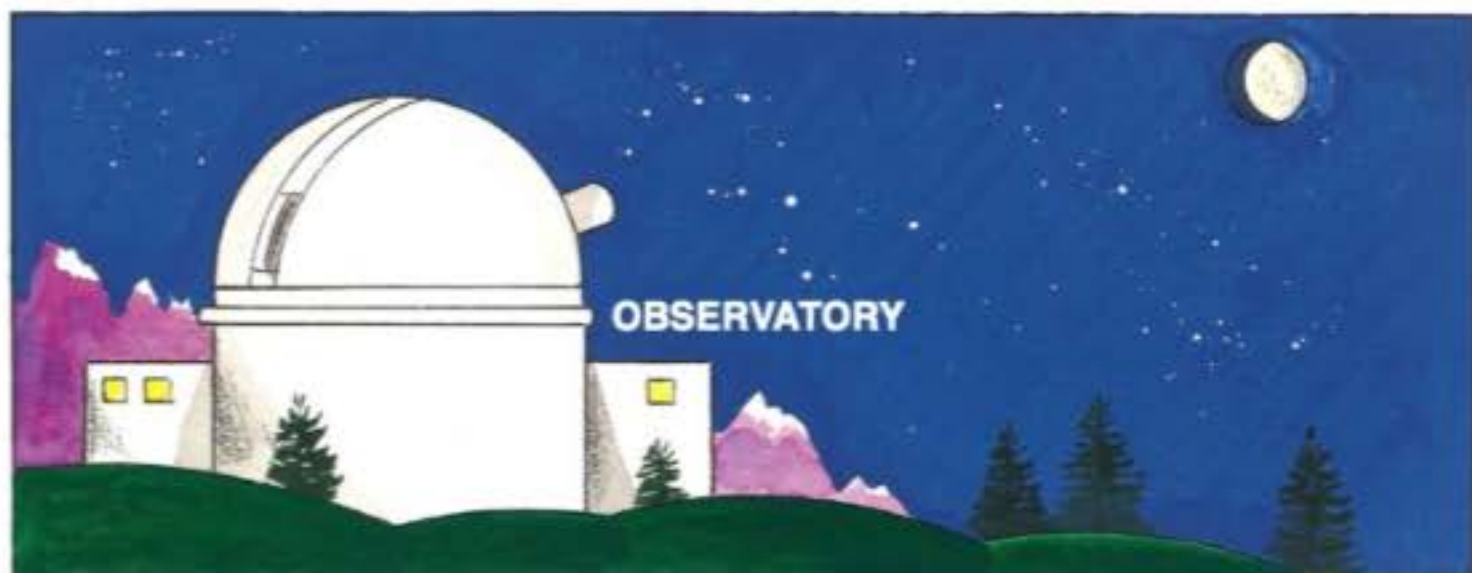
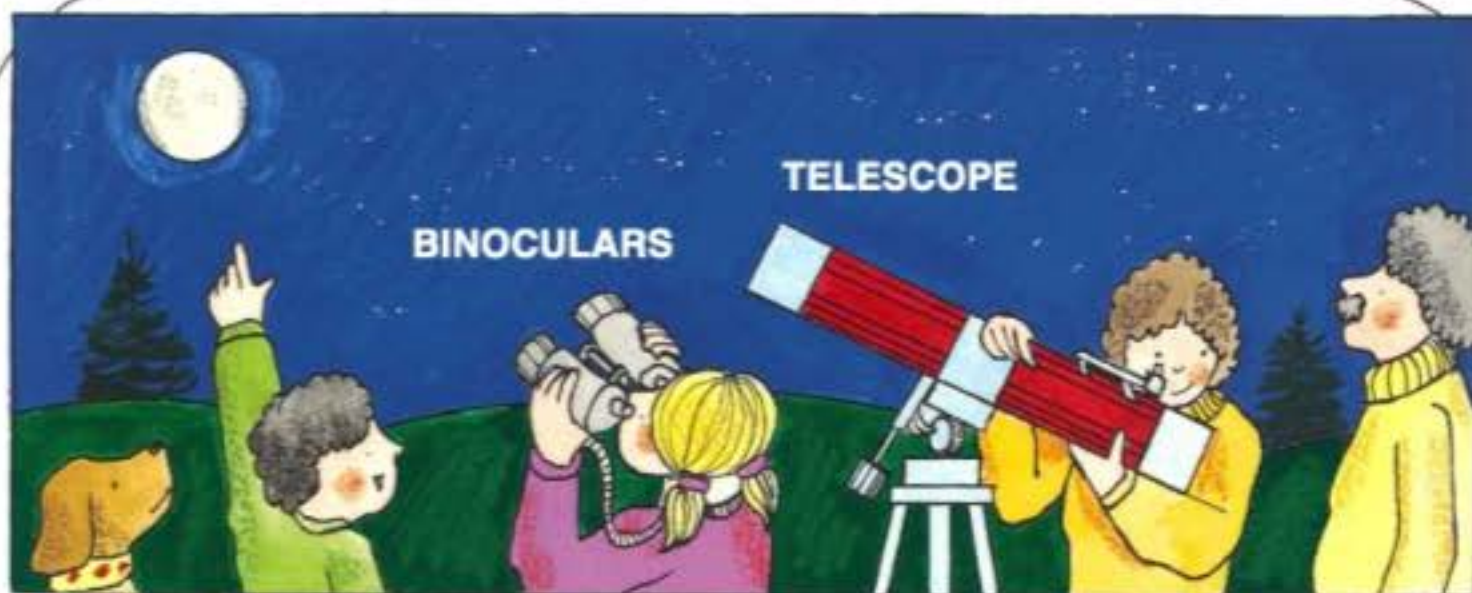
"Lunar" comes from "Luna," the Latin word for moon. A lunar eclipse can last up to three and one-half hours.



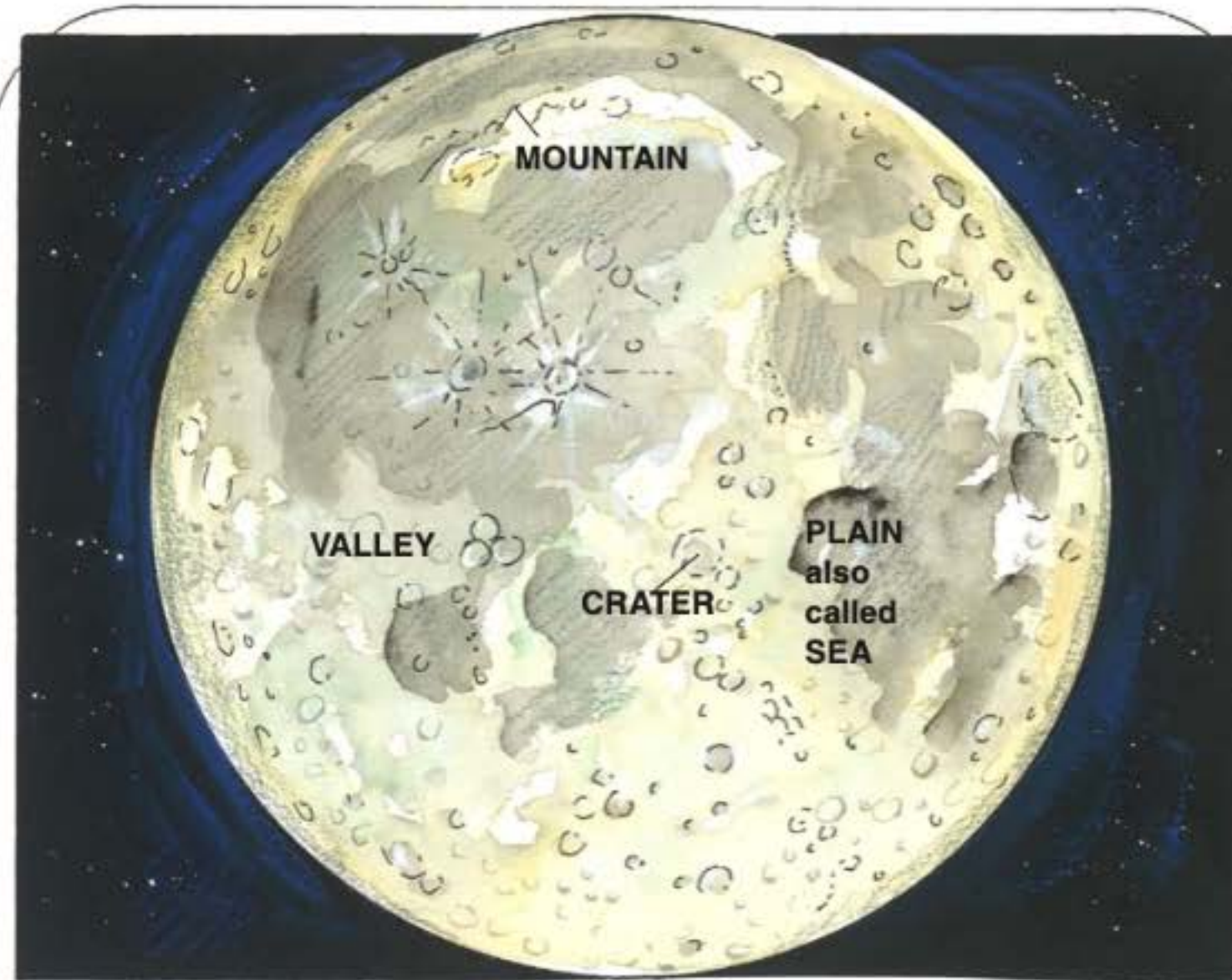
The moon affects the oceans, too. The moon's pull, called gravity, on the oceans is strong enough to cause tides. Tides are the daily rising and falling of the oceans' waters.



This is because the moon takes about 25 hours to come back to the same place in the sky it was the night before. Tide differences vary around the world.



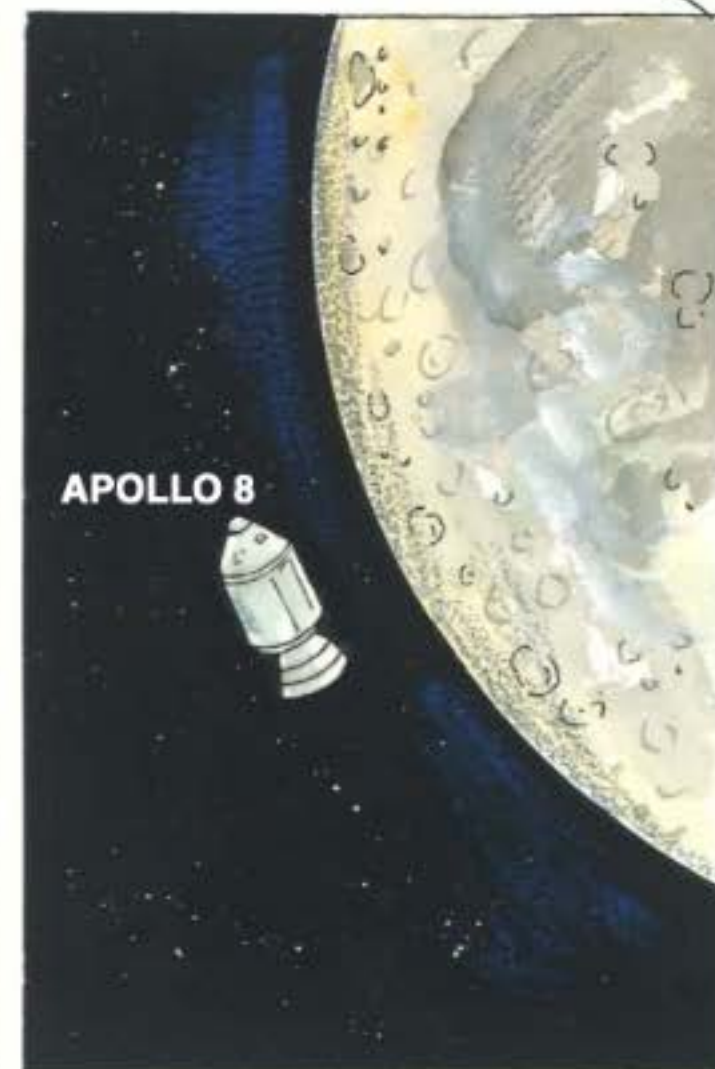
Some night-sky gazers and astronomers can get a close-up view of the moon by looking through binoculars. Others look through telescopes. Some huge telescopes are used at observatories.



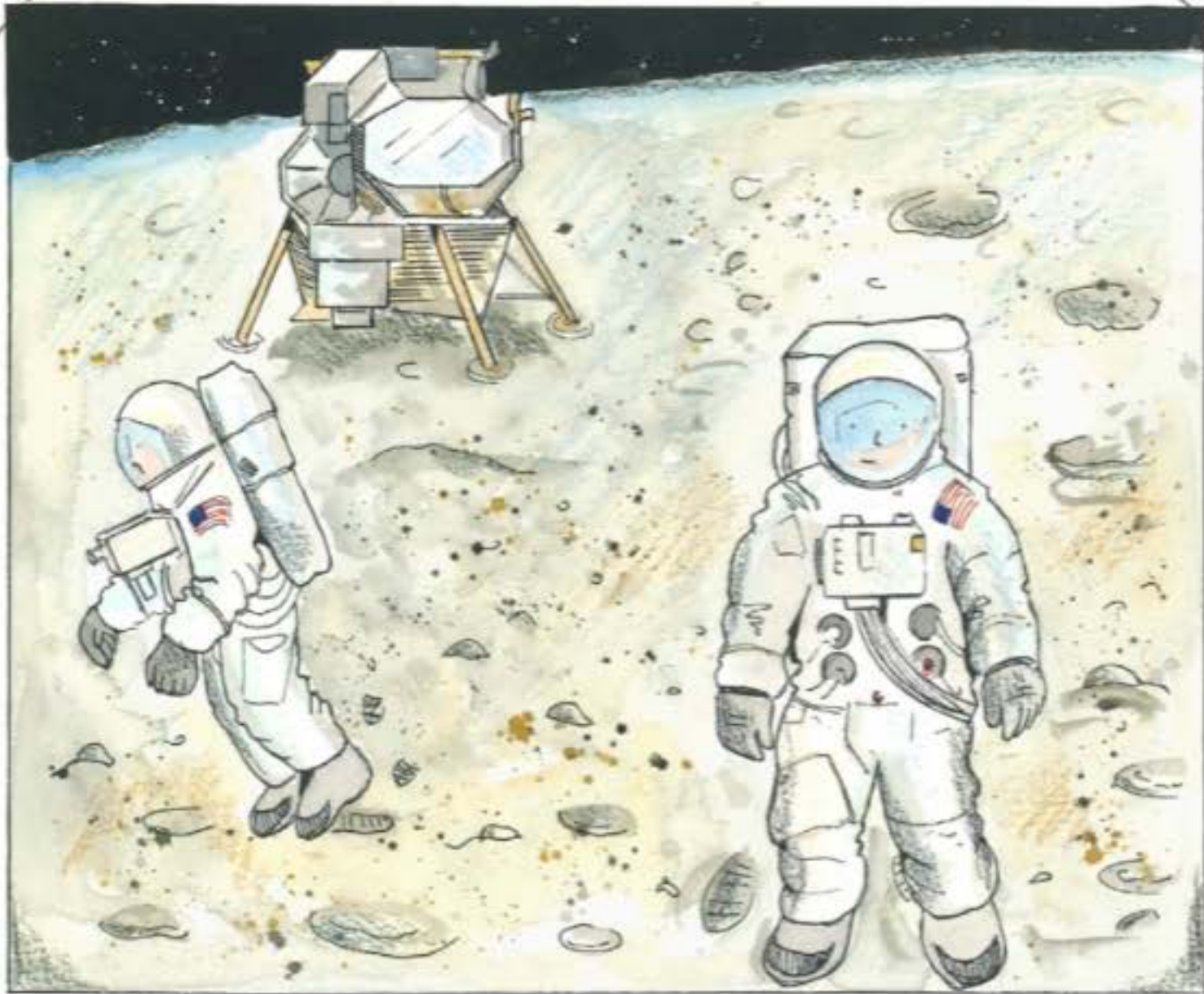
A close-up view of the moon's surface shows dark patches astronomers call plains or seas. Other areas are covered with craters, mountains and valleys. The moon's craters were formed between 3.5 and 4.5 billion years ago when meteors pounded its surface.



For centuries people have wanted to know more about our moon. In 1959, the Soviet spacecraft Luna 3 transmitted to Earth the first pictures of the far side, or back, of the moon. There aren't as many dark areas on that side as on the side we see from Earth.



In 1961 President John F. Kennedy made a commitment to put Americans on the moon before the end of the decade. At first many American unmanned spacecraft were sent. Pictures were taken. Then Surveyor 1 landed on the moon in 1966. It sent back information about the moon's surface. The first manned orbit of the moon was made by Apollo 8 astronauts in 1968.



On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin of the Apollo 11 mission became the first men to walk on the moon.



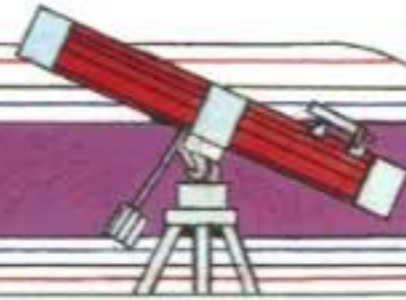
There were five more Apollo landings on the moon. The last one, Apollo 17, was in 1972. The astronauts did experiments and gathered samples. Astronomers and other scientists were able to learn more about the history and nature of our moon.



On a clear night when the moon is in the sky, gaze up at it. We are still learning more about our closest neighbor . . .

the moon.

MOON MILESTONES



About 4200 years ago

People who lived in Mesopotamia recorded lunar eclipses.



About 2500 years ago

A Greek philosopher, Anaxagoras, believed that the moon's light came from the sun.



About 2200 years ago

A Greek astronomer, Aristarchus, figured a way to measure the distance from Earth to the Moon.



About 2000 years ago

A Syrian philosopher, Posidonius, explained the effect the moon has on tides.



1609

The Italian scientist, Galileo, used a telescope to study the moon.



1645

Hevelius, a pioneer of moon mapping, charted more than 250 formations on the moon.



1850s

The first pictures of the moon were taken by William Bond and J. Whipple in the United States.



1920s

A French astronomer, Bernard Lyot, concluded that the moon's surface was made of dust.



1959

The Soviet spacecraft Luna 2 was the first spacecraft to reach the moon. It crash landed. Luna 3 took pictures of the far side of the moon.



1966

The Soviet's Luna 9 was the first spacecraft to make a soft landing on the moon.



1968

The first manned orbit of the moon was made by Apollo 8.



July 20, 1969

Neil Armstrong, the first man to set foot on the moon, said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."



MOON LEGENDS AND STORIES



Egyptians said the moon was the god Osiris, who died and came back to life each month.



The ancient Chinese believed the goddess Heng O lived forever on the moon. The Chinese eat mooncakes in her honor each year at the mid-Autumn moon festival.



The ancient Vikings believed the dark shapes on the moon were of a girl and boy who were kidnapped while getting a bucket of water.



There are legends that say the full moon can change people into werewolves.



Some American Indians believed it was not good to go hunting if the points of the crescent moon were upward.



Some people used to think the moon was made of cheese because of the shapes and shadows on the moon's surface.



"Hey Diddle Diddle," the nursery rhyme has the famous line, "the cow jumped over the moon."

MORE MOON FACTS



In Scotland, France and England, ancient stone circles have been found that line the viewer up with the rising and setting positions of the moon.



842 pounds (382 kg) of moon rocks were brought back by Apollo astronauts.



The temperature on the moon varies greatly. Scientists estimate that it may rise as high as 200 degrees Fahrenheit (about 100 degrees Celsius) and fall as low as -350 degrees F (about -160 degrees C).



The moon travels in its orbit at about 2,200 miles (3,600 km) per hour.



When there are two full moons within the same month the second full moon is called a "blue moon." This happens about every two to two and one-half years.



Gravity on the moon's surface is about one-sixth of Earth's gravity. That means if you can leap five feet on Earth, you could leap thirty feet if you were on the moon.



The full moon closest to September 21 is called a "harvest moon."



The largest crater on the moon is 183 miles (295 km) across. It is named Bailly.



On many clear days we can see the moon in our daylight sky.

Almost Done!

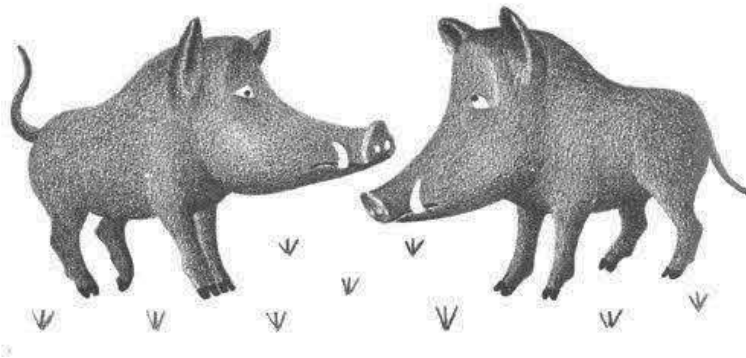
Turn the page to finish this book.

Chapter Eight

MY FATHER MEETS A GORILLA

My father was very hungry so he sat down under a baby banyan tree on the side of the trail and ate four tangerines. He wanted to eat eight or ten, but he had only thirteen left and it might be a long time before he could get more. He packed away all the peels and was about to get up when he heard the familiar voices of the boars.

"I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen them with my own eyes, but wait and see for yourself. All the tigers are sitting around chewing gum to beat the band. Old Rhinoceros is so busy brushing his tusk that he doesn't even look around to see who's going by, and they're all so busy they won't even talk to me!"



"Horsefeathers!" said the other boar, now very close to my father. "They'll talk to me! I'm going to get to the bottom of this if it's the last thing I do!"

The voices passed my father and went around a curve, and he hurried on because he knew how much more upset the boars would be when they saw the lion's mane tied up in hair ribbons.



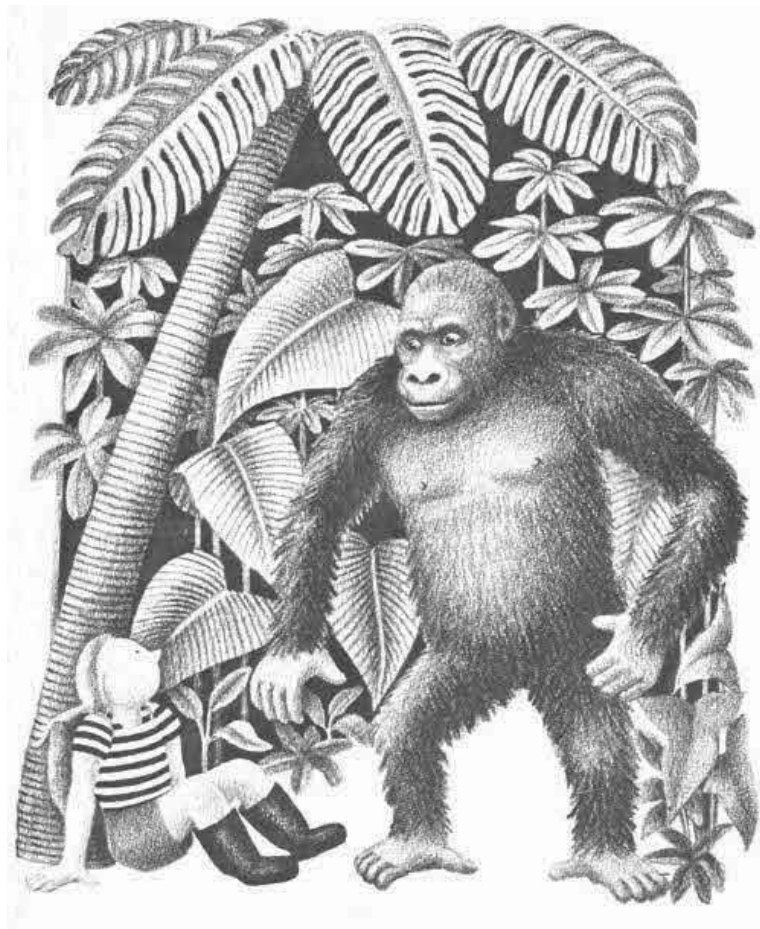
Before long my father came to a crossroads and he stopped to read the signs. Straight ahead an arrow pointed to the Beginning of the River; to the left, the Ocean Rocks; and to the right, to the Dragon Ferry. My father was reading all these signs when he heard pawsteps and ducked behind the signpost. A beautiful lioness paraded past and turned down toward the clearings. Although she could have seen my father if she had bothered to glance at the post, she was much too occupied looking dignified to see anything but the tip of her own nose. It was the lion's mother, of course, and that, thought my father, must mean that the dragon was on this side of the river. He hurried on but it was farther away than he had judged. He finally came to the river bank in the late afternoon and looked all around, but there was no dragon anywhere in sight. He must have gone back to the other side.

My father sat down under a palm tree and was trying to have a good idea when something big and black and hairy jumped out of the tree and landed with a loud crash at his feet.

"Well?" said a huge voice.

"Well what?" said my father, for which he was very sorry when he looked up and discovered he was talking to an enormous and very fierce gorilla.

"Well, explain yourself," said the gorilla. "I'll give you till ten to tell me your name, business, your age and what's in that pack," and he began counting to ten as fast as he could.



My father didn't even have time to say "Elmer Elevator, explorer" before the gorilla interrupted, "Too slow! I'll twist your arms the way I twist that dragon's wings, and then we'll see if you can't hurry up a bit." He grabbed

my father's arms, one in each fist, and was just about to twist them when he suddenly let go and began scratching his chest with both hands.

"Blast those fleas!" he raged. "They won't give you a moment's peace, and the worst of it is that you can't even get a good look at them. Rosie! Rhoda! Rachel! Ruthie! Ruby! Roberta! Come here and get rid of this flea on my chest. It's driving me crazy!"

Six little monkeys tumbled out of the palm tree, dashed to the gorilla, and began combing the hair on his chest.

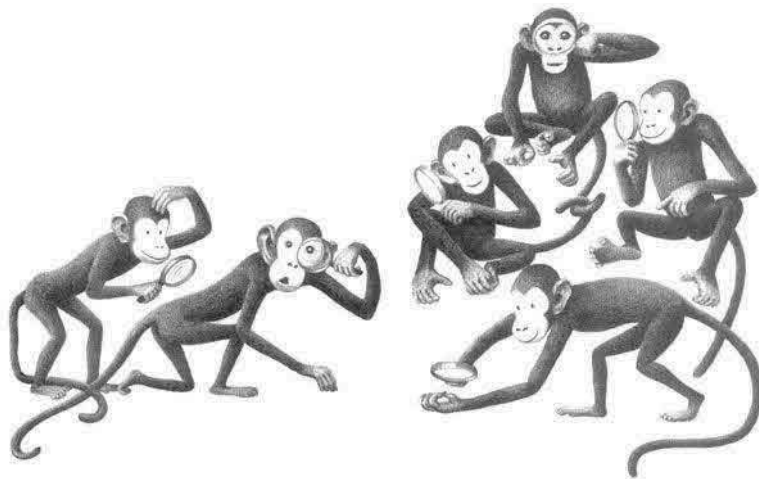
"Well," said the gorilla, "it's still there!"

"We're looking, we're looking," said the six little monkeys, "but they're awfully hard to see, you know."



"I know," said the gorilla, "but hurry. I've got work to do," and he winked at my father.

"Oh, Gorilla," said my father, "in my knapsack I have six magnifying glasses. They'd be just the thing for hunting fleas." My father unpacked them and gave one to Rosie, one to Rhoda, one to Rachel, one to Ruthie, one to Ruby, and one to Roberta.



"Why, they're miraculous!" said the six little monkeys. "It's easy to see the fleas now, only there are hundreds of them!" And they went on hunting frantically.

A moment later many more monkeys appeared out of a near-by clump of mangroves and began crowding around to get a look at the fleas through the magnifying glasses. They completely surrounded the gorilla, and he could not see my father nor did he remember to twist his arms.



Identify the Parts of Speech

Directions: We will combine the last three weeks of learning as we identify four different parts of speech in the following sentences.

- Circle any **nouns** (person, place, thing) with a **RED** crayon
- Highlight **adjectives** (describes a noun) with a **YELLOW** crayon
- Underline any **verbs** (action words) with a **GREEN** crayon
- BOX the **adverbs** (how something is done) with a **BLUE** crayon.

Example: The **green** **tree** is growing **slowly**.

1. A **orange** **cat** crouched **sneakily**.

2. The **soft** **puppy** is sleeping **snuggly**.

3. The **shiny** **turtle** moved **steadily**.

Optional Additional Practice

4. The **purple** **flowers** bloomed **beautifully**.

5. My **little** **brother** fell **quickly**.

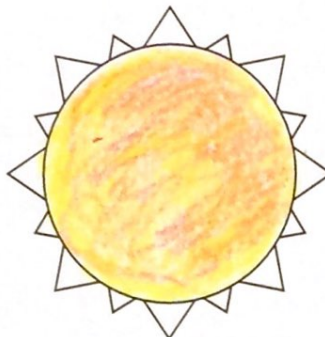
Name Mrs. Brogan

Date 05/14/20

Learning the Moon's Phases

Did you know?

The moon is different every night. It grows from a thin crescent to a full moon. Then it shrinks back to a crescent every month! That's because the moon rotates around the Earth, and the sun's light reflects off of the moon at different angles.



As the moon orbits the Earth, we can only see a portion of the lit up side. When we can see all of the moon lit up, it is called a **full moon**. When we can't see any of the moon lit up, this is called a **new moon**. Which moon phase do you like best?

Directions: Each of the eight moon phases is labeled in the diagram below. In the empty circles, draw how the moon looks in that phase. Color the lit side yellow and color the shadow side black. Then, color the sun and Earth!

