

Wednesday Literature Student Materials

Directions: Write a summary for chapter one. Don't forget to include transition words in your summary!

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Directions: Create a drawing or painting of the ship as the children see it in the picture, paying close attention to the details given in the text.

**Cargoes**  
by John Masefield

**A little background:**

John Masefield was born in Ledbury, England. After attending King's School in Warwick, he went to sea at age fifteen on a large sailing ship, then worked for a time in New York City before returning to England in 1897. His experiences aboard the ship provided him the raw material that made him famous as a sea poet. In 1902, he published a collection of sea poems entitled *Salt-Water Ballads*, in which "Cargoes" appeared.

"Cargoes" is a lyric poem with three stanzas, each with five lines. The stanzas are alike in structure. For example, the first line of each stanza identifies a type of ship at sea, and the second line—beginning with an action verb ending in -ing—identifies a locale. The third line, a prepositional phrase, begins to list items in the cargo; the fourth and fifth lines complete the list. The second and fifth lines of each stanza end in masculine rhyme.

**Theme:**

What ships carry reflects the culture, government, lifestyle, and technology of civilizations over the centuries. For example, in ancient biblical times (stanza 1), oar-propelled ships (quinquiremes) transported ivory, sandalwood, and cedarwood to construct, outfit, and maintain the palace and other buildings of King Solomon. They also carried exotic animals and wine to entertain him and his court. After Columbus discovered the New World, three- or four-masted sailing vessels (galleons) from Spain and other countries carried from the Americas the prizes of exploration and exploitation, as well as the spoils of war against native peoples or enemy ships. Their cargoes of gems, spices, and gold coins enriched the lives of the royalty and the nobility. Early in the twentieth century, commercial steamships traveling along coastlines hauled coal and wood to heat the homes of the masses or to fire the furnaces of factories manufacturing the tools and other products of a technically advanced civilization. They also carried materials to construct railroads for the transport of goods on land. Commoners as well as kings and counts shared in the benefits of ship cargoes.

Wednesday

**Poetic devices:**

**Lyric poetry** – poetry marked by imagination, melody, emotion, and the creation of a single unified impression on the reader. It is expressive of the poet’s feelings rather than of outward incident or events. It is usually fairly short.

**Alliteration** – usually the repetition of a beginning stressed sound, often, though not always, a consonant sound. “I must go down the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,/All I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by...” is an example of consonantal alliteration.

There can also be alliteration of sounds within words, as appears in the poem “To a Waterfowl”: “And soon the toil shall end;/Soon shalt thou find a summer home, and rest,/And scream among thy fellows; reeds shall bend/Soon, o’er they sheltered nest.”

**Refrain:** a group of words repeated at regular intervals, usually (but not always) the end of the stanza, which sums up or calls attention to a particularly important point of the poem.

Wednesday

## Cargoes

John Masefield

Quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir,  
Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine,  
With a cargo of ivory,  
And apes and peacocks,  
Sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet white wine.

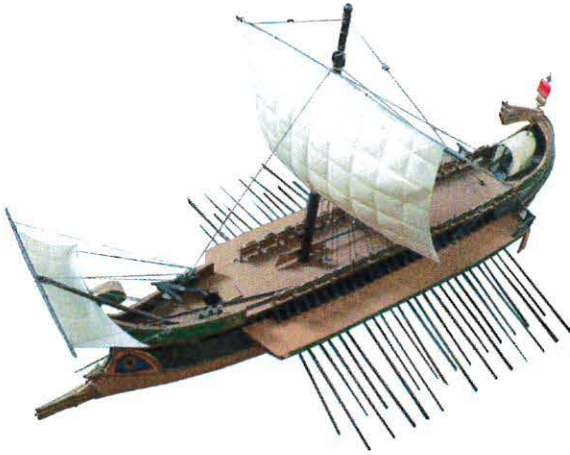
Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus,  
Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green shores,  
With a cargo of diamonds,  
Emeralds, amethysts,  
Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke stack,  
Butting through the Channel in the mad March days,  
With a cargo of Tyne coal,  
Road-rails, pig-lead,  
Firewood, iron-ware, and cheap tin trays.

Vocabulary:

**cargo** – goods and supplies carried on a ship

**quinquireme** – ancient (Greek, Roman, or Carthaginian) galley ship propelled by oars. Used to wage war and haul cargo. (pronunciation: <https://tinyurl.com/vsk4mwl> - *hyperlink can also be found in the 3/23 Newsletter*)



**Nineveh** – a city in Iraq, near Mosul; ancient city (pronunciation: <https://tinyurl.com/vx5qbto> - *hyperlink can also be found in the 3/23 Newsletter*)

**Ophir** – A city in the Arabian Peninsula; by the Red sea near Medina, Saudi Arabia (pronunciation: <https://tinyurl.com/sp42buq> - *hyperlink can also be found in the 3/23 Newsletter*)

**Palestine** – Israel, an area along the Mediterranean Sea

**ivory** – tusks from an animal such as an elephant

**sandalwood / cedarwood** – fragrant smelling wood from the sandalwood or cedarwood trees.

**galleon** – a sailing ship originally used for war but later used for trade



Wednesday

**isthmus** – a narrow strip of land in water that connects two larger bodies of land

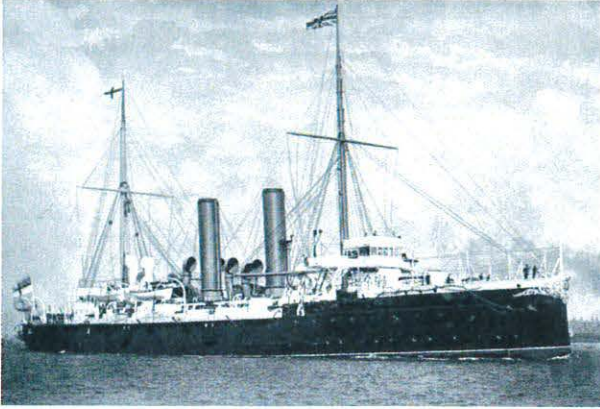
**emerald** – a green colored gemstone

**amethyst** – a purple colored gemstone

**topaz** – a gem forms from a mineral

**moidores** – gold coins (circa AD 1640)

**coaster** – a ship sailing along a coast or engaged in trade between ports of the same country



**Tyne coal** – the port of Tyne (a river in England) was famous for its coal exports

**Road-rails** – iron rails used to build railroad tracks

**Pig-lead** – a block of lead known as a “pig” of lead.

**Iron-ware** – things made from iron

# 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Math

## Wednesday, March 25<sup>th</sup>

(refer to Monday's packet for Week 21 worksheet)

- Wednesday
  - Warm-up activity
    - Week 21 worksheet- do **Day 3** (4 problems)
    - Use a separate sheet of notebook paper to solve and answer word problems in complete sentences and attach to Week 21 worksheet.
    - Answer key provided
  - Review activity - perimeter and area
    - Refer to **Friendly Notes**, p. 155-156
    - Do WB p. 147, all
    - Answer key provided
  - Math journal activity for Wednesday, March 25th
    - Read instructions and complete, show all work
  - Math fact fluency
    - KenKen puzzle Day 3 - read instructions and complete
    - Answer key provided
  - Ask parents to use answer keys and go over work together, make corrections in red

Wednesday

Workbook p. 147

Wed. 3/25

3. Jane uses 30 old stamps to make a picture. If each stamp measures 4 cm by 3 cm, find the area of the picture.

expression

computation



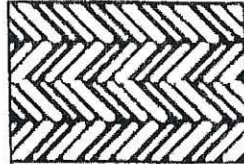
sentence

4. It costs \$12 a square yard to carpet the floor of a room. If the floor of the room is 5 yd long and 4 yd wide, find the cost of carpeting the floor of the room.

expression

computation

sentence



4 yd

5 yd

5. A rectangular field measures 40 m by 30 m. What is the cost of putting up a fence around it if 1 m of fencing costs \$7?

expression

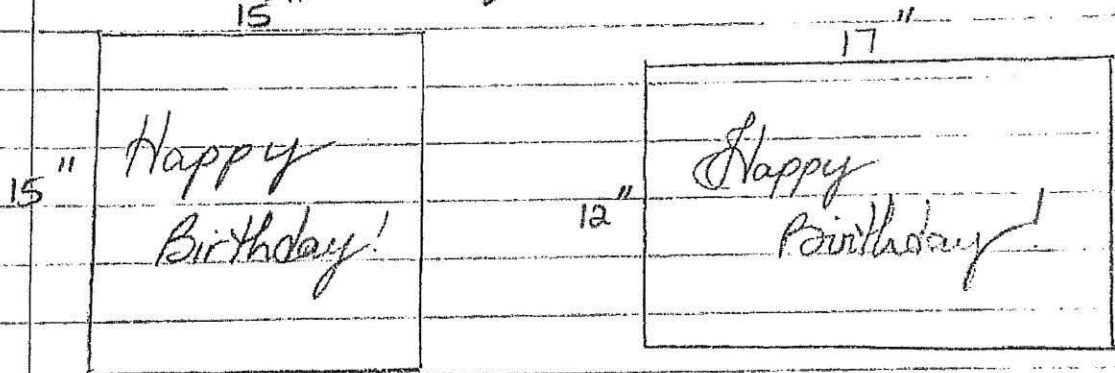
computation

sentence

Wednesday, March 25<sup>th</sup>

Journal Activity:

Would you rather...  
Share equal slices of cake from  
pan A with 8 friends OR share equal  
slices of cake from pan B with 6 friends



Pan A

Pan B

Whichever option you choose, justify your reasoning using mathematics.  
Solve:

Reasoning:

Wednesday, March 25<sup>th</sup>

5+		7+	2
6+	3		4+
	3+		
5+		5+	

DAY 3

KEN-KEN  
PUZZLES

Thursday, March 26<sup>th</sup>

7+		5+	
4+	7+		
	3+		11+
3+			

DAY 4

Wednesday History Student Materials

**Chapter 1: Washington Becomes President**

**Directions: Answer each question in a complete sentence.**

1. From your memory, name two qualities of a great leader that Charlemagne and General George Washington showed.

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2. There was a Roman Consul named Cincinnatus who won a great battle for Rome and was offered the dictatorship. He turned it down to return to his own farm. Washington was called “Cincinnatus” by some. How was that a good nickname for him? How did it fit? (p. 4)

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3. Name the three positions of leadership that the American people asked Washington to take (p. 5-6) that he couldn't turn down, even though he wanted to leave public life.

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Wednesday History Materials

4. How long did Washington's trip from Mt. Vernon to New York City take? What caused it to take this long? (p. 7)

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**Chapter one: Biological Organization**

Day Two - Read and annotate p. 4, then complete this page.

From what are tissues formed? **(complete sentence)**

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\_\_\_\_\_ tissues are made of bone cells.

\_\_\_\_\_ tissues help hold different body parts together.

Tissues are made of a group of \_\_\_\_\_ cells.

Name three jobs of plant tissue that are listed on p. 4.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Tissues are made of a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ cells.

**Answer in complete sentences.**

What do scientists call the pattern of structure in which cells make us tissue in living things?

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Why can't we see cells?

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How are cells and tissues related in living things?

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