



• **Monday, November 25<sup>th</sup>**

**Grammar: Copy and answer the questions below in your white notebook.** (In your white notebook, copy the questions below and answer them using the present perfect progressive. **Use for or since.**)

1. How long has your sister been watching this show about the oceans? (one o'clock)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How long has fresh water been coming from the mountains? (thousands of years)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How long have the boys been playing by the lake? (two hours)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How long have you been swimming? (five o'clock)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How long has she been floating in the see now? (an hour)

\_\_\_\_\_

• **Tuesday, November 26<sup>th</sup>**

**Vocabulary: Attachment 1 "WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE".** (Copy and answer attachment 1 in your white notebook)

• **Wednesday, November 27<sup>th</sup>**

**Reading: Read attachment 2. "Thanksgiving history" and write a summary in your white notebook.** (In your white notebook, write a summary about attachment 2. Include the main idea of the text and underline it with green.)

**Science: Bring your eggs to class. ( Rember that we are working with our take care egg project)**

• **Thursday, November 28<sup>th</sup>**

**Writing: Write one page journal about "What are you thankful for?"** (Think of all the blessings you have; your family, friends, education, capacities, abilities etc.. Write a journal about "What are you thankful for?" Follow the journal steps)

**Grammar: Use the words to make true sentences.** (In your white notebook, copy the following words and make true sentences.)

1. stay home / whenever: \_\_\_\_\_

2. play / wherever: \_\_\_\_\_

3. eat / whatever: \_\_\_\_\_

4. talk to / whoever: \_\_\_\_\_

5. study / whenever: \_\_\_\_\_



Attachment 1

**WATER WATER EVERYWHERE**

Answer the following exercise.

1. Where does our drinking water come from?  
a. glaciers                      b. rivers and lakes                      c. both a. and b.
2. If you throw a candy wrapper down a drain in the street, where does it go?  
a. to a glacier                      b. to a freshwater lake or river                      c. nowhere
3. What happens when glaciers move toward the sea?  
a. they carve rocks                      b. they freeze rocks                      c. they float on lakes
4. What are waterfalls made up of?  
a. saltwater                      b. fresh water                      c. both
5. We can save water when we brush our teeth. What's the best way?  
a. turn off the faucet                      b. use bottled water                      c. brush less often
6. Is the Dead Sea above or below sea level?  
a. above sea level                      b. below sea level                      c. it's at sea level!
7. What are glaciers formed from?  
a. frozen drops of water                      b. dried saltwater                      c. old rocks
8. Whenever you see a leaking faucet, what should you do?  
a. fix it yourself                      b. do nothing                      c. tell someone
9. How much of the earth's water is saltwater (from the oceans)?  
a. 90%                      b. 97%                      c. 100%



10. Why are swamps useful?

- a. they filter dirty water    b. they collect trash    c. they make small lakes

11. How much freshwater on the planet's surface is frozen?

- a. Around 2%    b. Around 18%    c. Around 68%

12. Which wastes more water, a bath or a shower?

- a. a bath    b. a shower    c. they use the same!



## Attachment 2

### THANKSGIVING HISTORY

*By: Kris Bales*

In 1620, the legend goes, a boat filled with more than one hundred people sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to settle in the New World. This religious group had begun to question the beliefs of the Church of England and they wanted to separate from it. The Pilgrims settled in what is now the state of Massachusetts. Their first winter in the New World was difficult. They had arrived too late to grow many crops, and without fresh food, half the colony died from disease. The following spring, the Wampanoag Iroquois Indians taught them how to grow corn (maize), a new food for the colonists. They showed them other crops to grow in the unfamiliar soil and how to hunt and fish.

In the autumn of 1621, bountiful crops of corn, barley, beans, and pumpkins were harvested. The colonists had much to be thankful for, so a feast was planned. They invited the local Iroquois chief and 90 members of his tribe.

The Native Americans brought deer to roast with the turkeys and other wild game offered by the colonists. The colonists learned how to cook cranberries and different kinds of corn and squash dishes from the Indians. In following years, many of the original colonists celebrated the autumn harvest with a feast of thanks.

However, in fact, the Pilgrims weren't the first immigrants to celebrate a day of thanksgiving—that probably belongs to the Popham colony of Maine, who celebrated the day of their arrival in 1607. And the Pilgrims didn't celebrate every year afterward. They did celebrate the arrival of supplies and friends from Europe in 1630; and in 1637 and 1676, the Pilgrims celebrated the defeats of the Wampanoag neighbors. The celebration in 1676 was memorable because, at the end of the feast, the rangers sent to defeat the Wampanoag brought back the head of their leader Metacom, who was known by his adopted English name King Philip, on a pike, where it was kept on display in the colony for 20 years.

The holiday continued as a tradition in New England, however, celebrated not with a feast and family, but rather with rowdy drunken men who went door to door begging for treats. That's how many of the original American holidays were celebrated: Christmas, New Year's Eve and Day, Washington's birthday, the 4th of July. Historians believe that there are two connections between the festival held in Plymouth colony and what we celebrate today. Those are a collective and cleaned-up national memory, which arose in the 18th century after the Revolutionary War established a new nation; and in the mid-19th century when that nation came perilously close to breaking, an editor provided a weary Abraham Lincoln an idea to attempt to unify that nation.

### **Symbols of Thanksgiving**

The Thanksgiving Day of Hale and Lincoln was a domestic event, a day of family homecoming, a mythical and nostalgic idea of the hospitality, civility and happiness of the American family. The



purpose of the festival was no longer a communal celebration, but rather a domestic event, carving out a sense of national identity and welcoming home family members. Homey domestic symbols traditionally served at Thanksgiving festivals include:

- Turkey, corn (or maize), pumpkins and cranberry sauce are symbols which represent the first Thanksgiving. These symbols are frequently seen on holiday decorations and greeting cards.
- The use of corn meant the survival of the colonies. "Indian corn" as a table or door decoration represents the harvest and the fall season.
- Sweet-sour cranberry sauce, or cranberry jelly, was on the first Thanksgiving table and is still served today. The cranberry is a small, sour berry. It grows in bogs, or muddy areas, in Massachusetts and other New England states.
- The Native Americans used the fruit to treat infections. They used the juice to dye their rugs and blankets. They taught the colonists how to cook the berries with sweetener and water to make a sauce. The Indians called it "ibimi" which means "bitter berry." When the colonists saw it, they named it "crane-berry" because the flowers of the berry bent the stalk over, and it resembled the long-necked bird called a crane.
- The berries are still grown in New England. Very few people know, however, that before the berries are put in bags to be sent to the rest of the country, each individual berry must bounce at least four inches high to make sure they are not too ripe!