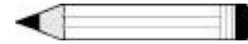


A Sample Lesson from The Gray Teacher Book

Moby Dick



Lesson 12



It has been said that the whale only breathes through his spouthole; if it could truthfully be added that his spouts are mixed with water; then I opine we should be furnished with the reason why his sense of smell seems obliterated in him; for the only thing about him that at all answers to his nose is that identical spouthole; and being so clogged with two elements, it could not be expected to have the power of smelling. But owing to the mystery of the spout whether it be water or whether it be vapor no absolute certainty can as yet be arrived at on this head. Sure it is, nevertheless, that the sperm whale has no proper olfactories. But what does he want of them? No roses, no violets, no Cologne water in the sea.

Moby Dick by Herman Melville

1. a. Write the literature passage from dictation. Compare your copy to the model. Make corrections. If you misspelled any words, add them to your *Personal Spelling List*.
- b. Take a spelling test of the next ten words from the *Commonly Misspelled Words List*. If you miss any, add them to your *Personal Spelling List* and study them throughout the week.
- c. Vocabulary Builder - opine, obliterated, olfactories

Write a dictionary sounding definition for the words *opine*, *obliterated*, and *olfactories*, using context clues and your own knowledge. Can you gain any clues by looking at the *Word Parts Lists*? Now look up these words in the *Glossary* to see if you were right. Write a sentence using each word.

Teacher's Note: As your student completes each lesson, choose skills from the Review Activities that he needs. The Review Activities follow each lesson.

Points to Ponder

Cologne, most oftenly seen as "eau de cologne" means water of Cologne. Cologne is a city in Germany. We very often use the words *cologne* or *perfume* for any scented liquid, but originally perfumed toilet water was made in the German city of Cologne in 1709, hence the name. This is why Cologne is capitalized in this literature passage, even though we now use it to name any perfumed toilet water.

Why "toilet" water? The word *toilet* comes from the French word, *toile*, meaning cloth. A cloth was usually spread over a table in a chamber or dressing room. The word began to be used to name the dressing table and then to include the whole room.

2. a. Adverbs modify verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. They can appear almost anywhere in a sentence. In fact, they can even be moved around within the sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence. For example, in the dependent clause "if it could truthfully be added that his spouts are mixed with water," the adverb is *truthfully* telling how it could be added. *Truthfully* could be placed in any position within the clause:

truthfully if it could be added...
 if *truthfully* it could be added...
 if it *truthfully* could be added...
 if it could *truthfully* be added...
 if it could be *truthfully* added...
 if it could be added *truthfully*...

Most of these sound fine. Some are awkward, but they all work.

2.

a. Possible Answer:

1) Little Red Riding Hood skipped happily through the woods.

2) Soon she met a wolf.

3) The wolf quickly made his way ahead of Little Red Riding Hood.

4) Little Red Riding Hood obediently approached her Grandma's bed.

5) Little Red Riding Hood called for help loudly.

6) The wolf ran away.

Because of this flexibility, adverbs are sometimes hard to identify. Place the following adverbs in the sentences where you think it sounds best:

1) (happily) Little Red Riding Hood skipped through the woods.

2) (soon) She met a wolf.

3) (quickly) The wolf made his way ahead of Little Red Riding Hood.

4) (obediently) Little Red Riding Hood approached her grandma's bed.

5) (loudly) Little Red Riding Hood called for help.

6) (away) The wolf ran.

b. The first sentence of the literature passage is very long, making it a little hard to follow. Rewrite this sentence into three to four sentences using different punctuation.

c. Is the last line in the literature passage a complete sentence? What is the definition of a complete sentence? As you have learned in Lesson 4, authors sometime intentionally use incomplete sentences for emphasis or effect. Use this sparingly in your writing.

d. Write the last line of the literature passage as a complete sentence.

3. a. There are two basic kinds of verbs: action verbs and linking verbs. Action verbs are words that suggest physical or mental activity. Make a list of the action verbs in the literature passage.

2.

a. Answers on p. 64 margin

b. Possible answer:

It has been said that the whale only breathes through his spout-hole. If it could truthfully be added that his spouts are mixed with water, then I opine we should be furnished with the reason why his sense of smell seems obliterated in him. For the only thing about him that at all answers to his nose is that identical spout-hole. Being so clogged with two elements, it could not be expected to have the power of smelling.

c. No. A sentence is a group of words, containing a subject and a predicate, which express a complete thought.

d. Possible answers: There are no roses, no violets, no Cologne- water in the sea. Or

The sea does not contain any roses, violets, or Cologne-water.

3.

a. said, breathes, added, mixed, opine, furnished, obliterated, clogged, expected, can, arrived, want

b. *is* that identical spouthole

hole

be furnished

has no proper

olfactories

b. **Linking verbs** connect (link) the subject of a sentence to a related noun, pronoun, or adjective in the predicate. Linking verbs express a state of being because they help describe or identify a person or thing. The verb *be* is the most common linking verb. It has many forms: *am, is, was, were, be, being,* and *been*. Circle the linking verbs in the literature passage.

3.

c. Possible answers:

1) I *feel* fine today.

The fur *feels* soft.

2) John will *grow* tomatoes.

The tree *grows* tall.

3) I will *look* for my pen.

She *looks* beautiful.

4) The weather *seems* to be changing.

The man *seems* confident. 5) The alarm will *sound* loudly.

The story *sounds* interesting.

6) I will *taste* the soup.

The pie *tastes* delicious.

d. could (*not*) be expected

c. Some verbs can be used as either linking or action verbs.

Ex: Susan *smells* the soup. (action)

The soup *smells* delicious. (linking)

Write two sentences using the following verbs. Use the verbs as an action verb and then as a linking verb:

1) feel

2) grow

3) look

4) seem

5) sound

6) taste

d. You have circled the action verbs and the being verbs in the literature passage. There is one more group of verbs in the literature passage. A verb may consist of more than one word. A verb with more than one word is called a **verb phrase**, consisting of the main verb and one or more helping verbs. A **helping verb** helps the verb express action or make a statement. Being verbs may also be used as helping verbs.

e. But what *does* he *want* of them?

Being Verbs

am is are was were be being
been

Helping Verbs

have has had do does
did may might must
can could shall
should will would

Sometimes the verb phrase will be broken up by another word. One common interrupter is the word *not* or the contraction *n't*. *Not* and *n't* are never part of the verb. Find

an example of a verb phrase interrupted by *not* in the literature passage.

Hint

The words *not* and *n't* are adverbs.

e. Verb phrases in questions are often interrupted by the subject. Find an example of this in the literature passage.

f. In **2a**, we have already learned that adverbs can also interrupt a verb phrase. Find another example of this in the literature passage.

g. Find the verbs in the literature passage in Lesson 6. Indicate if they are action, linking, or helping verbs.

4. a. Points to Ponder

Moby Dick is considered one of the great novels in American literature. Its author, Herman Melville, was born in 1819 to a wealthy family. When he was eleven years old, his father died and left the family in a poor financial state.

Melville spent the early part of his adult life on merchant and whaling ships where he had many adventures. After a short stint in the Navy, Melville returned home. Using his wealth of experience and a vivid imagination, he began to write.

b. One of the most important rules for a writer is to write about what he knows. Herman Melville followed this rule. In this week's literature passage, he shares some of his knowledge gained while serving on whaling ships.

Look up sperm whales in an encyclopedia, science book, or reference book and find out some information about their spout-hole and how they breathe. Is Mr. Melville's information correct?

c. Write a paragraph paraphrasing what you have learned. Remember, to paraphrase what you have read, you rewrite it in your own words.

3.

f. being so clogged

g. fell (action)

showed (action)

were (linking)

had (linking)

would have (helping) caused (action)

had (helping)

been (linking)

were (linking)

looked (action)

lay (action)

showed (action)

4.

b. Some facts you will find:

Sperm whales are mammals that can grow to 60 feet long and weigh up to 60 tons.

Whales have lungs. They must come to the surface to breathe. Sperm whales can hold their breath up to 75 minutes.

Whales' muscles store more oxygen than other mammals. Humans store only about 13 percent oxygen, while whales store about 41 percent.

Whales breathe through nostrils called blowholes or spout-holes located on the tops of their heads.

A cloud called a blow or spout is produced when a whale exhales.

It consists of water vapor.

A sperm whale's blow can be up to 25 feet.

5.

c. Possible answers:

- 1) swiftly, quietly, etc.
- 2) Softly, Stealthily, etc.
- 3) loudly, clearly, etc. 4) easily, carefully, etc.
- 5) jauntily, quickly, etc.
- 6) Then, Soon, etc.
- 7) too, terribly, etc.
- 8) truly, really, etc. extremely, always, etc.

d. wore (action)

had been (helping) piled
(action)

had been (helping) fashioned
(action)

was (helping) garnished
(action) were (helping)

decorated (action)

was (linking)

would (helping)

form (action)

was (linking)

5. a. Take a spelling test of the words you misspelled this week.

b. Optional: On a separate piece of paper, take the literature passage from dictation again.

c. Add adverbs to these sentences to make them more vivid.

1) Curious George climbed _____ into the window of the house.

2) _____ he ran towards the tempting bike.

3) The man in the yellow hat called after him _____.

4) George didn't stop but climbed _____ on the bike.

5) He waved _____ as he sped by.

6) _____ he ran into the hedge.

7) George was not _____ hurt.

8) He was _____ sorry he was _____ curious.

d. Find the verbs in the literature passage in Lesson 1. Indicate if they are action, linking, or helping verbs.

e. Choose skills from the *Review Activities* on the next page.