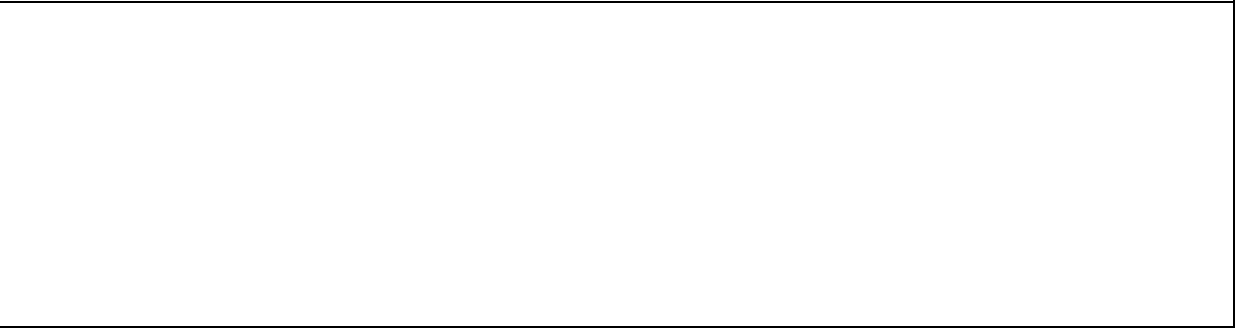


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	<p>x Follow the instructions for WorkPafins B and C Closing and Assessment, and Homework from the Expeditionary Learning materials.</p>
<p>Glossary of key vocabulary: If poem</p>	<p>This glossary provides definitions and sample sentences for key vocabulary drawn from (Module 2A, Unit, Lesson 8, page 9). The quartile from the 01 most frequent words is also provided, where applicable. Glossed words include those identified in the Expeditionary Learning materials and those identified by AIR staff as key to understanding the text.</p>



as a symbol of some action this is known as a metaphor.			
W B			
England	guide	India	1936
comparing	honorable	literal	successful
RD			
<p>1. Where and when was Joseph Rudyard Kipling born?</p> <p>Joseph Rudyard Kipling was born in _ on December 30 _ [N, EM]</p> <p>Joseph Rudyard Kipling was born _ [TR]</p>			
<p>2. Where did Joseph Rudyard Kipling move when he was five years old?</p> <p>Joseph Rudyard Kipling moved to _</p>			
<p>3. What does the poem tell us?</p> <p>The poem provides a guide for how to live an _ and _ life.</p> <p>[N, EM]</p> <p>The poem is _ [TR]</p>			
<p>4. What is figurative language?</p> <p>Figurative language uses words and phrases that are not meant to be taken for real in _ way. [N, EM]</p> <p>Figurative language is _ [TR]</p>			
<p>5. What is a metaphor?</p> <p>A metaphor is a phrase that describes something by _ it to something else.</p> <p>[N, EM]</p> <p>A metaphor is _ [TR]</p>			
RD			
What is the main message of the poem?			

If by Rudyard Kipling

In preparation for reading If by Rudyard Kipling, we are going to take a close look at the first stanza of the poem. The Spanish translation provided below is intended to maintain similar figurative language as the original English version.

(This text was adapted for this lesson from Exemplary Learning Module 2A, Unit 2, Lesson 3, pages 8–10.)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

- x Look at the guiding question.
- x Read each phrase of the poem and consider the translations as you read.
- x Use the glossary to help you understand new words.
- x Answer the supplementary questions.
- x Answer the guiding question.
- x Discuss your answers with the class.

Guiding Question: What is the message of the first stanza of the poem?

<p>If you can keep your head when all about you Are losing theirs and blaming it on you; If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting too; If you can wait and not be tired by waiting, Or being lied about, don't deal in lies, Or being hated, don't give way to hating, And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;</p>	<p>Si puedes conservar tu cabeza, cuando a tu rededor todos la pierden y te cubren de reproches; Si puedes tener fe en ti mismo, cuando duden de ti los demás hombres y ser igualmente tolerante de sus dudas: Si puedes esperar, y no sentirte cansado con la espera, O siendo blanco de falsedades, no caer en la mentira, O si eres odiado, no devolver el odio, Y sin que te creas, por eso, ni demasiado bueno, ni demasiado sabio;</p>
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Word Bank

better	involved	participate	permit
control	metaphor	patience	trust

<p>If you can keep your head when all about you Are losing theirs and blaming it on you; If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting too; If you can wait and not be tired by waiting, Or being lied about, don't deal in lies, Or being hated, don't give way to hating, And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;</p>	<p>Glossary</p> <p>to say that someone did something</p> <p>bad</p>
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<p>If you are your friend about you Are you blaming it on you</p>	<p>Is it Is it Is it</p>

3. What does the poem say?

This is the story of the people who
[EN, EM]
[TR]

4. What does the poem say about the people?

To know the people who
[EN, EM]
[TR]

Suggested interpretations (from *English Language Lesson 3*):

- x English If you trust the people who trust you, but instead they deal in to you, you will be lost.
- x Spanish Si prestas oídos a los que te prestan oídos, no prestas oídos a los que prestan oídos por eso.

<p>by Rudyard Kipling</p> <p>If you have not been betrayed, Or bought out, or dealt in,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Glossary</p> <p>deal in to buy/sell</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Spanish Translation</p> <p>Si prestas oídos a los que te prestan oídos, no prestas oídos a los que prestan oídos por eso.</p>
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5. What does the poem say? This is to be a

the bird of [EN, EM]
[TR]

6. What does the poem say about the

It is the [EN, EM]
[TR]

Suggested interpretations (from *English Language Lesson 3*):

- x English

<p>f by Rudyard Kipling</p> <p>Or b ig h on t give way to ig</p> <p>And y on t bok to god nor to too</p> <p>wise</p>	<p>Glossary</p> <p>give way pa pe or re n</p> <p>wise- s at in s ing</p>

English	Spanish Translation
<p>If you can keep your head when all about you Are losing theirs and blaming it on you; If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting too: If you can wait and not be tired by waiting, Or being lied about, don't deal in lies, Or being hated, don't give way to hating, And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise,</p>	<p>Si puedes conservar cabeza, cuando a tu rededor todos la pierden y te cubren de reproches; Si puedes tener fe en ti mismo, cuando duden de ti los demás hombres y ser igualmente tolerante de sus dudas: Si puedes esperar, y no sentirte cansado con la espera, O siendo blanco de falsedades, no caer en la mentira, O si eres odiado, no devolver el odio, Y sin que te creas, por eso, ni demasiado bueno, ni demasiado sabio;</p>
<p>If you can dream—and not make dreams your master; If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim, If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster And treat those two impostors just the same: If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools, Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken, And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;</p>	<p>Si puedes soñar sin que los sueños, te dominen; Si puedes pensar, sin que los pensamientos sean tu único objeto, Si puedes enfrentar con el triunfo y el desastre, y tratar de la misma manera a esos dos impostores: Si puedes aguantar que a la verdad por ti presentada la veas retorcida por los pícaros, para convertirla en lazo de los tontos, O contemplar que las cosas a que diste tu vida se han deshecho, y agacharte y construirlas de nuevo, aunque sea con gastados instrumentos!</p>
<p>If you can make one heap of all your winnings And risk it on one turn of pitch and toss, And lose, and start again at your beginnings And never breathe a word about your loss If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew To serve your turn long after they are gone, And so hold on when there is nothing in you Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'</p>	<p>Si eres capaz de juntar, en un solo manojo, todos tus triunfos y arriesgarlos, a cara o cruz, en una sola vuelta, Y si perdieras, empezar otra vez como cuando empezaste Y nunca más exhalar una palabra sobre la pérdida sufrida: 'Si puedes obligar a tu corazón, a tus bríos y a tus nervios, A que te obedezcan aun después de haber desfallecido, Y que así se mantengan, hasta que en ti no haya otra cosa que la voluntad gritando: ¡continúa, es la orden!</p>

<p>If you are the invader and the Or the King nor be the If the one nor big first in If the one in you, but none If you are the one in With his sword with of the Yours is the Earth and And this one you I be a son!</p>	<p>Si pret la la on the yons O in on res yno ped tu Si nel ni res, ni res Si tods bs bto res ped Si es paz el la e pre on le ar d s e s a s Tis e a la y no la on Vo e la s e s in bto on!</p>
<p>Yours is the Earth and And this one you I be a son!</p>	<p>Tis e a la y no la on Vo e la s e s in bto on!</p>

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
make allowance* permitir	N/A	permit; allow	If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you, But make allowance for their doubting too;
master* dominen	Q1	power and control	If you can dream—and not make dreams your master,
pitch-and-toss* cara o cruz	Q3 (pitch) Q4 (toss)	a game of skill and chance	If you can make one heap of all your winnings And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
serve your turn* servir	Q2 (serve) Q1 (turn)	be useful; helpful	To serve your turn long after they are gone,
sinew* tendones	N/A	strong tissue that connects muscles	

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Grade 6: ELA

<https://www.engageny.org/sites/default/files/resource/attachments/6m1.1.pdf>

Overview	
<p>Background: Greek Mythology</p>	<p>American Institutes for Research (AIR) developed this activity to provide background information about Greek mythology. The book <i>The Lightning Thief</i> is a story about a boy who goes on a fantasy adventure with mythological characters. English language learners (ELLs) will need to have some background on Greek mythology and the characteristics of supernatural beings. Images, glossed words, and questions were added throughout to support ELL students' understanding of the text.</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEACHERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Turn to Expeditionary Learning Grade 6 Module 1: Unit 1: Lesson 1. x Follow the instructions for the Opening Part A x Complete the background activity called "Greek Mythology," which AIR has provided below. x Follow the instructions for Opening Part B, Work Time, Closing and Assessment, and Homework from the Expeditionary Learning materials.
<p>Glossary of key vocabulary: <i>The Lightning Thief</i></p>	<p>This glossary provides a definition and sample sentence for key vocabulary drawn from <i>The Lightning Thief</i> (pages 4–28). The quartile from the list of 4,000 most frequent words is also provided, where applicable. The glossed words include those identified in the Expeditionary Learning materials and those identified by AIR staff as key to understanding the text.</p>

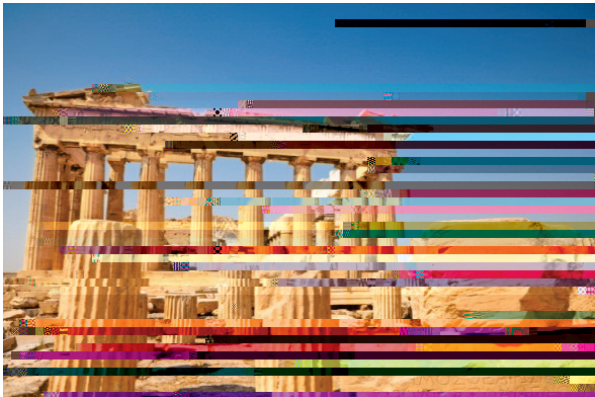
Greek Mythology

The book *The Lightning Thief* is a story about a boy who goes on a fantasy adventure with mythological characters. The story includes many characters from Greek mythology. We are going to learn about Greek mythology. (This text was written by R for this lesson.)

- INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS**
- x Look at the guiding question.
 - x Read the text about Greek Mythology.
 - x Use the glossary to help you understand new words.
 - x Answer the supplementary questions.
 - x Answer the guiding question.
 - x Discuss your answers with the class.

Guiding Question: What is Greek mythology?

Greek mythology is a collection of stories about the magical world of the gods, demigods, heroes, and other creatures. The stories are called myths. They are about persons, events or things that are not real. The gods created the stories to explain the world around them. They were used as part of their religious and



Supplementary Questions

1. What is Greek mythology?

Greek mythology is a collection of stories about the _____ world of Greek gods.

[EN, EM]

Greek mythology is _____ . [TR]

2. What are myths?

Myths are _____ about persons, or things that are not real. [EN, EM]

Myths are _____. [TR]

3. Why did ancient Greeks create myths?

Ancient Greeks created myths to _____ the world around them. [EN, EM]

Ancient Greeks _____. [TR]

Response to Guiding Question: What is Greek mythology?

Guiding Question: What happened in Greek myths?

The magical world of the ancient Greek gods was a world full of fights and wars, punishment and love. Many myths were based on the fact that gods, like regular men, could be punished or rewarded for their actions.



Cronus



Artemis

Glossary

punishment – consequence for doing something bad; penalty

rewarded – given something good

ancient – very old; from a long time ago

Greek – from Greece

myths – stories that are not real

Word Bank			
king	lightning	personality	power
Supplementary Questions			
<p>1. What must remain the same when telling a story about ancient Greek gods?</p> <p>The _____ and _____ of gods must be the same from story to story. [EN, EM]</p> <p>When telling a story about Greek gods _____ . [TR]</p>			
<p>2. Who was Zeus?</p> <p>Zeus was the _____ of all the gods. [EN, EM]</p> <p>Zeus was _____ . [TR]</p>			
<p>3. What was the thing that only Zeus could do?</p> <p>Zeus was the only god that could throw _____ bolts. [EN, EM]</p> <p>Zeus _____ . [TR]</p>			
Response to Guiding Question: How are Greek myths told today?			

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
harsher más duro	N/A	crueler; not kind	It came out harsher than I meant it to. (pg. 24)
headmaster director	N/A	principal; director	The headmaster had threatened me with death by in-school suspension if anything bad, embarrassing, or even mildly entertaining happened on this trip. (pg. 3)
homesick nostálgico	N/A	sad because you are away from your family and home	I was homesick (pg. 17)
irritable* irritable	N/A	easily bothered or angered	I started feeling cranky and irritable most of the time. (pg. 17)
juvenile delinquents* delincuentes juveniles	N/A	young people who have committed a crime	They were juvenile delinquents like me, but they were rich juvenile delinquents. (pg. 22)
kleptomaniac cleptómana	N/A	a person who has a mental illness in which they have a strong desire to steal things	All the way into the city, I put up with Nancy Bobofit, the freckly, redheaded kleptomaniac girl, hitting my best friend Grover in the back of the head with chunks of peanut-butter-and-ketchup sandwich. (pg. 3)
knitting tejiendo	N/A	making clothes by hand using yarn	There were no customers, just three old ladies sitting in rocking chairs in the shade of a maple tree, knitting the biggest pair of socks I'd ever seen. (pg. 25)
loser freaks anoraks (c)-1 (s)-1 mls smy-b bai -0(i)6.2 (he)-1.6(o)10.8 (i)6.3 ((. 25) 0 Tc 0 Tw t)-4.6 p(s)8.6 opl)-1.7 (MC /TD		kersant(s)	

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample
mournfully tristemente	N/A	very sad	He looked at me mournfully, like he was already picking the kind of flowers I'd like best on my coffin. (pg. 28)
nervous nervioso	Q2	worried or afraid	He told me that he was nervous.

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