

# 7<sup>th</sup> Grade NTI DAY #23

## Contents:

- . Language Arts**
- . Math**
- . Science**
- . Social Studies**

**School Phone : 606-796-6228**

## Teams :

**Stacey.fite@lewis.kyschools.us**

**Sara.poepelman@lewis.kyschool.us**

**Conner.owens@lewis.kyschools.us**

**tyler.clark@lewis.kyschools.us**

**Kelly.bentley@lewis.kyschool.us**

**Kenny.kegley@lewis.kyschools.us**

**Karen.jordan@lewis.kyschools.us**

**Michelle.watson@lewis.kyschools.us**

**sam.holder@lewis.kyschools.us**

**sherri.lewis@lewis.kyschools.us**

**summer.hampton@lewis.kyschools.us**

**wes.bloomfield@lewis.kyschools.us**



*Instructions*

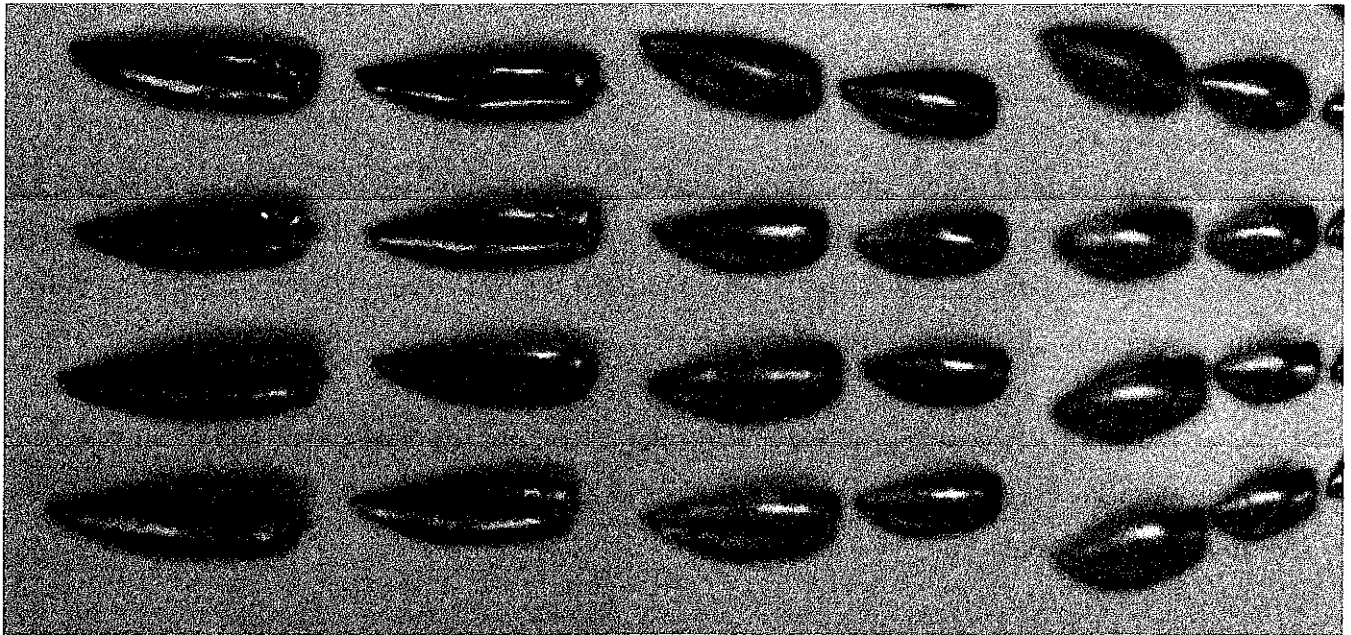
1. Read and annotate the following article.
2. Use the "Power Words" attached to help your understanding.
3. On the graphs focus on where the dots are. Ignore the lines coming off the dots on the graphs.
4. Answer the five questions at the end of the article and data.

**ScienceNews**forStudents

**ANALYZE THIS! // ANIMALS**

**Analyze This: Shimmering colors may help beetles hide**

The color-changing effect of a jewel beetle's shell seems to help it escape notice



Tilting the wing cases of jewel beetles reveals the variety of colors they take on when seen from different angles.

K. KJERNSTAD

By Carolyn Wilke

February 25, 2020 at 6:30 am

From peacocks to beetles, many animals are clad in colors that seem to shift as an onlooker moves. This is called iridescence (Ear-ih-DESS-ens). It's produced when tiny structures interact with light. The structures reflect different hues when viewed from different angles. The shifting colors may help some creatures, like peacocks, attract a mate. But new research suggests there might be another purpose: camouflage.

Asian jewel beetles (*Sternocera aequisignata*) are sheathed in metallic-looking wing covers. This set of hard wings protects the softer wings below that are used for flying. These wing cases

<https://www.sciencenewsforstudents.org/article/analyze-this-shimmering-colors-may-help-beetles-hide>

1/4

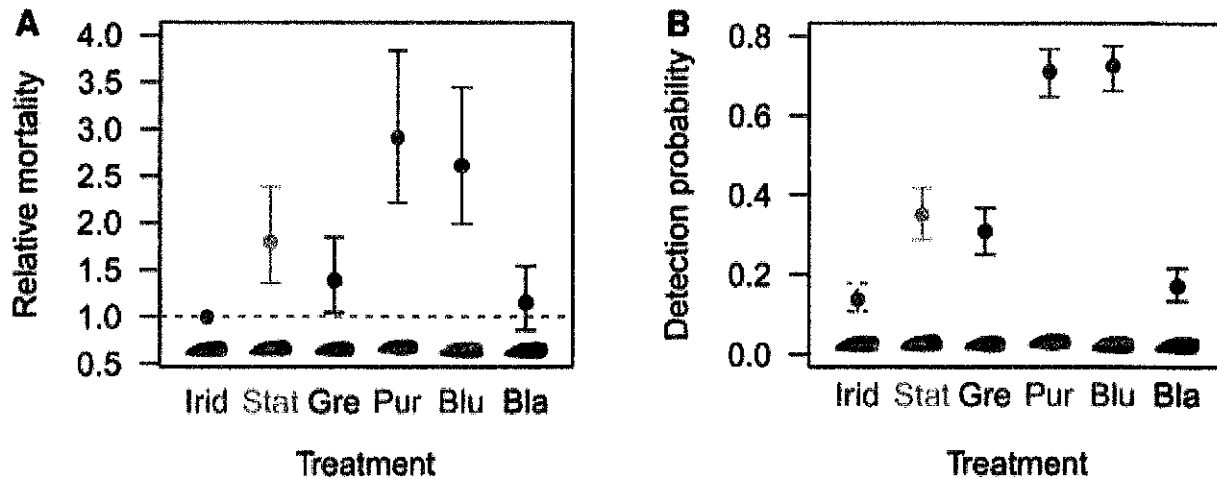
appear as a mix of green, blue, purple and black. What colors viewers see can change as they move, relative to the beetle. The purpose of such a changing coloration isn't clear. Both males and females of this species sport these brilliant hues. That suggests the iridescence didn't evolve to help a beetle impress a mate.

Scientists at the University of Bristol in England thought there may be a hidden purpose to these sparkly shells. They hypothesized that in a forest, iridescence might conceal, rather than reveal, the beetles.

To test their idea, the scientists stuffed 886 Asian jewel beetle wing cases full of mealworms. Some of the cases were iridescent. The researchers colored others with nail polish. They painted them green, blue, purple or black. These hues closely matched colors on the iridescent wing covers. The scientists painted another set of wing cases using a combo of the colors. But unlike the iridescent wing cases, these colors would not change as a viewer moved.

The scientists pinned the wing cases to leaves in a forest and left them there to see whether birds would "prey" upon them. After two days, the researchers tallied how many were left. They also tested how well people spotted the cases on leaves.

Iridescent and shiny colors may help beetles hide best compared with other colors or color combos, they found. The team shared its findings February 3 in *Current Biology*.



Scientists filled iridescent (Irid) beetle wing covers with mealworms and then set them on leaves in a forest. They did the same thing to other wing covers they had painted multiple colors (Stat), green (Gre), purple (Pur), blue (Blu) or black (Bla). After two days, they counted how many painted wing cases had been removed by birds. They used that to calculate how likely each colored shell was to be "eaten" (see graph A, left) compared to the iridescent beetle cases. That shows the potential "mortality" of the painted beetles relative to (compared to) iridescent ones. The scientists also measured how often people picked out the various colors of beetle shells against leaves (graph B).

K. KJERNESMO ET AL/CURRENT BIOLOGY 2020

#### Data Dive:

- Why do you think the researchers plotted the data in figure A the way that they did? How else could you show the same results?
- What is the best color or combo of colors for a beetle to avoid becoming a bird's dinner? Which is worst?
- What color is the best to avoid detection by humans? Which is the one most likely to be detected?
- Why do you think the scientists used a rainbow color wing case for comparison with iridescent ones?
- How might the data in these figures help explain why so many insects are black?

## Power Words More About Power Words



**angle:** The space (usually measured in degrees) between two intersecting lines or surfaces at or close to the point where they meet.

**beetle:** An order of insects known as Coleoptera, containing at least 350,000 different species. Adults tend to have hard and/or horn-like "forewings" which covers the wings used for flight.

**biology:** The study of living things. The scientists who study them are known as biologists.

**camouflage:** Hiding people or objects from an enemy by making them appear to be part of the natural surroundings. Animals can also use camouflage patterns on their skin, hide or fur to hide from predators.

**forest:** An area of land covered mostly with trees and other woody plants.

**hue:** A color or shade of some color.

**insect:** A type of arthropod that as an adult will have six segmented legs and three body parts: a head, thorax and abdomen. There are hundreds of thousands of insects, which include bees, beetles, flies and moths.

**iridescent:** Adjective that describes something that seems to change color with a shift in the angle at which it is viewed or at which lighting is applied.

**mealworm:** A wormlike larval form of darkling beetles. These insects are found throughout the world. The ever-hungry wormlike stage of this insect helps break down — decompose, or recycle — nutrients back into an ecosystem. These larvae also are commonly used as a food for pets and some lab animals, including chickens and fish.

**predator:** (adjective: predatory) A creature that preys on other animals for most or all of its food.

**prey:** (n.) Animal species eaten by others. (v.) To attack and eat another species.

**sheath:** (n.) A close-fitting covering for an object (such as the scabbard that covers a knife or dagger) or that covers tissue (such as the myelin that surrounds nerves). (v.) To cover something closely, leaving little empty space.

**species:** A group of similar organisms capable of producing offspring that can survive and reproduce.

**woo:** The efforts of a male animal to court a female with the goal of gaining a mate.

**Mortality-** death of an organism.

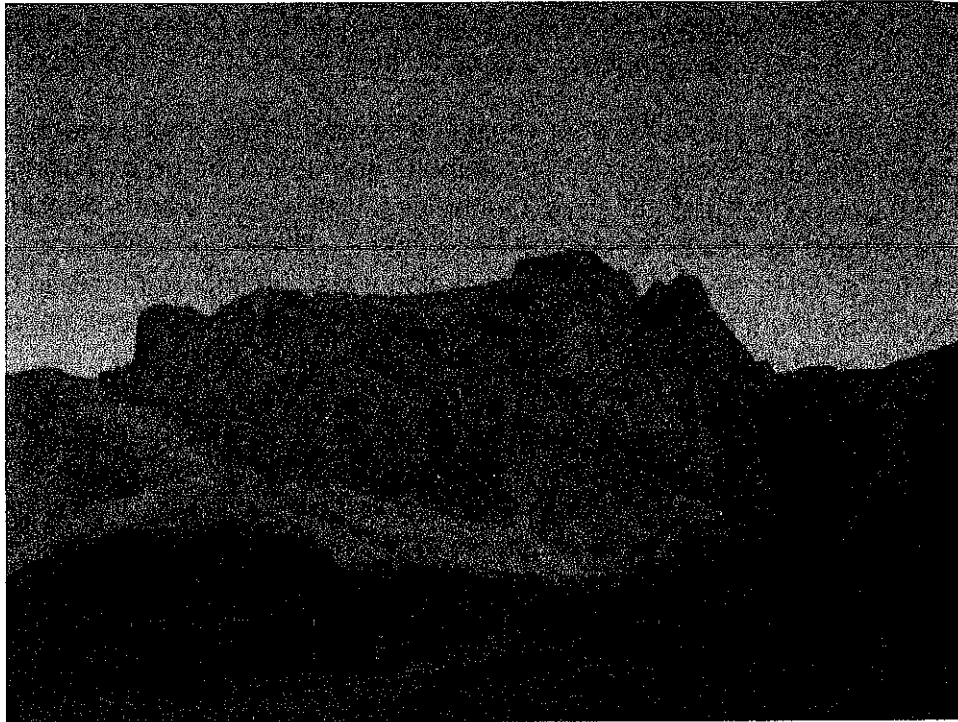
# Nefertari's Tomb

by Alizah Salario

7<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies

Clark/Bloomfield

NTI Day 23



*Valley of the Queens in Egypt*

Think about a story involving tomb raiders, a journey into the underworld, and a romance between a glamorous queen and a powerful king. This may sound like the latest Hollywood blockbuster, but it's a script pulled straight from the history books. The story begins with Ramesses the Great, who is known to have ruled Egypt from 1279 B.C. to 1213 B.C. Ramesses had many consorts, but his most beloved wife was Queen Nefertari. She was known for her beauty and for the many Egyptian monuments built in her honor. Nefertari had many nicknames including "beautiful face," "pretty with two feathers," and "appeasing the Gods." When Queen Nefertari died, Ramesses ordered the building of one of Egypt's most extraordinary tombs for her.

Nefertari's tomb is located in Egypt's Valley of the Queens, which hosts more than 70 lavishly decorated tombs belonging to queens, princesses, and other members of the nobility. Queen Nefertari's tomb is considered the most impressive of them all. It's known as the Sistine Chapel of ancient Egypt because of its beautiful decorations and detailed artwork. When it was discovered in 1904 by an Italian Egyptologist, Nefertari's tomb had long before been looted by tomb raiders. They had stolen nearly all of the precious treasures buried with the queen, including her sarcophagus and her mummy. Still, the tomb was an extremely important discovery. The magnificent paintings on the tomb walls are some of the most detailed and well-preserved in all of ancient Egypt. The stories these paintings tell about Queen Nefertari's journey into the underworld shed light on ancient Egyptian beliefs about death and the afterlife.

The ancient Egyptians developed elaborate burial rituals and ornate tombs because they believed in

a life after death. These rituals were designed to help the deceased travel safely into the netherworld and hopefully find paradise in the world beyond. (This is one of the reasons grave robbing was considered such a heinous crime in ancient Egypt. Looters not only took material goods, but, it was believed, stole the deceased's chance at a peaceful afterlife.) Ancient Egyptians believed that when people died, they rode across a lake of fire on the boat of the god Ra. Once they crossed to the other side, they were faced with many challenges and tests on their journey into the underworld.

If you were to tour Nefertari's tomb today, you would first descend steps down into the rock where the tomb was built. Next, enter the antechamber, or vestibule, and notice the grand ceiling painted dark blue and flecked with golden five-pointed stars. On the east wall, notice a huge doorway. The god Osiris stands to the left and Anubis to the right of that opening. These gods are associated with mummification and the afterlife, and, in Egyptian mythology, play an important role in the journey of the deceased. Then cross the threshold into the next room, and examine the paintings of Nefertari being presented to the welcoming gods.

Walk around the room and take a moment to examine a splendid painting of the queen playing a game of senet against an invisible opponent. Perhaps her opponent is fate? (Senet is an ancient Egyptian board game, and sometimes senet game boards were put into graves to provide protection for the journey in the afterlife.) The queen wears a white gown of sheer linen, a gold bracelet, thick collar, and what are probably silver earrings. Her head is adorned with the vulture headdress of a queen. Other paintings in the room depict Nefertari giving special offerings to the gods.

Walk back to the antechamber, and then cross to the north wall, where you will see a stairway. Walk down the stairway, and you will find yourself in the large burial chamber. At one time, the queen's red granite sarcophagus lay in the middle of this chamber. Now carefully study the motifs and decorative pictograms about death and the afterlife on the walls and ceiling. Some of them illustrate ideas from *The Book of the Dead*, an ancient Egyptian funeral text that contained magic spells used to help dead people on their voyage to the underworld. Some of the scenes tell the story of Nefertari's meetings with gods and monsters, and in some cases they offer information about ceremonies concerning the afterlife. These images also provide information on the special roles of many major and minor gods that were important during Nefertari's time in Egypt's period called the New Kingdom. On the door of the burial chamber, notice an image of Nefertari emerging from the horizon, reborn as a sun disc.

Before leaving the burial chamber, look closely at the walls. They're decorated with poetry that Ramesses wrote for his wife. He is believed to have penned the line, "My love is unique-no one can rival her, for she is the most beautiful woman alive. Just by passing, she has stolen away my heart."



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Who was Nefertari?

- A. a king who ruled Egypt from 1279 B.C. to 1213 B.C.
- B. a queen whose tomb is located in Egypt's Valley of the Queens
- C. a looter who stole goods from tombs in Egypt
- D. an Egyptian god who was associated with the afterlife

2. What does the author describe in the second half of this text?

- A. the journey of an Italian Egyptologist
- B. a king's journey into the netherworld
- C. the art inside Queen Nefertari's tomb
- D. the plot of a Hollywood blockbuster

3. Ancient Egyptians wanted to help the deceased to travel safely into the underworld and find paradise in the afterlife. What evidence from the text best supports this conclusion?

- A. "Ancient Egyptians believed that when people died, they rode across a lake of fire on the boat of the god Ra."
- B. "On the east wall, notice a huge doorway. The god Osiris stands to the left and Anubis to the right of that opening."
- C. "[S]ometimes senet game boards were put into graves to provide protection for the journey in the afterlife."
- D. "The stories these paintings tell about Queen Nefertari's journey into the underworld shed light on ancient Egyptian beliefs."

4. How can ancient Egyptian beliefs about the afterlife best be described?

- A. detailed and elaborate
- B. simple and minimalistic
- C. solemn and negative
- D. celebratory and thankful

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. a looting trend by tomb raiders impacting many Egyptian tombs
- B. a tomb that gives insight into ancient Egyptian beliefs
- C. the poetry a king wrote for his beloved wife after she died
- D. the remarkable beauty and kindness of Queen Nefertari

6. [Queen Nefertari's tomb] is known as the Sistine Chapel of ancient Egypt because of its beautiful decorations and detailed artwork. [ . . . ] The magnificent paintings on the tomb walls are some of the most detailed and well-preserved in all of ancient Egypt. The stories these paintings tell about Queen Nefertari's journey into the underworld shed light on ancient Egyptian beliefs about death and the afterlife.

The ancient Egyptians developed elaborate burial rituals and ornate tombs because they believed in a life after death.

Based on these sentences from the text, what does the word "ornate" mean?

- A. simple and plain
- B. heavily decorated
- C. highly expensive
- D. bright and colorful

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

The Valley of the Queens hosts more than 70 lavishly decorated tombs. \_\_\_\_\_, Queen Nefertari's tomb is considered the most impressive of them all.

- A. However
- B. Meanwhile
- C. Therefore
- D. Finally

8. Some scenes in Nefertari's tomb illustrate ideas from The Book of the Dead, an ancient Egyptian funeral text that contained magic spells. What was the purpose of these magic spells?

---

---

---

9. Why are the well-preserved paintings in Nefertari's tomb so important to people who want to learn about ancient Egyptians?

---

---

---

10. What does Nefertari's tomb tell us about ancient Egyptian beliefs regarding burials and the afterlife? Support your answer with at least one example of a painting or decoration in her tomb that illustrates these beliefs.

---

---

---



29

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## The Third Wish

By Joan Aiken  
1974

*Joan Delano Aiken (1924-2004) was an English writer who specialized in supernatural fiction and children's alternative history novels. In this short story, a man receives three wishes after saving a swan who turns out to be the King of the Forest. Unfortunately, his wishes do not pan out as he expects them to. As you read, take note of how the characters change throughout this short story.*

- [1] Once there was a man who was driving in his car at dusk on a spring evening through part of the forest of Savernake.<sup>1</sup> His name was Mr. Peters. The primroses<sup>2</sup> were just beginning but the trees were still bare, and it was cold; the birds had stopped singing an hour ago.

As Mr. Peters entered a straight, empty stretch of road he seemed to hear a faint crying, and a struggling and thrashing,<sup>3</sup> as if somebody was in trouble far away in the trees. He left his car and climbed the mossy bank beside the road. Beyond the bank was an open slope of beech trees leading down to thorn bushes through which he saw the gleam of water. He stood a moment waiting to try and discover where the noise was coming from, and presently heard a rustling and some strange cries in a voice which was almost human — and yet there was something too hoarse about it at one time and too clear and sweet at another. Mr. Peters ran down the hill and as he neared the bushes he saw something white among them which was trying to extricate<sup>4</sup> itself; coming closer he found that it was a swan that had become entangled in the thorns growing on the bank of the canal.



"Swan" by Mark Doliner is licensed under CC BY 2.0

The bird struggled all the more frantically<sup>5</sup> as he approached, looking at him with hate in its yellow eyes, and when he took hold of it to free it, hissed at him, pecked him, and thrashed dangerously with its wings which were powerful enough to break his arm. Nevertheless he managed to release it from the thorns, and carrying it tightly with one arm, holding the snaky head well away with the other hand (for he did not wish his eyes pecked out), he took it to the verge of the canal and dropped it in.

1. a forest located in Wiltshire, England
2. pale yellow flowers
3. violent movement
4. to free from a trap or difficulty
5. **Frantic (adjective):** feeling or showing a lot of fear and worry through wild, hurried activity

The swan instantly assumed great dignity<sup>6</sup> and sailed out to the middle of the water, where it put itself to rights with much dabbling and preening,<sup>7</sup> smoothing its feathers with little showers of drops. Mr. Peters waited, to make sure that it was all right and had suffered no damage in its struggles. Presently the swan, when it was satisfied with its appearance, floated to the bank once more, and in a moment, instead of the great white bird, there was a little man all in green with a golden crown and long beard, standing by the water. He had fierce glittering eyes and looked by no means friendly.

- [5] "Well, Sir," he said threateningly, "I see you are presumptuous<sup>8</sup> enough to know some of the laws of magic. You think that because you have rescued — by pure good fortune — the King of the Forest from a difficulty, you should have some fabulous reward."

"I expect three wishes, no more and no less," answered Mr. Peters looking at him steadily and with composure.<sup>9</sup>

"Three wishes he wants, the clever man! Well, I have yet to hear of the human being who made and good use of his three wishes — they mostly end up worse off than they started. Take your three wishes then — "he flung three dead leaves in the air " — don't blame me if you spend the last wish in undoing the work of the other two."

Mr. Peters caught the leaves and put two of them carefully in his notecase. When he looked up the swan was sailing about in the middle of the water again, flicking the drops angrily down its long neck.

Mr. Peters stood for some minutes reflecting on how he should use his reward. He knew very well that the gift of three magic wishes was one which brought trouble more often than not, and he had no intention of being like the forester who first wished by mistake for a sausage, and then in rage wished it on the end of his wife's nose, and then had to use his last wish in getting it off again.<sup>10</sup> Mr. Peters had most of the things which he wanted and was very content with his life. The only thing that troubled him was that he was a little lonely, and had no companion for his old age. He decided to use his first wish and to keep the other two in case of an emergency. Taking a thorn he pricked his tongue with it, to remind himself not to utter rash<sup>11</sup> wishes aloud. Then holding the third leaf and gazing round him at the dusky<sup>12</sup> undergrowth, the primroses, great beeches and the blue-green water of the canal, he said:

- [10] "I wish I had a wife as beautiful as the forest."

A tremendous<sup>13</sup> quacking and splashing broke out on the surface of the water. He thought that it was the swan laughing at him. Taking no notice he made his way through the darkening woods to his car, wrapped himself up in the rug and went to sleep.

When he awoke it was morning and the birds were beginning to call. Coming along the track toward him was the most beautiful creature he had ever seen, with eyes as blue-green as the canal, hair as dusky as the bushes, and skin as white as the feathers of swans.

- 
- 6. **Dignity (noun):** a sense of importance and value; pride; self-respect
  - 7. Dabble means to dip one's hands or feet in water and move them around gently. Preen refers to when a bird straightens and cleans its feathers with its beak.
  - 8. **Presumptuous (adjective):** going beyond what is proper; too confident, especially in a way that is rude
  - 9. **Composure (noun):** calmness of mind, manner, or appearance
  - 10. a reference to a French literary fairy tale titled "The Ridiculous Wishes" by Charles Perrault
  - 11. **Rash (adjective):** doing something quickly and without thinking carefully about the results
  - 12. darkish in color
  - 13. **Tremendous (adjective):** very great in amount, size, or degree

"Are you the wife that I wished for?" asked Mr. Peters.

"Yes I am," she replied. "My name is Leita."

- [15] She stepped into the car beside him and they drove off to the church on the outskirts of the forest, where they were married. Then he took her to his house in a remote<sup>14</sup> and lovely valley and showed her all his treasures — the bees in their white hives, the Jersey cows, the hyacinths,<sup>15</sup> the silver candlesticks, the blue cups and the luster bowl for putting primroses in. She admired everything, but what pleased her most was the river which ran by the foot of his garden.

"Do swans come up here?" she asked.

"Yes, I have often seen swans there on the river," he told her, and she smiled.

Leita made him a good wife. She was gentle and friendly, busied herself about the house and garden, polished the bowls, milked the cows and mended<sup>16</sup> his socks. But as time went by Mr. Peters began to feel that she was not happy. She seemed restless, wandered much in the garden, and sometimes when he came back from the fields he would find the house empty and she would only return after half an hour or so with no explanation of where she had been. On these occasions she was always especially tender and would put out his slippers to warm and cook his favorite dish — Welsh rarebit<sup>17</sup> with wild strawberries — for supper.

One evening he was returning home along the river path when he saw Leita in front of him, down by the water. A swan had sailed up to the verge<sup>18</sup> and she had her arms round its neck and the swan's head rested against her cheek. She was weeping, and as he came nearer he saw that tears were rolling, too, from the swan's eyes.

- [20] "Leita, what is it?" he asked, very troubled.

"This is my sister," she answered. "I can't bear being separated from her."

Now he understood that Leita was really a swan from the forest, and this made him very sad because when a human being marries a bird it always leads to sorrow.

"I could use my second wish to give your sister human shape, so that she could be a companion to you," he suggested.

"No, no," she cried, "I couldn't ask that of her."

- [25] "Is it so very hard to be a human being?" asked Mr. Peters sadly.

"Very, very hard," she answered.

"Don't you love me at all, Leita?"

- 
14. **Remote (adjective):** far away from the main population; distant or isolated  
15. a bulbous plant of the lily family  
16. **Mend (verb):** to fix or repair  
17. a dish of melted cheese and various other ingredients, served over toast  
18. a British English term for a narrow strip of grass bordering a pathway

"Yes, I do, I do love you," she said, and there were tears in her eyes again. "But I miss the old life in the forest, the cool grass and the mist rising off the river at sunrise and the feel of the water sliding over my feathers as my sister and I drifted along the stream."

"Then shall I use my second wish to turn you back into a swan again?" he asked, and his tongue pricked to remind him of the old King's words, and his heart swelled with grief inside him.

[30] "Who would darn<sup>19</sup> your socks and cook your meals and see to the hens?"

"I'd do it myself as I did before I married you," he said, trying to sound cheerful.

She shook her head. "No, I could not be as unkind to you as that. I am partly a swan, but I am also partly a human being now. I will stay with you."

Poor Mr. Peters was very distressed on his wife's account and did his best to make her life happier, taking her for drives in the car, finding beautiful music for her to listen to on the radio, buying clothes for her and even suggesting a trip round the world. But she said no to that; she would prefer to stay in their own house near the river.

He noticed that she spent more and more time baking wonderful cakes — jam puffs, petits fours, éclairs, meringues. One day he saw her take a basketful down to the river and he guessed that she was giving them to her sister.

[35] He built a seat for her by the river, and the two sisters spent hours together there, communicating in some wordless manner. For a time he thought that all would be well, but then he saw how thin and pale she was growing.

One night when he had been late doing the accounts he came up to the bed and found her weeping in her sleep and calling:

"Rhea! Rhea! I can't understand what you say! Oh, wait for me, take me with you!"

Then he knew that it was hopeless and she would never be happy as a human. He stooped down and kissed her goodbye, then took another leaf from his notecase, blew it out of the window, and used up his second wish.

Next moment instead of Leita there was a sleeping swan lying across the bed with its head under its wing. He carried it out of the house and down to the brink of the river, and then he said "Leita! Leita!" to waken her, and gently put her into the water. She gazed round her in astonishment for a moment, and then came up to him and rested her head lightly against his hand; next instant she was flying away over the trees toward the heart of the forest.

[40] He heard a harsh laugh behind him, and turning round saw the old King looking at him with a malicious<sup>20</sup> expression.

---

19. to fix an article of clothing

20. **Malicious (adjective):** having or showing a desire to cause harm



"Well, my friend! You don't seem to have managed so wonderfully with your first two wishes, do you? What will you do with the last? Turn yourself into a swan? Or turn Leita back into a girl?"

"I shall do neither," said Mr. Peters calmly. "Human beings and swans are better in their own shapes."

But for all that he looked sadly over toward the forest where Leita had flown, and walked slowly back to his empty house.

Next day he saw two swans swimming at the bottom of the garden, and one of them wore the gold chain he had given Leita after their marriage; she came up and rubbed her head against his hand.

- [45] Mr. Peters and his two swans came to be well known in that part of the country; people used to say that he talked to the swans and they understood him as well as his neighbors. Many people were a little frightened of him. There was a story that once when thieves tried to break into his house they were set upon by two huge white birds which carried them off bodily and dropped them in the river.

As Mr. Peters grew old everyone wondered at his contentment. Even when he was bent with rheumatism<sup>21</sup> he would not think of moving to a drier spot, but went slowly about his work, milking the cows and collecting the honey and eggs, with the two swans always somewhere close at hand.

Sometimes people who knew his story would say to him:

"Mr. Peters, why don't you wish for another wife?"

"Not likely," he would answer serenely. "Two wishes were enough for me, I reckon. I've learned that even if your wishes are granted they don't always better you. I'll stay faithful to Leita."

- [50] One autumn night, passers-by along the road heard the mournful<sup>22</sup> sound of two swans singing. All night the song went on, sweet and harsh, sharp and clear. In the morning Mr. Peters was found peacefully dead in his bed with a smile of great happiness on his face. In between his hands, which lay clasped on his breast, were a withered leaf and white feather.

*"The Third Wish" from Not What You Expected: A Collection of Short Stories by Joan Aiken. Copyright © 1974 by Joan Aiken. Used by permission of the Brandt & Hochman Literary Agents, Inc.. All rights reserved.*

21. "Rheumatism" is any disease marked by inflammation and pain in the joints, muscles, or connecting tissue.

22. **Mournful** (*adjective*): expressing sadness, regret, or grief

## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement identifies the theme of the short story?
  - A. Love can be powerful but is often brief.
  - B. While wishes may appear appealing, they often come with consequences.
  - C. Nature is an imposing force that is not meant to be altered.
  - D. Love cannot be wished or willed, but must occur naturally.
  
2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "Taking a thorn he pricked his tongue with it, to remind himself not to utter rash wishes aloud." (Paragraph 9)
  - B. "She was gentle and friendly, busied herself about the house and garden, polished the bowls, milked the cows and mended his socks. But as time went by Mr. Peters began to feel that she was not happy." (Paragraph 18)
  - C. "Now he understood that Leita was really a swan from the forest, and this made him very sad because when a human being marries a bird it always leads to sorrow." (Paragraph 22)
  - D. "'Two wishes were enough for me, I reckon. I've learned that even if your wishes are granted they don't always better you. I'll stay faithful to Leita.'" (Paragraph 49)
  
3. PART A: What is the meaning of "contentment" in paragraph 46?
  - A. State of happiness
  - B. State of misery
  - C. One's lack of companionship
  - D. One's strength
  
4. PART B: Which section from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "Even when he was bent with rheumatism he would not think of moving to a drier spot..." (Paragraph 46)
  - B. "'Mr. Peters, why don't you wish for another wife?'" (Paragraph 48)
  - C. "One autumn night, passers-by along the road heard the mournful sound of two swans singing." (Paragraph 50)
  - D. "In the morning Mr. Peters was found peacefully dead in his bed with a smile of great happiness on his face." (Paragraph 50)
  
5. PART A: How does Leita's character change throughout the story?
  - A. While Leita begins the story loving Mr. Peters, her love eventually fades.
  - B. Leita resents Mr. Peters from the beginning, and is relieved when she becomes a swan again.
  - C. Leita goes from enjoying her life with Mr. Peters, to missing her life as a swan.
  - D. Leita wants to be a human from the beginning, and is upset when Mr. Peters goes against her wishes and returns her to her original form.

6. PART B: Which section from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
- A. "Yes, I do, I do love you," she said, and there were tears in her eyes again. "But I miss the old life in the forest," (Paragraph 28)
  - B. "She shook her head. 'No, I could not be as unkind to you as that. I am partly a swan, but I am also partly a human being now. I will stay with you.'" (Paragraph 32)
  - C. "One day he saw her take a basketful down to the river and he guessed that she was giving them to her sister." (Paragraph 34)
  - D. "She gazed round her in astonishment for a moment, and then came up to him and rested her head lightly against his hand" (Paragraph 39)

7. How does paragraph 7 contribute to the development of ideas in the text?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Discussion Questions

**Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.**

1. In your opinion, should Mr. Peters have used his last wish? If so, what do you think he should have wished for?
2. In your opinion, did Mr. Peters make the right choice when he returned Leita to her swan form? Why or why not?
3. In the context of the story, how are we changed by love? How did Mr. Peters's love for Leita influence the decisions he made throughout the story? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
4. What is the relationship between humans and nature? How does Mr. Peter's relationship with nature change throughout the story?

**LESSON**  
**3-6**

# Applying Rational Number Operations

## Reteach

To multiply fractions and mixed numbers:

**Step 1:** Write any mixed numbers as improper fractions.

**Step 2:** Multiply the numerators.

**Step 3:** Multiply the denominators.

**Step 4:** Write the answer in simplest form.

Remember, positive times negative equals negative.

Multiply:  $\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{3}$

$$\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4 \cdot 8}{9 \cdot 3}$$

$$= \frac{32}{27}$$

$$= \frac{32}{27}$$

Divide numerator and denominator by 12, the GCF.

Multiply:  $6\frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-1\frac{4}{5}\right)$

$$6\frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-1\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{25}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{-9}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{25 \cdot (-9)}{4 \cdot 5}$$

$$= \frac{-225}{20}$$

$$= -11\frac{1}{4}$$

Use the models to solve the problems.

1. One cup of dog food weighs  $1\frac{4}{5}$  ounces. A police dog eats  $6\frac{1}{3}$  cups of food a day. How many ounces of food does the dog eat each day?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A painter spends 3 hours working on a painting. A sculptor spends  $2\frac{2}{3}$  as long working on a sculpture. How long does the sculptor work?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A meteorite found in the United States weighs  $\frac{7}{10}$  as much as one found in Mongolia. The meteorite found in Mongolia weighs 22 tons. How much does the one found in the United States weigh?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. A chicken salad recipe calls for  $\frac{1}{8}$  pound of chicken per serving. How many pounds of chicken are needed to make  $8\frac{1}{2}$  servings?

\_\_\_\_\_

