

Sequencing the Schedule

Read Chapter One carefully and then create a schedule for a typical day in Jake's life at The Home with Taw. Make sure you read all of the chapter before you begin. When you have completed Jake's schedule create a schedule of your own typical daily activities and compare the two in a paragraph below.

<u>Jake's Schedule</u>	<u>_____ Schedule</u>

Comparison Paragraph

Vocabulary

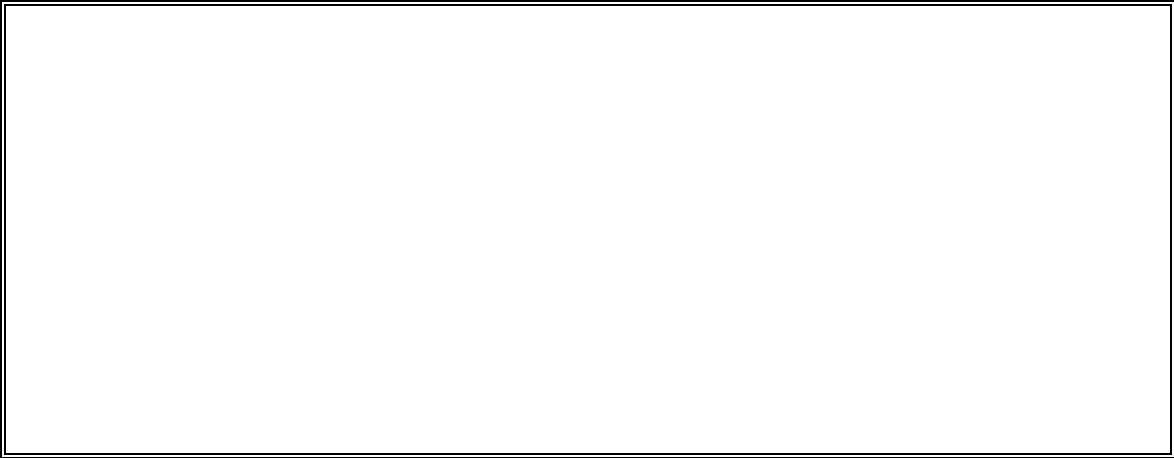
SHARE A WORD

Directions: Each of you will be given an interesting vocabulary word which I feel is important to your understanding of *Jaguar*. I will require you to write the word on the board and a synonym or SHORT definition of the word the way it is used in the book. I also expect you to know which part of speech the word is from. If you want to act out the word in order to teach, that's fine. If you want the students to say the word ten times or write the word in a new sentence, so be it. It is your responsibility to teach that word to your classmates in any manner you choose. You need to be prepared to present this information on the day we come across the word in our reading. Each class member will be given a vocabulary share sheet on which to write: the page the word is on in the novel, the word, a synonym or short definition, and the part of speech the word comes from. It is very important that you keep this vocabulary sheet as we will be breaking into teams and playing Jaguar Jeopardy.

Use this space to record:

- 1: Your assigned vocabulary word(s)
- 2: Synonym and Short definition
- 3: Part of Speech
- 4: Ideas how you will teach your word(s)

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Author's Craft: Foreshadowing

Foreshadowing is a technique whereby the author gives the reader clues, in advance, about what will take place later in the storyline. There are many examples of foreshadowing in *Jaguar*, especially in regard to Jake's relationship with his father. Review some of the ideas and memories about his father which Jake relates in the early part of the book (pages 3 - 68). Based on what Jake says, thinks, or remembers, try to determine what is going to happen to his relationship with his father later in the story. Record in your journal the page and paragraph number on which you found each example of foreshadowing, write a brief description of what happens, and add your thoughts about how it may affect their relationship.

Example:

On page 4, paragraphs 6 - 9 Doc tells Jake he is going to a jaguar preserve to help a friend for a little while. Jake knows that the trip will be longer, because his father told him the same thing about the trip to Kenya, and that trip lasted for three years. Jake and his father will now be separated, and their relationship will not have a chance to grow.

Now go back to page three, paragraphs one and two to find another example of foreshadowing; then you're on your own! Stop at page 68.

Author's Craft: Descriptions - Show not Tell

A good author helps you picture the scene in each chapter. Roland Smith could simply tell you that Doc and his friends have very little money to fund the expedition, but instead, he shares many descriptive details so that you, as the reader, can get a clear picture in your head of what the scene looks like and of how the story really goes. See if you can spot the descriptive details that **show** the reader how poor the expedition truly is. Record in your journal each descriptive detail, noting the page and paragraph number and explaining why it **shows** the group's lack of funds.

Example:

Page 36, top paragraph - "...and carried an old crumpled hat in his hand." If the expedition group has money, why does he have an old, crumpled hat? Go back to page 35 and see if you can find another example of **show** not tell. Most examples are between page 35 and page 65.

Socratic Discussion Questions

Discussion #1 - pages 1-106

Answer each of these questions completely on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Where does Jake live after his dad goes to the Amazon Basin?
2. What does GPS stand for, and what is it?
3. Why is the ultralight called the Morpho?
4. Was it a waste of time for Jake to take apart and put together the Morpho, or was it a wise thing for Buzz to make him do this? Explain.
5. Why did Doc agree to let Jake fly the Morpho for the expedition when he knew it was dangerous? Explain.
6. Why do you think it's important to Jake for Taw to be "lucid"? Explain.
7. Would you want to live with your grandparent(s) in a retirement home? Explain.

Discussion #2 - pages 107-166

Answer each of these questions completely on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is Tito?
2. Who is Scarlet?
3. Why has Raul become an important member of the team?
Explain.
4. How does Flanna “handle” Doc and Jake? Explain
5. What should your family and friends know about “handling” you?
Explain.
6. Do you think the group should use guns to protect themselves on the trip? Explain.
7. Do you think that biologists and ecologists should be allowed in the rainforests of the world? Explain.

Elements of Literature

Complete neatly in your journal, labeling each section.

Setting

Log onto the Internet to find information about, and maps of the Amazon Basin. Use this information to help you draw a map of the area. Create a legend to show the topography and ecology of the region. Don't forget color, and label important cities and sites.

Characterization

Dr. Lanza doesn't trust Silver right from the start. Keep a close eye on Silver by recording what the author shares about him as well as your own impressions as you read. Begin on page 72. Sometimes you might record description using an adjective like clever or evasive - other times you might want to write down his reaction to a situation, or you may note that he doesn't react. By page 165 make a decision about who Silver is and what type of person he'll turn out to be. Record by creating a juicy paragraph (8-12 sentences). When you get to the end of the book check to see if you're right.

Mood

Share parts of the novel which were frustrating, surprising, heartbreaking, infuriating, and humorous by creating an evaluation paragraph stating which part was surprising and why you thought so. You should have 5 separate, complete (4-7 sentences) paragraphs. Now e-mail or write Mr. Smith, sharing your moods.

E-mail address - roland@rolandsmith.com

Address - Roland Smith, P.O. Box 1611 Wilsonville, OR 97070

Conflict and Resolution

1. Verify the major conflict by listing five areas in the book which discuss the relationship between Jake.
2. Explain how this conflict is or is not resolved in the book.
3. Identify at least three other conflicts in the story and explain how these are or are not resolved.

Theme/Life Lessons

Jake learns a great deal on his adventure. He meets his dad's girlfriend and discovers a lost gold mine. Make a list of at least six of Jake's life lessons, and tell which lessons were new to you or share with Jake some of your wisdom.

Writing Link - Where Could I Fit In?

Now that you have finished the book and, you really understand the style of the text, write a Jaguar sub-chapter by adding yourself to the story. Remember that you will need to maintain the storyline by writing in Jake's first person voice, adding rich descriptions and details. Also, use at least twelve of the vocabulary words in your sub-chapter.

Prewrite by answering these questions in your journal before you begin your sub-chapter:

1. Where would be a good place for you to enter the story? after the Manaus section? in the middle of The Home section? somewhere else?
2. How will you enter the story? as friend, foe, observer?
3. Why are you in the story? to bring further conflict into the story and then resolve it, OR to help Jake resolve one that has already been created by the author?
4. Will you enter at your current age or younger? older?
5. Do you enter the story alone, or does a friend come with you?

Research Link

There are so many wonderful animals to study and learn about. Did you know that the sloth sleeps 3/4 of the day? Did you know there is something called the pygmy hippotamus? Or Did you know that there are over 100 different species of cockroach?

The Amazon rainforest is full of amazing and exotic creatures. Which one do you want to know more about? Brainstorm a list of the possibilites then choose one to really study. When Roland Smith researches he uses cards to collect information. Try out this method that uses cards too and research like a real biologist.

Use the steps below to insure your work is fabulous!

Steps to a Great Research Paper

1. Brainstorm about the subject using a web format and/or list of questions.
2. Create bibliography cards for every source.
3. Read information carefully in all sources before writing down any facts or items of information.
4. Locate information using key words and phrases, headings, pictures, etc.
5. Compare then select information from many sources and place on note cards using the correct format.
6. Start designing the outline by deciding the order in which the topics will go. Label outline I, II, III, etc.
7. Organize cards within each category. Label A. B. C.
8. Create the outline using the techniques mentioned above.
9. Write an opening topic paragraph stating the title of the research.
10. Write using outline sections for paragraph(s). Don't forget a topic section for each paragraphed section. No opinions.
11. Create an introduction paragraph that includes a thesis statement

and closing paragraph that sums up information or promotes further investigation.

12. Create a title page that includes a short biography about yourself as well as the title of your paper.
13. Use your bibliography cards to create an alphabetized resource list.
14. Add pictures if you like for an even better paper.
15. Share your work with others.

Questioning

Generate 20-30 questions that you want to answer when investigating. Make sure the questions require fat answers.

For Example:

Q - How much does an elephant weigh? Skinny Answer: 5 tons

Q - What are the physical characteristics of an elephant? Fat Answer:
Elephants weigh over five tons and stand about eight to ten feet in height. They have tremendous trunks that they use as hands. Their toes....

Make sure the answers can be verified in at least two different sources. Make sure you do not already know the answers to the questions.

Searching

Look for a variety of research materials. Use encyclopedias but use periodicals as well. The internet has a vast array of materials but remember that the internet sources have not been verified. Could you call a zoo to ask one of the tougher questions? How about going to a zoo and interviewing the curator or animal specialists? It is recommended that you always have at least four sources try for six or seven.

Reading

Before you do any writing it is important to actually read the sources you have worked so hard to find. Are they what you expected? Do they

answer your questions? Are their answers similar? Do they provide fat or skinny answers?

Remember to “bib” a source you think is exceptional then set it aside. Now “bib” the sources you think are redundant or simplistic, discard these.

Recording

You are now ready to record the information you have read.

Use the “7- Minute Research” methods to get started.

3 minutes - read - close book

2 minutes - write one fact on each card.

2 minutes - open book then seek and check for further information

Repeat for three consecutive times - 21 minutes in all, break and repeat three more times. Break. Use the break times to record source, page, and category on card, see page 4.

How to record note and bib. cards

Note Card

(Slug category)	(Source No.)
Relat. w/man	1
(One fact)	all breeds endangered (Do not use sentences!)

IA2

p.45

(Outline No.)

(Source pg. no.)

Bibliography Card

Reference Information

Check a Sample Works Cited
or Consulted Page in an English Text

1 --(**Source #**)

Categorizing

Listed below are “**slugs**” or **categories** to help organize your research. It’s possible you will have information that will fit into one or more of the categories; it is your choice how to categorize your information. It is possible you will have information that may fit better under a topic that is not listed. If so, please see me and we will try to find another category.

1. **Scientific Classification** - family, genus, species, etc.
2. Characteristics used to classify the organism. Including:
 - Structure** - the physical characteristics such as vertebrate, invertebrate, fur-bearing, feathered, or shell-covered. This also includes size, shape, color, etc. Related species
 - Life Cycle** - sexual, asexual, internal or external fertilization, mating habits, gestation period, birth process (singular or multiple), care of young, growing patterns, etc., life-span
 - Defensive Mechanisms** - How the organism protects itself,

who/what are its enemies, adaptations for survival, camouflage, etc.?

Migration/or Hibernation

Social Groupings - What types of groups the animal lives in, eats in, mates in, etc. or are there no groups?

3. Specific Basic Needs

Temperature Requirements - Range of temperatures to carry out life processes, low - high range, (HINT: Check biome info.)

Use of Gases - gases necessary to carry out life processes.

Energy Needs and Resources - foods necessary to carry out life processes, where and how is it obtained (predator, carnivore, etc.),

also place in food chain

Water Needs and Resources - liquids necessary to carry out life processes, where and how is it obtained, etc.

4. Geographic Location

Specific Continents/Waters/Countries

Biome - information - type, climate

Habitat - components - animal and plants

Limitations of - boundaries - natural and man made, climatic

Adaptations to - what and why

5. Relationship with Man

Man's use of

Man's care of

Man's abuse of - Endangered Status

6. Behaviors - this includes daytime and nighttime behaviors, unique or unusual, communication, etc.

Organizing

You will need to create a **formal outline**. Start with your most interesting or important category. Then work down using the remaining categories leaving your second most interesting category for last. Below is a **possible** set-up for an outline, it is only an example and normally would NOT be in columns.

Lemur

I. Relationship With Man

A. Man's Abuse

1. Lost Habitat

IV. Specific Basic Needs

A. Temp. Requirements

B. Use of Gases

- 2. Endangered Status
- B. Man's Care
 - 1. Name
 - 2. Research
 - 3. Tourism
 - 4. Parks
 - 5. Zoos
- II. Scientific Classification
- III. Characteristics
 - A. Structure
 - 1. Features
 - 2. Glands
 - 3. Size
 - 4. Shape
 - 5. Vertebrate - Fur-bearing
 - 6. Extremities
 - 7. Tail
 - B. Life Cycle
 - 1. Mating
 - 2. Gestation
 - 3. Care
 - 4. Life Span
 - C. Defensive Mechanisms
 - 1. Protection
 - 2. Enemies
 - 3. Adaptations
 - D. Social Groupings
 - 1. Dominance
 - 2. Play
- C. Energy Needs/Resources
- D. Water Needs/Resources
- V. Geographic Location
 - A. Habitat
 - 1. History
 - 2. Territories
 - 3. Predators
 - 4. Eco-role
 - 5. Species type
 - B. Biome
 - C. Madagascar, Africa
 - D. Island
- VI. Behaviors
 - A. Activities
 - 1. Daytime
 - 2. Nighttime
 - B. Communication
 - 1. Within Group
 - 2. Against Predators
 - C. Sunbathing
 - D. Grooming

Drafting

You will now take your outline and create headings for each section of your information. These are not to be clever and witty but clear and concise. Check with a neighbor when you are finished to see if they can surmise what the sections will be about.

Headings

Example: **Heading**- Making up for years of destruction

Now you will take your note cards and outline to create the paragraphs that fit under the headings. Some headings will have several paragraphs and some will have one or two.

Now Review then Revise the paragraphs.

1. Are there a variety of paragraph (simple, complete and juicy), sizes throughout your draft?
2. Do you have supporting details that are interesting and important?
3. Does your author voice come through?
4. Do you have the best sequence possible?

Peer-Editing

You will now use the form below to respond to a neighbor's work. Use this sheet to review your neighbor's work.

Writer

Responder

1. Does the opening paragraph grab my attention? Why or why not?
2. Are there enough details, are they interesting and important? Why or why not?
3. Are the paragraphs arranged in the best possible order? Why or Why not?
4. Do the headings match the sections? Why or Why not?
5. Do you question any of the accuracy of the information? Why or Why not?
6. Does the conclusion review the main points of the report? Why or Why not?
7. Give two suggestions for improving the paper.

Polishing

You will need to edit your work now. Look for the following:

1. Sentence Structure
 - A. Fragments
 - B. Run-ons
 - C. Compound Sentences

2. Capitalization
 - A. Sentence Beginnings
 - B. Proper Nouns

3. Punctuation
 - A. End Punctuation
 - B. Commas
 1. Placed before the conjunctions in compound sentences
 2. Placed to set off items listed in a series
 3. Placed after dependent clause
 - C. Quotation marks

4. Usage
 - A. Effective vocabulary
 - B. Homonyms
 - C. Subject - verb agreement

5. Spelling

Creating the Informational Text

You will need to input your information in justified columns, single spaced. Remember to bold type the headings of your sections. Use size 14 and Times font. Leave spaces for pictures or drawings that will enhance the text. You will need a cover page for your chapter that gives the title and a picture or pictures of your animal in its habitat, also include your name and a short biography. Don't forget the resource page using your bibliography cards. Turn your section into me by the due date so I can create our book of research.