

Unit 6/Week 5

Title: The Search

Suggested Time: 5 days (45 minutes per day)

Common Core ELA Standards: RL.5.1, RL.5.2, RL.5.3, RL.5.4; W.5.2, W.5.3, W.5.4, W.5.7, W.5.9; SL.5.1; L.5.2, L.5.2, L.5.4, L.5.5

Teacher Instructions

Refer to the Introduction for further details.

Before Teaching

1. Read the Big Ideas and Key Understandings and the Synopsis. Please do **not** read this to the students. This is a description for teachers, about the big ideas and key understanding that students should take away **after** completing this task.

Big Ideas and Key Understandings

Being persistent can help you achieve your goal.

Synopsis

Miguel went with his father and brothers on their annual sheep move in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Some of the sheep got lost during the storm and Miguel wants to help find them. His father does not allow him to help so Miguel goes to school. At school his friend, Juby, tells Miguel that he has seen the sheep. Miguel leaves school and searches around the cliffs, mesa and hills to find the sheep. At the end of the story, he finds the missing sheep and brings them back home.

2. Read entire main selection text, keeping in mind the Big Ideas and Key Understandings.
3. Reread the main selection text while noting the stopping points for the Text Dependent Questions and teaching Vocabulary.

During Teaching

1. Students read the entire main selection text independently.

2. Teacher reads the main selection text aloud with students following along. (Depending on how complex the text is and the amount of support needed by students, the teacher may choose to reverse the order of steps 1 and 2.)
3. Students and teacher re-read the text while stopping to respond to and discuss the questions and returning to the text. A variety of methods can be used to structure the reading and discussion (i.e.: whole class discussion, think-pair-share, independent written response, group work, etc.)

Text Dependent Questions

Text Dependent Questions	Answers
<p>This passage is an excerpt, or part, of a book. The first paragraph is italicized because it gives us a summary of what already happened in the book. What information do we learn from this paragraph? (Pg. 586)</p>	<p>The sheep were lost as a result of a spring storm.</p>
<p>Reread the beginning of the story on page 586. Who is telling the story? What evidence from the text shows who is telling the story? What point of view is used to tell this story?</p>	<p>This is written in first person point of view because the narrator writes: <i>My friend Juby, he asked me, and I saw...</i> Examples tell the reader that the main character is Juby. The person telling the story is Juby's friend. The narrator is speaking to the teacher – The reader does not know the narrator's name until page 588 when Juby calls him Miguel and the teacher says Miguel (Mertian calls him Miguel).</p>
<p>Juby tells a story about the sheep he saw on page 587 and 588. Why does he think they belong to Miguel's family?</p>	<p>Juby says that he thinks the sheep might belong to Miguel's family because of amount he saw (the number of the brand on the sheep. Juby says, "At least they're yours. From the shape of the numbers they look like yours.")</p>
<p>Reread the conversation between Miguel and Juby at the top of page 588. What does Miguel say to Juby to show he is excited about finding the sheep and wants to know quickly where they are located?</p>	<p>Miguel says, "Where? Where? Where?" This shows he is excited because he is repeating himself, and he wants to know <i>where</i> Juby saw them.</p>

<p>Personification is giving human qualities to an object or idea.</p> <p>On page 588, Miguel describes the mountains as “looking dark and a little mad, if you can think of mountains like they were mad. But that was the way they looked, and at that moment there came thunder from behind them.” How are the mountains mad? What does that mean?</p>	<p>The mountains look mad because they look that is coming. The clouds are dark around that makes them look mad.</p>
<p>What caused Miguel to run down the hill after Mrs. Mertian called his name on page 588?</p>	<p>The text states, “From the Sangre de Cristo thunder, very low. I did not stand too long. was no question about it! Nothing, that is t all could ever be better.” Miguel had decid sheep after getting the information from Ju because he needed to find them quickly sin coming. It would be impossible to find the s storm.</p>
<p>Reread pages 588 and 589 to “But I couldn’t balance.” What words did the author use to help the reader visualize how Miguel was moving? What was Miguel’s reason for moving this way?</p>	<p>“Big champion jumps, every one breaking a This illustrated that Miguel was taking very</p> <p>“My books banged at the end of the rope in all around.” – The books are moving around jumping.</p> <p>“My arms, like I had a dozen of them, each o itself.” – His arms were flailing around his b to his sides.</p> <p>“My feet, like I was on a bike, working away balance.” – His feet were moving up and do like he was riding a bike.</p> <p>Miguel was moving this way because he wa sheep quickly and bring them home.</p>
<p>In that same paragraph on page 589, Miguel is jumping down the hill to balance. It states that he thought, “Each jump was his last.” Why was he thinking that? Did he want to stop jumping?</p>	<p>Miguel thought that he might fall and that is could have been his last. He did not want to because he wanted to get down the hill qui one, ..., ever came down the hill so quickly.”</p>
<p>On page 590 Miguel is thinking about finding the sheep and one of his thoughts is, “It would be something worth watching, me herding the ewes and lambs that were lost back into the corral at home.” What does the word <i>corral</i> mean?</p>	<p>From the context of the story, a corral is a p where the ewes and lambs will be kept afte back. Since he states that he is putting ther it must also be the place they are normally l (emphasis on the word <i>back</i>).</p>

<p>Persistence is when someone keeps trying to do something that is hard and does not give up.</p> <p>How is Miguel persistent on page 591 when he crosses the river and gets up the cliff? Cite evidence from the text.</p>	<p>The river – Miguel did not go downstream v have been more rocks to walk on. He went where he came up to the river. He slipped i and only got a little water in his shoes. He crossing was difficult or when he fell in.</p> <p>The cliff – The cliff was wet, steep and slipp nothing for him to grab onto but a few bush The books in his hand also made it hard to c and crawled his way up. Even though all the it difficult, Miguel still got up the cliff becau find the sheep.</p>
<p>Using specific language from the story, how did Miguel illustrate persistence when he was walking from one rise to the next (paragraph 1, page 592)?</p>	<p>“And when I got near the top of each rise I h I thought in the next ten, fifteen steps up to see them.” – Even though he was tired of ru doing it because he wanted to find the shee</p> <p>”Pretty soon I was getting ready to see them hour or so of walking and turning around an it was hard enough. Even for something big looking on the rises for an hour. He was wa turning around trying to find the sheep. He down.</p>
<p>Miguel is talking about the pebble in his shoe on page 592. He states, “But now it was getting to hurt good. And I couldn’t sit down and take it out. That would be like giving up.” How would this be like giving up? Why did Miguel think that?</p>	<p>That would be giving up because Miguel wo the pebble out of his shoe instead of contin the sheep. He thought this because he did n to distract him from his goal. He was determ sheep.</p>
<p>Miguel says his eyes are “dry and thirsty just to see sheep.” How can his eyes be thirsty? What does that mean? What type of figurative language is used in this example? (Pg. 593)</p>	<p>Miguel’s eyes are thirsty because they are d When a person is thirsty he/she needs wate mean that Miguel really wants to see the sh thirsty means longing or wanting something</p> <p>This is an example of personification becaus giving an object (eye) human qualities (feeli</p>
<p>The third paragraph on page 593 states, “It was getting hard on my left foot, too, with that big rock pressing in.” Earlier in the story Miguel explains that there is a pebble in his shoe. How has the pebble changed into a <i>big rock</i>? Is it larger now?</p>	<p>The pebble is still the same size, but Miguel getting bigger because the continued pressu from the rock makes each step he takes mo</p>

<p>Reread page 594. How did Miguel’s idea of loneliness change?</p>	<p>Miguel says that, in the beginning, being alone was lonely because he was “going off by myself to bring sheep.”</p> <p>Since he was not able to find the sheep, his idea of loneliness has changed. Everyone else was going home like he could only go home after he found the sheep.</p>
<p>On page 597, it states that the sheep were <i>ambling</i> on. What information from the text helps to define this word?</p>	<p>The text states, “And no farther away than a rock, there they were coming up the hill to fifteen ewes and their lambs, <i>ambling</i> along the hillside, some of the time eating, just taking a walk like there was no trouble anywhere in all the world.” The sheep were <i>ambling</i> because that is what they were doing. The text explains that they were “having a good time taking a walk like there was no trouble”. These paragraphs give evidence that <i>ambling</i> is enjoyable (not tiring) and there was no trouble so the sheep were <i>ambling</i> somewhere. From all this evidence, <i>ambling</i> means to walk slowly in no hurry to get anywhere.</p>
<p>Reread the last two paragraphs on page 597 and the first two paragraphs on page 598. What changed in Miguel’s attitude?</p>	<p>On page 597 Miguel seems loud and mad at the sheep but became quiet when they reached the bottom of the hill. He realized that he did not need to be mad at the sheep because not their fault he was in trouble. He also started to think “take it into their heads to go out and get lost. They can’t have this big chance.” Instead of being angry at the sheep, he thinks they gave him a chance to prove that he was old and that he isn’t too young to help his father.</p>
<p>A simile is a figure of speech that compares two things that are not alike using the word like or as. What is the simile on page 598 and what does it mean?</p>	<p>The simile is “After the rain it was sweet, like the air at Schaeffer’s Drugstore in Taos before you start sniffing straw.”</p> <p>You have to read the sentence before the simile to understand what <i>it</i> was (“The air was sweet, like the air at Schaeffer’s Drugstore in Taos before you start sniffing straw.”) smelled sweet similar to the sweet aroma that you sniff vanilla soda.</p>

Reread the second paragraph on the page 599. How did the mountains, the clouds and the mesa look different to him? Why did this happen? Did those things actually change?

The mountains are not as dark and mean. The clouds are separating and new white clouds are coming. There are flowers in the mesa and before he did not see any. Some of the flowers were pink, pinkish purple.

This could have occurred because the storm was over and sunlight was coming through the clouds so he could see (with the light) what was on the ground. It could also have been because he had the time to look around now that he had to concentrate on finding the sheep.

The mountains and clouds did change because the storm was moving away. The plants did not just bloom overnight. Miguel just had time to look around and take notice of them in this part of the story. The author is using the changing mountains to symbolize the change in Miguel's life at the beginning of the story when he was working for the sheep (dark mountains, dark clouds, dark flowers) to when he was happy that he found them (mountains, white clouds and colorful flowers).

Vocabulary

	KEY WORDS ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING	WORDS WORTH KNOWING General teaching suggestions are provided
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<p>TEACHER PROVIDES DEFINITION not enough contextual clues provided in the text</p>	<p>Shear – page 587 Cliff – page 589 Stampede – page 598</p>	<p>Boulder – page 589 Downstream – page 591 Steep – page 591 Particular – page 593</p>
<p>STUDENTS FIGURE OUT THE MEANING sufficient context clues are provided in the text</p>	<p>Accompany – page 586 Corral – page 590 Plain – page 593 Ambling – page 597 Hollering – page 597</p>	<p>Herds – page 586 Champion – page 589 Smudging – page 591 Gallop – page 597 Chip – page 598</p>

Culminating Task

- Re-Read, Think, Discuss, Write
- *Miguel showed persistence while looking for the sheep. In the end, his persistence was rewarded because he found them. List at least two examples from the text of when Miguel demonstrated persistence even though he faced difficult problems. Also explain how these examples helped him to achieve his goal of finding and returning the sheep.*

Answer:

Running down the hill (page 589) – Miguel kept running down the hill even though he thought he might fall. His books caught on the bushes; he slipped and fell on his face. Miguel did not stop and go home after falling on the hill. He kept walking. This helped

him achieve his goal because he was getting closer to the place where Juby had seen the sheep.

Crossing the river (page 591) – Miguel did not go downstream where there would have been more rocks to walk on. He went in at the place where he came up to the river. He slipped in the water twice and only got a little water in his shoes. He did not give up when crossing was difficult or when he fell in the river. This helped him to achieve his goal by getting on the same side on the river as the sheep.

The cliff (page 591) – The cliff was wet, steep and slippery. There was nothing for him to grab onto but a few bushes as he climbed. The books in his hand also made it hard to climb. Miguel pulled and crawled his way up. Even though all these obstacles made it difficult, Miguel still got up the cliff because he wanted to find the sheep. This helped him to achieve his goal because he needed to be on top of the cliff to be high enough to see the sheep.

The rises (page 592) – He walked up and down the rises and turned around every three or four steps to look for the sheep. Miguel ran when he got to the top of the rise because he was sure the sheep would be there. This continued for an hour and Miguel still did not see the sheep. This helped solve his problem because he was covered a lot of ground from by running and making sure that the sheep were not on the rises.

The breathing (page 594) – Breathing was difficult because Miguel would not stop to take a good breath. He had many places to search and he thought that if he stopped to take a breath, he would miss the second that he would have been able to see the sheep. This helped him find the sheep because he continued to walk and look instead to taking a break.

Running after the bell (page 594-595) – The sound of the bell motivated him to continue looking instead of going home alone, without the sheep. He only ran (did not stop to walk) and kept looking around. This helped him to achieve his goal because it motivated him to keep looking. He was reminded of the school lunchtime (the bell) and the need to continue so he could go home (with the sheep).

Herding the sheep (page 597) – To get the sheep to start running in the correct direction, Miguel hit them with his books, kicked them and threw rocks at them. He yelled at them and ran on both sides of the sheep to keep them galloping. This helped him achieve his goal because the sheep were going toward the farm.

Additional Tasks

- Write an imaginary narrative describing what happens to Miguel when he brings the sheep home. Then read the book . . . *And Now Miguel* and see what really happens next to Miguel.
- Research the landforms (mountain, cliff, rises, river, hill, plains, mesa, canyon, wash) in the setting of this story in a social studies book, encyclopedia, or the internet. Prepare a short presentation for your class, which includes at least one visual aid in order to report on your findings.

Name _____ Date _____

“The Search”

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2. Reread the beginning of the story on page 586. Who is telling the story? What evidence from the text shows who is telling the story? What point of view is used to tell this story?
3. Juby tells a story about the sheep he saw on page 587 and 588. Why does he think they belong to Miguel’s family?
4. Reread the conversation between Miguel and Juby at the top of page 588. What does Miguel say to Juby to show he is excited about finding the sheep and wants to know quickly where they are located?

5. Personification is giving human qualities to an object or idea. On page 588, Miguel describes the mountains as “looking dark and a little mad, if you can think of mountains like they were mad. But that was the way they looked, and at that moment there came thunder from behind them.” How are the mountains mad? What does that mean?

6. What caused Miguel to run down the hill after Mrs. Mertian called his name on page 588?

7. Reread pages 588 and 589 to “But I couldn’t balance.” What words did the author use to help the reader visualize how Miguel was moving? What was Miguel’s reason for moving this way?

8. In that same paragraph on page 589, Miguel is jumping down the hill to balance. It states that he thought, “Each jump was his last.” Why was he thinking that? Did he want to stop jumping?

9. On page 590 Miguel is thinking about finding the sheep and one of his thoughts is, “It would be something worth watching, me herding the ewes and lambs that were lost back into the corral at home.” What does the word *corral* mean?

10. Persistence is when someone keeps trying to do something that is hard and does not give up. How is Miguel persistent on page 591 when he crosses the river and gets up the cliff? Cite evidence from the text.

11. Using specific language from the story, how did Miguel illustrate persistence when he was walking from one rise to the next (Pg. 592)?

12. Miguel is talking about the pebble in his shoe on page 592. He states, "But now it was getting to hurt good. And I couldn't sit down and take it out. That would be like giving up." How would this be like giving up? Why did Miguel think that?

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