# GHGR Unit 2.1

Making Predictions

Using what we already know and the clues we find when previewing a text to make predictions about evens in a book helps us better comprehend what we read.

# GHGR 2.1.2 - Activating Prior Knowledge to Make Predictions

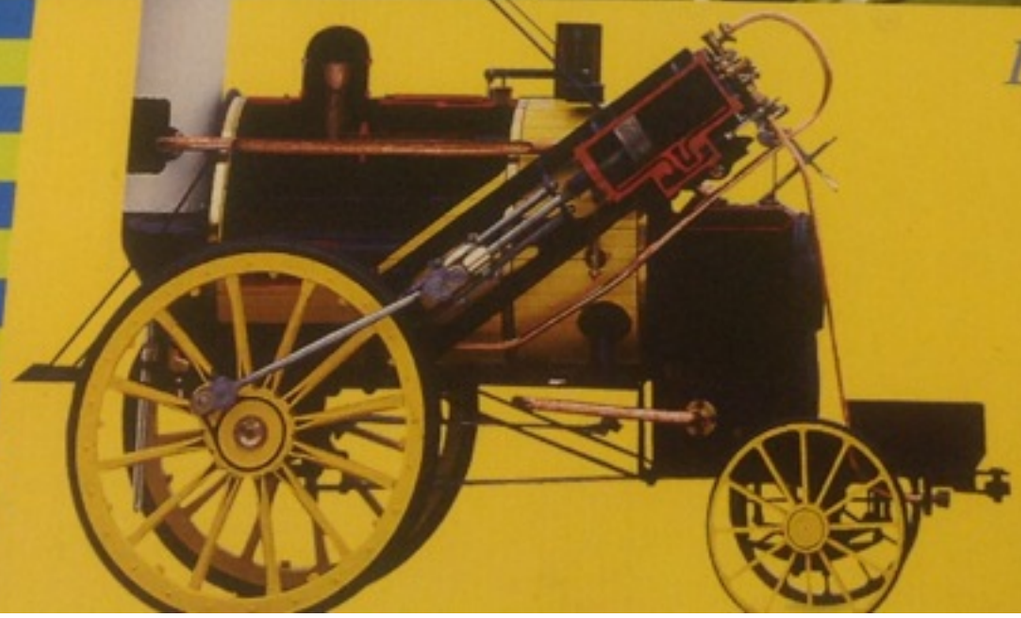
- I can understand that prior knowledge refers to one's life experiences and general knowledge.
- I can use prior knowledge to make predictions about a text.

Mary M. Gleason
Vicky Vachon

iOpeners

# First Journeys

By Pamela Rushby



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Celebration Press
Pearson Learning Group

Activating Prior Knowledge

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# GHGR 2.1.3 - Using Text Structures to Make Predicitons

- I can recognize text structure in a chapter.
- I can use text structure to predict the type of information a text contains.

# Boats and Ships

No one knows who invented the first boat. Some early cultures used boats made of animal skins stretched over wooden frames. Many other early cultures used dugouts, boats made of hollowed-out logs. The first sailing vessels probably originated in Egypt around 3000 B.C. For thousands of years, people traveled by boats and ships over seas, lakes, and rivers. Then, around 500 B.C., the world's first major canal was built in China.

## The Grand Canal of China

China's Grand Canal was built to carry goods from the Chang Jiang Yangtze River) in the south to cities in the north. The canal was ted in 86 B.C. It was extended many times. In A.D. 605, the Sui peror Yangdi came to the throne of China. He dreamed of building nd palace in the new capital city of Luoyang. The new palace was filled with treasures: rare flowers, exotic animals, and beautiful s of art. The best way to transport those treasures was by water. ngdi decided to extend the Canal to unite northern and rn China. A million workers d to build the canal. In 610, peror celebrated the opening Grand Canal with a parade of ds of boats. In a land where w from west to east, a canal ed from north to south had npact on the movement of d goods.

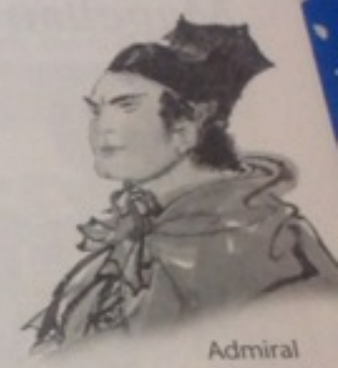
The Grand Canal, which is more than 1,000 miles long, remains the world's longest canal.

## Admiral Zheng He's Voyages

Zheng He (jung huh), a famous Chinese admiral, made seven voyages of exploration between 1405 and 1433. The admiral was born in 1371 to poor Muslim parents in southwest China. He grew up speaking both Arabic and Chinese, which helped him in his later travels.

As a boy, he was captured by the Chinese army. He received an education and worked as a servant of a prince who later overthrew the emperor. Zheng served the prince well and helped him in wartime. The new emperor, Yongle, gave Zheng a fleet of ships and told him to sail to the countries beyond the horizon.

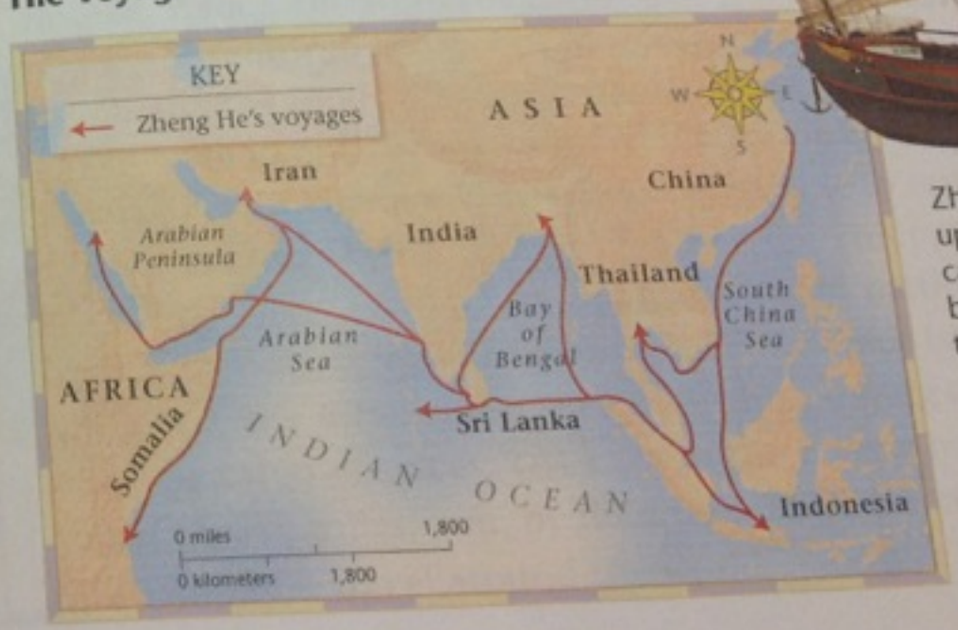
Over the years, Admiral Zheng sailed with about sixty-two ships to many lands, including present-day Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Somalia, and Sri Lanka. He returned to China with great riches, such as jewels, ivory, exotic animals, and spices.



Admiral Zheng He

Zheng He's fleet wa up of Chinese sailin called junks. They biggest and best the world at the

**The Voyages of Admiral Zheng He**




have a job of your one of our ancestors was

Student Needs
19–25 (Flags by Maureen
• Teacher Resource CD: F

Harmful chemicals mix with moisture in the air.

ⓒ Oxygen produced by trees combines with water in the air.

ⓓ Trees take in carbon dioxide and

# Heyerdahl Crosses the Oceans

Thor Heyerdahl

Like Magellan, Norway's Thor Heyerdahl (HI-ur-doll) had theories about sea voyages that were not shared by others of his time. As an anthropologist, Heyerdahl studied ancient peoples and their ways of life. He believed that many ancient civilizations could have had the same roots. He thought perhaps the ancient Peruvians had traveled to islands in the Pacific on primitive boats. Maybe the ancient Egyptians had made similar voyages to the Americas. To test his theories, Heyerdahl made several long and dangerous journeys.

In 1947, Heyerdahl successfully sailed a raft called *Kon-Tiki* from Callao, Peru, to the Raroia Atoll on the Tuamotu Archipelago in Polynesia—a distance of 4,300 miles. Heyerdahl covered this distance in 101 days. He'd built his fragile-looking raft with logs from the balsa tree, a light but very strong wood used by the ancient Peruvians. He proved that indigenous South Americans could have migrated to Polynesia in ancient times and could have been the first settlers. Other anthropologists believe that the Polynesians originated in Asia.

The *Kon-Tiki* was built of nine lightweight balsa logs from South America.

In 1969, Heyerdahl attempted to sail a reed boat, the *Ra*, from Safi, in Morocco, North Africa, to Barbados. He hoped to show that ancient Egyptians, who used these simple boats, could have reached the Americas. Just a week from Barbados, the *Ra* broke up and had to be abandoned. Heyerdahl then built a second boat with a different design, based on the reed boats of Lake Titicaca, located between Bolivia and Peru. He sailed this boat, the *Ra II*, in 1970. This time, his 3,270-mile trip to Barbados was successful, proving that the ancient Egyptians could have reached the Americas.

Thor Heyerdahl sailed from North Africa to Barbados in the *Ra II*.

**Thor Heyerdahl's Journeys**


People who live ne
Titicaca in South A
use boats made of
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Ancient Times

Types of Boats

General Info about ships & boats

Modern Times

Middle Ages~ 1500's

Flags

Read p.10
skim pp.11-13 and complete web

# Text Structures are often organized by...

- problems and solutions
- cause and effect
- chronological order of events
- main ideas and detailed information about a subject
- "how to" - step by step guide to do something

# GHGR 2.1.4 - Using Text Features to Make Predictions

- I can recognize text features in a book.
- I can use text features to predict the type of information a book contains.

# Text Features include

- photographs
- diagrams
- headings
- sidebars
- maps
- captions
- labels
- graphs
- bold or italicized words
- quotes around words (not dialogue)
- illustrations
- timelines

# Train Travel

Most people today would not have wanted to travel on the first railways. The rails were made of wood or iron, and the trains were pulled by horses. The wooden seats were hard, and the ride was usually bumpy. These railways, however, were not meant for passengers. They usually carried coal. The first passenger cars were used in 1825.

## The Father of Railways

George Stephenson worked at one of the coal mines in the north of England, running and repairing the mine's steam-driven machinery. A talented engineer, Stephenson decided to design locomotives himself.

George and Robert Stephenson were railway pioneers.

Stephenson built several locomotives for hauling coal. Then, in 1825, he finished his steam engine, the *Locomotion*. On September 27, the engine took its first run of just under 9 miles, with Stephenson at the controls.

e *Locomotion*. On September 27, the engine took its first
n of just under 9 miles, with Stephenson at the controls.

The *Locomotion* hauled a load of coal and flour, and a special car for passengers.

For the first time, a train carried people in addition to cargo. Stephenson had designed a special passenger car, which held a group of riders. Cheered on by a crowd, the *Locomotion* reached a top speed of 15 miles per hour.

In 1829, the new Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which would be important in moving not only passengers but also Manchester's textiles to the port at Liverpool, held a competition. The company wanted to choose the best engine for its railway.

Ten engines were entered in the trial, but only five engines arrived on the day of the competition. Two of those had mechanical problems. Three were working well enough to compete. Stephenson's *Rocket* reached a speed of 30 miles per hour and won the prize of £500, worth about $1,800. Stephenson and his son Robert had won by designing an even faster locomotive.

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engine for its

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a reproduction of Stephenson's *Rocket* locomotive

*chimney*

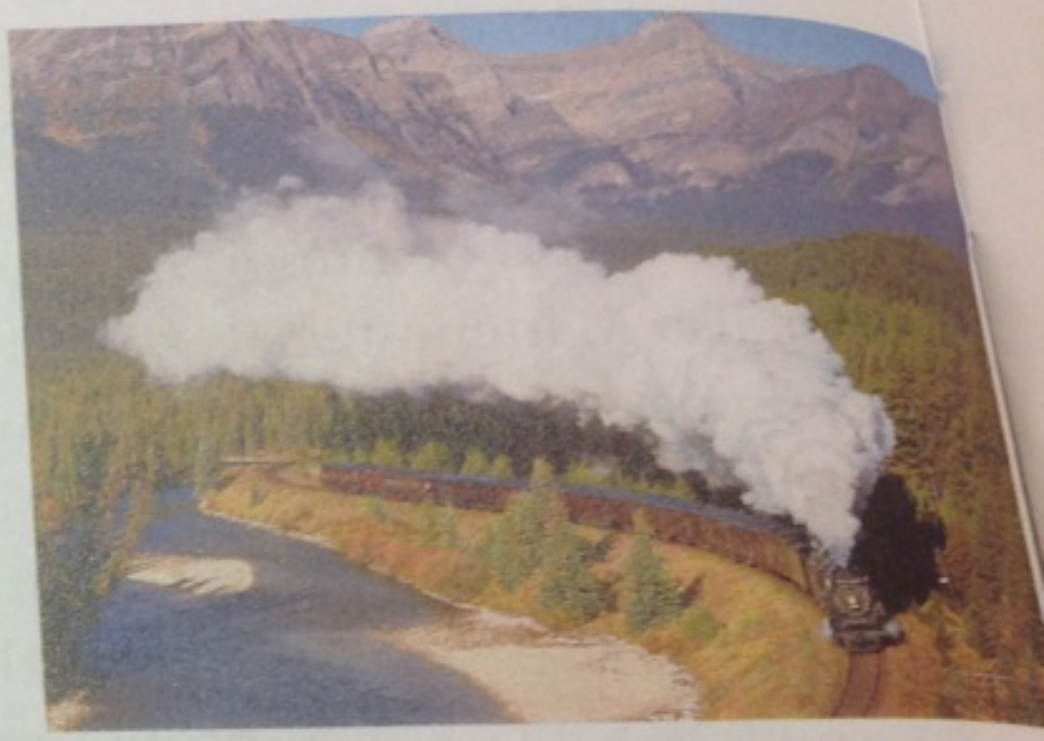
*exhaust*

*cylinder*

*firebox*

# Uniting a Country by Rail

On June 1, 1875, work started on the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR). It would be the first railroad to cross Canada from coast to coast. Before 1871, the Pacific Coast province of British Columbia was not yet part of Canada. In that year, British Columbia agreed to join the other provinces—but only if the Canadian government promised to build a railway to connect it with the provinces in the east.



The CPR engines followed routes over the Canadian Rockies, passing forests, spectacular lakes, and mountains.

Most of the railway was built between 1881 and 1885. It started in Montréal in the east and ended in Vancouver in the west. The tracks ran along sheer mountain sides, plunging deep into valleys, and crossing wide rivers. A huge amount of dynamite was needed to blast away rocks and cliffs to make way for the railroad. Thousands of Chinese laborers came to Canada to help

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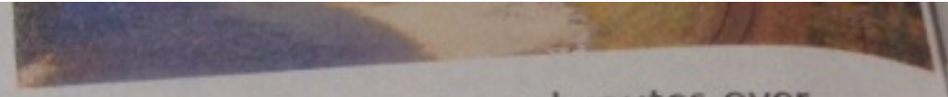
On November 7, 1885, the last spike was driven into the rail in Craigellachie, a town to the east of Vancouver.



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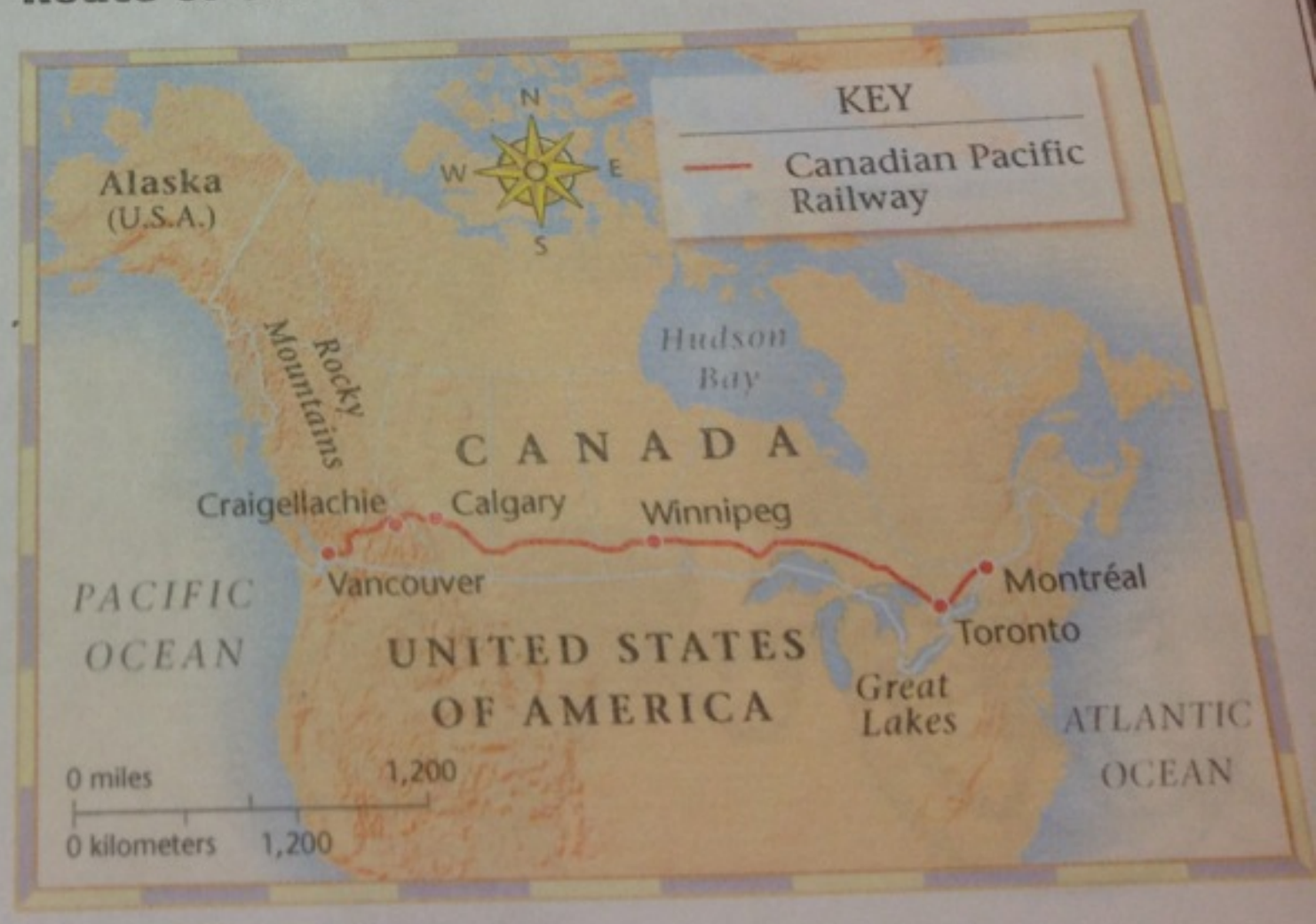
**Route of the Canadian Pacific Railway**



In 1886, the year after the CPR was completed, Canada's first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, decided to cross the country on the railway himself. His wife, Lady Susan Agnes Macdonald, went with him.

Lady Macdonald was an adventurous woman. She thought that while views from the train windows might be spectacular, she'd see more if she was at the front of the train. In fact, she wanted to ride on the cowcatcher! Cowcatchers were designed to push wandering livestock and other obstacles out of the train's way. Seated on a wooden box tied to the front of the train, Lady Macdonald rode on the cowcatcher for part of each day. She enjoyed it so much that she announced, "I shall travel on this cowcatcher from summit to sea!"


railway po

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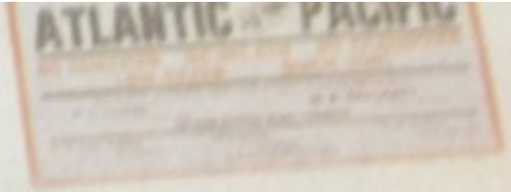
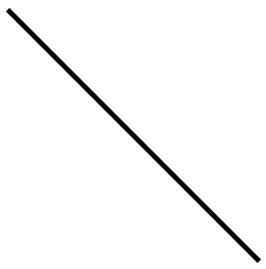


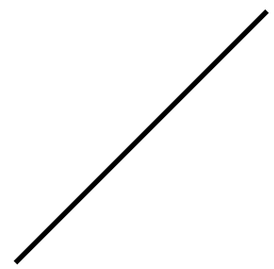

railway poster

Many passengers followed
Lady Susan Macdonald's example
and sat on the cowcatcher.

| Text Features | My Predictions |
| --- | --- |
| *Heading | * Tells us the big idea of what we are going to read about |
| *Photograph(s) | * Helps us to visualize the subject |
| * Diagram | *Helps us to know the parts of whatever it is |
| * Captions | *Explain what the photo is about |
| * Sidebar | * Factiods |

Text features p.19-25





# GHGR 2.1.5 - Wrap Up

- I can make predictions by ACTIVATING PRIOR KNOWLEDGE!
- Prior knowledge is what I know about a topic.
- I can use prior knowledge to help me make predictions.

# Using Text Structure & Text Features

- Text structure is the WAY a selection is organized.

- When I know the text structure of a book,I can predict what it will be about.

- Text features are like SIGNPOSTS that help me find my way through a text.

- Text features help point me towards making good predictions.

# Complete these sentences using these sentence starters (no don't copy this part, LOL!)

- The experiences that I have had that can help me make sense of a section of text are called...

- I can use text structure or text features to make predictions by ...

- Making predictions can help me better understand a text by...