Pedro's Journal

Pam Conrad





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Pedro's Journal

by Pam Conrad

Teacher Guide

Written by Linda Herman

Note

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Please note: Parts of this novel deal with sensitive, mature issues. Please assess the appropriateness of this book for the age level and maturity of your students prior to reading and discussing it with them.

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Skills and Strategies

Comprehension

Creative thinking, identifying attributes, predicting, inferring, supporting judgments

Critical Thinking

Brainstorming, research, analysis, compare/contrast, fact/opinion

Literary Elements

Story mapping, characterization, setting, conflict, theme, author's purpose, point of view, cause and effect, figurative language

Vocabulary

Target words, definitions, synonyms and antonyms, parts of speech

Listening/Speaking

Discussions, debate, dramatizing, oral presentation

Writing

Creative writing, character journal, personal narrative, letter, poem, journalism

Across the Curriculum

Social Studies—culture, history, maps, time line; Science—nautical, navigation, compass, trade winds, Sargasso Sea, animals, archaeology; Math; Geography; Music; Art design, illustration

Using Predictions

We all make predictions as we read—little guesses about what will happen next, how a conflict will be resolved, which details will be important to the plot, which details will help fill in our sense of a character. Students should be encouraged to predict, to make sensible guesses as they read the novel.

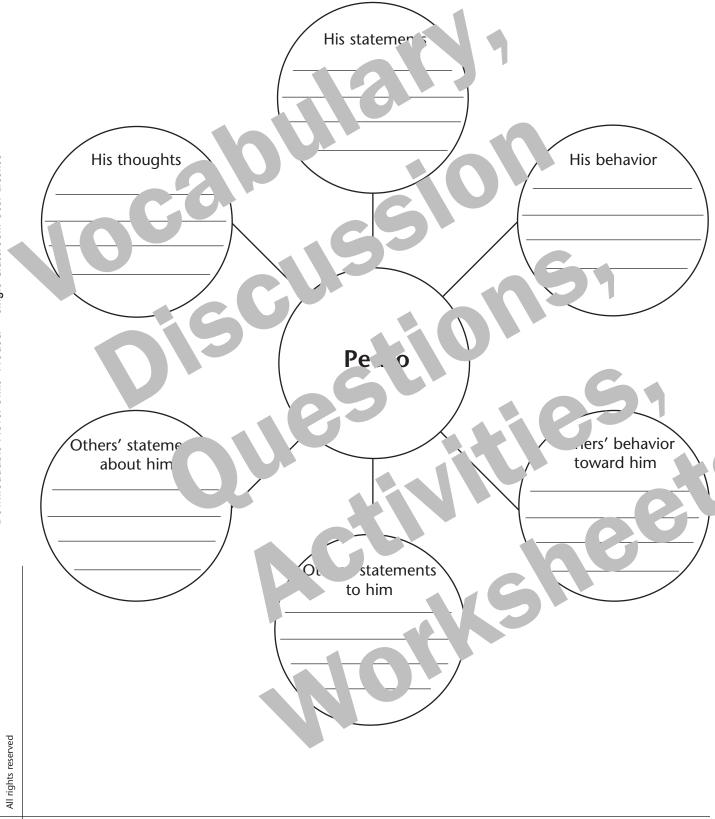
As students work on their predictions, these discussion question can be used to guide them: What are some of the ways to predict? What is the property of a philicated reader's thinking and predicting? What clues does an author give to help in the predictions? Why are some predictions more likely to be accurate than others?

Create a chart for recording predictions. This will either be an individual or class activity. As each subsequent chapter is discreed tucints in review and correct their reconstructions about plot and characters as necessary.

se the and ideas the author gives.	5
GiGG U	Us vor ow edg:
Ap, a new information (i.e., from c die ssio) that may cause you to chang you	di nindi.
Predictions	
A.C.	

Character Web

Directions: Complete the attribute web below by filling in information specific to Pedro.



- old. To make a leather-like cover, apply overlapping one-inch strips of masking tape to a report folder. Paint over the tape with brown shoe polish.
- 4. Social Studies: Record Christopher Columbus' voyage on a world map (see page 13 of this guide). Label the places Columbus hoped to reach and those where he actually went.
- 5. Art: Some of the sailors warn Pedro about sea monsters, mermaids, and the edge of the world (pp. 7, 11). Draw a nautical chart that shows the as these sailors believe it looks.

September 10–September 25, p

The crew is nervous and doesn't trust on the armey sail into uncharted waters. Finding part of a wrecked ship and seeing sta. all to the ocean adds to their fears. Columbus tries to keep the men's spirits t g fa s to misrepresent the dig in they have traveled. He convinces Pedro to overcon his ear a swimming and to jurn in the ocean with the sailors.

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Voc	Dulary

lm van (3) n. *av. dis (13) sullenly (13) devour (15) omen (15) portended (17 har on (1 bill ing soun ags (6) fathon (16) gunwale (19) cleat (20) emerging (21) transformed (

Discussion Questions

- 1. How does the crow roct sailing away from land? (They seem crazy, don" no then job well, fear they won't ever see land again, .. p. 13) and sc
- 2 Wi isi the Captain accurately record trave in the official log? (Coling on wants de crow to think the pare closer to home than the wants of levels. Some experts Lelieve the two logs regresser Co ne conversions between miles and leagues. Both read en ets sed by Columbus vary from today's standard.
- 3. Why is the compass adding of the North Star of The ew belices ecome ss no longer works ecaus a vale in langerous, nc ed eus. Columbus says that tre Ne 1 ste inwed. p. 14 tude and longitud aff. on 18. Ings as do various ir ences from the Earth's m net field. Magnetic compasses d not point precisely to true north with and magnetic north. The North Star is not arrich, it ve is north. Today, the North is If yen h. In Columbus' time, the di rece about one deg was over +1--oe i rees
- rge 1 st f¹ at...g in the water? (He 'w 't h ppened to 4. How does Pedro react to th Ah waters that devour ships. the wrecked ship and question s. 'ng 15
- men about the falling star? V e. e write in his 5. What does the Captain tell journal? (Columbus tells the n n that falling stars foreto bi sings ar grace. He writes that he has never seen a meteorite fall so close to a ship before.
- 6. What does the Captain say when he res a care N at a ses he order the crew to do? (Columbus thinks they are near lar He as 'e n 1 time soundings to check the depth of the ocean. p. 16)
- 7. Why does the fleet sail throug. It is seaweed? (Searching for a way around might take them off course. pp. 18–19)

- 8. Why is Columbus able to convince Pedro to jump into the water? (Columbus tells him that scribes and readers are good swimmers. Answers will vary but should include that Columbus gives Pedro positive encouragement. p. 20)
- 9. **Prediction:** Who will be the first person to spot land and win the reward?

Supplementary Activities

- 1. Math: Christopher Columbus keeps two logs recording the distance traveled (p. 13). He thought the distance from the Canary Islands to 1 pages 2 00 miles, but it's actually 12,000 miles. The distance between the Capary 1 and 3 and Salvador is 4,800 miles. Columbus didn't sail in a straight line, and the mass log and each day varied. But for this math problem, assume that for 32 da Cc in 's sailed in a straight line. Each day, he recorded 180 miles in Log 1 and 1.4 n es Log 2. Determine which log is more accurate. $(180 \times 32 = 5,760; 14^{\circ} \times 32 = 508 \text{ og } 2 \text{ is closer to actual.})$
- 2. Science: (This activity) uit teamer or parental supervision. Cha topher Columbus used a magnetic com as occar line in which direct on h wa at g. His compass was in a wooden be wn; n as placed inside a box to ho. it 'll a rolling ship.

Make vo ow water compass. You will nee

- ne 'le craightened paper clip)
- hall liece of Styrofoam
- pre pan filled with water
- magnet

Rub the nee 3 ar the 1 or together for several micros. Ish he needle into the Styrofoam ar the ce me Styrofoam in the wate. The nacetized needle will slowly align rt. rt. etic field. It will poin

- 3. Scient Res rch the Sargasso Sea. Find two tits where it is, and what simals live there. I why it is also called the Solost Laps. Share your information is closed and discuss what is fact and what is 1y1
- 4. Science: Research trade winc in he orthern Atlantic Oce h W 'e par graph about what would have har it bus nad sailed directly wes om a nin mstead of west from the Canary Isla ds. It up a agram that shows the direction of the winds.