



“Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times.”

Jeremiah 8:7

Expanding Your Lexicon

remote

frigid

banish

migration



Use vocabulary words to complete the paragraph. You may add suffixes.

The Russian Czar Nicholas I (1.) _____ many Christians from Russia in the early 1800s. Some fled to the (2.) _____ Siberian forests in the far north. One group was forced to walk from southern Russia to the (3.) _____ mountains of Armenia. During their thousand-mile trek in the heat of summer, many children died. But, in spite of the forced (4.) _____ from their homes, joy and hope filled these Christians' hearts.



Read “Call of the Wild Geese.”

Why?



Answer the questions.

5. Why were the geese so fierce when the boys came near? _____

6. Why did Mother start to scold the boys when they brought back the goslings? _____

7. Why didn't the boys tie Willy and Nilly so they couldn't fly away? _____

What's the Main Idea?

A well-written paragraph has unity—each sentence discusses the *main idea*. Finding the main idea helps us understand what we read. Sometimes the main idea is clearly stated; sometimes it is not.



Underline the sentence that states the main idea in this paragraph.

8. Canada geese mate for life. The male and female remain together throughout the summer nesting time, during migration, and over the winter months. In fact, they can be fiercely loyal to one another, even risking their lives for a mate. Male geese have been known to refuse to migrate, enduring harsh northern winters in order to stay with an injured mate.



Read the paragraphs. Circle the letter of the sentence that best states the main idea.

9. Canada geese flying in V-formation are a beautiful sight. The lead goose must be a strong flyer to break air resistance for the rest of the birds. But even the strongest goose grows tired on long migratory flights, so from time to time another strong goose pulls to the front and relieves the lead bird. Weaker geese, on the other hand, always fly toward the rear where they are protected from head winds by the stronger geese flying in front of them.
- a. Canada geese make long migratory flights.
 - b. Canada geese help each other by switching positions in their flight formation.
 - c. Weak geese fly in the back of the V-formation.
10. In the summer, Canada geese build their nests in the tundra, the wet meadowlands of the far north. Their nesting areas extend from the southern part of the Northwest Territories in Canada across to Alaska and down into British Columbia. Although the tundra is a good nesting area, the bitter northern winters require that the geese migrate to milder regions.
- a. Life is harsh in the cold tundra region of Canada and Alaska.
 - b. Canada geese cannot endure winters in the tundra.
 - c. Canada geese nest in the tundra regions.
11. Have you ever wondered how young geese and other birds learn what to eat and what not to eat? Like most animals, birds seem to possess God-given instincts to choose the correct food for their bodies. Even so, the mother goose teaches her goslings where to find food. Soon after they are born, the mother goose leads her young into streamside clumps of grass. There she shows them which plants are best for their little goose stomachs and even selects for her young certain roots, which she crushes and shreds into gosling-bite sizes.
- a. Goslings learn to swim while they eat.
 - b. Young geese are taught by their parents to feed on small plants and roots.
 - c. Roots are the best food for goslings.

Rhythm and Rhyme



Read “Something Told the Wild Geese.”

Something Told the Wild Geese” has a *strong / weak* meter, or rhythm pattern.

Something **told** the **wild** geese



Write the last four lines of the poem and mark the rhythm. Use the breve (˘) for weak syllables and the accent mark (ˈ) for strong syllables.

12. _____



Go back to No. 12. Finish writing the rhyme scheme in the boxes.

The Music of Poetry: Onomatopoeia

Poets like to use the sounds of language. *Onomatopoeia* is using words whose sounds suggest their meaning. *Hiss*, *buzz*, *crackle*, and *pop* are onomatopoeic words.

In “Something Told the Wild Geese,” the word *whisper* is onomatopoeic. The word *whisper* sounds a lot like your speech when you whisper.



Circle the onomatopoeic words in the list.

13. **tuckered** **squish** **hop** **slurp**
 fish **rustle** **squawk** **zoom**

The Music of Poetry: Alliteration

Poets also use *alliteration* to make music with words. Alliteration is repeating the same consonant sounds.

Slowly, silently, now the moon
 Walks the night in her silver shoon.
 This way and that, she peers, and sees
 Silver fruit upon silver trees.

— Walter de la Mare

- 14. Find and copy a line from “Something Told the Wild Geese” that uses alliteration.

- ☆ 15. Using alliteration, write your own sentence about geese.

Created to Fly

Lesson 8



“And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.”

Genesis 1:20

Study Skills: SQ3R

SQ3R stands for *Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review*. SQ3R is a good way to study. It will help you learn better and remember more. It’s simple, too!

Survey — Begin by looking over the lesson or story quickly.

Question — Write some questions about it to help you concentrate as you read.

Read — Read the story.

Recite — Answer questions about the story.

Review — Check your answers.

Survey



Look quickly over the article “Created to Fly” before you read it.

1. Jot down the title and the headings.

- 2. What do you guess the article is about?

Question



Ask yourself questions about what you will read.

- 3. Write a question about the title.

- 4. Write a question about each heading.

Read



Read “Created to Fly.”

Recite



Now answer these questions about the article. Don’t look at the article.

5. What is the proper name of the gooney bird? _____
6. What three parts of a bird’s body are specially designed for flight?

7. Why do a bird’s bones help the bird to fly, while our bones hinder us from flying?

Review



Look at the article to answer the question.

- 8. The article tells us that birds spread oil over their feathers. How might oil keep a bird’s feathers in good working order? *Hint: Think about some of the ways people use oil.*



Reread the article. Check to be sure that you have answered the questions correctly. Change any incorrect answers.

Words, Words, Words



The word *aerodynamically* appears in the article “Created to Fly.” Look up *aerodynamic* in your glossary and complete the exercises.

9. What do the parts of *aerodynamic* mean?

aero _____ **dynamic** _____

10. What language does *aerodynamic* come from? _____

○ 11. Write some words pronounced like *aero* or like part of *aero*. _____

Do You Remember?



Write the parts of the SQ3R study plan.

12. S _____ R _____

_____ Q _____ R _____

_____ R _____

Hide God's Word



Write Proverbs 14:31 from memory. You may study it first.

13. _____



Write Leviticus 19:14 from memory. You may study it first.

14. _____

Beavers!

Lesson 9



“O LORD, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all:
the earth is full of thy riches.”

Psalm 104:24