

## Quarter 3/Unit 2

Title: Two Lands, One Heart

Suggested Time: 5 days (45 minutes per day)

Common Core ELA Standard: RI1, RI2, RI4, RI9, RI10, W2, W4, W9, SL1, L4, L5

### 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

While cultures may be different, family life is important and in many ways the same, regardless of location.

##### Synopsis

TJ takes a trip to Vietnam with his mother to visit his grandparent's farm. TJ learns a lot about the culture and lives of his Vietnamese family.

2. Read entire main selection text, keeping in mind the Big Ideas and Key Understandings.
3. Re-read 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**

<b>Text Dependent Questions</b>	<b>Answers</b>
On the first line of page 581 there is a 1 after the word Saigon. This is called a footnote and it refers to the sentence at the very bottom of the page. What information is this footnote giving you?	It explains the use of the name Saigon instead of Ho Chi Minh City.
Using the map and insert on page 581, trace the route that TJ took to visit Vietnam. Include names of places where stops were made. What bodies of water were crossed?	Denver, Colorado to Los Angeles, California to Taipei, then Singapore to Saigon. They crossed the Pacific Ocean and the South China Sea.
When TJ got his first chance to play in the ocean, he saw lots of other kids there. Describe what happened and explain why the kids were confused (Pg. 583)	TJ was delighted by the ocean and was playing in it just like the other kids. But he didn't know any Vietnamese, so he couldn't talk to the other kids. He just stayed silent, and they didn't understand why.
Provide at least 3 quotes directly from the story describing the reaction of the Vietnamese family when TJ and his family arrive at their house. (Pg. 584)	<p>"TJ is swallowed by a mass of arms touching and pulling him close."</p> <p>TJ's grandparents, a crowd of people runs out to greet them. They are weeping <b>hysterically</b> as they <b>overwhelm</b> Jenny and Heather."</p> <p>"the family crowds into a small dining room to talk over some</p>

	cool coconut juice.
An idiom is an expression that has a different meaning than what the words actually say. For example, raining cats and dogs means it's raining heavily. On page 585, the author says that "from the kitchen comes an endless parade of dishes" during the feast. What is the meaning of this idiom?	It means there were many different kinds of food served.
Using the photograph and the caption on page 586, as well as the first paragraph on page 587, explain how TJ's family drew water before they added the electric pump and hose.	A well was dug in the ground 3 feet across and lined with bricks and thirty feet deep. A bucket is attached to a rope, lowered into the well filled with water and then pulled back up.
In the first paragraph on page 588, how did people cope with the warm climate of Vietnam in May?	They lay under a shady guava tree, they work in the morning and rest in the afternoon, and they swing in a hammock.
According to the text, what unusual sights does TJ see on the road? (Pg. 588)	Bicycles carrying pigs, ducks tied to the frame, people nailing a new shoe onto a water buffalo.
How does Uncle Thao show TJ that he is proud of his oxen? (Pg. 589)	Uncle Thao shows TJ how obedient and friendly and hardworking the oxen are. Then he gives TJ a chance to plow so he can see it is not as easy as his uncle makes it look.
It is important to include pictures and captions in informational text. How do the water buffalo and oxen pictures increase your understanding of farming in Vietnam? (Pg. 589)	Pictures and captions make unfamiliar text easier to understand because it gives a visual of what's being written. Farming in Vietnam is done with the aid of animals rather than machines such as tractors.
"It's hard work, bending over in the hot sun with only a bamboo hat for shade." What does TJ compare this task to that he does in Colorado? (Pg. 591)	TJ compares pulling weeds in the hot sun to cleaning his room. It seems like he is a little amazed at how hard he is working, but he likes it.
Irrigation means getting water to crops so that they can grow. What crop was mentioned that needs a lot of water, and how does the farmer irrigate that crop? What is the field called that this crop grows in? (Pg. 591)	Rice needs lots of water and the paddy is flooded. It doesn't say how the fields are flooded, but a rice field is called a rice paddy.
The author writes, "Cousins are the same everywhere" in the ending sentence. After reading pages 592, what evidence does the author give to you to support this statement?	Water fights are common in any country. When TJ and his cousins have a splashing water fight at the end of the story, it is not surprising. Kids will be kids in any country.

Vocabulary

	<b>KEY WORDS ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING</b>	<b>WORDS WORTH KNOWING</b> General teaching suggestions are provided in the Introduction
<b>TEACHER PROVIDES DEFINITION</b> not enough contextual clues provided in the text	Denver, Colorado (580) Vietnam (580) Ho Chi Minh City/Saigon (580) rice paddies (581) water buffalo (581) South China Sea (583) bamboo (581) irrigation (589)	sparrows (583) eel (583) coves (583) eager (583) overwhelm (584) dense (584) mischief (592)
<b>STUDENTS FIGURE OUT THE MEANING</b> sufficient context clues are provided in the text	feast (585) shaft (587) well (587) yoke (589) plow (589) furrows (591) canoe (591) woks (585)	hysterically (584) equivalent ( ) appetizing (588) occasionally (589) interpreter (584) to journey dense stand (584)

## Culminating Task

- Re-Read, Think and Write:

*Why was the title of this story “Two Lands, One Heart”? Use details from the story to explain how TJ starts to feel connected to his Vietnamese family, and how fully they took him into their lives. Make sure you use these details to explain why the title is a good one for this piece.*

Answer: A good answer should trace the early awkwardness and mention of differences through to the telling of all the things TJ did with various family members on and around the farm. For the family’s affection for him and his mother, students could point to the welcome feast, how much time his grandfather and uncle take with TJ and how playful his cousins are with him. There is also no mention of leaving the farm and the return journey to Colorado, so the reader leaves TJ in Vietnam with his extended family. This helps make the family feel closer.

## Note to Teacher

- Providing resources (internet and books) on Vietnam after they unpack the text entirely may help students better understand and contextualize their learning.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**“Two Lands, One Heart”**

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2. Using the map and insert on page 581, trace the route that TJ took to visit Vietnam. Include names of places where stops were made. What bodies of water were crossed?
3. When TJ got his first chance to play in the ocean, he saw lots of other kids there. Describe what happened and explain why the kids were confused (Pg. 583)
4. Provide at least 3 quotes directly from the story describing the reaction of the Vietnamese family when TJ and his family arrive at their house. (Pg. 584)

5. An idiom is an expression that has a different meaning than what the words actually say. For example, raining cats and dogs means it's raining heavily. On page 585, the author says that "from the kitchen comes an endless parade of dishes" during the feast. What is the meaning of this idiom?
  
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7. In the first paragraph on page 588, how did people cope with the warm climate of Vietnam in May?
  
8. According to the text, what unusual sights does TJ see on the road? (Pg. 588)
  
9. How does Uncle Thao show TJ that he is proud of his oxen? (Pg. 589)

