



# Lesson 23



## TARGET VOCABULARY

yarn

strands

spinning

dye

weave

sharpening

duplicated

delicious

Vocabulary  
Reader



Context  
Cards



**TEKS 2.5B** use context to determine meaning; **ELPS 1A** use prior knowledge/experiences



# Vocabulary in Context



- Read each **Context Card**.
- Talk about a picture. Use a different Vocabulary word from the one on the card.

1



**yarn**

People use **yarn** to knit sweaters, hats, and mittens.



2



**strands**

The **strands** of yarn are tied into knots at the bottom of this rug.



3

**spinning**

It takes a lot of practice **spinning** chunks of wool into thin yarn.



4

**dye**

These shirts are soaked in **dye** to make them colorful.



5

**weave**

This woman will **weave** dried grasses into baskets.



6

**sharpening**

This pencil does not need **sharpening** anymore!



7

**uplicated**

Some colors on this rug are **uplicated**. They appear again and again.



8

**delicious**

This baker makes **delicious** cakes. They are very tasty!





# Background



## TARGET VOCABULARY

**Navajo Traditions** Some Navajo people **weave** beautiful rugs. First, they make **yarn** by **spinning strands** of wool. Then they **dye** the yarn and weave it into traditional patterns. Many Navajo make jewelry, too. After **sharpening** their tools, they make jewelry of silver. The Navajo also make **delicious** traditional stews.



A handwoven rug like this cannot be **duplicated**.



This woman is weaving on an upright loom.

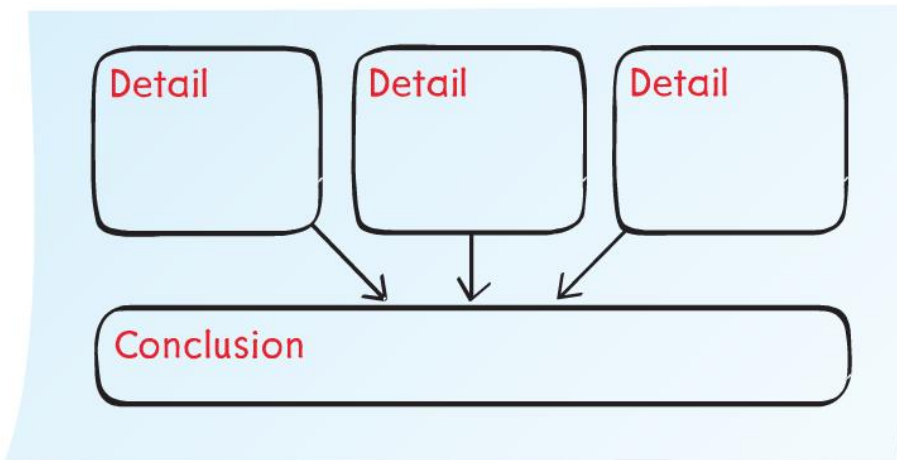


# Comprehension



## ✓ TARGET SKILL **Conclusions**

In *The Goat in the Rug*, the authors don't say who Geraldine is. They only give story details as clues. As you read, use story details to help you draw conclusions about Geraldine and about making Navajo rugs. On a chart like this, write a conclusion and the story details you used to draw it.



## ✓ TARGET STRATEGY **Summarize**

Use the conclusions you drew from story details in *The Goat in the Rug* to help you summarize important parts of the story.

## Main Selection

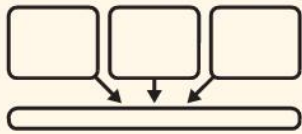


### TARGET VOCABULARY

yarn	weave
strands	sharpening
spinning	duplicated
dye	delicious

### TARGET SKILL

**Conclusions** Use details to figure out more about the text.



### TARGET STRATEGY

**Summarize** Stop to tell important ideas as you read.

**Genre**  
**Narrative Nonfiction** tells a true story about a topic.

### MEET THE AUTHORS

**Charles L. Blood  
and Martin Link**



These two authors

wrote *The Goat in the Rug* from the point of view of Geraldine, the goat. Charles L. Blood also wrote a book about Native American crafts and games. Martin Link was once a ranger with the National Park Service in Arizona.

### MEET THE ILLUSTRATOR

**Nancy Winslow Parker**



When Nancy Winslow Parker was a kid, she looked

forward to spring cleaning. That was when her mom put new shelf paper in the kitchen cabinets and dresser drawers, and the young artist was given all the old paper to draw on.

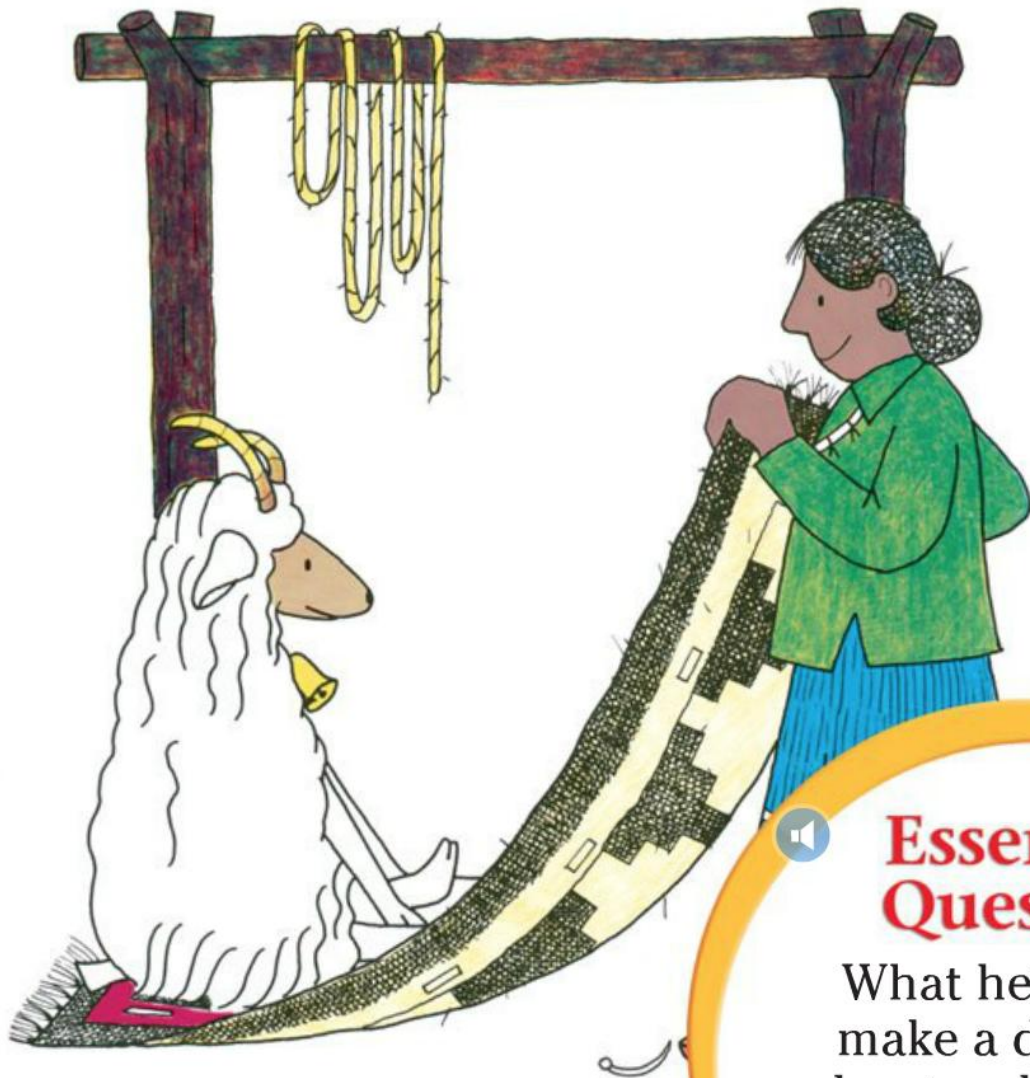


# THE GOAT IN THE RUG

BY GERALDINE




as told to Charles L. Blood and Martin Link  
illustrated by Nancy Winslow Parker




## Essential Question

What helps you  
make a decision  
about a character?

 My name is Geraldine and I live near a place called Window Rock with my Navajo friend, Glenmae. It's called Window Rock because it has a big round hole in it that looks like a window open to the sky.

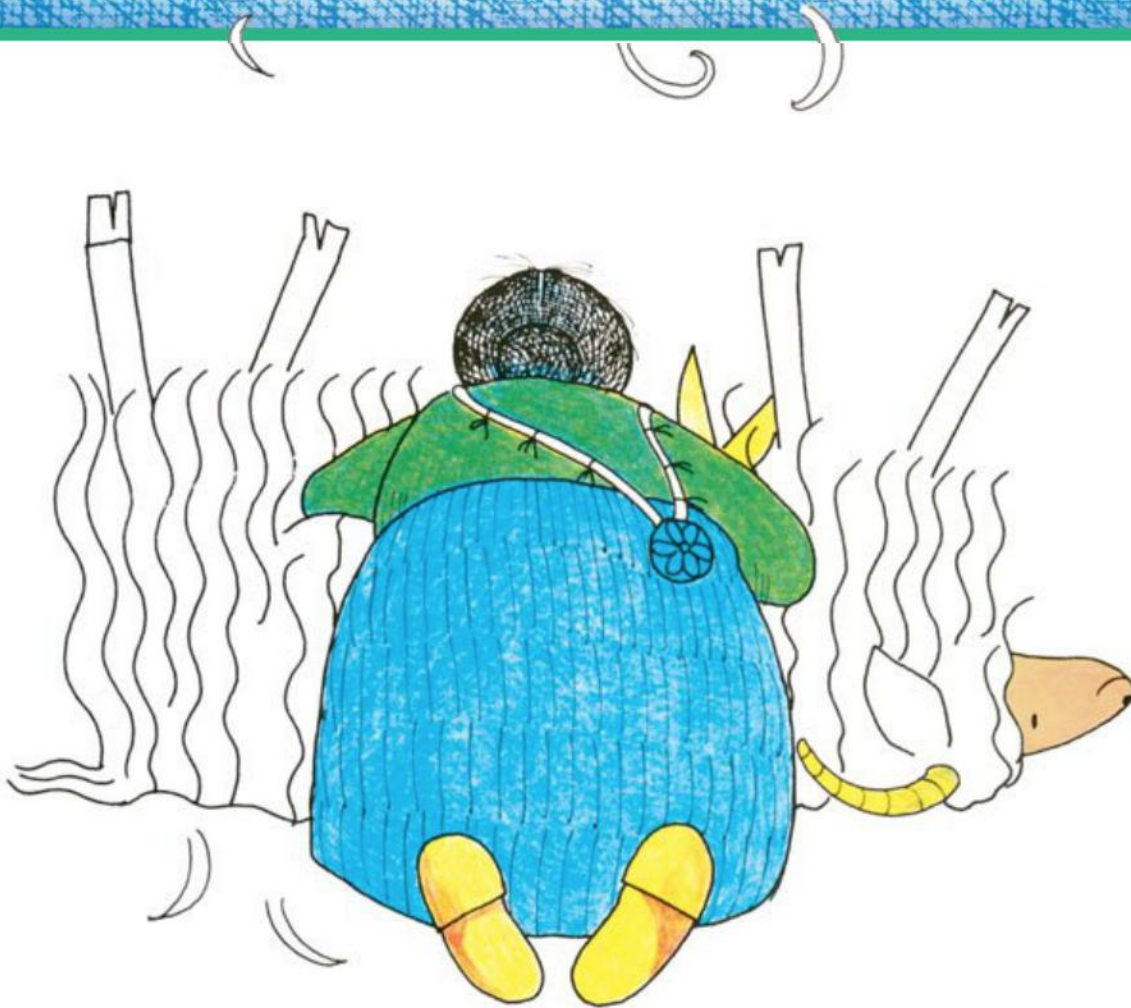
Glenmae is called Glenmae most of the time because it's easier to say than her Indian name: Glee 'Nasbah. In English that means something like female warrior, but she's really a Navajo weaver. I guess that's why, one day, she decided to **weave** me into a rug.




 I remember it was a warm, sunny afternoon. Glenmae had spent most of the morning **sharpening** a large pair of scissors. I had no idea what she was going to use them for, but it didn't take me long to find out.

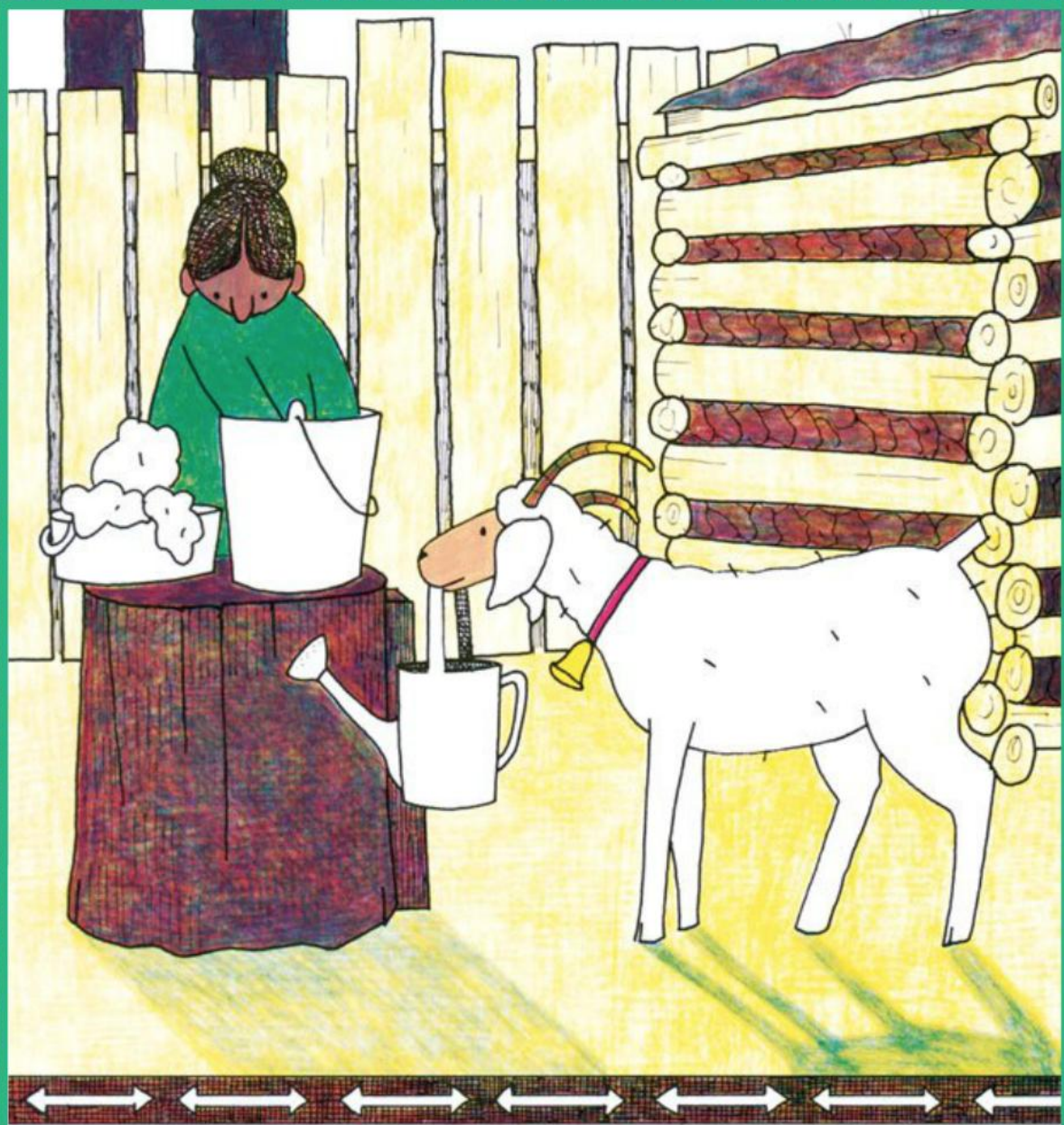







 Before I knew what was happening, I was on the ground and Glenmae was clipping off my wool in great long **strands**. (It's called mohair, really.) It didn't hurt at all, but I admit I kicked up my heels some. I'm very ticklish for a goat.

I might have looked a little naked and silly afterwards, but my, did I feel nice and cool! So I decided to stick around and see what would happen next.



 The first thing Glenmae did was chop up roots from a yucca plant. The roots made a soapy, rich lather when she mixed them with water.

She washed my wool in the suds until it was clean and white.

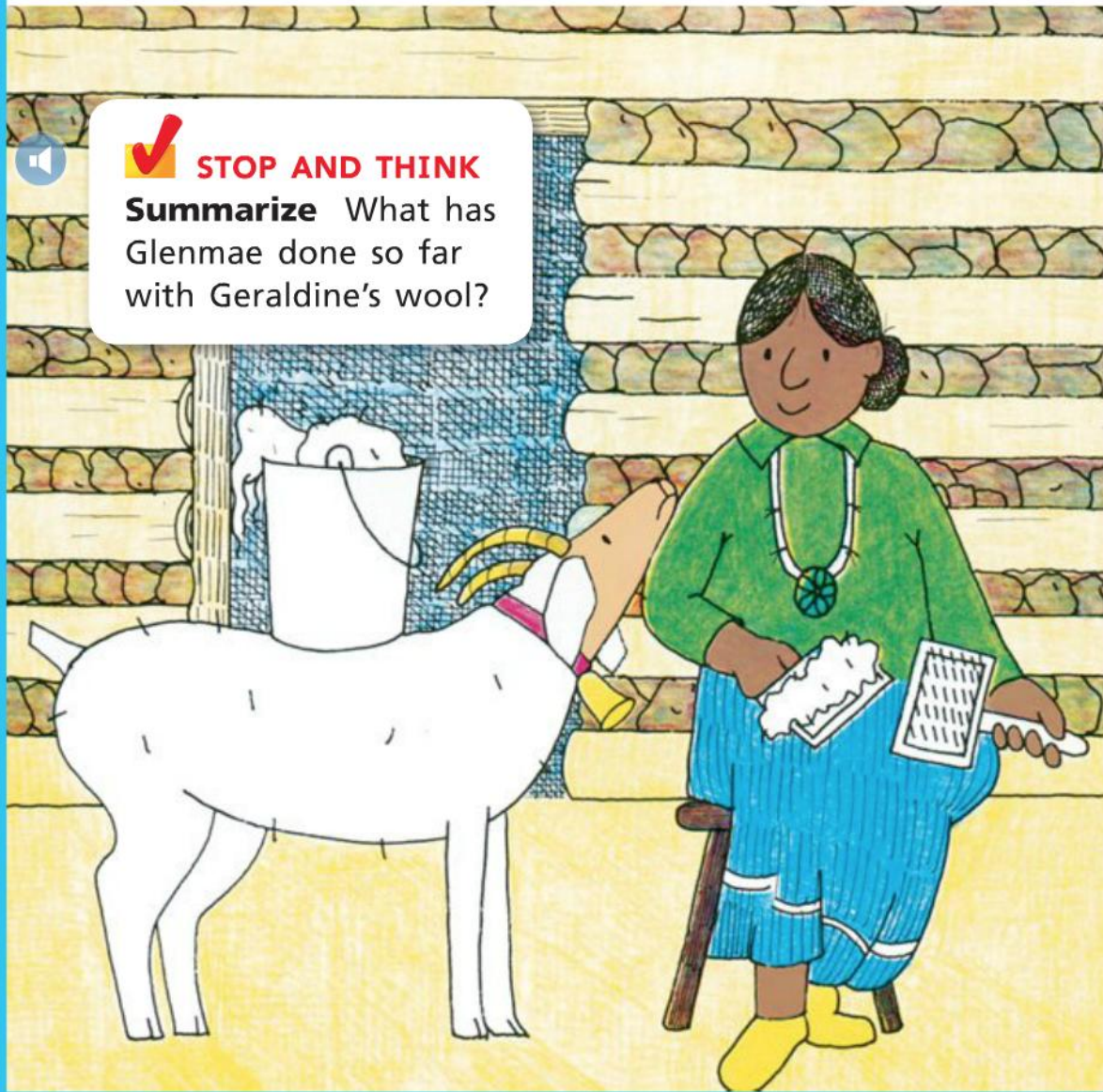
After that, a little bit of me (you might say) was hung up in the sun to dry. When my wool was dry, Glenmae took out two large square combs with many teeth.

By combing my wool between these carding combs, as they're called, she removed any bits of twigs or burrs and straightened out the fibers. She told me it helped make a smoother **yarn** for **spinning**.




**STOP AND THINK**

**Summarize** What has Glenmae done so far with Geraldine's wool?







 Then, Glenmae carefully started to spin my wool—one small bundle at a time—into yarn. I was beginning to find out it takes a long while to make a Navajo rug.

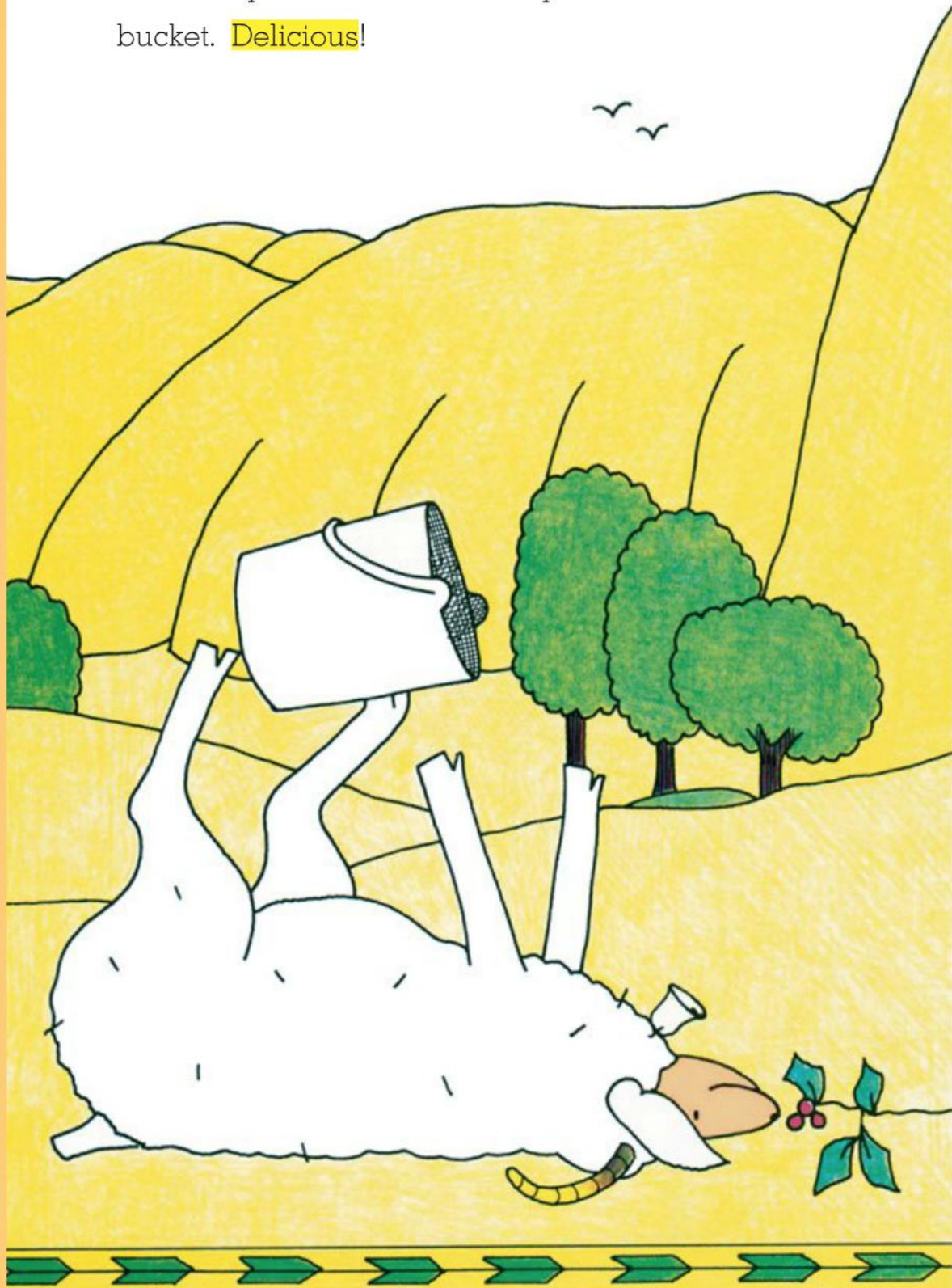
Again and again, Glenmae twisted and pulled, twisted and pulled the wool. Then she spun it around a long, thin stick she called a spindle. As she twisted and pulled and spun, the finer, stronger and smoother the yarn became.




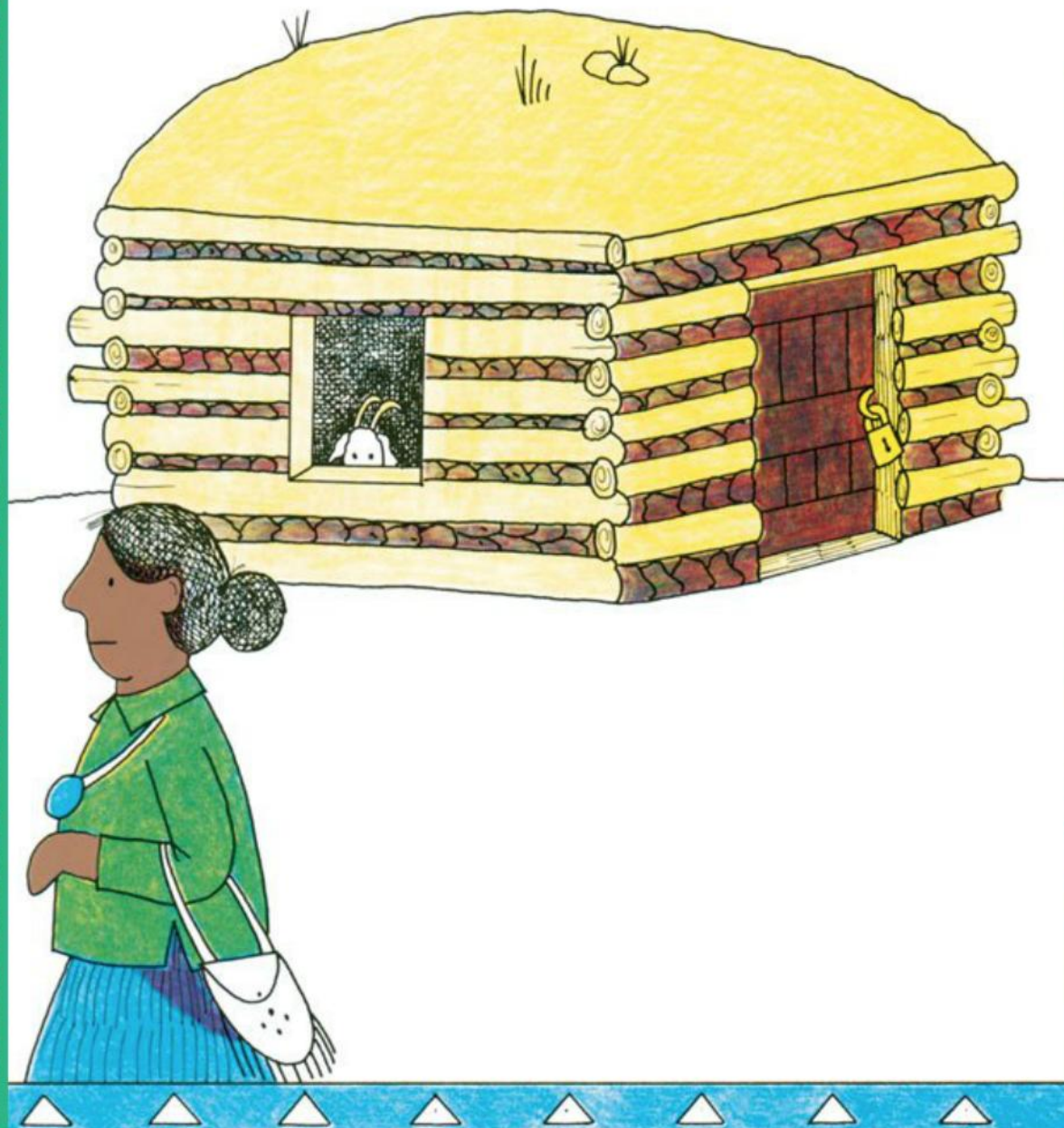
 A few days later, Glenmae and I went for a walk. She said we were going to find some special plants she would use to make dye.

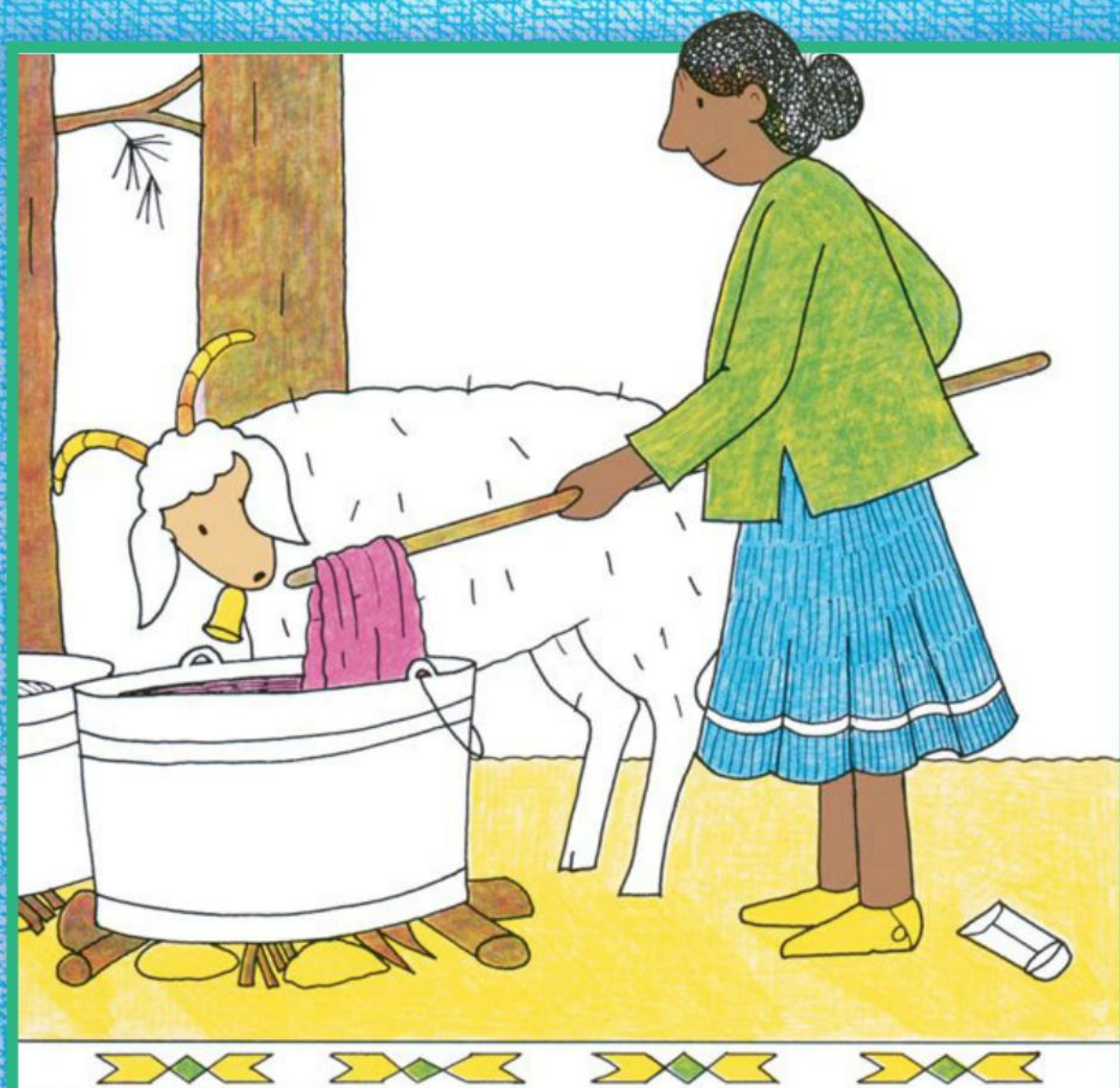
I didn't know what "dye" meant, but it sounded like a picnic to me. I do love to eat plants. That's what got me into trouble.


 While Glenmae was out looking for more plants, I ate every one she had already collected in her bucket. **Delicious!**



 The next day, Glenmæ made me stay home while she walked miles to a store. She said the dye she could buy wasn't the same as the kind she makes from plants, but since I'd made such a pig of myself, it would have to do.

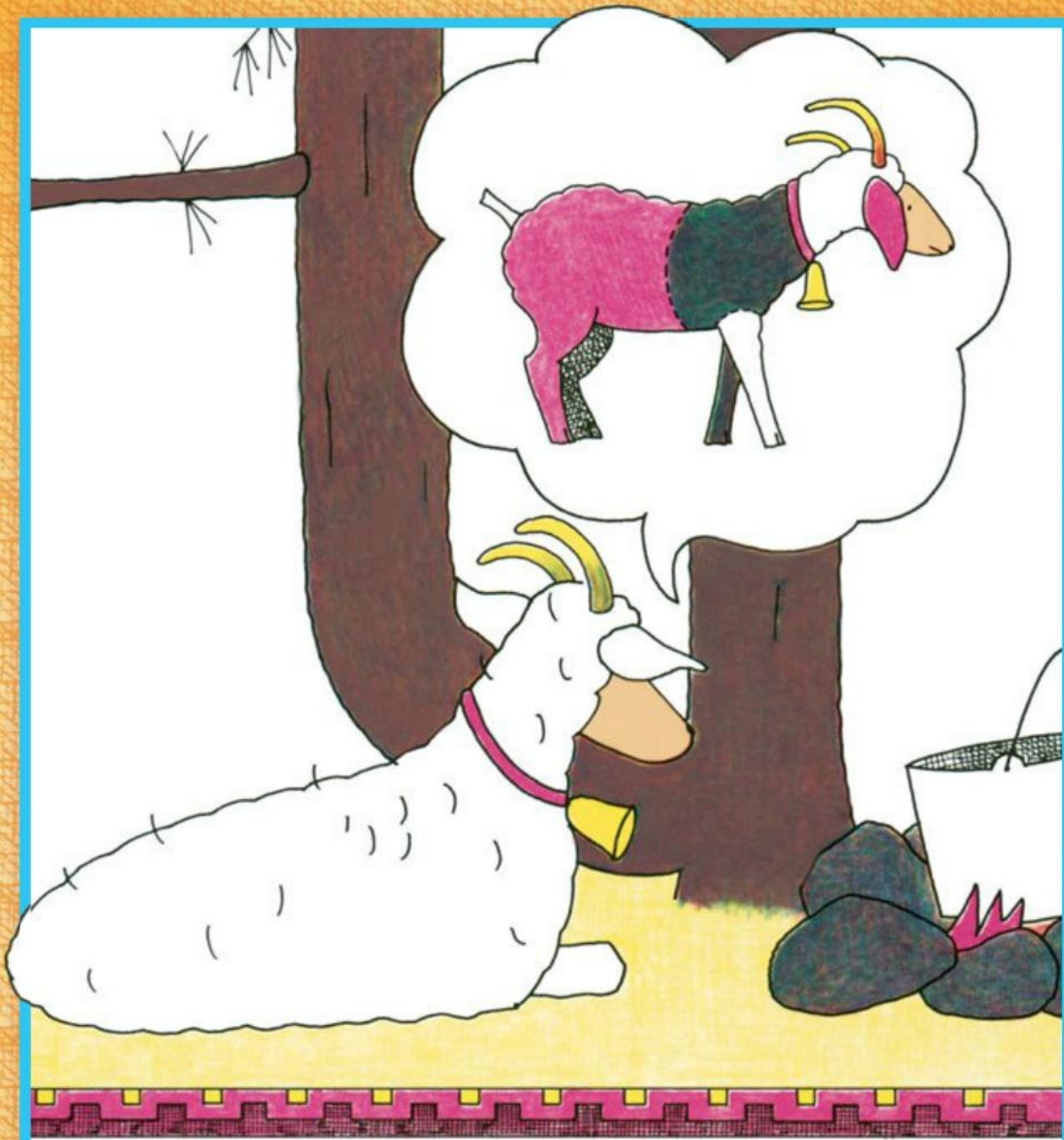




 I was really worried that she would still be angry with me when she got back. She wasn't, though, and pretty soon she had three big potfuls of dye boiling over a fire.

Then I saw what Glenmae had meant by dyeing. She dipped my white wool into one pot . . . and it turned pink! She dipped it in again. It turned a darker pink! By the time she'd finished dipping it in and out and hung it up to dry, it was a beautiful deep red.






🔊 After that, she dyed some of my wool brown, and some of it black. I couldn't help wondering if those plants I'd eaten would turn all of me the same colors.




**STOP AND THINK**

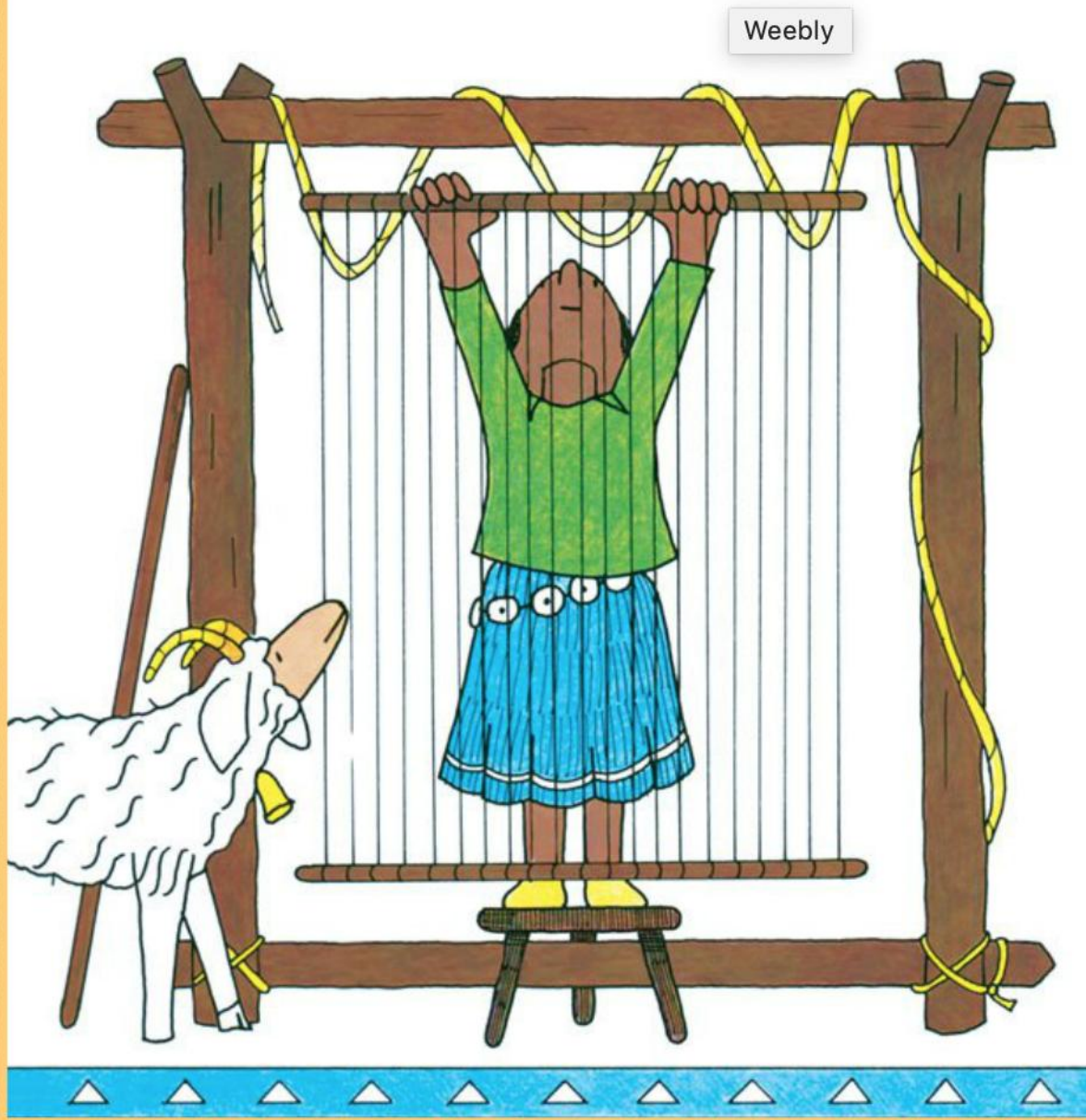
**Conclusions** Why does Geraldine think she'll turn red, brown, and black?

 While I was worrying about that, Glenmae started to make our rug. She took a ball of yarn and wrapped it around and around two poles. I lost count when she'd reached three hundred wraps. I guess I was too busy thinking about what it would be like to be the only red, white, black, and brown goat at Window Rock.




 It wasn't long before Glenmae had finished wrapping. Then she hung the poles with the yarn on a big wooden frame. It looked like a picture frame made of logs—she called it a “loom.”

After a whole week of getting ready to weave, Glenmae started. She began weaving at the bottom of the loom. Then, one strand of yarn at a time, our rug started growing toward the top.





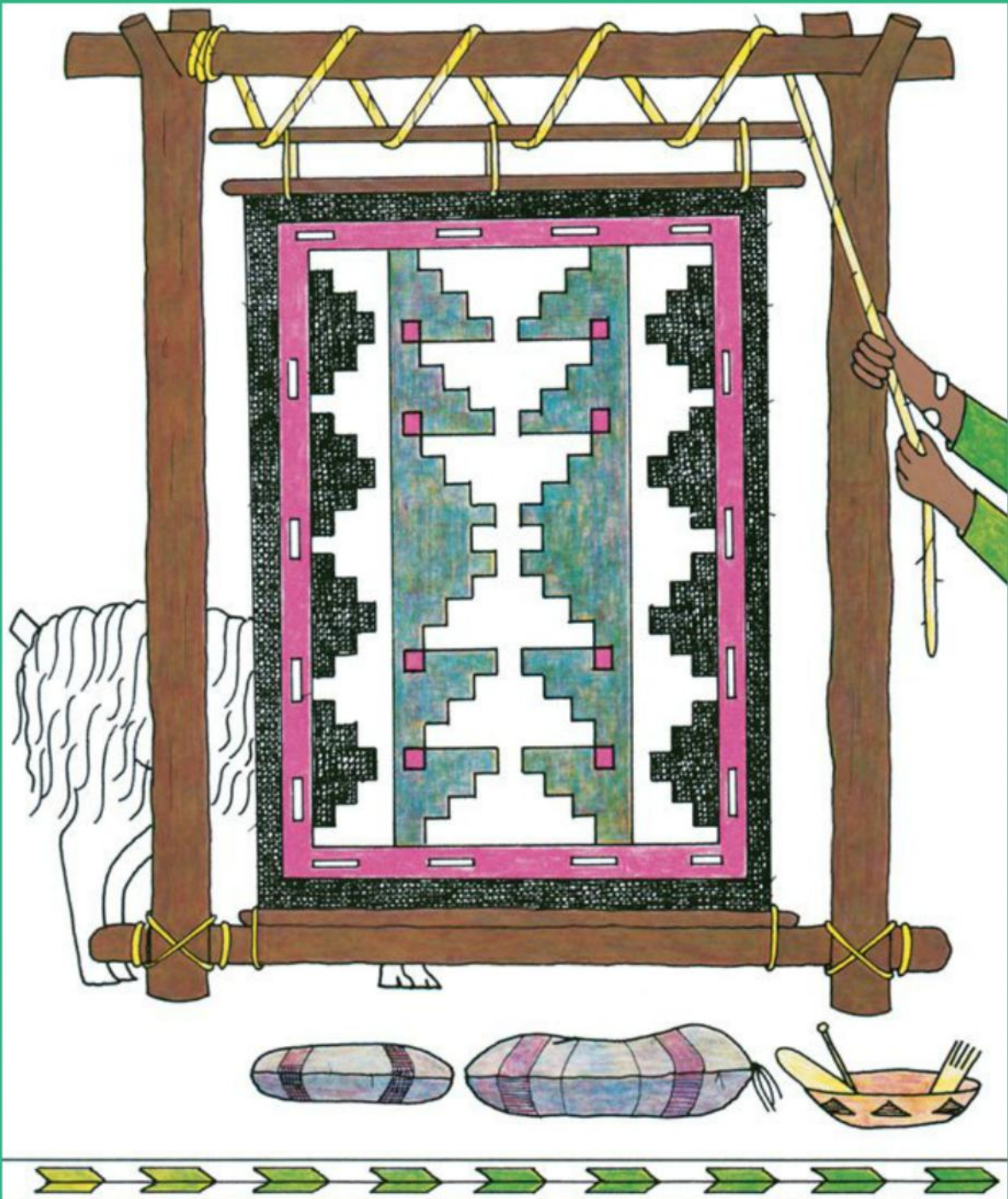
 A few strands of black. A few of brown. A few of red. In and out. Back and forth. Until, in a few days, the pattern of our rug was clear to see.


Our rug grew very slowly. Just as every Navajo weaver before her had done for hundreds and hundreds of years, Glenmae formed a design that would never be duplicated.

 **STOP AND THINK**


**Author's Craft** How do the words "A few, A few, A few, In and out, Back and forth" help you to feel what Glenmae is doing?

**TEKS** 2.13



 Then, at last, the weaving was finished! But not until I'd checked it quite thoroughly in front and in back, did I let Glenmae take our rug off the loom.



 There was a lot of me in that rug. I wanted it to be perfect. And it was.

Since then, my wool has grown almost long enough for Glenmae and me to make another rug. I hope we do very soon. Because, you see, there aren't too many weavers like Glenmae left among the Navajos.



And there's only one goat like me, Geraldine.



This is the true story of a weaver and her goat who lived in the Navajo Nation at Window Rock, Arizona.





# Your Turn



Use context to determine word meanings.

1. On page 259, the word delicious means —

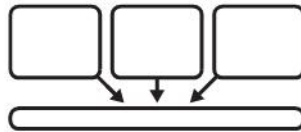
- tasty
- sour
- old
- empty

TEKS 2.5B



2.  **TARGET SKILL** **Conclusions**

How does Geraldine feel about the finished rug? Use a chart to list details and a conclusion. **TEKS 2.9B, ELPS 4J**



3.  **TARGET STRATEGY** **Summarize**

Tell how Glenmae makes a Navajo rug. **TEKS RC-2(E)**



4. **Oral Language** Tell the beginning, middle, and end of the selection. Talk about which parts of the story are true and which parts are made-up. **TEKS 2.10, RC-2(E)**



**TEKS 2.5B** use context to determine meaning; **2.9B** describe characters' traits/motivations/feelings; **2.10** distinguish fiction/nonfiction; **RC-2(E)** retell important story events; **ELPS 4J** employ inferential skills to demonstrate comprehension



Connect to  
**Social  
Studies**



**TARGET VOCABULARY**

yarn	weave
strands	sharpening
spinning	duplicated
dye	delicious

**GENRE**

**Informational text** gives facts about a topic. This is a magazine article.

**TEXT FOCUS**

**Photographs** show true pictures of important details. **Captions** tell more information about a photo or picture. As you read, use captions and photos to help you.



**TEKS 2.15B** use graphic features to interpret text

# Basket Weaving

by Becky Manfredini


## A Texas Tradition

Texas Native Americans **weave** beautiful baskets. They make baskets in many shapes and sizes. Some are for storing **delicious** foods. Other baskets are to store clothes in. Some baskets are even used for carrying water! Basket makers make baskets for themselves and to sell.



## Gathering Materials

Rug weavers have to make the material they use to weave rugs by **spinning** wool into **yarn**. Basket makers use **strands** of willow or special grasses to weave their baskets. After **sharpening** their cutting tools, basket makers go to places where the materials grow and cut off as much as they need.



Weaving is a tradition. Mothers teach their daughters how to weave.

## How to Weave a Basket

Basket makers prepare the willow strands by soaking them in water. That makes them soft and easy to bend. It makes the strands much easier to weave. Then they weave the strands into a pattern.

Basket makers use dye they make from plants to make their baskets colorful. No basket is just like any other basket. The patterns are never duplicated. It takes a lot of skill to weave a beautiful basket.



The weaver holds thin strips of willow tightly as she works on this type of basket.

# Making Connections



## Text to Self

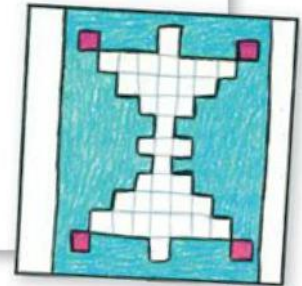
TEKS 2.28B

**Discuss a Skill** What tools does Glenmae use to make the rug? Think of something you know how to do. Explain to a partner the tools you need for your skill and how to use them.

## Text to Text

TEKS 2.10, ELPS 4K

**Fact or Fiction** Both "Basket Weaving" and *The Goat in the Rug* give facts about weaving. Which also contains made-up events? How do you know?



## Text to World

TEKS RC-2(F)

**Connect to Social Studies** Today many rugs are made by machines instead of by hand. Research some other things people used to make by hand.



**TEKS 2.10** distinguish between fiction/nonfiction; **2.28B** follow/restate/give oral instructions involving sequence; **RC-2(F)** make connections to experiences/texts/community; **ELPS 4K** employ analytical skills to demonstrate comprehension



# Grammar

**Irregular Verbs** The **verbs** *have* and *has* can be used to tell what someone has right now. The verb *had* can be used to tell what someone had in the past. The verbs *do* and *does* can be used to tell what someone does right now. The verb *did* can be used to tell what someone did in the past.

**Academic Language**  
verbs

Now	In the Past
I <b>have</b> a goat. She <b>has</b> a goat.	I <b>had</b> a goat when I was young. She <b>had</b> a goat a year ago.
We <b>do</b> nice work. He <b>does</b> nice work.	We <b>did</b> nice work yesterday. He <b>did</b> nice work last week.

## Try This!

Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence. Then write the sentence correctly.

- 1 He (has, had) a loom now.
- 2 I (do, did) many crafts last year.
- 3 They (has, had) yarn before.



- Conventions** When you write, make sure you use the right form for the verbs in your sentences. The verb should match the subject of the sentence.



### Wrong

My uncle **have** many rugs in his store.  
Last month, I **does** some work for him.

### Right

My uncle **has** many rugs in his store.  
Last month, I **did** some work for him.



## Connect Grammar to Writing

When you edit your writing, check to see if you have used the correct form for each verb.



# Write to Inform

**Word Choice** When you write, try not to repeat the same word too many times. Use synonyms instead. Synonyms are words that mean the same thing.

Kenny wrote an **informational paragraph** telling how Glenmae weaves a rug. Later Kenny revised his draft by replacing some of the words that repeated with synonyms.

## Writing Traits Checklist

- Ideas**  
Did I include important information?
- Organization**  
Did I tell the steps in order?
- Word Choice**  
Did I use synonyms to avoid repeating words?
- Conventions**  
Did I capitalize and punctuate my sentences correctly?

## Revised Draft

Glenmae has a special way of making yarn. First, she cuts the wool. She <sup>clips</sup>~~cuts~~ off her goat's hair using scissors. Then she <sup>chops</sup>~~cuts~~ up roots from a yucca plant.



## Final Copy

# How Glenmae Makes Yarn

By Kenny Hutchins

Glenmae has a special way of making yarn. First, she cuts the wool. She clips off her goat's hair using scissors.

Then she chops up roots from a yucca plant. She mixes the roots with water. She uses this to wash the goat's hair. When the hair is dry, she uses two combs to straighten it. Then she twists and pulls the wool around a spindle. She does this many times until strong yarn is made.



In my final paper, I replaced some repeated words with synonyms.



## Reading as a Writer

How did using many different words make Kenny's writing better?

Where can you replace words with synonyms in your own paper?

