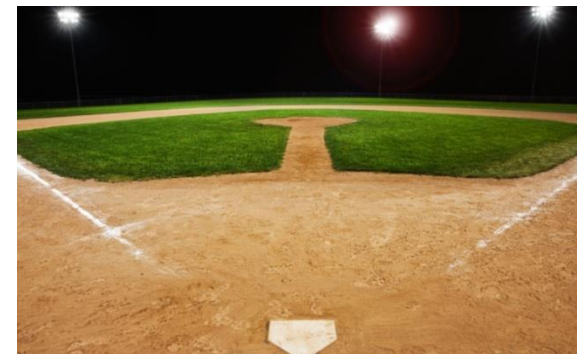




Summer Institute

2016

Mississippi Valley State University
No Child Left Behind
Derrick Hemphill
Linda Davis
Angela Roberson



WE ARE THE SHIP

The Story of NEGRO LEAGUE BASEBALL

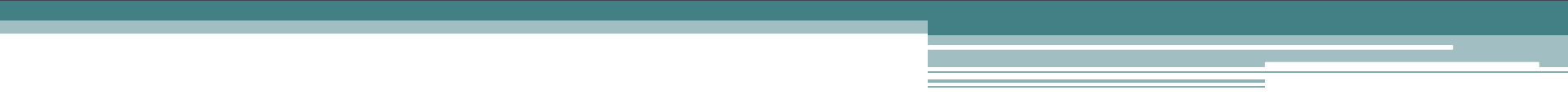


Words and Paintings by

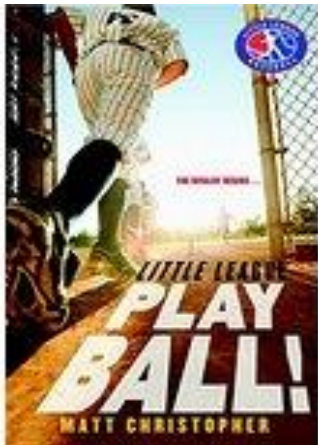
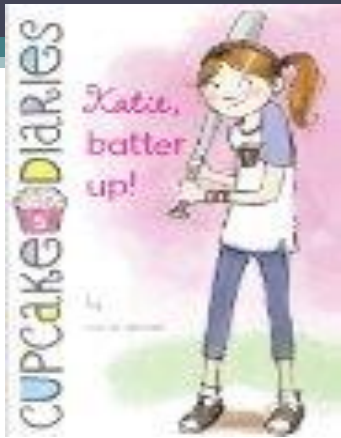
KADIR NELSON

Description

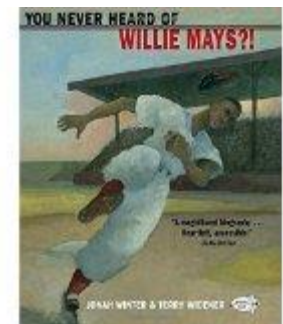
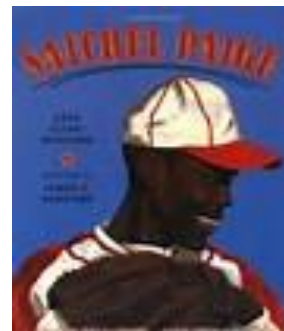
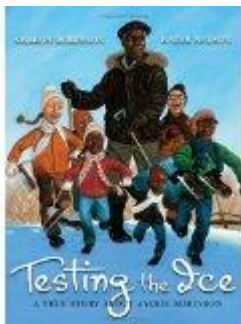
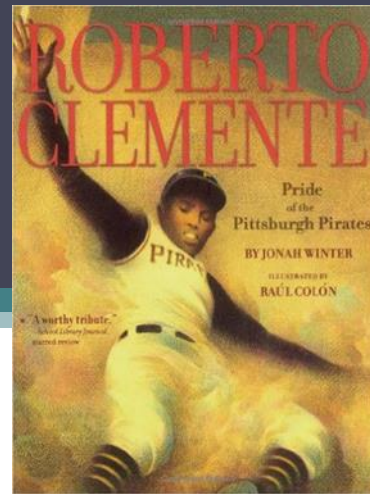
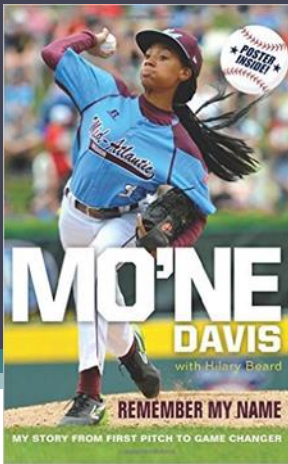
Greatest Game Ever Played is a thematic unit that center around baseball. The whole group text *We Are The Ship* by Kadair Nelson.



Additional Resources Fiction



Additional Resources Non-Fiction





Reading Objectives



Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.

- **Recognize the use of figurative or descriptive language and talk about how it adds to the quality of a text**

Compare and contrast texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.

- **Make connections among informational texts and historical fiction and content area study, using information from one setting to assist comprehending in the other**
- **Connect characters within and across texts and genres by circumstances, traits, or actions**

Reading Worksheets

The Field of Dreams

Figure 1 shows a baseball field, which is known as "The Diamond" because of its shape, and is sometimes referred to as a "Field of Dreams." The field in Figure 1 has all of the positions in the game of baseball marked on it.



Figure 1

MLB stars hail from countries around the world

295 MLB players competed in the inaugural World Baseball Classic.

Baseball Worksheet 1

The passage below describes the set up of a Major League Baseball game between the New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox. This passage has a number of blank spaces, which need to be filled in to make the sentences complete. All of the words that belong in the blank spaces are listed below to the right of the page. Figure 1 will help you to work out which words belong in which blank spaces. GOOD LUCK!!!

HI! WELCOME TO THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME.

Today the New York _____ are playing the _____ Red Sox. Right now, the Red Sox are batting and the Yankees are fielding. OK, let's see which players are on the field.

The _____ is David Ortiz, who stands in the batter's box near home plate. Behind him squats Jorge Posada; he is the _____. The pitcher, CC Sabathia, stands on the _____ mound, where he throws the ball to the batter.

Along with home plate, the other bases include _____ base, second base and third _____. Each base has a fielder playing nearby; Mark Teixeira, the first baseman, plays first base; Robinson Cano, the second _____, plays second base; and Alex Rodriguez, the _____ baseman, plays third base. Derek Jeter, the _____, is positioned between second base and third base. These four fielders are called the _____.

The three remaining fielders are known as _____, because they guard the outfield. Brett Gardner, the _____ fielder, stands deep behind third base, Curtis Granderson, the _____ fielder stands deep behind second base, and Nick Swisher the _____ fielder stands deep behind first base.

The fence at the edge of the outfield is known as the _____ fence. This separates the field and the players from the spectators. If a batter hits the ball over this wall, it is a _____!!!

Enjoy the game!!!

- outfield
- infielders
- baseman
- catcher
- Boston
- third
- pitcher's
- left
- right
- outfielders
- base
- batter
- Yankees
- shortstop
- first
- home run
- center



Figure 2

PITCHER VS. BATTER: Read the following paragraphs about the duel between the pitcher and the batter, and answer the questions that follow.

Pitching

The pitcher's job is to "pitch" (throw) the ball to the batter and get it in the strike zone. The strike zone is an imaginary rectangle as wide as home plate and stretching from the batter's knees to the middle of his chest (see Figure 2). Each time the pitcher throws the ball through the strike zone without the batter hitting it, it is called a strike. It is also a strike if the batter swings at the ball and misses it, even if it is not in the strike zone. After three strikes the batter is out!

If a pitcher throws the ball outside of the strike zone and the batter does not swing, the pitch is called a "ball." If a pitcher throws four "balls" to a batter it is known as a "walk," because the batter can walk to first base, and becomes a baserunner.

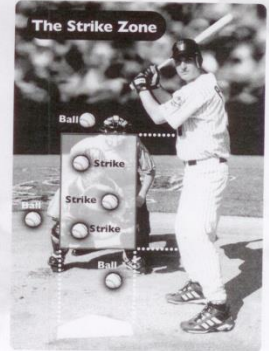
The pitcher pitches to the same batter until the batter, strikes out, walks or hits a "fair ball."

Batting

If the batter hits the ball forward, between the foul lines, it is called a "fair ball" and the batter must run to first base. If the batter hits the ball outside the foul lines, off the field of play, it is called a "foul ball" and counts as a strike. A "fly ball" is a ball that a batter hits into the air. A "ground ball" is a ball that is hit along the ground.

Home Run

One baseball term that most are familiar with is "home run." A home run comes when the batter hits the ball so hard and far that it clears the outfield fence. When this happens, all baserunners, including the batter who hit the home run, automatically reach home plate and each score a run.



Questions

- 1 Which of these words is closest to what 'pitch' means? (a) field (b) throw (c) catch (d) try A B C D
- 2 The 'strike zone', which the batter tries to protect, stretches from the batter's head to his toes. True or False? TRUE / FALSE
- 3 Which of these is a 'strike'? (a) a pitch that a batter hits really well (b) a pitch that hits the batter on the body (c) a pitch in the strike zone which the batter doesn't hit A B C
- 4 Which of these is a 'ball'? (a) a pitch that the pitcher throws outside the strike zone (b) a pitch hit for a home run (c) a pitch that a batter hits outside the foul lines A B C
- 5 A batter can walk to first base after how many 'balls'? (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 A B C D
- 6 Which of these is closest to the meaning of a 'foul ball'? (a) a ball that lands in a pile of garbage (b) a ball that is hit outside the foul lines (c) a ball that is made of chicken feathers A B C
- 7 A 'ground ball' is a ball that the batter hits along the ground. What's the name of the ball that is hit in the air? _____
- 8 If there is a runner on first base and another on third base, and the batter hits a home run, how many runners reach home plate? _____

Answers

CIRCLE ANSWER

Idioms Worksheets

Baseball Idioms and Meanings



Directions: Identify the meaning of each idiom in the sentences below.

1. Tracy hit a homerun with her presentation.
2. Alexander will not strike out because he studied for hours.
3. Monique will go to bat for Sol, they are best friends.
4. Zandra is in the major leagues, she can jump off the diving board.
5. Something has come up, Kim cannot make her appointment will Dr. Carter take a rain check?
6. Chris's comments were way off base.
7. In order to be successful Chandra need to play hard ball.
8. The teacher threw a curve ball when she gave a surprise quiz.
9. Val gave a ballpark estimate of the total needed for the field trip.
10. Angela has two strikes against her, if she talks during class again she will be sent to the office.

Name:
Date:

Write a sentence using each idiom from baseball.



1. Out of the park
2. Go to bat
3. Play fast ball
4. In the big league
5. Hit a homerun
6. Reach first base
7. Right off the bat
8. Cover all of your bases
9. In the ball park
10. Touch bases

Name:
Date:

On Level →

← **Below Level**

IDIOMS WORKSHEETS

Above Level

Write a sentence using each idiom from baseball.

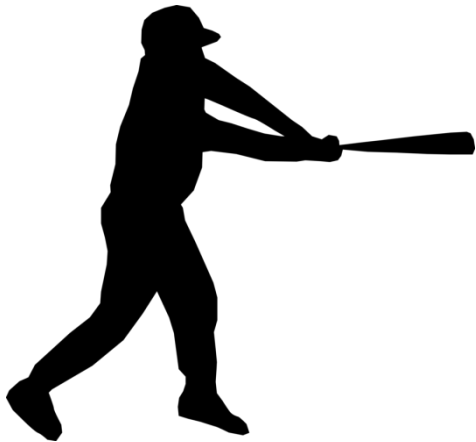


1. Out of the park
2. Go to bat
3. Play fast ball
4. In the big league
5. Hit a homerun
6. Reach first base
7. Right off the bat
8. Cover all of your bases
9. In the ball park
10. Touch bases

Social Studies Objectives

Understand the world in spatial terms using maps, major physical and human features, and urban and rural land-use patterns.

a. Analyze information using social studies tools (e.g., timelines, time zones, maps, globes, graphs, political cartoons, tables, technology, etc.). (DOK 3)

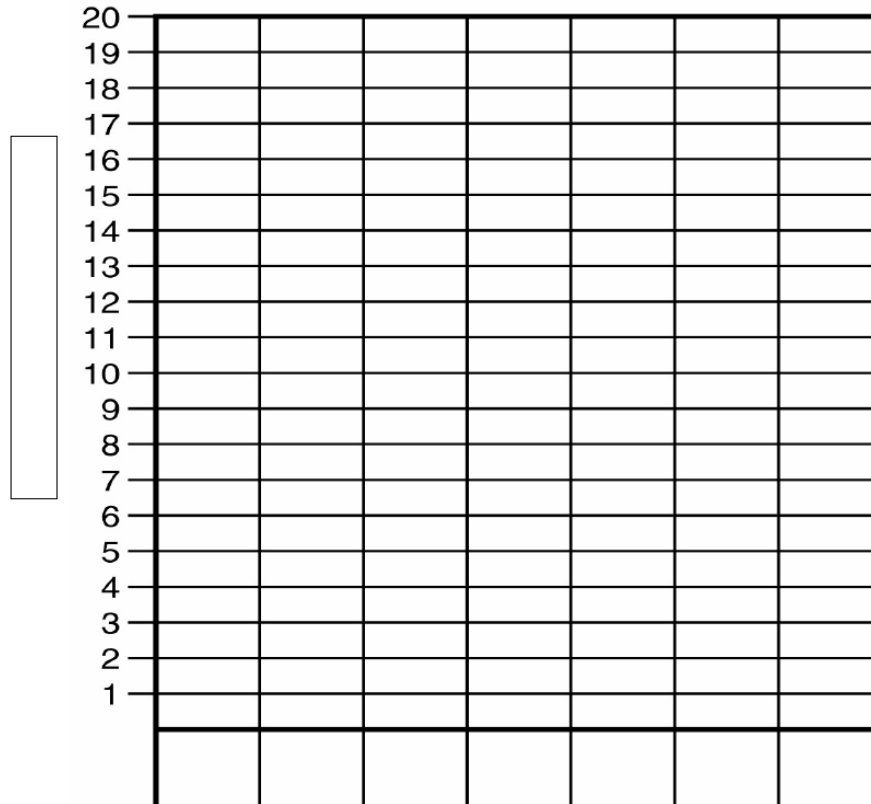


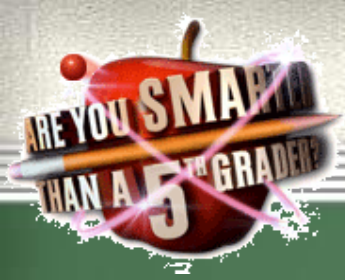
SOCIAL STUDIES OBJECTIVES

- ❖ Understand the influences of historical documents (e.g., Magna Carta, Mayflower Compact, Declaration of Independence, Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Emancipation Proclamation, etc.), events, and social movements on the rights of American citizens.
 - c. Analyze political and social impacts of civil rights movements throughout the history of the United States (e.g., demonstrations, individual and group resistance, organizing efforts, and collective action/unity). (DOK 3)
 - d. Explain and analyze the current state of civil and human rights for all people in our nation (e.g., people with disabilities, minorities, gender, etc.). (DOK 3)

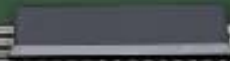
Social Studies

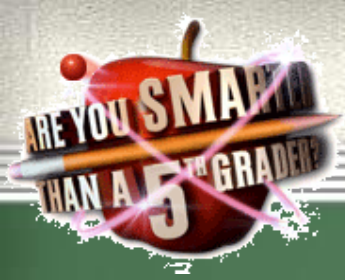
Bar Graph





Are You Smarter
Than a 5th Grader?





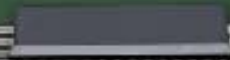
Social Studies

Time Zones

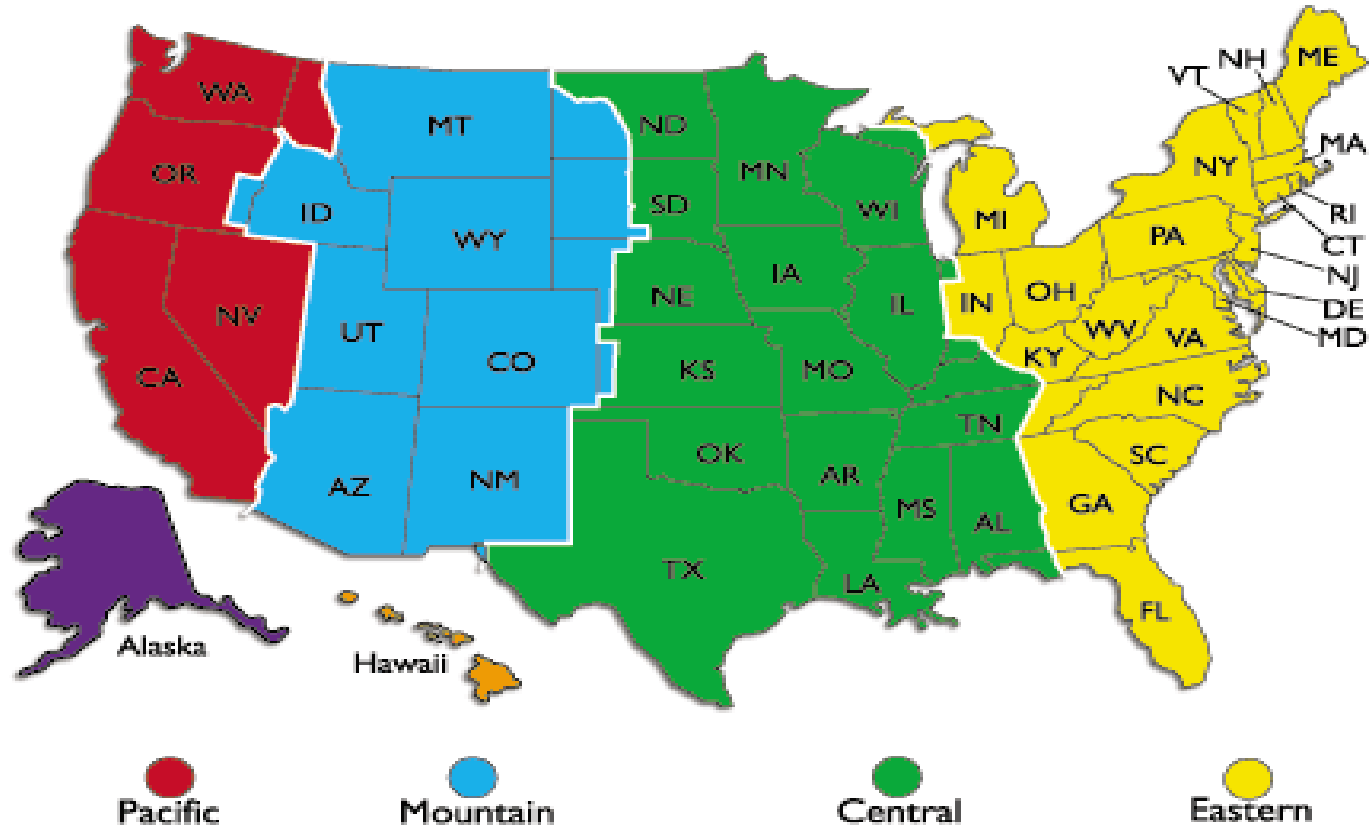
Graphs

Civil Rights Movements

Negro League Baseball



Time Zone Worksheets



READING PASSAGE

Name _____

What Is a Time Zone?

Nature doesn't have a clock; a clock is a human invention. Instead animals, plants and humans respond to the length of the day from sunrise until sunset. This is known as a natural circadian rhythm. For example, sleep patterns and eating habits are part of circadian rhythm. Circadian rhythm is based on a 24-hour day that begins at sunrise. You already know that the earth rotates on its axis so when it is daylight on one side of the earth, it is night on the other side of the world.

Plants and animals simply live their lives responding to the natural cycles of the earth. They don't care about what the time on the clock happens to be. Humans invented clocks in order to organize events. Some of the earliest clocks are sundials which are based on shadows created by the sun. Noon on a sundial occurs when the sun is directly overhead, when there is no shadow.

If noon is supposed to occur when the sun is directly overhead, it should be easy to figure out that noon occurs at a different "time" in each place on the earth because the earth is rotating



slowly on its axis over a 24-hour period. So when it is noon (sun directly overhead) at New York City, it is already past noon in Maine and nowhere close to noon in Los Angeles. Having a different time for noon was okay when people didn't travel much or very fast but when trains started traveling across the United States there was a problem. How could train officials set up a timetable of departures and arrivals when each community on the route had a different "time" for noon?

In 1883 government officials and many others involved in transportation decided to standardize the time on the clock in different places. Since there are 24 hours in a day, these officials divided the world into 24 time zones that run north to south. Everyone who lives in a time zone keeps their clocks the same, so noon is noon everywhere in the time zone no matter what the position of the sun is. Going to the west, moving from one time zone to the next adjusts the clock by one hour. It is one hour earlier. Traveling westward through 12 time zones, the clock switches from day to night or night to day. Using time zones, everyone is using standard time that keeps up with worldwide communication and travel.

Evaluation

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the correct answer.

1. A circadian rhythm is based upon a
 - a. Day
 - b. Week
 - c. Month
 - d. Year
2. When it is noon at one place on earth, what time is it at the exact opposite side of the earth?
 - a. Noon
 - b. Midnight
 - c. 11 A.M.
 - d. 1 P.M.
3. How long does it take the earth to rotate on its axis?
 - a. 4 hours
 - b. 8 hours
 - c. 12 hours
 - d. 24 hours
4. How many time zones are there in total?
 - a. 8
 - b. 12
 - c. 16
 - d. 24
5. How much time on the clock does each time zone represent?
 - a. Half an hour
 - b. One hour
 - c. One and a half hours
 - d. Two hours
6. Why were time zones invented?
 - a. For satellite communications
 - b. For sporting events
 - c. For railroad travel
 - d. For airplane travel

Short Answer Questions

1. Do some research with a group of your classmates and find out how a sundial works and how to make a sundial.
2. The continental United States is divided into four time zones. Do some research and name these four time zones.
3. What time zone is each of the following cities in? New York City, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, Fargo, Denver, Seattle, Los Angeles.
4. An airline flight departs from New York City at 4 P.M. and arrives in Chicago at 6:04 P.M. Explain why the flight duration is listed as 3 hours and 4 minutes.
5. List some of the advantages of having standardized time throughout the world.
6. Do you think that there are places in the world that do not follow standardized time? Explain your answer.
7. The seasons are opposite in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. For example, when it is summer in the United States it is winter in Australia. How does this fact affect time zones?

Math Objectives

6.SP5c

NAME _____

Basball Fun

Directions:

This is a card for a ball player named Iron Hand Jones. Look at the numbers on the back of the card and answer the questions below.

IRON HAND JONES
Buffalos -1st Base

Iron Hand Jones plays first base for the Cowntown Buffalos. He has been with this team for five years 256

Yr.	BA	H	HR	SO	BB	G	AB
1990	.308	140	33	54	16	141	454
1991	.218	112	22	77	19	141	512
1992	.233	98	13	96	17	145	419
1993	.167	72	9	112	18	144	432
1994	.137	57	3	246	9	137	414
TOTAL	.212	479	80	1046	79	708	2231

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BA is BATTING AVERAGE H is HITS HR is HOMERUNS SO is STRIKE OUTS
BB is WALKS (bases on balls) G is GAMES AB is AT BATS (number of times he batted)

1. During which year did Iron Hand get the most homers? _____
2. During what year did he get the least homers? _____
3. How many more times did he strike out in 1994 than in 1990? _____
4. A BA higher than .275 is good and lower than .225 is bad. Which years did Iron Hand have bad BAs? _____
5. Which years did he have good BAs? _____
6. Iron Hand was cut from the team in 1994. On the back of this page, explain why you think he was cut.

- Giving quantitative measures of center (median and/or mean) and
- variability (interquartile range and/or mean absolute deviation), as well as describing any overall pattern and any striking deviations from the overall pattern with reference to the context in which the data were gathered.

Scout Activity



Give the measures of center for each set of numbers

9, 7, 2, 5, 5, 7	100, 90, 80, 82, 93
12, 15, 13, 16	55, 60, 83, 72, 80
28, 30, 34	42, 42, 42, 42
20, 22, 24, 23, 21	38, 22, 24
40, 42, 41, 43, 40, 40	75, 85, 81, 70, 74



Give the measures of center for each set of numbers

Whole numbers and decimals included

Give mean to the nearest tenth and the nearest whole number.

30, 32, 35, 33	80, 83, 85, 82, 81
45.2, 50, 50.5, 48.3	67, 73, 72, 71, 71
94, 95, 93, 97, 91	90, 92, 94, 95, 93
123, 135, 142, 135, 135	24, 24, 25, 19, 18
94, 95, 90, 83	24, 27, 23, 25
1.8 2.3	25.4 20.5 20.4 20.5

Name _____

SCOOT!



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20

Links

http://mlb.mlb.com/mlb/history/mlb_negro_leagues.jsp

<http://www.britannica.com/sports/Negro-league>

www.Negroleaguebaseball.com

<https://www.nlbm.com/s/history.htm>

www.onlinegames.com

A decorative graphic consisting of a solid teal horizontal bar at the top, followed by a white horizontal bar, and then three thin, parallel teal horizontal lines on the right side of the page.