

## Lesson 6: For Sale

### ☐ Getting Started

Today Kino is going to sell his pearl to the dealers. Predict whether or not he will get a good price for the pearl.

### Stuff You Need

- *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck
- journal
- colored pencils

### Ideas to Think About

- How do people's ability to control their environment affect their success/happiness in life?
- How does human nature exhibit an internal conflict between good and evil?
- How can poverty or wealth change a person's life, character, and perspective?

### Things to Know

- A **symbol** is any object, action, person, or place that has a meaning in itself and that also stands for something broader than itself.
- An **appositive phrase** is a set of words that renames or further identifies the noun that comes right before or after it.

### ☐ Reading and Questions

Read Chapter 4 of the novella today and then answer the questions below in complete sentences. As you read the chapter, be on the lookout for any effective stylistic devices and list them in your journal.

1. What do the pearl divers not know about the pearl buyers?

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2. In the past, what have the villagers tried to do to get a higher price for their pearls? What was the result?

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3. What did the first dealer tell Kino about the value of his pearl?

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4. Do you think Kino should have accepted the 1500 pesos from the dealer? Why or why not?

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5. How has the pearl changed Juana in a different way than it has changed Kino?

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## Activities

### ☐ Activity 1: Prepositional and Appositive Phrases

Prepositional phrases are sets of words that begin with a preposition (such as *on*, *toward*, *for*), end with a noun or pronoun, and include any modifiers (articles, adjectives, or adverbs) found in between. *I put the picture beside the dark blue lamp.* Prepositional phrases provide information such as location or direction (*under the table*), time (*at sunset*), or ownership (*of the team*).

The whole phrase can act as one of the following parts of speech in a sentence:

- **Adjective:** The phrase answers the question, "Which one?" *The man in the blue hat is my soccer coach.* The phrase modifies the noun by telling which man you're talking about.
- **Adverb:** The phrase answers the questions, "Where?," "When?," or "How?" *The cat ran across the room.* The phrase modifies the verb by telling where the cat ran.

You typically need special punctuation for prepositional phrases only when they begin a sentence: *After the award presentation, we went home.* If a sentence begins with a series of prepositional phrases, insert the comma at the end of the last phrase: *Before lunchtime at the camp by the lake, the campers sing songs.*

**Note:** When a sentence begins with a very short prepositional phrase, some authors choose to omit the comma. Here's an example from *The Pearl*: "In the pearl he saw how they were dressed..."

An **appositive phrase** is a set of words that renames or further identifies the noun that comes right before or after it. *Mr. Cho, my neighbor, owns two poodles.* **Appositive phrases** function as nouns in a sentence. Most **appositive phrases** provide extra information in the sentence, so they are set off from the rest of the sentence using commas. Here are some examples:

- A popular tourist destination, Hawaii has some incredible beaches.
- Hawaii, a popular tourist destination, has some incredible beaches.
- They want to visit Hawaii, a popular tourist destination.

Ask a parent which option to complete for this activity.

### Option 1

Use the "Prepositional and Appositive Phrases" (Option 1) pages to practice recognizing phrases and labeling how they function in sentences. You will also write some of your own. Remember to test prepositional phrases to see how they function in the sentence — adjectives answer the question, "Which one?," and adverbs answer the questions, "Where?," "When?," or "How?"

### Option 2

Follow the instructions on the "Prepositional and Appositive Phrases" (Option 2) page to practice labeling and writing your own phrases.

### ☐ **Activity 2: The Pearl**

The pearl is an important **symbol** in the story and represents many of the themes. The pearl has meaning beyond itself and stands for things broader than itself. As the

story progresses, the **symbolism** of the pearl takes on many meanings, the mood of the story changes, and the characters change, too.

On the page, "The Pearl," you will find a web. On each spoke, list different ideas for what the pearl symbolizes in the story.

### Wrapping Up

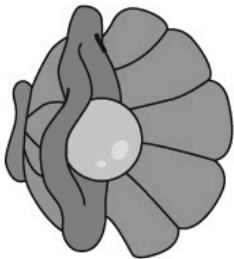
As you continue to read the story, you will find that Kino and Juana continue to change as a result of the pearl. As they change, the meaning of the pearl in their lives changes. The discovery of the pearl brings hope and joy, but as time goes on it brings evil as well — fear, greed, and rage.

### Life Application

What could be a **symbol** of wealth in our culture? Would this symbol be a positive symbol, a negative symbol, or both?

# PREPOSITIONAL AND APPOSITIVE PHRASES

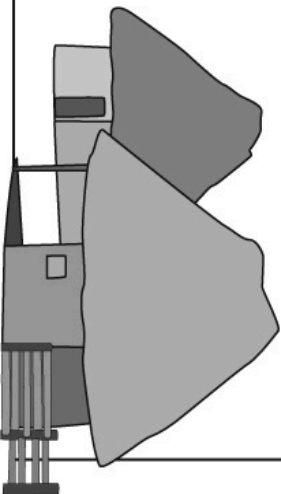
## PART I



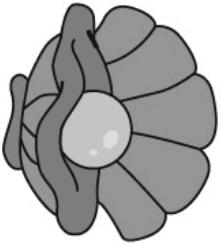
**Directions:** For each sentence, underline each prepositional phrase in green and each appositive phrase in dark blue. Next, label each prepositional phrase for how it functions in the sentence. You can use the laminated grammar symbols or colored pencils, drawing a green triangle above phrases that function as adjectives and an orange circle above phrases that function as adverbs.

**Note:** You may find phrases inside of other phrases.

1. Outside the door he squatted down and gathered the blanket ends about his knees.
2. The brush houses of the fishing people were back from the beach on the right-hand side of the town.
3. In Kino's mind a new song, the Song of Evil, had come.
4. But the music of the pearl was shrilling with triumph in Kino.
5. The priest said that Kino had the name of a great man, a Father of the Church.



# PREPOSITIONAL AND APPOSITIVE PHRASES



**PART II**

**Directions:** Write your own sentences that follow the guidelines listed below. Be sure to insert commas where needed.

1. begins with a prepositional phrase

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2. contains an appositive phrase

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3. contains a prepositional phrase that functions as an adjective

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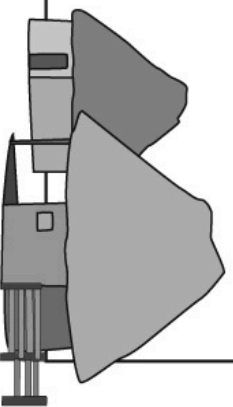
# PREPOSITIONAL AND APPOSITIVE PHRASES

## PART I

**Directions:** For each sentence, underline each prepositional phrase in green and each appositive phrase in dark blue. Next, label each prepositional phrase for how it functions in the sentence. You can use the laminated grammar symbols or colored pencils, drawing a green triangle above phrases that function as adjectives and an orange circle above phrases that function as adverbs.

1. The dawn came quickly now, a wash, a glow, a lightness, and then an explosion of fire.
2. The brush houses of the fishing people were back from the beach on the right-hand side of the town.
3. In Kino's mind a new song, the Song of Evil, had come, and underneath, the Song of the

Family cried plaintively.



# PREPOSITIONAL AND APPOSITIVE PHRASES



## PART II

**Directions:** Write your own sentences that follow the guidelines listed below. Be sure to insert commas where needed.

1. begins with a prepositional phrase

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2. contains an appositive phrase

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3. contains a prepositional phrase that functions as an adjective

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4. contains a prepositional phrase that functions as an adverb

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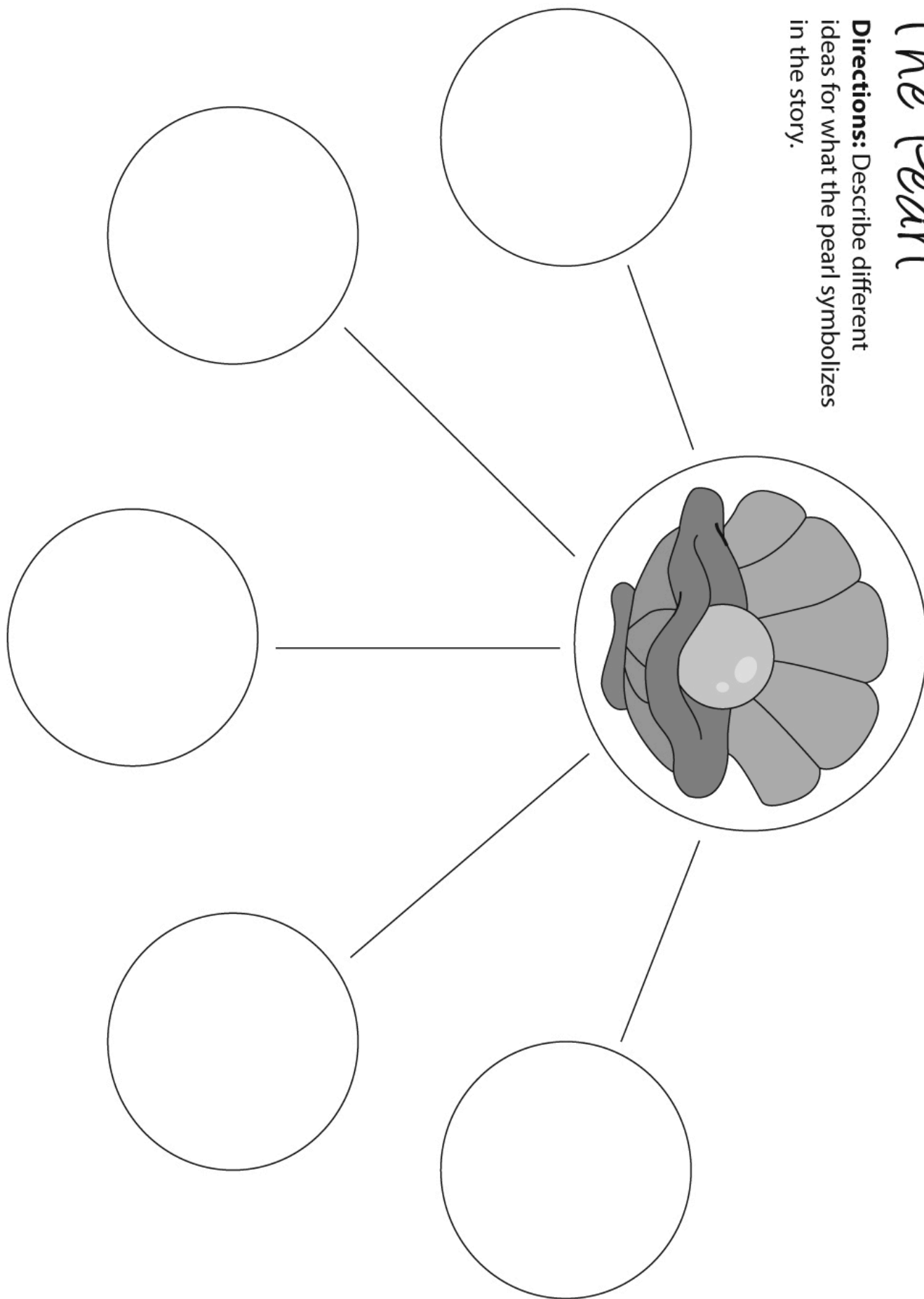
5. contains a prepositional phrase that functions as an adverb modifying an adjective (*hint: try a sentence with a linking verb*)

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# The Pearl

**Directions:** Describe different ideas for what the pearl symbolizes in the story.



## Lesson 6: For Sale

### Getting Started

#### ✿ Ideas to Think About

- How do people's ability to control their environment affect their success/happiness in life?
- How does human nature exhibit an internal conflict between good and evil?
- How can poverty or wealth change a person's life, character, and perspective?

#### 📖 Things to Know

- A **symbol** is any object, action, person, or place that has a meaning in itself and that also stands for something broader than itself.
- An **appositive phrase** is a set of words that renames or further identifies the noun that comes right before or after it.

#### ⦿ Skills

- Determine the figurative meaning of phrases and analyze how an author's use of language creates imagery, appeals to the senses, and suggests mood. (LA)
- Identify, use, and understand the function of appositive phrases in the context of reading, writing, and speaking. (LA)
- Model an understanding of conventional written and spoken expression by using phrases correctly, including proper punctuation (e.g., prepositional phrases and appositives). (LA)
- Identify, use, and understand the function of prepositions and prepositional phrases in the context of reading, writing, and speaking. (LA)

### Introducing the Lesson

Discuss with your child how money and education often form the division between those who have power and those who do not. Discuss how discrimination has historically led to power being kept away from the less privileged so that the more privileged can remain in power. Explain how America was founded with the idea that all people are equal and should have the same freedoms and opportunities, regardless of their social status. That is not, however, a commonly held belief in many parts of the world and has definitely not been true historically.

### Reading and Questions

1. What do the pearl divers not know about the pearl buyers?

*The pearl divers do not realize that the pearl buyers work together for the same person and that their objective is to offer as low a fee as possible to the pearl divers.*

2. In the past, what have the villagers tried to do to get a higher price for their pearls? What was the result?

*They would send one man to the capital with all the pearls to see if he could negotiate higher prices. The man was never heard from again and the pearls were lost.*

3. What did the first dealer tell Kino about the value of his pearl?

*The dealer said that the pearl was too large and that there was no market for it since no one would buy it.*

4. Do you think Kino should have accepted the 1500 pesos from the dealer? Why or why not?

*Answers will vary.*

5. How has the pearl changed Juana in a different way than it has changed Kino?

*Kino wants justice and wants to be rewarded for his discovery. Juana believes the pearl is evil and wants to get rid of it before it brings more pain to her family.*

## Activities

### Activity 1: Prepositional and Appositive Phrases

This lesson covers prepositional and appositive phrases and how they function in sentences. There are two options for this activity: Option 1 involves less writing, while Option 2 is more difficult and requires more writing.

#### Option 1

*Answer Key:*

Part I: Your child should underline appositive phrases (AP) in black and prepositional phrases (PP) in green. Prepositional phrases should be labeled as adjectives (blue triangle) or adverbs (orange circle). She does not have to label the appositive phrases since they always function as nouns.

1. Outside the door [PP, adv] he squatted down and gathered the blanket ends about his knees [PP, adv].
2. The brush houses of the fishing people [PP, adj] were back from the beach [PP, adv] on the right-hand side [PP, adv] of the town [PP, adj].
3. In Kino's mind [PP, adv] a new song, the Song of Evil [AP; also "of Evil" is PP, adj], had come.
4. But the music of the pearl [PP, adj] was shrilling with triumph [PP, adv] in Kino [PP, adv].
5. The priest said that Kino had the name of a great man [PP, adj], a Father of the Church [AP; also "of the Church" is PP, adj].

Part II: Check your child's sentences to make sure they follow the guidelines. Here are samples for each one.

1. During the half-time show, my favorite band performed. [If your child wrote a very short phrase, she may have chosen not to insert a comma.]
2. Mr. Johnson, my piano teacher, owns four cats.
3. The goal of the team was to place in the top ten.

#### Option 2

*Answer Key:*

Part I: Your child should underline appositive phrases (AP) in black and prepositional phrases (PP) in green. Prepositional phrases should be labeled as adjectives (blue triangle) or adverbs (orange circle). She does not have to label the appositive phrases, since they always function as nouns.

1. The dawn came quickly now, a wash, a glow, a lightness [AP; label as one big AP or three small APs], and then an explosion of fire [PP, adj]. (Your child may also have labeled "an explosion of fire" as an AP.)

2. The brush houses of the fishing people [PP, adj] were back from the beach [PP, adv] on the right-hand side [PP, adv] of the town [PP, adj].
3. In Kino's mind [PP, adv] a new song, the Song of Evil [AP; also "of Evil" is PP, adj], had come, and underneath, the Song of the Family [PP, adj] cried plaintively.

Part II: Check your child's sentences to make sure they follow the guidelines. Here are samples for each one.

1. During the half-time show, my favorite band performed. [If your child wrote a very short phrase, she may have chosen not to insert a comma.]
2. Mr. Johnson, my piano teacher, owns four cats.
3. The goal of the team was to place in the top ten.
4. The soprano sang with a clear voice.
5. The toddler looked cute in her new dress.

## Activity 2: The Pearl

The pearl can be a symbol for a variety of broad ideas. Answers might include evil, delivery from circumstances, dreams of a better life, wealth, fear, greed, triumph, strife and discourse, power and money, freedom from ignorance, etc. Review your child's ideas and ask her to explain or expound on them.

## Wrapping Up

### Questions to Discuss

- In the novel it is apparent that those who have money and education have the power. Do you think this is a universal truth? Why or why not?
- Kino's father felt that people should remain in their God-given place in life and not try to change their position, and if they do so they are endangering themselves. What do you think about this belief?
- The villagers are worried that Juana and Kino will change. Why do you think the villagers think wealth could make someone greedy, hateful, and cold? Do you agree? Why or why not?
- How has Kino changed since finding the pearl? (He does not trust anyone. He lives in a state of fear that someone is going to steal his pearl.)

### Things to Review

- Ask your child how prepositional phrases can function in a sentence (as adjectives or adverbs).
- Ask her to provide an example of an appositive and ask how it functions in the sentence. (Appositives function as nouns.)