The Ice Floe

Ice floes melt in the spring. During the winter, parts of the ocean are covered with very thick ice. In some places, the ice is three meters thick. During the winter, you can walk far out on the frozen ocean. Then the spring comes and ice starts to melt. When it melts, chunks of ice break off and float into the ocean. Some of these chunks are as big as a schoolyard. Some are no bigger than a table.

When an ice floe begins to break up in the spring, you can hear it. At night, as you lay in your summer home, you can hear many sounds. You can hear the sound of wolves and sometimes bears growling. You can hear a million buzzes from a million bugs that circle above you. You can hear the occasional bark of the seals. And you can hear the ice floe. It moans and groans. It creaks and it cracks. Sometimes, it squeaks and squeals. It’s a sound that you’ll never forget and that you learn to love.

Ice floes also make noise in the winter. The ice floes creak and groan when the air is so cold that sweat freezes to your face. The air is so cold that a deep breath hurts and makes you cough.

In the winter, the ice floes creak and groan because great sheets of ice are crowding together and there is not enough room for them. So the ice floes buckle. Sometimes great
chunks of ice break off and are pushed over other chunks. The chunks make noise when they move around.

But the sound that the ice chunks make in the spring is different. Now the chunks are melting and sliding back into the water. To Oomoo, the chunks sounded happy in the spring. They seemed to say, “I’m free to float into the ocean.”

Oomoo loved to play on the ice chunks in the spring, but she knew that she had to be careful and follow the rule. The rule was that she could never go out to the chunks near the end of the ice floe. That was where the killer whales were.

During the spring there was always a small pack of whales waiting in the water just beyond the end of the ice floe. ♫ Here’s why it was very dangerous to be on the ice chunks near the end of the ice floe. If the ice chunk that you were standing on drifted out into the ocean, you could not get back. Someone would have to save you. But you would be very far from shore—maybe more than a mile. Maybe the people from your village would not hear your calls for help. If they didn’t, the chunk of ice would float farther and farther into the ocean. Then it would melt. It would get smaller and smaller. As it shrank, the killer whales would move closer and closer to the ice chunk. But even if the killer whales didn’t attack you, you would die within minutes after you went into the water. The water is so cold that it would take only a few minutes for your arms and legs to become so numb that you could not move.

... ...

Oomoo’s punishment was over. She had just finished lunch. She could see her breath as she ran along the pebbled beach. She listened to the grinding sound of the pebbles under her feet. “Here’s a good one,” Oolak shouted. He was on the ice floe, pointing to a chunk of ice that was right in front of him. The chunk was a perfect size. It was about five meters across. Oomoo ran over to her brother. Then they jumped onto the ice chunk. The ice chunk rocked a little bit when they landed on it.

The ice floe was shaped like a giant letter C. The ice chunk that Oomoo and Oolak were on was near the bottom end of the C. Oolak pointed across the water to a place near the top of the C. He said, “The ice chunk will drift over there. Then we can walk back.”
For a moment, Oomoo was going to say, “That’s a pretty long way to drift.” Then she turned around and faced the wind. It was blowing from the east. If it kept on blowing, it would move the ice chunk to the place Oolak pointed to. She glanced at the killer whales just beyond the end of the ice floe. Then she said, “Okay, let’s go.” The ice chunk had already drifted a few meters.
Number your paper from 1 through 17.

Review Items

1. Write the letter of the earth that shows the person in daytime.
2. Write the letter of the earth that shows the person 6 hours later.
3. Write the letter that shows the person another 6 hours later.
4. Write the letter that shows the person another 6 hours later.
5. Which letter on the map shows Alaska?
6. Which letter shows Canada?
7. Which letter shows the main part of the United States?
8. Which 2 letters show where Eskimos live?
9. How warm is it during winter in Alaska?

10. About how long are killer whales?
11. Compare the size of killer whales with the size of other whales.
12. Are killer whales fish?
13. Tell if killer whales are warm-blooded or cold-blooded.
14. Name 3 animals that are warm-blooded.
15. Name 3 animals that are cold-blooded.
16. Which globe shows how the earth looks on the first day of winter?
17. Which globe shows how the earth looks on the first day of summer?
Here are three events that happened in the story:

a. During the winter, you can walk far out on the frozen ocean.
b. But even if the killer whales didn’t attack you, you would die within a few minutes after you went into the water.
c. For a moment, Oomoo was going to say, “That’s a pretty long way to drift.”

1. Write the letter of the event that happened near the beginning of the story. _______
2. Write the letter of the event that happened near the middle of the story. _______
3. Write the letter of the event that happened near the end of the story. _______

**B  Story Items**

4. During which season do ice floes start? ____________________________

5. During the winter in Alaska, you can walk far out on the ocean. Tell why.
   ________________________________________________________________

6. Do ice floes make noise in the winter? ____________________________

7. Why do ice floes make noise in the spring? ________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

8. When Oomoo played on the ice floe in the spring, she could never go out to the end of the ice floe. What was at the end of the ice floe? __________

9. You are out in the ocean on an ice chunk that melts. Name 2 ways you could die. ____________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

10. Oomoo and Oolak were drifting on something. What was it? __________
11. Write **north, south, east** and **west** in the boxes.

12. Make an **X** where the killer whales stay.

13. Make a **Y** on an ice chunk where Oomoo is not supposed to go.

14. Make a **Z** on the ice chunk Oomoo and Oolak are on.

15. **Make an arrow** from the **Z** to where they would go if the wind blows from the east. Show the path the ice chunk should follow.
You're reading about an ice chunk that is drifting. Here are facts about how things drift in the ocean:

- Winds make things drift.
  If the wind blows hard, the wind will push things and make them move. The wind will make things move in the same direction the wind blows. The picture shows wind blowing a cloud. Which direction is that wind coming from?
- Ocean currents also make things drift.
  Ocean currents are like great rivers of water within the ocean. An ocean current moves. If you are in an ocean current, you will move in the same direction the current moves.

The picture shows two ocean currents, A and B. In which direction is ocean current A moving?

In which direction is ocean current B moving?
Remember the facts about how things drift. Winds make things drift. Currents make things drift. Something in a wind moves in the direction the wind is moving. Something in a current moves in the direction the current is moving.
Drifting on an Ice Chunk

The sun felt very warm as Oomoo and Oolak stood on the drifting chunk of ice. The flies and mosquitoes were thick near the shore, but when the ice drifted into the open water, the insects were not as thick. Soon there were very few insects bothering Oomoo and her brother. Slowly, the ice drifted west, toward the other side of the C-shaped ice floe.

"Let's rock the ice," Oolak said, and began to jump up and down on one end of the ice chunk. Oomoo moved next to him and began to jump at the same time that Oolak jumped.

The ice began to rock more and more, making waves and a great sloshing sound. The cold ocean water swirled and jumped, sometimes coming over the surface of the ice.

Oomoo was looking at the water, careful not to get too close to the edge of the ice chunk. She did not want to fall into the ocean. Suddenly, she noticed that the water turned dark—from a sparkling blue to a purple, and her shoulders were no longer warm. Everything looked darker.

She looked south to see the sun, but it was behind a cloud. The cloud was not the kind of cloud you see when the weather is nice. It was a low storm cloud, a fat cloud that had a bottom layer that looked almost green. Oomoo knew about these clouds. Her father and the other men of the village had told many stories of the green clouds and how they brought winds that could sweep a boat out into the ocean. The men
of the village told that anybody going into the ocean should look at the sky—always look at the sky. Oomoo knew that as soon as you spotted a green cloud, you should get to shore immediately. Even if that cloud seemed to be many miles away, you should not wait. The cloud would move in very fast, and when it did, it would bring terrible winds and rain. Oomoo had seen green clouds before. Once they came and almost destroyed Oomoo’s tent. The winds blew so hard that they knocked down the strong posts that held up the tent. Oomoo remembered that she and Oolak stretched out on the tent and held onto the tent posts as hard as they could. If they had tried to stand up, the wind would have blown the tent into the ocean.

Oomoo remembered those things. But as she looked up at the great cloud that had covered the sun, she realized that she and Oolak had been careless. They hadn’t followed the rule about watching the sky.

Suddenly, the wind tore across the ocean like a great rake. The wind made a dark path as it raced across the surface of the water. The water was smooth in front of the place where the wind touched down. Where the wind hit the water, the surface was rough with sprays of water blowing into the air.

“That wind will blow us north into the open water,” Oomoo shouted. “Get down, Oolak, and find something to hang on to.”

Oomoo and Oolak got down and watched the wind moving from the shore. The wait seemed very long, but it was only a few seconds. The wind was moving about 40 miles per hour.

Suddenly, the wind hit them. With a whistling sound, it hit. Oomoo held on with one hand over the edge of the ice chunk. She stuck the other one in a hole on the surface of the chunk. The spray of the water hit them. More wind. More spray. Now bigger waves, blowing and washing over the top of the ice chunk. The water was icy, and the wind was blowing. The ice chunk was drifting straight north, out into the ocean.
D  Number your paper from 1 through 19.

Skill Items

She actually repeated that careless mistake.
1. What word means to do something again?
2. What word means the opposite of careful?
3. What word means really?

Here are three events that happened in the story:
   a. The wind tore across the ocean like a great rake.
   b. And the cloud was not the kind of cloud you see when the weather is nice.
   c. Soon there were very few insects bothering Oomoo and her brother.
4. Write the letter of the event that happened near the beginning of the story.
5. Write the letter of the event that happened near the middle of the story.
6. Write the letter of the event that happened near the end of the story.

Review Items

7. Which letter shows the place that has the warmest winters?
8. Which letter shows the place that is closest to the equator?
9. Which letter shows the place that is closest to a pole?
10. Is the North Pole or the South Pole closer to that letter?

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11. The earth makes a circle around the sun one time every
12. How many days does it take the earth to make one full circle around the sun?
13. When days get longer, is the North Pole tilting toward the sun or away from the sun?
14. When days get shorter, is the North Pole tilting toward the sun or away from the sun?
15. In April, the sun shines for more than hours each day in Alaska.

16. During which season do ice floes start?
17. During winter in Alaska, you can walk far out on the ocean. Tell why.
18. Do ice floes make noise in the winter?
19. Why do ice floes make noise in the spring?
1. Name 2 things that can make an ice chunk drift.

2. In which direction will you drift when you’re in an ocean current?

3. In which direction will you drift when you’re in a strong wind?

4. Write north, south, east and west in the correct boxes.

5. In which direction is ocean current A moving?

6. In which direction is ocean current B moving?

7. Which direction is the wind coming from?

8. Make an arrow above ice chunk C to show the direction the current will move the ice chunk.

9. Make an arrow above ice chunk D to show the direction the current will move the ice chunk.
Story Items

10. If you're out on the ocean and you spot a green cloud, what should you do?

11. What 2 things do those clouds bring?

12. Did Oomoo and Oolak follow the rule about watching the sky?

13. Was the water smooth or rough where the wind hit the water?

14. How fast was the wind moving?

15. In which direction was the ice chunk headed?

16. Name the direction the ice chunk was drifting before the big wind came up.

17. Name the direction the ice chunk was drifting after the big wind hit it.

18. Where were the flies and mosquitoes thick?
   - near the shore
   - near the tent
   - over the ocean

19. Where were the flies and mosquitoes not as thick?
   - near the shore
   - near the tent
   - over the ocean

20. What did Oomoo and Oolak do to make the ice chunk rock?

21. Name 2 things that tell about the cloud that Oomoo saw.

Review Item

22. The picture shows the sun and two balls. Fix up the balls so that half of each ball is in sunlight and half is in shadow.
The Storm

If the wind hadn't started to blow, Oomoo and Oolak would have drifted west to the other side of the C-shaped ice floe. But the wind blew them off course. The wind was blowing from the shore, directly from the south. The wind blew everything north. The last place in the world that Oomoo and Oolak wanted to go was north. Oomoo noticed that the ice chunk was already very close to the end of the ice floe. Once the ice chunk went past the ice floe, there were currents that would take it farther and farther into the ocean, where it would melt.

"Help! Help!" Oomoo shouted, but her voice was small against the sounds of the wind.

The wind howled. It whistled. It made great blowing sounds, and it threw water so hard that the drops stung when they hit. "Help!" Oomoo shouted.

The waves were crashing over the side of the chunk now, almost washing Oomoo into the ocean. She tried to keep her face turned toward shore. "Help!" she hollered.

Suddenly, she heard Oolak's voice behind her. It was almost drowned out by the sound of the wind. "Oomoo," he called. She turned around and looked at the ice chunk. But she couldn't see Oolak. He had been washed into the water. Then she saw his hands. They were gripping the top edge of the ice chunk. She slid over and looked down into the water. "I can't get up," he shouted.

She rolled on to her back and let her legs hang over the side of the ice chunk. "Grab my legs," she shouted.
He grabbed her legs. He started to climb up, but when he did, he almost pulled Oomoo into the water with him. She started to slide, and she probably would have slid into the water if that big wave hadn't hit the ice chunk.

Oolak was on the side of the ice chunk that faced the ocean. The waves were coming from the shore side of the 🌧️ ice chunk. Just as Oomoo was sliding off, a huge wave hit the shore side of the ice chunk. It lifted up the shore side and then pushed it very hard. The wave actually slid the ice chunk right under Oomoo and Oolak. In fact, it moved the chunk so fast that Oomoo and Oolak ended up right in the middle of the chunk.
Oolak looked very frightened and cold. His eyes were wide. Oomoo tried to hold on to him and keep him from slipping off. “Are we going to die?” he shouted.

“No, we’re okay,” Oomoo said. She was lying. She didn’t see any way that she and Oolak could survive.

Then suddenly the wind died. The waves still rolled and continued to push the ice chunk beyond the floe. But the big wind had stopped. Rain and hail started to fall. The rain and hail made more noise than the wind had made. “Help!” Oomoo shouted. But she was starting to lose her voice.

“Let’s shout together,” she said to Oolak. “One, two, three: help!” They repeated the shout again and again, until they could not yell anymore. Still the rain and the hail pounded down. Even though the rain was cold, it was much warmer than the ocean water.

After half an hour, the rain began to die down. When the rain had been coming down very hard, Oomoo had not been able to see more than a few meters. Now she could see where they were. The ice chunk was near the top of the C-shaped ice floe and it was still moving north. Oomoo looked to the ocean, past the ice floe, and she could see them—five or six of them. Sometimes they would roll out of the water so that she could see the black-and-white marking around their heads. Sometimes they would move along with only their fins above the water. Oomoo saw the killer whales but she didn’t say anything to Oolak.
Number your paper from 1 through 20.

Skill Items

Use the words in the box to write complete sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ordinary</th>
<th>repeated</th>
<th>enter</th>
<th>scientists</th>
<th>ignore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>careless</td>
<td>rootless</td>
<td>actually</td>
<td>hitch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ______ do not ______ things.
2. She ______ that ______ mistake.

Here are three events that happened in the story:

a. Oomoo noticed that the ice chunk was very close to the end of the ice floe.

b. Sometimes they would roll out of the water so that she could see the black-and-white markings around their heads.

c. Just as Oomoo was sliding off, a huge wave hit the shore side of the ice chunk.

3. Write the letter of the event that happened near the beginning of the story.
4. Write the letter of the event that happened near the middle of the story.
5. Write the letter of the event that happened near the end of the story.

Review Items

6. Name 2 things that can make an ice chunk drift.
7. In which direction will you drift when you’re in an ocean current?
8. In which direction will you drift when you’re in a strong wind?

9. What kind of boat do Eskimos use in the summer?
10. Why don’t they use those boats in the winter?
11. Write the number of the earth that has the North Pole tilting away from the sun.

12. Write the number of the earth that has the North Pole tilting toward the sun.

13. Write the number of the earth that has darkness all around the North Pole.

14. Write the number of the earth that has daylight all around the North Pole.

Write which season each earth in the picture shows.

19. During winter at the North Pole, how much does the sun shine?
   - never    - all the time

20. During summer at the North Pole, how much does the sun shine?
   - never    - all the time
Name ________________________________

Story Items

1. The wind blew Oomoo and Oolak off course. In which direction were they drifting before the big wind blew?

2. In which direction did the big wind blow them?

3. When Oomoo heard Oolak’s voice, she turned to look at him. Where was Oolak?

4. What did Oomoo put in the water to help Oolak?

5. Just as Oomoo was sliding off the ice chunk, a huge wave hit it. Where did Oomoo and Oolak end up?

6. When Oolak asked Oomoo, “Are we going to die?” did Oomoo say what she really thought?

7. When the wind died down, rain and hail began to fall. Which made more noise, the wind or the rain and hail?

8. Which was colder, the ocean water or the rain?

9. How long did the rain come down hard?
   - 10 minutes   - an hour   - half an hour

10. At the end of the story, what did Oomoo see beyond the ice floe?

11. Did she tell Oolak what she saw?

12. Tell why.

13. After the big wind died down, Oomoo and Oolak shouted for help. Why couldn’t anyone hear them?
14. Make an arrow from the X to the C-shaped ice floe. Show the path the ice chunk was supposed to follow.

15. Which letter shows where the ice chunk was at the end of today's story? 

16. Which letter shows where the killer whales were? 

17. Make an arrow from the Q to show which way the big wind blew.
You have read about a big storm cloud. Here are facts about clouds:

- Clouds are made up of tiny drops of water.
- In clouds that are very high, the water drops are frozen. Here is how those clouds look.

- Some clouds are storm clouds. They are flat on the bottom, but they go up very high. Sometimes they are five miles high.

- Some kinds of clouds may bring days of bad weather. These are low, flat clouds that look like bumpy blankets.
The arrows in picture 3 show how the winds move inside a storm cloud. The winds move water drops to the top of the cloud. The drops freeze. When a drop freezes, it becomes a tiny hailstone. The tiny hailstone falls to the bottom of the cloud. At the bottom of the cloud, the tiny hailstone gets covered with more water. Then it goes up again and freezes again. Now the hailstone is a little bigger. It keeps going around and around in the cloud until it gets so heavy that it falls from the cloud. Sometimes it is as big as a baseball. Sometimes it is smaller than a marble.

If you want to see how many times a hailstone has gone to the top of the cloud, break the hailstone in half. You’ll see rings. Each ring shows one trip to the top of the cloud. Count the rings and you’ll know how many times the hailstone went through the cloud. Hailstone A went through the cloud three times.

How many times did Hailstone B go through the cloud?

![Hailstorm A](Image)

![Hailstorm B](Image)

**The Killer Whales Wait**

Oomoo took off one of her boots. She kneeled down and slammed the boot against the surface of the ice. The boot made a loud spanking sound. Oolak watched for a moment, then took off one of his boots and slapped it against the surface of the ice. “Maybe they’ll hear this,” Oomoo said. “I hope they do,” she added. But she knew that it was still raining a little bit and that the rain made noise. She also knew that she and Oolak were far from shore—too far. They were more than a mile from the tent. She guessed that the sounds they made with their boots were lost in the rain and the slight breeze that was still blowing from the south.

From time to time, Oomoo glanced to the ocean. She hoped that she would see the killer whales.
moving far away. She hoped that the sound of the boots would scare them away. But each time she looked in their direction, she saw them moving back and forth, just past the top of the C-shaped ice floe.

Suddenly, Oolak tugged on Oomoo’s shoulder and pointed toward the whales. His eyes were wide. He looked as if he was ready to cry. “I know,” Oomoo said. Her voice was almost a whisper. “Just keep trying to signal,” she said. “Maybe the people on the shore will hear us.”

As she pounded her boot against the surface of the ice, she stared toward the shore. She wanted to see a kayak moving silently through the rain. She wanted to hear the signal of a bell ringing. She wanted to . . .

Suddenly, she saw something white moving through the water. At first, she thought that it was a chunk of ice. But no, it couldn’t be. It was not moving the way ice moves. It was very hard to tell what it was through the light rain. It wasn’t a kayak. It wasn’t a long boat. It was . . . Usk.

Usk * was swimming directly toward the ice chunk. And he was moving very fast.

“Usk!” Oomoo yelled as loudly as she could. “Usk!” She stood up and waved her arms.

The huge polar bear caught up to the ice chunk when it was not more than a hundred meters away from the killer whales. “Will they go after Usk?” Oolak asked.

“They’ll go after Usk if they’re hungry,” Oomoo replied. “We’ve got to get out of here fast.”

The huge bear swam up to the ice chunk, put his huge paws on the surface, and started to climb onto it. When he tried that, he almost tipped it over.

“No,” Oomoo said. “Stay down.” She tried to push him back. He rolled into the water and made a playful circle. “Give me your laces,” Oomoo said to Oolak. Oomoo and Oolak untied the laces from their boots. These laces were long, thick straps of animal skin. Oomoo tied all the laces together. Quickly, she glanced back. The ice chunk was less than a hundred meters from the killer whales.

She called Usk. He playfully swam around the ice chunk, rolling over on his back and slapping the water with his front paws. Oomoo waited until Usk got close to the shore side of the ice chunk. Then she slipped the laces around his neck. “Hang on tight,” she told Oolak, and handed him one end of the laces. She and Oolak sat down on the ice chunk and tried to dig
their heels into dents in the surface of the ice.


At first, Usk just rolled over and almost got the laces tangled in his front paws. "Home," Oomoo repeated. "Play sled and go home."

Usk stayed next to the ice chunk, making a playful sound. "Home," Oomoo shouted again.

Then Usk seemed to figure out what he was supposed to do. Perhaps he saw the fins of the killer whales. He got low in the water and started to swim toward shore.

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D Number your paper from 1 through 12.

Story Items
1. What were Oomoo's boot laces made of?
2. What did Oomoo do with the laces after she tied them together?
3. What did she want Usk to do?
4. Did Usk immediately understand what he was supposed to do?
5. What did Usk start doing at the end of the story?
Review Items

6. The map shows a route. What state is at the north end of the route?
7. What country is at the south end of the route?
8. About how many miles is the route?

9. Female animals fight in the spring to protect [BLANK].
10. Name 2 kinds of Alaskan animals that are dangerous in the spring.
11. Is it easier to fly alone or with a large flock?
12. Flying near the back of a large flock is like riding your bike [BLANK].
   - with the wind
   - against the wind
1. What are clouds made of? ____________________________________________

2. What kind of cloud does picture A show? ____________________________

3. Write the letter of the clouds that may stay in the sky for days at a time. _____

4. Write the letter of the storm clouds. _________________________________

5. Write the letter of the clouds that have frozen drops of water. ___________

6. Write the letter of the clouds that may be five miles high. _______________

7. Look at cloud A. At which number does a drop of water start? ___________

8. What happens to the drop at the number 2? __________________________

9. Draw 2 arrows on cloud A to show how a hailstone forms and returns to 1.

   ![Cloud A](image)

10. If you break a hailstone in half, what will you see inside the hailstone?

    ____________________________

11. The picture shows half of a hailstone. How many times did the stone go through a cloud? ___________________
B Story Items

12. Oomoo slapped her boot on the ice to make noise. Why did she want the people on shore to hear the noise? ____________________________

13. Why did she want the killer whales to hear the noise? ____________________________

14. Was Oomoo sure that someone would hear her? ____________________________

15. About how far was the ice chunk from the tent? ____________________________

16. About how far was the ice chunk from the killer whales? ____________________________

Review Items

17. Write north, south, east and west in the correct boxes.

18. In which direction is ocean current J moving? ____________________________

19. In which direction is ocean current K moving? ____________________________

20. Which direction is the wind coming from? ____________________________

21. Make an arrow above ice chunk L to show the direction the current will move the ice chunk.

22. Make an arrow above ice chunk M to show the direction the current will move the ice chunk.
Here’s a rule about piles:
**Things closer to the bottom of the pile went into the pile earlier.**

Here’s a pile:

Which thing is closest to the bottom of the pile?

So the shoe went into the pile first. The shoe went into the pile before the bone went into the pile.

The shoe went into the pile before the cup went into the pile.

Look at the cup and the bone. Which object is closer to the bottom of the pile? So which object went into the pile earlier?

Look at the pencil and the rock. Which object is closer to the bottom of the pile? So which object went into the pile earlier?

The rule tells us that things closer to the bottom of the pile went into the pile earlier. Use this rule to figure out which object was the **last** one to go into the pile.

Use the rule to figure out which object went into the pile just after the shoe went into the pile.

Use the rule to figure out which object went into the pile just after the pencil went into the pile.
Usk and the Killer Whale

When Usk began to swim toward shore, he moved with so much power that he almost pulled Oomoo and Oolak off the ice. They leaned back and dug their heels in. They hung on to the laces as hard as they could hang on.

Oomoo looked over her shoulder. She saw a terrible sight. One of the fins was moving toward them. The fin rose out of the water, and she could see that the whale was looking at them. Its mouth was open and she could see the row of knives in its mouth. She clearly saw the wavy black-and-white markings on its body. Then it dove into the water. Its fin disappeared. But the whale was moving very fast.

Quickly, Oomoo tied the laces around her wrist so that she had a free hand. With that hand, she slapped the ice. “Maybe this sound will scare it off,” she said to herself. “Oh, please go away,” she said out loud. “Please.”

She looked into the water and suddenly she saw the huge form of the whale pass under them. Her heart was pounding so hard that she seemed to shake all over. She kept looking down, but she didn’t see
anything for about a minute. Then she saw the whale roll out of the water about five meters in front of them. The bear made a growling sound and pricked up his ears. For a moment, Usk stopped swimming. Then he continued.

“Oh, please go away,” Oomoo repeated to herself. Again, the form of the great whale moved under them, making a slight turn to the right. Oomoo continued to slap the ice with her hand. Oolak was saying something, but Oomoo couldn’t think about that. She thought about one thing—that whale.

Suddenly, the whale rolled out of the water behind them. It seemed to be turning away, toward the other whales. “Please go away,” Oomoo said. Usk swam, Oomoo and Oolak held on to the laces. And Oomoo kept looking behind to see what the whale would do next. Suddenly, she saw it roll out of the water again. It was more than sixty meters from them. That whale was moving toward the other whales.

The mosquitoes were terrible. So were the biting flies. There was no breeze at all, and the bugs were thick. But Oomoo didn’t mind. She and Oomoo didn’t mind. She and Oolak had to stay near the tent. Oomoo and Oolak couldn’t go on the slopes or down the path to the beach. They couldn’t play. Their father had told them they had to study the sky and the ocean so they would not make the kind of mistake they made before.

“When you look at the sky,” their father had told them, “face into the wind and look at the place where the sky meets the land or the ocean.”
The day was peaceful, with the wind blowing gently from the ocean. Oomoo watched the sky and the ocean. From time to time, she looked at the killer whales. She wondered what that whale had thought, and why it hadn’t attacked Usk. “You will never understand the whale,” an old man of the village had told her.

That afternoon, everyone in the village gathered at Oomoo’s tent. The people formed a great ring. They sang. Then Oomoo’s father led Usk into the middle of the ring. Women brought him a large smoked fish—his favorite food. He gulped it down and wagged his head from side to side. Then Oomoo’s father took blue paint and painted the outline of a whale on each side of Usk.

“Let this bear live under the sign of the whale,” her father said. “Let no hunter shoot this bear or bother this bear. If this bear needs food, feed this bear. We owe much to this bear. Let us thank him.”

The people from the village cheered and danced. Oomoo and Oolak danced with the others. They were very, very proud of their bear. They knew that they should not play with him because he was a bear, not a playmate. But they also knew that they owed their lives to that huge, white, playful bear.

Number your paper from 1 through 17.

1. Things closer to the bottom of the pile went into the pile. [ ]

Look at the pile in the picture.

2. Which object went into the pile first?
3. Which object went into the pile last?
Review Items

Write the name of each animal in the picture.

4. [Walrus]
5. [Wolf]
6. [Polar Bear]
7. [Sea Lion]
8. [Killer Whale]
9. [Lion Tamarin Seal]

10. Which animal in the picture is the biggest?
11. Which animal in the picture is the smallest?

12. About how long are killer whales?
13. Compare the size of killer whales with the size of other whales.
14. What are clouds made of?
15. What kind of cloud does the picture show?
16. What happens to a drop of water at B?

17. The picture shows half a hailstone. How many times did the stone go through a cloud?
Look at the pile in the picture.

1. Things closer to the bottom of the pile went into the pile _________.

2. Which object went into the pile first? _________.

3. Which object went into the pile last? _________.

4. Which object went into the pile earlier—the knife or the book? _________.

5. Which object went into the pile earlier—the pencil or the cup? _________.

6. Which object went into the pile just after the bone? _________.

7. Which object went into the pile just after the pencil? _________.

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8. Oomoo and Oolak dug their heels into dents in the ice so that Usk could not

9. What did Oomoo see that scared her?

10. Why did Oomoo slap the ice with her hand?

11. While Oomoo and Oolak sat by the tent, they had to study

and

12. They had to do that so they would remember to look

13. Did Oomoo find out why the killer whale didn't attack Usk?

14. The people of the village formed a big ring. Who stood in the middle of the ring?

15. What did the women give Usk?

16. What did Oomoo's father paint on each side of Usk?

17. Why were Oomoo and Oolak so proud of Usk?

Review Items

18. Fill in the blanks to show the four seasons.

winter,  ,  ,  ,  ,  

spring,  ,  ,  

GO TO PART D IN YOUR TEXTBOOK.