



St. John's Episcopal School 5th Grade Summer Reading 2021

This summer you will read three (3) novels: the required reading novel, a novel from the suggested reading list, and a novel of your own choosing.

REQUIRED READING:

Beyond the Bright Sea by Lauren Wolk

Crow has lived her entire life on a tiny piece of the starkly beautiful Elizabeth Islands off the coast of Massachusetts. Her only companions are Osh, the man who rescued her from a tiny skiff as an infant and raised her, and Miss Maggie, their neighbor across the sandbar. But it isn't until the night when a mysterious fire appears across the water that an unspoken question of her own history forms in her heart and an unstoppable chain of events is triggered. Using her bravery and perseverance, Crow must follow clues that not only lead to a personal treasure, but to uncovering her lost identity and, ultimately, understanding what it means to be a family.

This book is available from Amazon or iBooks in both paperback and eBook form. It won the 2018 Scott O'Dell Award for Historical Fiction but is also a mystery and adventure novel. To go along with the novel and to assist with unfamiliar terms, we have created a **vocabulary list with definitions**.

Themes in this book include family, bias, trust, fear, acceptance, identity, and personal responsibility. Please consider the question, "What makes a treasure?" as you read. This novel will be discussed at the beginning of the school year, so please read it in August to keep it fresh in your mind. We are attaching a list of comprehension questions, broken into sections of chapters. **Please answer 13 comprehension questions (one from each section) on the attached form and bring it on the first day of school.**

You must complete a reading log of the three books read this summer, which your parents will initial. The list should include titles, authors, and dates when reading began and ended for each book. Titles enjoyed that are beyond the summer reading requirements should be added to the log as well. **In addition to the Comprehension Questions Form, you will turn this log in on the first day of school.**

Make sure you read, read, read and enjoy your summer! We look forward to meeting you when school begins.

Sincerely,
Your Fifth Grade Teachers

SUGGESTED READING (you must choose one of these):

Bowling, Dusti. ***The Canyon's Edge***. 2020.

One year after a random shooting changed their family forever, Nora and her father are exploring a slot canyon deep in the Arizona desert, hoping it will help them find peace. Nora longs for things to go back to normal, like they were when her mother was still alive, while her father keeps them isolated in fear of other people. But when they reach the bottom of the canyon, the unthinkable happens: A flash flood rips across their path, sweeping away Nora's father and all their supplies. How will Nora save herself and her father?

Bradley, Kimberly Brubaker. ***The War that Saved My Life***. 2015.

A young disabled girl and her brother are evacuated from London to the English countryside during World War II, where they find life to be much sweeter away from their abusive mother.

Gratz, Alan. ***Refugee***. 2017.

Although separated by continents and decades, Josef, a Jewish boy living in 1930s Nazi Germany; Isabel, a Cuban girl trying to escape the riots and unrest plaguing her country in 1994; and Mahmoud, a Syrian boy in 2015 whose homeland is torn apart by violence and destruction, embark on harrowing journeys in search of refuge, discovering shocking connections that tie their stories together.

Harrell, Rob. ***Wink***. 2020.

After being diagnosed with a rare eye cancer, twelve-year-old Ross discovers how music, art, and true friends can help him survive both treatment and middle school.

Heidicker, Christian McKay. ***Scary Stories for Young Foxes***. 2019.

The haunted season has arrived in the Antler Wood. No fox kit is safe. When Mia and Uly are separated from their litters, they discover a dangerous world full of monsters. To find a den to call home, they must venture through field and forest, facing unspeakable things that dwell in the darkness: a zombie who hungers for their flesh, a witch who tries to steal their skins, a ghost who hunts them through the snow . . . and other things too scary to mention.

Levine, Kristin. ***The Lions of Little Rock***. 2012.

Twelve-year-old Marlee develops a strong friendship with Liz, the new girl in school, but when Liz suddenly stops attending school and Marlee hears a rumor that her friend is actually an African American girl passing herself off as white, the two young girls must decide whether their friendship is worth taking on integration and the dangers it could bring to their families.

Lowry, Lois. ***On the Horizon***. 2020.

Lois Lowry looks back at history through a personal lens as she draws from her own memories as a child in Hawaii and Japan, as well as from historical research, in this stunning work in verse that tells the story of people whose lives were lost or forever altered by the twin tragedies of Pearl Harbor and Hiroshima.

Mbalia, Kwame. ***Tristan Strong Punches a Hole in the Sky***. 2019.

"Rick Riordan presents." Seventh-grader Tristan Strong tumbles into the MidPass and, with allies John Henry and Brer Rabbit, must entice the god Anansi to come out of hiding and seal the hole Tristan accidentally ripped in the sky.

Mejia, Tehlor Kay. ***Paola Santiago and the River of Tears***. 2020.

Space-obsessed 12-year-old Paola Santiago and her two best friends, Emma and Dante, know the rule: Stay away from the river. It's all they've heard since a schoolmate of theirs drowned a year ago. Pao is embarrassed to admit that she has been told to stay away for even longer than that, because her mother is constantly warning her about La Llorona, the wailing ghost woman who wanders the banks of the Gila at night, looking for young people to drag into its murky depths. Despite her mother's warnings, Pao organizes a meet-up to test out her new telescope near the Gila, since it's the best stargazing spot. But when Emma never arrives and Pao sees a shadowy figure in the reeds, it seems like maybe her mom was right. . .

Nielsen, Jennifer A. ***Words on Fire***. 2019.

June 1893. Audra's small but fiercely independent country of Lithuania has been occupied by Russian Cossacks who demand that all become Russian. When Cossacks raid her family's farm, Audra's parents send her away with a mysterious package and instructions for delivery. As the Cossacks systematically wipe out the Lithuanian culture by banning their religion, books, and language, an underground network of book smugglers put their lives on the line to preserve their Lithuanian culture. Soon Audra is caught up in this growing resistance movement and will risk her life to reunite with her parents and help save the country she loves.

Park, Linda Sue. ***Prairie Lotus***. 2020.

In this compelling, emotionally engaging novel set in 1880, a half-Chinese girl and her white father try to make a home in Dakota Territory, in the face of racism and resistance.

Ponti, James. ***City Spies***. 2020.

Thanks to her hacking skills, Sara is in danger of spending years in juvenile detention unless she accepts an offer to become an international spy instead.

Rhodes, Jewel Parker. ***Black Brother, Black Brother***. 2020.

Award-winning, bestselling author Jewell Parker Rhodes brings us the powerful and unforgettable story of two brothers with very different experiences in their predominantly white prep school. Donte, the darker skinned brother, faces daily discrimination based on his skin color while Trey, who is lighter skinned, is accepted by both teachers and students effortlessly. Suspenseful and inspiring, readers will root for Donte as he finds his voice and struggles to turn his anger into positive action through the sport of fencing.

Warga, Jasmine. ***Other Words for Home***. 2019.

Jude never thought she'd be leaving her beloved older brother and father behind, all the way across the ocean in Syria. But when things in her hometown start becoming volatile, Jude and her mother are sent to live in Cincinnati with relatives. But the American movies that Jude has always loved haven't quite prepared her for starting school in the US --and her new label of 'Middle Eastern,' an identity she's never known before. But this life also brings unexpected surprises. Maybe America, too, is a place where Jude can be seen as she really is.

Yang, Kelly. ***Front Desk***. 2018.

Mia Tang has a lot of secrets. Number 1: She lives in a motel, not a big house. Every day, while her immigrant parents clean the rooms, ten-year-old Mia manages the front desk of the Calivista Motel and tends to its guests. Number 2: Her parents hide immigrants. And if the mean motel owner, Mr. Yao, finds out they've been letting them stay in the empty rooms for free, the Tangs will be doomed. Number 3: She wants to be a writer. But how can she when her mom thinks she should stick to math because

English is not her first language? It will take all of Mia's courage, kindness, and hard work to get through this year. Will she be able to hold on to her job, help the immigrants and guests, escape Mr. Yao, and go for her dreams?

Comprehension Questions for Beyond the Bright Sea

The questions are separated out for every three chapters. **On the Comprehension Question answer form, please answer one question from each section (13 questions total).** Think deeply about them and go back in the text if necessary. **Bring these answers with you on the first day of school.** Happy reading!

Prologue-Chapter 3

- 1) Can you describe the relationships between Crow, Osh, and Miss Maggie? Who are they? What adjectives would you use to describe them? Who are they to each other?
- 2) What is the setting of the novel? (Think about specific or general places, time periods.)
- 3) What do you think that this novel will be about?

Chapters 4-6

- 1) Why do the others avoid Crow? Why isn't she allowed to go to the school? Is there more than one reason?
- 2) Why does Osh seem to annoyed/angry that Crow is interested in her past?
- 3) Why does Osh smash up his own boat when he keeps everything else of value?

Chapters 7-9

- 1) What does it say about Osh that he only takes one leg from each starfish he gathers when he was starving?
- 2) What do you think the letter said before the words were smudged away?
- 3) Where is Crow from?

Chapters 10-12

- 1) Why is the bird man digging?
- 2) What does Osh mean by his statement on page 75: "What you do is who you are"?
- 3) Why does Crow need to know about her past?

Chapters 13-15

- 1) What does Osh mean on page 87 when he says: "I do think you should look in as much as you're looking out"?

- 2) What do you think happened in Osh's past?
- 3) Why is there a difference between the description of the birdman and the person they meet on Penikese?

Chapters 16-18

- 1) What is the significance of the feather and the lamb on the wall of the cottage?
- 2) What was the big man digging for?
- 3) What does Osh mean when he asks, "Am I not real?" on page 127?

Chapters 19-21

- 1) Do you think Osh is weary of the Policemen? Why?
- 2) Who do you think the sailor is that resembles Crow?
- 3) How does Mrs. Pelham react when Crow tells her why she came? Why?

Chapters 22-24

- 1) How might Jason's first years being denied human contact have affected him?
- 2) What do you know about the big man now?
- 3) Why does Osh talk about fledglings with Crow? Is there a connection with her name?

Chapters 25-27

- 1) What does Crow learn from Evelyn's letter?
- 2) Why does Osh become angry at the beginning of chapter 26?
- 3) Where does Crow think the inheritance is buried? Why?

Chapters 28-30

- 1) Why do they wait to go dig on Penikese?
- 2) Why is Osh so worried and not excited when they open the metal trunk?
- 3) Why do they not hide what they find on Osh's island?

Chapters 31-33

- 1) Why does Crow save and hide a few "special things" from the bags?

- 2) What does Osh mean when he says that he won't fight to keep his island, but he will fight to stay on it?
- 3) What does Crow mean when she says, "I suppose I ought to think about them one by one" on page 222?

Chapters 34-36

- 1) What does the man "take" from Osh and Crow that is more important than the tin box?
- 2) What adjectives would you use to describe the people who risk the storms to save sailors in a wreck?
- 3) Why doesn't Osh fight Mr. Kendall?

Chapters 37-40

- 1) Do you see the connection between Crow and where she hides the sack? Do you know the nautical (sea/boat) term too?
- 2) What does Crow learn about the sailor?
- 3) How close were you to Crow's guess about the contents of the letter with your own guess?
- 4) Why does Jason not find crow?
- 5) Who is Crow's father? Why?

St. John's Summer Reading **Required Comprehension Questions**

Name: _____

Please read through the attached Comprehension Questions for ***Beyond the Bright Sea*** and **answer one question from each section (13 questions in all)**. **Restate the question** and think deeply about it. Go back to the text if you need to. **Bring this form with you on the first day of school.**

Prologue – Chapter 3:

Chapters 4 – 6:

Chapters 7 – 9:

Chapters 10 – 12:

Chapters 13 – 15:

Chapters 16 – 18:

Chapters 19 – 21:

Chapters 22 – 24:

Chapters 25 – 27:

Chapters 28 – 30:

Chapters 31 – 33:

Chapters 34 – 36:

Chapters 37 – 40:

Prologue

ramshackle (pg. 1): (especially of a house or vehicle) in a state of severe disrepair.

skiff (pg. 1): a shallow, flat-bottomed open boat with sharp bow and square stern.

strewn (pg. 1): scatter or spread (things) untidily over a surface or area.

Chapter 1

coddle (pg. 3): treat in an indulgent or overprotective way.

resemblance (pg. 5): the state of resembling or being alike.

bedlam (pg. 7): a scene of uproar and confusion.

kinship (pg. 8): blood/family relationship.

scour (pg. 8): subject (a place, text, etc.) to a thorough search in order to locate something.

Chapter 2

flotsam (pg. 9): the wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating on or washed up by the sea.

figureheads (pg. 9): a carving, typically a bust or a full-length figure, set at the prow of an old-fashioned sailing ship.

pinnacle (pg. 10): a high, pointed piece of rock. The highest point.

wrack line (pg. 11): the line of debris left on the beach by high tide.

telegraph (pg. 12): a system for transmitting messages from a distance along a wire, especially one creating signals by making and breaking an electrical connection.

Chapter 3

harried (pg. 16): persistently carry out attacks on (an enemy or an enemy's territory).

pelts (pg. 17): the skin of an animal with the fur, wool, or hair still on it.

obliging (pg. 17): willing to do a service or kindness; helpful.

turbulent (pg. 19): characterized by conflict, disorder, or confusion; not controlled or calm.

founded (pg. 19): (of a ship) fill with water and sink.

buccaneers (pg. 20): a pirate, originally off the Spanish-American coasts.

seaboard (pg. 20): a region bordering the sea; the coastline.

resilient (pg. 21): (of a person or animal) able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions.

Chapter 4

susceptible (pg. 25): likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.

reluctantly (pg. 26): in an unwilling and hesitant way.

leprosy (pg. 27): Leprosy (or Hansen's disease) is a chronic, progressive bacterial infection that can cause disfigurement and disability if left untreated.

Chapter 5

ship's pilot (pg. 30): a mariner who maneuvers ships through dangerous or congested waters.

ebbed (pg. 31): (of tidewater) move away from the land; recede.

castaway (pg. 33): a person who has been shipwrecked and stranded in an isolated place.

surfman (pg. 34): members of the United States Lifesaving Service.

devoted (pg. 34): very loving or loyal.

Chapter 6

bird sanctuary (pg. 36): an area of land in which birds are protected and encouraged to breed.

sanitized (pg. 37): make clean and hygienic.

drumlin (pg. 37): a low oval mound or small hill, typically one of a group, consisting of compacted boulder clay molded by past glacial action.

refuge (pg. 38): a condition of being safe or sheltered from pursuit, danger, or trouble.

pennant (pg. 38): a tapering flag on a ship, especially one flown at the masthead of a vessel in commission.

tacked (pg. 41): change course by turning a boat's head into and through the wind.

hull (pg. 42): the main body of a ship or other vessel, including the bottom, sides, and deck but not the masts, superstructure, rigging, engines, and other fittings.

Chapter 7

staterooms (pg. 43): a captain's or superior officer's room on a ship.

squatting (pg. 44): Squatting is the action of occupying an abandoned or unoccupied area of land or a building.

lopsided (pg. 45): with one side lower or smaller than the other.

warden (pg. 46): one having care or charge of something: guardian, keeper.

twined (pg. 48): cause to wind or spiral round something.

prospect (pg. 49): the possibility or likelihood of some future event occurring.

Chapter 8

tattered (pg. 51): old and torn; in poor condition.

baffled (pg. 54): totally bewilder or perplex.

scuttled (pg. 54): run hurriedly or furtively with short quick steps.

Chapter 9

meander (pg. 57): (of a river or road) follow a winding course.

stern (pg. 58): the rearmost part of a ship or boat.

tiller (pg. 58): a horizontal bar fitted to the head of a boat's rudder post and used as a lever for steering.

bluff (pg. 58): a steep cliff, bank, or promontory.

swales (pg. 59): a low or hollow place, especially a marshy depression between ridges.

remnants (pg. 59): a small remaining quantity of something.

hobbled (pg. 60): walk in an awkward way, typically because of pain from an injury.

reservoir (pg. 60): a natural or artificial place where water is collected and stored for use.

kettle ponds (pg. 61): a depression/hole in an outwash plain formed by retreating glaciers or draining floodwaters/tides.

abashed (pg. 61): make (someone) feel embarrassed, disconcerted, or ashamed.

Chapter 10

ruddy (pg. 64): (of a person's face) having a healthy red color.

oddity (pg. 71): a strange or peculiar person, thing, or trait.

Chapter 11

chinked (pg. 74): to fill a narrow crack or fissure.

writ (pg. 75): archaic past participle of write.

brine (pg. 76): water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt.

clambered (pg. 77): climb, move, or get in or out of something in an awkward and laborious way, typically using both hands and feet.

Chapter 12

stillborn (pg. 81): (of an infant) born dead.

profound (pg. 81): (of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense.

assuage (pg. 82): make (an unpleasant feeling) less intense.

inclined (pg. 82): feel willing or favorably disposed toward (an action, belief, or attitude).

rueful (pg. 84): expressing sorrow or regret, especially when in a slightly humorous way.

Chapter 13

intently (pg. 86): with earnest and eager attention.

swaddling (pg. 89): cloth used to wrap (someone, especially a baby) in garments or cloth.

dredge (pg. 91): clean out the bed of (a harbor, river, or other area of water) by scooping out mud, weeds, and rubbish with a dredge.

sideboard (pg. 91): also called a buffet, is an item of furniture traditionally used in the dining room for serving food, for displaying serving dishes, and for storage.

briskly (pg. 94): in an active, quick, or energetic way.

Chapter 14

mainland (pg. 96): a large continuous extent of land that includes the greater part of a country or territory, as opposed to offshore islands and detached territories.

mortar and pestle (pg. 97): Mortar and pestle is a set of two simple tools used since the Stone Age to the present day to prepare ingredients or substances by crushing and grinding them into a fine paste or powder. The mortar (/ˈmɔːrtər/) is characteristically a bowl, typically made of hard wood, metal, ceramic, or hard stone such as granite. The pestle (/ˈpɛsəl/, also US:) is a blunt, club-shaped object.

elusive (pg. 97): difficult to find, catch, or achieve.

irons (pg. 99): sailing phrase for when the boat's bow is headed in the wind's direction, disabling the boat to maneuver.

luffing (pg. 99): steer (a sailing vessel) nearer the wind to the point at which the sails just begin to flap.

buoy (pg. 99): an anchored float serving as a navigation mark, to show reefs or other hazards, or for mooring.

Chapter 15

centerboard (pg. 101): a pivoted board that can be lowered through the keel of a sailboat to reduce sideways movement.

fedoras (pg. 102): hats with soft brims and indented crowns. They are typically creased lengthwise down the crown and "pinched" near the front on both sides.

gale (pg. 104): a very strong wind.

oilskin (pg. 104): The modern oilskin garment was developed by a New Zealander, Edward Le Roy, in 1898. Le Roy used worn-out sailcloth painted with a mixture of linseed oil and wax to produce a waterproof garment suitable to be worn on deck in foul-weather conditions.

Chapter 16

stammered (pg. 111): speak with sudden involuntary pauses and a tendency to repeat the initial letters of words.

wharf (pg. 114): a level quayside area to which a ship may be moored to load and unload.

Chapter 17

bow (pg. 118): the front end of a ship.

calamity (pg. 119): an event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster.

solitude (pg. 123): the state or situation of being alone.

Chapter 18

sluicing (pg. 128): wash or rinse freely with a stream or shower of water.

Chapter 19

consumed (pg. 131): eat, drink, or ingest (food or drink).

anchor fluke (pg. 132): a broad triangular plate on the arm of an anchor.

trough (pg. 135): a long furrow or ditch in the ground or soil.

Chapter 20

stowed (pg. 136): pack or store (an object) carefully and neatly in a particular place.

neglecting (pg. 137): fail to care for properly.

hank (pg. 138): a coil or skein of yarn, hair, rope, or other material.

concoct (pg. 138): make by combining various ingredients.

schooner (pg. 141): a sailing ship with two or more masts, typically with the foremast smaller than the mainmast, and having gaff-rigged lower masts.

coincidence (pg. 143): a remarkable concurrence of events or circumstances without apparent causal connection.

Chapter 21

reeked (pg. 144): smell strongly and unpleasantly; stink.

deckhand (pg. 145): a member of a ship's crew whose duties include maintenance of hull, decks, and superstructure and mooring and cargo handling.

gangway (pg. 145): a raised platform or walkway providing a passage.

commotion (pg. 146): a state of confused and noisy disturbance.

insubstantial (pg. 146): lacking strength and solidity.

furrowed (pg. 148): make a rut, groove, or trail in (the ground or the surface of something).

formidable (pg. 149): inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable.

flitting (pg. 149): move swiftly and lightly.

Chapter 22

resourceful (pg. 153): having the ability to find quick and clever ways to overcome difficulties.

dissatisfied (pg. 155): not content or happy with something.

Chapter 23

scow (pg. 157): a wide-beamed sailing dinghy.

sloop (pg. 157): a one-masted sailboat with a fore-and-aft mainsail and a jib.

steeped (pg. 159): soak (food or tea) in water or other liquid to extract its flavor or to soften it.

churned (pg. 162): move about vigorously.

Chapter 24

fetlocks (pg. 164): the joint of a horse's or other quadruped's leg between the cannon bone and the pastern.

trestle table (pg. 165): a table consisting of a board or boards laid on a framework consisting of a horizontal beam supported by two pairs of sloping legs.

interjected (pg. 167): say (something) abruptly, especially as an aside or interruption.

Chapter 25

subdue (pg. 170): overcome, quieten, or bring under control (a feeling or person).

Chapter 26

lightship (pg. 176): a ship that acts as a lighthouse. They are used in waters that are too deep or otherwise unsuitable for lighthouse construction.

cistern (pg. 179): a tank for storing water, especially one supplying taps or as part of a flushing toilet.

spigot (pg. 179): a small peg or plug, a faucet.

Chapter 27

muck boots (pg. 183): waterproof rubber boots that can be used for a wide variety of purposes.

Chapter 28

moors (pg. 189): a tract of open uncultivated upland; a heath.

moored (pg. 191): make fast (a boat) by attaching it by cable or rope to the shore or to an anchor.

furl the sails (pg. 192): stowing or dousing a boat's sail by flaking (folding), packing (like stuffing a spinnaker into a bag), or stowing.

Chapter 29

newsy cap (pg. 195): a casual-wear cap similar in style to the flat cap.

starboard (pg. 195): the side of a ship or aircraft that is on the right when one is facing forward. The opposite of port.

catboat (pg. 196): a sailboat with a single sail on a single mast set well forward in the bow of the boat.

agony (pg. 197): extreme physical or mental suffering.

Chapter 30

port (pg. 205): the side of a ship or aircraft that is on the left when one is facing forward. The opposite of starboard.

scampered (pg. 206): (especially of a small animal or child) run with quick light steps, especially through fear or excitement.

lugged (pg. 206): carry or drag (a heavy or bulky object) with great effort.

submission (pg. 207): the action or fact of accepting or yielding to a superior force or to the will or authority of another person.

nuzzle (pg. 209): rub or push against gently with the nose and mouth.

Chapter 31

amiss (pg. 210): not quite right; inappropriate or out of place.

rejected (pg. 210): dismiss as inadequate, inappropriate, or not to one's taste.

mourner (pg. 211): a person who attends a funeral as a relative or friend of the dead person.

facets (pg. 211): one side of something many-sided, especially of a cut gem.

quahogs (pg. 216): a large, rounded edible clam of the Atlantic coast of North America. Also called hard clam, hard-shell clam.

Chapter 32

meddle (pg. 218): interfere in or busy oneself unduly with something that is not one's concern.

liniment (pg. 221): a liquid or lotion, especially one made with oil, for rubbing on the body to relieve pain.

bad tempered (pg. 224): easily annoyed or made angry.

Chapter 33

lout (pg. 225): an uncouth and aggressive man or boy.

jangle (pg. 226): a ringing metallic sound.

trundle bed (pg. 229): a low, wheeled bed that is stored under a twin/single bed and can be rolled out for use by visitors or as just another bed.

stricken (pg. 230): seriously affected by an undesirable condition or unpleasant feeling.

bowlegged (pg. 231): legs that curve outward at the knee; bandy legs.

Chapter 34

misery (pg. 237): a state of suffering and want that is the result of poverty or affliction.

grim (pg. 238): forbidding or uninviting.

stern (pg. 239): the rearmost part of a ship or boat.

anonymous (pg. 240): (of a person) not identified by name; of unknown name.

trice (pg. 242): in a moment; very quickly.

shepherded (pg. 242): guide or direct in a particular direction.

under oath (pg. 242): having sworn to tell the truth, especially in a court of law.

veil (pg. 243): a piece of fine material worn by women to protect or conceal the face.

Chapter 35

mare's tails (pg. 244): wispy cirrus clouds.

halyard (pg. 244): a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering something (such as sails).

nor'easter (pg. 245): a storm along the East Coast of North America, so called because the winds over the coastal area are typically from the northeast.

in earnest (pg. 246): occurring to a greater extent or more intensely than before.

nonetheless (pg. 248): in spite of that; nevertheless.

listing (pg. 250) (of a ship): lean to one side, typically because of a leak or unbalanced cargo.

surfboats (pg. 250): a boat for use in heavy surf.

Chapter 36

surging (pg. 253): (of a crowd or a natural force) move suddenly and powerfully forward or upward.

tourniquet (pg. 253): a device for stopping the flow of blood through a vein or artery, typically by compressing a limb with a cord or tight bandage.

benches (pg. 254): seats between the two sides of a boat.

customary (pg. 255): according to the customs or usual practices associated with a particular society, place, or set of circumstances.

rapping (pg. 258): strike (a hard surface) with a series of rapid audible blows, especially to attract attention.

Chapter 37

seep (pg. 262): (of a liquid) flow or leak slowly through porous material or small holes.

whimpering (pg. 263): (of a person or animal) make a series of low, feeble sounds expressive of fear, pain, or discontent.

cringing (pg. 263): bend one's head and body in fear or in a servile manner.

lumbered (pg. 264): move in a slow, heavy, awkward way.

taut (pg. 266): stretched or pulled tight; not slack.

cinching (pg. 266): secure with a belt or rope.

bellow (pg. 266): (of a person or animal) emit a deep loud roar, typically in pain or anger.

fledgling (pg. 268): a young bird that has just fledged (having wing feathers that are large enough for flight; able to fly).

Chapter 38

helm (pg. 270): a tiller or wheel and any associated equipment for steering a ship or boat.

hoarse (pg. 271): (of a person's voice) sounding rough and harsh, typically as the result of a sore throat or of shouting.

Chapter 39

sleek (pg. 275): (of hair, fur, or skin) smooth and glossy.

remnants (pg. 278): a small remaining quantity of something.

belaying pin (pg. 278): a pin or rod, typically of metal or wood, used on board ship and in mountaineering to secure a rope fastened around it.

Chapter 40

slats (pg. 280): a thin, narrow piece of wood, plastic, or metal, especially one of a series which overlap or fit into each other, as in a fence or a Venetian blind.

vowed (pg. 283): solemnly promise to do a specified thing.

Middle School Summer Reading Log

Take to school on the first day!

[illegible]