

SOUNDSIDE LEARNING THIS WEEK ON CORE SOUND

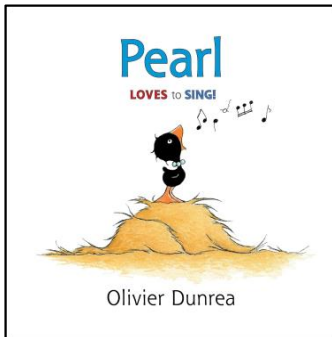


April 8, 2024

COMING UP AT CORE SOUND...

- **April 9:** Community Night ... *Hometown Teams* @ 6-7 PM
- **April 23-24:** Earth Day 2024—[Register Here!](#)
- **Click Here to [SIGN UP](#) for [Summer Camps](#) & for [More Upcoming Events!](#)**

Sound Reading Material For You and Your Child



Pearl Loves to Sing By Olivier Dunrea

Join Pearl, a gosling who loves to sing, as she finds her voice!

Pearl sings sleeping songs, slurping songs, quietly, and loudly, all over the farm—all day long. Pearl loves, loves, loves to sing! But what will she do when she loses her voice?

Dunrea lends his signature charm to this young conundrum and shows how the support of friends can help us get through a rough patch.

Pages: 32
Grades: PreK-3

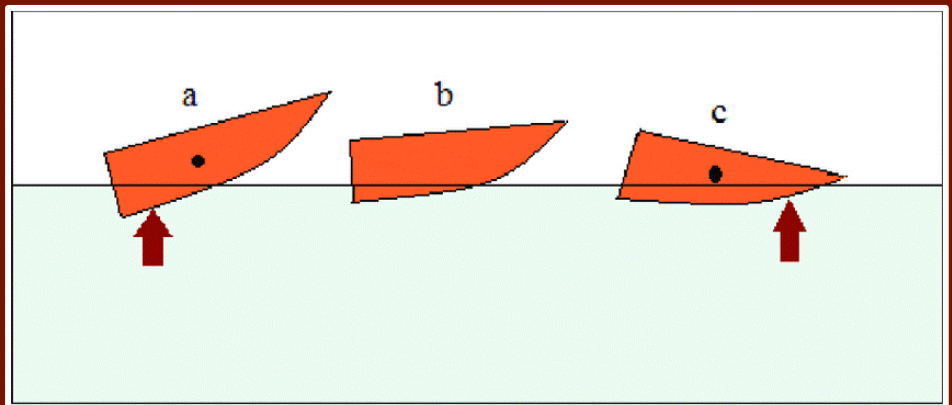
Have You Ever Loped?

Loping. When referring to walking, it means a steady, easy gait. But, when referring to a boat ride, it means bouncing atop the water's surface. As loping begins it often causes passengers to squeal with laughter, but it can escalate quickly causing passengers to scream with fear.

Loping happens when you are cruising along and the bow of the boat starts bouncing up and down, progressively and rhythmically getting worse and worse. This occurs because the bow is too high on plane. In other words, there is too much weight in the stern of the boat, so the bow begins to bounce. Moving some weight forward in the boat or adjusting trim and speed can slow the lope. Then you'll be back to smooth cruising!

Daddy learned about loping the hard way, literally. When he was about 16-years-old, he and Mississippi agreed to race Little Kenny Willis along the shore of Back Sound. Well, the two boats stayed side-by-side for a distance without either one gaining an inch. Dad, with his naïve wisdom, developed a brilliant plan. He told Mississippi, who was sitting in the bow of the boat, to come steer while he jumped overboard! When Daddy popped up after having the wind knocked out of him from the crushing impact with the water's surface, he saw his boat dangerously loping with Mississippi hollering and Kenny leaving them far behind! With no weight in the bow the boat's bounce was inevitable.

Mississippi slowed his speed to gain control of the boat then turned around to pick Dad up from the sound. Several valuable lessons were learned that day: (1) a loping boat can never win, (2) don't jump out of a moving boat, and (3) sometimes our greatest ideas aren't so great.



boat loping diagram from <https://www.sharkseating.com>

Local Pearls ... Once Upon a Time

No oyster species native to our area creates pearls of any value. However, pearls were long gathered by coastal Indians and used as ornaments or bartered for skins and other articles in this region.

English explorer Philip Amadas, who visited Roanoke Island in 1584, presented black pearls to Queen Elizabeth I. Members of the 1585 colonization venture also took pearls to sell in England to help cover the expenses of the voyage, but the Queen seized them all for herself. Some had been acquired by Ralph Lane and Sir Francis Drake in trade with the natives. Lane mentioned a rope of black pearls that he lost overboard while returning to the ship in a storm. Another member of the colony reported amassing a collection of 5,000 pearls, some of which he used to make "a fayre chaine" that he intended as a gift for the Queen, but it was lost in the same storm.

Native Indians valued their oyster beds as a source of pearls and prohibited "strangers" from visiting them. Black pearls, they noted, came from oysters in shallow waters, whereas the choice "white, great, and round" ones were found in deeper water. John Lawson, who visited one of the sandy islands on our coast in 1709, reported that he found the kind of oyster shells in which pearls developed.



black pearl image from <https://animals.howstuffworks.com/marine-life>



white pearl image from <https://www.discoverwildlife.com>



Gelatin Pearls

Prep Work

1. Pour about 2 cups of vegetable oil into each of 2 tall containers. Place 1 container in the freezer for at least 30 minutes.
2. To prepare the gelatin, pour $\frac{1}{2}$ cup liquid (water or juice) into a cup or saucepan. Add 2 packages of gelatin powder and stir until all the powder is dissolved. Add food coloring so you can easily see the pearls in the water or oil. Heat the liquid on the stove or in the microwave until very hot while stirring occasionally. Let the gelatin cool for 5 to 10 minutes.
3. Fill 2 more tall containers with about 2 cups of water each. Add ice cubes to 1 container to cool the water.

Directions

1. Have a dropper or syringe, the 4 containers—2 filled with water and 2 filled with oil—and the warm gelatin nearby.
2. Use the dropper/syringe to put a drop of warm gelatin into each of the containers and watch what happens. Repeat this for a total of 3 drops in each container.
3. Let the drops sit for a minute, then see if you can scoop the pearls out with a slotted spoon.
4. Rinse the pearls with water and try tasting 1!
5. Use the leftover warm gelatin to make more gelatin pearls. Try to make different size pearls or gelatin spaghetti. Cool the oil that was in the freezer in between batches if needed.

