

Lesson 56: Garments & Comparison — Gloves

PLL PART TWO



Articles of Clothing • Gloves

"What are gloves made of? (leather, cotton, wool, silk.) Which are warmest? Why are gloves used? (For warmth; to protect hands from dirt and sun.) What else are used to cover the hands? How do mittens differ from gloves?"

Comparative Analysis: Four glove materials • Thermal insulation (wool) • Structural contrast: Gloves vs. Mittens.

1 GLOVE MATERIALS & WARMTH

Study how hand coverings are made. Write precise answers on the guidelines.

1. **Four Fabrics:** List the four materials named in the lesson: _____
2. **Warmest:** Which material provides the greatest warmth in winter snow? _____
3. **Dual Purpose:** Gloves are worn for _____ and to protect from _____.
4. **Other Coverings:** Name another hand covering worn in winter: _____

2 STRUCTURAL CONTRAST: GLOVES VS. MITTENS

The lesson asks: *"How do mittens differ from gloves?"* Complete the comparison below.

A. **Finger Sheaths:**

A **glove** has a separate sheath for each of the _____ fingers.

A **mitten** keeps the four fingers _____ in one warm pouch, with a separate thumb.

3 COMPARING FUNCTIONS IN FULL SENTENCES

In two sentences, explain when a person would choose to wear woolen mittens and when they would choose to wear leather gloves.

Mittens: _____

Leather Gloves: _____

4 WINTER PLAY OBSERVATION

Why do children prefer wearing thick knitted mittens when building a snowman? Write one complete sentence.

Snowman Play: _____

1 GARMENT DISCRIMINATION: GLOVES VS. MITTENS

Pedagogical Significance: Concluding the unit on trades and apparel, Lesson 56 introduces comparative structural analysis. Students discriminate materials based on thermal insulation (wool > cotton/silk) and articulate structural differences (individual finger stalls vs. collective pouch).

Standards Addressed: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.2.1 (Compare/Contrast Information), L.2.5.A (Categorizing Materials), W.2.2 (Informative Comparison).

✓ COMPLETE ANSWER KEY

Section 1: Glove Materials & Warmth

1. Four Fabrics: *leather, cotton, wool, silk.*
2. Warmest: *wool* (woolen gloves/mittens).
3. Dual Purpose: *warmth and dirt / sun* (protecting hands).
4. Other Coverings: *mittens* (accept: *muff, gauntlets*).

Section 2: Structural Contrast: Gloves vs. Mittens

- A. Glove: separate sheath for each of the *five* (5) fingers.
B. Mitten: keeps the four fingers *together* in one pouch, with a separate thumb.

Section 3: Comparing Functions in Full Sentences (Sample Response)

A child wears woolen mittens to keep their fingers warm and cozy in deep winter snow. A worker wears tough leather gloves to protect their hands from thorns, sharp tools, and rough ropes.

Section 4: Winter Play Observation (Sample Response)

Children wear thick mittens because keeping all the fingers together generates shared warmth, preventing freezing hands in cold snow.

! DIAGNOSTIC GUIDE & THERMAL SCIENCE

- **Why Mittens Are Warmer:** Explain the physics of shared body heat: when fingers are isolated in glove stalls, they have more surface area exposed to cold air; in mittens, fingers warm each other.
- **Dexterity vs. Warmth:** Discuss the trade-off: gloves allow fine finger movements (writing, holding reins), while mittens maximize warmth.

★ SCORING RUBRIC (20 POINTS TOTAL)

Evaluation Metric	Exemplary (5 Pts)	Proficient (3-4 Pts)	Developing (1-2 Pts)
Material Identification	Names all four materials (leather, cotton, wool, silk) and identifies wool as warmest.	Identifies 3 materials and recognizes wool for warmth.	Confuses materials or misses thermal property of wool.
Structural Comparison	Clearly articulates the structural difference between gloves (individual) and mittens (together).	Explains that gloves have separate fingers and mittens do not.	Comparison is vague or confusing.
Functional Application	Writes two complete sentences effectively contrasting when mittens and leather gloves are worn.	Writes complete sentences contrasting mittens and gloves.	Answers fragmented or lack specific scenarios.
Handwriting & Form	Neat, uniform handwriting on lines; proper margins and spacing.	Legible handwriting; minor spacing inconsistencies.	Handwriting uneven or difficult to read.