“Another Time, Another Place”

Podcast
read by the author, Cory Doctorow
1. eloquence: fluent or persuasive speaking or writing
Critical Vocabulary

2. maroon: to abandon or leave someone in a place this is hard to get away from
3. judicious: having good judgement
Critical Vocabulary

4. spyglass: a small telescope
Critical Vocabulary

5. sextant: an instrument used to determine location by measuring the position of the stars and sun
“Another Place, Another Time”
Short Story by Cory Doctorow
(TE pg.93-110)

Focus Skill:
Analyzing Story
Elements: Character

Performance Task B
(TE pg. 131-134):
Expository Essay:
In Sorry, Wrong Number and other
texts in this
collection, you
learned that a single
action or event can
dramatically change a
person’s perception.
You will draw from
Sorry Wrong Number and “Another Place,
Another Time” to
write an expository
essay that explains
how this dramatic
change occurs.

The graphic organizer below builds the needed information for
students that characters often behave *differently in different settings.*
It also will assist with how the main character perceives the people and
world around him as well as which event(s) cause the character to
change his perception(s).

*Collaborative Discussion*
Gilbert’s interest in time is connected
to Einstein’s idea that the experience of
time can be relative. For Gilbert, time
is relative to events, actions, and
setting—his experience of it varies as
these elements change (pg. 106).
Group students into sets of 4. Assign
each student one setting in the story to
discuss the setting and how Gilbert
_per ceives time_ in that setting.

Sample questions during discussion.
1. How might Albert Einstein be a
   motivating factor in Gilbert’s quest? (pg. 108/#3)
2. How does Gilbert “make the
   most” of his time in his life in
each setting?
3. How has Gilbert changed by
   the end of the story?

After the reading and the map are complete, there are questions that can be used to
“frame” the Circle Map. Answers may vary from student to student.
1. What is Gilbert’s take on time?
2. How do characters change when _features_ of the setting change?
3. How does the author keep the reader’s _focus_ on the element of time?
4. How do the _abnormal_ events toward the end of the story allow new
   insight into the characters?
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Short Story by Cory Doctorow (Pg. 93-110)
What is the fourth dimension?

Science Channel
There are many theories among scientists about how the universe is shaped. Part of the reason for this is space is difficult for us to visualize. The standard human experience of space can be described in terms of three dimensions: length, width and height. All three of these dimensions can be easily engaged by humans: You can walk down a road, zigzagging back and forth as you travel, and then you can climb a tree at the end of your journey. Congratulations -- you have navigated all three dimensions of space. According to the laws of physics, however, real space needs at least four dimensions to be described accurately. Cosmologists have determined that the primary four dimensions are length, width, depth and time -- a combination referred to as space-time.

According to string theory, there are actually even more dimensions than this: At least 10 dimensions must exist for the working equations to be considered valid. According to the space-time model that helped us picture Einstein's theory of general relativity, the fourth dimension is commonly defined as time. It's directional, just as length, width and height. In the case of time, however, it's more than just 60 minutes totaling an hour, or the time of day. According to Einstein's theories of relativity, time is bound up in the concept of space; the two are inseparable, and thus any event can be described as occurring on a space-time continuum.

Considering time a fourth dimension helps us understand the ways that space and time affect one another. For example, a gravitational field -- which is, according to Einstein, just a depression in the topography of space -- can alter the rate at which time passes for objects in the field. Satellites with highly accurate clocks can measure this, in fact: When they return to Earth, they show that the rate at which time passed in space was slightly different than the rate at which time passes on the surface on the Earth. Such experiments illustrate that even though humans experience time in a much different way than they experience space, these concepts are really part of the same system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gilbert’s perception of time in Summer</th>
<th>Gilbert’s perception of time in the House</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gilbert’s perception of time at the Switch Yard</td>
<td>Gilbert’s perception of time on the Handcar</td>
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