



ENGLISH FAL

Grade 6

11 – 15 May 2020

Theme 7 Useful plants



INSTRUCTIONS

- Complete all work in your general book as instructed. If you do not have it with you please complete on a separate sheet and keep it safe for future reference
- By the end of lesson 10 learners should have completed pg. 86-102 of their Departemental English FAL Workbooks. They can also make use of 'My dictionary' on page 137 - 142 to build up their own dictionary and vocabulary.
- Stamp and sign on page 101 to acknowledge their progress.
- All the best and enjoy every learning opportunity.



Using the memorandums as given, mark your previous activities and do your corrections.
(Ask mom or dad to assist with this)

NB! Remember we always write in full sentences unless the question indicate otherwise.

Lesson 1

1. Write and present: Talk about a photograph: Look at the plants in picture 1 (pg. 61) and say what they are; guess what is in the teacups in picture 2. Have you ever had it? Do you like it? What is it made from? Now do a little research on rooibos tea.




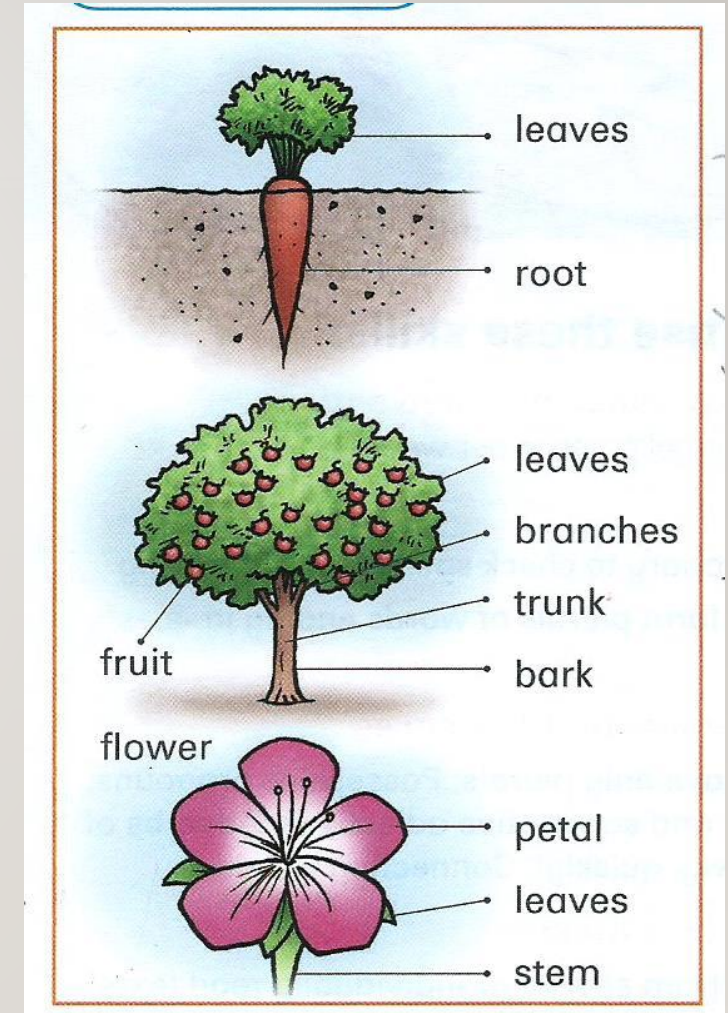
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Skill: Listening and speaking
Reading and viewing

Lesson 1 cont...

2. Listen to descriptions of plants: First point at the different parts of the plants and read the labels. Think of things that we eat or use that come from plants. Once you have identified a plant product, work out what part of a plant it comes from. i.e. Tea comes from the leaves of plants. Carrots from the root. Cotton for clothing from the flower and sugar from the stem.

Sit quietly and close your eyes while listening to track 7  of two descriptions. Try to imagine what are described in each listening text.



Lesson 1 cont...

3. Independent reading:

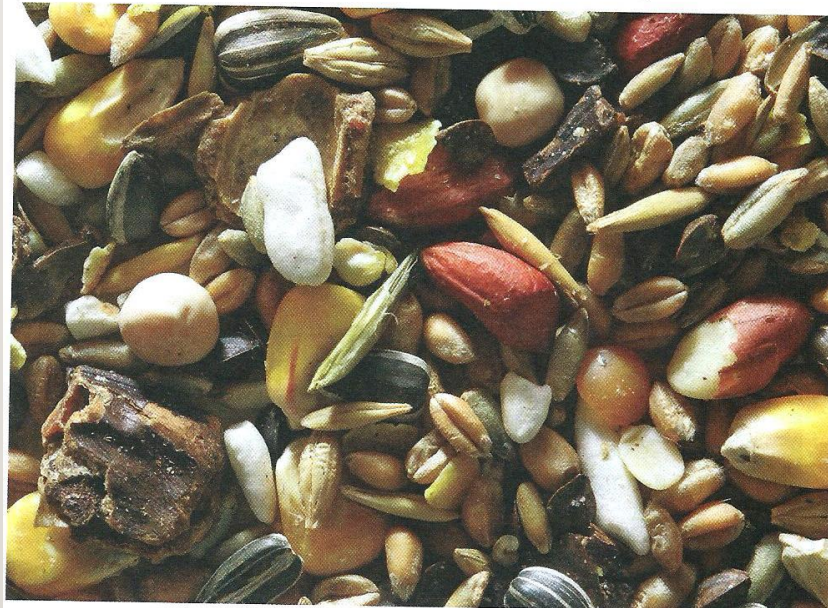
Use the poem 'my father gave me seeds'.
Read the poem aloud. Remember to read loud and clear and to pronounce the words correctly.

Try to read the poem at least twice.

Words you do not know look it up and also write it in your own diary.

Seeds (poem)

Seeds are funny, funny things,
Some have stickers
Some have wings
Some are big
Some are small
Some round and flat
Some like a ball.
Some are hidden inside of fruit
Some in **pods** or **underground** roots.
Some seeds are foods
And good to eat,
Like corn or beans
Or nuts for a treat.



Lesson 1 cont...

4. WB Exercise:

No exercises for this lesson.



Lesson 2

12 May 2020

1. Read about paper: The pictures show a product that is made from plants.

- What is the product? What do people use it for?
- Look around you. Where do you see this product?

What do you think these words mean?

logs

pulp

drain

fibers

recycling

Read the first sentence in each paragraph of the passage. These sentences tell you what the paragraph will be about. They are called **topic sentences**.

Paper

What it is used for

- We use paper to make many things. This book is made of paper! Newspapers, magazines, money, cards, boxes and toilet paper are also made from paper. Paper comes from the wood of trees like pine trees and fir trees. The trunks of the trees are cut into logs.



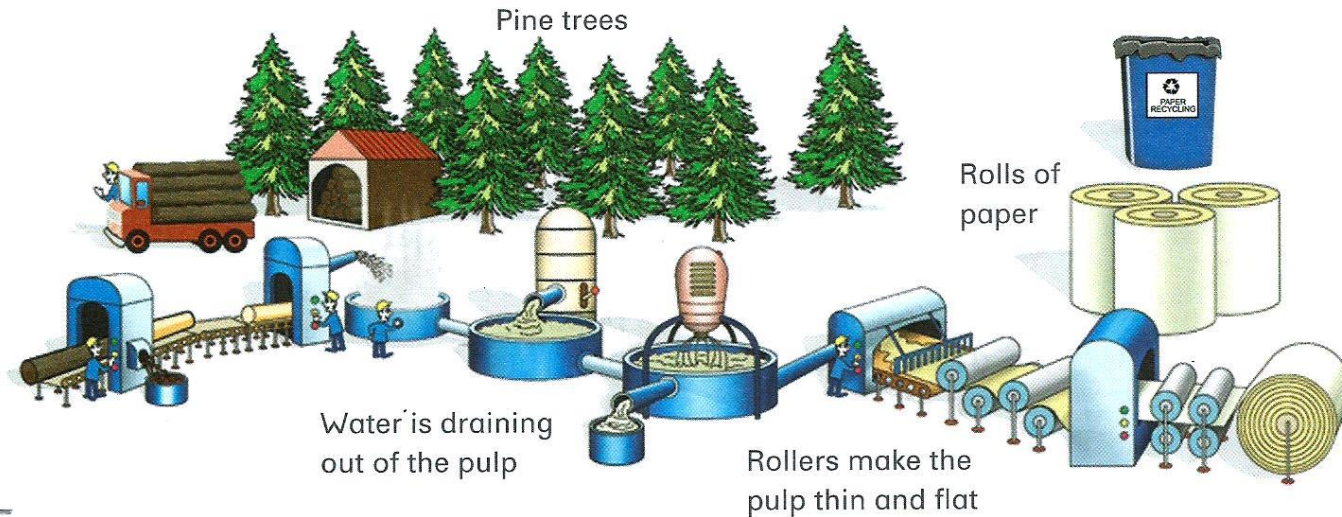
Skill: Reading and viewing

How it is made

- 2 Paper is made in factories called paper mills. First, machines take the bark off the logs. Then they cut the logs into big pieces of wood to use for building. The small pieces of wood that are left are used to make paper. A machine breaks up the small pieces of wood into tiny pieces. These tiny pieces are called fibres.
- 3 Machines mix the fibres with **chemicals** and water to make pulp. The wet pulp is put on a big **sieve** so the water can drain out. Then big rollers push more water out of the pulp. The rollers also squash the fibres together to make them flat. Then the flat pulp goes through very hot rollers to dry it. Finally, machines roll up the very long sheets of paper.

Paper recycling

- 4 People cut down millions of trees to make paper. Trees take very long to grow. We should recycle the paper we use, so we can make new paper from used paper. If you soak used paper in water it will become pulp again. Chemicals wash the old **ink** out of the paper. We use recycled paper to make products like cardboard boxes, **serviettes** and newspapers.



Word list

chemicals – a substance used to make something

sieve – a wire net that separates solid from liquid

ink – a coloured liquid used for writing, printing or drawing

serviettes – paper or fabric squares you use while you are eating

Lesson 2_{cont...}

While you read

Read the whole information text. Think about how the topic sentence in each paragraph tells you what the paragraph is about.

Lesson 2_{cont...}

Words	Meanings
logs	thick pieces of wood from tree trunks
pulp	something that has been crushed and is wet
drain	to flow out of something
fibers	thin parts of something
recycling	use something again to make something new

Lesson 2 cont...

WB Exercise:

No exercises for this lesson.



Lesson 3

1. Spelling Test 2.3: Go through the list of spelling words again.

Write 'Spelling Test 2.3' and the date in your General workbook and then do the spelling test. Let mom or dad ask you any ten of the words to write down.

Once completed they can mark it for you. Rewrite all the incorrect words five times to practice the correct spelling.

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Spelling list
2.3
rude
calm down
aquarium
panic
spooky
awesome
kingdom
archaeologists
wealthy
cool
in secret
group
banana
shore
panic

Skill: Language structures
and conventions

Lesson 3 cont...

Language focus p. 67

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns show belonging, for example: This book is **mine**.

Here are more possessive pronouns: **mine, yours, his/hers/its, ours, theirs**

- The ball belongs to **her**.
- It is not **yours**, it is **mine**.
- **Ours** will be paid tomorrow.
- The cat washes **its** face.

I. Copy and complete the sentences. Replace the words in brackets with possessive pronouns. The first one has been done for you.

- This is not my paper, it is **(Siya's)**. This is not my paper it is **his**.
- Here is **(the flower's)** vase.
- That t-shirt is **(Yandi's)**.
- This fruit belongs to **(the brothers)**.
- That towel **is (for you)**.
- The books are **(for Jack and me)**.

Lesson 3 cont...

Language focus p. 67 - Memorandum

I. Copy and complete the sentences. Replace the words in brackets with possessive pronouns. The first one has been done for you.

- This is not my paper, it is (Siya's). This is not my paper it is his.
- Here is its vase.
- That T-shirt is hers.
- This fruit belongs to them. / This fruit is theirs.
- That towel is yours.
- The books are ours.

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns show belonging, for example: This book is mine.

Here are more possessive pronouns: mine, yours, his/hers/its, ours, theirs

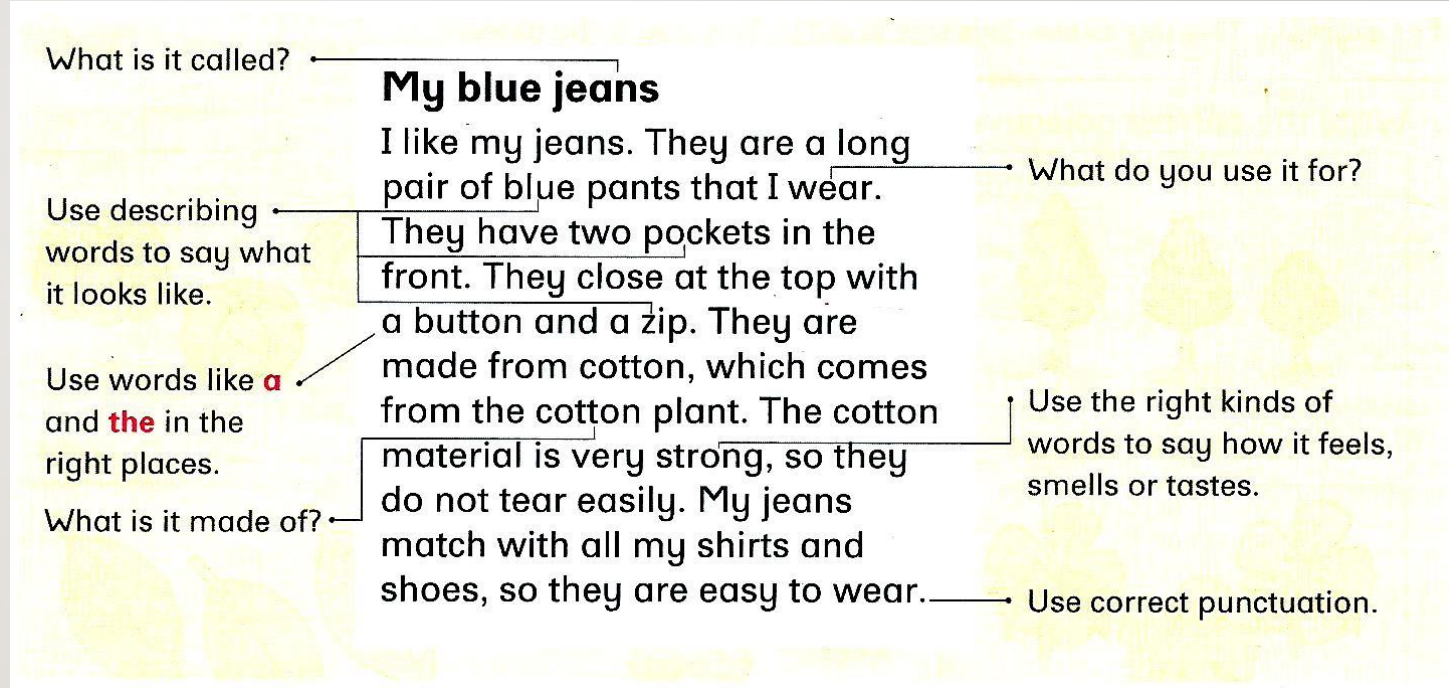
- The ball belongs to her.
- It is not yours, it is mine.
- Ours will be paid tomorrow.
- The cat washes its face.

Lesson 4

1. Write a description of a plant product: In this lesson you are going to begin writing about something that is made from plants.

We will read through the example which is a description of blue jeans.

Go through the annotations, explaining the features of a description. Your writing will include all features of description writing. Remember theme 5 in term 1.



My blue jeans

I like my jeans. They are a long pair of blue pants that I wear.

They have two pockets in the front. They close at the top with a button and a zip. They are made from cotton, which comes from the cotton plant. The cotton material is very strong, so they do not tear easily. My jeans match with all my shirts and shoes, so they are easy to wear.

What is it called?

Use describing words to say what it looks like.

Use words like **a** and **the** in the right places.

What is it made of?

What do you use it for?

Use the right kinds of words to say how it feels, smells or tastes.

Use correct punctuation.

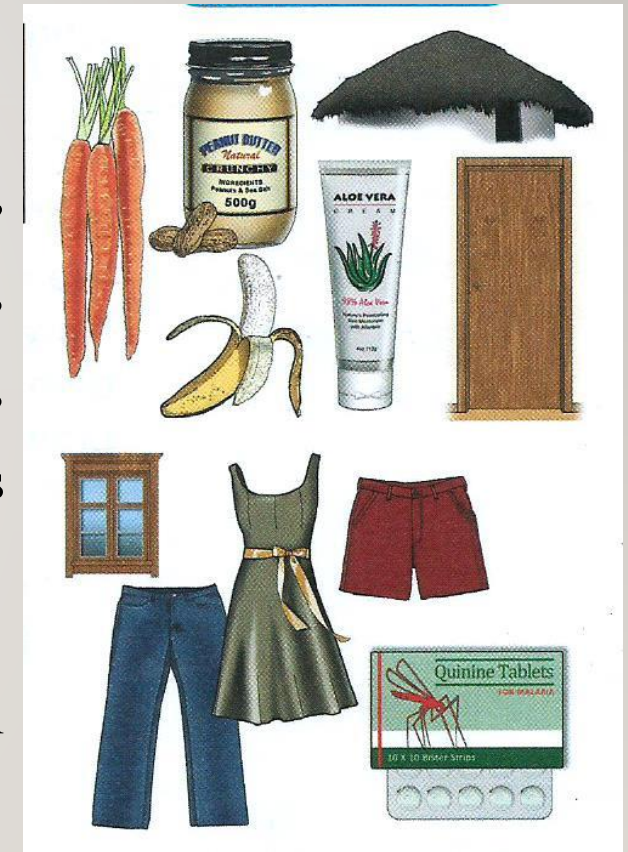
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Skill: Writing and presenting

Lesson 4 cont.....

In your writing remember to:

- select the right words and information
- write about what the product looks, smells, tastes and feels like
- use the correct determiners (include articles (a, an, the), cardinal numbers (one, two, three...) and ordinal numbers (first, second, third...), demonstratives (this, that, these, those), partitives (some of, piece of, and others), quantifiers (most, all, and others), difference words (other, another), and possessive determiners (my, etc.)
- use correct language, spelling and punctuation
- write a rough draft, check it (or have it checked), edit it and write a neat final version.



Decide on a plant product you will write about. Look at these pictures for ideas.

Lesson 4 cont.....



2. WB Exercise: Write a description of something that is made from plants in 50 to 60 words. Use the guidelines as stipulated in this lesson to work on your rough draft.

Checklist: The writing process

- 1. Plan your writing by answering these questions:** What is the product called? What do you use it for? What does it look like? What is it made of? How does it feel, smell or taste?
- 2. Write a first draft.** Use describing words. Use words like *a* and *the* in the right places. Use the right kind of words. For example: if you are talking about food, use words that describe taste, like *sweet* and *sour*. Use correct punctuation.
- 3. Check your work for mistakes.** Ask someone else to check it too.
- 4. Correct your** spelling, language and punctuation.
- 5. Write it out neatly.** You can draw a picture if you want.

Lesson 5

1. Write a description of a plant product: Continue your writing process on the topic you started in lesson 4. You have completed your rough draft. You have also checked your own rough draft for language, punctuation and spelling errors.

Now correct all your errors and write a neat, final version. Remember to write your word count at the bottom right in '[....]' brackets. i.e. [57].

Be creative and draw a picture to accompany your description.



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Skill: Writing and presenting
Reading and viewing

Herbs that heal (information text)

Warning: Before using any of the recipes, you should check with your parents or doctor. You never know if you might have an **allergic** reaction.

Wild rosemary

Narrow, grey leaves with a strong smell. Little white flowers which become fluffy grey balls.

Use: For stomach aches or headaches.

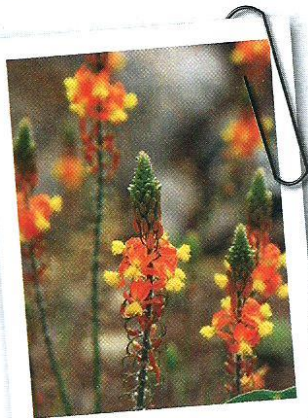
Soak ½ teaspoon of chopped rosemary leaves in 1 cup of boiling water. Allow to soak for 5 minutes. Strain to remove the leaves. Then drink the tea.



Bulbine

Firm, narrow leaves that are slightly flattened and fleshy. Small, orange and yellow flowers grow from long stems.

Use: For insect stings such as from a bee or a bluebottle. Break off a leaf and rub the **sap** on the area that has been stung. Can also be rubbed on to **cold sores** and **chapped** lips.



Lesson 5 cont....

2. Independent reading: Read the information text 'Herbs that heal'.

Buchu

Small, fine leaves with a strong smell. White or pink flowers.

Use: For **infections**, **bruises** and **sprains**.

Soak 1 teaspoon chopped buchu leaves in 1 cup of boiling water. Leave to soak for 10 minutes. Strain. Rub on to infected areas, bruises and sprains. Leaves can also be rubbed on the neck, face, legs and hands to keep insects away.



Mountain sage

Small, grey-green leaves with blue-purple flowers.

Use: For sore throats, colds, coughs and tiredness.

Soak four or five leaves in 1 cup of boiling water. Leave to soak for 10 minutes and pour it through a **sieve** or strainer. Add a little honey and lemon for flavour. For a sore throat, chew a few sage leaves.



Wild dagga

Long, narrow, hairy leaves. Bright orange flowers that look like lion's ears.

Use: for coughs, colds, sinus.

Pour boiling water over four or five wild dagga leaves in a small bowl. Place the bowl in a paper bag, then put the opening of the bag over the nose and mouth, and breathe in deeply. Remove the face to breathe out. Repeat this process five or six times until the breathing passages feel clearer.

Important: This is a different plant to the one people get addicted to. The addictive kind of dagga, also known as "dope" or "ganja" is illegal to smoke.



Think about it

Choose a herb from the ones you have read about to help in the following situations:

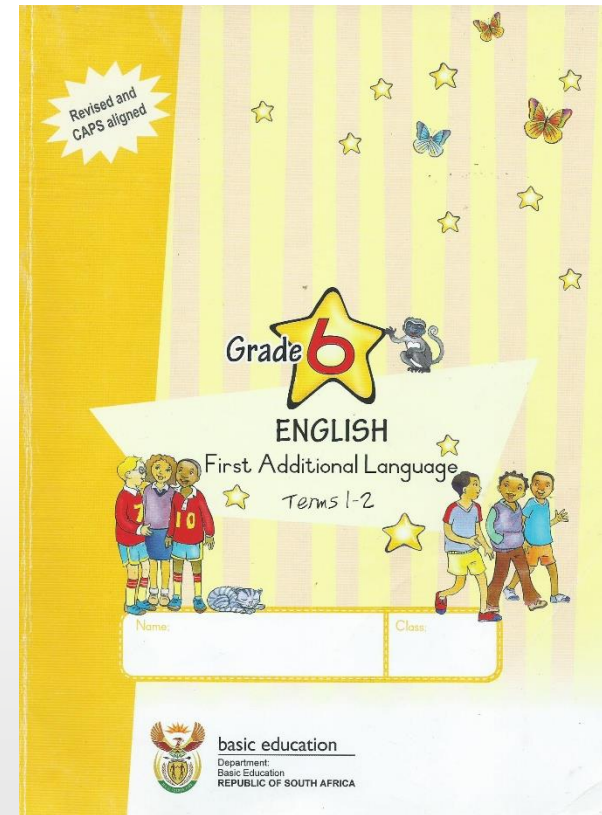
- You slip and sprain your ankle
- You wake up in the morning with a blocked nose
- You have cold sores on your lips
- You are not actually sick, but you've been feeling very tired lately
- Your tummy is really sore.

Lesson 5 cont....

2. Independent reading: Read the information text 'Herbs that heal'.

REMEMBER!

Completed from pg. 86 to pg. 93



THANK YOU
AND
STAY SAFE!

