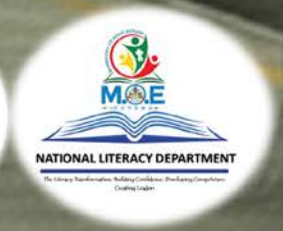


ACTIVITY GUIDE

GUYANA

SECONDARY LITERACY INFUSED SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM GRADE 9



Note to the Teacher

The Literacy Infused Curriculum-Activity Guide, is a document crafted by the Ministry of Education- National Literacy Department in collaboration with the Peace Corp Guyana. This document provides guidance for Social Studies teachers on activities and how the literacy skills can be developed using subject specific content and concept related activities.

The use of this guide allows teachers to present lessons that are student centred and addresses immediate literacy development needs. It is advised that this activity guide be used as a support to Consolidated Curriculum. Woven into the activities are the essential literacy skills that are needed by learners to become functionally literate.

This guide is in-keeping with the Ministry of Education's Objective to ensure that every possible opportunity is explored and made available to learners, so that they can achieve expected educational outcomes. The Infused Curriculum activities, provides opportunity for Reading, Vocabulary development, Critical Thinking and development of Writing Skills. Learners will be able to understand concepts and content better while completing activities geared to their level.

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1.1 POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONTROLS BY GOVERNMENT.

❖ The laws in the constitution.

❖ The making of a law.

❖ Formation of a government.

VOCABULARY: Ask to see what students know. Suggest information as needed.

- **CONSTITUTION** -- the system by which a country is governed, including its major laws
 - Syllables: con – sti – tu – tion
 - Root: CONSTITUTE = to form or make up
 - Word with the same root: constitutional
- **BILL** -- a suggestion for a new law
 - Rhymes: still, fill
 - Other words which begin /B/: boy, bush
 - Other words which have the short /i/: lit, him
 - Other words which end with /L /: cell, coal
- **LAW** -- a rule from government the people must obey
 - examples of laws for school (mandatory ages 5 years, 9 months to age 16), traffic (stop at red light)
- **PARLIAMENT** -- the law-making body
 - Other words beginning PAR: pardon, parcel
 - Other words ending MENT: agreement, comment
 - Word with the same root: parliamentary
- **COUP D'ETAT**-- a take over of government, usually by force
- **SUCCESSION** -- the process of automatically taking over a position

THUMBS UP & DOWN: Students indicate if the statement is correct or not with a thumb up or down. (Make sure they indicate clearly by holding their hands high, not timidly). Have someone give an explanation for the right (correct) answer.

- After a bill is taken to Parliament all citizens of the country will have to obey it. (DOWN A bill is a suggestion and only after it passes Parliament and the President signs it will it be a law.)
- A prince is in succession to become king once he makes a coup d'état. (DOWN The prince would become king if the king—or queen—dies or gives him power. (no force or violence is necessary.)
- The Constitution provides for a Parliament to make laws. (UP The Constitution explains who can be in Parliament and how they will make the laws).
- The Constitution lets you know the laws for every situation in the country. (DOWN Situations change and Parliament makes laws for what is needed as times move along.)
- Because of emergencies like COVID, laws for when to go to school no longer apply. (DOWN There are ways the law can adjust for emergencies. UP New laws and rules may need to be set).
- If you don't like a law you can work to get rid of it. (UP You have to try to get members of Parliament to think as you do and they can put a new law in its place.)

1.2 CITIZENS AND THE LAW
❖ **Citizens' rights and responsibilities**
❖ **Rights of the child. The rights of women**

VOCABULARY

- **RIGHT:** what a person is or should be allowed to have or do
 - What are some words with different spellings that have the same IGH sound? [height, write, sigh, dry, tie]
- **RESPONSIBILITY:** something a person should do
 - Synonyms: duty, obligation
 - Examples in school: listen, respect all others, finish work
 - Words with the same root: responsible, responsibly
- **INDECENT:** not decent, improper, rude
 - Syllables: IN – DE – CENT
 - IN = not. What other words have IN = not as a prefix? incomplete, incorrect
 - IN: What words begin with IN but are not made negative? into, indeed
- **CHILD:** a young person, usually less than 18 years old
 - What is another word with /CH/ at the beginning? chick, chain
 - What is a word with /CH/ at the end? lunch, touch, catch
- **NATIONALITY:** the right to belong to a country
 - Words with the same root: nation, national, international
- **FREEDOM:** the right to do or say without being controlled
 - What are some opposites of FREEDOM? limit, control, restriction
- **DISCRIMINATION:** unfair treatment of a person or group because of some difference
 - DIS = apart, separate, not. What are some words with the prefix DIS? dislike, dishonest
- **PRIVILEGE:** a right or advantage given to a person or group but not to others
 - What are examples of privileges (especially that you have)?
- **REMUNERATION:** payment for work done
 - What other words related to the word remuneration?

GROUP STORY. Groups of 3 – 6. One person begins with one sentence for a story about citizens' rights and responsibilities. Some part of the story should include specific concerns of children and women. For example, "In one neighborhood of the large city a group of citizens gathered to protest instances of discrimination that they had noticed or experienced." After that each person adds one part, always including one word of the nine words from the vocabulary list. They must listen carefully to each other to continue a story. Each person must have at least one turn, two are encouraged. Each group could tell their story to another group or write their story. Illustrations (stick figures are OK) would enhance their work.

2.1 PRE-INDEPENDENCE TO POST-INDEPENDENCE

❖ The coming of the Amerindians and the Europeans

❖ European rivalry for the conquest of Guyana

❖ Slavery and Indentureship The Village Movement

VOCABULARY

- PRE-INDEPENDENCE
 - The prefix PRE means before. What other words begin with PRE? prefix, prejudice, preview
- POST-INDEPENDENCE
 - The prefix POST means after. What do these words mean: post-war [after war], postoperative [after having an operation], post-graduate [studies after graduation]?
- AMERINDIAN
 - What are the two parts of AMERINDIAN [AMER – INDIAN]? What does each part mean? AMER = in America; INDIAN = Native people who lived in Guyana and the Americas
- ANCESTOR: a person in the family from past times.
 - Count how many parents, grandparents, great-grandparents (your parents' grandparents), and great-great grandparents you have. [2 parents + 4 grandparents + 8 great-grandparents + 16 great-great grandparents = 30]
 - Perhaps students could count how many descendants their grandparents have.
- RIVALRY = competition
 - What are the syllables? RI – VAL – RY
 - What is another word with the same sound of long I? high, my, bite
 - What is another word with the same sound of the A (schwa)?
- CONQUEST: the act of taking over a place
 - What are the syllables in CONQUEST? CON – QUEST
- ETHNIC: related to a group with the same culture, race, or nationality; physical characteristics such as skin colour, language, place of origin.
 - How many of the ethnic groups of Guyana can students name? [Amerindians, Europeans, Africans, Portuguese, East Indians, and Chinese] Perhaps have students identify to which ethnic group or groups they belong.
 - Related words: cultural, traditional
- COLONY: an area controlled by a country far from it; a group of organisms or animals living together
 - Syllables: COL – O – NY
 - Is there a similarity between a colony of people and a colony of ants or bacteria?
- SLAVERY: the owning of people and forcing them to work
 - What words have the same root as slavery? slave, enslave, slaved, enslaved
- PLANTATION: a very large farm
 - What is the root word? [plant]
 - What are some words that rhyme with plant? slant, grant, can't
 - For fun, have students explain the puns:
 - I need some peas and quiet.

- If a plant is sad, do other plants photo-sympathize with it?
- I don't carrot at all.
- I love you from my head tomatoes.
- I'm rooting for you.
- My heart beets for you.
- I don't need mushroom.
- Our love is mint to be.
- What a re-leaf.
- Make thyme for loved ones.
- EMANCIPATION: the freeing of someone from another's control
 - How many syllables are there in EMANCIPATION? E – MAN – CI – PA – TION
- INDENTURED: an agreement to work for another for a certain amount of time.

CLOZE EXERCISE. Individually or in small groups, students fill in the information about Guyana's pre-independence period. (The underlined words would be left out for students).

There are several ethnic groups among the people of Guyana. The earliest were Amerindian who have been here for many hundreds of years. They are the ancestors of many of the citizens of today. In the 1500s the Dutch claimed the first European colony of the area and began a system of slavery by bringing in Africans to work the land. The riches in crops and gold caused a rivalry among the Dutch, French, and British. This ended in the early 1800s when the British conquest ended other European efforts. The British continued the plantation system growing sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, and coffee. Opposition to the cruelty done to enslaved people led to emancipation in 1834. The need for workers, however, did not end. People from China, India, and other parts of Asia arrived to provide their labour as indentured servants.

2.1 (continued) The struggle for Independence

❖ Constitutional changes before Independence

❖ Constitutional changes for Independence and the Republican status.

VOCABULARY

- **ELECTORATE:** the group of people who vote
 - What are the syllables? E – LEC – TOR – ATE
 - Words with the same root: elect, election, elector
- **REPUBLIC:** a country with a government of elected representatives
 - What are the syllables? RE – PUB – LIC
 - Word with the same root: REPUBLICAN
- **DEMOCRACY:** a government where the people have the power
 - What are the syllables? DE – MOC – RA – CY
 - Word with the same root: democratic

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES.

Groups of 3 – 4 students write sentences about government changes before independence and after independence, then groups challenge others to unscramble the sentences. They must make sure to begin with a capital letter and end with a period. All spelling and grammar must be correct. Example:

Scrambled: a of process the forming the nation. brought election
Independence responsibility through democratic

Sentence: Independence brought the responsibility of forming a democratic nation through the election process.

2.2 EDUCATION.

❖ The main policies of Government as they relate to education.

VOCABULARY

- POLICY: the official plan of action
 - Other words that look similar (but have different meanings): police, polite, politics
- IMPLEMENT: to use a plan
 - What are the syllables? IM – PLE – MENT
 - What are some synonyms? use, apply, carry out
- CIVIL: relating to the people of a country
 - Similar words: civilian, civilized, civic
- NURSERY: a place for babies while their parents are at work
 - Word with the same root: nurse (noun – a person who cares for the sick; verb – to care for someone who is sick)
- TERTIARY: third
 - What are the syllables? TER – TI – A – RY
 - When would a student go to tertiary education? [after high school]
 - What would you be interested in learning at college / university?
 - What is the equivalent word for first? [primary]; second [secondary]

WRITING PROMPTS. Students finish the sentences using information about government policies and education.

- Guyana's education policy includes
- Our principals implement
- The civil population needs educated people to
- In a nursery a young child can learn
- To receive a tertiary education

❖ **2.2 (continued) Various levels of the education system in Guyana**
 ❖ **Means by which Government provides educational facilities**
 ❖ **Special projects which assist in the alleviation of poor conditions at school.**

- **COMPULSORY:** required, necessary
 - What are the syllables? COM – PUL – SO – RY
 - What is compulsory about school? [ages, subjects, days in class...]
 - What are some other compulsory laws? [stop at red light, soldiers obey commander...]
- **BUDGET:** a plan for receiving and spending money
 - What words begin with the same sound as BUD: bud, buddy, budge
 - What can you do if there is more to spend on than money received? [receive or earn more / spend less]
- **ALLOCATION:** the act of giving to a person or group what is due to them
 - What are the syllables? AL – LO – CA – TION
 - What is the root word? [locate]. How does it fit ALLOCATION? [to give someone what is due, they must first be located].
- **FACILITY:** a place used for a specified purpose
 - What are examples of facilities and their purposes? [school – teach; hospital – take care of sick; church – engage in religious practices]
 - What are examples of facilities used for different purposes? [school – for parties; hospital – teaching health care; church – feed the homeless]
- **SUBSIDY:** money given to support a product or business
 - What does the prefix SUB mean? [under]
 - Does the prefix best suit the meaning of the word SUBSIDY? Money holds up a product or business so it can help people.

CONNECTION. Groups of 3 – 4 look for ways to remember the words, another word, some letters, a picture, or other memory nudge. Example:

COMPULSORY contain M U and S, so it is something we **MUST** do.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

❖ Main policies of Government relating to Industrial Development.

VOCABULARY

- ENVIRONMENT: the area around people, animals, and things
 - How many syllables are there? EN – VI – RON – MENT
- INDUSTRY: company or business making things, usually with machinery
 - Related word: industrial
- STRATEGY: a plan to reach a goal
 - What are other words beginning STRA? strap, strange, straw
- REVENUE: money received, usually by government or business
 - What are other words about money? economy, finance, salary
- ACQUISITION: the process of getting skill, knowledge, property, or other things
 - How many syllables are there? AC – QUI – SI – TION
- MARKETING: work to have people know and buy a product or service
 - What connection can you find between MARKET and MARKETING? [a seller needs people to know about his products in order for the products to be sold]
- TITLE: the legal right to own property
 - What are other words that begin with the same TI sound as TITLE? time, tidy, tiger
- HINTERLAND: area far from cities or towns
 -
- ROYALTY: money paid to a person who wrote a book, a piece of music, or to someone who owns property that is used by another
 -

WORDS FROM WORDS. Students scramble the letters of the vocabulary words to make other words of 3 or more letters. As a challenge give a point for each letter used in a minute or two. Example:

- ENVIRONMENT: invent, event, into (6 points + 5 + 4)

2.3 (continued) Industrial development

- ❖ Pollution and waste management
- ❖ Other environmental issues.

VOCABULARY

- POLLUTION
- ENHANCEMENT
- INCENTIVE
- WASTE MANAGEMENT
- SENSITIZE
- SUSTAINABLE

ACROSTIC: Make sentences about POLLUTION beginning with each letter of POLLUTION. The example below uses the letter U and puts a letter where it is easier

to use:

P

Government policies encourage mining.

L

L

Unless there is good waste management, pollution can be a problem.

T

I

O

N

2.4 CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

❖ Various types of co-operative societies in Guyana

❖ The principles and chief characteristics of co-operative societies in Guyana

❖ Functions of executive members and ordinary members of a co-operative society

VOCABULARY

- SOCIETY: people who live in a community, often with the same laws and traditions
 - Words with the same root: social, socially, socialism
 - What makes social media social? [many people join]
- CONSUMER: someone who buys goods or services
 - What are some words that begin with the same sound CON: control, contain
 - What are some words that have the same sound of UM: volume, bloom
- PRODUCER: a company or person who makes something
 - What words have the same sound of DUCE: reduce, introduce, deduce
- EMPATHISE: to have the same feeling
 - What are the syllables? EM – PA – THISE
- DIVIDEND: a share of the profits of a business
 - THUMBS UP or DOWN: which words fit with the idea of DIVIDEND:
divide (UP) divine (DOWN) revenue (UP) diver (DOWN)
bonus (UP) owners (UP) diva (DOWN) divorce (DOWN)
- EXECUTIVE: the managing or directing of a business or government
 - What are some words related in meaning to EXECUTIVE? manager, administrator, supervisor
- DISBURSEMENT: the paying out of money-
 - What are the syllables? DIS – BURSE – MENT

SEQUENCE.

In groups of 3 – 4 students will write, draw or prepare to tell a story about a co-operative. They are to have a beginning, two or three middle events, and an ending with each part including vocabulary and concepts of this lesson. Students will then scramble the events and trade with another group which will look to put the story in correct order. Example:

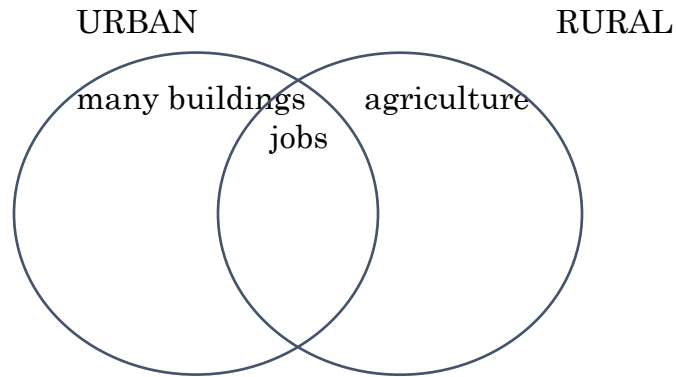
- There was a mall where many shops thought of themselves as a jewelry society.
- A group of jewelers there decided to form a cooperative to sell their jewelry together.
- They named the most successful among them as chief executive.
- After a weak start, things started to go pretty well and many consumers came to their mall.
- The group made good profits and got together to count up their dividends.
- They were able to have a nice disbursement so that they were all pleased with what they earned.

3.1 WORKERS IN THE COMMUNITY.

VOCABULARY

- URBAN
- RURAL
- EXPLOIT

VENN DIAGRAM: Show the similarities and differences between URBAN and RURAL. Students should add more information in each of the three areas (only about urban, true for urban and rural, only about rural).



3.2 TYPES OF GROUPS

- ❖ Primary Groups and Secondary Groups
- ❖ Family groups
- ❖ Factors responsible for family disintegration

VOCABULARY

- NUCLEAR
- EXTENDED
- SIBLING

ADVANTAGES / DISADVANTAGES. Groups of 3 – 4 make lists of the benefits and difficulties of being in nuclear and extended families. If some groups present, they can elaborate on reasons some factors are advantages and some are disadvantages.

COMPLETE THE TABLE

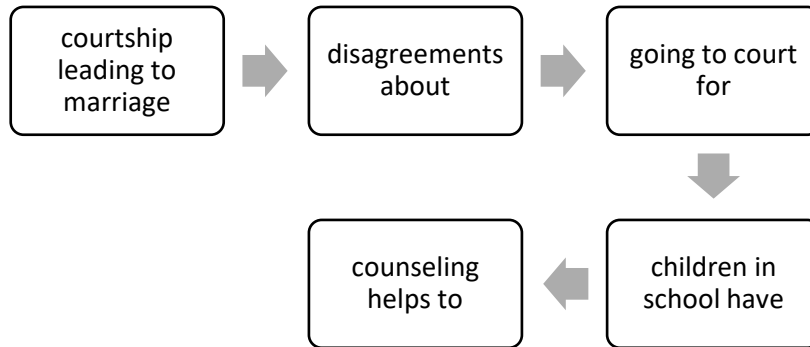
KIND OF FAMILY	+	–
nuclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••
extended	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

3.2 (continued) Factors responsible for family disintegration.

VOCABULARY

- DISINTEGRATION
- INFIDELITY
- INTEFERENCE
- COURTSHIP

SEQUENCE. Groups of 3 – 4 create a flow chart of five or more segments showing family disintegration. The beginning of a chart may be provided or a chart with gaps to fill in.



3.3 THE PEER GROUP

- ❖ The influence of peer group pressure on adolescents
- ❖ The role of peer group leaders.

VOCABULARY

- PEER: someone equal to another in rank or status
 - What are some rhymes with PEER but have different spelling? here, near, frontier
- ADOLESCENT: a person between the time of being a child and before being an adult
 - What are the syllables? AD – O – LES – CENT
- DELINQUENT: a young person who does wrong
 - What other words begin with DEL? delicious, delve, deliver
- PERPETRATE: to commit a crime or cause harm
 - Suggest three advantages / behaviours which can cause harm but are not a crime? insults, teasing, accidents

POEM: write poem of 6 or more lines with vocabulary words.

There was a certain young leader
Who was not much of a reader.
She became an adolescent
With a book she was silent
But never became a delinquent.

3.4 OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

❖ Socializing Institutions in the community.

VOCABULARY

- **SOCIALIZE:** to teach behavior which is acceptable in society

ACROSTIC. Make sentences about **SOCIALIZE** beginning with each letter of **SOCIALIZE**. The example below uses the letter **Z** and puts a letter where it is easier to use:

S
HOMes and schools play an important role in teaching children how to treat
others.
C
I
A
L
I
Zero efforts to socialize children would make them have difficulties with friends.
E

4.1 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN GUYANA

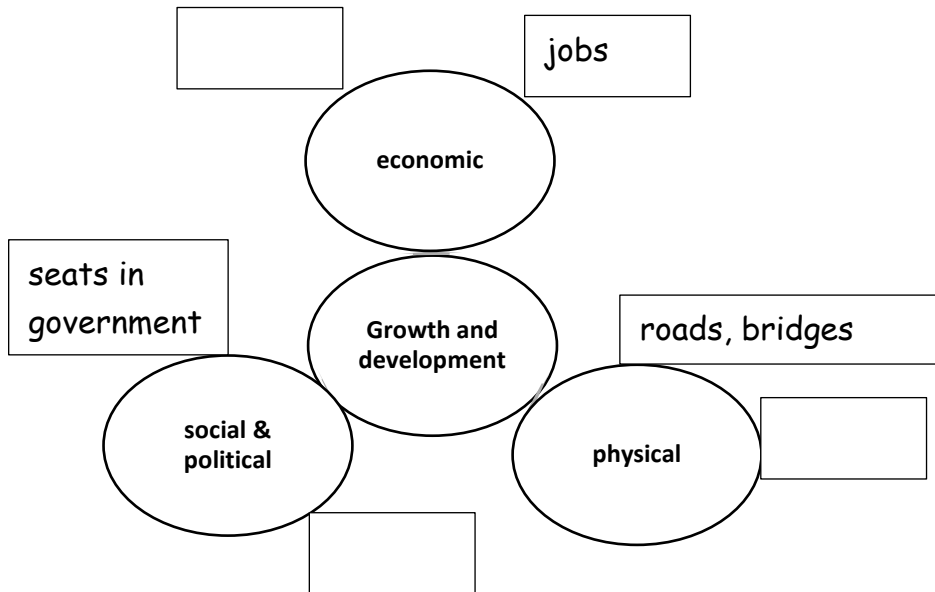
❖ Economic Development

❖ Physical Development Social and Political Development

VOCABULARY

- INFRASTRUCTURE
- DRAINAGE
- COUNCILLOR

MIND MAP: Students add information to the mind map.
 Use personal experiences and visions for future development.




4.2 HINTERLAND/ RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

VOCABULARY

- HINTERLAND: an area far from cities and towns
 - List some other words contain the letters LAND? dreamland, landscape, landlord
- HYDROELECTRICITY: power produced from moving water
 -
- FORESTRY: the science of caring for forests

FRAYER MODEL

Definition an area far from cities and towns	Similar words landscape
Sentence They live in the hinterland where there are many economic opportunities.	Picture 

4.3 MANUFACTURING/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Guyana's imports and exports
- ❖ Guyana's Trading Partners

VOCABULARY

- IMPORT: to bring products into a country
 - What are other words with PORT? sport, transportation, support, porter
- EXPORT: to send products from a country
 - What are other words with EX that relate to out? exit, exterior, external
- COMMODITY: something that can be bought or sold
 - What are the syllables? COM – MOD – I – TY

GROUP STORY. Groups of 3 – 6. One person begins with one sentence for a story about manufacturing and industrial development.

Some part of the story should include specific information about Guyana's imports, exports, and commodities.

For example "There are rich resources of gold and diamonds in some areas that are hard to reach. People could earn a good living and make many in the country have a better life." After that each person adds one part, always including the theme.

They must listen carefully to each other to continue a story.

Each person must have at least one turn, two are encouraged.

Each group could tell their story to another group or write their story. Illustrations (stick figures are OK) would enhance their work.

4.4 THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

VOCABULARY

- DOMESTIC: relating to your country or home
 - INTERNATIONAL: of, between or among nations; involving two or more nations.
 - What other words use root NATION? national, determination, examination, --vaccination

TOURIST ADVERTISEMENTS. Groups of 3 – 4 design ads for domestic or international tourism. They may produce a radio or television ad to act out, a brochure, magazine or billboard design. They should remember to keep written information minimal to make the ad attractive.

Each must make clear who the audience is (domestic or international, families or adults only, beachgoers or hikers, for example). There must be a location, activities there,

5.1 POSITIVE HABITS TO MAINTAIN GOOD HEALTH

❖ A balanced diet, rest, sleep and exercise

VOCABULARY

- BALANCED: having the required amount of all things, such as food, drink
- IMMUNE: protected from disease, usually by vaccine
- What are words with the same root? immunize, immunization, immunity
- LITTER: rubbish left in public places

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES. Groups of 3 – 4 students write sentences about habits to maintain health, then groups challenge others to unscramble the sentences.

They must make sure to begin with a capital letter and end with a period.

All spelling and grammar must be correct.

Example:

diet has eats healthy A a immunizations. person balanced and

A healthy person eats a balanced diet and has immunizations.

5.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- ❖ Various forms of Domestic Violence
- ❖ Causes and effects of domestic violence
- ❖ Methods of prevention and reduction.

VOCABULARY

- SYMPATHISE: to understand and care about another's problems
 - What are the syllables: SYM – PA – THISE
- INFIDELITY: the act of not being true to one's marriage partner
 - The prefix IN means not. What other words begin with IN to mean not? independent, incorrect, incapable
 - What words begin with IN that are not to show not? information, industry, into
- BATTERED: beaten again and again
- ABUSE: to use in a harmful way
- TOLERANCE: willingness to accept people, things, or beliefs that are different from your own.

SKIT

Before class have 4 students prepare a short skit where counsellors meet to discuss domestic violence some students experience. The class is to identify the instances of domestic violence discussed, the causes, the effects, and possible solutions.

The roles are:

- #1
- #2
- #3
- #4

[#1]: We need to meet to see what we can do to help members of our community who are suffering, particularly the students.

[#2]: Yes, there are too many who are unable to attend class because of injuries. Or when they do attend class they are unable to focus and learn.

[#3]: When I try to speak to a few who are having problems, they do not want to explain what has happened to them. They are afraid if they speak up the conditions will become worse at home.

[#4]: I am also concerned about two students who seem fine when I see them out of school. When they are in school they shy away from almost everyone. Both feel they are unpopular and mentioned to me that they feel out of place since no one treats them well here.

[#1]: Their teachers may be able to say more about how things are going for those two in the classroom you mention.

[#2]: Also, we can ask medical people about individual students who we see with problems in school.

[#3]: For all of these, maybe we need to talk to their parents, their neighbors, and anyone else who is familiar with them.

[#4]: Well, we have a lot of work to do here. There are few of us and many bad situations. We can try to see what we can do to help at least some of our children.

5.3 CHILD ABUSE.

- **The various forms of child abuse.**
- **Ways of preventing child abuse.**

WRITING PROMPTS. Students finish the sentences using information **learnt** about child abuse.

- Some forms of child abuse are
- An adult could abuse a child if
- Because of abuse a child
- A child who is abused may become
- The community where there is child abuse

5.4 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

- ❖ Major STD's - causes and their symptoms
- ❖ The social effects of STD's on the individual and the community.

VOCABULARY

- TRANSMIT: to send or give
 - TRANS means across, to the other side. What other words have the prefix TRANS? transportation, transfer, transplant
- SYMPTOM: a sign of something, often an illness
 - What are synonyms of SYMPTOM? sign, indication, warning
- DEFICIENCY: a lack of something
 - DE means to undo. What are other words with DE that mean undo? deodorant, detour, depart.
- SECRETION: the production of a liquid
 - What are the syllables? SE – CRE – TION
- TRANSFUSION: the process of adding blood to a person or animal
 - TRANS means across, to the other side. FUSION means blending things. How are TRANSFUSION and CONFUSION similar and how are they different?

CLOZE EXERCISE. Individually or in small groups students fill in the information about sexually transmitted diseases. (The underlined words would be left out for students). In some sentences various answers are possible.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are spread from one person to another during sex (vaginal, oral, or anal) or by close sexual contact of the genitals. There is only way to completely avoid getting an STD is to avoid all sexual contact. You will reduce the chances of being infected by always using a latex condom for every sexual event. It is also good to be tested for STDs before sex with a new person. Knowing the dangers and symptoms helps you to protect yourself. All STDs are dangerous. HIV and AIDS are better known but others are equally serious. Some can take a long time before having symptoms. Yet they can be transmitted during that time. Only through testing can you be sure to be completely healthy. The risk of infection is especially great among young people. Some STDs can be treated with medication. Others cannot be cured but can be controlled so symptoms are less severe. After medication you can still be re-infected so continuing protection is necessary. STDs that are not treated can lead to death, as is the case for HIV (which becomes AIDS). An infected woman may not be able to have children.

6.1 WEATHER & CLIMATE

- **Factors which influence the elements of weather**

VOCABULARY

- **PHENOMENON:** something known through the senses, especially something unusual
 - What are some other words that have PH with an F sound? photo, graph, nephew
- **LATITUDE:** the distance from the equator, measured in degrees
- **ALTITUDE:** the height above sea level
- **CURRENT:** the movement of water or air

WORDS FROM WORDS. Students scramble the letters of WEATHER and CLIMATE to make other words of 3 or more letters. As a challenge give a point for each letter used in a minute or two. Example:

- **WEATHER:** there, heart, wet
- **CLIMATE:** lace, time, eat

6.2 ELEMENTS OF WEATHER AND CLIMATE AS SOURCES OF ENERGY

WAYS BY WHICH PEOPLE IN THE CARIBBEAN AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD ADAPT TO WEATHER AND CLIMATE

VOCABULARY

- **TURBINE:** an engine through which liquid or wind passes to produce energy
 - What other words have the same sound of INE? fine, sign,
- **HARNESS:** straps used to control an animal
 - What other words begin with the same sound of HAR? hard, heart, harm
- **DROUGHT:** a long period with little or no rain
 - What other words have the same sound of OUGHT? ought, thought, fought

VENN DIAGRAM: the similarities and differences between weather and climate. Some students may draw a Venn diagram to show the similarities and differences.

