

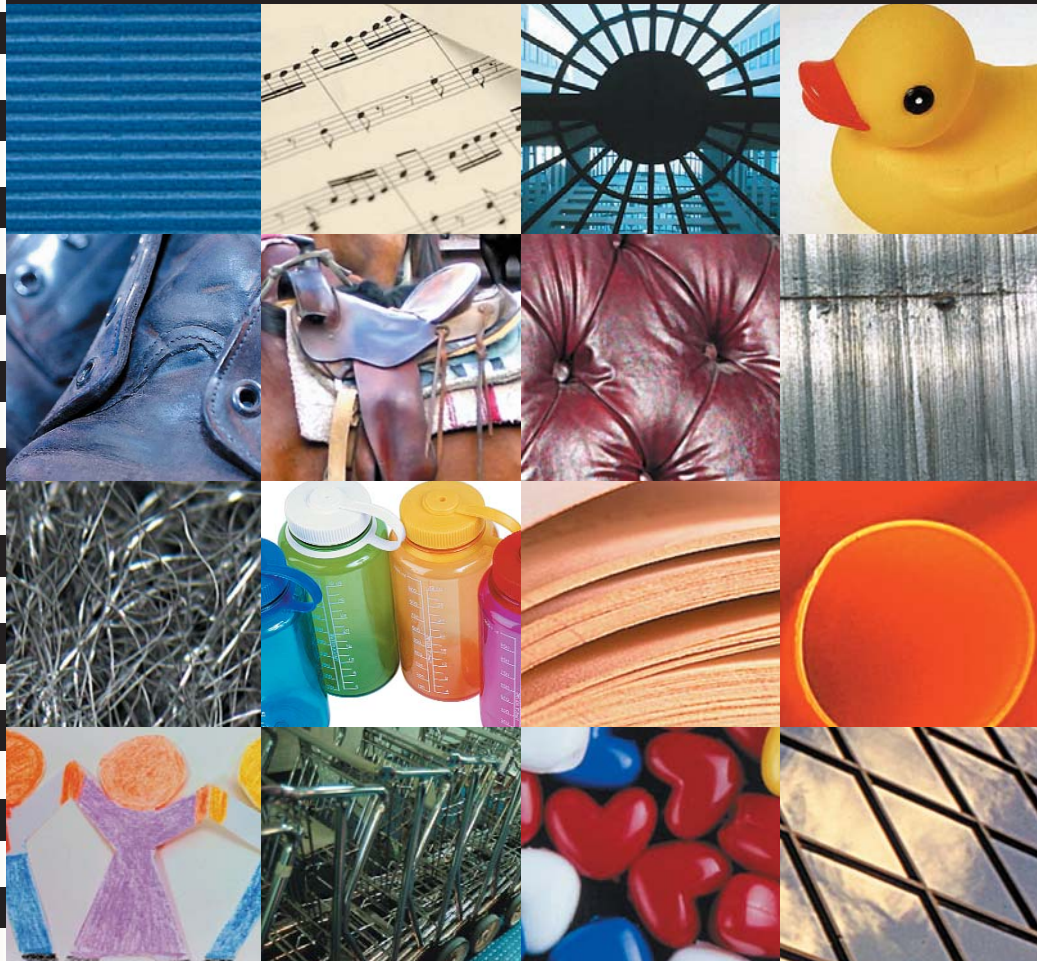


Teacher Edition

AlphaWorld

Things People Make

Written by Jenny Feely



Horwitz Education
A Division of Horwitz
Publications Pty Ltd
55 Chandos Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
Australia

Horwitz Gardner Limited
168c High Street
Egham, Surrey
TW20 9HP
United Kingdom

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Developed by
Eleanor Curtain Publishing
Text: Nicole di Marco
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How to use this book

The AlphaWorld teacher editions support teachers as they guide children's reading and thinking during one or more guided reading sessions. Teachers can observe children as they read and choose from the given suggestions to suit individual needs.

Before reading

Setting the context, front cover and title page:

The suggestions help teachers to set the scene and prepare children for reading the book. Prompts help to determine children's prior knowledge. Where necessary, background information is provided. Teachers are encouraged to check that children understand the vocabulary listed and to discuss the meanings and/or the structures of these words. Previous experiences with similar text types may also be discussed.

During reading

Predict, Read, Reflect:

Questions encourage children to engage with the text by making predictions. The children then read a section of the text and reflect on what they have read. The focus is on the content, language and text features of the book.

Observe and support:

Prompts help teachers to focus on the strategies children use as they read. Teachers can then select from and adapt the suggestions according to the needs of the individual child. The suggestions aim to develop a child's reading abilities. Interruptions to the child's reading should be minimal.

After reading

A selection of reading and writing activities:

The last pages of the teacher edition provide follow-up activities and include the assessment focus.

Selected text features

- Question and answer format
- Open-ended questions provide discussion points

Vocabulary

chemicals, electricity, fabric, flexible, glass, hide, iron ore, leather, magnets, materials, metals, moulds, networks, oil, optical fibres, packaging, paper, plastic, recycled, rock wool, rust, sandpaper, steel, wood chips, woven

Setting the context

*What things do you like to make? Why?
What do you make them with? How do you
make them?*

Background information

This book is written with a question and answer format. It explores the properties and uses of a range of commonly occurring materials.

Materials have different properties. Some conduct electricity. Some are flexible, others rigid. Some let light or air through. Others are good insulators. All materials are made from naturally occurring substances.



Front cover

Show the front cover.
*This book is called Things People Make.
What can you see on the front cover?
What sort of things are they?
What would they be made from?*

Title page

Turn to the title page.
*What is this page called? What does it
usually have on it?
Read through the title and author
together.*

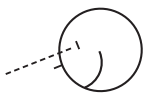
● **Predict**

This is the introduction. It says that everywhere you look you can see things that people have made. What can you see in the photos? What would they be made from?

● **Read** to the end of page 3.

● **Reflect**

*What are these things made from?
What does 'materials' mean? How could we find out?*



Observe and support

Can the child explain the purpose of an introduction?

Why is this called an introduction?

What does an introduction tell you?

Introduction

Everywhere you look you can see things that people have made.

People make these things from different materials.

Some of these materials were first made a long time ago, and others are quite new.

Predict

This heading is asking us the question, ‘What is this material?’ It says that this material is made from sand and that people have been making it for thousands of years.

Have the children read this page of clues independently before making predictions.

Do you know what it is?

Turn to page 6.

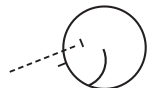
Yes, it is glass! People make glass by combining sand with other materials then heating them together until they melt. Look at the photos on this page. What do you think glass is used to make?

Read to the end of page 7.

Reflect

What is rust? Why doesn’t it rust?

How is glass made into optical fibres? What are optical fibres used for? What do you think ‘optical’ means?



Observe and support

Ask one child to read aloud to you while the others are reading silently?

Point out the paragraph break.

Did you notice the extra space between these two lines? This tells us a new idea is coming. It is a good idea to pause a little before reading a new paragraph aloud.

▶ **What is this material?**

?

It is made from sand. People have been making it for thousands of years. It can be many different colours or have no colour. Light can pass through it, but water and air cannot.

It can be rolled into sheets, poured into moulds to make different shapes, or stretched into threads as thin as a hair.

It is strong and does not rust. Electricity cannot pass through it. It is used in telephone wires, buildings, telescopes and cameras.

Do you know what it is?

▼

▶ **It is glass**

People make glass by combining sand with other materials then heating them together until they melt.

Glass is used to make windows because it lets light through. It is also used to make jars and bottles and other containers.

Glass can be used to make very thin threads called optical fibres. These fibres can be bent without breaking. Optical fibres are used to run telephone and computer networks. Optical fibres are also found in tiny cameras that doctors use to see what is happening inside your body.

Glass can be spun into a material called rock wool. This is used to insulate buildings.

Glass can be added to clay to make bricks. The glass makes the bricks stronger.

Predict

Point out that the rest of the book will follow the same question and answer format.

What is this material? It is made from a red rock called iron ore, but is usually silver in colour. Light, air and water cannot pass through it. It can be made into any shape. It also brings electricity to your house.

Ask the children to read this page of clues independently before making predictions.

Do you know what it is?

Turn to page 10.

Yes, it is steel! There are many types of steel. People make steel by heating iron ore and mixing it with other metals.

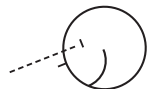
Look at the photos on this page. What do you think steel is used to make?

Read to the end of page 11.

Reflect

What sort of shapes can steel be made into?

What is steel strong enough to make? What do doctors use steel for?



Observe and support

Does the child monitor his or her own reading, noticing when errors occur?

What did you notice? Why did you read that again?

How do you know that you are right this time?

What is this material?



It is made from red rock called iron ore, but it is usually silver in colour.

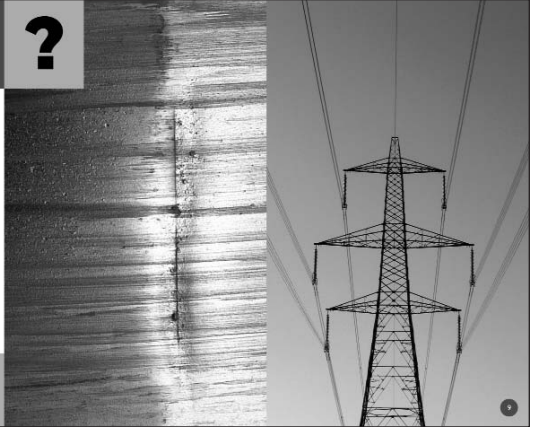
It can be polished until it shines. Light, air and water cannot pass through it.

It can be made into any shape. It can be stretched into thin wires or rolled into thick, strong rope. It can be flattened into plates or moulded into strong beams.

It brings electricity to your house.

It is used to make magnets.

Do you know what it is?



It is steel



There are many types of steel. People make steel by heating iron ore and mixing it with other metals. Steel can be made stronger by heating and cooling it.

Steel is strong enough to make bridges and very tall buildings. But steel can also be stretched into very thin threads to make steel wool. This is used to polish metal and wood objects.

Doctors use steel plates and screws to fix badly broken bones.

Steel is strong enough to keep a very thin and sharp edge without bending. This means that it is good for making knives.



Predict

What is this material? It is made from trees but can be made from other plants. It can be thin enough to let light through but thick enough to keep it out. It soaks up water but when it is coated in plastic it can hold water. It is used in packaging to stop things from breaking.

Ask the children to read this page of clues independently before making predictions.

Do you know what it is?

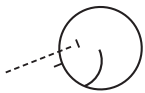
Turn to page 14.

Yes, it is paper! People make paper from wood chips that have been crushed into pulp. The pulp is rolled into sheets. Look at the photos on this page. What can paper be used to make?

Read to the end of page 15.

Reflect

If paper can burn, how can it be used to cook food on? Different types of paper are described on pages 14 and 15. Tell me about one of these in your own words.



Observe and support

Can the child understand the literal meaning of the text?

Why is some paper made from cotton rags? Show me where it tells you this?

What is this material?

?



It is made from trees but can be made from other plants. It is usually white but can be other colours.

It can be thin enough to let light through or thick enough to keep light out. It can be soft enough to wipe over your face or strong enough to hold a watermelon.

It soaks up water, but when it is coated with plastic it can hold water. It can burn, but you can use it to cook food on.

It is used in packaging to stop things from breaking.

Do you know what it is?



11



It is paper



People make paper from wood chips that have been crushed into a pulp. The pulp is rolled into sheets.

Paper is used to make books, newspapers and sheets to write on. But there are many types of paper. Cardboard is made from many layers of paper stuck together. Sandpaper is made by sticking tiny pieces of glass to strong paper. Sandpaper is used to smooth wood.

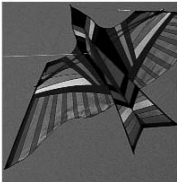
Paper made from rice is used in cooking and can be eaten. It is sometimes wrapped around sweets.

Some paper is made from cotton rags. It is stronger than paper made from trees. Money is sometimes made from this kind of paper.

In some countries people use around 152 kilograms of paper each year. This is enough paper to fill a car.



12



13

Predict

What is this material? It is made from chemicals found in oil. It can be any colour or made into any shape. It is flexible enough to wrap around you and strong enough to stand on. It does not rust, rot or break easily.

Ask the children to read this page of clues independently before making predictions.

Do you know what it is?

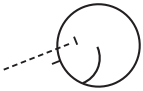
Turn to page 18.

Yes, it is plastic! There are many types of plastic. People make plastic by mixing chemicals found in oil with other chemicals, then heating them. Look at the photos on this page. What can plastic make?

Read to the end of page 19.

Reflect

Is there any information about plastic you don't understand? Let's re-read that part and talk about it together.

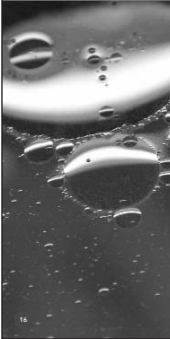


Observe and support

Can the child understand the inferences in the text?
Is plastic an extremely useful material? Why do you think so?

What is this material?

?

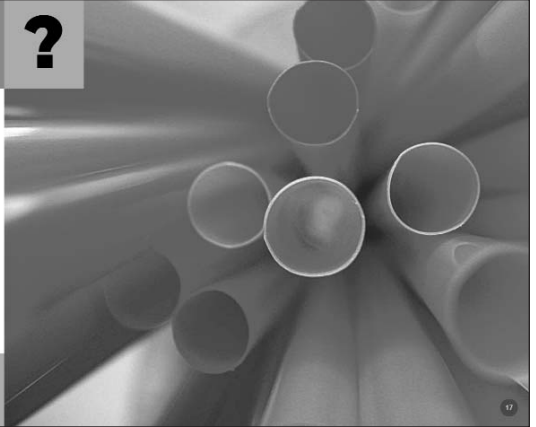


It is made from chemicals found in oil. It can be any colour or have no colour. It can be made into any shape.

It can be flexible enough to wrap around you or strong enough to stand on. It does not usually let water, air or electricity pass through it. It does not break easily and does not rust or rot.

It can be made into pipes to carry water. It can be made into threads and woven into fabric. You will find it in kitchens and gardens, and in cars and garages.

Do you know what it is?



It is plastic



People make plastic by mixing chemicals found in oil with other chemicals, then heating them. There are many different types of plastic. Many electrical wires are covered in plastic because plastic does not let electricity pass through it.

Putting plastic sheeting on the ground makes the soil warmer. This can help plants to grow. Wrapping food in plastic keeps air out, which keeps the food fresh.



Many parts of cars are made of plastic because they are lighter and cheaper than metal parts.

Recycled plastic is used to make fence posts and furniture. Plastic can even be used to make walls that hold back the sea.



Predict

Do you know what this material is? It is made from part of an animal. People have been making it for more than 3000 years. It can be stiff but can also be soft and flexible. It can also keep us warm.

Ask the children to read this page of clues independently before making predictions.

Do you know what it is?

Turn to page 22.

Yes, it is leather. People make leather from the skins of many different kinds of animals.

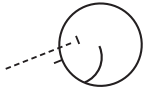
Look at the photos on this page. What can leather be used to make?

Read to the end of page 23.

Reflect

Why is leather used to make jackets and shoes?

What was leather once used for?



Observe and support

Can the child explain the meaning of the technical and scientific language used in the book?

What does tannin mean? How do you know?

What is tannin used for?

Do you know what this material is?

?



It is made from part of an animal. People have been making it for more than 3000 years.

It can be stiff or soft and flexible. It usually keeps water out, so we can use it to stay dry. It can also keep us warm.

It was once used to make tents, water bottles and armour. It is still used to make saddles, balls, shoes, clothes and furniture.

Do you know what it is?



12



It is leather



People make leather from the skin of many different kinds of animals. They change the skin, or hide, into leather by soaking it in a liquid called tannin.

Leather is used to make motorcycle jackets because it helps protect riders if they have an accident and slide along the ground.



Many years ago shoes were made entirely of leather. Saddles are made of leather because, over time, they mould into the shape of the rider.

Leather can be dyed and carved and made into jewellery.




13

Predict

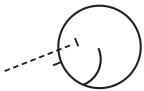
*The heading asks, 'Do you know what these materials are?'
Look at the photos on this page. Can you guess what
materials have been used to make these things?*

Ask the children to predict first before leading a discussion about the materials used to make each item and the reasons why this material may have been chosen.

 **Read** to the end of page 24.

Reflect

Did the information in the book help you to know what these things are made from? How?



Observe and support

Can the child interpret information in the book to discuss the objects on this page?

What materials have been used to make the torch?

Why has glass been used?

Why is the body of the torch made from plastic?

What materials are these things made of?

What materials have people used to make these things?
Why has each material been chosen?



After reading

Being a meaning maker

Encourage the children to support their answers with evidence from the book as they discuss these questions:

How do people make glass? What is made from glass?

What is iron ore? What is made from iron ore?

What does 'rust' mean? What materials can rust? What cannot rust?

Being a code breaker

Explore the following language features:

- The suffix 'ing': bending, breaking, building, cooking, combining, happening, heating, making, mixing, packaging, soaking, sticking, wrapping
- Use of question marks
- Technical and scientific language used throughout the book: air, cardboard, chemicals, electricity, glass, hide, insulate, iron ore, leather, light, liquid, magnets, materials, metals, oil, optical fibres, paper, plastic, rust, sandpaper, steel, tannin, water

Being a text user

How is this book organised?

Does the question and answer format make this book interesting to read?

Why? Why not?

What is the purpose of page 24?

How does it make you think?

Being a text critic


When you first saw the book, even before you read it, what kind of book did you think it was going to be?


Can you tell me what made you think this?


Did you enjoy reading this book?

Why, why not?

Responding to text

 Provide the children with a series of facts about the characteristics of the materials in the book. Have the children sort these under the headings: Glass, Steel, Paper, Plastic and Leather.

 Have the children make or draw one of the things in the text, for example, a camera. Ask the children to label their model or drawing to tell people what materials a camera is made from and why each material has been chosen.

 Children could list words from the book with the suffix 'ing'. This list could be compiled to show the base words and what is done to add the suffix. For example:

'ing' ending	base word	how to add 'ing'
wrapping	wrap	Double the last letter and add 'ing'
bending	bend	Just add 'ing'
making	make	Remove the 'e' and add 'ing'

Writing links

The children could write 'What am I?' clues for objects found in the classroom. They could use the following questions written on a chart as a guiding framework.

What is the object made from?

What does the object look like?

What is the object used for?

Possible assessment focus

Can the children:

- explain the meaning of the technical and scientific language used in the book?
- interpret information from the book to discuss the objects on page 24?



whole text activity



sentence activity



word activity

Things People Make

Topic: Technology/Building

Curriculum link: Study of Society/
Technology

Text type: Report – question/answer

Reading level: 23

Word count: 1017

Vocabulary: chemicals, electricity, fabric, flexible, glass, hide, iron ore, leather, magnets, materials, metals, moulds, networks, oil, optical fibres, packaging, paper, plastic, recycled, rock wool, rust, sandpaper, steel, wood chips, woven

Possible literacy focus:

- Understanding scientific and technical language: combining, fibres, iron ore, rust.
- Discussing the materials that were used in the construction of the objects on page 24.

ESL possibilities:

- Identifying descriptive words and phrases applied to various materials: as thin as air, light, strong.
- Identifying words to describe the production of materials: combining, heating, mixing, stretched, flattened.



Summary

This book has a question and answer format and asks ‘What is this material?’ Information about the properties of various materials and how these materials are used is provided. Some of these materials are modern inventions and some have been used for thousands of years. What are the things you use every day made from?

AlphaWorld



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