# English WEEK BEGINNING 22.06 20



This week we will:1. Plan a persuasiveletter.2. Recap apostrophes.

#### Lesson 1:

See the English resource page entitled 'The Vanishing Rainforest' to read the book or watch the short clip of Mrs Benbetka reading it.



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Now, read it again up until '...but the farmers chased them away with their guns.'

How do you imagine Remaema felt? What would it be like to feel your home was going to be destroyed?

Go back to the book and read on.

Jane explained that she wanted to learn how forest people use plants to treat disease.

But an angry shout interrupted her: "You nabë are all alike! You take what you want, then disappear."

Jane's face became as red as *nara xihi* seeds. "No! I have come to save the forest and the plants and animals that live here," she said. "The people who are burning the trees do not know the value of what they are destroying.

You cannot live here without the forest. This alone is a good enough reason to protect the trees. But the forest plants and creatures you collect could help solve hunger and sick people in other parts of the world. To study them, we must save everythin for every tree or beast depends on all the others. We can't do i without your help. You understand the forest." Jane's speech lasted a long time. Afterwards there was a sile

Then one of the tribe's elders stood up. "Very well," he said. "We will help you."

### Jane the nabe

- Why has Jane come to the rainforest?
- What does she want to do?

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When at last the boy recovered, Remaema brought him flowers and his mother painted his body with red dye.

"You are well again," she told him. "But the wounds in our village cannot heal."

She was right. Perhaps the young men who wanted change would have argued for ever with the tribal elders, But a few weeks later, an Indian leader visited the village. He was famous. People spoke his name with quiet respect: "Rikomi is coming!"

Like the villagers, Rikomi belonged to the Yanomami tribe, but he wore shoes and worked for the government in the city. Rikomi had not forgotten the battles he once fought against the nabë farmers and miners. Remaema shivered when she saw the scars on his body.

When Rikomi spoke to the grown-ups of the village, Remaema listened too.

Rikomi is trying to persuade the villagers to listen to his point of view. Why do you think everyone agreed? Swinging gently in a hammock, Rikomi spoke quietly. "There doesn't have to be a fight between tradition and progress. Not everyone outside the forest wants to destroy it."

Remaema saw her father nod.

"Some nabë love the forest. You all know about Jane, who came to study healing plants. There are also tourists who want to visit the forest because it is home to half of all the Earth's living things,"

Another voice spoke. In a low chant an old warrior repeated, "My bow will kill them!"

The other villagers calmed the old man, and Rikomi went on, "Tourists could stay near the village, but not close enough to disturb life in the yano. We could show them the forest. Their money would pay for education and better health care, and for the government to keep nabë farmers away." Eventually, everyone agreed – even Moawa.

#### Features of Persuasive Writing

#### Structure & Layout:

- Clear title explains what the writing is about
- Introduction --introduces the topic
- A series of points in paragraphs each point is followed by supporting evidence or explanation
- Summing up paragraph remakes the main point

#### Purpose & Audience:

- To persuade someone of a point of view.
- Anyone who needs to be persuaded!

#### Language:

- Present tense
- Third person/first person
- Conjunctions to explain (because, so, as)
- Adverbs to order (firstly, secondly, thirdly)
- Persuasive devices:
  - Powerful images (expanded noun phrases)
  - Emotive language
  - Daring reader to disagree (surely, obviously, it is clear that)
  - Rhetorical questions (Will you let the forest die?)

Unit 3 Days 2-4

#### Persuading through fictions: opinions

The Vanishing Rainforest by Richard Platt: Is fiction a good way to introduce the issues around rainforests?

Your task: read through each of the speech bubbles. Highlight or underline the persuasive writing features. Use the previous slide to help you. It is a good way, because fiction brings the story to life. Presenting the issues in the form of a story helps the reader to truly understand the human side of the rainforest crisis so it helps the reader to empathise and understand how terrifying losing your home is. While a story can capture readers' hearts, it is better to read comments and information from real communities and scientists working to save the forest. Furthermore, there are many more important issues around the rainforest than just the human element that urgently need exploring.

A story doesn't allow you to make up your own mind, based on data and facts. It only tells you a tale about the impact in one small part of one rainforest. It would be better to have more factual information in order to highlight the plight of the delicate forest environment and its people.

Firstly, such a book is hugely thought-provoking as it presents different points of view views on cutting down the vital rainforest. Secondly, it helps the reader to understand the deep conflicts this may cause within forest communities, allowing us to see beyond the most obvious human impact.

Because you meet characters in a story, you care more about the issues. You see how the issues are very real. After reading such a story, can we really sit back and do nothing? Can you forget about Remaema so easily? While the story shows the terrible effect that rainforest logging can have on the forest's indigenous human communities, it unfortunately doesn't highlight the ongoing plight of the fragile forests. Is this really the right message? The rainforest is still under great threat. There is no happy ending - yet.

#### Lesson 2: Use persuasive language to present a point of view.



## **Characters and their causes**

Richard Platt is the author

He has used fiction to introduce issues around rainforests

Some of the characters in the book try to persuade others of their point of view

## Grandfather's point of view

- Nabe is the Yamomami name for white people or strangers.
- Grandfather believes the villagers should not help the nabe.
- He says they cut down trees and destroy their world.
- He says that without trees the animals will die and without animals spreading the seeds, no more trees will grow.
- No trees means no food.

"No!" The old man stopped him. "We make small clearings. But when the nabë come, they take away every tree. When all the trees have gone, the animals die. It is the animals that spread the seeds of the trees. No animals, no forest. No forest, no food. Then we will all starve."



Remaema's grandfather was right. To g farmers cut down trees and set fire to They soon moved on, but the trees did

The fires scared away the forest animals. Peccaries used to be common once, but after the nabë came, hunters no longer caught these tasty forest pigs. Many fruit trees had vanished, too. Finding enough food took much longer. Sometimes there was nothing at all.

the



cutting down trees, destroying our world. If we help them, we make our own ruin."

Moawa defended himself. "The forest will return: we make clearings, too, for growing bananas

and casava. When we move on, trees soon cover our gardens..."

## Using persuasive language features to write a speech.



Rhetorical question

"I have lived my whole life in this forest. I have seen many changes. I fear for the future of my children and my grandchildren. The nabe come to destroy, to ruin and to repitition

Emotive

language

obliterate our homes and our lives. Some of

you say we should give them what they

want but they will only want more. Do you want to lose everything?"



#### Characters and their causes:

- Grandfather tries to persuade everyone they must fight the loggers.
- Moawa tries to persuade everyone they must help the nabe.
- Jane persuades the Yanomami tribe to let her stay with them and study the forest.
- Rikomi persuades the people that there are ways to save the forest.

### Your task:



Choose **one** of these 3 characters (Jane, Rikomi, Moawa)



Write a short speech for your character



Your speech will try and persuade the village to agree with your point of view, just like the example given on the previous slide for Grandfather



Read the information slide about your character



Note down key vocabulary and phrases



Include some of the features from the 'Features of Persuasive Writing'slide

#### Jane explained that she wanted to learn how forest people use plants to treat disease.

But an angry shout interrupted her: "You nabë are all alike! You take what you want, then disappear."

Jane's face became as red as *nara xihi* seeds. "No! I have come to save the forest and the plants and animals that live here," she said. "The people who are burning the trees do not know the value of what they are destroying.

You cannot live here without the forest. This alone is a good enough reason to protect the trees. But the forest plants and creatures you collect could help solve hunger and sick people in other parts of the world. To study them, we must save everythis for every tree or beast depends on all the others. We can't do i without your help. You understand the forest." Jane's speech lasted a long time. Afterwards there was a sile

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Then one of the tribe's elders stood up.

"Very well," he said. "We will help you."

#### Jane



- Jane persuades the Yanomami tribe to let her stay with them and study the forest.
- She describes using the forest plants and creatures to help solve hunger and sick people in other parts of the world
- She wants to save everything with the help of the Yanomami.
- She knows they understand the forest.

When at last the boy recovered, Remaema brought him flowers and his mother painted his body with red dye.

"You are well again," she told him. "But the wounds in our village cannot heal."

She was right. Perhaps the young men who wanted change would have argued for ever with the tribal elders, But a few weeks later, an Indian leader visited the village. He was famous. People spoke his name with quiet respect: "Rikomi is coming!"

Rikomi had not forgotten the battles ne once rought against the nabë farmers and miners. Remaema shivered when she saw the scars on his body. When Rikomi spoke to the grown-ups of the village,

Remaema listened too.

Another voice spoke. In a low chant an old warrior repeated, "My bow will kill them!"

The other villagers calmed the old man, and Rikomi went on, "Tourists could stay near the village, but not close enough to disturb life in the yano. We could show them the forest. Their money would pay for education and better health care, and for the government to keep nabë farmers away." Eventually, everyone agreed – even Moawa.

### Rikomi persuades the people that there are ways to save the forest.

- Rikomi has worked outside the village and says that not all outsiders want to destroy the forest.
- > He reminds the villagers about Jane.
- > He tells them the forest is home to half of all Earth's living things.
- He says tourists could stay near the village but not so close as they disturb village life.

## Rikomi

### Moawa

- Moawa tries to persuade everyone they must help the nabe.
- He showed the villagers the new machete and bright red T-shirt given to him by the nabe.
- He argues that the nabe are powerful, that they have guns much more powerful than the villagers' arrows.
- He says the Yamomami should help the nabe so that they reward them.



As the sun set, Remaema's uncle Moawa returned to the yano the round house which all the families shared. He proudly carried a new *machete*, and wore a bright red T-shirt.

Remaema's father asked where he got such precious things. "From the nabe," he replied.

"Brother, you are helping the nabë, who are cutting down our trees?"



"These people are powerful..." Moawa replied angrily. "They have guns. They can kill us before we get close enough to hit them with an arrow. If we give them what they want, they will reward us. If we don't help them, they will take it anyway." Then everyone spoke at once and started arguing.



## Lesson 3 Apostrophes Recap

## Apostrophes for Possession Rainforests

## Do you know the difference between - s and possessive - 's?



#### tree's trunk

#### Plural - s



If there is more than one of the **noun** we say it is **plural**. We show a **noun** is plural by adding an **s**.

Possessive – 's To show possession we add 's to the end of the		
		noun.
	logger parakeet forest	The <b>logger's</b> boots had steel toecaps. The <b>parakeet's</b> feathers were deep green.
The <b>logger</b> owns some boots.	grandfather	The <b>forest's</b> trees were under threat. <b>Grandfather's</b> eyes were angry.

Possession means that something is owned by the **noun**. The '**s** goes at the end of the **noun**.

#### **Plural -s** and possessive - "

Six trees were chopped down. Six tree's were chopped down.



The trees branches were stripped. The tree's branches were stripped.



Which sentence is correct in each pair?

#### Possessive - s To show possession we add 's to the end of the noun.

treethe tree's branchesvillagerthe villager's homespiderthe spider's fangsgrandfathGrandfather's angererin the spider's fanger

The 's goes at the end of the **noun**.

But what happens if the **noun** already ends in s?

If the **noun** already ends in **s** because it is **pure** add ' to the end of that **noun**.

treesthe treesbranchesThevillagersthe villagers' angerthespidersthe spiders' websendgrandfatheThe grandfathers' gatheringrsrs

The 'goes at the end of the **noun**.

If we added another **s** to a **plural noun** it would be hard to say!



#### Your task:

- Complete the apostrophe worksheet on the other English resource page
- Use the previous slides to help if you get stuck!

#### GLOSSARY

casava (page 10): Food plant with large fleshy roots used for making flour.

machete (pages 8, 26): Light axe used for cutting small trees.

nabë (pages 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 19, 23, 24): Yanomami name for white people or strangers.

nara xihi (page 18): Yanomami name for a forest plant collected for the bright red dye on its seeds.

peccary (pages 13, 27): Small, fierce, forest pig hunted for food.

*rainforest* (page 28): Dense woodland growing in some of the warmest, wettest parts of the world.

shaman (page 19): Healer-priest who talks to ghosts and gods, following their advice to cure ills and perform magic.

yano (pages 8, 15, 24, 26, 27): Yanomami word for a large, circular forest shelter where many families live together.

Yanomami tribe: The people in this book – a Native South American people who live in the rainforests of south Venezuela and north Brazil.

yao nahi (page 26): Forest tree with a very strong trunk, used for building.

#### WHY RAINFORESTS MATTER

Rainforests once ringed the world like a belt. They covered much of the wettest land around the Earth's middle. The forests are shrinking fast. Nearly half have gone because people cut trees wastefully for timber or to make paper. Every second, timber workers cut down an area of rainforest as big as 16 tennis courts.

Jane, the scientist in the story, knows that we must preserve the rainforest because of the huge variety of useful and beautiful plants and animals that live there. For each kind of rainforest plant that scientists have found and named, there may be as many as six more yet to be discovered. Forest people are the only ones who know how to make food or healing drugs from these plants. Some South American groups use as many as 1300 different plants.

But there is another reason for preserving the world's great rainforests. They control our planet's climate, its weather pattern. The trees soak up waste gasses that pollute the atmosphere. Cutting down the trees frees the gasses. This changes the climate, making it hotter and stormier.

By preserving the rainforests and the plants, people and other animals they contain, we are safeguarding our own health – and the health of our planet.