Advanced ESL Lesson
Cause/Effect, Day 1

Objective: Ss will be able to identify cause and effect in a non-fiction story. In addition, Ss will improve the skill of using context clues to define new vocabulary before referring to a dictionary.

Main text: Be a Better Reader, Level D

1. Read pg. 39 together as a class. Begin with the Background Information about the reading, “The Bedouin and the Masai: Herders of Animals”. This article should be high interest, especially to Arab and East African students. Today’s reading will be about the Bedouin and tomorrow’s reading will focus on the Masai. Make sure the Ss are familiar with Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. This is the region where the Bedouin people herd camels, sheep, and goats.

2. Read the Skill Focus as a class. This week’s skill is identifying and providing Cause & Effect. The Skill Focus section (also on pg. 39) provides two examples that are related to the reading and an opportunity to identify Cause & Effect in a couple of sentences.

3. Finally, read about using Definitions as Context Clues. Make sure the Ss are very aware of what to look for as they read. They should:
   1) Use definitions to learn the meanings of the underlined words yogurt, savannas, and bomas. (No need for dictionaries! The definitions are embedded in the context.)
   2) Look for cause-and-effect relationships throughout the reading and record them on the graphic organizers provided.
   *Even though this information is in the Strategy Tip at the end of pg. 39, it might be a good idea to emphasize these verbally and to put 1) & 2) on the board as reminders when you get to step 5.

4. Discuss vocabulary from the Bedouin section of the reading. A handout is attached.

5. Have pairs read together the page and a half reading found on pp. 40, 41. Ask the Ss to take turns reading paragraphs and to support each other. They can help each other with pronunciation and stop after each paragraph to talk about the content, if they wish. The T can monitor the pairs and step in whenever there seems to be a problem with pronunciation or a misunderstanding.
LESSON 10
Skill: Cause and Effect

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
“The Bedouin and the Masai: Herders of Animals” tells about the Bedouin people of the Middle East and the Masai people of Africa. Both groups are nomads—people who move from place to place in order to survive. The earliest humans were probably nomadic, moving from place to place to hunt and gather food. Today, the Bedouin and Masai peoples continue this nomadic lifestyle, herding their animals across the countryside in search of water and pasture land.

SKILL FOCUS: Cause and Effect
When one event causes another event to happen, the process is called cause and effect. A cause is an event that makes something happen. An effect is what happens as a result of the cause.

Sometimes two or more causes bring about one effect, as in this example.

Cause 1  
Camels can survive in the desert for prolonged periods without water.

Cause 2  
Camels can travel long distances in the desert without stopping.

Effect  
Camels are important animals to desert dwellers.

A single cause can also bring about two or more effects, as in this example.

Cause  
The Bedouin are desert herders who must move often to find new grazing land for their animals.

Effect 1  
The Bedouin possess few material goods.

Effect 2  
The Bedouin live in easily moved tents.

Read the following sentences. Circle the cause. Underline two effects.

Because cars and trucks are now used as transportation in the desert, camels are no longer as valuable as they once were. Raising sheep is becoming more profitable than herding camels.

CONTEXT CLUES: Definitions
Some reading selections include the definitions of important new words. Look for these definitions to help you understand the new words and ideas.

Read the following sentence. Look for the definition of the underlined word.

Because these wells are shared in common and used equally by all, they are called communal wells.

If you don’t know what communal means, the first part of the sentence gives you its definition. Communal means “shared in common.”

Read the following sentences. Circle the definition that tells you the meaning of the underlined word.

In the past, the Bedouin herded only dromedaries. These single-humped camels were not only the most important animals in the desert, but also the chief means of transportation for desert people.

In the selection, use definitions to learn the meanings of the underlined words yogurt, savannas, and bomas.

Strategy Tip
As you read “The Bedouin and the Masai: Herders of Animals,” look for cause-and-effect relationships. Recognizing causes and effects will help you understand the ideas you read about.
Cause and Effect

Effect:

Cause:

Effect:

Effect:

Effect:

Effect:

Effect:
Cause and Effect

Text or Source: ________________________

Cause:

Cause:

Effect:

Cause:

Cause:

Effect:
"The Bedouin: Herders of Animals
Vocabulary

1. remote (adj.)
2. herd (n./v.)
3. ancestors (n.)
4. aspect (n.)
5. rituals (n.)
6. enable (v.)
7. pastures (n.)
8. predators (n.)
9. grazing (v.)
10. dwellings (n.)
11. vast (adj.)
12. nomad (n.) nomadic (adj.)
13. inhabitants (n.)
14. harsh (adj.)
15. expand (v.)
16. breezes (n.)
17. fermented (v.)
18. dromedaries (n.)
19. tolerate (v.)
20. endurance (n.)
The Bedouin and the Masai: Herders of Animals

IN SOME REMOTE AREAS OF THE WORLD, there are groups of people whose lives are closely intertwined with the lives of their animals. These people, called **herders**, still live much as their ancestors did centuries ago.

Animals are important in every aspect of the herder’s life. The wealth of a herder is measured by the size of the herd. Everyday life revolves around the care of the animals. Many customs and rituals have been influenced by the animals that enable the herder to survive. From their animals, herders get most of what they need to survive. The animals supply them not only with food, drink, and clothing, but also with shelter and fuel. In return, the herders care for the animals. They take them to fresh pastures, care for the sick ones, and protect them from predators.

Unlike farmers, herders do not keep their animals in one place. Because the animals need more than one small area can provide, the people and their herds move frequently from one grazing place to another.

Constant movement is a major feature of the lives of herders. They do not have permanent homes. As a result, their easily built dwellings can be carried with them or left behind. Herders possess few material belongings. They own only as much as they can carry with them.

Of all the herders still existing in various parts of the world, two groups are especially interesting. One group is the Bedouin (BED oh wan) of the Middle East, and the other is the Masai (mah SEYE) of eastern Africa.

The Bedouin

In the dry, vast deserts of the Middle East, herders of camels, sheep, and goats live an ancient, **nomadic** (noh MAD ik) life. They are the Bedouin, the Arab inhabitants of the desert. With little grass in the harsh desert, the Bedouin move often to find new pastures for their animals.

A Bedouin camp is both beautiful and practical. Long, low, black tents, adapted to the needs of Bedouin life, are pitched together on the white sand. Each tent is made from long strands of goat, camel, and sheep hair. When wet, these fibers expand, making the tent waterproof. During the hot days, the sides of the tent are rolled up to provide shade and to let cool breezes through. At night, they are rolled down to keep out the cold wind. When the Bedouin decide to move their herds to new grazing land, they can lower the tents and pack their belongings within a few hours.

In the fall, winter, and spring, the Bedouin live and travel together in family groups of two to twelve tents. They move their herds across the desert, often following rain clouds. In the summer, the Bedouin gather together at wells, the only sources of water the dry summer. Because these wells are shared common and used equally by all, they are call communal (kə MYYO nə) wells. Hundreds of tents are pitched together near the communal well, and they remain there for three or four months.
The Bedouin rely on their animals for most of their diet. Camel milk is the most important part of many meals. Sometimes it is drunk fresh, and other times it is made into yogurt. Yogurt is a semisolid food made from milk that is fermented by a bacterium. Because the camels are so valuable, they are seldom killed to be eaten. On special occasions, however, the Bedouin enjoy camel meat as a festive treat. The Bedouin also make a kind of butter and a hard, white cheese from their sheep’s milk.

The Bedouin cherish and respect the camel. Various Bedouin groups prize camels of a particular color—white, black, or brown. The Arabic word for camel (jāmal) comes from the same root as the Arabic word for beautiful (jamil). Many Arabic words describe the various ages and kinds of camels. In the past, the Bedouin herded only dromedaries (draHM ə dair eez). These single-humped camels were not only the most important animals in the desert, but also the chief means of transportation for desert people. A camel can survive for long periods of time without water and can also tolerate extreme heat. In addition, the camel has great endurance and courage.

Until modern times, the wealth of a Bedouin family was measured only by the number of camels it owned. An average herd consisted of 40 to 50 camels. Today, sheep are becoming more and more important to the Bedouin economy. Because cars and trucks are now used as transportation in the desert, camels are no longer as valuable as they once were. Raising sheep is becoming more profitable than herding camels.

Much of Bedouin life, however, remains unchanged. The people still travel the desert, following their herds and keeping up old traditions.