Advanced ESL Lesson
Cause/Effect & Present Perfect Continuous, Day 2

Objective: Ss will be able to record causes and effects as they continue reading about the Masai. In addition, Ss will verbally be able to identify cause/effect in different situations read orally to them by the T.

Main text: Be a Better Reader, Level D

1. Ask someone to share a summary of yesterday’s reading about the Bedouin (This wasn’t a writing assignment, but someone can present orally). Then, ask a couple of volunteers to share their Cause & Effect graphic organizers with the class as a short review.

2. Continue with a more interactive and relatable C/E activity to help Ss better understand the skill. You will be provided with several cards. Each card will have a sentence on it. The T reads the cards one at a time to the class. The class is divided into pairs. Each pair is a “team”. Each team gets two cards posted on sticks. One posted card reads, “Cause,” and the other, “Effect”. Instead of each pair shouting out a response and some pairs waiting for the dominate team to answer first, the pairs need to decide at the same time whether the sentence the T read was a Cause or an Effect and each team will show its chosen card at the same time. The T will affirm correct answers by announcing, “A point for you!” and refute incorrect answers by telling the team, “Sorry, no point this time.” The team with the most points wins.

3. Discuss vocabulary from the Masai section of the reading and make sure the class is familiar with Kenya and Tanzania, as these are the countries in which the Masai mostly herd their cattle, sheep, and goats. A vocabulary handout is attached.

4. Pass out more Cause/Effect graphic organizers and ask the Ss to look for any C/E relationships in the reading and to record them.

5. This reading is a bit shorter than yesterday’s and some of yesterday’s vocabulary is repeated, so Ss can read silently to themselves.

6. Complete the Critical Thinking questions together as a class.

7. Finally, end class with a short computer exercise to help those who learn more visually. Ss may visit the following websites:

   http://www.harkphoto.com/masai.html

   http://www.africancraftsmarket.com/Maasai_people.htm
Is passing all the GED tests the cause or the effect of regular attendance in school and completion of homework?

Is being late for school the cause or the effect of a snowstorm?

Is destruction of yards and vehicles the cause or the effect of a flood?

Is not getting enough sleep the cause or the effect of drinking too much coffee before going to bed?

Is a snowstorm the cause or the effect of being late for school?

Are low pay and poor benefits the cause of a strike or the effect of a strike?

Is arriving for work early every day and offering to work overtime the cause or the effect of getting a raise?
"The Masai: Herders of Animals" Vocabulary

1. plains (n.)
2. unique (adj.)
3. savannas (n.)
4. cattle (n.)
5. plastered (v.)
6. dung (n.)
7. kid (animal) (n.)
8. calf (n.)
9. patch up (phrasal v.)
10. animal hides (n.)
11. nourishment (n.)
12. a bond (n.)
13. noble (adj.)
14. raided (v.)
15. luxuries (n.)
The Masai

The high, rolling, treeless plains in the countries of Kenya and Tanzania are unique to eastern Africa. They are called savannas. On these plains live the Masai. Although the Masai are herders of cattle, sheep, and goats, they value their cattle most. To them, no other possession is of equal worth. This attitude is the result of the important role cattle play in every aspect of Masai life.

A Masai village consists of a group of bomas. Built by the Masai women, bomas are dwellings made from a framework of twigs and covered by grass and leaves. To keep the structure warm and waterproof, it is plastered with a layer of cattle dung. Fences are put up around the boma village to protect the animals at night.

Everyday life in the village revolves around the care of the cattle and other animals. Masai women and girls milk the cattle and prepare food using the milk. The men inspect the cattle for disease and treat any sick ones. During the day, the young boys take the cattle out to pasture and guard them from predators. When necessary, the boys help a pregnant animal give birth to a kid or calf.

The Bedouin live in the deserts of the Middle East. The Masai live in the savannas of eastern Africa.
When their cattle need new grazing land, the Masai move, leaving their bomas behind. If they come to a grazing place on the savanna where they have been before, the Masai patch up their old bomas. The women can do this task in half a day. If the grazing place is new, the women and girls build new bomas. When staying in a place for just a short while, the Masai live in simpler dwellings made of mud and animal hides.

From their cattle, the Masai get meat, milk, and blood for nourishment. After a cow is milked, the milk is divided into three parts. One part is drunk fresh. The second part is stored and becomes a kind of sour cheese. The third part is mixed with blood drawn from a cow to make a protein-rich drink. Cattle also provide the Masai with hides for clothing and bed covers.

Because cattle are so important to the Masai, a strong bond exists between the people and their animals. They know each animal's voice and markings, and they call the animals by name. The Masai have few material goods because all they need to own is their animals. A Masai man cannot marry until he owns his own cattle. An average herd consists of about 75 head of cattle.

The Masai, a proud and noble people, have always been respected and feared by other African people. To become a warrior, a young man must prove himself by killing a lion with a spear. In the past, the Masai raided neighboring camps for cattle to make their own herds larger. According to Masai belief, all the cattle were given to the Masai at the beginning of the world. No one else had a right to possess any.

In recent years, the Masai have come to lead more peaceful lives. Still, modern civilization has not greatly affected them. The young people have the chance to go to the cities, but most Masai remain herders of cattle. They are close to their families and friends, and their love for their animals remains constant. They are proud to be Masai.

Herders live a life that is unique in today's world. Living in close contact with nature, they have no need for luxuries or conveniences. They remain in family groups, and they take pride in caring for the animals that ensure their survival.
1. List two ways in which the life of a farmer is different from the life of a herder.

2. Explain what the Bedouin and the Masai believe about land ownership.

3. Identify the following statements by writing fact or opinion on the lines provided.
   a. Of all herders, the Bedouin and the Masai are the most interesting.
   b. The Bedouin move often to find new pastures for their herds.
   c. A Bedouin camp is both beautiful and practical.
   d. The Masai have few material goods because their main goal is to own cattle.
   e. The Masai are a proud and noble people who will never change their ways.

4. Reread the paragraph with a ✓ next to it. Circle the letter next to the sentence that states the paragraph's main idea.
   a. The Masai get milk from their cattle.
   b. The Masai's cattle provide them with food, drink, and clothing.
   c. The Masai kill cattle for their blood.
   d. After a cow is milked, the milk is divided into three parts.

5. How do you think the lives of the Bedouin and Masai herders may change in the coming years?

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**SKILL FOCUS: CAUSE AND EFFECT**

1. Give two effects for each cause listed below.
   a. Cause: In the dry summer, a communal well is the Bedouin's only source of water.
      Effect:
      Effect:
   b. Cause: Trucks and cars have begun to replace the camel as a means of transportation in the desert.
      Effect:
      Effect: