35th/6th Grade ELL Packet
May 26th - June 4th
Mrs. Tyrell

- **<u>Assignment 1 (May 26th - May 28th):</u>**

Cesar Chavez Biography (vocab, multiple choice, extended response)

- **<u>Assignment 2 (June 1st - June 4th):</u>**

Alternative Energy Sources (language work, multiple choice, extended response)

Objective sight words (labor leader, non-violent methods, migrant, philosophies, immigrants, voting registration, pesticides, chemicals, strikes, protest, boycott); concepts (migrant workers and importance of working rights, non-violent means to achieve worker rights, St. Francis and Gandhi influence, Great Depression)

Vocabulary

labor leader	**pesticides**
non-violent methods	**chemicals**
migrant	**strikes**
philosophies	**protest**
immigrants	**boycott**
voting registration	

Cesar Chavez
"Si, Se Puede" ("Yes, it can be done")

By: Sue Peterson

Cesar Estrada Chavez (1927-1993) was a Mexican-American labor leader who used non-violent methods to fight for the rights of migrant farm workers in the southwestern United States. Migrant workers often move from farm to farm or from town to town to find work. It is usually difficult work and does not pay a high wage. Chavez was influenced greatly by the peaceful philosophies of St. Francis of Assisi and Mohandas Gandhi.

Chavez was born in Arizona. When he was ten-years-old, his parents lost the family farm because of the Great Depression. They were forced to become migrant workers themselves. Chavez worked part-time in the farm fields with his family in Arizona and later in California, when his family lived there. After graduating from 8th grade, Chavez worked full-time to help support his family.

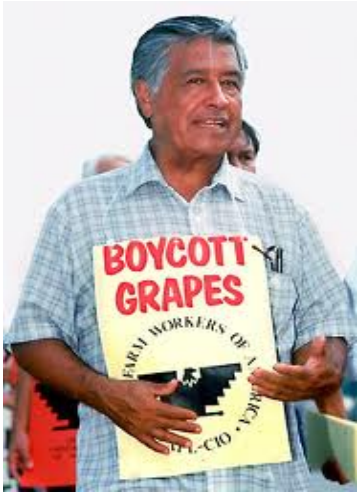
He served in the U.S. Navy during WWII, married Helen Fabela in 1948, and eventually helped raise a family of eight children. Chavez and his wife helped teach Mexican immigrants to read and helped them with voting registration.

Chavez was concerned over the health and working conditions of the migrant population. He did not like the use of pesticides, the name of the chemicals used to kill bugs on the crops. He knew that pesticides could make human beings sick. He organized a group of people to help work for the rights of farm workers. They worked on many goals like increasing the wages for the workers, improving their working conditions, and improving the safety for the farm workers.

Chavez helped organize strikes, whereby the workers chose to stop working to protest some important issues related to work. For example, the migrant workers went on strike to protest the poor wages, poor working conditions, and lack of safety on their jobs. They refused to work until

something changed regarding their salary and these working conditions. The public, that is consumers like you, sometimes chooses to support the strike by not buying certain products or not buying from a certain store, etc. This is called a boycott. Boycotts put pressure on the people who make decisions regarding those who are protesting and striking.

Chavez went on many hunger strikes, too, which is another type of strike to prove a point and draw attention to what his concerns were. In a hunger strike, you basically do not eat until the demands are met. Chavez was able to use the hunger strikes to move legislators to change the laws to improve the lives of farm workers. Because of Chavez's actions, he was jailed many times. Despite this, he continued his goal of helping to fight for the migrant worker.



Chavez, with aid from Dolores Huerta and Gilbert Padilla, started a union called the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) to help fight for social justice. He organized a national boycott of lettuce and grapes.

The name NFWA was changed to the United Farm Workers (UFW) in 1974. In 1978, some of the demands for better wages and working conditions were met, so the boycott for the lettuce and grapes was lifted.

Throughout his life, Chavez's motto was "Si, se puede". This meant, "Yes, it can be done". Chavez proved that it could be done. His work for fair treatment and better pay for migrant workers helped make the lives of millions of people better.

After a lifetime of working to help these people, Chavez died in 1993. He received the Presidential Medal of Freedom after his death. Chavez's children and grandchildren continue in his footsteps to help fight for the rights for migrant workers.

Practice

Word Search. Find the words from the text.

D	P	E	S	T	I	C	I	D	E	S	Q
R	E	C	I	R	O	B	H	O	W	I	L
G	A	H	B	O	W	O	R	K	U	S	I
I	U	E	C	B	D	Y	K	F	Y	M	E
G	E	M	M	A	H	C	W	V	V	L	K
I	D	I	E	L	J	O	O	L	J	A	W
Z	X	C	Z	X	T	T	P	L	C	E	U
V	F	A	U	U	I	T	X	I	S	E	Q
Y	N	L	Y	N	L	O	T	V	Y	M	J
E	M	S	G	U	R	I	G	H	T	S	J
E	I	G	D	W	U	J	M	K	C	E	C
M	L	T	N	A	R	G	I	M	U	U	Y

WORK
LABOR
BOYCOTT
VOTING
RIGHTS
MIGRANT
PESTICIDES
CHEMICALS

<u>Multiple-Choice Questions</u> (Put an X in front of the correct answers.)

1. What are **3** reasons that there were migrant farm worker "strikes" mentioned in the text?
   - ☐ a. to protest poor wages
   - ☐ b. to protest working conditions
   - ☐ c. to protest safety conditions
   - ☐ d. to be able to go on vacation

2. What is the name of the union that Chavez started?
   - ☐ a. The Migrant Association
   - ☐ b. The National Farm Workers Association
   - ☐ c. Farmers All United
   - ☐ d. All for One

3. The union name changed to _____ in 1974.
   - ☐ a. Si, Se Puede
   - ☐ b. United Farm Workers
   - ☐ c. Workers All
   - ☐ d. Farming for All

Definitions (Write the meaning of each word as it is used in the text.)

1. migrant

2. boycott

3. pesticides

Extended Response (Answer in complete sentences.)

1. What were some of Chavez's non-violent methods used to fight for the rights of farm workers? Were these successful? If so, how?

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2. What did Chavez and his wife Helen do to help Mexican immigrants regarding literacy (i.e., the ability to read and write)?

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3. What were some of the concerns regarding farm work? How did Chavez's motto play a role in his action toward changing the working conditions for the migrant farmer?

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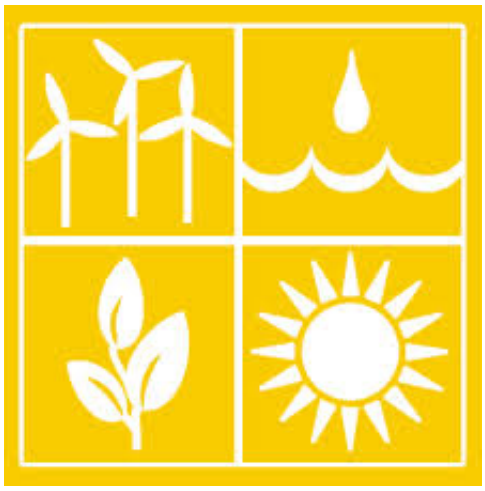
Objective sight words (alternative energy sources, renewable, toxins, propel, wind turbines, switched, generators, consistent, efficiently, by-products); concepts (alternative sources: what, where, why, when, and how)



Vocabulary

alternative energy sources	**switched**
renewable	**generators**
toxins	**consistent**
propel	**efficiently**
wind turbines	**by-products**

Alternative Energy Sources Wind, Solar, Geothermal, and Hydroelectric Power

By: Sue Peterson

There are many reasons to use alternative energy sources.

One reason is to reduce pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Alternative or renewable energy sources help to reduce the amount of toxins that are a result of traditional energy use.

These alternative energy sources help protect against the

harmful by-products of energy use and help to preserve many of the natural resources that we currently use as energy sources.

There are many alternative energy sources: wind power, solar power, geothermal power, and hydroelectric power are some examples.

Wind Power. Wind power is the ability to capture the wind in a way to propel the blades of wind turbines. When the

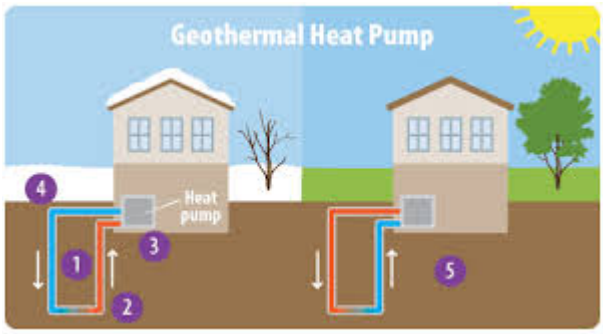
blades rotate, this movement is switched into electrical current with the help of an electrical generator. In older windmills, wind energy turned mechanical machinery to do the physical work like crushing grain to make bread or pumping water to get water. Wind towers are built on wind farms, and usually there are several towers built together. In 2005, the worldwide use of wind-powered generators was

less than 1% of all of the electricity use combined. There are several advantages of this energy source: there is no pollution, it never runs out, farming and grazing can still take place on the same land as the wind turbines, and wind farms can be built anywhere. One disadvantage is that you need a consistent wind to get enough power. If the wind speed decreases, less electricity is produced. Large wind farms can also have a negative visual effect for people who live nearby.

Solar Power. Solar energy is used for heating, cooking, making electricity, and even taking salt out of saltwater so the water can be drinkable and used for additional purposes that do not need the salt. Solar power uses sunlight that hits the solar thermal panels to convert the sunlight to heat either air or water. Other methods of using solar power include simply opening up blinds or shades and letting the sunlight pass into the room or using some type of mirror to

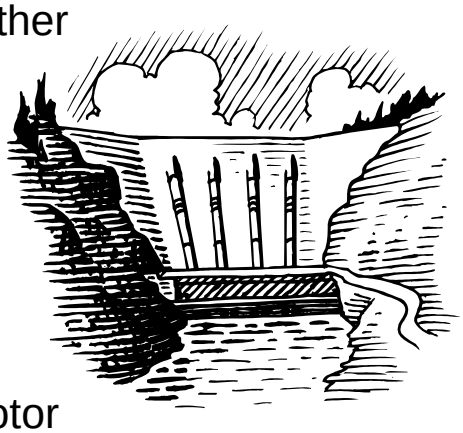
heat water and produce steam. One advantage of solar power is that it is renewable. As long as there is sunlight, you will be able to harness the power from it. There is also no pollution and it can be used efficiently to heat and light things. You can see the benefits of solar energy in heating swimming pools, spas, and water tanks in many cities across the country.

Geothermal Energy. Geothermal means "earth heat". This energy captures the heat energy under the Earth. Hot rocks under the ground help to heat water to produce steam. If holes are dug in this area of the ground, then the steam shoots up and is purified and used to drive turbines, which in turn gives power to electric generators. The advantages of this type of energy is that there are no harmful by-products, it is self-sufficient once the geothermal plant is

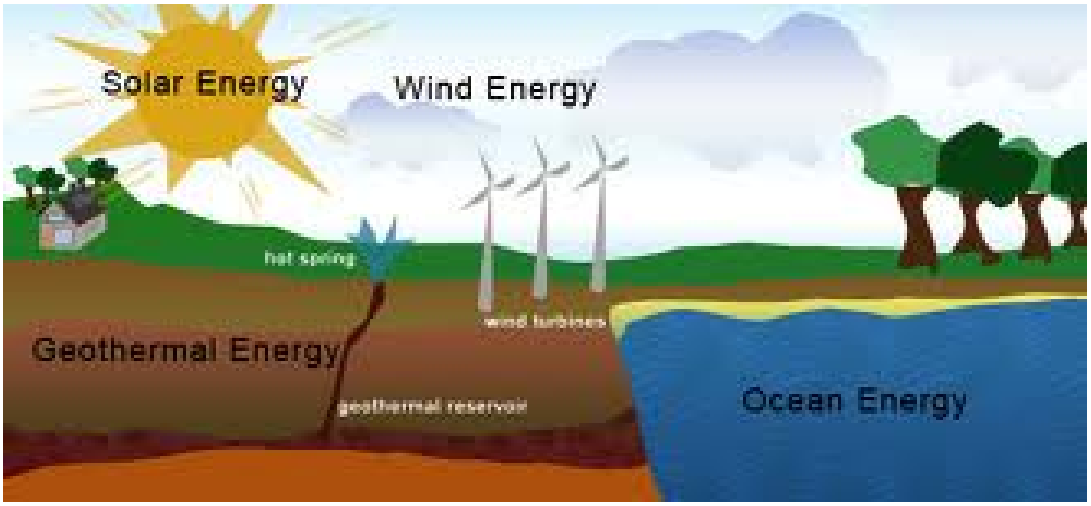


built, and the plants are generally small so there is no negative visual effect on the area surrounding the plant.

Hydroelectric Energy. The power that comes from the potential energy of water that is dammed up supplies energy to a water turbine and generator. Another example of this energy is to make use of tidal power. Today, electric generators can be powered by hydro power that can run backwards as a motor to pump water for later use. An advantage is that you can control the use of the energy by controlling the water. You can also generate water all the time as there are no outside forces that prevent this from happening. Furthermore, there is no pollution in using this type of energy. In fact, you can reuse the water that is used for hydroelectric power. The disadvantages are that dams are expensive to build and maintain. There also needs to be a powerful enough supply of water in the area to produce energy.



In Conclusion. In your lifetime, there will be more advances made in the field of energy. Your generation will need to value the natural resources that human life needs on this earth. You will need to be part of the ongoing and individual application of alternative energy sources so the Earth stays healthy and our resources stay renewed.



Practice

Language Work

A. Write the words.

toxins _____

wind turbines _____

switched _____

generators _____

by-products _____

B. Use each word in a sentence. Underline the word used.

renewable _____

_____

propel _____

_____

consistent _____

_____

efficiently _____

_____

C. Phonics work. The word “efficiently” ends in the suffix “ly”. When “ly” is added to the adjective “efficient”, the new word “efficiently” becomes an adverb. Write **one word** that ends in the suffix “ly” that when added to an adjective becomes an adverb. (Be careful. Not all words that end in “ly” are adverbs. For example, the suffix “ly” can also be added to a noun to form an adjective (e.g., ghost + ly = ghostly.)

_____

D. Word Search. Find the alternative energy sources in the word search: ~~wind~~, solar, geothermal, and hydroelectric.

J C Y G R E N E A T
W I J E X T B O X T
E R D S X E T Y E V
R T Y F S R J G K F
D C V Z B X A W U C
N E T T X O A L D M
I L X C E D Z R O W
W E V W K U X J J S
Z O I C D A O W Z K
Z R A G H I K G G U
D D Z P R C K N G I
B Y A V U M N Z K L
G H H K Y K A S U A
G E O T H E R M A L
H U D R L N S R K T

Multiple-Choice Questions (Put an X in front of the correct answer.)

1. What are **some examples** of alternative energy sources?
   - ☐ a. wind power
   - ☐ b. solar power
   - ☐ c. geothermal power
   - ☐ d. hydroelectric power
   - ☐ e. all of the above

2. Which type of power means “earth heat”?
   - ☐ a. coal
   - ☐ b. minerals
   - ☐ c. geothermal
   - ☐ d. hydroelectric

Definitions (Write the meaning of each word as it is used in the text.)

1. toxins

2. propel

3. switched

Extended Response (Answer in complete sentences.)

1. What is **one** reason cited in the text to use alternative energy sources?

_____

_____

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_____

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_____.

2. Reread the last paragraph of the text. What does the author encourage the readers to do to keep the earth healthy and to renew resources?

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_____

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_____.

3. Fill in the chart with at least **one advantage** and **one disadvantage for each alternative energy source**:

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Wind		
Solar Power		
Geothermal		
Hydroelectric		