

Are Vou Receipt

Listen to me.

Eyes on me.





Lesson Structure

- Learning Objective
- Warm-up
- Comprehension Skill
- Intensive Reading
- Writing Project
- 6 Wrap-up





Review the article called

How Do We Taste Food?

Learn the comprehension skill

Cause and effect



Warm-up 01:00

Riddle time.



Everyone has it.
It has papillae with
hairy taste buds.
Your saliva (i.e. spit)
keeps it wet.

What is it?







Comprehension Skill





A **cause** is the reason something happens. The **effect** is what happens as the result of the cause.

Direction: Find the cause and effect that make sense together.

His alarm clock didn't go off.

He got wet.

It was raining heavily outside, but he forgot to bring an umbrella.

She didn't go to school or do homework for weeks.

He was late for school.

She did badly on her exam.





Read the passage and do the activity.



How do we taste food?

Look at this juicy burger! It must taste great! But wait, how are we **able** to tell all the different flavors in our food? You may know that it's your tongue that does this important job. But how much do you know about it? Your tongue is about ten centimeters long and it has eight muscles. And did you know that it's

on your tongue that allow you to experience different tastes?





be able to do sth = can do sth

Rewrite the sentence using "be able to do sth":

I <u>can</u> speak English perfectly.







Read the passage and do the activity.



What are taste buds?

Next time when you brush your teeth in front of a mirror, look at your tongue. You will see little bumps. They are called papillae, and most of them have taste buds. Taste buds have tiny hairs. What? A hairy tongue? It might sound gross, but those tiny hairs play an important role. When something touches the hairs, they send a message to your brain and you know if it tastes sweet, sour, bitter, salty or spicy. And remember: not only your tongue, but also your throat has taste buds.

Name the food that tastes bitter.













Read the passage and do the activity.



The liquid in your mouth

Your mouth always has **liquid** inside. That liquid is your saliva, also known as spit. It helps the tongue taste. A dry tongue can't taste a thing, so it needs saliva to keep it wet. Before the food gets to your stomach, saliva breaks it down to help you **digest** it better.





Match the causes and effects.

Cause

Effect

a dry tongue

breaks down the food

has saliva

can't taste a thing





Read the passage and do the activity.



Your nose works hard in tasting food, too. Without your nose, you may not be able to tell the difference between foods — especially if the foods all have the same texture (e.g. jelly beans or yogurt with different flavors).

Grammar

Some words are both adj and adv:

adj

adv

Tom is a **fast** runner. Selina is a **hard** worker. Sorry, I'm **late**! Tom runs **fast**. Selina works **hard**. I got up **late**.



Are the <u>underlined</u> words adj or adv?

I'm tired because I worked so <u>hard</u>.

That's a very <u>hard</u> question.



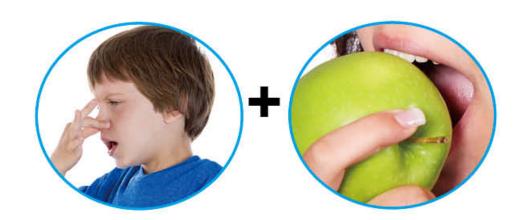


Read the passage and do the activity.



Taste with your nose

Let's do an experiment. Take a bite of food, and remember how it tastes. Now, hold your nose and take another bite. Notice anything different?





Circle the cause and write the effect.

The effect of the experiment might be







Writing Project—Preparation 103:00

Talk about the informational text you've learned.



What does your tongue look like?

(ten, eight, taste buds ...)





How does your brain know how food tastes?

(papillae, taste buds, tiny hair ...)

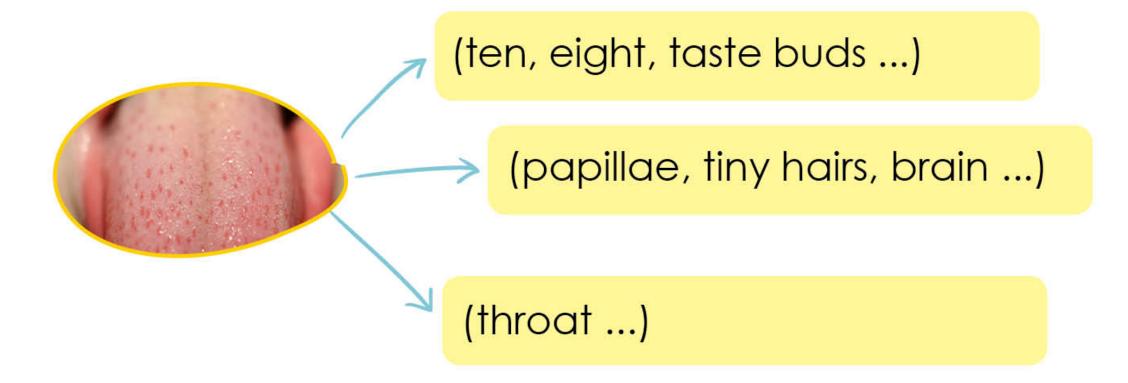




Writing Project 103:00

Retell how we taste food, and write the passage after class.

People are able to tell different flavors using their ...





Wrap-up

01:00

Intensive Reading

How Do We Taste Food?



Comprehension Skill

Cause and effect

