

Detailed reading plan – Natural Disasters reading ( ref. David Rose - Reading to Learn)

I chose not to do the whole detailed reading/sentence making sequence with this text in this unit as this is not the text which models what the students will be writing, but I used this detailed reading plan to guide my elaborations and explanations of words and phrases.

<i>The first sentence tells us what a natural disaster is – when something very bad happens because of nature</i>		
The definition of natural disasters is any	catastrophic	event
<i>Tells what the word means</i>	<i>has a very, very bad effect on people</i>	<i>something that happens</i>
Elicit examples of definitions.	Link to known word – catastrophe	eg. birthday parties, book week parade
that is caused by nature or the natural processes of the earth.		
<i>happens because of</i>	<i>the way the world works/nature</i>	
Elaborate nature/natural – people don't make it, or make it happen – eg. trees growing, wind, get students to suggest more		
<i>Three ways people measure how bad a disaster is – the greater the effect on people, the worse we say the disaster is</i>		
The severity of a disaster is measured in	lives lost, economic loss,	and the ability of the population to rebuild.
<i>how bad it is.</i>	<i>3 effects of a disaster – people die, people lose money, things need to be replaced</i>	
Severe = really bad – draw a scale? Need to elaborate each effect separately with new vocab – loss (link to lost), economic (to do with money, buying, selling) population (to do with people – hence populated, unpopulated in next sentence), rebuild (fix, remake, maybe it can't be done – Bob the Builder)		
<i>We only call it a disaster if it has an effect on people.</i>		
Events that occur in	unpopulated areas	are not considered disasters.
<i>happen</i>	<i>places with no people</i>	<i>we don't think about them as</i>
link event, happening, occurrence	link to previous – population	to consider = to think about eg. I will consider it.

*Gives an example to illustrate the last sentence – that it is only called a disaster if it affects people.*

So a flood on an uninhabited island

*because of the last sentence an island where there are no people*

Elaborate cause and effect – other words ~~can~~ because, therefore, uninhabited = unpopulated, ref. habitat, inhabit

would not count as a disaster, but a flood in a populated area is called a natural disaster.

*We don't call them this a place where people live*

*Tells us what disasters do.*

All natural disasters cause loss in some way. Depending on the severity, lives can be lost in any number of disasters.

*People lose something how bad it is people can die lots of*

Elaborate – these are the bad effects we talked about before – people die, lose valuable things or the ability to work, or have their homes and towns destroyed

*Tells us ways people die in a disaster.*

Falling buildings or trees, freezing to death, being washed away, or heat stroke are just some of the deadly effects.

*4 ways people can die things that kill people*

Link these to disasters they know

*Tells us that disasters differ in how many people they kill.*

Some disasters cause more loss of life than others, and population density affects the death count as well.

*When people die how many people live there how many people die*

Link this back to populated and unpopulated areas, and how it is the effect on people that we use as a measure of severity

*Tells us about the economic loss – how people's property and way to earn money can be affected.*

Then there is loss of **property**, which affects **people's homes**, **transportation**, **livelihood**, and **means to live**.

*Things people own. 4 effects way to earn money things you need to live*

*Gives an example of one way people could lose their means to live – food.*

Fields **saturated** in salt water after **tsunamis** take years to grow **crops** again.

*Completely soaked when the water from the ocean comes in plants that are grown for food*

*Gives an example of the loss of homes, or the ability to rebuild.*

Homes **destroyed** by floods, hurricanes, cyclones, landslides and avalanches, a volcanic eruption, or an earthquake

*Completely broken*

are often **beyond repair** or take a lot of time to become **liveable** again.

*Can't be fixed you can live in it*

**Personal effects**, **memorabilia**, **vehicles**, and **documents** also **take a hit** after many natural disasters.

*People's possessions things that help you remember important papers are badly affected*