

UNIT B: LESSON 7

LEARNING TARGETS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS:

Listen as your teacher reviews the standards and objectives. Your teacher will call on an individual or pair to explain what they mean.

Learning Target:

I can **evaluate** the **development** of the **argument** in “The Future of Water.”

Learning Target:

I can **analyze** the basic **structure** of a **complex** sentence.

evaluate – judge
development – growth;
when something
becomes more
complete
argument – writing for
or against something
analyze – study
something and explain
it
structure – the way
parts of something are
joined together
complex – something
that has many
different parts

ACQUIRING AND USING VOCABULARY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS:

Your teacher will pre-teach several key words. Use your glossary for the rest of the lesson to find meanings for words you don’t know. Words that are **bolded** in the text and word banks can be found in the glossary. The glossary is located in the Appendix at the end of the lesson.

THINKING LOG

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS:

Your teacher will ask you a guiding question that you will think about as your teacher reads the text aloud to you. As your teacher reads the text aloud, listen and follow along in your text. After the text has been read aloud, work with a partner to reread the text and answer the supplementary questions. Use your glossary to help you. Your teacher will review the answers with the class. You will then discuss the guiding question(s) with your teacher and the class. Finally, you will complete a written response to the guiding question(s).

GUIDING QUESTION: *Does the narrator have a positive view or a negative view about the future of water on Earth? Support your answer.*

Landmark Media Inc., "The Future of Water," YouTube (video), December 5, 2008. Accessed January 31, 2018 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-qpbWZRC_dw.

Not far from the river Seine, you can find Europe's first water bar. Guests can choose from about 100 different **brands**. In the last few years, fresh water has become a global **status symbol**. Bottled water or water in bottles is now a **billion-dollar** industry, even though it costs 5,000 times the price of **tap water**. The bottles are **transported** halfway around the **globe** to give me and the other guests a taste of this **exclusive** water. The water bar affords a particularly grotesque **illustration** of **inequalities** in our world where even the poorest of the poor need as much water each day as the richest of the rich.

WORD BANK:

5,000 times	buy	illustration	water
billion-dollar	fresh	inequality	
bottled	"global status symbol"	tap water	
brands	globe	transported	

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS:

1. The narrator tells us about Europe's first water bar. What do guests (people who visit) do there?

Guests at the water bar choose from 100 different _____, or types, of _____.

2. The narrator tells us that fresh water has become a possession that is a mark of social status, especially of high status, around the world. What is the phrase he uses for this idea?

He uses the phrase " _____ " to talk about _____ water.

3. What is evidence, or proof, that bottled water is a successful industry, or an industry that is doing well?

Evidence that _____ water is a successful industry is that it is a _____ industry. _____ water costs _____ the price of _____, but people still _____ it.

4. Does the water come from far away or near to the water bar?

The water comes _____ (far away from/from near) the water bar. The bottles are _____ halfway around the _____.

5. Does the narrator believe that the water bar is a positive or negative feature of our world?

The narrator believes that the water bar is a _____ (positive/negative). He believes that the water bar is a grotesque (ugly) _____ of the _____ in our world.

One **billion** people have to search for their water, collecting it wherever they can find it. Millions of women spend several hours every day **fetching** the water they need for their families. **Contaminated** water kills about 6,000 people every day, most of them children under the age of five.

There is **enough** water for everyone. The question is who should pay for it and how much and to whom. For the first time in history, a **majority** of the world's population lives in cities. In about 20 years, 5 **billion** people will live in cities. There will be 30 cities with a population of more than 10 million. Supplying these cities with the water they need will be a hugely difficult task but is sure to cause social **conflicts**.

One place where the struggle over water has led to riots is in the Johannesburg area of South Africa. Just over a hundred years ago, the land where Johannesburg now sprawls was practically uninhabited. Now over 8 million people live there. For the **authorities**, solving the city's water problem is a top **priority**.

WORD BANK:

children	Five billion	one billion	thirty
cities	how much	pay	twenty
collecting	Johannesburg	South Africa	whom
conflicts	majority	supply	
contaminated	millions	ten million	

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS:

6. *What are three illustrations of the inequalities in our world?*

- A. _____ people have to search for water
- B. _____ of women have to spend several hours each day
_____ water
- C. _____ (dirty, polluted) water kills 6,000 people every day, mostly very young _____.

7. *Is there enough water for everyone?*

_____ (Yes, there is/No, there isn't) enough water for everyone.

8. *According to the narrator, what is the question about water?*

The question is who should _____ for water, _____ they should pay, and _____ they should pay.

9. *What is happening for the first time in history?*

For the first time in history, the _____ of people live in _____.

10. *What evidence does the narrator give for why it is hard to supply, or bring, water to cities in the future?*

_____ people will live in cities in about _____ years. There will also be _____ cities with more than _____ people living in them. That is a lot of people to _____ with water.

11. *What else does the narrator believe will be caused by needing to supply these very large cities with water?*

He believes that needing to supply water will cause _____.

12. *What city today illustrates the problems caused by shortages of water?*

The city that represents the struggles over water is _____ in _____.

RESPONSE TO GUIDING QUESTION(S):

*Does the narrator have a positive view or a negative view about the future of water on Earth?
Support your answer.*

Response:

WATER NOTE-CATCHER: TRACING AN ARGUMENT

<p>INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS: Work with a partner. Use your water note-catcher to write down key, or important, evidence from the video.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, you will write the author's claim, or what they are trying to show. • Then, you will write at least three pieces of supporting evidence, or proof, for the author's claim. Write why the evidence is relevant, or important. <p>Finally, you will write whether you think the evidence is good. Why or why not?</p>	
<p>WORD BANK: 5000, available, billion, bottled, cities, clean, contaminated, die, difficult, easily, enough, everyone, families, fetching, history, majority, millions, status symbol, water</p>	
<p>Claim: There is _____ water for _____, but it is not _____ to everyone equally.</p>	
<p>Supporting Evidence: _____ water is a _____-dollar industry. _____ water is a global _____.</p>	<p>Why it is relevant: _____ water costs _____ times the price of tap water, so not everyone can buy it.</p>
<p>Supporting Evidence: _____ of women spend several hours a day _____ the water they need for their _____.</p>	<p>Why it is relevant: _____ water is not _____ available to everyone.</p>
<p>Supporting Evidence: Many people _____ from _____, or dirty, water.</p>	<p>Why it is relevant: Safe water is not _____ to everyone.</p>
<p>Supporting Evidence: For the first time in _____, a _____ of the world's population lives in _____.</p>	<p>Why it is relevant: It is hugely _____ to provide _____ with the _____ they need.</p>
<p>Write whether the speaker provided strong/weak or poor evidence. Why or why not? I think the speakers evidence is (strong/weak) _____ because</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS:

Work with your class to analyze an important sentence(s) from the text.

- Every sentence has someone or something that *does* something. First you determine this *who* or *what*.
- Every sentence has something that they *do* or *did*. Figure that part out next. Now you have the most important parts of the sentence in place.
- Then you will figure out what they did the action *to* or *for*.
- Finally, you will write the descriptive details.
- Write your answers in the spaces below.
- When you are done, write the sentence again in your own words.

You may want to use definitions from the glossed text in the sections above.

Functional Analysis:

Contaminated water kills about 6,000 people every day, most of them children under the age of five.

WHAT (Actor): *Contaminated* _____

WHAT HAPPENED (Action): _____

WHO (Recipient): *about* _____ *people every day*

DESCRIPTOR (Detail): *most of them [are]* _____ *under the age of* _____

What the sentence says:

Contaminated water

kills

about 6,000 people every day

most of them children under the age of five

My own words:

dirty _____

most of the people are _____

the children are _____

Write the sentence in your own words and then explain it to your partner.

Most of the people are _____. *The children are* _____.

EXIT TICKET

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS:

This graphic organizer will help you keep track of information about water for all of the readings. Each day you will write down new information from each reading.

- First, write what you already knew about water from previous readings.
- Next, provide, or write new information from today's reading.
- Then write what you think: how can we address, or solve this challenge? (*What next?*)

Information I Already Knew About Water	New Information About Water	What next?
1. Some people must fetch water from _____. 2. A huge water problem is _____	1. _____ is a billion-dollar industry. 2. In cities it is difficult to _____ _____	<i>[This is what I think we need to do to address this challenge:]</i>

Appendix: Glossary

Word	Definition	Example
available	possible to get something	Clean water is not easily available to everyone.
authority	a person who has the most power, control, or knowledge	For the authorities , solving the city's water problem is a top priority.
billion	1,000,000,000	Bottled water is now a billion -dollar industry, even though it costs 5,000 times the price of tap water.
brand	a mark or particular type of product	Guests can choose from about 100 different brands of water.
conflict	disagreement; fighting	Supplying these cities with the water they need will be a hugely difficult task but is sure to cause social conflicts .
contaminated	dirty or harmful	Contaminated water kills about 6,000 people every day, most of them children under the age of five.
enough	as much as you need	There is enough water for everyone.
exclusive	restricted or limited to just some types of people (especially the rich)	The bottles are transported halfway around the globe to give me and the other guests a taste of this exclusive water.
fetching	going to get something	One billion people have to search for their water, collecting it wherever they can find it. Millions of women spend several hours every day fetching the water they need for their families.
globe	world	The bottles are transported halfway around the globe to give me and the other guests a taste of this exclusive water.

Word	Definition	Example
illustration	example or demonstration	The water bar affords a particularly grotesque illustration of inequalities in our world.
inequality	not being equal or not having equal opportunities or status	The water bar affords a particularly grotesque illustration of inequalities in our world.
majority	most; more than half	For the first time in history, a majority of the world's population lives in cities.
priority	something you decide is the most important thing	For the authorities, solving the city's water problem is a top priority .
status symbol	something you have or a way of living that shows you are rich or successful	In the last few years, fresh water has become a global status symbol .
tap water	water that comes from the tap, or faucet	Bottled water is now a billion-dollar industry, even though it costs 5,000 times the price of tap water .
transport (transported)	carry from one place to another	The bottles are transported halfway around the globe to give me and the other guests a taste of this exclusive water.
uninhabited	somewhere no one lives; not populated with people	Just over a hundred years ago, the land where Johannesburg now sprawls was practically uninhabited .