

## Title: Animal Medicines

<b>Objectives</b> The student will recognize and correct spelling errors, capitalization errors, punctuation errors, and word usage in a sample report in order to produce a more professional document.												<b>Time frame to Complete</b> 45 minutes						
												<b>NRS EFL</b>  4						
<i>Technology</i>	<i>Study / Life skills</i>	<i>EL-Civics</i>	<i>Career Pathways</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Paramedic</i>	<i>Fire Rescue</i>	<i>Medical Asst.</i>	<i>EKG / Cardio</i>	<i>Phlebotomy</i>	<i>Practical Nursing</i>	<i>Healthcare Admin</i>	<i>Pharmacy Tech</i>	<i>IMT</i>	<i>AMT</i>	<i>HVAC</i>	<i>Welding</i>	<i>Other: Vet tech</i>	
												<b>X</b>					<b>X</b>	
<b>Standard(s) Addressed in Lesson</b> Write to Convey Ideas																		
<b>Benchmark(s) Addressed in Lesson</b> W.4.15. Use correct spelling consistently in writing.  W.4.16. Punctuate writing correctly using semicolons, colons, hyphens, dashes and brackets.  W.4.17. Use correct capitalization.  W.4.20. Proofread writing and edit to improve conventions and to correct dangling and misplaced modifiers, fragments and run-ons.																		
<b>Materials</b> <i>Animal Medicines</i> passage Computer with word processing program Paper and pencil																		
<b>Learner Prior Knowledge</b> Basic vocabulary of pharmaceutical terms; basic knowledge of writing conventions; knowledge of audience, purpose, and credibility.																		
<u>Step 1</u> Distribute <i>Animal Medicines</i> passage to students. Read the passage aloud. A student volunteer may read the passage or the instructor may read the passage to the class. Discuss with the class why this passage might be written (purpose) and who will be reading this passage (audience). Ask the class to offer reasons for insuring that a document contains professional writing conventions, including spelling (credibility).  <u>Step 2</u> Each student will then make corrections to the printed passage. Next, students, using a computer word processing program, will key in the passage, showing the corrections they have made.  <u>Step 3</u> Review any errors and re-teach skills as needed.																		

Step 4 Each student will, according to the instructor's directions, either print the corrected passage or save the corrected document in a computer file.

**Assessment/Evidence:**

Students will compare their written passage to the correct version of the passage.

**Adaptations for Beginning Students:**

Beginning students may use a shorter version of the passage or may expect a higher number of errors. Such students may also be given extended time.

**Adaptations for Advanced Students:**

Advanced students will be expected to have few or no errors and may be given a challenging time limit for completing the assignment.

**Teacher Reflection/Lesson Evaluation:**

Students should easily perceive the importance of polished writing for creating clearer communication in a professional document.

This lesson was created by Middletown ABLE.

We can learn a lot about sources of medicines by observing animals. For example, birds may use bacterium-killing grasses in the construction of their nests, wild chimpanzees in Tanzania, Africa, consume bitter-tasting foliage to destroy internal parasites. In the southwest, bears munch on roots and bulbs of specific plants that can kill worms and soothe stomachaches, Navajo Indians used the same plants for medicines. People living near the Amazon River in South America use over 1000 plants as medicines and they learned to use a lot of them from watching the animals in their environment.

We can learn a great deal about sources of medicines by observing animals. For example, birds may use bacteria-killing grasses in the construction of their nests, while wild chimpanzees in Tanzania, Africa, consume bitter tasting foliage to destroy internal parasites. In the Southwest, bears munch on roots and bulbs of specific plants that can kill worms and soothe stomachaches; Navajo Indians used the same plants for medicines. People living near the Amazon River in South America use over 1000 plants as medicines, and they learned to use much of them from watching the animals in their environment.