

Ministry of Education
Secondary Engagement Programme
September, 2020

WEEK SEVEN: Lesson Two

SUBJECT: English 'A'

GRADE: Eight

TOPIC: COMPREHENSION (INFORMATIVE READING)

OBJECTIVES: After reading and discussing a given passage, Grade 8 students will correctly answer questions based on same.

Concept: The aim of comprehension is for readers to understand and interpret implicit and explicit messages.

EXERCISE:

Read the passage carefully before answering the questions. ALL answers must be written in complete sentences.

Most people buy vegetables from a shop or grocery. Some vegetables are in tins, or perhaps frozen in packets so that they stay for a long time without going bad. Others are fresh; that is we buy them soon after they have been picked or dug from the ground.

Shop vegetables have been grown on farms or in vegetable gardens. There are different types of vegetables; root vegetables such as carrots, turnips, radishes and beetroot are given its name because we eat the root part of the plant. Of course the roots in these plants are much fatter than other roots. These vegetables need to be dug up from the ground.

Greens include vegetables such as cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, and brussels sprouts.

Naturally these vegetables get their name from their green leafy appearance.

There are also pod vegetables such as peas, broad beans, runner beans and French beans. Before cooking or eating these peas and beans have to be shelled from a pod and hence they are called pod vegetables.

Vegetables are not always at the top of the list of children’s favourite foods. However, they are one of the most nutritious food groups and should be eaten on a daily basis.



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QUESTIONS:

1. Where do most people get vegetables?

.....

2. According to the passage, how are vegetables packaged?

.....
.....

3. What is a root vegetable?

.....

4. List two examples of root vegetables mentioned in the passage.

.....
.....

5. According to the passage cabbages belong to which group of vegetables?

.....

6. What do all 'greens' have in common?

7. Why do pod vegetables need to be shelled?

.....

.....

8. Which sentence tells us that most children do not like vegetables?

.....

9. What is the main intention of the writer?

.....

.....

10. List two vegetables that have to be dug up from the ground.

.....

ACTIVITY 2 (PICTURE STORY)

Collect pictures of **ALL** of the vegetables that you are unfamiliar with that were mentioned in the passage above and state 3 benefits of eating each vegetable.

Here is an example:

CAULIFLOWER



Benefits of eating cauliflower are:

- (1) High in **Fiber**. ...
- (2) Good source of **Antioxidants**. ...
- (3) May aid in **Weight Loss**. ...

Grade 8

Topic: COMPREHENSION

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS:

1. Where do most people get vegetables?

Most people get their vegetables from the shop or grocery.

2. According to the passage, how are vegetables packaged?

According to the passage vegetables are packed in tins or frozen packets.

3. What is a root vegetable?

A root vegetable is a vegetable that grows underground, we also eat the root parts of these vegetables.

4. List two examples of root vegetables mentioned in the passage.

Two examples of root vegetables mentioned in the passage are: carrots and turnips.

5. According to the passage cabbages belong to which group of vegetables?

Cabbages belong to greens.

6. What do all 'greens' have in common?

All greens are green and leafy in appearance.

7. Why do pod vegetables need to be shelled?

Pod vegetables need to be shelled in order for us to get the beans to cook and eat.

8. Which words tell us that most children do not like vegetable?

'Vegetables are not always on children's favourite foods' tells us that most children do not like vegetable.

9. What is the main intention of the writer?

The main intention of the writer is to inform the reader of the various types of vegetables that are available and distinguish whether they are fresh vegetables or packaged ones.

10. List two vegetables that have to be dug up from the ground.

Carrots, turnips, beetroots