

ELL Virtual Learning

LEP Emerging English



May 5, 2020





HS LEP Emerging English

Lesson: Tuesday, May 5

Objective:

I can read an informational text and write 3 statements.

Quick-Write:

Spend 3-5 minutes writing about any topic. If there is a word/phrase you do not know in English, use your native language (Spanish, Mandarin, etc.).

Topics to consider:

- What are you watching on Netflix/Hulu? Do you recommend it?**
- What are you doing during the quarantine? Describe your emotions, feelings, activities.**
- What is your favorite summer activity? Why?**
- Describe a book you are reading. Do you recommend it?**

Introduction:

Go to this website. Select a country. Choose 1 invasive animal (not a plant).

GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

100 OF THE WORST DONATIONS HOME

Standard Search Taxonomic Site Index

How to use the database About invasive species List of species List of countries Invasive species links Legal notice and disclaimer About the GISD Contact us

Listing of all countries in the Global Invasive Species Database.

Click a country to search for invasive species in that area:

[Afghanistan](#)
[Åland \(Åland\) Islands](#)
[Albania](#)
[Algeria](#)
[American Samoa](#)
[Andorra](#)
[Angola](#)
[Anguilla](#)
[Antigua and Barbuda](#)
[Argentina](#)
[Armenia](#)
[Aruba](#)
[Australia](#)

<http://issg.org/database/reference/counties.asp>

72 invasive species found

Alien Species

1. *Acacia longifolia* (tree, shrub)

Acacia longifolia is a shrub or small tree that is part of the nitrogen-fixing *Acacia* family. Native to the South-eastern coast of Australia, it has naturalised in many other places and has become invasive in other (Victoria, New South Wales), in New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Portugal and Brazil. It was primarily introduced into these areas to stabilise sand dunes and as an ornamental. *Acacia longifolia* is fast growing and its invasiveness has been attributed to long-lived seeds. In new locations it displaces native vegetation and modifies ecosystems and habitats.

Common Names: acacia, acacia-de-espiças, acacia-de-folhas-largas, acacia-maritima, acacia-trinervis, golden wattle, langblaarwattel, long-leaf wattle, salgueiro-amarelo, sawtooth wattle, Sydney golden wattle, **Synonyms:** *Acacia latifolia* hort., *Acacia longifolia* var. *typica* Benth., *Mimosa longifolia* Andrews, *Mimosa macrostachya* Poir., *Phyllodode longifolia* (Andr.) Link, *Racosperma longifolium* (Andr.) C. Mart.

2. *Adenanthera pavonina* (tree) 物种中文 正體中文

A medium-sized tree up to 15m high, *Adenanthera pavonina* is native to India and Malaysia. It has been planted extensively throughout the tropics as an ornamental and has become naturalised in many countries intact, undisturbed hardwood forests as well as disturbed sites and can quickly form large colonies.

Common Names: arbre collier, bead tree, bois de condor, bois noir de Bourbon, bois noir rouge, carolina, colales, coral bean tree, culalis, false wili wili, falso-sândalo, kalaka, kolaka, koutates, kulalis, la aulop lopa, metekam, metkam, metkam, metkavem, olho-de-pavão, paina, peacock flower-fence, peacock tree, pitipitio, pomes, sad-bead-tree, red-sandwood tree, segavé, telengtunged, telentundalel, varvai, varvain **Synonyms:** *Adenanthera gersenii* Scheffer, *Adenanthera polita* Miq.

3. *Aedes aegypti* (insect)

Interim profile, incomplete information

The yellow fever mosquito *Aedes aegypti* is very common in urban and suburban areas in the tropic and subtropic regions. It is adapted to close association with humans and the female feeds almost exclusively on humans. *A. aegypti* is the domestic vector of the yellow fever virus, caused epidemics of yellow fever in the Americas (before the 1940's) and recently in West Africa, and is responsible for 'urban yellow fever' - direct transmission between humans. *A. aegypti* is also the most important carrier of the dengue virus, although it is not particularly susceptible to viral infection compared with other mosquito species.

Common Names: stegomyia, yellow fever mosquito

Synonyms: *Culex aegypti* Linnaeus, 1762, *Culex albopallipes* Becker, 1908, *Culex angustatus* Becker, 1908, *Culex annulatus* Macquart, 1844, *Culex argenteus* Poiret, 1787, *Culex augens* Wiedemann, 1818, *Culex elegans* Ficalbi, 1889, *Culex exiguus* Walker, 1856, *Culex excitans* Walker, 1848, *Culex fasciatus* Fabricius, 1805, *Culex frater* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1827, *Culex inexorabilis* Wiedemann, 1818, *Culex kousoupi* Brulle, 1833, *Culex rossii* Giles, 1859, *Culex tomentosus* Wiedemann, 1828, *Culex toxophynchus* Macquart, 1838, *Culex viridifrons* Walker, 1848, *Duttonia alboannulata* Dimiteomyia pulcherrima Taylor, 1919, *Stegomyia atritarsis* Edwards, 1920, *Stegomyia canariensis* Pittaluga, 1905, *Stegomyia lucienensis* Theobald, 1901, *Stegomyia nigerica* Theobald, 1901, *Stegomyia que* Theobald, 1901

4. *Aedes albopictus* (insect) 物种中文 正體中文

The Asian tiger mosquito is spread via the international tire trade (due to the rainwater retained in the tires when stored outside). In order to control its spread such trading routes must be highlighted for the sterilisation or quarantine measures. The tiger mosquito is associated with the transmission of many human diseases, including the viruses: Dengue, West Nile and Japanese Encephalitis.

Common Names: Asian tiger mosquito, forest day mosquito, mosquito tiger, moustique tigre, tiger mosquito, tigermücke, zanzare tigre

Synonyms: *Culex albopictus* Skuse, 1895, *Culex albopictus* Skuse, 1895

5. *Anolis cristatellus* (reptile)

In parenthesis it says plant or type of animal.

Introduction:

Here is a video explaining the website.

Browser tabs: M Inbox - b x | Emerging x | THIRY D x | S May 2021 x | Activities x | Recent x | Emerging x | G english x | Global In x | Your Scr x | + | - | x

Address bar: Not secure | issg.org/database/species/search.asp?st=sss&sn=&rn=Japan&ri=19419&hci=-1&ei=-1&fr=1&sts=8&lang=EN

Navigation bar: EdD Sources Math ESL BizAcademy StudySkills Pandora PowerTeacher GC IT Recent Curriculum Tenor GIF ReadWorks PowerAdmin

Interim profile, incomplete information
Agave sisalana is a member of the Agavaceae family and is native to Mexico. It is known primarily for its fibre production, and is grown commercially worldwide for the fibre industry. It is a large and fast-propagating plant, which can cause problems in areas where it is invasive as it can exclude and outcompete native plant species. *A. sisalana* is invasive in Australia, Madagascar, South Africa, the United States and on multiple islands in the Pacific.

Common Names: agave, century plant, dali, garingboom, hemp-plant, Maguey de Sisal, malina, mescal, natali, ndali, sisal, sisal agave, sisal hemp, te rob', te robu

Synonyms: *Agave rigida* var. *sisalana* (Perrine) Engelm.

10. ***Ageratum conyzoides* (herb)** 简体中文 正體中文
Ageratum conyzoides is a weed distributed in many tropical and subtropical countries and is often difficult to control. It is an established weed in the Himalayas where several invasion research studies have been conducted in the Shivalik Ranges. It has been found that *Ageratum* significantly reduces total biomass and species number, that is, biodiversity. It also changes vegetation community structure and modifies the soil regime.

Common Names: a'amia, agerato, ageratum, ageratum, asipukpuk, asipukpuk, azier français, bahu-bahu, bahug-bahug, bandotan, barba de chivo, baume, baume blanc, baume mauve, belohanus, berokan, billy goat weed, blue Ageratum, blue flowered groundsel, blue top, boko-boko-wiwi, botebotoke, botekoro, bouton, bouton blan, bouton ble, budbuda, budbuda, bulak-manok, bulak-manok, camará apeba, camará iapó, camará japé, camará-opela, catinga de barrô, catinga de bode, catinga de bode, celestina, chuvia, co cut-beo, efoc momoe, erva de santa maria, erva de santa-lúcia, erva de são joão, erva de são josé, goat weed, gobu, gundhaubon, herbe a femme, herbe a pissier, herbe a sorcier, herbe de bouc, hierba del perro, hierba del zorro, hierbe de chivo, huarmi, huarmi, kwo-hsiang-ji, imiesu, jambo-seria, kakalding, kakalding, kakkoazami, kamabug, kamabug, kolokong-kabanyo, kolokong-kabanyo, kulong-kogong-babae, lau taioti, Leberbalsam, macela de são joão, macela francesa, mahakaua, maile hohono, maile honohono, maile kula, maire vaihi, maria preta, mata mothemothe, matrupo, mbotembotekoro, mentrasto, mother brinkly, mumutung, Neela Phulu, ngmiak, oloowaisip, oochunt, pain doux, petit pain doux, Phulkuri, pica roxo, picão roxo, ruput tahu-ayam, sekose sea, sogovanua, songovanua, tae'oti, tamasondi bata, te'ehosi, tekote tea, tropic ageratum, tropical whiteweed, white weed, winter weed, ya-sap-raeng, ya-tabua, zerisum blanc

Synonyms: *Ageratum album* Willd. Ex Steud. 1821, *Ageratum caeruleum* Hort. ex Poir., *Ageratum coeruleum* Desf., *Ageratum conyzoides* var. *hirtum* (Lam.) DC. 1836, *Ageratum cordifolium* Roxb. 1832, *Ageratum hirsutum* Lam. 1810, *Ageratum hirtum* Lam. 1783, *Ageratum humile* Salisb. 1796, *Ageratum latifolium* Cas., *Ageratum maritimum* H.B.K., *Ageratum mexicanum* Sims., *Ageratum nanum* Hort. Ex Sch. Bip. 1858, *Ageratum obtusifolium* Lam., *Ageratum odoratum* Vilm. 1866, *Ageratum suffruticosum* Regal 1854, *Cacalia mentrasto* Vell.

11. ***Alpinia zerumbet* (herb)**
Interim profile, incomplete information
Alpinia zerumbet is a lush, coarse-textured, clumping evergreen planted for its heavy rosette of arching stems and green leaves arising from a large loose center. *A. zerumbet* forms dense thickets in suitable habitats, for example on stream banks and shady slopes. It produces as many as a 1000 seeds per square foot. Seeds have fleshy appendages and are bird dispersed; they may be carried by water when it grows near streams. It also reproduces by rhizome division.

Common Names: kaopu'i, kaopui, Kopi 'enua, light galangal, pink porcelain-lily, shell flower, shell-ginger, teula, teula

Synonyms: *Alpinia nutans* (L.) Roscoe, *Alpinia speciosa* (Wendl.) K. Schum., *Catimbum speciosum* (Wendl.) Holttum, *Languas speciosa* (Wendl.) Merr., *Zerumbet speciosum* J. C. Wendl.

12. ***Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (herb)** 简体中文 正體中文
Ambrosia artemisiifolia is a summer annual herbaceous plant that is native to temperate North America in the United States and Canada. Also commonly known as ragweed this forb establishes easily in human impacted and disturbed areas in high abundance. It is considered an invasive species in Europe, parts of Asia and Australia, although it is not an extremely competitively aggressive species and is mainly considered a noxious weed that interferes with other cultivated crops. The main impact of this plant is the copious amount of pollen produced from male flowers that are allergens to sensitive people, compounding health problems like rhinitis, oculorhinitis, asthma and causing skin irritations.

Common Names: ambrosie à feuille d'armoise, ambrosie annuelle, ambrosie élevée, ambrosia aux feuilles d'armoise, ambrosia con foglie di atremisia, ambrosia de hojas de ajeno, ambrosia bylicolistna, ambrosia bylicowata, annual ragweed, artemisia del pais, Aufreichte Ambrosie, Aufrechtes Traubenkraut, bastard wormwood, Beifussambrosie, Beifussblättriges Ambrosie, Beifussblättriges Traubenkraut, beiskambrosia, bitterweed, blackweed, bynke-ambrosie, carrot-weed, common ragweed, hay-fever weed, hog-weed, Hohes Traubenkraut, kietine ambrosia, low ragweed, malörstambrosia, marunatuksukki, parlagfu, petite herbe à poux, pujuline ambrosia, ragweed, roman bitterweed, Roman wormwood, römischer Wermut, Shinnors ragweed, short ragweed, small ragweed, Stalin weed, stammervweed, stickweed, vadtender, vermellapu ambrosia, wild tansy

Synonyms: *Ambrosia abynthifolia* (Michx., 1803), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. subsp. *diversifolia* (Piper, 1837), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. var. *jamaicensis* (Griseb. 1861), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. var. *octocornis* (Kuntze, 1891), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* var. *quadrifida* (Kuntze, 1891), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* var. *elator* f. *villosa* (Fernald & Sta. elator L. var. *heterophylla* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, 1913), *Ambrosia heterophylla* (Muhlenberg, 1910), *Ambrosia monophylla* (Rydberg, 1922), *Ambrosia*

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Windows taskbar: Type here to search | 12:53 PM 4/28/2020

Part I:

Copy the graphic organizer on a piece of paper.

Find the Fib (Lie)

Statement #1		
<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>	<u>Evidence</u>
Statement #2		
<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>	<u>Evidence</u>
Statement #3		
<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>	<u>Evidence</u>

Part II:

Complete each sentence using information about your invasive animal.

Find the Fib (Lie)

Statement #1 Another name for _____ is _____.		
<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>	<u>Evidence</u>
Statement #2 Preventative measures to control the species include _____.		
<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>	<u>Evidence</u>
Statement #3 _____ has impacted _____ by _____.		
<u>True</u>	<u>False</u>	<u>Evidence</u>

Name of country

killing,
destroying,
etc.

ONE of your sentences will be a lie (mentira).

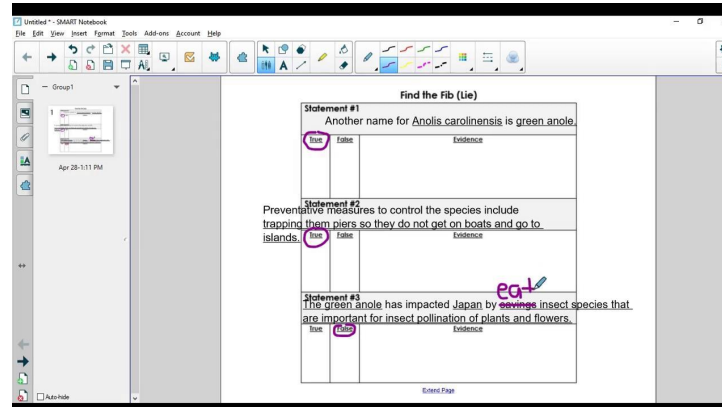
Part III:

Go to flipgrid and record your 3 statements.
After you read your statements, pause so that the audience can determine the lie. Be sure to give the correct answer :)

<https://flipgrid.com/990f7102>

Example:

Click the link to see an example.



Tomorrow we will begin to *write* a paragraph about
an invasive species.