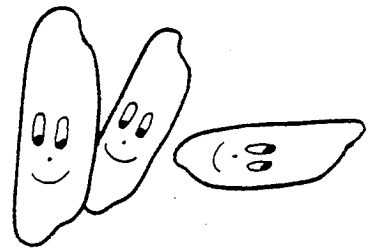


TEACHER MATERIALS - Rice



CONCEPTS:

- Reading - for comprehension
- vocabulary
- titling
- Social Studies - technology (economic pp. 56, 58)
- culture (economic p. 60)
- change (historic p. 68)
- empathy (economic p. 62)
- Art
- Science - 1A- 1.3, 1.4

OBJECTIVES:

At the end of this unit the students will describe how rice grows.

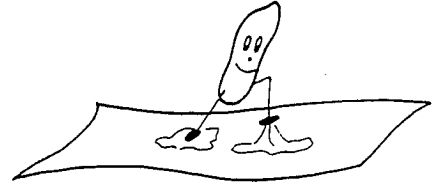
BACKGROUND: See Information page.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Have the students read each paragraph of "Rice" on page 1-23 through 1-26.
2. Have the students title the illustrations.
3. Locate on a globe or world map, countries which produce rice in the largest quantities - China, Japan, India, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey, Korea, Eastern Australia, South Africa, Philippines, Kampuchea, Southern Europe, Algeria, South America, Central America, Mexico.
4. Locate states in the U.S. which grow rice - Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas, and California.
5. Using the "Rice Craft" brochure in the resource section, have the students create their own artwork using rice and/or other seeds.
6. Discuss with the class what dishes they eat that contain rice and what various ethnic, racial foods are made



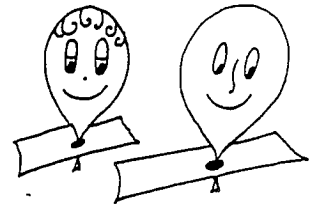
with rice. Be sure to include:
 Spanish/Hispanic
 Oriental
 Eastern European
 Indian (both Asian and American)
 American (Rice Crispies)



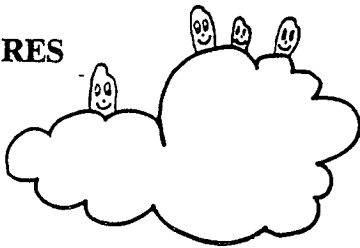
7. Utilize the booklet "Teaching the Fun Way ...With Rice" in the resource section.

Have the students:

- A. perform the finger play - "The Magic of Rice"
- B. use the Vocabulary list
- C. read the poem
- D. complete the math
 - measuring
 - more or less
 - weight
- E. interpret the drama - "A Daddy Cooks Rice"
- F. sing the music - "A Rice Song"
- G. complete art lessons
 - Coloring Rice
 - Rice Shaker People
 - Snow Pictures
 - Cloud Pictures
 - Rice Collages



CLOUD PICTURES

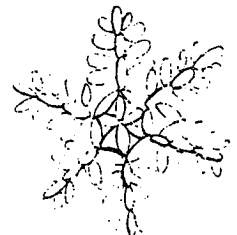
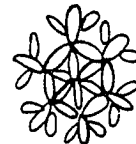


- H. make the felt board
- Read the story, "How Rice Came to America" using the felt board.

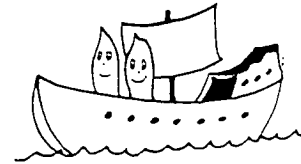
- 8. Have the students complete "Matching - Rice" on page 1-27.
- 9. Have the students color on a U.S. map, where rice grows in the U.S.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE:

Johnson, Sylvia A. Rice. Lerner Publications Company, Minneapolis, MN 1985.



Information



Rice cultivation is older than recorded history. Tales of rice and its significance date back to 2800 B.C. From China to ancient Greece and the Nile Delta of ancient Egypt to the Persian Empire, the pages of history are dotted with rice. In North America, northern Indian tribes depended upon the wild rice of the Upper Great Lakes for sustenance.

American cultivation of rice began in the Carolina Colonies when a variety of rice was introduced from Madagascar in 1696.

Rice was well suited to be an export. In 1726 Charleston, South Carolina, was exporting 4,500 metric tons of rice. A short four years later and the total had doubled to 9,000 metric tons. By the time the United States gained independence, rice was one of its major agricultural businesses. Eventually, rice moved westward. The ravages of hurricanes, American Civil War, and competition from crops such as cotton and tobacco, made rice less profitable in the Carolinas.

By 1900 rice was well established in today's major rice growing states:

- Arkansas
- Louisiana
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Texas

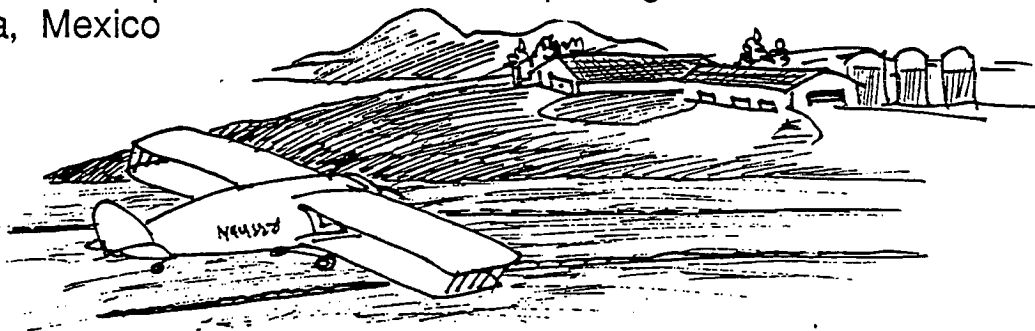
Rice production moved west to California with the gold rush of 1849. By 1856 40,000 Chinese immigrants lived in California. It has been a rice growing region ever since that time.

The top U.S rice producing states are:

- Louisiana
- Texas

- Arkansas
- Mississippi
- California

Major world production is found in China, Japan, India, Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey, Korea, Eastern Australia, S. Africa, The Philippines, Kampuchea, Southern Europe, Algeria, S. America, Central America, Mexico



VOCABULARY



Rice

Grass

Lawn

Water

Weather

Airplane

Planted

Fields

Flooded

Ripe

Ripen

Seeds

Grain

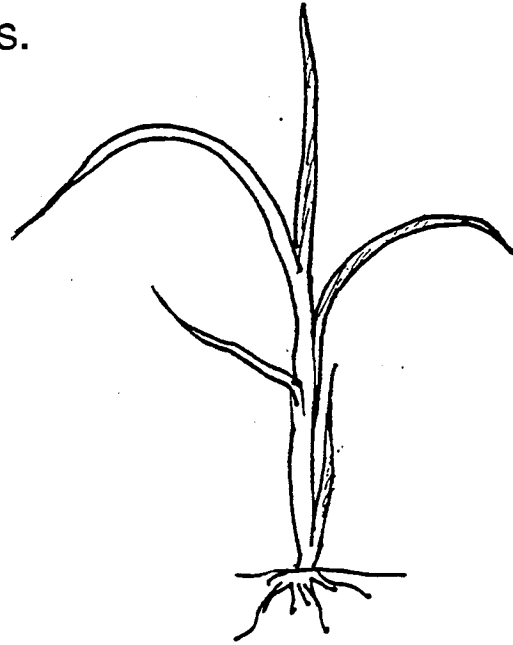
Paddies

Machines

Mill

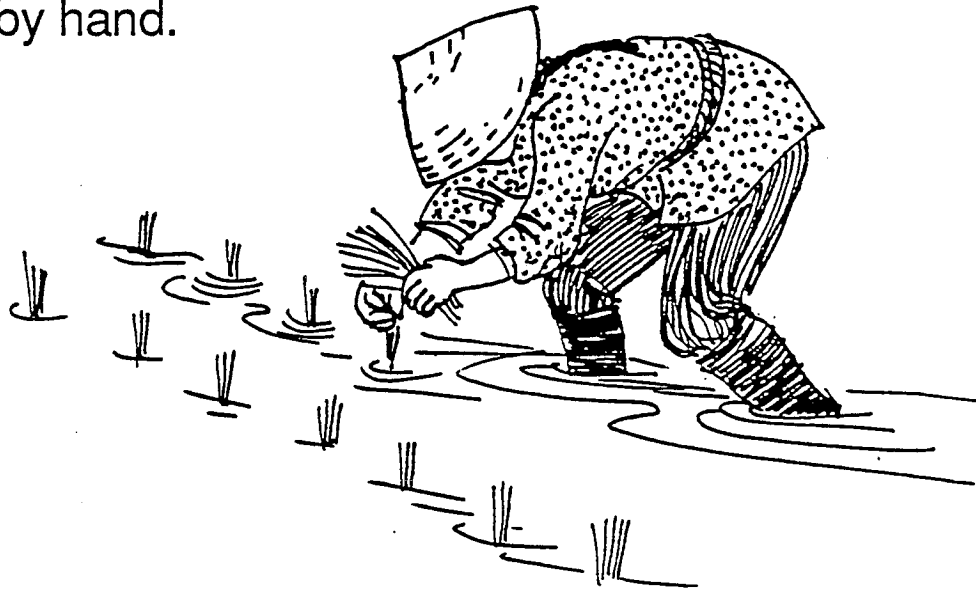
Rice

Rice is a grass.

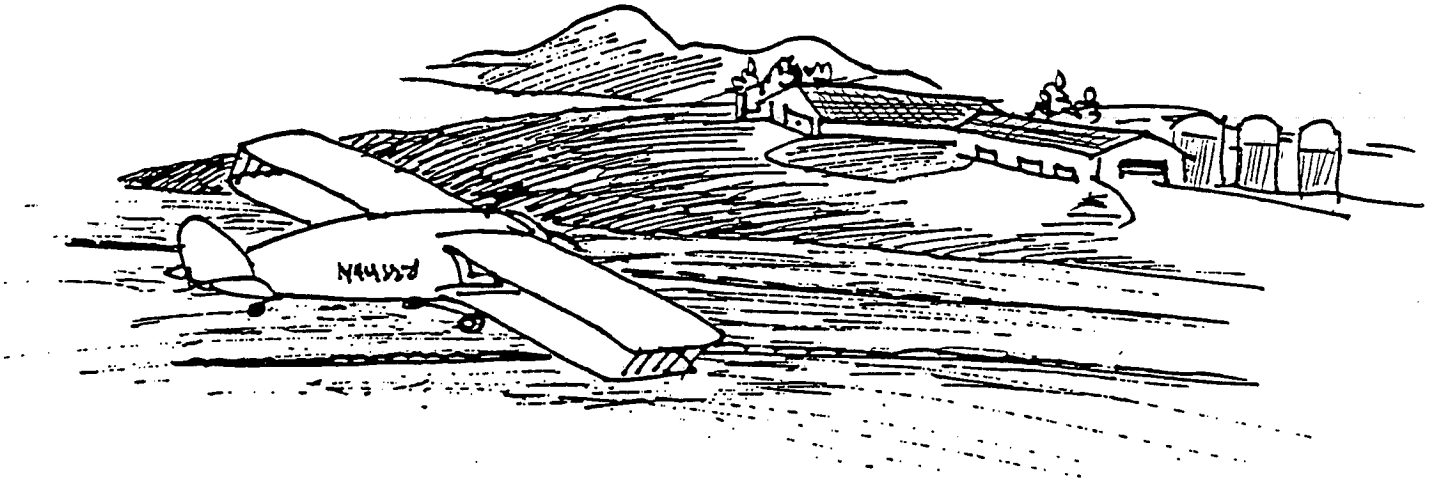


It is not the same as the grass in a lawn. Rice grows in water. It needs very warm weather.

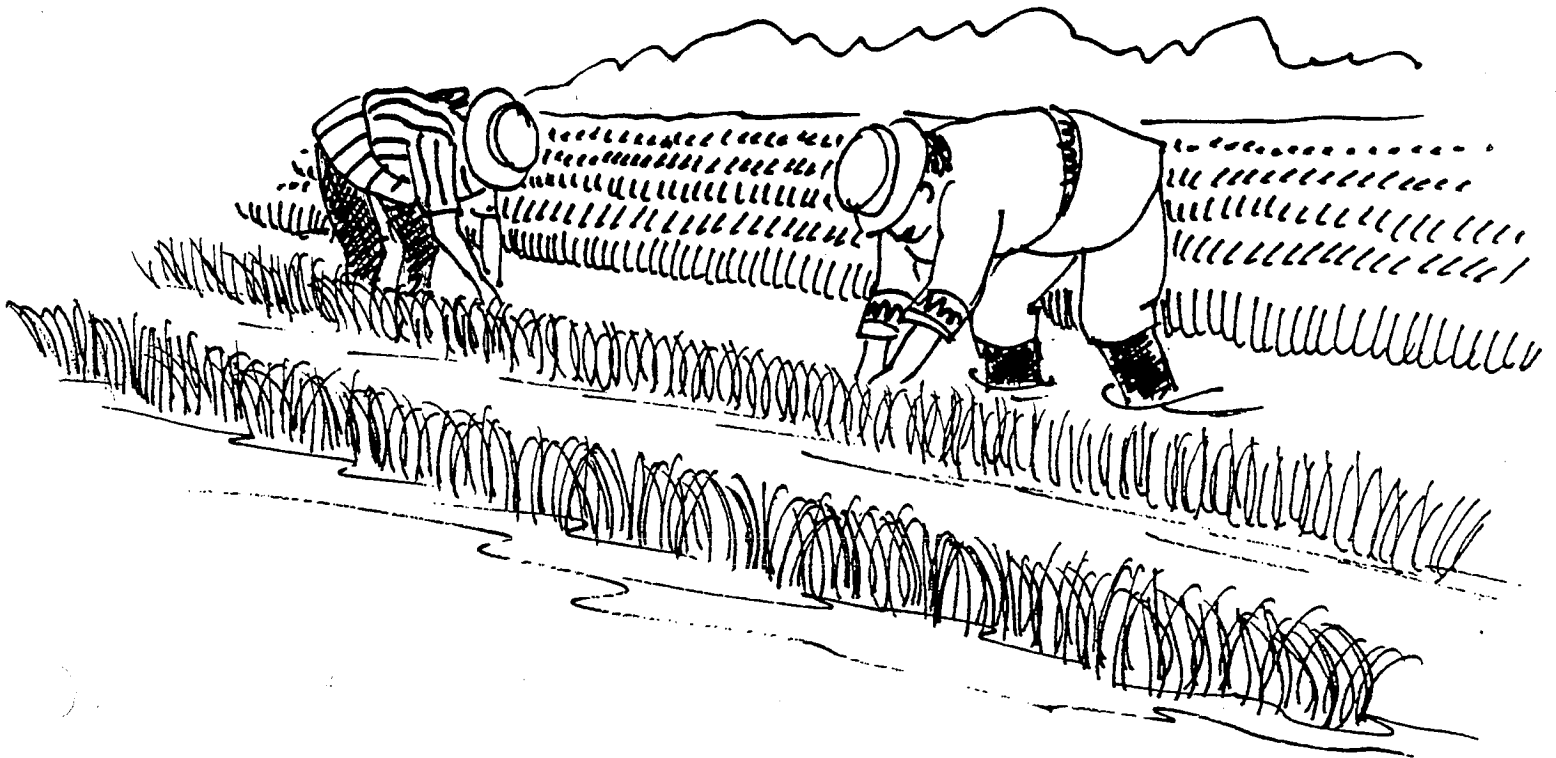
In some places rice is planted by hand.



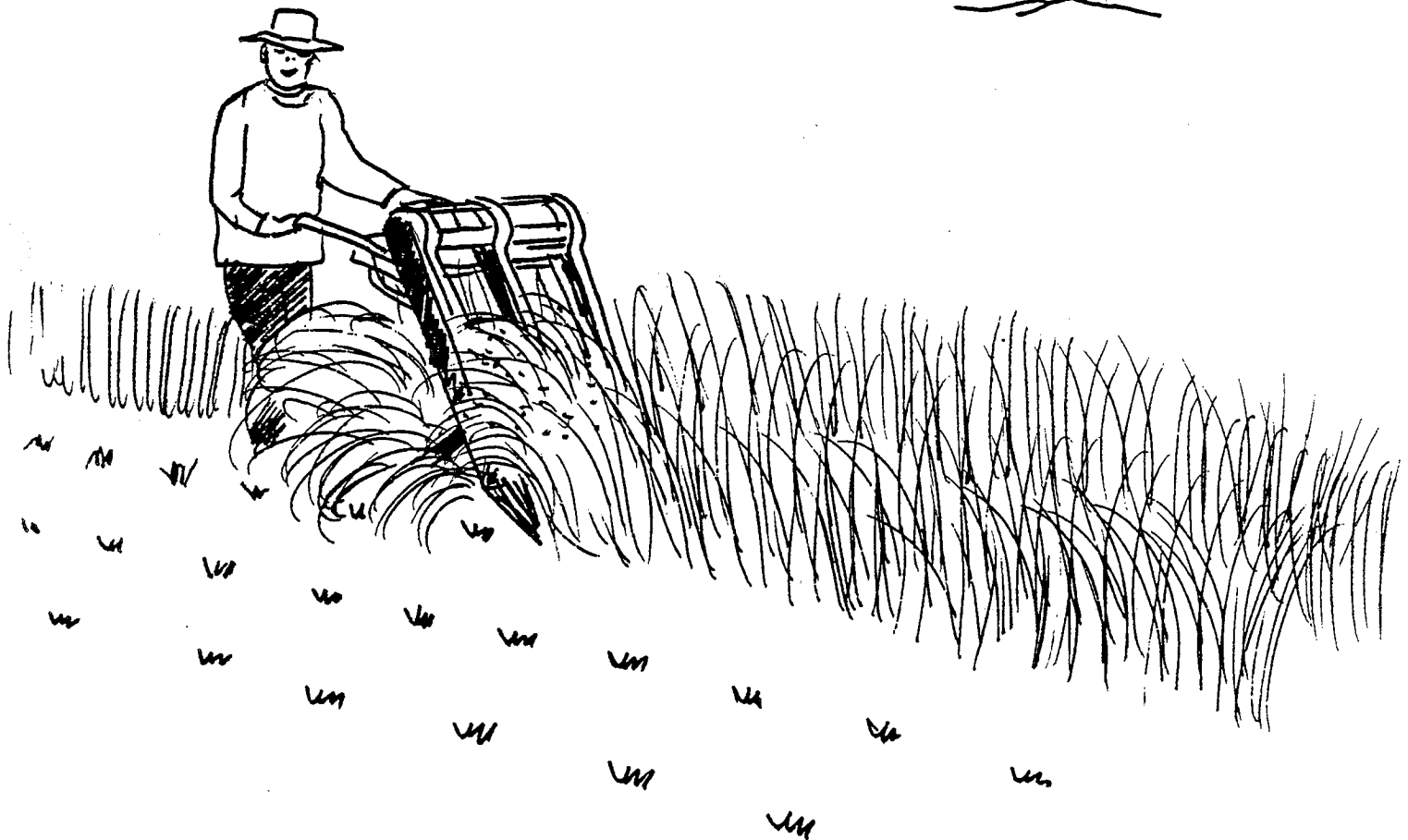
Here rice is planted by airplane.



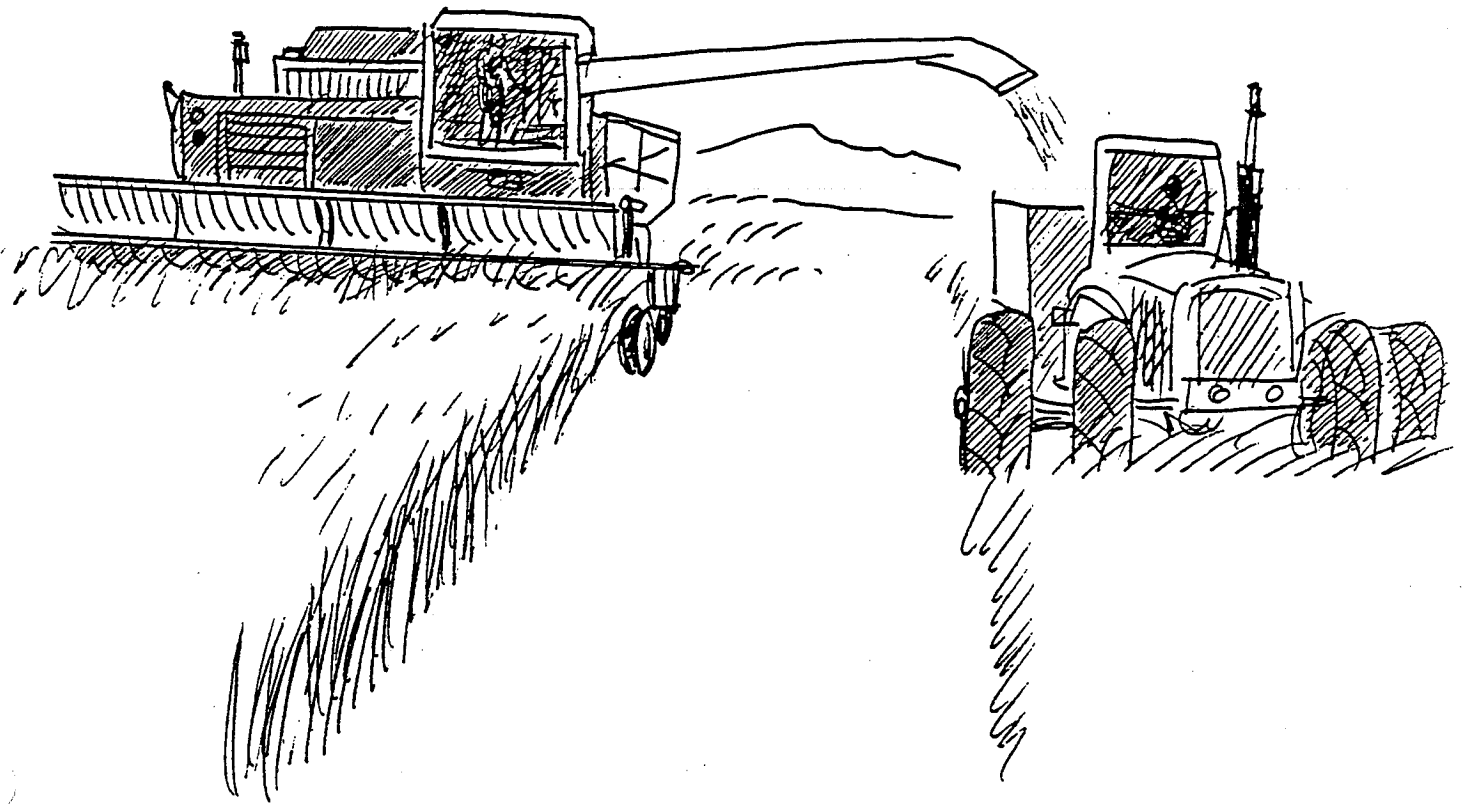
The fields are flooded with water. These are called rice paddies.



When the plants are grown, the seed ripens. Seed is also called grain. When the grain is ripe, the farmer drains the paddy.

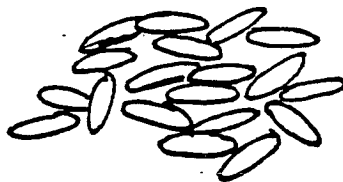


Next, the rice is cut. In some places the rice is cut by hand or with small machines. Then the seed is taken off of the stalk.



Here in the United States, rice is picked by large machines. The fields are drained. The soil dries. This machine, a combine, picks the rice.

From the field it is taken to the mill. The rice is brown. At the mill the outside of each grain is rubbed off. Now the rice is white rice.



The rice you eat is this plant's seed. How do you eat rice?

Name _____

Matching-Rice

Color the rice brown. Then match the word to the picture by drawing a line. Color the rest of the pictures.

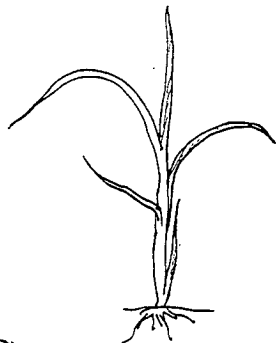


1. grass

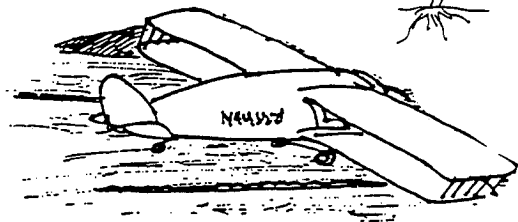
2. paddy



3. airplane



4. combine



5. brown rice

