

Our World of Color

- Purpose: Students will observe and learn how different natural compounds can affect chemical changes on fibers.
- ☐ Connecting to the NGSS: 2-PS1-2
- □ Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science
 - Every human-made product is designed by applying some knowledge of the natural world and is built using materials derived from the natural world.
- □ Literature Connections:
 - Hello Red Fox by Eric Carle
 - A Color of His Own by Leo Lionni
 - Planting a Rainbow by Lois Ehlert Legend of the Indian Paintbrush by Tomie De Paola





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Resources:

- Making Natural Dyes from Plants
 - http://pioneerthinking.com/natural-dyes
 - Dyes From Plants: Learn More About Using Natural Plant Dves
 - https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/special/children/natu ral-plant-dyes.htm





Our World of Color

- □ Allow students time to ask lots of questions. These will become the basis for further inquiry and research. Questions also help cement vocabulary.
 - Where does color come from?
 - How did people discover that plants could create color?
 - Do all leaves make green dye?
 - When were the first plants used to dye clothes?
 - Do man made fibers, like nylon dye as well as natural fibers, like cotton? If no, then why not?
 - Does it matter when the plant material is harvested?
 - Does one mordant work better than the rest?



Objective: Students will investigate various plant materials as a natural dye.

- 1. Record the name of your plant, the color and what you think the color of dye that it will produce.
- 2. Prepare a mordant bath of salt or vinegar in a crock pot. Place you fabric swatch or yarn in the mordant bath for at least 20 min. Then allow fabric or yarn to dry.
- Cut or tear the plant material into small pieces and place it in a clean crock pot.
- Add just enough water to cover the material. This is the dye bath.
- Boil for one hour or more until the water reaches the color intensity you want.
- Strain the dye bath using a strainer or colander.

▲ C∆LSolutions





Did you know? Different mordants will change the color of the dye.

- 7. Reheat the dye bath.
- 8. Add the fabric swatch to the dye bath. The longer it stays in the dye bath, the deeper the color.
- 9. Remove the cloth from the dye, and rinse with cold water.
- 10. Spread out the cloth to dry or hang to dry.
- 11. Record actual color of the dye in your science log.
- 12. Run fabric under cold water to help "set" the color.

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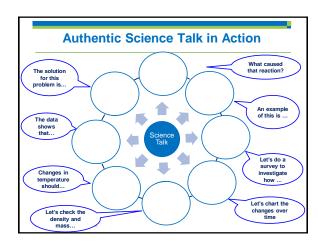




Take into consideration...

- Our science education system pays some attention to the idea that science is a language.
- Many science teachers have their students do journaling on the science learning and science use experiences.
- Some science teachers make use of cooperative learningan environment that encourages students to communicate scientific and engineering ideas.
- Some science assessment instruments require that students explain what it is they are doing as they solve the scientific and engineering problems in the assessment.





Next Generation Science Standards & ELs

- □ The Next Generation Science Standards sets higher expectations in science for all students, and teachers of English language learners must employ effective strategies to deepen understanding of science while learning English.
- ☐ The NGSS indicates 5 areas where teachers can support both science & language development.
 - 1. Incorporation of literacy strategies for all students
 - 2. Language support strategies with English language
 - 3. Discourse strategies with English language learners
 - 4. Home language support
 - 5. Home culture connections

NGSS (2013). English Language Learners and the Next Generation Science Standards – Press Release Document. Retrieved: https://www.nextgenscience.org/sites/default/files/%284%29%20Case%20Study%20ELL%206-14-13.pdf

Language of Science

- passive voice: is shown, was found, has been explained. etc.
- modals (or auxiliary verbs): could, might be, would, etc.
- □ embedded clauses: The latest research, developed from laboratories on three continents, indicates that...
- nominalization (changing verbs to nouns): rotate to rotation

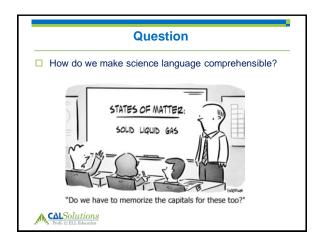
PreK.12 ELL Education

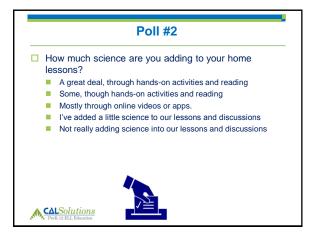
Grammar of Science

- complex sentences: A growing number of research studies suggests, however, that such an increase in temperature could have a large impact on life, especially in coastal regions of North America and sub-Saharan Africa.
- steps of a process: Following evaporation, water vapor cools and falls to the earth as rain or snow.
- cause and effect: As a result of auto emissions, nitric oxide and sulfur dioxide combine with water in the air.
- main idea and details: The biomes in this area consist of grasslands, scrublands, deserts, and deciduous forests.

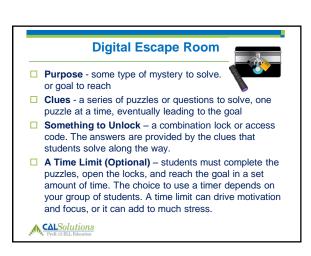
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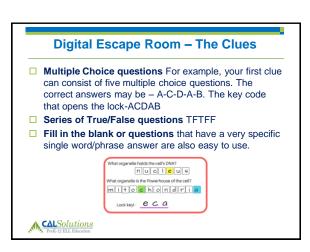
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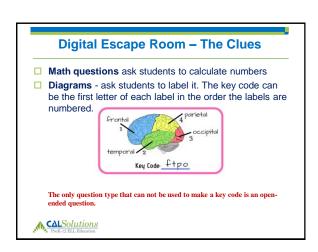






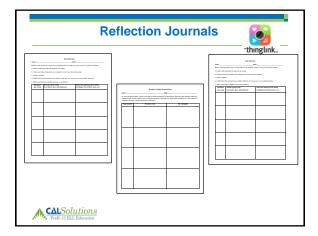


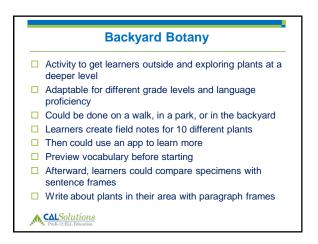














Backyard Botany				
Specimen	Rubbing/ sample	Description	Habitat	Notes
Plant 1				
Plant 2				
Plant 3				
Plant 4				
Plant 5				
Plant 6				
Plant 7				
Plant 8				
Plant 9				
Plant 10				

