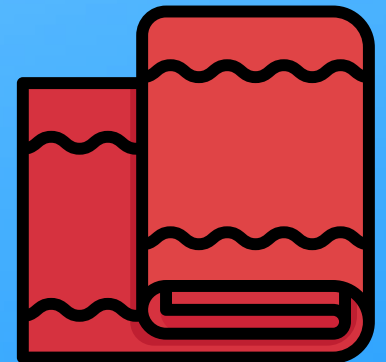
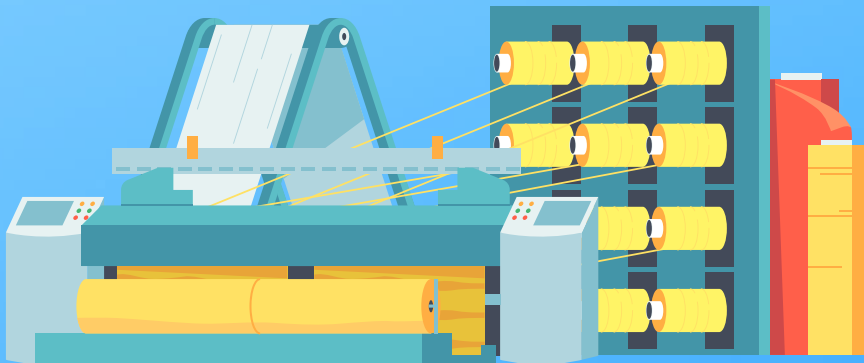


# Super English

Level 5 - Unit 6  
Inventions  
Lesson 3





# Vocabulary



# Silk - Vocabulary



**cocoon:** a soft, silky cover that a larva spins around itself to change into a moth or other insect. (noun)



The larva spun a **cocoon** around itself and then changed into a moth.

# Silk - Vocabulary



**thread:** a long, thin strand of cotton, silk, or other fibers. (noun)



She used a needle and **thread** to sew the fabric together.

# Silk - Vocabulary



**fabric:** cloth or material for making clothes, covering furniture, etc. (noun)



He went to the store to choose a **fabric** for his new sofa.



# Silk - Vocabulary



**liquid:** something that can be poured easily such as water or oil. (noun)



There were different colored **liquids** in the glasses.



Let's do  
Grammar!

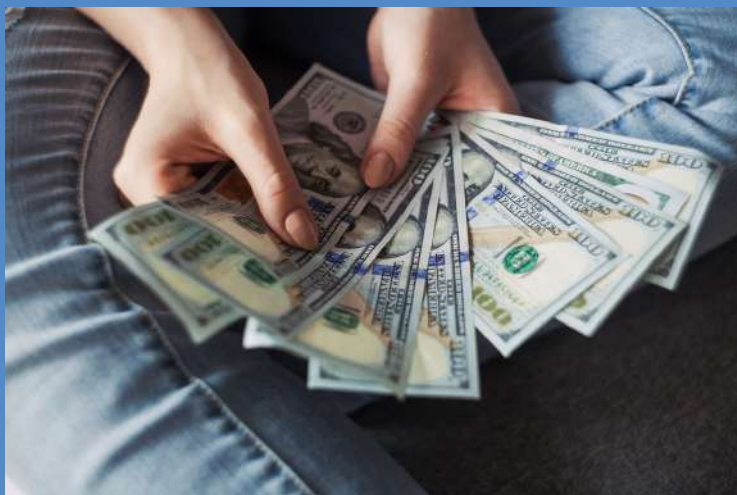
# some/any

We can use some or any without nouns.

**some - positive**

**any - negative**

She has a lot of money,  
but I don't have **any**.  
(**any** = money)



Is there **any** milk in the  
fridge? Yes, there is **some**.  
(**some** = milk)







Let's  
Read!



# silk Invention



According to Chinese legend, almost 5000 years ago, Empress Hsi Ling Shi, the wife of Emperor Huang Ti, was the first to invent silk. One day, the Empress was sharpening a sword and sipping tea under a mulberry tree. A cocoon fell into her cup of hot white tea. The Empress was about to drink the tea when she saw tiny threads shining in her cup. The Empress liked the shiny threads so much that she started to look for where they came from. This led her to find the bombyx mori silkworm. She saw many cocoons in the tree wrapped in a white thread-like material. This gave her the idea of weaving it into a fabric.



# silk Invention



The Empress went back to the palace and thought of a way to create a fabric we now call silk. She sent her workers to collect eggs laid by the silkworm. Baby worms, known as larva, hatched two weeks later. They fed the larva mulberry leaves for a month. The larva would grow very quickly until they reached about 7 cm. A liquid would come from their bodies. When this liquid came into the air it would harden into a solid thread. Then the larva would use this thread to spin themselves into a cocoon.



# silk Invention

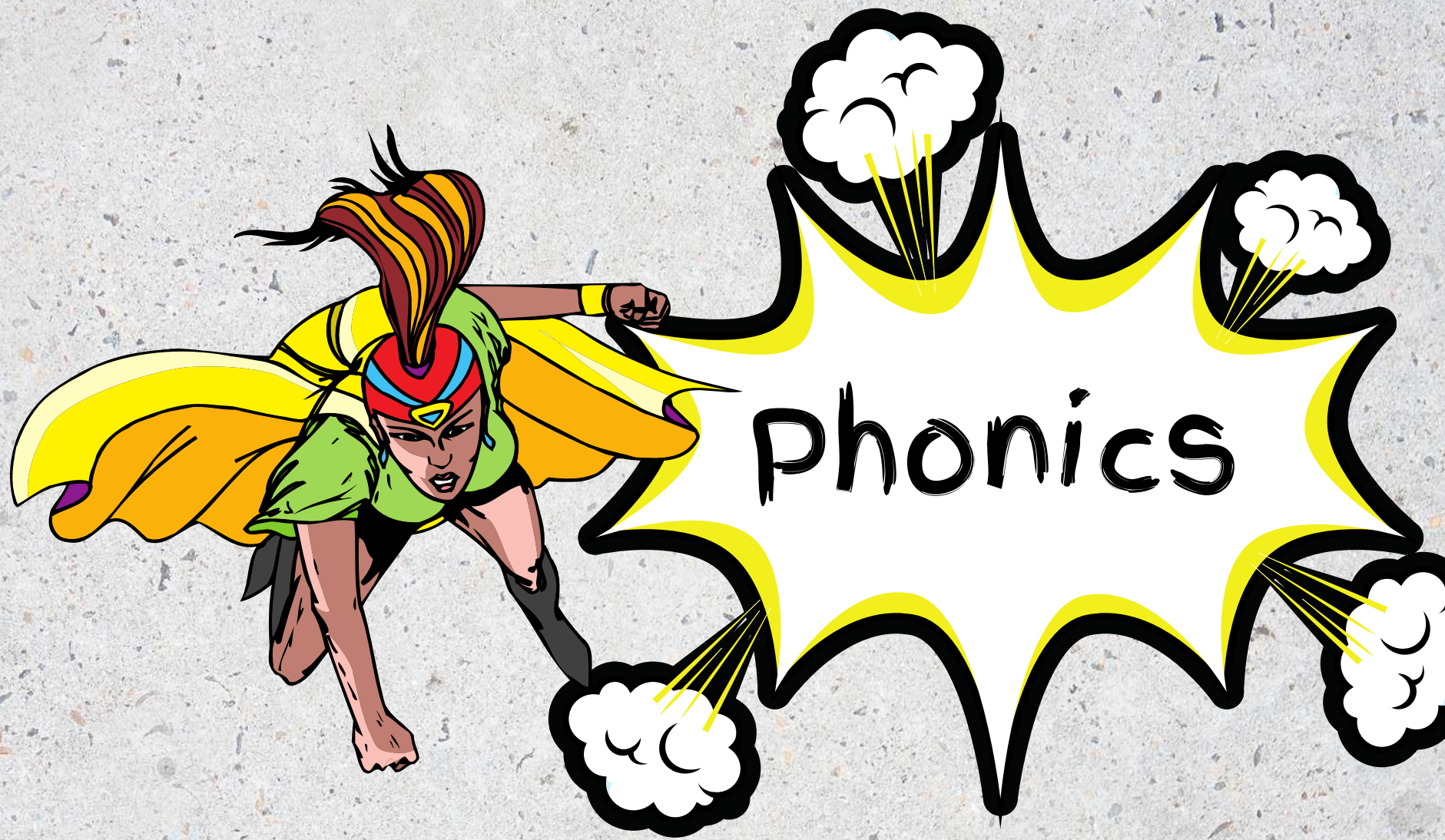


Until 200 BC, silk was only used by Chinese royalty. The mulberry silkworms were only found in China, so they kept them a secret for about 3000 years. Silk became popular around the world, and people would trade gold and silver coins for it. In 300 A.D., Korea started to produce silk, then Persia, India, Japan, and eventually Europe.

By the 13th century, Italy had started to produce more silk than any other country. Then France began to make more, then Japan, but in 1970 China became number one again. Today China produces about 66 percent of the world's silk.







Phonics



# Phonics

ore, oar, oor, and sometimes our  
are pronounced like or.

**ore**

core

store

before

more

**oar**

board

roar

soar

hoard

**oor**

floor

door

poor

moor

**our**

four

pour

your

course

# Super English

See you  
Next time!

