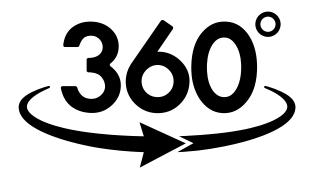
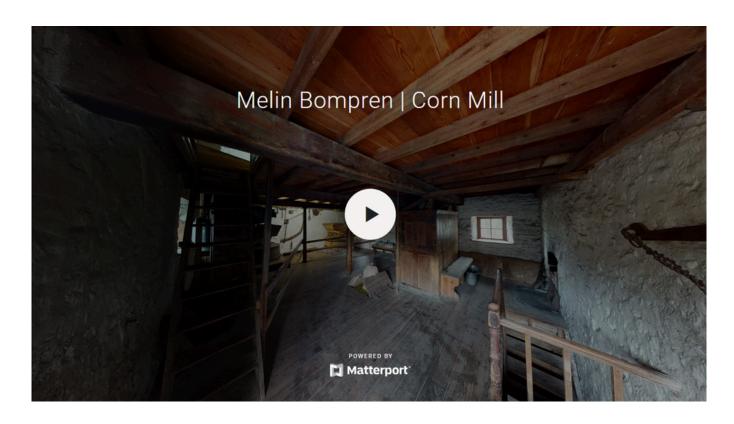


Teacher's notes on page 28



If you cannot make a physical visit to Melin Bompren then you can use our 360 interactive tour instead.



CLICK HERE TO ACCESS





Our resources can help you enjoy your visit while practicing your English. Teacher's notes and guidance can be found at the end of the worksheet. You can click below to go directly to them.

These worksheets are for Level 1 (intermediate) ESOL students. They are split into three sections.

- Section one is an introduction to the Corn Mill and should be completed prior to a visit to the museum.
- Section two contains activities which can be completed during a visit.
- Section three comprises of feedback activities to be completed after the visit.

CLICK HERE FOR TEACHER'S NOTES

Level 1 (intermediate)

Melin Bompren | Teacher's Notes







Read the following information about Melin Bompren. Then complete tasks 1 to 2.





About Melin Bompren

Melin Bompren flour mill served a small community for over 105 years. Many millers worked the mill; the first was Benjamin Jones in 1852, and the last was Hettie Jones in 1957. Today it's still a working mill.

An account book for Melin Bompren dating from the 1890s lists about fifty customers who paid the miller to grind mainly oats and barley. During that time, oatmeal was the staple diet in Wales as the wet climate and poor soil made it difficult to grow wheat in upland and mountain areas. There were at least two other mills within a mile of Melin Bompren on the river Soden.

The mill is three-storeyed: the top floor stores the grain, on the middle floor the grain is ground into flour, and the lowest floor is where the flour is bagged. As you go through the front door notice the machines: one for sifting out dust and dirt from the wheat, two





About Melin Bompren

for grinding and another for sifting the flour. All this machinery is powered by a water wheel. Walk down the slope, passing the grain drying room on your left, to see the wheel. The drying room itself is heated by the kiln underneath.

On the lowest floor you can see four canvas sleeves hanging underneath the flour sifter. The flour used to be sifted to four different grades to produce white flour, semolina flour, wheatgerm and bran. Wholemeal flour is still produced here and can be bought at the Museum shop.







Task 1 | Below are words from the 'About Melin Bompren' text. Match the words to their correct meaning on the following pages.

Canvas an account book to grind staple diet three-storeyed sifting water wheel kiln







Task 1 | Match the words to their correct meaning.

A building with three levels.

Putting flour or sugar etc. through a sieve (a wire net) to separate large pieces.

The food that a person normally eats.

Strong, rough cloth used for making tents, sails, bags, strong clothes, etc.





Task 1 | Match the words to their correct meaning.

To make something into small pieces or a powder by pressing between hard surfaces.

A record of customer orders and payments.

A type of large oven used for making bricks or drying clay.

A large wheel that is turned by flowing water and used to provide the power for machinery.







Before your visit... Task 2 | Questions about Melin Bompren. Who were Benjamin Jones and Hettie Jones? What services did customers in the 1890s buy from the mill? Why did people in Wales eat more oatmeal than wheat? What happens on each floor of the mill? Top: Middle: Bottom:



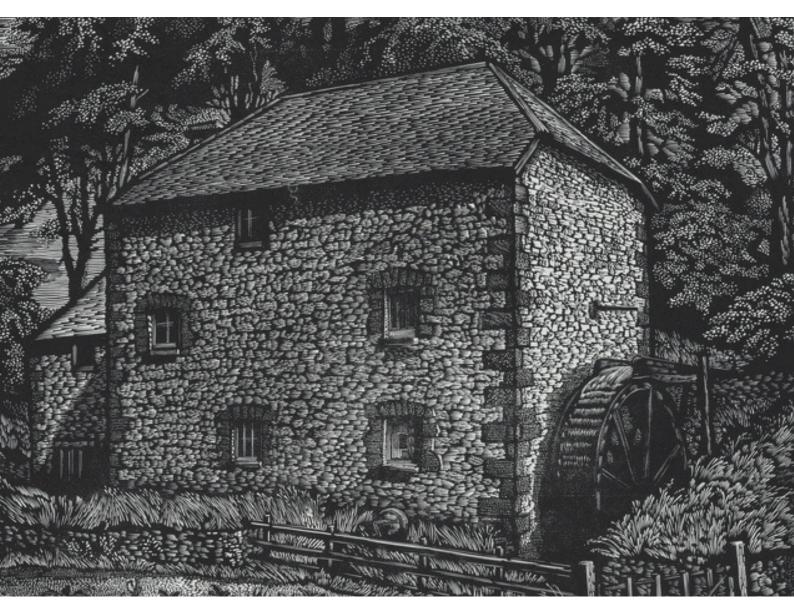


Before your visit Task 2 Questions about Melin Bompren.
What are the machines in the mill used for?
What is the purpose of the water wheel?
What does the kiln do?
Which type of flour does the mill produce today?
Where can you buy the flour?





Explore Melin Bompren. Complete tasks 1 to 4 while visiting the corn mill. Ask staff working at the mill to help. Take pictures of interesting objects.







Task 1 | Search for the information to answer the following questions.

Can you find a
picture of this lady?

Who is she?





What other	information	can you	ı find	out
about her?				





Task 2 | Search for objects.

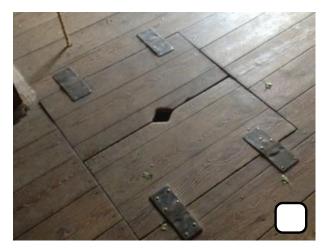
Can you find these objects?

















Task 3 | Name the objects you have found.

Separator/Smutter Quern stones Trap door

Barley and oat millstones in wooden casing

Wire machine bolter Water wheel











Task 3 | Name the objects you have found.

From the words below name each of the objects.

Separator/Smutter Quern stones Trap door
Barley and oat millstones in wooden casing
Wire machine bolter Water wheel











Task 4 | Read the descriptions. Write which object name matches the description.

Separator/Smutter Quern stones Trap door
Barley and oat millstones in wooden casing
Wire machine bolter Water wheel

This object is used for sifting the flour into different grades. The best flour was used to make good quality bread while the lowest grade was used to feed animals. It is called a ______

These were used for grinding barley and oats into flour. Their cover is made from wood. Above them you can see a long funnel. The barley and oats were poured into this to be ground.

These items were used for grinding grain into flour. There are larger pairs inside the wooden covers on the middle floor. They are called ______





Task 4 | Read the descriptions. Write which object name matches the description.

Separator/Smutter Quern stones Trap door
Barley and oat millstones in wooden casing
Wire machine bolter Water wheel

This item is in the floor. It was opened up so that bags of grain and flour could be lifted to the next level. It is called _______

This item provides the power to the mill. It is driven by the water from the river. It is called a _______

This machine is used to clean the grain before it is made into flour. It separates the dust and dirt from the wheat. It is called a





After your visit return to the following tasks. Complete tasks 1 to 3.







Task 1 | Read the Welsh Cake recipe. Place the below verbs in the correct places.

cut add scatter press down smear place flip

Ingredients |

75g (3 Oz) Butter 150g

(6 Oz) Flour 75 - 100g

(3 - 4 Oz) Sultanas 75g

(3 Oz) Sugar 75g

(3 Oz) Mixed peel

1 Egg

1 tablespoon Milk

1 tsp ground nutmeg

1 tsp ground cinnamon

Method |

____the butter into small lumps into a large mixing bowl.

LLL. flour into the bowl together with the sugar. Use your fingers to mix these together with the butter.





cut add scatter press down smear place flip

Method |

Put the milk with one broken egg in a cup. Beat these together with a fork.

Add the sultanas, mixed peel, nutmeg and cinnamon into the bowl. Mix throughout with your fingers.

Add the beaten egg and milk mixture slowly, mixing together with your fingers or a fork.

The end result should be a dryish ball of dough.

_____ flour onto a clean hard surface.

Take about half of the dough out of the bowl

and place onto the flour covered surface.





cut add scatter press down smear place flip

Method |

Rub flour onto the surface of a rolling pin.
Roll out the mixture gently until the dough is about 2cm (3/4 inch) thick across the surface.

Take a cutter or a round glass cup and _____ to cut the dough into circles.

Take griddle (a thick flat piece of iron used for cooking) or a thick bottomed frying pan.

_____ cooking oil or butter onto the surface.

Place the frying pan or griddle on a hot surface. Bring the frying pan griddle up to an appropriate temperature.





cut add scatter press down smear place flip

Method |

____ around 6 cakes onto the cooking surface.

Using a spatula test the cakes to see if the bottom has cooked to a golden brown colour. When the cakes are ready,____each cake and leave to brown.

After the cakes have cooled, places them on a plate. If you would like, you can scatter sugar on to each side. The amount of sugar can be done to your taste.

Eat them and enjoy a lovely Welsh cake.





Task 2 | Place the below verbs with to the correct description.

cut add scatter press down smear place flip

To put something with something else to increase the amount.

To break the surface of something, or to divide or make something smaller, using a sharp tool, especially a knife.

To cover a surface with things that are far apart and in no particular pattern.





Task 2 | Place the below verbs next to the correct meaning.

cut add scatter press down smear place flip

To put something in a particular position.

To cook something by turning it over and heating it on both sides.

To spread a liquid or a thick substance thinly over a surface.

To push something firmly downwards.





Task 3 | Speaking to each other.

Think of a meal that you like to make. Explain to your partner how to make the meal.









To get more ESOL resources

CLICK HERE







St Fagans National Museum of History

These worksheets are aimed at Level 1 (intermediate) ESOL students. They are split into three sections.

- Section one is an introduction to Melin Bompren and should be completed prior to a visit to the museum.
- Section two contains activities which can be completed during a visit.
- Section three comprises of feedback activities to be completed after the visit.

Section one | Before your visit

Warmer Task: Look at the picture of the Corn Mill and elicit learners' knowledge of St Fagans Museum and the mill.

Read the 'About' section fully. Ask the learners to read the text in pairs, reading alternate paragraphs. Ask them to underline any unfamiliar vocabulary. Nominate confident readers to read the text aloud. Write any unfamiliar words on the board and explain the meaning.









Task 1 | Match the word to the description

Learners work in pairs to match the words to their descriptions.

Task 2 | Questions about the 'About' section

Learners work individually to answer the questions. Once completed, they work in pairs to ask and answer the questions. Feedback to class by nominating learners to answer the questions.

Section two | On your visit

Ensure learners have physical or digital worksheets and explain that they need to answer these questions during the visit. Explain that they will find the answers to the questions by looking inside and outside the building and also by asking the Museum staff. If necessary practice asking questions.

Encourage learners to take pictures to share with the class.

Task 1 | Search for photograph

Search for the photograph shown on the page and find out the information needed. .









Task 2 | Find the objects

Using the photos provided search for 6 objects and tick the picture when you have found the object.

Task 3 | Name the objects

Use the object names provided to identify the objects.

Task 4 | Match the objects with descriptions

Using the object names read through the descriptive information and write what object matches the description.

Section three | After your visit

Warmer: After the visit, ask the learners to share any interesting information they found out about objects in the Corn Mill. Ask them to work in small groups and share any pictures taken during the visit and talk about the objects in their pictures and their purpose. Look at the picture of Welsh cakes. Elicit learners' knowledge. Explain that the main ingredient of Welsh cakes is flour. Tell them that often families in Wales pass down a family recipe from generation to generation and that this is the family recipe from someone who works at St Fagans Museum.









Section three | After your visit Task 1 | Complete the Welsh Cake recipe

The Welsh Cake recipe provided has words left out. While reading the text place the missing words in the correct places.

Task 2 | Place the verbs

Read the descriptions provided and place the verbs in the correct places.

Task 3 | Speaking Activity

Focusing on using the imperative, ask students to think of a meal or dish they like to make. Working in groups, students use the imperative to explain how to make their dish.









Answers Before your visit Task 1 Match the word to the	description
A building with three levels.	three-storeyed
Putting flour or sugar etc. through (a wire net) to separate large pie	
The food that a person normally	eats. staple diet
Strong, rough cloth used for main sails, bags, strong clothes, etc.	king tents, canvas
To make something into small pi powder by pressing between har	
A record of customer orders and	payments. an account book









Answers	Before your visit
Task 1 M	atch the word to the description

A type of large oven used fo bricks or drying clay.	r making kiln
A large wheel that is turned water and used to provide the machinery.	,
Answers Before your visi Task 2 Questions about t	
Who were Benjamin Jones of They were	

What services did customers in the 1890s buy from the mill?

Customers paid the miller to grind mainly oats and barley.









Answer	s Before your visit
Task 2	Questions about the 'About' section









Answers | Before your visit Task 2 | Questions about the 'About' section

What does the kiln do? It heats the drying room.						
Which type of flour does the mill produce today? Wholemeal flour.						
Where can you buy the flour? In the museum shop.						

Answers | On your visit Task 1 | Search for photograph

This lady is Hettie Jones. This photo and further information about Hettie can be found on the information board outside the Corn Mill.









Answers | On your visit Task 3 | Name the objects





















Answers | On your visit Task 4 | Match the objects with descriptions

This object is used for sifting the flour into different grades. The best flour was used to make good quality bread while the lowest grade was used to feed animals. It is called a **Wire machine bolter**

These were used for grinding barley and oats into flour. Their cover is made from wood. Above them you can see a long funnel. The barley and oats were poured into this to be ground. **Millstones**

These items were used for grinding grain into flour.

There are larger pairs inside the wooden covers on the middle floor. They are called **Quern stones**

This item is in the floor. It was opened up so that bags of grain and flour could be lifted to the next level. It is called a **Trap Door**

This item provides the power to the mill. It is driven by the water from the river. It is called a **Water wheel**

This machine is used to clean the grain before it is made into flour. It separates the dust and dirt from the wheat. It is called a **separator/smutter**









Answers | After your visit Task 1 | Complete the Welsh Cake recipe

Method |

Cut the butter into small lumps into a large mixing bowl.

Add flour into the bowl together with the sugar. Use your fingers to mix these together with the butter.

Scatter flour onto a clean hard surface. Take about half of the dough out of the bowl and place onto the flour covered surface.

Take a cutter or a round glass cup and **press down** to cut the dough into circles.

Take griddle (a thick flat piece of iron used for cooking) or a thick bottomed frying pan. **Smear** cooking oil or butter onto the surface.









Answers | After your visit Task 1 | Complete the Welsh Cake recipe

Method |

Place around 6 cakes onto the cooking surface.

Using a spatula test the cakes to see if the bottom has cooked to a golden brown colour. When the cakes are ready, **flip** each cake and leave to brown.

Answers | After your visit Task 2 | Place the verbs

To put something with something else to	
increase the amount.	

To break the surface of something, or to divide or make something smaller, using a sharp tool, especially a knife.

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_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-









Answers | After your visit Task 2 | Place the verbs

To cover a surface with things that are far apart and in no particular pattern.

	Scatter
To put something in a particular posi	ition.
	Place
To cook something by turning it over heating it on both sides.	and
	Flip
To spread a liquid or a thick substand thinly over a surface.	ce
	Smear
To push something firmly downward	S.
	Press down



