

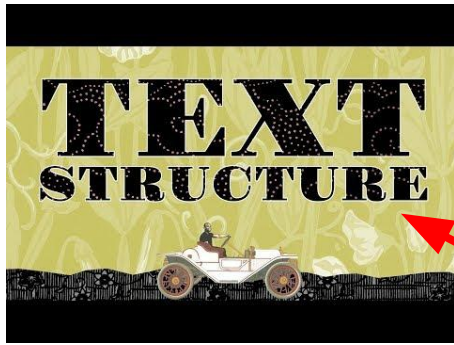
6th-Grade ELA

Lesson: April 8, 2020

Learning Target(s)

Students will:

- Examine how a sentence, paragraph, section, or image adds to the meaning of a passage.
- Write responses using complete sentences with standard spelling, punctuation, and grammar



Warm Up:

Text Structure refers to how the text is organized.
Click [HERE](#) to watch.

On notebook paper, write down the five different text structures that are discussed in the video. Add 2 or 3 key words that can help you remember each type of text structure.

Warm Up:

On the same notebook paper, write down the text structure you see in the passage below:

The surface of the Earth is divided into pieces called “tectonic plates.” These plates move. When the plates rub against each other, they do not move smoothly. When the plates do not move smoothly, earthquakes result. Some parts of the world get more earthquakes than other parts. The parts of the Earth that get most earthquakes are near the edges of these plates.

Warm Up:

On the same notebook paper, write down the text structure you see in the passage below:

Some countries, such as Japan, or parts of a country, like California in the United States, have a lot of earthquakes. In these places it is a good practice to build houses and other buildings so they will not collapse when there is an earthquake. This is called seismic design or "earthquake-proofing".

Warm Up:

On the same notebook paper, write down the text structure you see in the passage below:

The ability of a building to withstand the stress of an earthquake depends upon its type of construction, shape, mass distribution, and rigidity. To reduce stress, first, the building's ground floor must be flexible. One method is to support the ground floor with extremely rigid, hollow columns, while the rest of the building is supported by flexible columns located inside the hollow columns. A different method is to use rollers or rubber pads to separate the base columns from the ground, allowing the columns to shake parallel during an earthquake. Next, the outdoor walls should be made with stronger and more reinforced materials such as steel or reinforced concrete. Then, to help prevent collapsing, the roof should be made out of light-weight materials.

Warm Up:

On the same notebook paper, write down the text structure you see in the passage below:

A hurricane is a large storm with heavy winds and rain that begins in the ocean and builds up strength as it moves across the water. While some of the damage caused by hurricanes is from high winds, most of it is usually from tidal surge, flooding entire cities, and killing large numbers of people. A tornado is a storm that develops on land, with no warning, and moves in a circular motion with heavy winds with a funnel shape, picking up and carrying dirt, dust, and even objects. The damage caused by tornadoes is from the high velocity winds, which are extremely destructive and deadly. They can demolish entire neighborhoods in a matter of a few seconds to a few minutes. Tornadoes can form when hurricanes make landfall, as their winds at ground level slow down, while the winds near the top keep their momentum, but a hurricane cannot be created by a tornado.

Warm Up:

On the same notebook paper, write down the text structure you see in the passage below:

Have you ever wondered what the inside of a volcano looks like? Deep underground is a magma chamber. The magma chamber is under the bedrock of the earth's crust. The conduit or pipe runs from the magma chamber to the top of the volcano. The conduit connects the magma chamber to the surface. Most volcanoes also have a crater at the top. Volcanoes are quite a sight, and you can enjoy this site all over the universe. Volcanoes are found on planets other than Earth, like the Olympus Mons on Mars.

Warm Up:

Answers

1. Cause and Effect
2. Problem and Solution
3. Sequence
4. Compare and Contrast
5. Description

Learn:

- Different parts in writing help us understand what the author is saying.
Examples of items found in writing that can add to meaning of the text are:
 1. A particular sentence
 2. A particular paragraph
 3. A particular section in the text
 4. A particular image

Learn:

- Certain sentences, paragraphs, words, sections and images add to meaning too. They can help us understand the purpose of the writing, the mood, the tone & author's perspective- all of which contribute to the meaning & help us better understand the text.

Johnson Highway

Like much of my life until that sixteenth year, it was a sunny day. A Sunday afternoon. I was in Carol Eckert's house on Pine Street. We were in the living room. Carol was telling me about her new boyfriend, and I, as always, was the good listener. The doorbell rang. It was my younger brother, Bill, panting. "Lucky was hit by a car!" Lucky was our dog. I didn't know what to say except, "Where?" "Johnson Highway." I apologized to Carol and left with Bill. We ran. We ran down Pine to Roberts, down Roberts to Locust, and up Locust toward Johnson Highway. As we came near, I wanted to say to Bill, "You look. I'm not stopping." **I wanted to cross Johnson Highway and not look down but run on, run out of town, out of time, out of myself, because I was having a bad year, and it was too few hours ago that I was king.**



FOR EXAMPLE-

This sentence creates a feeling that the characters life has changed dramatically from good to bad. This completely changes the tone and mood of the passage & adds to the meaning.

Learn:

- Different text structures also help us understand the meaning of the text. There six different text structure types are:
 1. Chronological
 2. Sequence
 3. Descriptive
 4. Cause & Effect
 5. Problem/Solution
 6. Compare & Contrast
- Authors use specific text structure types that support the type of text they are writing. Each text structure type is unique and has a specific purpose.

Learn: Text Structure Types

- **Chronological**- information is organized in order of time.
 - **Ask yourself**... Is this writing telling me the order of events?
- **Sequence**- Information is listed step-by-step. Explains how to do the task or how it happens.
 - **Ask yourself**... Is this writing telling me step-by-step directions?
- **Descriptive**- describes something in order of space or how it looks.
 - **Ask yourself**... Is this writing describing something to me?
- **Cause & Effect**- An action happens & the results are explained.
 - **Ask yourself**... Is this writing telling me why something happened, or explaining what effects will happen?
- **Problem/Solution** - A problem is discovered & an answer is suggested.
 - **Ask yourself**... Is this writing telling me how a problem can be solved?
- **Compare & Contrast**- Tells how things are similar & different
 - **Ask yourself**... Is this writing telling me how things are alike & different?

Learn: Example Passages

Chronological Example:

Wood Thrush: baby birds

Male and female wood thrushes build their nests in late spring. The eggs take about 13 days to hatch. After the babies emerge from the eggs, both parents help to feed them. The parents take care of the young birds for about a month. Then the little fledglings are ready for life on their own.

Sequence Example:

Deviled Eggs

Pop out (remove) the egg yolks to a small bowl and mash with a fork. Add mayonnaise, mustard powder, vinegar, salt and pepper and mix thoroughly. Fill the empty egg white shells with the mixture and sprinkle lightly with paprika. Cover lightly with plastic wrap and refrigerate for up to one day before serving

Cause & Effect Example:

Failing Classes

Lots of students fail classes. Some students fail because the work is too hard for them. Other times they may fail because they are lazy, and don't do any work. Another reason why students may fail is if they don't go to school. If you're not in class you may miss a lot. Many students fail classes every quarter.

Learn: Example Passages

Compare & Contrast Example:

Sports at Ericson

There are two popular sports played at Ericson, basketball and volleyball. Both take place inside of the gym at Ericson. Also, each sport has two teams of people. In basketball, however, the ball can be played off of the floor, and in volleyball, the ball cannot touch the floor or it is out of play. Basketball and volleyball are popular sports at Ericson.

Descriptive Example:

Coconuts

A coconut is a tropical fruit. It comes from Asia originally, but it grows in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Central America, and South America. A coconut grows on a coconut palm. The coconut appears to be shades of brown and has a hairy shell. On the inside, there is a watery liquid called coconut milk. After you break through the shell, you find what is called the coconut meat. Both the meat and the milk are white. The coconut is a very interesting fruit

Problem & Solution Example:

Improving Waterways

Streams face many problems. Chemicals like pesticides, herbicides, and oil can wash into the stream during storms. Dirt and debris from construction sites and bare ground cause problems too. But there is a solution. A riparian buffer zone, or an area of trees and shrubs along a waterway, can dramatically improve water quality.

Learn:

- If we were to take this passage and try to write it in a compare and contrast text structure, it would not make sense.
- The author is only giving descriptive words about coconuts. We would have nothing to compare it too.
- The type of text structure being used must match the author's purpose.

Descriptive Example:

Coconuts

A coconut is a tropical fruit. It comes from Asia originally, but it grows in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Central America, and South America. A coconut grows on a coconut palm. The coconut appears to be shades of brown and has a hairy shell. On the inside, there is a watery liquid called coconut milk. After you break through the shell, you find what is called the coconut meat. Both the meat and the milk are white. The coconut is a very interesting fruit

Today's Practice

- Read the passage below, making sure you are incorporating our *CLOSE READING* strategies. Remember, *CLOSE READING* means reading the passage multiple times so you can explain it, state the main idea and key details, and be able to ask and answer questions. Also, observe how the passage is constructed, is it *cause/effect*, *chronological*, *compare/contrast*, *descriptive*, *problem/solution*, or *sequential*?

[A Century Of Blossoms](#)

- On notebook paper, write how the passage is constructed. Then, make special notes about sentences, paragraphs, sections, or images that add meaning to this passage, and will help you answer the four multiple-choice questions followed by the constructed response. Remember, when composing your response, make sure you are using our *RACE STRATEGY*. *RACE* stands for Restate the Question, Answer the Question, Cite the Source, and Explain.

Today's Practice, Continued

In addition to our *RACE Strategy*, when responding to the written responses make sure you meet the following criteria:

- Did I write in complete sentences?
- Are my thoughts coherent?
- Did I use correct grammar, punctuation, and spelling?

Practice Answer Key

The article, *A Century Of Blossoms*, is descriptive because it states why every spring, people flock to Washington, D.C. to see the beautiful cherry blossoms blooming at the annual National Cherry Blossom Festival.

One of your ***special notes*** could have referenced the image of the Cherry Blossoms at the Jefferson Memorial. You may have also included the fact that Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore wanted to become a writer so she could travel the world. Maybe you included the fact that Ms. Scidmore campaigned for more than 20 years for the planting of Japanese cherry trees. It was Mrs. Taft that finally made a difference when she wrote to Ms. Scidmore and said, ‘We should make an avenue of them.’ Finally, since many of the 2,000 initial trees were bug-infested, Japanese officials sent another 3,200 where Mrs. Taft and the wife of the Japanese ambassador planted the first two trees. Fittingly, those two trees still live today!

Practice Answer Key, Continued

Multiple Choice Answers:

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B

Sample of proficient written response:

5. The author illustrates Eliza’s hard work by repeatedly stating how she never gave up. For example, in paragraph five, the author writes, “Not giving up, she waited for a new superintendent.” The author also notes in paragraph nine that, “For more than 20 years, Eliza campaigned for the planting of Japanese Cherry Trees.”

If you want to learn more...Additional Resource:

Play either [Snow Fight](#) or [Heroic Ants](#) to practice identifying text structures!

