



# ELA Virtual Learning

# 7th Grade ELA

April 16, 2020



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Lesson: April 16, 2020

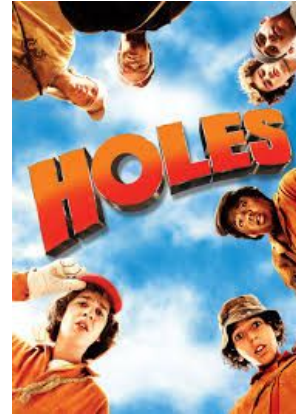
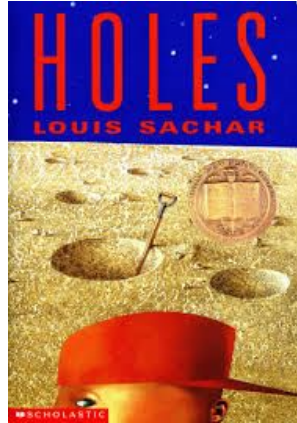
**Objective/Learning Target:**

**The student:**

- will be able to compare/contrast information presented in different mediums
- write responses using complete sentences with standard spelling, punctuation, and grammar

## Warm Up:

Have you ever read a book and then watched the movie?



Think of a book you may have read and the movie you may have watched. Which did you think was better and why? How were they alike and how were they different?

# Warm Up Continued:

Now think about all of the different ways we can learn about a topic. You can use all types of Nonfiction texts and media to learn about a topic, and there are Pros and Cons for each type.

This chart shows the Pros and Cons of the different types of text and media and examples of each one.

DO: Add 1 pro and 1 con of using different types of mediums to your warm up.

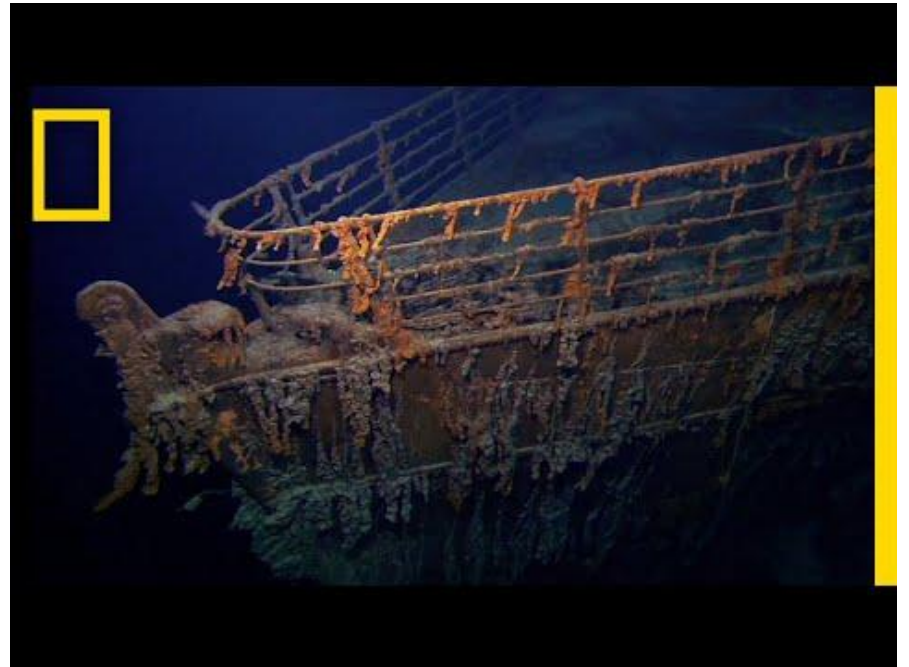
**Which Media?**

Audio	Video	Multimedia	Text
<b>PROS</b> tone of the reader can engage the audience	emotions & facial expressions are clear; visual images help the audience understand	can use more than 1 device - video - images - text	can refer back & review
<b>CONS</b> without a transcript, the audience can off-track or lost	Often cannot read the facts The pro can be a con, too.	can be too busy or confusing	take notes or annotate have to pay close attention to word choice, as this can affect meaning & intent
<b>EXAMPLES</b> Speeches podcasts	MSNBC Interviews People on 20/20	Interactive websites history.com	News articles Biographies Nonfiction Texts

**Learn:** When we are given different types of text and media about a topic, it is important to know the Pro and Cons of each. Whether you are reading an article, watching a video, studying a work of art, or looking at a chart or graph, it is important to compare and contrast each source to find valuable information.

For example, let's compare and contrast a video and an article about the sinking of the Titanic. Watch the video on the right, and read the article on the next two slides.

You will then see a T-Chart comparing information from both sources, and a T-Chart of the Pros and Cons for each type-article and video.





**ESSAY KIT**  
what you need  
to write a great  
essay

No sunlight can  
reach the deep  
ocean. It is always  
pitch-black.

You could be  
in there!

The *Titanic* split  
into two pieces.  
The back half of  
the ship was mostly  
destroyed.

# Would You Visit the *Titanic*?

It will soon be possible to journey deep into the ocean to see one of the most famous shipwrecks in history. Ready to pack your bags?

By Mackenzie Carro

**Y**ou are huddled inside a tiny vessel. You know you're in the ocean, but you might as well be in outer space. All you can see through the small window is inky darkness. Still, you stare intently into the **abyss**, your heart thumping with anticipation.

Then the lights of your vessel cast an eerie glow on a ghostly structure: the **bow** of a ship.

You are looking at the wreck of one of the most legendary ships of all time, the RMS *Titanic*.

In June 2020, this experience will become a reality, thanks to the deep-sea exploration company OceanGate Inc. Customers will climb into the company's special boat—known as a deep-sea **submersible**. Then they will descend more than 12,000 feet below the surface of the Atlantic Ocean to explore the famous

shipwreck. At press time, 30 people had already signed up to go.

Would you want to join them?

## The Tragedy

The *Titanic* first set sail on April 10, 1912. At the time, it was the biggest, most luxurious, most technologically advanced ship ever built. Many believed it was unsinkable.

Then, on April 14, only four days into its **maiden voyage**, the

*Titanic* slammed into an iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada. The iceberg ripped through the ship, leaving giant gashes in its side.

Water gushed in. And three hours later, the *Titanic* sank. Some 1,500 people went to their deaths in the frigid waters of the Atlantic. The tragedy made headlines around the world.

## A Piece of History

Today, the story of the *Titanic* still captivates us. Countless books, plays, and movies have been inspired by the ship and its tragic **demise**. Google “Titanic,” and you get some 100 million hits.

For many, a close encounter with such an **iconic** piece of history would be an extraordinary experience. To date, only 200 people have seen the wreck up close. That's fewer than the number of people who have gone to space.

But not everyone is thrilled with the idea of turning the *Titanic* into a tourist destination. Some say it's not respectful to those who died.

Back in 2012, when another company was considering taking tourists down to the wreck, Edward Kamuda, then president of the Titanic Historical Society, spoke out. In an interview with *National Geographic*, he said, “To us, it's a gravesite—why disturb it any further?”

Others don't see visiting the *Titanic* as disrespectful. In fact, many see it as a way to honor those

who died by keeping their stories alive. “For us, it's really about preserving a piece of history,” says Dana Hall, a spokesperson for OceanGate.

Besides, OceanGate plans to do more than take people down to **ogle** the *Titanic* and take selfies. During each trip, the OceanGate crew will collect scientific data about the wreck. Passengers will get to help, taking photos and videos and even operating the sonar (a device that detects objects underwater).

But some historians worry about the **inadvertent** damage that these kinds of expeditions can cause. Take the *Titanic*'s crow's nest, a tall structure that was used as a lookout. It's gone missing, possibly after having been knocked loose by a submersible in the early 2000s. Hall says there is no reason for any damage to occur during OceanGate's dives, though, because they won't be touching the wreck.

Plus, there is something far more harmful than submersibles threatening the *Titanic*: bacteria. Right now, these tiny organisms are slowly eating away at the parts of the ship made of iron. Eventually, the iron will become so **corroded** that the wreck will collapse and be buried by sand.

Scientists estimate that the *Titanic* could disappear within 20 years. Signing up for OceanGate's expedition could be the last chance to see the ship before it is gone forever.

Debate

## The *Titanic* What to know about this famous ship



### Biggest Ever

At nearly 900 feet long and more than 52,000 tons, the *Titanic* was the largest ship of its time.



### Not Enough Lifeboats

The *Titanic* had lifeboats for only about half of its passengers and crew.



### Fancy First Class

First-class passengers traveled in luxury. They paid about \$105,000 in today's money for a ticket.



## Steep Price

If seeing the *Titanic* isn't reason enough to get a ticket for the OceanGate expedition, consider this: You also get the chance to explore the ocean. The deep ocean is home to dozens of strange and fascinating creatures—fish with see-through heads and squid that glow in the dark. You might even catch a glimpse of a creature that has never been seen before. After all, only about 5 percent of the deep ocean has been explored.

Then again, the deep sea is an unforgiving place. Outside the protection of a submersible, the deep ocean is pitch-black and nearly freezing. At such depths, the pressure of the water is so great that a person would be crushed in seconds.

Hall says there is no reason to worry though. According to OceanGate, there hasn't been a fatal incident on a privately owned submersible since 1974.

Whether or not the trip is safe,

there is no denying that it is expensive: a whopping \$105,000 per person. To some, the steep price just isn't worth it. (That amount of money could feed 10 families of four for a year.)

But to others, the chance to see the *Titanic*—and to visit a part of our world that is usually unreachable—is a priceless opportunity.

So what do you think? Are you ready to journey down into the abyss? ●

# Comparing and Contrasting Two Mediums Examples

## The National Geographic Video

- The Titanic weighed 46,000 tons and took 15,000 people to build it.
- It took 3 years to build and 3 hours to sink.
- The Titanic \$7.5 million.
- The sunken ship can be found about 400 miles off the coast of Newfoundland.

## “Would you visit the Titanic?” Article

- You can visit the titanic 12,000 feet below sea level on a special boat called a submersible. (Page 18)
- On April 14, 1912, the titanic hit an iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland and sunk in 3 hours killing 1,500 people. (Page 18-19)
- More people have been to outerspace than see the titanic shipwreck up close and personal. (Page 19)



## Learn con't:

### Pros of the Video:

- You can listen to it
- You can see pictures
- You can watch it repeatedly
- It is from a reliable source (National Geographic)

### Pros of the Article:

- There is a great amount of information.
- It comes from a reliable source (Scholastic)
- You can mark up the text

### Cons of the Video:

- You can't read the facts
- You can get lost or off-track
- Information overload
- Too busy or confusing

### Cons of the Article:

- The reading level is too high and I don't understand what it is saying.
- It is hard to visualize what the text is saying

## Practice

Watch the following two videos, read the article and look at a piece of artwork from Ernest Shackleton's Adventure on the ship Endurance. Use a [3-Column T-chart graphic organizer](#) to take notes over the information from each source. (Use the T-Chart on slide 8 as an example)

Video #1: [Ernest Shackleton's Story](#)

Video #2: [Endurance](#)

Article: [Trapped by the Ice](#)

Artwork: [Shackleton Expedition Boat watercolor](#)

### Question:

After reading the article, watching the videos and looking at the artwork of Shackleton's adventure identify the pros and cons of each media source. Select evidence from 2 sources to support your answer.

# Additional Resources

[Remembering the Titanic](#) Article

Drone Video of [Antarctica](#)

