



ELA Virtual Learning

7th Grade ELA

May 12, 2020



7th ELA Lesson: May 12, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

I can: conduct research and gather relevant sources, print and digital; integrate information using a standard citation system.

Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.



7th Grade ELA

Essential Questions:

What are searching basics when reading and analyzing texts?

What text features are helpful in understanding texts?

Warm Up

In certain texts, words that are important are often **bold**, *italicized*, or underlined. In the recipe, the key ingredients were in **bold** and *italicized*. This means you really need to pay attention to them.

In textbooks, articles, blogs, etc. headings and subsections are often in LARGE print so they stand out and you pay attention to them.

Today we will be focusing in on searching basics when reading different types of texts.

Warm Up continued:

Look at this recipe. What shows you that some ingredients are important and you need to focus on them?

What Ingredients go into Homemade Spaghetti Sauce?

- **Olive oil** – use for sauteing.
- **Lean ground beef** – I recommend 85% lean ground Angus beef.
- **Salt and pepper** – to season the beef and sauce and highlight its flavors.
- **Onion and garlic** – these build a flavor foundation for the sauce. Always use fresh.
- **Canned crushed tomatoes** – I've actually done a side by side taste taste with several brands and Hunt's is best. If you want to puree a can of San Marzano tomatoes that would be delicious too.
- **Tomato Paste** – this adds lots of tomato flavor and helps thicken up the sauce.
- **Fresh basil and fresh parsley** – this gives the sauce so much fresh flavor. Fresh basil in spaghetti sauce is a must in my book.
- **Dried oregano** – since you won't be using much we go with dried, but feel free to substitute fresh if you've got it (use 2 1/4 tsp minced fresh).



Warm up continued

The ingredients I need are:

- *Olive oil*
- *Lean ground beef*
- *Salt and pepper*
- *Onion and garlic*
- *Canned crushed tomatoes*
- *Tomato Paste*
- *Fresh basil and fresh parsley*
- *Dried oregano*



I know that these are the key ingredients because they are bold, italicized, and in bullet points. If I leave any out, the recipe may not turn out correctly.

Learn

Here are some important terms you need to know when looking at any type of text:



Nonfiction Text Features Chart

Text Feature	Purpose	Example
Title	Identifies the topic of the text/tells what the text will be about	
Title Page	Tells a book's title, author, illustrator, and publisher	
Table of Contents	Tells the names of chapters and what page the chapters can be found	
Index	Tells what pages the reader can find certain topics	
Glossary	Tells the definitions of some of the words found in a text	
Heading	Divides the text into sections and explains what the sections will be about	



Learn:

The African-American Moses

Harriet Tubman was born into slavery. But even as a child she dreamed of freedom. Not until she was 29 did she escape to the free state of Pennsylvania.



Later, she told how she felt when she knew she was free. "I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person now that I was free. There was such a glory over everything. The sun came like gold through the trees, and over the fields. I felt like I was in heaven."

Living in Philadelphia, Tubman learned about the Underground Railroad. This was a secret network of people who helped runaway slaves.

Several routes were set up from the South to the North. "Railroad stations" were really homes of people who sheltered the slaves along the route. "Conductors" were those who led the slaves along the route.

Tubman became a conductor on the Underground Railroad. She led more slaves to freedom than anyone else. Alone, she made 19 trips back to the South. She led 300 slaves to freedom. Tubman said, "On my Underground Railroad, I never ran my train off the track. And I never lost a passenger."

Harriet Tubman was born in 1822 on a plantation near Cambridge, Maryland. She was one of nine children. Harriet and her family were all slaves. But their family was a loving one. Harriet's parents gave her a strong faith and love for her fellow humans.

How do different text features help your learning?

She Led the Way to Freedom

One of our country's most famous leaders in the fight against slavery was Harriet Tubman. She risked her life to help people escape slavery in the 1840s and 1860s. Now the U.S. is proud of her.

Two national parks have been named in her honor. One is at National Historical Parks to honor an African American woman.

From Slave to Leader

Harriet Tubman was born in Maryland around 1820. At that time, slavery was legal in the Southern states and many other states in the South. Harriet and her family were slaves on a cotton plantation. They were forced to pick cotton and do other jobs.

Tubman escaped to Pennsylvania in 1849. To get there, she used what's known



Harriet Tubman

as the Underground Railroad. It wasn't a real railroad, but a series of secret routes. The Underground Railroad was in the Southern states to the Northern states, where slaves could be freed.

For slaves, the journey was full of danger. They were by slave catchers, they were returned to their owners and often punished. It was a risk Tubman was willing to take.

But once Tubman was free,

she worried about the people she had left behind—and decided to rescue them. Over the next decade, she guided at least 70 other slaves to freedom, including many of her family. In 1863, Tubman helped lead a raid on several plantations in South Carolina, freeing hundreds more.

A Historic Honor

Today, Tubman is remembered as one of the most famous women in the Underground Railroad. Her story is told in a new national historical park in Maryland, where she grew up. There, visitors can see the woods where she made her escape, a plantation in Auburn, New York, where Tubman lived when she got older. People can visit her home and burial place.

For Tubman's descendants, the parks are especially exciting news. One of them is 10-year-old Maya Hawkins-Bailey of Maryland. "Harriet got to freedom and she could have stayed safe in Maryland, but she went back for others," says Maya. "I consider her my hero."



The Underground Railroad




The Underground Railroad was made up of hideouts like houses and churches. They were called "stations." People like Tubman who guided the runaways from one station to another were called "conductors." This map shows some of the routes.

Glossary

Words to Know
plantation: a large farm
raid: a sudden attack
descendants: people related to someone who lived long ago

Close-Reading Questions

Made with thinglink

Chinese Philosophers			
	Confucianism	Daoism	Legalism
Founder	Confucius 	Laozi 	Hanfeizi 
Main Ideas	People should put the needs of their family and community first.	People should give up worldly desires in favor of nature and the Dao.	Society needs a system of harsh laws and strict punishment.
Influence on Modern Life	Many Chinese today accept his idea of duty to family. His ideas helped open up government jobs to people with talent.	Daoism teaches the importance of nature and encourages people to treat nature with respect and reverence.	Legalists developed laws that became an important part of Chinese history.

Understanding Charts

Three philosophies developed in early China.

1. Which philosophy encourages followers to concentrate on duty and humanity?
2. **Conclude** Which of these philosophies do you think would be most popular in the world today? Explain.



▲ Some legends state that Laozi rode his water buffalo westward into a great desert and disappeared after writing *Dao De Jing*. **When did the ideas of Daoism become popular?**

What Is Daoism? **Daoism** (DOW • IH • zuhm) is another Chinese philosophy that promotes a peaceful society. Daoism (also called Taoism) is based on the teachings of **Laozi** (LOWD • ZOO). Laozi, or the Old Master, lived around the same time as Confucius. Scholars do not know if Laozi was a real person. However, the ideas credited to him became popular between 500 B.C. and 300 B.C.

The ideas of Daoism are written in *Dao De Jing* (The Way of the Dao). Like Confucianism, Daoism tells people how to behave. Daoists believed that people should give up worldly desires. They should turn to nature and the Dao—the

Practice Slide 2: What text features are present in this example? Which text features are useful to you?

Title:

Subheadings:

Captions:

Vocabulary words:

Photographs:

Maps:

Timeline:

4.1 The night sky

Learning objectives

After this topic you will be able to:

- describe the objects that you can see in the night sky
- describe the structure of the Universe.



▲ An astronaut on a spacewalk is building part of the ISS.

Foul Fact!

The odds of being killed by falling space debris are one in five billion.

Key Words

artificial satellite, orbit, Earth, Moon, natural satellite, planet, Sun, Solar System, comet, meteor, meteorite, star, galaxy, Milky Way, Universe, astronomer

When you look at the stars in the night sky you do not see them as they are today. The light from them has taken years to get here. You are looking back in time.

Satellites

The nearest objects that you can see without a telescope are **artificial satellites**. They **orbit** the **Earth**. You can see the International Space Station (ISS) with the naked eye (without using binoculars or a telescope). The light reflected from the ISS reaches us in a fraction of a second.

Light reflected from the **Moon** reaches us in just over a second. The Moon orbits the Earth. It is the Earth's only **natural satellite**.

A Name the natural satellite that orbits the Earth.

What is wandering across the sky?

There are five **planets** that most people can see with the naked eye: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Like the Earth they orbit the **Sun**. Venus gets closest to the Earth, about two light-minutes away. Light from Saturn takes about 1.5 hours. The planets form part of the **Solar System**.

B Name the planets that are visible to the naked eye.

Comets and meteors

A **comet** is one of the most spectacular sights in the night sky. They are huge snowballs that orbit the Sun.

Meteors are bits of dust or rock that burn up as they move through the Earth's atmosphere and produce streaks of light. Any meteor that makes it to the ground is called a **meteorite**.

C Describe how the appearance of a comet is different to the appearance of a meteor.

Practice Slide 2: What text features are present in this example? Which text features are useful to you?

Title:

Subheadings:

Captions:

Vocabulary words:

Photographs:

Maps:

Timeline:

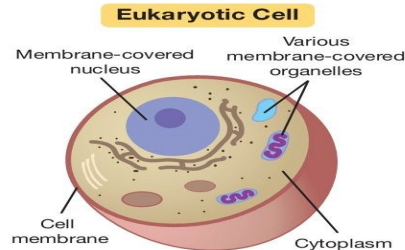
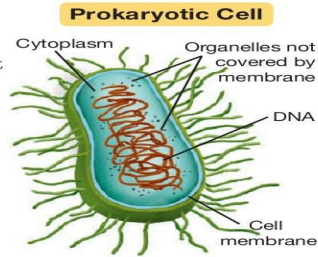
Your turn! Label the parts of this article on a piece of paper or google doc.

Classifying cells

Two types of cells Based on the organization of their structures, all living cells can be classified into two groups: prokaryotic and eukaryotic (Figure 7.5). Animals, plants, fungi, and protozoans all have eukaryotic cells. Only bacteria have prokaryotic cells.

Prokaryotic cells **Prokaryotic cells** do not have a nucleus. The word *prokaryotic* means “before nucleus” in Greek. Scientists believe that all life on Earth came from these cells. The oldest fossils of bacteria are estimated to be 3.5 billion years old. The DNA in a prokaryotic cell is bunched up in the center of the cell. The organelles are not covered with a membrane. All prokaryotic cells are much smaller than eukaryotic cells.

Eukaryotic cells **Eukaryotic cells** have a nucleus and membrane-covered organelles (with the exception of the red blood cells of mammals). The word *eukaryotic* means “true nucleus” in Greek. The oldest fossils of eukaryotic cells are about 2 billion years old. There is more DNA in these types of cells and it is found in the nucleus. These cells have membrane-covered organelles. They tend to be about 10 times larger than prokaryotic cells.



VOCABULARY

prokaryotic cell - a cell that does not have a nucleus or membrane-covered organelles.

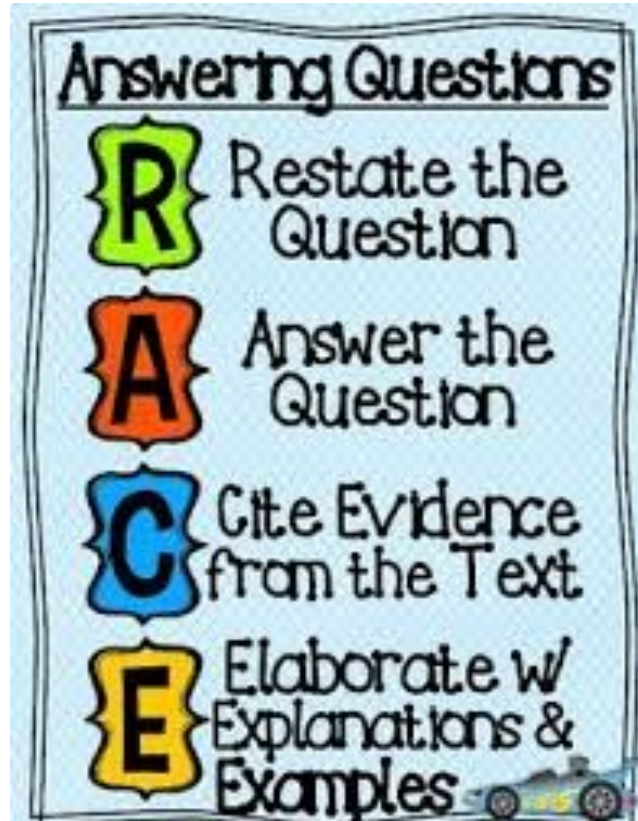
eukaryotic cell - a cell that has a nucleus and membrane-covered organelles.

Prokaryotic cells	Eukaryotic cells
Bacteria	All other cells
No nucleus	Nucleus
Organelles not membrane-covered	Membrane-covered organelles
DNA is bunched up in the center of the cell	DNA is found in the nucleus

Figure 7.5: Comparing prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

Learn (continued):

- Use the RACE strategy to write your answer to questions asking you to make an inference:



Practice Answer Key

(Answers will Vary)


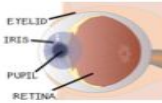
- Check your answers to make sure it meets the following criteria:
 - Did you write in complete sentences?
 - Did you use standard conventions (spelling, punctuation, grammar)?
 - Did you answer the question?
 - Did you support and explain your answer using details from the article

Sample Proficient Answer

- 1.) The title is “Classifying cells”. Subheadings are: Two types of cells; Prokaryotic cells; Eukaryotic cells. There are diagrams for prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, each diagram is labeled. A special section for vocabulary is featured as well. Finally, there is a factbox with descriptions of each type of cell.
- 2.) “Classifying cells” is a non-fiction textbook example that has three subheadings: Two types of cells, Prokaryotic cells, and Eukaryotic cells. There are illustrated diagrams of each type of cell, labeling the key parts. Vocabulary covered in this section is given a special text box highlighting each phrase. There is also a factbox comparing the two types of cell.






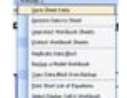
If you would like to learn more:

Nonfiction Text Features Chart

<u>Text Feature</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Example</u>
Map	Shows where places/ events are located	
Diagram	Explains information or how something works in a visual way	
Bold Print	Shows what words are important or what words can be found in the glossary	The digestive system is made up of organs and glands that help your body process food.
Italics	Shows that a word is important	The average adult breathes more than 600 times <i>each hour</i> . Adults take more than 20,000 breaths <i>each day</i> .
Bullet Points	Makes lists easier to read and understand	Types of blood vessels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arteries • Veins • Capillaries
Fact Box/ Side Bar	Gives interesting facts or extra information about a topic	Smaller and More Bones The skeletal system is made up of all the bones in your body. It is the most complex system in your body. The skeletal system is made up of all the bones in your body. It is the most complex system in your body. The skeletal system is made up of all the bones in your body. It is the most complex system in your body.

© 2010 Edmentum - Teaching Made Practical. All rights reserved.

Text Features Chart

<u>Text Feature</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>
Title	Given to a book or section of a book; gives the reader an idea about what will be read in the book or section of the book	WORKS OF <i>Mr. William Shakespeare</i>
Heading	Descriptors that help the reader to group information and predict what will be read	How To Use a Heading A heading is a word or phrase that describes the main idea of a section of text. It is usually placed at the beginning of a section of text. It is usually placed at the beginning of a section of text.
Captions	Words underneath a picture or photograph that explains what it is or is about	The picture to the right shows a 1000s river boat.
Graphs	Shows information in a visual way so that it is more easily understood by readers	
Charts or tables	Gives information in a visual way so that it is quicker and easier to read information	
Diagrams	Drawing of the parts of something	
Bold-faced Print	Dark words; calls attention to important words or terms; also shows which words can be found in the glossary	To highlight certain aspects of your resume, use bold print. Bold print the heading , position titles , employers , and degrees you have earned to highlight your credentials.
Italics	Words that are slanted or sloped to the right; calls attention to important words or terms; also shows which words can be found in the glossary	<i>These words are in italic type.</i>
Maps	Small pictures of large areas; helps the reader to understand where places are in an area	
Icons	Little pictures found on computer desktops and websites	
Pull-down menu	Menu or list about a topic; scroll down to choose wanted topic	
Key word search	Words that will help you better find or look for information	Google <input type="text" value="money"/> Search <input type="button" value="the web"/>