

ELA Virtual Learning 7th Grade ELA

May 22, 2020



7th ELA Lesson: May 22, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

I can: 7.W.2.A Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.



7th Grade ELA

Essential Question:

I can organize my writing and create a thesis/claim statement to tell my reader what my paper is going to discuss.

Warm Up:

On a piece of notebook paper OR in a Google Doc, answer the following questions over the infographic to your right on this slide.

WHO:

WHAT:

WHERE:

HOW:

WHY:

Answer this question: Do you agree with the statement about middle school students and their shorter attention span? Yes/No and explain your answer.

How the MIND of a MIDDLE SCHOOLER works

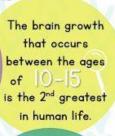
Middle school students typically have an attention span of 10-12 minutes.

Teens learn best through interaction and activity.

Middle schoolers retain 5 — 7 bits of information at a time.

BRAIN WAVES

INSTRUCTION



Adolescents misinterpret emotions and instructions up to **40%** of the time. Adolescents need **9**+ hours of sleep per night to function best.



<u>Learn</u>

On slide 4, you were asked to look at information presented in a different way than standard text. It is important when you are looking at new information that you first preview what you are reading. Glance over the material to see what it is about. For example, I glanced at the title of the infographic and saw that it was going to feature details about middle school students. If there had been more graphs, or text, I would have checked that information out, too, so that I have an idea on what I am going to be learning.

When we do our own writing, it is important to organize our thoughts so that the reader has a clear message of what we are trying to say. You can have the best topic and all of the supporting details in the world, but if you can't organize it so that it makes sense and your reader understands, all of that doesn't matter.

Organization is a huge piece in any writing, but it is especially important when writing an argumentative essay. On the following slides, you will find the different paragraphs that compose an argumentative essay.

When you were asked, on slide 4, if you agree or disagree with the idea that middle schoolers have a shorter attention span, when giving your answer you were stating your claim or thesis. It may have sounded something like this, "Middle schoolers have a shorter attention span because reason 1, reason 2 and reason 3." That is your thesis statement and proving that thesis is the whole reason for your argumentative paper.

Thesis Paragraph 1: Introductory Paragraph Hook: Get readers interested Background: Tell readers what they need to know about the topic

Thesis: Your opinion/claim and your reasons why

Body Paragraphs (2 and 3)

Paragraph 2: Body Paragraph 1

- 1. Main Idea/Topic Sentence: What the paragraph will be <u>about</u>
- Evidence: Fact, quote, statistic, personal experience (FEED D CATS- next slide)
- 3. Analysis of Evidence: How the evidence proves anything
 - a. Transition: Wrap up the paragraph and get readers ready for the next one

Paragraph 3: Body Paragraph 2 SAME AS ABOVE

FEED D CATS

F- FACTS

E- EXAMPLES

E- EXPLANATIONS

D- DESCRIPTIONS

D- DEFINITIONS

C- COMPARISONS

A STORIES

T- TESTIMONIALS

S- STATISTICS

Body Paragraph (4)

Paragraph 4: Counterclaim Paragraph Counterclaim: What others think about the topic Counterclaim Evidence: Evidence that the counterclaim uses Rebuttal: Why the counterclaim is wrong

Conclusion Paragraph

Paragraph 5: Conclusion Paragraph Summarize the essay Explain the significance of your argument: Why does your opinion matter?

Practice:

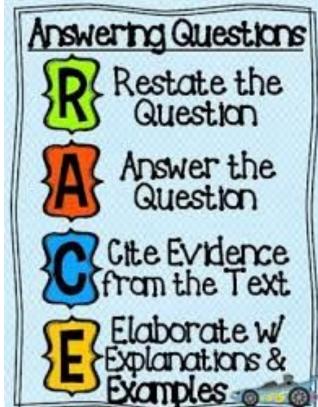
Writing -

Using your personal experiences over the past two months, write a response to the following statement, "Students should be able to telecommute to school during snow/emergency days."

Next, find two separate articles that support your viewpoint and one article that represents the counterclaim (the other side of the argument).

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:
 - \rightarrow Did you write in complete sentences?
 - \rightarrow Did you use standard conventions (spelling, punctuation, grammar)?
 - \rightarrow Did you answer the question?
 - \rightarrow Did you support and explain your answer using details from the article?

Sample Proficient Answer:

Students should be able to telecommute on snow days because learning is moving to more on-line options, districts

don't have to pay the costs of make-up days at the end of the school year, and students learn how to effectively

telecommute, which is a requirement in many jobs today.

Counterclaim: Internet access may not be available for all.

Practice sources (continued)

What is your company's stance on remote work?



- **40%** Part of the team is full-time remote and part of the team works out of the same office
- **31%** Everyone works remotely
- **16%** We can work from home as needed
- **9%** We can work remotely a certain number of days per week/month
- 4% I am a solo business or freelancer and work remotely

"The Atlantic", November 2017, "According to Gallup, <u>43 percent</u> of U.S. employees work remotely all or some of the time... Studies back this impression up. Letting Chinese call-center employees work from home boosted their productivity by 13 percent, a Stanford study <u>reported</u>. And, again according to Gallup, remote workers log significantly longer hours than their office-bound counterparts." <u>When Working from Home Doesn't</u> <u>Work</u>

On the other hand, in an article May 2019 SHRM magazine (used for HR resources) <u>Why Are Companies Ending Remote Work?</u> found that

- Employers allow people to work remotely without giving them the proper training or resources to do so productively.
- Supervisors—untrained on how to properly manage and monitor remote workers—find it easier to manage someone face-to-face.
- Some supervisors—perhaps because they feel they must be in control or don't trust their workers—are uncomfortable having employees work offsite.
- Employers find that remote workers—and the teams with which they work—aren't as productive as when they're onsite.

If you would like to learn more:

Writing a Thesis Statement