

ELA Virtual Learning

6-8 Essential Literacy

May 14, 2020



6-8 Essential Literacy Lesson: Thursday, May 14,2020

Objective/Learning Target:

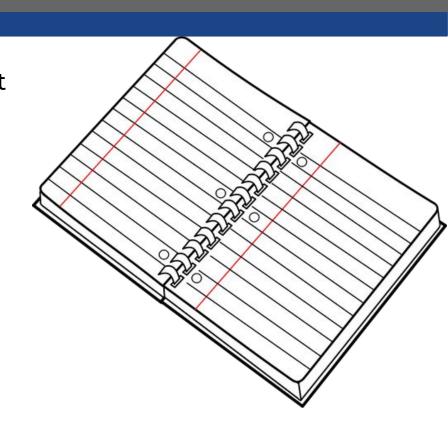
I can summarize text including main ideas and details.



Warm Up

Start a space for today's work. You might start a new page or skip a few lines from earlier work. Put today's date and leave room for your work as you go.

Write this definition: A summary is a condensed version of an original text. (A book, a film or an article) Summaries are usually at least a paragraph and may be several paragraphs, depending on the length of the original work.



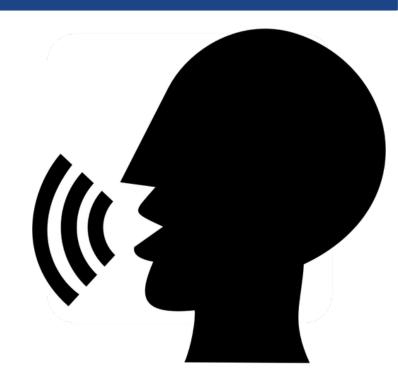


Warm Up

Consider the last movie you watched.

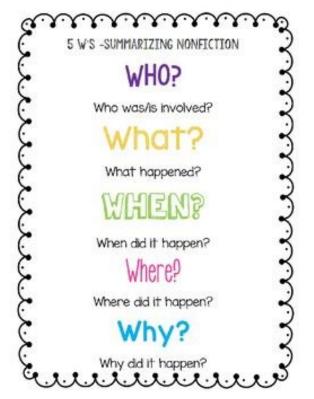
How would you summarize it? Jot down the ideas you want to mention.

Then, tell a friend or family member about what you watched.





Learn



Include all of these when creating your summary.



Learn

Use this format when writing your summary.

Take notes as you read to fill in later.

Title	+	Author			
Main Idea in sentence format.					
Relevant detail	Relevo detail				
SUMMARY in paragraph form					



On the next slides you will find portions of an article from newsela. It's the same article you used on Wednesday for context clues.

Science

What teenage brains can teach us about thinking creatively

By Washington Post, adapted by Newsela staff

Published: 05/03/2020

Word Count:731

Recommended for: Middle School - High School



You can click on the article title if you want to read the entire article online.



Teens invent dances. They make up slang words. Millions of people watch their

Minecraft and makeup videos. Millions of dollars are made from their work.

So why don't teenagers get more credit?

Adults often criticize teens. They say youths cannot control their emotions. Recently, we learned more about the brain from a study. It has helped us to understand teenagers' behavior better.



Specifically, we learned about the brain's prefrontal cortex. It is the part that handles planning and decision-making. It is not fully grown until around the age of 25. So, teenagers are more likely to take risks.

This part of the study helped to explain adolescents' sometimes confusing behavior.

However, it left adults more focused on how teens take risks. They did not praise the brain's role in learning and creating. That has frustrated some researchers.

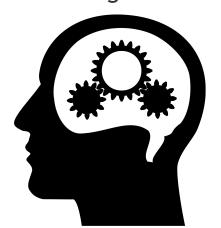


Our Brains Grow At Their Own Pace

The report on adolescent development came out in 2019. The research was carried out by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. The report found that some news headlines did not tell the whole story. Adults have been too concerned with teenagers' fragility. In turn, many completely misunderstood recent science.



The report is part of a growing effort. Nonprofit groups and scientists are rewriting the story. It is true that the "emotional" and "logical" parts of teens' brains grow at different speeds. But that is not always a bad thing, researchers said. We easily overlook something. Risk-taking can help teens learn and grow.





Preparing For Adulthood

Adriana Galván helps to lead UCLA's Developmental Neuroscience Laboratory. UCLA is short for the University of California, Los Angeles. Fearlessness is exactly what makes adolescents creative. It can lead to social change too, she said.

The teenage brain's characteristics help to prepare them for adulthood. They gain a sort of superpower in learning and creativity. Teenage brains can quickly adjust, like in childhood. They build up new connections. Unused connections are shed. But teens also start to think abstractly. That is an adult ability. Teenage brains can imagine the future, Galván said. They also can make social connections.



Brains Respond To Positive Feedback

Recent research has focused on other brain regions. Such parts involve teenagers' social and emotional development. It appears that these regions do not develop by themselves. They are building connections to other parts of the brain. The prefrontal cortex is just one of those parts. That process is just as important as the maturation itself.





For example, Galván has researched the brain's striatum. It is a region connected with reward-seeking behavior. She wanted to understand its connection to the hippocampus. That brain region is associated with learning and memory. Her work suggests that the connection is especially strong in teens.

It appears that adolescents learn from positive feedback. They are more likely than adults to learn that way. Positive feedback could be used more in education, she said. Teachers could use that reward system to help the students learn, she said

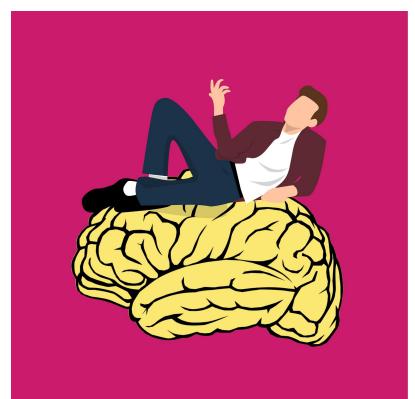


Teen Brains Are Wired For Risks

Joanna Lee Williams is an education professor at the University of Virginia. She contributed to the National Academies report. Risks can be healthy, too, she said. Deciding to join the marching band would be an example.

That does not mean lifting all limits on teenage behavior. But parents and educators can start by understanding one thing. Some risks are good, Williams says. They are key for learning and creating.





Williams admits she is looking from a birds-eye view. The findings will not solve all conflicts between adults and teenagers. Still, teens' sensitivity to rewards means they might not just ignore risks. Instead, they might think of them positively. Adults can take advantage of that. They might not need to jump to punishment. Rewards can help teens to better learn from mistakes.



Teens Have A Lot To Contribute

The adolescent brain does not grow alone, Galván said. It develops "in different environments," she said. Families would be an example. Any change in an environment can change a teenager's growth, for better or worse.



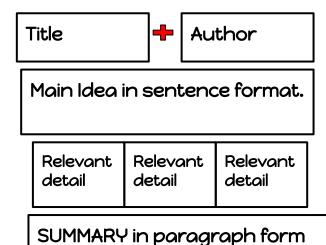
Williams sees "an age of opportunity" for adolescents. We know better how they learn. However, that does not mean it will be easy. There are still challenges.

She sees teens leading social movements. They bring energy. Throughout history, teens have brought new ideas into public life, Williams said. The newer science explains why.



Copy this chart on your paper.

Use your notes and go back through the article as necessary to fill it in.



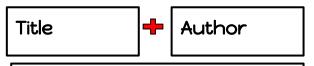


Practice answers

"What Teenage Brains Can Teach Us About Thinking Creatively" Adapted by Newsela

Not all risk taking among teens is bad because it helps them with learning and creativity.

- 1. The prefrontal cortex is not developed until 25, so teens are more likely to take risks.
- 2. Teen brains can quickly adjust to changes and make new connections to think abstractly and imagine a future.
- 3. Parts of the brain associated with learning and memory is especially strong in teens and they learn best with positive feedback.



Main Idea in sentence format.

Relevant detail		Relevant detail
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SUMMARY in paragraph form



Practice answers

"What Teenage Brains Can Teach Us About Thinking Creatively" Adapted by Newsela

In "What Teenage Brains Can Teach Us About Thinking Creatively" the main idea is that sometimes when teens take risks, it is a positive thing that helps them learn and be more creative. Teens are more likely to take risks because the prefrontal cortex is still developing. Also, teen brains are able to make new connections because they can adjust quickly to changes. This is also an aid to being more creative. When teens get positive feedback they can adapt and make improvements on mistakes. So sometimes taking a risk is actually a good thing and can help teens look toward the future with more creative thinking.

Title Author

Main Idea in sentence format.

Relevant Relevant detail Relevant

SUMMARY in paragraph form



Additional Resources

If you would like to find more interesting articles, some specifically geared to students, check out newsela.

