

Jan.: Note and Notice Unit

Content Area: **English**
Course(s): **Language Arts**
Time Period: **January**
Length: **2-3 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Students will learn to use Close Reading strategies.

Enduring Understandings

Objectives:

- Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
- Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
- Analyze how and why individuals, events, or ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Essential Questions

What techniques can we learn from Close Reading?

What does Note and Notice mean?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Grade 8 English Language Arts

Notice and Note Reading Strategies for Close Reading

Ellen McShane

Standards: CCSS RL 8.1-8.6

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Materials: Notice and Note Strategies for Close Reading by Kylene Beers and Robert E. Probst; Notice and Note fiction signposts teacher created bookmarks; Notice and Note recording sheet; YouTube videos

Close reading is thoughtful, critical analysis of a text that focuses on significant details or patterns in order to develop a deep, precise understanding of the text's form, craft, meanings, etc. It is a key requirement of the Common Core State Standards and directs the reader's attention to the text itself.

Notice and Note bookmarks

Signpost #1: Contrasts and Contradictions

Signpost #2 t: Aha Moment

Signpost #3 : Tough Questions

Signpost #4: Words of the Wiser

Signpost # 5 : Again and Again

Signpost #6: Memory Moment

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

WRK.9.2.8.CAP.3	Explain how career choices, educational choices, skills, economic conditions, and personal behavior affect income.
TECH.9.4.8.IML.1	Critically curate multiple resources to assess the credibility of sources when searching for information.
TECH.9.4.8.DC.5	Manage digital identity and practice positive online behavior to avoid inappropriate forms of self-disclosure.
TECH.9.4.8.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
WRK.9.2.8.CAP.2	Develop a plan that includes information about career areas of interest.
WRK.9.2.8.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
TECH.9.4.8.IML.2	Identify specific examples of distortion, exaggeration, or misrepresentation of information.

WRK.9.2.8.CAP.4	Explain how an individual's online behavior (e.g., social networking, photo exchanges, video postings) may impact opportunities for employment or advancement. An essential aspect of problem solving is being able to self-reflect on why possible solutions for solving problems were or were not successful.
TECH.9.4.8.DC.2	Provide appropriate citation and attribution elements when creating media products (e.g., W.6.8).
TECH.9.4.8.DC.1	Analyze the resource citations in online materials for proper use.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the unit using the Smartboard, Google Classroom, document camera and Chromebooks for reading and writing.

CS.6-8.8.1.8.NI.3	Explain how network security depends on a combination of hardware, software, and practices that control access to data and systems.
CS.6-8.8.1.8.IC.1	Compare the trade-offs associated with computing technologies that affect individual's everyday activities and career options.
CS.6-8.8.2.8.ITH.1	Explain how the development and use of technology influences economic, political, social, and cultural issues.
CS.6-8.8.1.8.NI.4	Explain how new security measures have been created in response to key malware events. Advancements in computing technology can change individuals' behaviors. Society is faced with trade-offs due to the increasing globalization and automation that computing brings.
CS.6-8.ITH	Interaction of Technology and Humans Economic, political, social and cultural aspects of society drive development of new technological products, processes, and systems.
CS.6-8.IC	Impacts of Computing

Interdisciplinary Connections

This unit is connected to all reading in all disciplines.

Differentiation

- Understand that gifted students, just like all students, come to school to learn and be challenged.
- Pre-assess your students. Find out their areas of strength as well as those areas you may need to address before students move on.
- Consider grouping gifted students together for at least part of the school day.
- Plan for differentiation. Consider pre-assessments, extension activities, and compacting the curriculum.
- Use phrases like "You've shown you don't need more practice" or "You need more practice" instead of words like "qualify" or "eligible" when referring to extension work.
- Encourage high-ability students to take on challenges. Because they're often used to getting good grades, gifted students may be risk averse.
- **Definitions of Differentiation Components:**
 - Content – the specific information that is to be taught in the lesson/unit/course of instruction.

- Process – how the student will acquire the content information.
- Product – how the student will demonstrate understanding of the content.
- Learning Environment – the environment where learning is taking place including physical location and/or student grouping

Differentiation occurring in this unit:

This unit offers choices that can differentiate each student's learning.

Modifications & Accommodations

Refer to QSAC EXCEL SMALL SPED ACCOMMODATIONS spreadsheet in this discipline.

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit

504 and IEP accommodations will be utilized.

Benchmark Assessments

Benchmark Assessments are given periodically (e.g., at the end of every quarter or as frequently as once per month) throughout a school year to establish baseline achievement data and measure progress toward a standard or set of academic standards and goals.

Schoolwide Benchmark assessments:

IXL

Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year

Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

Writing Samples

Formative Assessments

Assessment allows both instructor and student to monitor progress towards achieving learning objectives, and can be approached in a variety of ways. **Formative assessment** refers to tools that identify misconceptions, struggles, and learning gaps along the way and assess how to close those gaps. It includes effective tools for helping to shape learning, and can even bolster students' abilities to take ownership of their learning when they understand that the goal is to improve learning, not apply final marks (Trumbull and Lash, 2013). It can include students assessing themselves, peers, or even the instructor, through writing, quizzes, conversation,

and more. In short, formative assessment occurs throughout a class or course, and seeks to improve student achievement of learning objectives through approaches that can support specific student needs (Theal and Franklin, 2010, p. 151).

Formative Assessments used in this unit:

See assignments embedded in daily lessons.

Summative Assessments

- **Summative assessments** evaluate student learning, knowledge, proficiency, or success at the conclusion of an instructional period, like a unit, course, or program. Summative assessments are almost always formally graded and often heavily weighted (though they do not need to be). Summative assessment can be used to great effect in conjunction and alignment with formative assessment, and instructors can consider a variety of ways to combine these approaches.

Summative assessments for this unit:

Final project submission

Instructional Materials

Materials: Notice and Note Strategies for Close Reading by Kylene Beers and Robert E. Probst; Notice and Note fiction signposts teacher created bookmarks; Notice and Note recording sheet; YouTube videos

Standards

LA.RL.8.1	Cite the textual evidence and make relevant connections that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LA.RL.8.2	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text, including its relationship to the characters, setting, and plot; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.RL.8.3	Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
LA.RL.8.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
LA.RL.8.5	Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style.

LA.RL.8.6

Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.