## VV

## Text Evidence sow plan

 DAYS I-3Student Objective: I can take notes during the PowerPoint as I learn about text evidence.

## Teacher Preparation

1. If you want the students to take notes during the PowerPoint, print out a PowerPoint companion handout for each student.


1 -
Print the passage about cats; one for each student. (You can print the dog passage on the back of the cat passage, but students won't need the dog passage until day 4 )


Students will need the passage about cats when you get to this slide (side 37).

They will need to read through the passage to look for specific evidence. -

## VV

2. Open the PowerPoint and become familiar with it. The following slides are ones that the students will need to take notes on (if they are filling out a PPT companion handout)


To write text evidence in your essay, there are two steps you need to do:


1. Look closely at the text until you find information that supports/proves what you are writing about.
(2. Smoothly integrate the text evidence into your essay by paraphrasing or using a direct quotation.


## Objective

I can write text evidence in my essays.

For this slide, you could stand next to the speech bubble and pretend like you are saying it :)

| Paraphrasing | Direct Quotation |
| :---: | :---: |
| Paraphrasing is when you | Using a drect quotation means |
| write someone else's sidea in your own words. | that you write someone else's idea exactly as it appears. |
| When you paraphrase, you | When you quote someone's |
| do not change the mearing | writing, you should use |
| of what another person | quotation marks and |
| wrote, just the wording. | cite the information. |



Whenever you use a direct quotation, make sure you do the following:

- Use a comma \& quotation marks
- Write down the information word-for-word
- Cite the information


## Ways to cite text evidence

- Accardng to insert authar's name
- Accardno to the passsge tite
- In his her micte aba
- In pesssage
- Insert aultern stales
- , explans.
- On pege —. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ tsod



## You should cite paraphrased

 text evidence if:The information is not common knowledge

The information can't be found in most
books about that topic


> To cite your information means to tel WHERE got your information.

Did you get your information from a passage? If so, which one? Possage 1? Passage 2? Did you get it from an article? Or from a website?

This is the slide that corresponds with the bottom of the first page of the companion handout. When you get to this slide, let the students know, because it is easy to miss.

When you get to this slide, give students enough time to copy the text evidence
Students might say something about the fact that they need to write the word, "WHERE" twice. Feel free to tell them that it's because it's important that they remember what it means to cite their evidence. ()

We must always cite our information when we write a direct quotation.

VV.
$\because \cdot$
. I recommend spending 3 days to go over the PowerPoint. You can split it up however you like, but here's a suggestion of how you could split it up:
Day 1: Introduce text evidence and the two steps it takes to add text evidence to our essays. Further explain the first step, which is to FIND text evidence. (Slides 1-44) Day 2: Further explain step two which is smoothly integrating text evidence into our essays by paraphrasing or by using a direct quotation. Further explain what it means to paraphrase and how to paraphrase in our essays. (Slides 45-80)
Day 3: Further explain what direct quotations are and how to add them to our essays. Then review. (Slides 81-174)

There are a couple different ways you can use the review questions at the end of the PowerPoint. You can simply go over each question as a class, or you can have students answer them on a worksheet before reviewing as a whole class. I recommend having the students work in pairs or in small groups to try and answer the questions. Then I recommend using the PowerPoint to go over each question. Then, students can fix their answers as you go (if they need to).

If you want the students to answer the review questions individually, with a partner, or in a group before you go over them as a class, print the review pages (there are 3 of them) for each student. The review pages look like this:


#  <br> <br> Days I-3 Lesson Instructions 

 <br> <br> Days I-3 Lesson Instructions}

1. Pass out a PowerPPoint companion handout to each student
2. Go through the PowerPoint with them.
-When you get to slide 37, pass out the passage about cats. Have the students work alone or in pairs to find evidence that supports "cats can help you emotionally."
-If you chose to have students take notes in a companion handout, students should have every blank filled in by the time you get to sided 141.
-If you want the students to try and answer the review questions BEFORE going over them as a class (You could have them work individually, with a partner, or in groups ), pass out the review questions when you get to slide 143 . After students have had enough time to try and answer the questions, go over the answers by going through sides 144174.
*** This product comes with vocabulary posters that you can use throughout this lesson. I have included the following writing terms: text evidence, how to add text evidence, smoothly integrate, direct quotaion, paraphrase, cite your text evidence, plagiarism, and ways to cite text evidence. To access the posters, just open the PDF titled, "Text Evidence Vocabulary Posters." There are 3 designs to choose from.

You can hang them on your wall so that students can refer to them throughout these lessons and throughout the rest of the year.


Student Objective: I can read a small portion of an opinion essay and then support it with text evidence.

To accomplish this objective students will need to:

1. Find text evidence to support the portion of writing
2. Smoothly integrate the text evidence into the essay by paraphrasing or by using a direct quotation..

## Preparation

1. Print a Paraphrasing \& Direct Quotations handout
 Most of your
essay should be essay should pe
paraphrased!

| Paraphrasing is when you write someone else's idea in your own words. Example: <br> Ways to cite paraphrased info: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Paraphrased: <br> There are many things that firefighters do. They drive firetrucks, put out fires, and help save people from buildings that are on fire. | - Accordng to (nsert author's name), <br> - Accordng to the passege titled, ". $\qquad$ <br> - Accordng to parragroph $\qquad$ <br> - In his/her aricid $\qquad$ , (Unsert author's name) <br> - In passage $\qquad$ At strotes that ... <br> - (issert author's name), who wote a passsge sbout $\qquad$ explans thet. <br> - On page $\qquad$ , it said that ... <br> - On page $\qquad$ , (inserer author neme) ported out that ... |
| You should cite paraphrased <br> - The information isn't common knowledge OR <br> information if <br> - The information can't be found in most books about the topic |  |

DIRECT QUOTATIONS

2. Print out these two pages for each student.


3. Students will need the cat passage and the dog passage. So print whatever they don't have


## Day 4 Lesson Instructions

1. Explain to the students that they are going to apply what they have learned.
2. Briefly review by having students turn to a partner and tell each other the two steps for adding text evidence to an essay. Then have them discuss the difference between paraphrasing and using a direct quotation. Discuss as a class.
3. Pass out the paraphrasing \& direct quotations handout to each student. Go over anything on the handout that you think students need to hear again.
4. Pass out the Cat passage and the dog passage.
5. Pass out the "Prove It with Text Evidence" worksheets. Do the first one together as a class.
6. Have the students finish the rest of the worksheet individually or in pairs.

## After Day 4

Look over their answers. Display student answers that were done correctly and discuss things that were done well. Display student answers that have errors (be sure to leave their name out) and discuss how they could be fixed.

Students are now ready to add text evidence to their own essays. They will still need a lot of practice, but after using these resources, they should be headed in the right direction.

Feel free to assign your students the cat and dog writing prompt and have them write an entire opinion essay. I have included a page that has a writing prompt you could use.

It looks like this



If you want more resources for the "Cats or Dogs" writing prompt, you can purchase my Cats or Dogs writing prompt product, which comes with instructions, a rubric, a checklist, sample essays, and more!

Name:
Text Evidence Pouerpoint companion

## Text evidence is:

Information from the $\qquad$ that your writing.

## Objective

I can write text evidence in my $\qquad$ .

To write text evidence in your essay, there are two steps you need to do:
(3) that
. Look closely at the text until you find
$\qquad$ /proves what you are writing about.

5
2. Smoothly integrate the text evidence into your essay by $\qquad$ or using a $\qquad$ .

> From now on, as you write,
> picture your teacher saying,


## Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is when you write someone else's idea in

When you paraphrase, you do not change the meaning of what another person wrote, just the $\qquad$ -.

## Direct Quotation

Using a direct quotation means that you write someone else's idea $\qquad$ as it appears.
When you quote someone's writing, you should use marks and the information.

## How to paraphrase

To paraphrase, just rewrite the , but by using different words.


## Direct Quotations

## Whenever you use a direct quotation, make sure you do the following:

- Use a comma \& quotation marks
- Write down the information word-for-word
- Cite the information


## To cite your information means to tell <br> $\qquad$ you got your information.

Did you get your information from a passage? If so, which one? Passage 1? Passage 2? Did you get it from an article? Or from a website?

But you wouldn't write, "I got this information from passage 1." There are better ways to tell where you got your information.

## Ways to cite text evidence

$\square$
$\square$ \{insert author's name\}, ...

- According to the passage titled, " $\qquad$ "
- According to paragraph $\qquad$ ...
- In his/her article about $\qquad$ , \{insert author's name\} explained ...
$\square$ passage $\qquad$ , it states ... p
- \{insert author's name\}, who wrote a passage about $\qquad$ , explains ...
$\qquad$ , it said...
- On page $\qquad$ , \{insert author name\} pointed out ...



## You might be wondering:



## We must always cite our information when we write a <br> $\qquad$

 .
## But we do not need to cite our information every time we paraphrase text evidence.

You should cite paraphrased text evidence if:

- The information is not $\qquad$


## OR

- The information cannA be found in most books about that topic


## To cite paraphrased information, just use the word ${ }^{11}$ " and don't use quotation marks.

This is the evidence that we want to add to add to our essay

And here's how we could cite it and paraphrase it

Another benefit of having a dog is that it can save your life. Believe it or not, dogs have been known to smell cancer. There are stories about dogs that kept sniffing and licking a lump on their owner's body. So then their owner went and got it checked out by a specialist and then they found out that the lump was cancerous.

Dogs can save your life in many ways. One way is by sniffing out cancer.
she mentions
there are stories about dogs that repeatedly sniffed a lump on their owner. So the owner of the dog went to a specialist to get it checked out. When they got the lump checked out, it was cancerous!

Powerpoint companion

## Text evidence is:

Information from the text that proves your writing.
But instead of finding criminal evidence, your job is to find

$$
\frac{\text { TEXT }}{\text { EVIDENCE }}
$$

## Objective

I can write text evidence in my essays.

To write text evidence in your essay, there are two steps you need to do:

1. Look closely at the text until you find evidence that supports/proves what you are writing about. 2. Smoothly integrate the text evidence into your essay by paraphrasingor using a direct quotation.

| From now on, as |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| yOu write, |
| picture your |
| teacher saying, | \left\lvert\, | Paraphrasing |
| :--- |
| Paraphrasing is when you write |
| someone else's idea in |
| your own words |
| When you paraphrase, you do |
| not change the meaning of |
| what another person wrote, |
| just the words. |$\quad$| Direct Quotation |
| :---: |
| Using a direct quotation means |
| that you write someone else's |
| idea exactly as it appears. |
| When you quote someone's |
| writing, you should use |
| quotation marks and |
| cite the information. |\right.

> To paraphrase, just rewrite the main idea (s), but by using different words.


## Direct Quotations

## Whenever you use a direct quotation, make sure you do the following:

- Use a comma \& quotation marks
- Write down the information word-for-word
- Cite the information

To cite your information means to tell WHERE you got your information.

Did you get your information from a passage? If so, which one? Passage 1? Passage 2? Did you get it from an article? Or from a website?

But you wouldn't write, "I got this information from passage l." There are better ways to tell where you got your information.

## Ways to cite text evidence

$\qquad$ "

- According to paragraph $\qquad$ ...
- In his/her article about $\qquad$ , \{insert author's name\} explained...
$\qquad$ , it states ...
- \{insert author's name\}, who wrote a passage about $\qquad$ , explains...
$\qquad$ , it said...
- On page $\qquad$ , \{insert author name\} pointed out ...



## You might be wondering:



## We must always cite our information when we write a direct quotation.

## But we do not need to cite our information every time we paraphrase text evidence.

## A good rule of thumb is to use $1-2$ direct quotations in thumb is to use $1-2$ direct quotations in your essay.



You should cite paraphrased text evidence if:

- The information is not COMmOn knowledge

- The information cant be found in most books about that topic


## To cite paraphrased information, just use the word " that " and don't use quotation marks.

This is the evidence that we want to add to add to our essay

Another benefit of having a dog is that it can save your life. Believe it or not, dogs have been known to smell cancer. There are stories about dogs that kept sniffing and licking a lump on their owner's body. So then their owner went and got it checked out by a specialist and then they found out that the lump was cancerous.

And here's how we could cite it and paraphrase it

Dogs can save your life in many ways. One way is by sniffing out cancer. In Leah Lott's article titled, "Dogs Rule," she mentions that there are stories about dogs that repeatedly sniffed a lump on their owner. So the owner of the dog went to a specialist to get it checked out. When they got the lump checked out, it was cancerous!
$\qquad$

## Text evidence review questions

## Review question \#\#

When your teacher asks you to add text evidence to your essay, what do they want you to do?

## Review question \#2

What are the two steps for adding text evidence to our essay?


## Review question $\# 3$

How do we find text evidence that we can use in our essay?

| a. Close our | b. Stare at the | c. Carefully |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eyes and wish | passages until we | read the |
| that we'll find it. | magically see it | passages |

## Review question $\# 4$

After we find text evidence. Then what? What are the two ways that we can add text evidence to our essay?

## Review question \#5

What does it mean to paraphrase?

## Review question \#6

What does it mean to use a direct quotation?

## Review question \#7

What do direct quotes need?

## Review question \#8

How many direct quotations should we put in our essays?

## Review question \#9

What does it mean to cite text evidence?

## Review question \#\#

Do we need to always cite our direct quotations?

## Review question \#\#ll

Do we need to always cite our paraphrased text evidence?

## Review question \#\#2

When do we need to cite paraphrased information?

## Review question \#B

Do we use quotation marks when we paraphrase?

## Review question \#\#4

What word is helpful when we are citing paraphrased information?

> Yay! We are all done reviewing! Well done!


## Passage 1: Cats are Best <br> By: Leah Lott

 you're on Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, or just browsing the internet, chances are you will come across a picture or video of a cat. Instagram even has a page called "Cats of Instagram" with over 11 million followers. Why do so many people follow this page? Because cats are so entertaining! Just watching your cat do something funny will give you more energy. Cats will chase the silliest of things including strings, lights, and even your fingers running across the carpet. They also get scared easily. When they do get scared, their reaction is hilarious! Cats will hiss, meow, jump high, or even attack things when they are scared. It is fun to watch.2 Another reason why so many people love cats is because they make a loveable companion and are good for your health. Those that own cats usually suffer less from cardiac disease, depression, and loneliness. Cats can sense human emotions. They can find you in the next room when you're crying. If you have lost a loved one, a great way to cope with the pain is to own a cat. Cats won't criticize you, so you can tell them all that you are feeling without worrying about what they will say.

3 Some people think that cats can't be trained. Well, believe it or not, they can be! Even though cats are more independent and aren't as social as other pets, they can still be trained. If you are patient, creative, and offer them a reward they can't resist, you can train a cat to do many things. People have successfully trained their cat to high-five, fetch, and even flush the toilet after going to the bathroom.

4 Another great thing about cats is that they are easy to take care of. Have you ever seen a cat licking itself? It's not doing that because it has gone crazy, it's doing that because it likes to stay clean, and it's doing the job for you. Cats need exercise, but you don't have to take them on a walk. They are happy just chasing things in your house. If you go on vacation for a week, your pet-sitter doesn't have to do very much. All they need to do is make sure your cat gets enough food and water.

5 One more reason that cats make a great pet is that they are quiet. Yes, they meow and hiss, but those sounds are barely audible in the next room. Barking, however, can be heard across the street, which often annoys people. With a pet cat, you don't have to worry about keeping your neighbors awake at night. Cats are an easy pet when it comes to visitors. They don't get loud just because someone is at the door. If someone knocks on your door, you won't need to tell your cat to be quiet.

## Glossary

cardiac disease: a heart disorder (something wrong with the heart)
criticize: to judge in a negative way
audible: can be heard


## Passage 2: Dogs Rule By: Leah Lott

I Dogs have done some incredible things. They are well-known for their energy, their ability to do tricks and protect people, their companionship, their loyalty, and even their ability to help people in ways that other pets cant.

Dogs help keep people active. While other pets have good effects on a human's health, dogs have the extra benefit of needing to be played with and walked many times a day. This means that a lot of dog owners are getting at least 30 minutes of exercise a day which helps their heart and overall health.

Dogs are more social than cats and they can help you be more social too. Studies have shown that people trust others who are walking a dog on the street more than those without dogs. If you are walking a dog, people are more likely to stop and talk to you than if you don't have a dog.

Some people don't like dogs because they think they are covered in germs. This is actually a good thing for a person's health. Those that are never exposed to germs get sick easier. People who own dogs get exposed to the germs that are on their dogs, so they are actually less likely to get sick. And if they do get sick, it is not very severe.

5 Another benefit of having a dog is that it can save your life. Believe it or not, dogs have been known to smell cancer. There are stories about dogs that kept sniffing and licking a lump on their owner's body. So then their owner went and got it checked out by a specialist and then they found out that the lump was cancerous. Some dogs are trained specifically to sense cancer. Dogs can also save your life by barking at intruders when they enter your house. Sometimes the intruder will go away when they hear barking. If the intruder is persistent and won't leave, then certain dogs will attack the intruder, or at the very least, communicate to their owner that someone is there that they do not recognize. Dogs have also been known to save people from fires.

Dogs can help people in ways that other pets can't. You don't see cats leading the blind, helping Policemen, or diving out of a military plane. Dogs can be trained to lead those that are blind. They are called "Guide dogs" or "Seeing Eye dogs." These dogs are trained to improve the independence and confidence of those that struggle with seeing. These dogs are legally allowed to go wherever their owner goes. Dogs can also be trained to find lost people and sniff out drugs. This is why Policemen use them. They can also be trained to attack and take down threatening people. One thing that is really interesting is that dogs can go skydiving. The military has taken them to places that other pets have never gone before so that they can sniff out explosives.

> Glossary
> benefit: something that helps your well-being or happiness
> specialist: someone who knows a lot about a certain thing
> explosives: things that explode, such as bombs

## Prove it with

Directions
Directions: Read the sentences on the lined paper. Then look through the passages to find supporting text evidence. When you find supporting text evidence, write it down on the notebook under "Evidence." Then smoothly integrate the evidence into the essay by paraphrasing the information or by quoting it. Cite your evidence when needed.



# Prove it with 

Name: Sample

Directions: Read the sentences on the lined paper. Then look through the passages to find supporting text evidence. When you find supporting text evidence, write it down on the notebook under "Evidence." Then smoothly integrate the evidence into the essay by paraphrasing the information or by quoting it. Cite your evidence when needed.

## Directions

| Have you ever seen a <br> cat licking itself? It's <br> not doing that <br> because it has gone <br> crazy, it's doing that <br> because it likes to <br> stay clean, and it's <br> doing the job for yo <br> a |  |
| :--- | :--- |


3. Add the evidence by using a direct
This is actually a good
thing for a person's
health. Those that are
never exposed to germs
get sick easier. People
who own dogs get
exposed to the germs
that are on their dogs,
so they are actually
less likely to get sick.
-
Sometimes the intruder
will go away when they
hear barking. If the
intruder is persistent
and won't leave, then
certain dogs will attack
the intruder, or at the
very least, communicate
to their owner that
someone is there that
they do not recognize
(Since it is common knowledge that dogs bark at
intruders, you do not need to cite your source.


## Writing Prompt

Two very popular pets in America are cats and dogs. Some people prefer an enthusiastic, loyal dog, while others prefer a playful, cuddly cat. The war between which pet is better, a cat or a dog, is fierce and will probably never end. Which animal do you think is a better pet, a cat or a dog? Write an essay giving your opinion.
Your essay must use information from both passages.

## Thank you!!

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