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| **Session 1** |
| **Concept**  | Essayists read texts closely and respond to them in writing. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers learn the structure of a literary essay and create a literary essay with the teacher. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
 | * Writer’s notebooks
* Anchor charts:
* ***Comparing Narratives and Essays***
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
* Sample Essay: ***“Practice and Hard Work: The Keys to Success”***
* ***A Day’s Work,*** Eve Bunting
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| **Notes** | * Post on the daily schedule or verbally ask students to bring their writer’s notebook and a pencil to the meeting area.
* Today, students will write an essay that is low-level and straightforward enough that it is accessible to almost everyone in the class.
* Use the ***Conferring Checklist*** located at the end of this unit.
 |
| **Connection** | * Explain that students will begin a new unit of study today. They will be writing literary essays about short texts that they have read closely, reread, and discussed.
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Review the structure of an essay as you refer to the ***Comparing Narratives and Essays*** chart and the sample essay ***“Practice and Hard Work: The Keys to Success.”***
* Label the parts of the sample essay using the following terms**: introduction, elaboration, opinion statement, evidence, linking words, and conclusion.** Explain that a literary essay is organized in a similar way.
* Explain that literary essays are built around the important ideas in stories. You are going to read a story aloud. Have students listen closely and think about the important idea that the story conveys.
* Then the class will write a literary essay together.
 |
| **Active Engagement** | * Introduce, ***A Day’s Work,*** as a story about a boy who helps his grandfather, who is a day laborer, look for work. Read the story aloud.
* Have partners turn and talk about the important idea in the story. Have a few students share their ideas with the class.
* Explain that one important idea in the story, ***A Day’s Work,*** is that there are consequences for not telling the truth.
* Write the following thesis statement on a chart and read it aloud.

 ***Eve Bunting’s picture book, A Day’s Work, teaches readers that there are*** ***consequences for not telling the truth.**** Explain to the students that this will be the **thesis statement, or claim**, for a class essay that you will be writing together. They will need to think of **relevant and logical reasoning and support** from the storyto support this thesis. Continue writing the class essay with the transition,

 ***At one point in the story, Francisco learns that there are consequences for not*** ***telling the truth. For example, …**** Have students think of a part in the story that clearly supports the thesis statement and completes the transition. Then have students share their ideas with their partners*.*
* Have one student contribute a **relevant idea** that will complete the transition and serve as evidence that supports the thesis statement. Add this evidence to the class essay.
* Continue by restating the same transition, as follows:

 ***At another point in the story, Francisco learns that there are consequences for not*** ***telling the truth. For example, …***Have another student contribute a second idea that will complete the transition.* Your goal is to help all students write whole essays today, even though they are rudimentary ones. You will want to be sure that they all grasp the basic structure of an essay and the importance of finding relevant evidence.
* Summarize the process for the students.
 |
| **Link** | *Writers, today you will write your own literary essays independently. You can either write the essay the class has been working on together, or take another idea about the text and follow the same template, writing a similarly structured essay about a different idea.*  |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Support students’ efforts at writing their own literary essays. Remind students to indent each paragraph and use transitions for each body paragraph.
 |
| **Share** | * Convene students in the meeting area.
* Have two or three students share their essays. Summarize the thinking the students used.
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| **Comparing Narratives and Essays** |
| **Narrative** | **Essay** |
| * Organized in sequence.
 | * Organized around an important idea.
 |
| * Begins with character, setting, and problem.
 | * Begins with an important idea and an opinion, or perspective.
 |
| * Characters are developed across the whole text.
 | * Important idea is developed across the whole text.
 |
| * Ends with a resolution to the problem.
 | * Ends by returning to the important idea.
 |
| * Written so the reader can participate in the experience.
 | * Written so the reader can think about the important idea.
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| **Prompts for Writing A Literary Essay** |
| * **Start the essay with a thesis statement/claim.**
* **Locate places in the text that support your claim.**
* **Begin each body paragraph with a transition:**
* **Early/later in the text, (restate your claim) …**

**For example, one time …** |

Practice and Hard Work: The Keys to Success

 **I used to think** that just because you wanted to be good at something, you would be good at it. I didn’t always show up for soccer practice, because I didn’t think it was necessary. I never got any better at kicking or passing the ball because I didn’t spend time practicing. **Now I know that you have to practice and work hard if you want to be good at something.**

 **One person who understands the importance of practice and hard word is Michael Jordan.** As a kid, famed basketball player Michael Jordan was heartbroken when he heard that he had not made his high school basketball team. He was so heartbroken that he spent most of his free time that summer practicing on the basketball court. The next time he tried out for that team, because of all that practice, he made it. He ended up being one of the best basketball players in the world. Michael once stated, “I’ve always believed that if you put in the work, the results will come.”

 **Another person who understands the importance of practice and hard work is Pedro Martinez.** Pedro Martinez, a major league baseball player, was the pitcher for the Boston Red Sox. When he was asked for tips by a reporter, he said, “Just play. Play every day. Work hard and understand that it isn’t going to be easy.” Hard work and playing every day are the best ways to improve in a sport. He should know. That is what Pedro did to be such a great pitcher.

 **A third person who understands the importance of practice and hard work is Mia Hamm.** Mia Hamm and her soccer team won the Gold Medal in the 1996 Olympics. When she was young, she kept quitting soccer because she hated to lose. Then she realized that in order to get better, you have to work hard and keep playing. Mia Hamm once said, “The backbone to success is usually found in old-fashioned, basic concepts like hard work, determination, good planning, and perseverance.”

 **Now I realize** that things won’t just happen because you want them to. That would be too easy. If you want something, you have to practice and work hard at it. It doesn’t always mean that you will reach your dreams, but you won’t even have a chance if you don’t try.

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| **Session 2** |
| **Concept**  | Essayists understand the content and structure of a literary essay. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers use paragraphing and transitions to structure their essays. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
 | * Writer’s notebooks
* Anchor charts:
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
* ***The Other Side,*** Jacqueline Woodson
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| **Notes** | * Post on the daily schedule or verbally ask students to bring their writer’s notebook and a pencil to the meeting area.
* Today, students will revise their essays from yesterday’s session, focusing on the structure of a literary essay.
 |
| **Connection** | * Explain that the first thing that essayists check for is the structure of their essays.
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Demonstrate using the class essay, and then have students check their own essays, to make sure they have **indented, used transitions, and restated their claim** at the start of each body paragraph. Sometimes students remember to do this in their first example, and then forget to do so in their second example.
* Have a student volunteer who omitted **paragraphing** in his writing share his essay with the class. Demonstrate how to put a box around each paragraph to show the separate parts of the essay.
* Demonstrate how to check for, and rewrite if necessary, **transitions and a restatement of the claim** at the beginning of each paragraph.
* Have students turn and tell a partner what you just demonstrated.
 |
| **Active Engagement** | * Have students who have omitted **paragraphing** in their essays also put a box around each paragraph. Have students underline the **transitions** in each body paragraph.
 |
| **Link** | *Writers, today you will rewrite your own literary essays, working on structure. Make sure to indent each paragraph. Include* ***transitions*** *and* ***restate your claim*** *at the beginning of each body paragraph.*  |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Support students’ efforts at rewriting their own literary essays, focusing on structure. Make sure that students **indent, use transitions, and restate their claim.**
 |
| **Share** | * Convene students in the meeting area.
* Have two or three students share their essays. Summarize the thinking the students used.
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| **Session 3** |
| **Concept**  | Essayists understand the content and structure of a literary essay. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers create a second literary essay with more elaboration and greater independence. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
* ***Every Living Thing****, Cynthia Rylant*
 | * Writer’s notebooks
* Writing folders
* Anchor charts:
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
* ***“Spaghetti,”*** from ***Every Living Thing***
* Copies of the following short story for each student:
* ***“Spaghetti,”*** from ***Every Living Thing***
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| **Notes** | * Post on the daily schedule or verbally ask students to bring their writer’s notebook and a pencil to the meeting area.
* You will distribute copies of the first of three short stories to the students today. Have them keep them in their writing folders.
* Today, students will write a second essay, with greater independence, building on the work they have done in the first two sessions.
 |
| **Connection** | * Explain that students will listen to a short story today and write another literary essay. They will be building stronger paragraphs by adding information to each supporting paragraph.
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Review the structure of an essay as you refer to the chart ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay.***
* Explain that students are going to learn how to build stronger paragraphs by adding information. Read your own essay or a good example from a student volunteer.
* Reread the first paragraph. Demonstrate how you elaborate on this example by including **detailed actions and words** that support the idea.
* Then demonstrate **how the evidence connects with the claim** using the following words,

 ***This shows that …*** * Add these steps to the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay.***
 |
| **Active Engagement** | * Distribute a copy of the short story, ***“Spaghetti,”*** to each student.
* Explain that you are going to read a short story aloud, and the students can follow along in their own copies. Then the class is going to **say, rather than write,** each part of an essay about the story to their partners.
* Explain that in most stories, characters have motivations or struggles. Characters also change from the beginning to the end of the story. Students should pay attention to these aspects of characters because they are central to the important ideas in stories. Understanding characters will help students build the **relevant and logical reasoning** necessary to support their claims.
* Remind students to listen closely and think about the character’s motivation and struggles and the important idea in the story.
* Introduce ***“Spaghetti”*** as a story about a boy who is sitting outside in the evening just thinking about things. Read the story aloud.
* Have students turn and talk about the character’s motivation, struggles, and change and the important idea in the story. Have a few students share their ideas with the class.
* Explain that one important idea in the story, ***“Spaghetti,”*** is a story that teaches readers that children find ways to succeed when they really want to win. Have children listen for ways in which Lupe found ways to succeed. Think about her motivation and her struggles. Read the story aloud.
* Explain that thesis statements must be compelling (having a powerful effect) and defensible (can be supported in an argument). Suggest the following thesis statement aloud:

 ***Cynthia Rylant’s short story, “Spaghetti,” teaches readers that everyone needs to*** ***belong.*** * Have students provide examples as **relevant and logical evidence** for this thesis statement and complete the following transition aloud,

 ***Early in the story, Gabriel was looking for a way to belong. For example, …**** Have students share their ideas with their partners, and then have one or two students share with the class.
* Remind students that they will need to elaborate on this example by including **detailed actions and words** that support the idea. Have students share their ideas with their partners, and then have one or two students share with the class.
* Remind students that they will also need to explain how their evidence connects with the claim. Have them support their ideas using the following words by sharing with their partners,

 ***This shows that …**** Have students share their ideas with their partners, and then have one or two students share with the class.
* Summarize the process for the students.
 |
| **Link** | *Writers, today you will write your own literary essays independently. Essay writers take a moment to think over the writing that they are going to be doing and remind themselves of how this kind of writing goes. As you work, refer to the* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** *chart.*  *Remember; don’t just* ***say*** *that a part supports your idea.* ***Show*** *how it supports your idea by including* ***detailed actions or words****, and then* ***explain*** *how those actions or words connect with your claim.*   |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Support students’ efforts at writing their own literary essays.
 |
| **Mid-Workshop Teaching Point** | * Demonstrate that after writing an essay, writers need to shift from being writers to being readers. Read your draft and check to make sure that each paragraph is well structured. Refer to the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** chart. Rewrite parts that need revision.
* Have students read over their drafts in the same way and rewrite parts that need revision.
 |
| **Share** | * Convene students in the meeting area.
* Have two or three students share their essays. Summarize the thinking the students used.
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| **Prompts for Writing A Literary Essay** |
| * **Start the essay with a thesis statement/claim.**
* **Locate places in the text that support your claim.**
* **Begin each body paragraph with a transition:**
* **Early/later in the text, (restate your claim) …**

**For example, one time …*** **Elaborate by including detailed actions and words.**
* **Explain how the evidence links back to the claim as follows:**
* **This shows … (and refer back to your claim)**
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| **Session 4** |
| **Concept**  | Essayists understand the content and structure of a literary essay. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers create a conclusion that illustrates the significance of the thesis statement. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
* ***Every Living Thing****, Cynthia Rylant*
 | * Writer’s notebooks
* Writing folders
* Anchor charts:
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
* ***“Spaghetti,”*** from ***Every Living Thing***
* Copies of the following short story for each student:
* ***“Spaghetti,”*** from ***Every Living Thing***
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| **Notes** | * Post on the daily schedule or verbally ask students to bring their writer’s notebook and a pencil to the meeting area.
 |
| **Connection** | * Explain that essayists always summarize their claims in a conclusion.
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Review the structure of an essay as you refer to the chart ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay.***
* Explain that readers can use what characters do, say, and think to determine their traits. Students should think about a character’s traits to understand the important ideas in stories and to help them write about the character in an essay.
* Explain that students are now going to learn how to add a conclusion to their essays. Read your own essay or a good example from a student volunteer.

Demonstrate how to create a final paragraph that pulls the examples together and advances your claim. Consider using the character’s traits to help you bring your ideas to a close. You might start this paragraph using the following, ***Now, as I think about my idea that (restate your claim), I realize that …**** Explain the importance of illustrating the significance of the thesis statement and/or relating it to real life. Determine **what the idea in the story means to you or to others in the world**. Leave the reader with a powerful idea.
* Add this step to the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** chart***.***
* Have students turn and tell a partner what you just demonstrated.
 |
| **Active Engagement** | * Explain that students will now open their writer’s notebooks and begin their final paragraph, using the words posted on the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** chart.
* Have students turn and talk with their partners about their thoughts on how to effectively conclude their essays. Have them try to determine **what their claim means to them or to others in the world.**
 |
| **Link** | *Writers, today you will add a conclusion to your literary essays. Make sure to indent the final paragraph. Refer to the* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** *chart to help you get started. Think about* ***what your claim means to you or to others in the world****.*  |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Support students’ efforts at writing their concluding paragraphs.
 |
| **Mid-Workshop Teaching Point** | * Suggest to students who finish that they should revisit their previous essays and revise them with each new strategy that is learned.
 |
| **Share** | * Convene students in the meeting area.
* Have two or three students share their essay conclusions. Summarize the thinking the students used.
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| **Prompts for Writing A Literary Essay** |
| * **Start the essay with a thesis statement/claim.**
* **Locate places in the text that support your claim.**
* **Begin each body paragraph with a transition:**
* **Early/later in the text, (restate your claim) …**

**For example, one time …*** **Elaborate by including detailed actions and words.**
* **Explain how the evidence links back to the claim as follows:**
* **This shows … (and refer back to your claim)**
* **Conclude by pulling the examples together and advancing your claim as follows:**
* **Now, as I think about my idea that (restate your claim), I realize that …**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
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| **Session 5** |
| **Concept**  | Essayists understand the content and structure of a literary essay. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers create a third literary essay with specific details and greater independence. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
* ***Every Living Thing****, Cynthia Rylant*
 | * Writer’s notebooks
* Writing folders
* Anchor charts:
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
* ***“Boar Out There,”*** from ***Every Living Thing***
* Copies of the following short story for each student:
* ***“Boar Out There,”*** from ***Every Living Thing***
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| **Notes** | * Post on the daily schedule or verbally ask students to bring their writer’s notebook and a pencil to the meeting area.
* Today, students will write a third essay, with greater independence, and build on the work they have done so far in this unit.
 |
| **Connection** | * Explain that students will listen to another short story today and write another literary essay. They will be learning how to build even stronger body paragraphs by including **specific details** from the story.
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Review the structure of an essay as you refer to the chart ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay.***
* Explain that students are going to learn how to build even stronger body paragraphs by including **specific details, such as proper names, exact quotes, and precise actions,** from the story. **Specifics really matter**.
* Read your own essay or a good example from a student volunteer. Demonstrate how you **go back to the text, underline specific details and other key words and phrases, and bring those into the literary essays.**
* Add this step to the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** chart***.***
 |
| **Active Engagement** | * Distribute a copy of the short story, ***“Boar Out There,”*** to each student.
* Explain that you are going to read a short story aloud, and the students can follow along in their own copies. Then the class is going to ***say, rather than write,*** each part of an essay about the story to their partners.
* Remind students to listen closely and think about the character’s motivations, struggles, changes, and traits and the important idea in the story.
* Introduce ***“Boar Out There”*** as a story about a girl who is afraid of a wild boar. Read the story aloud.
* Have students turn and talk about the character’s motivation, struggles, and change and the important idea in the story. Have a few students share their ideas with the class.
* Explain that one important idea in the story, ***“Boar Out There,”*** is that things aren’t always as they seem.
* Suggest the following thesis statement:

 ***Cynthia Rylant’s short story, “Boar Out There,” teaches readers that things aren’t*** ***always as they seem.*** * Have students provide **relevant and logical reasons and examples** necessary to support their claims and complete the following transition aloud,

 ***Early in the story, Jenny realized that things aren’t always as they seem. For*** ***example, …**** Have students share their ideas with their partners, and then have one or two students share with the class.
* Remind students to **go back to the text, underline specific details and other key words and phrases, and bring those into their conversations**. Have students share their ideas with their partners, and then have one or two students share with the class.
* Summarize the process for the students.
 |
| **Link** | *Writers, today you will write another literary essay independently. As you work, you will need to refer to the* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** *chart.*  *Remember; go back to the text, underline specific details and other key words and phrases, and bring those into your essays.*  |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Support students’ efforts at writing their own literary essays.
 |
| **Mid-Workshop Teaching Point** | * Teach students how to properly cite quotations from a text.
 |
| **Share** | * Convene students in the meeting area.
* Have two or three students share their essays. Summarize the thinking the students used.
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| **Prompts for Writing A Literary Essay** |
| * **Start the essay with a thesis statement/claim.**
* **Locate places in the text that support your claim.**
* **Begin each body paragraph with a transition:**
* **Early/later in the text, (restate your claim) …**

**For example, one time …*** **Elaborate by including detailed actions and words.**
* **Explain how the evidence links back to the claim as follows:**
* **This shows … (and refer back to your claim)**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
* **Underline specific details in the story, such as proper names, exact quotes, and precise actions, and add these to your essay.**
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| **Session 6** |
| **Concept**  | Essayists understand the content and structure of a literary essay. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers create an introductory paragraph to prepare readers for their thesis statement. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
* ***Every Living Thing****, Cynthia Rylant*
 | * Writer’s notebooks
* Writing folders
* Anchor charts:
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
* ***“Boar Out There,”*** from ***Every Living Thing***
* Copies of the following short story for each student:
* ***“Boar Out There,”*** from ***Every Living Thing***
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| **Notes** | * Post on the daily schedule or verbally ask students to bring their writer’s notebook and a pencil to the meeting area.
 |
| **Connection** | * Explain that essayists write more than just their thesis statement, or claim, in the beginning of their essay. To prepare their readers, they write an introductory paragraph that begins by putting their thesis statement into the context of the story and ends with their thesis statement.
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Review the structure of an essay as you refer to the chart ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay.***
* Explain that the strongest essays are based on **fresh, provocative ideas**. Students need to give careful attention to the ideas in the story so they can improve and expand their essay introductions. Read your own essay or a good example from a student volunteer.
* Add the steps for writing the introductory paragraph to the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** chart***.***
* Demonstrate how to create an introductory paragraph by creating a parallel structure and summarizing the text using the templates on the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** chart.
* Have students turn and tell a partner what you just demonstrated.
 |
| **Active Engagement** | * Explain that students will now open their writer’s notebooks and create their own introductory paragraphs, using the templates posted on the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** chart.
* Have students turn and talk with their partners about their thoughts on how to effectively introduce their essays.
 |
| **Link** | *Writers, today you will expand your introduction to your literary essays. Make sure to indent your paragraph. Refer to the* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** *chart to help you get started.*  |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Support students’ efforts at writing their introductory paragraphs.
 |
| **Mid-Workshop Teaching Point** | * Teach students how to use the correct conventions to indicate titles of picture books (use underlining for handwriting and italics for typing) and short stories (use quotation marks).
 |
| **Share** | * Convene students in the meeting area.
* Have two or three students share their essay introductions. Summarize the thinking the students used.
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| **Prompts for Writing A Literary Essay** |
| * **Start the essay with a thesis statement/claim.**
* **Locate places in the text that support your claim.**
* **Begin each body paragraph with a transition:**
* **Early/later in the text, (restate your claim) …**

**For example, one time …*** **Elaborate by including detailed actions and words.**
* **Explain how the evidence links back to the claim as follows:**
* **This shows … (and refer back to your claim)**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
* **Underline specific details in the story, such as proper names, exact quotes, and precise actions, and add these to your essay.**
* **Conclude by pulling the examples together and advancing your claim as follows:**
* **Now, as I think about my idea that (restate your claim), I realize that …**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
* **Use one of the following templates in your introductory paragraph:**
* **I used to think …. But now I believe …**
* **Some people think … But I believe …**
* **When I first read … I thought … But now as I reread it, I realize …**

**Also include a tiny summary of the text using the following template:*** **(Somebody) wants … and so … but … in the end …**
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| **Session 7** |
| **Concept**  | Essayists understand the content and structure of a literary essay. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers choose a short story and begin their final literary essay. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Chicken Soup for the Kid’s Soul 2****, Jack Canfield, et al.*
 | * Writer’s notebooks
* Writing folders and writing paper
* Anchor charts:
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
* ***Boxes and Bullets***
* ***“William aka Bill,”*** from ***Chicken Soup for the Kid’s Soul 2***
* Copies of the following short story for each student:
* ***“William aka Bill,”*** from ***Chicken Soup for the Kid’s Soul 2***
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| **Notes** | * Post on the daily schedule or verbally ask students to bring their writer’s notebook and a pencil to the meeting area.
* Today, students will begin a final literary essay, building on the work they have done so far in this unit. They will transfer their ideas from their writer’s notebooks to their writing folders.
 |
| **Connection** | * Explain that students will listen to another short story today and then choose which short story they want to use for their literary essay.
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Review the structure of an essay as you refer to the chart ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay.***
* Reread two or three student essays aloud and review the content and structure of a literary essay.
 |
| **Active Engagement** | * Distribute a copy of the short story, ***“William aka Bill,”*** to each student.
* Explain that you are going to read a short story aloud, and the students can follow along in their own copies. Then the class is going to **say, rather than write,** the first part of the essay aloud to their partners.
* Remind students to listen closely and think about the character’s motivation, struggles, changes, and traits and the important idea in the story.
* Introduce the story, ***“William aka Bill,”*** as a story about a fifth-grade boy who was new to the school last year. Read the story aloud.
* Have students turn and talk about the character’s motivation, struggles, and change and the important idea in the story. Have a few students share their ideas with the class.
* Have partners turn and tell each other one or two possible thesis statements, or claims. Have two or three students share their ideas with the class.
* Have partners turn and tell each other examples as relevant evidence for their thesis statement. Have two or three students share their ideas with the class.
* Remind students that they organized their ideas for their personal essays with parallel structure by using Boxes and Bullets. They will be using this same framework for organizing their literary essays. Explain that their thesis statements belong in the Boxes, and their examples belong next to the Bullets.
* Summarize the process for the students.
 |
| **Link** | *Writers, today you will choose which of the three short stories you want to use for your final literary essay. Begin by recording your ideas on a Boxes and Bullets organizer. As you work, you will need to refer to the* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** *chart.*  *If you choose a short story that you have already written about, you will need to start again. Start at the beginning. Indent your paragraph. Make sure that you have a strong introduction. Then continue writing each body paragraph using carefully chosen words and phrases so that your writing is clear.*  |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Support students’ efforts at writing their own literary essays.
 |
| **Mid-Workshop Teaching Point** | * Reorient students who are struggling with this process to follow the steps on the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** chart. The goal should be that everyone completes their introductory paragraph today.
 |
| **Share** | * Convene students in the meeting area.
* Have two or three students share their essays. Summarize the thinking the students used.
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| **Prompts for Writing A Literary Essay** |
| * **Start the essay with a thesis statement/claim.**
* **Locate places in the text that support your claim.**
* **Begin each body paragraph with a transition:**
* **Early/later in the text, (restate your claim) …**

**For example, one time …*** **Elaborate by including detailed actions and words.**
* **Explain how the evidence links back to the claim as follows:**
* **This shows … (and refer back to your claim)**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
* **Underline specific details in the story, such as proper names, exact quotes, and precise actions, and add these to your essay.**
* **Conclude by pulling the examples together and advancing your claim as follows:**
* **Now, as I think about my idea that (restate your claim), I realize that …**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
* **Use one of the following templates in your introductory paragraph:**
* **I used to think …. But now I believe …**
* **Some people think … But I believe …**
* **When I first read … I thought … But now as I reread it, I realize …**

**Also include a tiny summary of the text using the following template:*** **(Somebody) wants … and so … but … in the end …**
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| **Boxes and Bullets** |
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| **Session 8** |
| **Concept**  | Essayists understand the content and structure of a literary essay. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers understand that essayists sometimes storytell and sometimes paraphrase their evidence. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
 | * Writing folders
* Anchor charts:
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
 |

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| **Note** | * Post on the daily schedule or verbally ask students to bring their writing folders and a pencil to the meeting area.
 |
| **Connection** | * Explain that essay writers sometimes choose to **storytell** their examples by writing the tiny details of an event step-by-step. But other times, they decide to **paraphrase**.
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Read aloud your own essay. Demonstrate how to you might **storytell (writing the tiny details of an event step-by-step)** one example in your essay, and then **paraphrase (using your own words to make a brief summary)** another example. Make sure that you explain how you are **angling** this evidence to support your thesis statement, and not just retelling the events.
* Summarize the process for the students.
 |
| **Active Engagement** | * Have the students do this same work using an essay from a student volunteer. Have the class work together with you and the volunteer to first **storytell** and then **paraphrase** a section of the text that is used as an example.
 |
| **Link** | *Writers, today you will do this same work independently as you refine your own body paragraphs. Remember that when you* ***storytell****, you are writing the* ***tiny details of an event step-by-step****. When you* ***paraphrase****, you are* ***using your own words to make a brief summary****. Essay writers choose which way they want to present their evidence.* |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Conduct individual conferences to support students’ efforts at storytelling and paraphrasing their evidence.
 |
| **Mid-Workshop Teaching Point** | * Explain that writers need to reread their paragraphs and listen to how they sound. They need to make sure that their **sentences flow smoothly**. Share an example of a paragraph that has **good sentence flow** (various sentence lengths and sentences fit well together) and one that does not.
* As a class, rewrite parts that need revision.
* Have students do this work independently using their own essays.
 |
| **Share** | * Convene students in the meeting area.
* Bring closure to today’s workshop by having several students share their revised paragraphs. Summarize the thinking the students used.
* Have students recall and share one thing that they learned.
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| **Prompts for Writing A Literary Essay** |
| * **Start the essay with a thesis statement/claim.**
* **Locate places in the text that support your claim.**
* **Begin each body paragraph with a transition:**
* **Early/later in the text, (restate your claim) …**

**For example, one time …*** **Elaborate by including detailed actions and words.**
* **Explain how the evidence links back to the claim as follows:**
* **This shows … (and refer back to your claim)**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
* **Underline specific details in the story, such as proper names, exact quotes, and precise actions, and add these to your essay.**
* **Conclude by pulling the examples together and advancing your claim as follows:**
* **Now, as I think about my idea that (restate your claim), I realize that …**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
* **Use one of the following templates in your introductory paragraph:**
* **I used to think …. But now I believe …**
* **Some people think … But I believe …**
* **When I first read … I thought … But now as I reread it, I realize …**

**Also include a tiny summary of the text using the following template:*** **(Somebody) wants … and so … but … in the end …**
* **Decide whether you want to storytell or paraphrase your examples:**
* **Storytelling – writing the tiny details of an event step-by-step**
* **Paraphrasing – using your own words to make a brief summary**
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| **Session 9** |
| **Concept**  | Writers learn strategies for revising their literary essays. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers **revise their literary essays for meaning and clarity**. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
 | * Writing folders
* Anchor charts:
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
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| **Note** | * Post on the daily schedule or verbally ask students to bring their writing folders and a pencil to the meeting area.
 |
| **Connection** | * Honor student writing by complimenting their focused efforts at creating their literary essays.
* Explain that today students will be rereading their essays to make sure that their **thesis statements are clearly stated** and that their **evidence supports their claim.**
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Demonstrate how to revise for meaning and clarity as you:
* Reread your essay aloud to yourself one paragraph at a time. Refer to the ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay*** chart.Make sure that the information in each paragraph all goes together and all supports the thesis statement.

**Rewrite parts that need revision.*** Then read your essay aloud to a partner. Have your partner identify the **thesis statement** after listening to your introduction. Then, have your partner explain how the evidence supports the claim after listening to each body paragraph.

**Rewrite parts that need revision.** |
| **Active Engagement** | * Do this same work using an essay from a student volunteer. Have the class work together with you and the volunteer to read and rewrite parts that need revision.
 |
| **Link** | *So writers, today you will read your essay twice. Read it first to yourself to make sure that your* ***evidence supports your thesis statement****. Then read it to your partner. Your partner will identify the thesis statement and explain how the evidence supports the claim.* ***Rewrite parts that need revision****.* |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Conduct individual student conferences to make sure that the students are **rewriting the parts that need revision.**
 |
| **Share** | * Bring closure to today’s workshop by having one or two students who revised a part of their essay share with the class.
* Have students recall and share one thing that they learned.
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| **Prompts for Writing A Literary Essay** |
| * **Start the essay with a thesis statement/claim.**
* **Locate places in the text that support your claim.**
* **Begin each body paragraph with a transition:**
* **Early/later in the text, (restate your claim) …**

**For example, one time …*** **Elaborate by including detailed actions and words.**
* **Explain how the evidence links back to the claim as follows:**
* **This shows … (and refer back to your claim)**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
* **Underline specific details in the story, such as proper names, exact quotes, and precise actions, and add these to your essay.**
* **Conclude by pulling the examples together and advancing your claim as follows:**
* **Now, as I think about my idea that (restate your claim), I realize that …**
* **In my life … *OR* In the world …**
* **Use one of the following templates in your introductory paragraph:**
* **I used to think …. But now I believe …**
* **Some people think … But I believe …**
* **When I first read … I thought … But now as I reread it, I realize …**

**Also include a tiny summary of the text using the following template:*** **(Somebody) wants … and so … but … in the end …**
* **Decide whether you want to storytell or paraphrase your examples:**
* **Storytelling – writing the tiny details of an event step-by-step**
* **Paraphrasing – using your own words to make a brief summary**
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| **Session 10** |
| **Concept** | Writers learn strategies for editing their literary essays. |
| **Teaching Point** | Writers use **revision/editing checklists** to edit their writing. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
 | * Writing folders
* Anchor charts:
* ***Prompts for Writing a Literary Essay***
* Revision/Editing Checklist for each student
* Chart-sized Revision/Editing Checklist
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| **Note** | * Put a ***Revision/Editing Checklist*** inside each student’s writing folder.
 |
| **Connection** | * Remind students that they have been learning strategies that writers use to write literary essays. Today students will learn strategies they can use to edit their writing.
 |
| **Demonstration/****Teaching** | * Explain that students will be revising their essays today to make sure that the evidence delivers on the promise that was set forth in the thesis statement.
* Demonstrate how to reread your essay for each item on a ***Revision/Editing Checklist*** through a separate **lens** that focuses on one item at a time.
* Read the first item on the checklist (Will this make sense to a stranger?)
* Pretend you know nothing about the essay idea. Read and mark places that are confusing.
* Go back and rewrite parts that need revision those parts so they are clearer.
 |
| **Active Engagement** | * Continue reading through the **lens** of each item on the ***Revision/Editing Checklist***, and then edit your essay with the students’ input.
 |
| **Link** | *So writers, as you work today, find the* ***Revision/Editing Checklist*** *in your writing folders and use each item as a* ***lens*** *when you edit your own essays. Reread with that* ***lens*** *and revise or edit your work. This is your last chance to make the writing as perfect as you can get it.*  |
| **Writing and** **Conferring** | * Conduct individual student conferences to support students’ efforts using a ***Revision/Editing Checklist***.
 |
| **Share** | * Have students show each other what they’ve done, what they’ve learned, and what they’ve resolved to do next.
 |
| **Note** | Say, *Tonight I’m going to look over the literary essays that you’ve edited today. I’ll be your copy editor. Tomorrow, every minute of the day will be reserved for making final copies of our literary essays.* |

***Literary Essay Revision/Editing Checklist***

 Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Title\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Reread your writing carefully. Put a check in each box under **Author** as you complete each

 item. Once all the boxes are checked, give this checklist to the teacher for the final edit.

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| **Revise and edit for the following:** | **Author** | **Teacher** |
| **1. Clarity.** Ask yourself, “Is my thesis statement clearly stated?” “Does my evidence support my thesis statement?”Rewrite parts that need revision. |  |  |
| **2. Introduction and conclusion.** Ask yourself, “Is my introduction complete?” “Does my conclusion show why the claim is significant?”  Rewrite parts that need revision. |  |  |
| **3. Effective use of words and phrases.** Ask yourself, “Have I used the most effective words and phrases?” “Have I used transitions effectively?” “Do my sentences flow smoothly?” Rewrite parts that need revision. |  |  |
| **4. Capitalization.** Look for correct use of capital letters.Use capitals at the beginning of each sentence and for every name.Use capitals for titles. Make corrections if necessary.  |  |  |
| **5.** **Punctuation.** Look for correct use of punctuation. Use periods, exclamation points, and question marks. Use commas and quotation marks in direct speech and quotations. Use quotation marks for titles of short stories. Use underlining (handwriting) or italics (typing) for titles of books. Make corrections if necessary.  |  |  |
| **6. Spelling of grade appropriate words.** Check your spelling.Refer to various resources. Make corrections if necessary.   |  |  |

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| **Sessions 11 and 12** |
| **Concept** | Writers publish and share their literary essays. |
| **Teaching Point** | A writing community celebrates. |

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| **References** | **Materials** |
| * ***Assessing Writers***, Carl Anderson
* ***Notebook Know-How: Strategies for the Writer’s Notebook****,* Aimee Buckner
* ***Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Teaching Writing, Grades 3-5, Book 5: Literacy Essays: Writing About Reading***, Lucy Calkins
* ***A Curricular Plan for the Writing Workshop, Grade 5, 2011-2012***, Lucy Calkins
 | * Writer’s notebooks
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| **Day 12****Publishing** | * Have students rewrite their revised and edited literary essays.
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| **Day 13****Celebration** | * Seat the students who have written about a particular text sit together in a circle. Have them take turns reading their essays aloud in their groups.
* Post student writing to celebrate the achievements of each student. You might consider having a gallery walk so writers get feedback from other writers. One way to give feedback is to leave a post-it note with a specific compliment next to another writer’s work.
* Assess students’ literary essays using the ***Literary Essay*** ***Assessment Rubric***.
* Consider assessing the students’ writer’s notebooks.
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| **Literary Essay Conferring Checklist** |
| Student Name:  |
| Practice Essay: **Writes first literary essay.** |  |
| Practice Essay:**Revises structure of first literary essay.** |  |
| Practice Essay:**Writes second essay with more elaboration.** |  |
| Practice Essay:**Revises essay by adding a conclusion.** |  |
| Practice Essay:**Writes third essay by adding specific details.** |  |
| Practice Essay:**Writes an introduction.** |  |
| Final Essay:**Uses Boxes and Bullets to organize ideas.** |  |
| Final Essay:**Storytells and paraphrases evidence.** |  |
| Revision Strategy:**Revises for meaning and clarity.** |  |
| Editing Strategy:**Uses a revision/editing checklist.** |  |

**Literary Essay Assessment Rubric**

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|  | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| **Ideas**  | The writer develops an exceptionally strong, clear, thesis about a meaningful idea from a text. | The writer develops a generally clear thesis about a meaningful idea from a text. | The writer develops a somewhat clear thesis about a somewhat meaningful idea from a text. | The writer develops a weak thesis about a less important idea from a text. |
| **Content** | The ideas are extensively developed and supported in body paragraphs. Relevant evidence is angled to support the claim.  | The ideas are developed and supported in body paragraphs. Evidence is angled to support the claim.  | The ideas are underdeveloped and weakly supported in body paragraphs. Evidence somewhat supports the claim. | The ideas are not developed or supported in body paragraphs. Evidence does not support the claim. |
| **Organization** | The writing is exceptionally clear and organized. Includes an introduction, 2-3 body paragraphs, and a conclusion. Transitions and parallel structure are used effectively. | The writing is generally clear and organized. Includes an introduction, 2-3 body paragraphs, and a conclusion. Transitions and parallel structure are used. | The writing shows little evidence of organization. One or two of the following may be missing: an introduction, 2-3 body paragraphs, a conclusion, transitions, or parallel structure. | The writing lacks a recognizable organization. Three or more of the following may be missing: an introduction, body paragraphs, a conclusion, transitions, or parallel structure  |
| **Style** | The writing includes an effective use of words and phrases, a clear connection between the claim and evidence, and smooth sentence flow. | The writing includes a somewhat effective use of words and phrases, a connection between the claim and evidence, and some sentence flow. | The writing includes a basic use of words and phrases, a minimal connection between the claim and evidence, and little sentence flow.  | The writing includes an ineffective use of words and phrases and no connection between the claim and evidence. |
| **Conventions** | The writing includes an effective control over language use and mastery of conventions. Paragraphs are indented. | The writing includes some control over language use and mastery of conventions. Paragraphs are indented. | The writing includes limited control over language use and mastery of conventions. Few paragraphs are indented. | The writing includes minimal control over language use and mastery of conventions. No paragraphs are indented. |