## RI.4.3 Lesson Outline Day One

#### RI.4.3 I Can Statements for Day One Lesson:

- I can explain how ideas, events, and steps are connected
- I can use specific information to support what and why events, ideas, procedures, events happened

#### **Materials:**

Teacher:	Student:	Student:
	Traditional Classroom	Virtual Learning
Effect anchor chart	2 different colored highlighters	2 different colored highlighters
Sentence strips with causes	Task card worksheet	Task card worksheet
Word wall cards:	Pencil	Pencil
<ul> <li>cause and effect</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>information</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>historical text</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>inference</li> </ul>		
Cause and effect picture cards		
Readers Make Connections		
When They Read anchor chart		
Task card worksheet		
2 Different colored highlighters		

### Day One: (Whole Group Instruction)

- Introduce Cause and Effect (add to word wall)
  - Cause and Effect is a relationship when one thing brings about, or causes, something else to happen
  - Display Picture Cards
    - Picture card one shows an event that happened
    - Picture card two shows why it happened
    - Discuss Cause and effect
  - Create Anchor Chart Activity from the attached worksheet
    - Students number paper
  - o Read sentence strips with causes
  - o Model matching a cause with effect and explain the connection
  - o Read other causes, allow students time to match with effects
  - Discuss
- Introduce Academic Talk Words and Phrases (Discuss and add to the word wall)
  - information
    - Answers the questions "What happened?" and "Why did it happen?"

### RI.4.3 Lesson Outline Day One

- Can be presented visually through photographs, maps, and timelines
- historical text
  - Tells about important events that happened in the past
  - Can tell about important discoveries or famous people's lives
  - Usually presents information in time order
    - Dates usually tell the order of events
- Tip: Signal words such as because and consequently can help connect causes and effects. However, the majority of the time inferences, or educated guesses, will have to be made to link what happened to why.
- Introduce "Readers Make Connections When They Read" anchor chart and explain how the flow chart works, focusing on cause and effect.
  - o I do:
    - Distribute task card worksheet to students.
    - Orally read task card 1 (Elijah McCoy) with students tracking.
      - After reading model how to locate the cause when the effect is given explicitly explaining the connection. Students will highlight the cause and effect in each of the passages.
        - Cause: The Civil War was over in 1865.
        - Effect: The McCoy family returned to the U.S. and lived in Michigan.
      - Model how to locate the effect when the cause is given:
        - Cause: Elijah couldn't not find work as a mechanical engineer.
        - Effect: He worked for the railroad.
        - Cause: Many people consider Elijah McCoy an important inventor.
        - Effect(s): He has been honored for his contributions.
           There are historical markers at his home and workshop.
           He was named to the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 2001.
  - o We do:
    - Students chorally read Task Card #2, Patricia Bath.
      - After reading, guide students in locating the following
        - Find the effect for the following cause: Patricia was inspired by the work of Dr. Albert Schweizer.
          - Effect: She decided to study medicine.
        - What caused Patricia Bath to decide to concentrate on ophthalmology?

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 Cause: She saw that many poor and black people were becoming blind because of the lack of eye care.

#### o You do:

- Students silently read Task Card #3, George Washington Carver and complete the cause/effect relationships found on the bottom of the task card worksheet and highlight text evidence.
  - 1. What happened since Carver's drawings of plants were so good? *His teacher suggested he study botany*.
  - 2. Why did Carver leave his home as a little boy? <u>The school</u> for black children was far from where George lived.
  - 3. What happened because Carver was famous? *He was invited to teach at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.*