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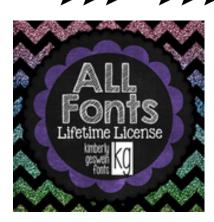
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Jen Bengel

Thank you so much to these amazing artists, whose work is found in this resource!!

























The following pages are a sample of all the components for one lesson in the mini units for mastery.

Each mini unit includes 5 days of lessons, student pages, assessments, I Can statement cards, and more!

The Mini Lessons: Drawing Conclusions

**please note that many of these lessons could be stretched out over several days. It is completely dependent on your professional opinion whether to extend them over more than one day (and of course the biggest enemy of us teachers...TIME!)

LESSON I Define and practice visualizing	Readers use what they know in their minds and clues from a text so they can draw conclusions about what they are reading.
LESSON 2 Understanding benefits of visuglizing	Readers draw conclusions so they can deepen their understandings of what is cappening in a text.
LE SON 3 Descryslive language a. l visualieing	Readers waw concessor about a text so they can forr opinions about each conclusion.
LESSON 4 <i>Ihinking</i> <i>Deeper about</i> <i>visualizing</i>	Readers draw conclusions about a text so they can apply lessons from the text into their own lives.
LESSON 5 Forming opinions based on visualizing	Readers identify dialogue in the story so they can think about what each character might really mean and draw conclusions.

Readers draw conclusions so they can deepen their understandings of what is happening in a text.

- I. Write the mini lesson statement on anchor chart paper and read it aloud to the class.
- 2. Pass out the student note-taking page to be used during the whole group mini lesson. Students can glue this into their reader's notebook if appropriate.

3. Introduce the lesson by explaining that you'll be drawing more conclusions and thinking deeper. Use this language to help:

"Yesterday we talked about what it means to draw conclusions as we read. We practiced drawing our own conclusions from books we've read. Today we are going to draw some more conclusions, but we are going to think a little bit deeper too. One of the main reasons that readers draw conclusions is so they can deepen their understandings of a text. If we read just the words on the page and don't spend any time thinking about what the author is really trying to say and what we can learn, then we will miss out on so much deeper thinking. By drawing conclusions and then thinking about what those conclusions really mean, we can learn so much more. Let's practice drawing some conclusions and then thinking even deeper about the text."

- 4. Use a mentor text you have already read to the class and think aloud about a topic. Write it on the class chart. Then think aloud about what you know, clues from the text, and your conclusion. Write the conclusion on the class chart. Think aloud about some of your deeper understandings and write them on the chart.
- 5. Ask students to complete their note-taking page as you think together and write the anchor chart.
- 6. Use the same mentor text (or a different one) and ask the class to help you you the same steps as example #1. As a class, work through all 3 parts of the 2nd example and write your thinking the shart as students copy into their note-taking page.

es ca

- 7. Ask students to turn and talk with a partner about a 3rd example, following all 3 the After a terminu on students to share and write answers on the anchor chart.
- students that they will be working on identifying key topics 8. n book. adina in epe nev to s awing cordusions. Explain how they will be re theil erstandin ell. Pass out the eper dent page (graphic organizer). Go ove g ti completed work to the share at rect s. A them nd of the reading y kshop
- q. d of the wo together to have w At the shop, c the gla they learned about drawing conclusions. out what they wrote nr-1 Have them and t with a ler their students pages. Call on a few to share with th ass.

Sample Anchor Chart t the lesson are in red. Students will add their ideas. Add them to the anchor chart during the lesson.

Readers draw conclusions so they can deepen their understandings of what is happening in a text.

Topic:	Our Conclusions:	Our Deeper Understandings:
I.	Draw conclusions based on what you know and clues from the text.	Share some deeper understandings about each topic after your conclusions.
2.		
3.		

Lesson 2: Drawing Conclusions Copyright: Out of This World Literacy (Jen Bengel)

Teacher

I can share my deeper thinking about a text after drawing conclusions.

- I. Vhat is one main topic (pom the text?
- 2. What is a conclusion you can draw about this topic? Tell me more.
- 3. What is some of your deeper thinking about this topic? Tell me more.
- 4. Why is it important for readers to think deeply about a text?

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I can share my deeper thinking about a text after drawing conclusions.

Readers draw conclusions so they can deepen their understandings of what is happening in a text.



Drawing Conclusions and Thinking Deeper I can share my deeper thinking about a text after drawing conclusions.

Name:	Date:
Title:	Author:
Directions: Identify 4 topics from the text you are some deeper thinking for each topic	
Topic:	Topic:
My Conclusion:	My Conclusion:
My Deeper Thinking:	My Deeper winking:
Topic:	Topic:
My Conclusion:	My Conclusion:
My Deeper Thinking:	My Deeper Thinking:

Name: _____

_____ Date: _____

"True or False?? You Decide!"

Directions: Write 'F' for false or 'T' for true next to each statement.

1. _____ Readers use what they know and what the text says to draw conclusions.

2. ____ Author's do not expect readers to draw conclusions.

3. Authors want readers to use their own minds to think about what else is in the text.

4. ____ Authors leave clues behind in a text so that readers car become confused.

5. ____ When readers think deeper about a text, they can learn or

6. _____ It renders do not draw conclusions, they will uss out on looking ev

7. ____Every reader is forming strong opinions your a

8. ____ When reacters have conclusions, it helps them for even stronger opinions.

. _____ Some aders do not take much time to think about their opinions of the text.

10. ____ Readers can learn lessons from reading to help them in their own lives.

- 11. _____ Authors do not leave clues to help readers learn lessons.
- 12. Readers can learn lessons from mistakes characters make in a story.
- 13. Characters are always saying exactly how they feel in stories.
- 14. Readers draw conclusions to think about what characters are really thinking.

Name:

Date: ____

"Multiple Choice...You Decide!"

Directions: Circle the BEST answer for each of the multiple choice questions below.

- 1. What do readers use to draw a conclusion?
 - a. Clues from the text
 - b. What they already know
 - c. Draw a picture
 - d. Both a and b
- 2. What do authors want readers to do?
 - a. Read just the beginning
 - b. Skip to the ending
 - c. Draw conclusions
 - d. Read as fast as possible
- 3. What is another term for drawing corecusions?
 - a. Read between the lines
 - Find the problem
 Form an opinion
 - a. All of the allove
- 4. Why do receivers all y conclusions?
 a. To page a test
 b. To this even deeper
 - c. Cad faster
 - d. To read slower
- 5. When readers think deeper about a text they can ____ .
 - a. skip pages
 - b. have less opinions
 - c. learn even more
 - d. get too confused

- 6. What might happen when readers draw conclusions?
 - a. They form stronger opinions
 - b. They make connections
 - c. They think on a deeper level

elp reg<u>à</u>s learr

d. All of the above

ige

er

ave clues

All of the above

9. Reatry can learn lessons from ____.

All of the above

they're thinking

never tell the truth

do not talk

facts in a text

10. Characters in stories

thinking.

character's mistakes

a.

b.

C.

d.

sons.

a.

b.

C.

d.

a.

b.

c. d.

8.

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7. When readers draw conclusions they are able to the opinions.

not do thing

add confusing language

other people's real life stories

always say what they're

sometimes don't say what

Copyright: Out of This World Literacy (Jen Bengel)

Name: _____

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character's mistakes

a.)

b.

C.

d.

sons.

a.

b.

C.

d.)

a.

b.)

C.

d.

8.

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