Unit 1/Week 3

Title: Grandfather’s Journey

Suggested Time: 4 days (45 minutes per day)

Common Core ELA Standards: RL.4.1, RL.4.2, RL.4.3, RL.4.4; RF.4.4; W.4.2, W.4.4; SL.4.1, SL.4.2, SL.4.6; L.4.1, L.4.2, L.4.4, L.4.5

Teacher Instructions

*Refer to the Introduction for further details.*

**Before Teaching**

1. Read the Big Ideas and Key Understandings and the Synopsis. Please do **not** read this to the students. This is a description for teachers, about the big ideas and key understanding that students should take away **after** completing this task.

Big Ideas and Key Understandings

When you have something in common with someone, it helps you to understand and know him or her better.

Synopsis

As a young man tells the story of his grandfather’s journey from Japan to the United States he reveals that the two actually have a lot in common with each other. After visiting North America, his Grandfather ends up settling there in San Francisco, California and raising a family. After some time in California he longs to return to Japan and does so once his daughter is nearly grown. When he returns to Japan it is as he remembers and he is happy to be back with childhood friends. While in Japan, he still thinks of California and longs to return one last time to see the mountains and the ocean. Although Grandfather is not able to visit one last time, his grandson who is telling the story is able to travel to California and he too comes to love the land. Like his grandfather the narrator travels back and forth between California and his homeland always missing one while in the other.

1. Read entire main selection text, keeping in mind the Big Ideas and Key Understandings.
2. Re-read the main selection text while noting the stopping points for the Text Dependent Questions and teaching Vocabulary.

**During Teaching**

1. Students read the entire main selection text independently.
2. Teacher reads the main selection text aloud with students following along. (Depending on how complex the text is and the amount of support needed by students, the teacher may choose to reverse the order of steps 1 and 2.)
3. Students and teacher re-read the text while stopping to respond to and discuss the questions and returning to the text. A variety of methods can be used to structure the reading and discussion (i.e.: whole class discussion, think-pair-share, independent written response, group work, etc.)

Text Dependent Questions

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| **Text Dependent Questions** | **Answers** |
| Pages 72-73  What does the author tell us about what the Grandfather did when he was a young man? | He left his homeland of Japan to see the world. He went on a journey on a steamship. He traveled by boat, train and foot. He explored new places in North America and saw new things that amazed and excited him. He saw things that reminded him of home. |
| Page 74  Marvel means to feel wonder about or be astonished by something. For example, the little boy marveled at the magician in the park who turned a feather into a bird. What did Grandfather marvel at and why? | He marveled at the mountains because of their size and the rivers because they were so clear. Students may infer that he marveled at the mountains and the sky because they were new and different from things Grandfather had seen in his country of Japan. |
| What does the author tell us on pages 74 and 75 about how Grandfather feels in regards to his travels in North America? | The more Grandfather traveled, the more he wanted to travel. He wanted to see more new places and didn’t think of going back home. He liked California best because of the sunlight, the mountains and the seacoast. He enjoyed his travels so much that he returned home only to marry his childhood sweetheart and then settled in San Francisco making it his home. |
| How does the illustration on page 76 help you to understand the meaning of the word “surround”? | The picture shows birdcages all around Grandfather, so I can infer that to surround means to have all around you. |
| Page 76  Why did Grandfather “wait no more” and take his family back to his homeland? | Watching his daughter grow reminded Grandfather of his own childhood back in Japan. He remembered his old friends and other things like the mountains and rivers of his homeland. He was homesick and missed Japan the place where he grew up. |
| Page 77-78  What was life like when Grandfather returned to Japan? | Things were as he remembered. He was happy with his old friends again. After raising his daughter in the city of San Francisco he moved to a large city in Japan and bought a house. His daughter fell in love, got married and had a son. He missed the mountains and rivers of California. He was homesick for California. |
| Page 79  Scattered means to separate, to go in different directions. For instance, the ants scattered in different directions when they were splashed with water. How had the war “scattered lives like leaves in a storm”? | After the war, the city had been destroyed by bombs and grandfather had to move back to his childhood village. Just like leaves being scattered, people were scattered. People had to move to different places. |
| What evidence does the author provide on page 79 to show that Grandfather was upset by the war? | He never kept another songbird. |
| What do the narrator and his grandfather have in common? | Not only do they have things in common, but the narrator understands how his grandfather *felt* when he was homesick. These feelings make him feel more connected to his grandfather and help him [the narrator] to understand him [his grandfather] better. |

Vocabulary

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|  | **KEY WORDS ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING** | **WORDS WORTH KNOWING**  General teaching suggestions are provided in the Introduction |
| **TEACHER PROVIDES DEFINITION**  not enough contextual clues provided in the text | Page 74 - Marvel, astonish  Page 79 - Scatter | Page 72 - Appeared, journey, New World  Page 73 - Sculptures, bewilder  Page 74 - Enormous, towering, longed  Page 77 - Exchanged |
| **STUDENTS FIGURE OUT THE MEANING**  sufficient context clues are provided in the text | Page 76 - Surround, Homeland  Page 80 - Homesick | Page 80 - Still  Explore |

Culminating Task

Compare the narrator to his grandfather. Describe their similarities, using evidence from the text, and explain how these similarities lead the narrator to feel as though he truly “knows” his grandfather now. Be sure to use specific details from the text in your answer.

Answer:

The narrator comes to realize that he truly knows his grandfather after he sees how truly similar they are. They both go on a journey as young men. They both love California. They both have a daughter. They both miss the place of their childhood. They both miss one place when they are in another. Not only do they have things in common, but the narrator understands how his grandfather *felt* when he was homesick. These feelings make him feel more connected to his grandfather and help him [the narrator] to understand him [his grandfather] better.

Supports for English Language Learners (ELLs)

to use with Basal Alignment Project Lessons

When teaching any lesson, it is important to make sure you are including supports to help all students. We have prepared some examples of different types of supports that you can use in conjunction with our Basal Alignment Project Lessons to help support your ELLs. They are grouped by when they would best fit in a lesson. While these supports reflect research in how to support ELLs, these activities can help ALL students engage more deeply with these lessons. Note that some strategies should be used at multiple points within a lesson; we’ll point these out. It is also important to understand that these scaffolds represent options for teachers to select based on students’ needs; it is not the intention that teachers should do *all* of these things at every lesson.

**Before the reading:**

* Read passages, sing songs, watch videos, view photographs, discuss topics (e.g., using the [four corners strategy](http://www.theteachertoolkit.com/index.php/tool/four-corners)), or research topics that help provide context for what your students will be reading. This is especially true if the setting (e.g., 18th Century England) or topic (e.g., boats) is one that is unfamiliar to the students.
* Provide instruction, using multiple modalities, on selected vocabulary words that are *central to understanding the text*. When looking at the lesson plan, you should note the Tier 2 words, particularly those words with high conceptual complexity (i.e., they are difficult to visualize, learn from context clues, or are abstract), and consider introducing them ahead of reading. For more information on selecting such words, go [here](https://achievethecore.org/page/3167/selecting-and-using-academic-vocabulary-in-instruction). **You should plan to continue to reinforce these words, and additional vocabulary, in the context of reading and working with the text. (See additional activities in the During Reading and After Reading sections.)**

**Examples of Activities:**

* Provide students with the definition of the words and then have students work together to create [Frayer models](http://www.theteachertoolkit.com/index.php/tool/frayer-model) or other kinds of word maps for the words.
* When a word contains a prefix or suffix that has been introduced before, highlight how the word part can be used to help determine word meaning.
* Keep a word wall or word bank where these new words can be added and that students can access later.
* Have students create visual glossaries for whenever they encounter new words. Then have your students add these words to their visual glossaries.
* Create pictures using the word. These can even be added to your word wall!
* Create lists of synonyms and antonyms for the word.
* Have students practice using the words in conversation. For newcomers, consider providing them with [sentence frames](https://achievethecore.org/page/3159/ell-supports-for-writing-and-discussion) to ensure they can participate in the conversation.
  + Practice spelling the words using different spelling practice strategies and decoding strategies. Students could take turns spelling with a partner.
* Use graphic organizers to help introduce content.

**Examples of Activities:**

* Have students fill in a [KWL chart](http://www.nea.org/tools/k-w-l-know-want-to-know-learned.html) about what they will be reading about.
* Have students research setting or topic using a pre-approved website and fill in a chart about it. You could even have students work in groups where each group is assigned part of the topic.
* Have students fill in a bubble map where they write down anything that they find interesting about the topic while watching a video or reading a short passage about the topic. Then students can discuss why they picked the information.

**During reading:**

* Read the text aloud first so that ELLs can hear the passage read by a fluent reader before working with the text themselves.
* Allow ELLs to collaborate in their home languages to process content before participating in whole class discussions in English. Consider giving them the discussion questions to look over in advance (perhaps during the first read) and having them work with a partner to prepare.
* Encourage students to create sketch-notes or to storyboard the passage when they are reading it individually or with a partner. This will help show if they understand what they are reading as they are reading it.
* Ask questions related to the who, what, when, why, and how of the passage. For students that may need a little more help, provide them with [sentence stems](https://achievethecore.org/page/3159/ell-supports-for-writing-and-discussion).
* Continue to draw attention to and discuss the words that you introduced before the reading.

**Examples of Activities:**

* Have students include the example from the text in their glossary that they created.
* Create or find pictures that represent how the word was used in the passage.
* Practice creating sentences using the word in the way it was using in the passage.
* Have students discuss the author’s word choice.
* Use graphic organizers to help organize content and thinking.

**Examples of Activities:**

* Have students fill in a chart to keep track of their 5ws while they read to help them summarize later and figure out the central idea of a passage.
* It may again be beneficial to have somewhere for students to store new words that they encounter while reading the text. Students could use a chart to keep track of these new words and their meanings as they read.
* If you had students fill in a KWL, have them fill in the “L” section as they read the passage.
* Utilize any illustrations or text features that come with the story or passage to better understand the reading.
* Compare/contrast the passage with what the illustrations convey about the passage. Have students consider if the illustrations look the way they visualized the passage in their own minds or if the passage matches their predictions based on the illustrations.
* Identify any text features such as captions and discuss how they contribute to meaning.

**After reading:**

* Present directions for any post-reading assignments orally and visually; repeat often; and ask English Language Learners to rephrase.
* Allow ELLs to use English language that is still under development. Students should not be scored lower because of incorrect spelling or grammar (unless the goal of the assignment is to assess spelling or grammar skills specifically). When grading, be sure to focus on scoring your students only for the objective(s) that were shared with students.
* Scaffold questions for discussions so that questioning sequences include a mix of factual and inferential questions and a mix of shorter and more extended responses. Questions should build on each other and toward inferential and higher-order-thinking questions. There are not many factual questions already listed in the lesson instructions, so you will need to build some in as you see fit. More information on this strategy can be found [here](https://achievethecore.org/aligned/creating-sequencing-text-dependent-questions-support-english-language-learners/).
* Reinforce new vocabulary using multiple modalities

**Examples of activities:**

* Using the words that you had students work with before reading, have students write sentences in reference to the passage that you just finished reading.
* Require students to include the words introduced before reading in the culminating writing task.
* For newcomers, print out pictures that represent the words that you focused on and have students match the words to the pictures.
* Based on different features of the words, have the students sort them into different categories and explain their choices. For example, the students could sort the words by prefixes, suffixes, connotation, etc.
* After reading the passage, continue to examine important sentences (1–2) in the text that contribute to the overall meaning of the text. Guide students to break apart these sentences, analyze different elements, and determine meaning. More information on how to do this, including models of sentence deconstruction, can be found [here](https://achievethecore.org/page/3160/juicy-sentence-protocol).
* Provide differentiated scaffolds for writing assignments based on students’ English language proficiency levels.

**Examples of Activities:**

* For all students, go over the prompt in detail, making sure to break down what the prompt means before having the students get to work. Then have the students explain the directions back to you.
* Have students create an evidence tracking chart during reading, then direct them to look back over their evidence chart and work with a group to see if their evidence matches what the rest of the class wrote down. If some of the chart does not match, students should have a discussion about why.
* For students who need more support, model the proper writing format for your students and provide them with a properly formatted example for reference.
* For newcomers, you may consider creating sentence or paragraph frames to help them to write out their ideas.
* To further discussion about the passage, have students create their own who, what, when, where, why, and how questions related to the passage to ask each other and have students pair up and practice asking each other the questions. If available, pair students of the same home language to support the use of language still under development.