

## Lesson 5

# Don Quixote and Sancho's Obstacles





# What are our learning goals?

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I can continue identifying plot details and obstacles Don Quixote and Sancho encounter.

I can write a claim and identify the importance of supporting evidence.

# Activity 4.6

## Writing Opinions with Supporting Details When Answering Prompts

*Read each excerpt and complete the activity in the next column.*

Chapter/ Page #	Excerpt from Don Quixote	Write an opinion, support it with a reason, and identify one piece of evidence from the excerpt to support the reason.
Chapter 2, Page 4	<p>First there was the watching of the armor. In this part of the [dubbing] ceremony, the knight had to honor his armor by standing guard over it. Don Quixote paced back and forth in the moonlight, with most of the guests as an audience. Also staying at the inn that night were a group of mule drivers. It so happened that about that hour was the normal time to give water to their mules. But Don Quixote had placed his armor over the water tank! One of the mule drivers started to move the armor, but Don Quixote cried out: "You evil creature! What are you doing?"</p> <p>The mule driver went on with his business. He didn't even look at the knight.</p> <p>"Keep your hands off my armor!" Don Quixote said as he attacked in a wild rage.</p> <p>Then a second mule driver came to the water tank. But before he could even touch the armor, Don Quixote attacked him, this time in complete silence.</p>	<p>Prompt: <i>Is Don Quixote's desire to be a knight (which leads him to guard his armor) a good enough reason for attacking the mule drivers?</i></p> <p>Opinion:</p> <p>Don Quixote was wrong to attack the mule drivers.</p> <p>Reason:</p> <p>I believe Don Quixote should not have attacked the mule drivers because he did not give them a chance to speak before attacking them. I think problems should be resolved with words, not violence.</p> <p>Evidence from Text:</p> <p>Don Quixote attacks a mule driver without even saying anything. I know this because on page 4 the text says, "Don Quixote attacked him, this time in complete silence."</p>

# Complete the next one with your burgers and fries partner. You have 8 minutes.

Writing Opinions with Supporting Details When Answering Prompts		
Read each excerpt and complete the activity in the next column.		
Chapter/ Page #	Excerpt from Don Quixote	Write an opinion, support it with a reason, and identify one piece of evidence from the excerpt to support the reason.
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		Opinion:
		Don Quixote was wrong to attack the mule drivers.
		Reason:
		I believe Don Quixote should not have attacked the mule drivers because he did not give them a chance to speak before attacking them. I think problems should be resolved with words, not violence.
		Evidence from Text:
		Don Quixote attacks a mule driver without even saying anything. I know this because on page 4 the text says, "Don Quixote attacked him, this time in complete silence."

# Reading

## Lesson 4 Review

- **Who are two members of Don Quixote's household, and who are his two friends?**

# Vocabulary

## Chapters 6–8

Go over each vocabulary word and the pronunciation chart in student activity book on page 71.

### Vocabulary for “Back to La Mancha,” “Don Quixote Learns He Is Already Famous,” and “On the Road Again”

1. **confounded**, *adj.* terrible or annoying (18)
2. **deceive**, *v.* to make someone believe something that is not true; trick or fool (19)
3. **fortune**, *n.* luck (19)
4. **sexton**, *n.* a person who takes care of church buildings and surrounding property (21)
5. **folks**, *n.* people (22)

Word	Pronunciation	Page
Sierra Morena	/see*ae*ro/ / moe*rae*no/	16
Micomicona	/mee*koe*mee*koe*no/	17
Bartholomew Carrasco	/bar*tho*ləm*ue/ /co*ro*skoe/	20
Salamanca	/so*lo*mong*ko/	20
Doña	/doe*nyo/	21

# TASKS

Read chapters 6-8 with group.

Take turns reading.

Complete Activity 5.2 (pages 73-75) as you read.

**\*use complete sentences\***

**CH 6: questions 1-5**

**CH 7: question 6**

**CH 8: question 7-8**

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# Whole Class Chapter Discussion

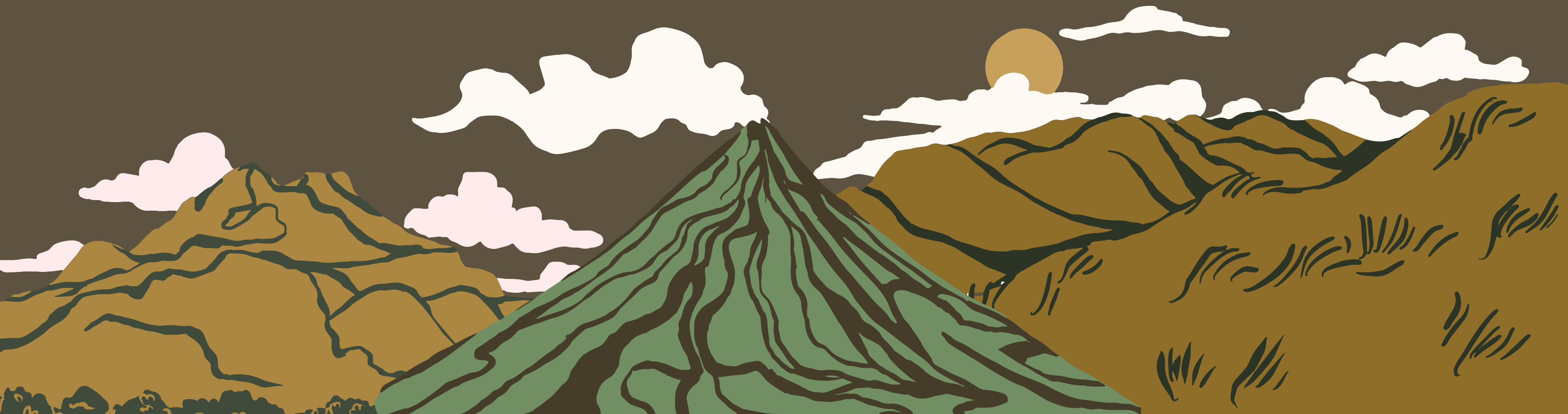
At the end of chapter 8, why does Sancho feel relieved that he “had gotten away with that one”?



# DECEIVE

In the chapter, you read, "I did not deceive you intentionally."

Say the word *deceive* with me.



## Synonyms Activity



To *deceive* means “to make someone believe something that is not true.”

*What are synonyms for the word deceive?*

# Persuasive Essay Prompt

**Do Don Quixote's good intentions  
justify his actions?**

# Opinion vs. Fact

## *Opinion*

This is a personal  
view or belief.



## *Fact*

A fact is true  
and can be  
proven.

# Activity 4.6

Review: On activity 4.6 you wrote an opinion, supported it with a reason, and identified one piece of evidence from the text to support the reason.

Evidence from the text must be either paraphrased or directly quoted.



# Unit Project



Having an **OPINION** with a **REASON** and **EVIDENCE** makes your writing strong, like iron **ORE**, which strong metal is made.

Your unit project is a persuasive essay in which you evaluate Don Quixote's actions and determine whether or not his actions are justified by his beliefs about knighthood and chivalry.

# CLAIM

**The first thing you'll need to do is develop a claim. In persuasive writing, a claim is a strong *opinion* that can be backed up (supported) with a reason and evidence from the text.**

**A claim is introduced in the introductory paragraph. In the body paragraphs, you must defend your opinions with reasons and supporting evidence.**

**The claim is an important part of persuading, or convincing, readers. It suggests that you have “proof” to support your ideas.**

## Persuasive Essay Rubric

	Exemplary	Strong	Developing	Beginning
<b>Introduction</b>	Opinion is clearly stated.	Opinion is stated.	Opinion is stated but is unclear.	An opinion is not stated.
	The hook effectively grabs the reader's attention.	The hook ineffectively grabs the reader's attention.	The hook does not grab the reader's attention.	A hook is not included.
	The topic or text the essay is based on is briefly introduced with relevant details, such as main characters, setting, plot summary.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with some details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is introduced with few or no details.	The topic or text the essay is based on is not introduced.
<b>Body</b>	All reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Most reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Some reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.	Few or no reasons in the body paragraphs support the opinion.
<b>Conclusion</b>	Opinion is effectively restated in a different way from the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in the same way as in the introductory paragraph.	Opinion is restated in an unclear way.	Opinion is not restated.
	An effective statement is included to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included, but is not fully convincing.	A statement to persuade the reader to agree with the opinion is included.	No statement to persuade the reader is included.
	The conclusion provides an original final new thought about the opinion.	The conclusion provides one final thought about the opinion.	The connection of the final thought to the opinion is unclear.	No final thought is included.
<b>Structure of the piece</b>	All sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Most sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Some sentences in paragraphs are presented logically.	Connections between sentences in paragraphs are confusing.

**The rubric can be found on pg. 51 of your activity book.**

**“Opinion is clearly stated” is the very first item on the rubric because it is the most important part of your persuasive essay.**

## Example Persuasive Essay

Have you ever read a story that made you want to shout at the main character? In the Brothers Grimm tale, “The Fisherman and His Wife,” a fisherman asks a magic fish to grant his greedy wife’s wishes. The fisherman always does what his wife says, even when she asks for the power to make the sun and moon rise and set. The fisherman is a fool and should have acted differently in the story.

Can you identify the CLAIM made in this example persuasive essay?

### Example Persuasive Essay

Have you ever read a story that made you want to shout at the main character? In the Brothers Grimm tale, “The Fisherman and His Wife,” a fisherman asks a magic fish to grant his greedy wife’s wishes. The fisherman always does what his wife says, even when she asks for the power to make the sun and moon rise and set. The fisherman is a fool and should have acted differently in the story.

The opinion, or claim, is the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, but is always the first sentence drafted when writing a persuasive essay because it contains the most essential information in the essay.

### Example Persuasive Essay

Have you ever read a story that made you want to shout at the main character? In the Brothers Grimm tale, “The Fisherman and His Wife,” a fisherman asks a magic fish to grant his greedy wife’s wishes. The fisherman always does what his wife says, even when she asks for the power to make the sun and moon rise and set. The fisherman is a fool and should have acted differently in the story.

The opinion will be supported with reasons and evidence throughout the essay. Remember that the opinion is known as the thesis statement, which is a provable and arguable claim.

### Example Persuasive Essay

Have you ever read a story that made you want to shout at the main character? In the Brothers Grimm tale, “The Fisherman and His Wife,” a fisherman asks a magic fish to grant his greedy wife’s wishes. The fisherman always does what his wife says, even when she asks for the power to make the sun and moon rise and set. The fisherman is a fool and should have acted differently in the story.

You want to persuade the reader to agree with your opinion by the end of your essay. In the case of the example essay, that writer wants to persuade the reader to agree that their claim—***that the fisherman is a fool and should have acted differently***—is the correct opinion.

# Write a CLAIM

Start by answering this question  
“Do Don Quixote’s good intentions justify his actions?”  
with a **yes** or **no**.

Then build your opinion, reasons, and evidence from that response.

## Write a Claim

Use the graphic organizer to draft a claim.

Essay Prompt: <i>Do Don Quixote’s good intentions justify his actions?</i>		
	1st Draft	Revised
Opinion (Restate the prompt and answer it <i>yes</i> or <i>no</i> .)		
Reason (What is one reason why you chose <i>yes</i> or <i>no</i> ?)	1.	
Evidence (What	1	