Grade 8 ELA Sample Lesson Plan

Lesson Title	Analyzing Differences in Points of View
Connecticut Standards (CCSS)	CC.8.RL.3: Analyze how particular lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision.
	CC.8.RL.6: Analyze how differences in the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader (e.g., created through the use of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor.
	CC.8.SL.1: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussion (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on <i>grade 8 topics, texts, and issues</i> , building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
	CC.8.SL.1a: Come to discussions prepared, having read or researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion.
	CC.8.SL.1b: Follow rules for collegial discussions and decision-making, track progress toward specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed.
	CC.8.SL.1c: Pose questions that connect the ideas of several speakers and respond to others' questions and comments with relevant evidence, observations, and ideas.
Lesson Objectives in Language Students will Understand	Through an analysis of differences between the points of view of the characters and the audience or reader, students will use text evidence such as dialogue, dramatic irony, characterization, and incidents in the story to assess how an author creates effects such as suspense.
Timeline	5 days (beginning of unit)
	Review and revise rules for classroom discussions
	Teacher reads aloud <i>The Treasure of Lemon Brown</i>
	In small groups students discuss what makes this a "good story"
	(elements of literature)
Description of	Whole-group discussion on elements of literature (How do suspense)
Learning Tasks/	and point of view make this a good story?)
Activities	Students independently reread The Treasure of Lemon Brown using
	note-taking strategies to cite text evidence (based on teacher created
	text dependent questions) that shows how the author creates
	suspenseUse notes to participate in a Socratic seminar (to be used formatively)
Materials, Resources,	 Use notes to participate in a Socratic seminar (to be used formatively) The Treasure of Lemon Brown by Walter Dean Myers
Technology Needed	Harriet Tubman: Conductor on the Underground Railroad by Ann
(Based on LEA	Petry (excerpt from page 92 from Appendix B of the CCSS)
resources)) (1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Collegial discussions tied to the CCSS Speaking and Listening
Prior Lagraina	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
Prior Learning,	standards
Connections, Student	Elements of literature (qualities of good literature)
O :	 Elements of literature (qualities of good literature) Third person limited point of view
Connections, Student Needs or Interests, Common	 Elements of literature (qualities of good literature) Third person limited point of view Note-taking strategies
Connections, Student Needs or Interests,	 Elements of literature (qualities of good literature) Third person limited point of view

Use with Grade 8, Unit 1: *The Making of a Good Story* June 2012

Grade 8 ELA Sample Lesson Plan

Strategies/ Grouping	Whole-group
otrategies/ oroaping	Small group or partner reading as necessary
	9 , ,
	Independent reading
	Provide a list of the elements of literature to students
	Teacher created note-taking template
Suggested	Partner/small group reading
Differentiation	Whole-class vs. small-group Socratic seminar
	 Teacher may choose to read aloud the pre and post assessment
	piece
	 Social studies discussion of homelessness
Cross disciplinary	Music connection (blues music)
Connections	
	Pre- Use the CCSS Appendix B (p. 92) excerpt from Ann Petry's Harriet
	Tubman: Conductor on the Underground Railroad to answer the following:
	Analyze the differences between the point of view of the character(s) and
	reader. Using text evidence analyze how the author creates suspense.
Formative Assessment	
processes (including	
student self-	Post- Repeat the pre-assessment. Students then self-reflect by comparing
assessment)	their pre and post assessments.
,	