	 Informative/explanatory writing examines and develops a topic
	using multiple sources.
	 Effective researchers form questions about a topic to guide
	research and locate sources.
Essential	 Good researchers use a variety of sources and properly credit
Understandings	sources in their paragraphs.
g-	 Good researchers narrow the focus of topics into smaller sub-
	topics before researching.
	 Effective researchers develop a plan, generate appropriate notes,
	organize information, develop rough drafts, final drafts, and a work
	cited page.
	 How does informative/explanatory writing examine topics and convey information?
	convey information?
	 How do self-generated questions of where, when, and why guide
Essential	research when using multiple sources?
Questions	 How does one paraphrase researched information and follow a
	standard MLA format of citation?
	 How does one develop a research plan to effectively generate
	notes?
	 How does the organization method of note-taking transfer into
	cohesive paragraphs, where information is paraphrased?
	 Writers understand the essential element of relying on researched
	information about a particular topic.
	 Writers understand the importance of formulating questions about
Essential	topics to guide research.
Knowledge	 Writers understand the importance of narrowing the focus of topics
	into smaller sub-topics.
	 Writers recognize the importance of developing a research plan
	and organizing notes, as part of the writing process.
	 Terms:
Veeebulen	
Vocabulary	work cited, parenthetical citation, plagiarism, paraphrasing,
	quotation

	 Narrow the focus of topics into sub-topics.
	 Formulate self-generated questions to guide research.
	 Develop a research plan.
	 Obtaining information from text features (e.g. table of contents,
	glossary, index, transition words/phrases, bold or italicized
	words/phrases/texts, headings, subheadings, graphic organizers,
	charts, graphs, or illustrations).
	 Use information from the text to answer questions related to
	main/central ideas or key details.
	 Organize information to show understanding (e.g. represent
Essential	main/central ideas or details within text through clarifying, mapping,
Skills	paraphrasing, summarizing, or comparing/contrasting).
	 Collect and synthesize information.
	 Conduct research in the library and electronically.
	 Use a note-taking system to organize and document information
	relevant to topic.
	 Write rough drafts of paragraphs through paraphrasing, cite work,
	develop a work cited page and develop a final draft.
	 Use appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas
	and concepts.
	 Use precise language and topic specific vocabulary to inform about
	or explain the topic.
	 Maintain a formal style of writing.
	English Language Arts
	B. Writing
	B1.Interconnected Elements
	Students use a writing process to communicate for a variety of
	audiences and purposes.
	a. Determine a purpose for writing.
	b. Decide which information is included to achieve the desired
Deleted	purpose.
Related	c. Revise drafts to improve focus, effect, and voice
Maine Learning	incorporating peer response when appropriate.
Results	d. Edit for grammar, usage, and mechanics.
	e. Write to achieve a specific purpose.
	f. Create legible final drafts.
	B3.Argument/Analysis
	Students write academic essays that state a clear position,
	supporting the position with relevant evidence.
	a. Summarize and paraphrase and/or explain information from
	reading, listening, or viewing.
	b. Write essays that support an idea and build a logical
	argument excluding extraneous information and
	differentiating between facts and opinions.

	C. Research
	C1.Research
	Students propose and revise research questions, collect
	information from a wide variety of primary/and or secondary
	sources; and follow conventions of documentation to
	communicate findings.
	a. Determine the nature and extent of information needed.
	b. Locate and access relevant information.
	c. Demonstrate facility with note-taking, organizing information,
	and creating bibliographies.
	h. Present findings by paraphrasing, quoting sources, and
	using proper citation.
Related	i. Use information ethically and legally.
Maine Learning	D. Language
Results	D1.Grammar and Usage
Roodito	Students manipulate the parts of speech effectively and employ
	a variety of sentence structures to communicate.
	a. Use forms of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and their
	modifiers, adverbs, prepositions, transitions, conjunctions,
	and interjections correctly.
	b. b. Use compound complex sentences.
	c. c. Use active and passive voices effectively.
	D2.Mechanics
	Students apply the rules of capitalization, punctuation, and
	spelling to communicate effectively.
	a. Use correct capitalization and punctuation including commas
	and semi-colons.
	 b. Correctly spell frequently misspelled words and common
	homophones.
	 Model an effective research plan.
	 Model how to formulate self-generated questions pertaining to a
	specific topic.
Sample	 Model and complete a note-taking sheet, which uses questions as
Lessons	the guiding principles for research.
And	 Model and guide the break down of topics into smaller sub-topics.
Activities	 Model and guide the organization of notes.
	 Model and guide the transition of taking researched notes and
	paraphrasing using cohesive language and parenthetical citations.
	 Read sample paragraphs.
	 Revise, edit, and prepare a final copy using peer and adult edits.
Sample	 Evaluation of note taking skills.
Classroom	 Evaluation of MLA work cited page.
Assessment	 Evaluation of individual paragraph final draft.
Methods	Evaluation of the travel journal blog as a whole.

	<u>Publications:</u>
Sample	 Son of citation machine.
Resources	