English Language Arts

Brunswick School Department Grade 8 Research

Essential Understandings	 Informative/explanatory writing examines a topic using multiple sources, to organize and convey information. Effective writers form questions and locate sources for information about a topic, leading to the development of a thesis. Good researchers pull from a variety of sources and properly credit sources in the context of their paper. Effective researchers develop a plan, generate appropriate notes, develop an outline, a rough draft, a final draft, and a work cited page.
Essential Questions	 How does informative/explanatory writing examine topics and convey information? How do self-generated questions guide research when using several sources? How do the self-generated questions lead to developing a thesis? How does one quote or paraphrase researched information from several sources, and follow a standard MLA format of citation? How does one develop a plan to effectively generate notes? How does the organization of research into a formal outline, lead to a rough draft?
Essential Knowledge	 Writers understand that it is essential to rely on researched information to develop and support a thesis. Writers understand the importance of self-generated questions in guiding research. Writers recognize the importance of developing a research plan and organizing research into an outline, as parts of the writing process.
Vocabulary	 Terms: informative/explanatory writing, thesis, topic sentence, note-taking, outline, work cited, parenthetical citation, plagiarism, paraphrasing, quotation

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	To provide the provide and the
	 Formulate questions to guide research.
	Develop a research plan.
	 Collect and synthesize information.
	 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, to state the
	main/central ideas, or to provide supporting details.
	 Organizing information to show understanding or relationships
	among facts, ideas, and events (e.g., representing main/central
Essential	ideas or details within the text through charting, mapping,
Skills	paraphrasing, summarizing, comparing/ contrasting, or outlining).
	 Conduct research in the library and electronically to involve a
	variety of sources.
	 Create a note taking system to organize and document relevant
	information.
	 Write an outline, write a rough draft, prepare a work cited page,
	prepare a final draft.
	 Distinguish the difference between primary and secondary sources.
	 Use appropriate and varied transitions to clarify and organize 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
Related	audiences and purposes.
Maine Learning	a. Determine a purpose for writing.
Results	b. Decide which information is included to achieve the desired
	purpose.
	c. Revise drafts to improve focus, effect, and voice
	incorporating peer response when appropriate.
	d. Edit for grammar, usage, and mechanics.
	e. Write to achieve a specific purpose.
	f. Create legible final drafts.

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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.
- d. Distinguish between primary and secondary sources.
- e. Evaluate and verify the credibility of the information found in print and non-print sources.
- f. Use additional sources to resolve contradictory information.
- g. Summarize and interpret information presented in varied sources, and/or from fieldwork, experiments, and interviews.
- h. Present findings by paraphrasing, quoting sources, and using proper citation.
- i. Use information ethically and legally.

D. Language

D1.Grammar and Usage

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.

Related Maine Learning Results

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Sample Lessons And	 Complete a research plan. Guide students through the note taking process by modeling. Model the outline graphic organizer to students, before they write an outline using notes.
Activities	 Revise, edit, and prepare a final copy using peer and adult edits. Read sample essays.
Sample	Evaluation of note taking skills.
Classroom	 Evaluation of the outline.
Assessment	 Evaluation of the MLA work cited page.
Methods	 Evaluation of final draft.
	Publications:
Sample	o <u>Write Source</u>
Resources	