

Warm-Up

Synthesizing Ideas in an Informational Text



Lesson Question



Lesson Goals

Read from *When Birds Get Flu and Cows Go Mad! How Safe Are We?* by John DiConsiglio.

Understand chronological
[] in an
informational text.

Synthesize information
from different
[].

Interpret information
from charts and graphs.



Words to Know

Write the letter of the definition next to the matching word as you work through the lesson. You may use the glossary to help you.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| _____ illustrate | A. a judgment or inference based on evidence |
| _____ conclusion | B. to bring together parts into a whole |
| _____ chronological | C. to show using an example or a visual |
| _____ synthesize | D. ordered based on time |

Instruction

Part 1

Synthesizing Ideas in an Informational Text

Slide

2

Sorting Information

Writers often sort information to help readers different parts of a text through:

- pictures or diagrams.
- numbered sections.
- .
- graphs or charts.
- maps.
- or separated sections of text.

Instruction

Part 1

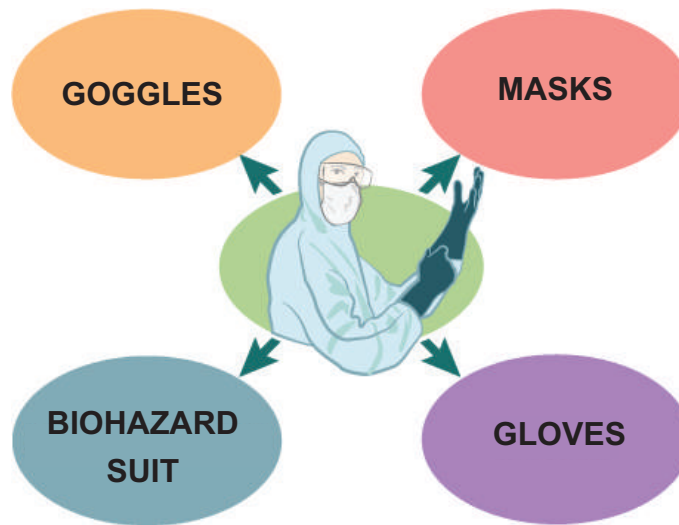
Synthesizing Ideas in an Informational Text

Slide

2

Information Sorted by a Keyword Graphic Organizer

The Disease Hunter's Toolbox



Information can be sorted by keyword , using a graphic organizer.

In this presentation style, an essential point or image is annotated with different pieces of information.

Instruction

Part 1

Synthesizing Ideas in an
Informational Text

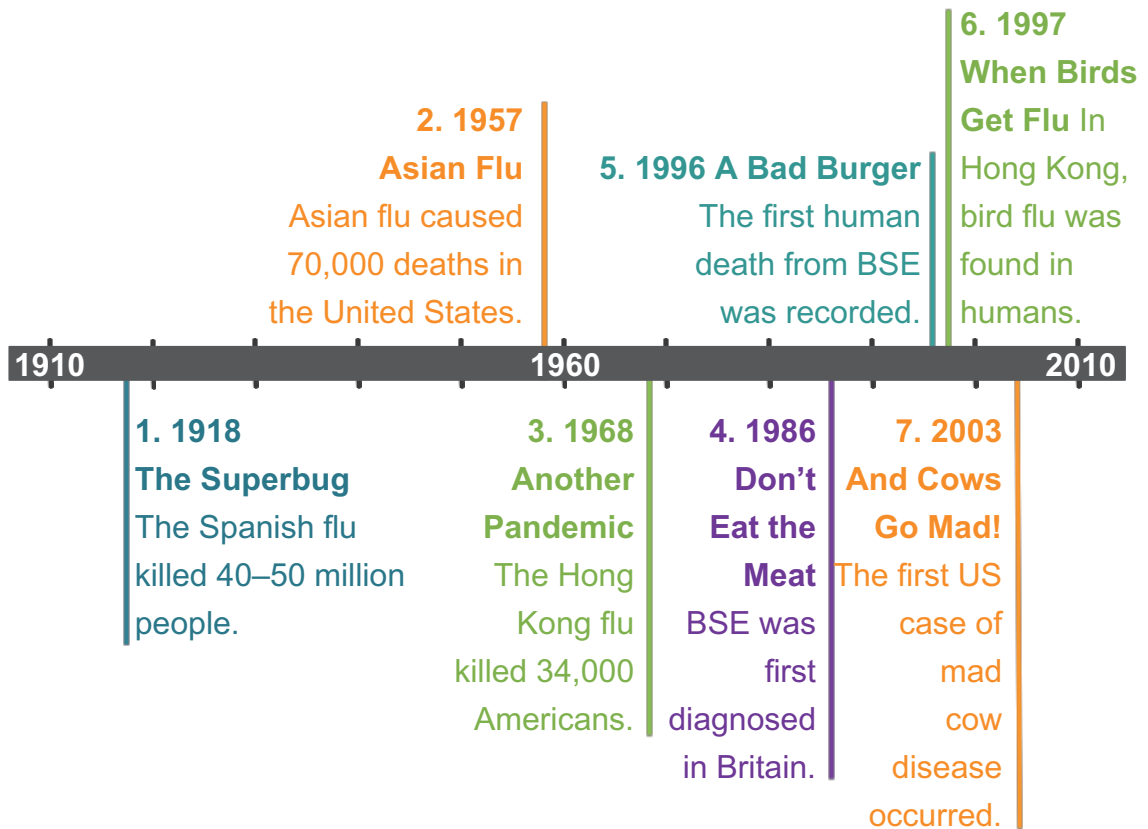
Slide

4

Information Sorted by Numbering

Numbering can be used in an informational text to:

- show order, or time-based order.
- show the steps of a process.
- information.



Instruction

Part 1

Synthesizing Ideas in an Informational Text

Slide

7

Numbers Used to Divide Information

**Don't worry about mad cow disease. But pay attention to E. coli.
Here's how you can protect yourself from it.**

- 1) Wash Your Hands Carefully
- 2) Don't Cross-Contaminate
- 3) Keep Hot Foods Hot
- 4) Keep Cold Foods Cold
- 5) Wash Fruits and Vegetables

*—When Birds Get Flu and Cows Go Mad!,
John DiConsiglio*

This selection is numbered in order to divide information into different

Instruction

Part 1

Synthesizing Ideas in an Informational Text

Slide

9

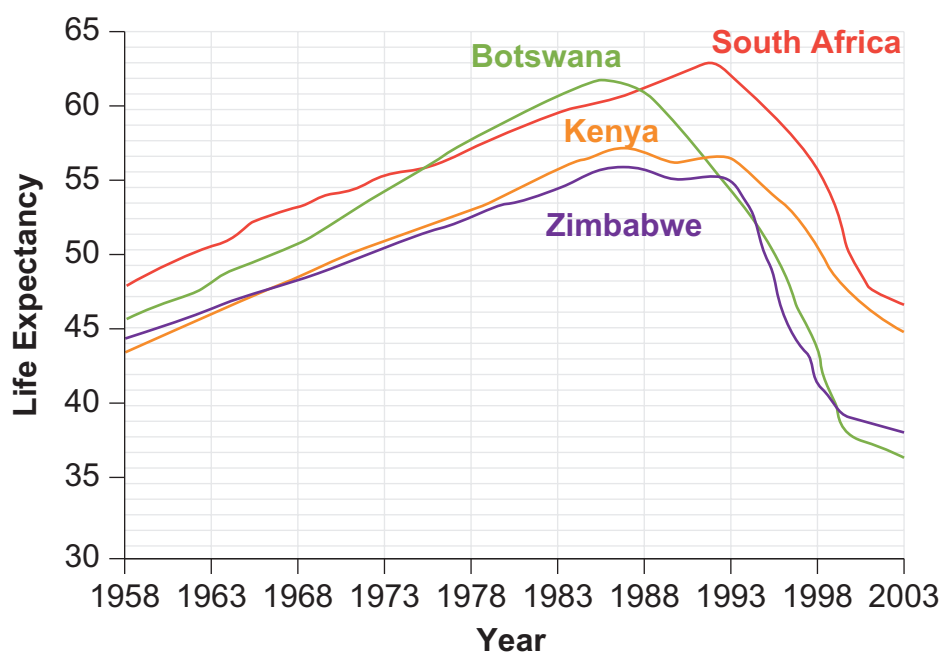
Interpreting a Graph

Charts and graphs are

ways to present information that show different kinds of data at once.

HIV/AIDS IN AFRICA, 1958–2003

The deadly disease has been dramatically shortening life expectancy.



The graph allows you to quickly

the countries.

Instruction

Part 1

Synthesizing Ideas in an Informational Text

Slide

11

Interpreting a Map

Maps information by showing it in a visual way.

This map includes:

- a title.
- .
- supporting text.

HIV AROUND THE WORLD (2006)



North America

Adults and children living with HIV:
1.4 million
Adult and child death due to HIV:
18,000

Caribbean

Adults and children living with HIV:
250,000
Adult and child death due to HIV:
19,000

Latin America

Adults and children living with HIV:
1.7 million
Adult and child death due to HIV:
65,000

Instruction

Part 2

Synthesizing Ideas in an Informational Text

Slide

2

Synthesizing Information

To **synthesize** information, put together different pieces of information.

- This allows you to draw , or judgments or inferences based on evidence, about the text as a whole.

To :

- Read a section, then stop and think about what you know.
- Decide what the central ideas are.
- Think about how the text to you, other texts you have read, or the world.
- Use your own words to reflect on what you have learned and to generate new ideas.

Instruction

Part 2

Synthesizing Ideas in an Informational Text

Slide

2

Synthesizing Information by Connecting Text to Text

When information about similar ideas is presented in different formats, you can make text-to- connections between the ideas in the whole text.

The Disease Hunter's Toolbox

Gloves

Doctors and scientists use different types of gloves. Surgical gloves help keep a wound sterile – free from dangerous germs and bacteria. Examination gloves prevent contamination or infection when treating a patient.

Fear of Food?

1. Wash Your Hands Carefully

Proper hand washing can get rid of almost half of all foodborne illness. . . .

2. Don't Cross-Contaminate

When raw meat comes in contact with other foods, it can cause cross-contamination. Don't use the same utensils for meat and other foods. And be sure to wipe down countertops and cutting boards.

The second text to the first in that it also shows methods for how to avoid contamination and spreading disease.

Summary

Synthesizing Ideas in an Informational Text



Lesson Question

How do you put together information presented in different formats?



Answer

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.