



- Unit 7 -

Novel Study:

From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler

Visual Supports for Teaching

Grade 4

Unit 7

## Novel Study: From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler

**Visual Supports for Teaching** 



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Lesson 1: 4th Grade Narrative Writing Rubric

Visual Support 1.1

## 4th Grade Narrative Writing Rubric

	Advanced	Proficient	Basic
Ideas	<ul> <li>The writing</li> <li>has a clear exposition and introduces a problem</li> <li>introduces the narrator and other characters</li> <li>demonstrates understanding of prompt and audience</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The writing</li> <li>has a clear exposition and introduces a problem</li> <li>introduces the narrator and other characters</li> </ul>	The writing does not do one or more of the following:  • has a clear exposition and introduces a problem  • introduces the narrator and other characters
Organization	<ul> <li>The writing</li> <li>includes events in order</li> <li>uses dialogue and description to develop experiences and events</li> <li>has an ending that answers all questions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The writing</li> <li>includes some events in order</li> <li>uses dialogue and description</li> <li>has an ending that answers most questions</li> </ul>	The writing does not do one or more of the following:  • includes some events in order  • uses dialogue and description  • has an ending that answers most questions
Conventions	<ul> <li>The writing</li> <li>uses a variety of transition words to show the order of events</li> <li>uses language to convey experiences accurately</li> <li>uses language such as metaphors and similes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The writing</li> <li>uses transition words to show the order of events</li> <li>uses language to convey experiences accurately</li> </ul>	The writing does not do one or more of the following:  • uses transition words to show the order of events  • uses language to convey experiences accurately

Lesson 1: Narrative Elements Notes

Visual Support 1.2

#### **Narrative Elements Notes**

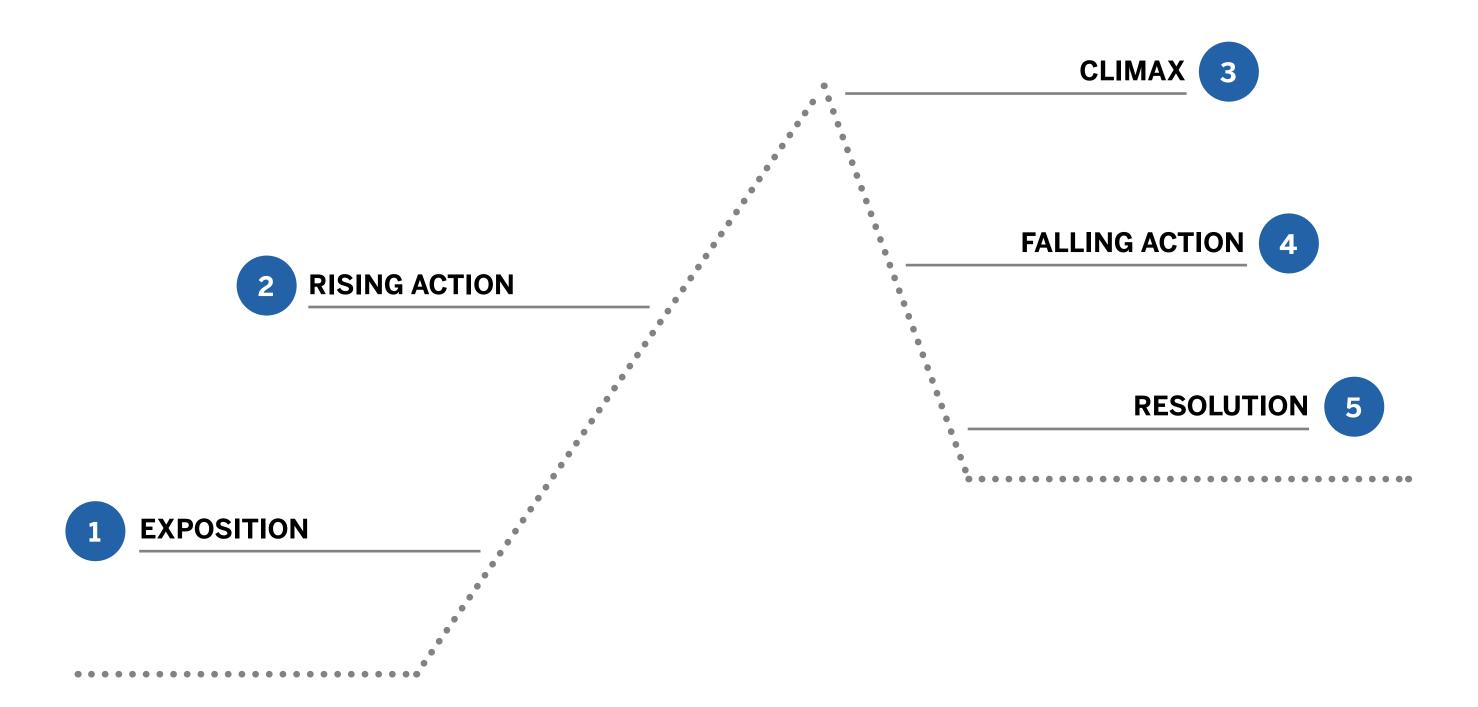
Character	Conflict
Characters are the people or animals who take part in the story.	The conflict is a challenge or problem that characters face.
Point of View	Setting
Point of view is the narrator's position when telling a story.	The setting is where and when the story takes place.
Plot: Exposition	Plot: Rising Action
Exposition in a plot introduces the story's setting, mood, the main character, supporting characters, and time.	The rising action is a sequence of solutions to the conflict that the main character tries; it is all the events leading to the turning point of the story.
Plot: Climax	Plot: Falling Action
The climax is the turning point of the story when the plot is at its most suspenseful moment.	The falling action is all the plot points wrapping up, the consequences of the climax, and reflection on the changes in the main character.
	solution

**Plot: Resolution** 

The resolution is the end of the story.

Lesson 2: Plot Diagram Visual Support 2.1

## **Plot Diagram**



#### Claudia and Jamie Character Development

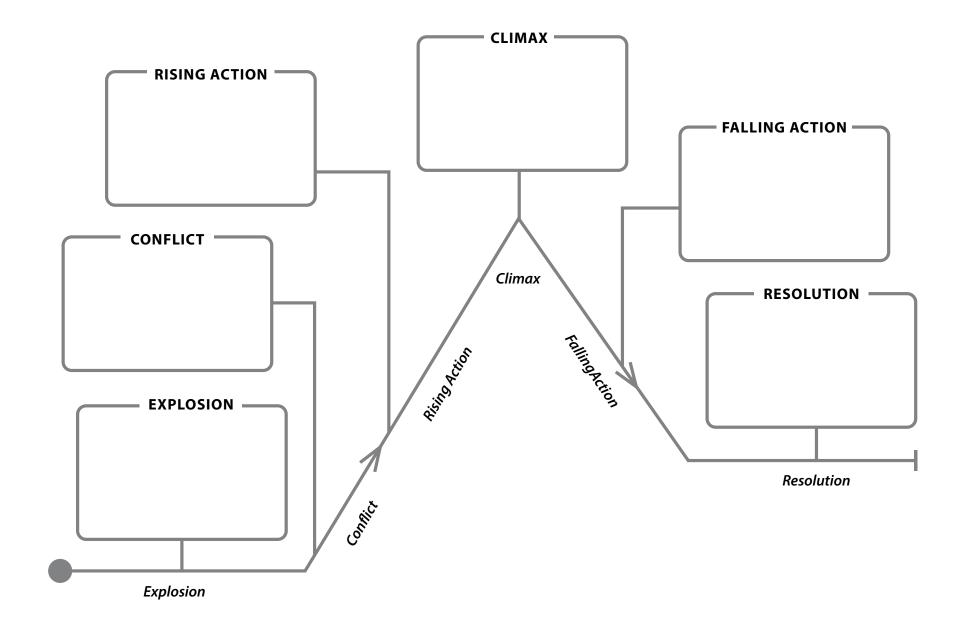
Claudia	Jamie

Lesson 4: Narrative Writing Organizer

Visual Support 4.2

## Narrative Writing Organizer

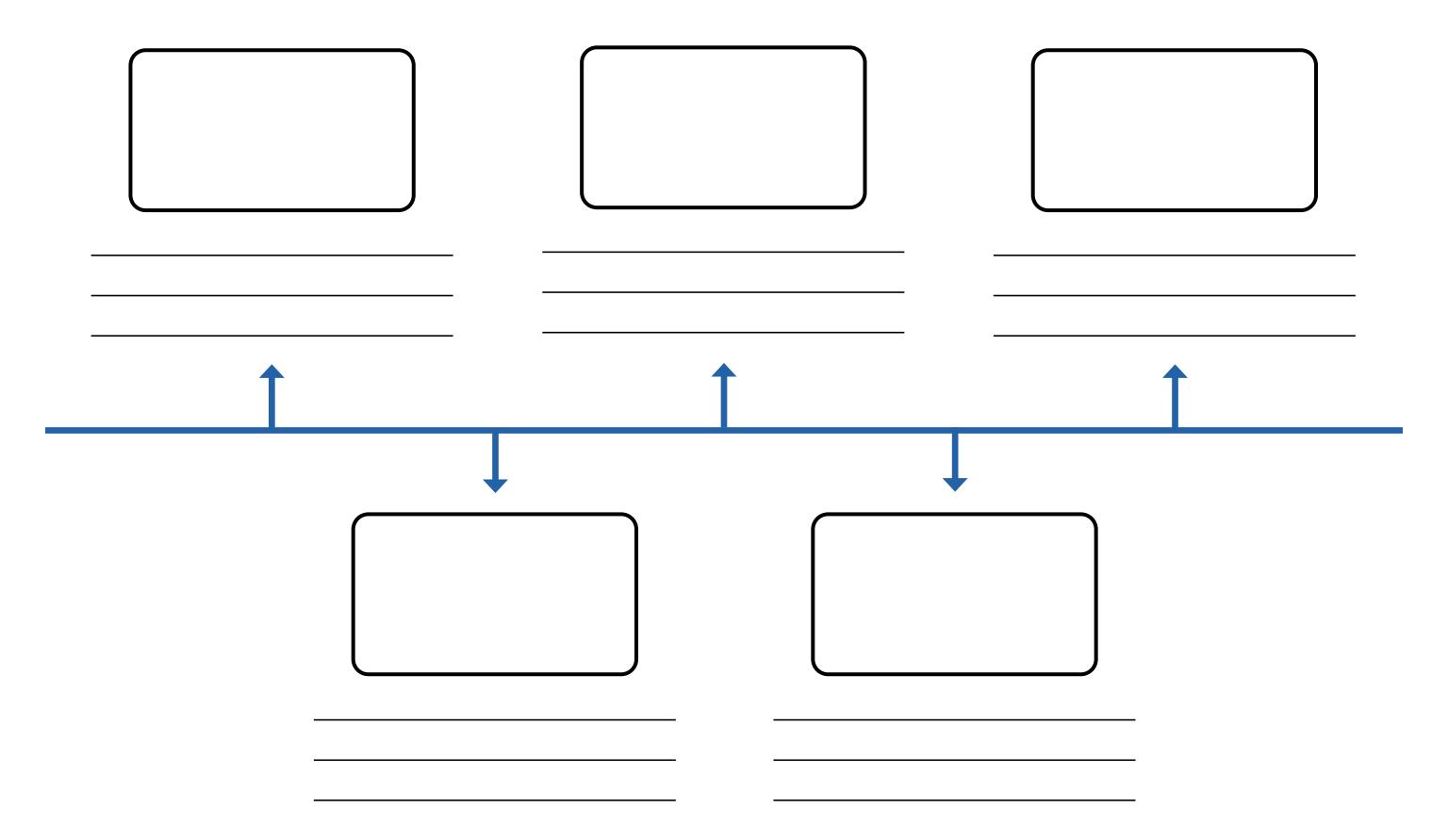
Character	Setting
Conflict	Solution



Lesson 5: Timeline

Visual Support 5.1

#### **Timeline**



## Narrative Writing Peer Review Checklist

Use this checklist to guide your review of a classmate's narrative writing and provide constructive feedback. Remember that the purpose of this activity is to help the writer improve their work. Be specific and respectful in your feedback, and focus on how the narrative can be enhanced.

1. Read and Understand the Narrative:	<ul> <li>Read the narrative carefully to understand the story and its purpose.</li> <li>Identify the main characters, setting, and the problem or conflict.</li> </ul>
2. Organization and Structure:	<ul> <li>Check if the story has a clear exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.</li> <li>Comment on the flow and transitions between different parts of the narrative.</li> </ul>
3. Character Development:	<ul> <li>Evaluate how well the characters are described, including their personalities, appearance, and actions.</li> <li>Discuss whether you can empathize with or relate to the characters.</li> </ul>
4. Setting Description:	Examine how well the setting is portrayed and if it contributes to the story's atmosphere.
5. Conflict:	☐ Determine if the conflict is introduced clearly and resolved effectively.
6. Use of Descriptive Language and Dialogue:	<ul> <li>Highlight strong descriptions and dialogue that enhance the reader's understanding of the story.</li> <li>Suggest where more descriptive language or dialogue could be used to create a clearer picture.</li> </ul>
7. Feedback:	<ul> <li>Share your overall thoughts on the narrative, including its strengths and areas that need improvement.</li> <li>Mention the strengths and aspects of the narrative that you enjoyed.</li> <li>Offer specific suggestions for improvement in different areas, such as character development, dialogue, or description.</li> <li>Consider what would make the narrative more engaging and compelling.</li> </ul>

Lesson 13: Claudia and Jamie's Letter

Visual Support 13.1

#### Claudia and Jamie's Letter

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party;

Dear Museum Head,

We think that you should examine the bottom of the statue for an important clue. The statue we mean is the oen you bought for \$225.00. And the clue is that you will find Michelangelo's stone mason's mark on the bottom. If you need help about this clue, you may write to us at Grand Central Post Office. Box847 in Manharttan.

Sincerely,

Friends of the Museum

## Spelling and Grammar Checklist for Narrative Writing Review

Use this checklist to help your classmate improve the spelling and grammar in their narrative writing. Remember to be respectful and helpful in your feedback. The goal is to assist your partner in improving their writing skills.

1. Spelling:	<ul> <li>Check for misspelled words.</li> <li>Use a dictionary to look up words you're unsure about.</li> </ul>
2. Capitalization:	<ul> <li>Ensure that the first word of a sentence is capitalized.</li> <li>Verify that proper nouns (names of people, places, etc.) are capitalized.</li> </ul>
3. Punctuation:	<ul> <li>Use periods at the end of sentences.</li> <li>Include question marks at the end of questions.</li> <li>Use exclamation points to show excitement or strong emotions when needed.</li> </ul>
4. Quotation Marks:	☐ Use quotation marks to show when someone is speaking (e.g., She said, "Hello!").
5. Paragraphs:	<ul> <li>Start a new paragraph when a new character speaks.</li> <li>Organize your writing into paragraphs to separate different ideas.</li> </ul>
6. Run-On Sentences:	☐ Check for sentences that are too long and need to be separated.
7. Word Usage:	☐ Check that you've used the correct word for your meaning (e.g., "there," "their," "they're").
8. Peer Feedback:	<ul> <li>Provide constructive feedback to your partner on the errors you've found.</li> <li>Encourage your partner to make revisions and improve their writing.</li> </ul>

Lesson 14: What is a Socratic Seminar?

Visual Support 14.1

#### What is a Socratic Seminar?

A Socratic Seminar is a special kind of discussion where we all sit in a circle and talk about a particular topic, story, or question. It's a team conversation where we use our thinking skills to dig deeper into a topic. This discussion is named after Socrates, a very wise philosopher from a long time ago. He loved asking questions to learn and understand more, just like we'll do.

#### Why are we doing a Socratic Seminar?

#### Socratic Seminars help us:

- Improve our communication skills.
- Think critically and express our ideas.
- Learn from each other.
- Respect different opinions.
- Explore complex topics more deeply.
- Make learning enjoyable through thought-provoking discussions.
   Conversation where we use our thinking skills to dig deeper into a topic. This discussion is named after Socrates, a very wise philosopher from a long time ago. He loved asking questions to learn and understand more, just like we'll do.

Lesson 14: How Does It Work?

Visual Support 14.3

#### **How Does It Work?**

#### Here's how our Socratic Seminar will work:

- 1. Topic or Text: First, we'll have a topic or a question the teacher wants us to talk about.
- 2. Fishbowl: We'll sit in a big circle, and in the middle, there will be a smaller circle. This inner circle is where the discussion starts.
- 3. Inner Circle: The students in the inner circle will discuss the topic while others in the outer circle listen carefully. If you're in the inner circle, it's your time to share your thoughts, ask questions, and respond to what others say.
- 4. Listening and Speaking: In the outer circle, your job is to listen actively and think about what's being said. You can even take notes to help you remember important points.
- 5. Rotating: After a while, we'll switch! The outer circle becomes the inner circle, and vice versa. This way, everyone gets a chance to talk.
- 6. Ground Rules: To make sure the discussion is respectful and fair, we'll have some ground rules. We'll take turns, avoid interrupting, and support our ideas with evidence.
- 7. Open-Ended Questions: We'll ask and answer open-ended questions, which are questions that can't be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." Instead, they require explanations and thoughts.
- 8. Reflect: Finally, we'll reflect on what we learned and how our thinking changed during the discussion.

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