



EXPEDITIONARY
LEARNING

Grade 8: Module 2A: Unit 3: Lesson 3

Readers Theater: Writing a Conclusion



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.
Exempt third-party content is indicated by the footer: © (name of copyright holder). Used by permission and not subject to Creative Commons license.



Readers Theater:
Writing a Conclusion

Long-Term Targets Addressed (Based on NYSP12 ELA CCLS)	
<p>I can write narrative texts about real or imagined experiences using relevant details and event sequences that make sense. (W.8.3) I can produce clear and coherent writing that is appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (W.8.4)</p>	
Supporting Learning Targets	Ongoing Assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can work with my group to write a conclusion to our script that summarizes the key events and draws the audience attention back to the key quote. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Readers Theater script revisions Conclusion for group script Performance practice feedback Venn Diagram: Similarities and Differences between the Readers Theater Script and <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i>

Agenda	Teaching Notes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Opening <ol style="list-style-type: none"> End of Unit 2 Assessment Feedback (8 minutes) Unpacking Learning Target (2 minutes) Work Time <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Group Work: Writing a Group Conclusion (20 minutes) Closing and Assessment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Venn Diagram: Similarities and Differences between the Readers Theater Script and <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> (15 minutes) Homework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In advance: Students will need their scripts in the correct order from Lesson 2. In this lesson, groups write a conclusion for their script. Note that this may be challenging to do as a group, so first they review a model and then they orally rehearse a conclusion together before writing. Remind groups of the norms they created in Lesson 14 of Unit 2. The Venn diagram that students fill out at the end of this lesson is in preparation for their end of unit assessment in the next lesson, in which they write a commentary on how their script is a response to <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> and how it connects to and diverges from the novel. Post: Learning target; and Peer Critique Guidelines (see supporting materials).



Readers Theater:
Writing a Conclusion

Lesson Vocabulary	Materials
diverge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Unit 2 Assessments (from Unit 2, Lesson 16; with teacher feedback and rubric) • Readers Theater Criteria anchor chart (from Unit 2, Lesson 14) • Document camera • Model script conclusion (one for display) • Venn Diagram: Similarities and Differences between the Readers Theater Script and <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i> (one per student and one for display)

Opening	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. End of Unit 2 Assessment Feedback (8 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand back the End of Unit 2 Assessments and invite students to spend time reading your feedback. • Invite them to write their name on the board if they have questions, so that you can follow up either immediately or later on in the lesson. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving students the opportunity to review assessment feedback helps them understand where and how they need to improve next time.
<p>B. Unpacking Learning Target (2 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite the class to read the learning target with you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * “I can work with my group to write a conclusion to our script that summarizes the key events and draws the audience attention back to the key quote.” • Ask: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * “What do you think you will be doing in this lesson based on this learning target?” • Cold call students for their responses and listen for them to explain that they will be writing a conclusion for their Readers Theater script. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posting learning targets allows students to reference them throughout the lesson to check their understanding. The learning targets also provide a reminder to students and teachers about the intended learning behind a given lesson or activity. • Discussing and clarifying the language of learning targets helps build academic vocabulary.



Readers Theater:
Writing a Conclusion

Work Time	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Group Work: Writing a Group Conclusion (20 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tell students that now they will be working with their group members to write a single conclusion to their full narrative group script.• Explain that the conclusion should summarize the events of the narrative, draw them to a close, and refocus the audience's attention on the theme of the narrative, which is the key quote. Point that students should continue to make sure they are meeting the criteria that is listed on the Readers Theater Criteria anchor chart.• Using a document camera, display the Model Script Conclusion and read it aloud.• Ask:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* "What do you notice about the conclusion?"• Select volunteers to share their answers with the whole group. Listen for students to say that the conclusion is said by the narrator and that it brings the audience back to the main idea of the key quote, which is that growing up is about more than getting older—it is about becoming more mature in the way you handle what the world throws at you.• Ask students to discuss in their Readers Theater groups:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* "How does the conclusion summarize the events of the narrative?"* "How does it remind the audience of the key quote?"• Cold call students to share their group discussions with the whole class.• Leave the model posted and invite groups to begin by orally rehearsing their conclusions. Remind them to refer to their group norms from Unit 2, Lesson 14. Circulate to assist those who are struggling. Ask:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* "How does your conclusion summarize the events of the narrative?"* "How does it remind the audience of the key quote?"• Ask students to allocate someone to write the conclusion down for their group script on a separate sheet of paper.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing models of expected work supports all learners, especially those who are challenged.



Readers Theater:
Writing a Conclusion

Closing and Assessment	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Venn Diagram: Similarities and Differences between the Readers Theater Script and To Kill a Mockingbird (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite students to discuss in teams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * “How is your whole group Readers Theater script like the same scenes in the novel? How is it different? Why is it different?” • Display and distribute Venn Diagram: Similarities and Differences between the Readers Theater Script and To Kill a Mockingbird. Remind students that on a Venn diagram, the things that are similar go in the middle and the things that are unique go in the circles on either side. • Model how to fill it out using the model script. Similarities (in the middle): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The dialogue between Atticus and Jem is exactly what they say in the book (pages 212 and 213). * The dialogue between Miss Maudie and Jem is exactly what they say in the book (215). * The narrator in the book says exactly: “This was a thought. Court-appointed defenses were usually given to Maxwell Green, Maycomb’s latest addition to the bar, who needed the experience. Maxwell Green should have had Tom Robinson’s case.” • Differences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Script: The first narrator line analyzes how Jem is starting to grow up, which doesn’t happen in the novel. * Script: The stage directions are meant for the actors to do certain things, as described in the novel (but in the novel they aren’t stage directions). * Novel: The narrator in the novel is Scout, whereas the narrator in this scene of the script is not Scout (as an adult). • Ask groups to discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * “How does your script connect to the novel? How is it similar?” * “How does your script diverge from the novel? How it is different?” • Invite students to fill out their own Venn diagrams based on their discussion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graphic organizers and recording forms engage students more actively and provide scaffolding that is especially critical for learners with lower levels of language proficiency and/or learning. • When reviewing graphic organizers or recording forms, consider using a document camera to display them for students who struggle with auditory processing.



Readers Theater:
Writing a Conclusion

Homework	Meeting Students' Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finish your Venn diagram.• Continue independent reading.	



EXPEDITIONARY
LEARNING

Grade 8: Module 2A: Unit 3: Lesson 3

Supporting Materials



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.

Exempt third-party content is indicated by the footer: © (name of copyright holder). Used by permission and not subject to Creative Commons license.



Model Script Conclusion

Key Quote

“As I made my way home, I thought Jem and I would get grown but there wasn’t much else left for us to learn, except possibly algebra.”

Theme

Growing up is about more than just getting older—it is about understanding people and their actions and recognizing that the world doesn’t always work as you want it to or think it should.

Narrator: Jem has grown up, not just in years, but in maturity. Unlike at the beginning, he is now taking care of Scout instead of avoiding her. He now understands more about people and why they do the things that they do, like Atticus and Boo Radley, even if he doesn’t always agree with their actions. Jem has learned that the world is more complicated than he used to think.



Venn Diagram: Similarities and Differences between
the Readers Theater Script and To Kill a Mockingbird

.....
Name:

.....
Date:

Script

Novel

