Ms. Carter and Ms. Reynolds

6th Grade Reading

Hello! We are super excited for our second week of online distance learning with the best 6th grade class ever! Remember, no one is perfect, we all make mistakes, and we are learning together! So, if you need help with anything please call or text Ms. Carter at (405)-922-2802 or Ms. Reynolds at (405)-659-9498.

You will need access to: Clever, Zoom, and Google Classroom. We have linked our Zoom Rooms and our Google Classroom on both our pages in Clever! Below are access codes if you need them! This week you will use the link for Ms. Reynolds' Zoom Room.

Ms. Reynolds's Zoom Room: 604-388-293 passcode: 120049
https://kippokc.org.zoom.us/j/6043883293?pwd=THNKa1ovdXVOdCtpOVA2TkY0RjFZUT09

6th Grade Reading Google Classroom: pidjxji

6th Grade Reading Zoom Room Schedule: 10:00 AM and 12:00 PM. Join us for extra help, review, read-alouds, and more!

Use the schedule on the next page to complete the classwork for today. This work is DUE April 30th at 8:00 PM.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Instructions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Complete the Question of the Day on Google Classroom.</td>
<td>• Read the Question of the Day for 4.30.2020 on Google Classroom and answer in the comments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) Watch the Instructional Video and read through the lesson for 4.30.2020.</td>
<td>• Click on the Lesson and Video 4.30.2020 link on Google Classroom and watch the video and read through the lesson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Attend Class on Zoom Room at 10:00 AM or 12:00 PM.</td>
<td>• Click on the link posted in Google Classroom or go to Ms. Reynolds’s page on Clever and log in to Zoom Room at 10:00 AM or 12:00 PM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Complete Homework Assignment on Google Classroom.</td>
<td>• Go to Classwork in Google Classroom and click on the Homework 4.30.2020 link. Read the instructions and complete the assignment. It is due 5/1/2020 @ 8:00 PM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) Reading Plus!</td>
<td>• Complete 20 minutes of Reading Plus!</td>
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Today, we’re talking about summary in nonfiction texts.

A summary is a short statement that tells the most important points or ideas in a text.

Powerful readers know that summarizing is a critical life skill. Being able to read or watch something and tell someone the most important points or ideas in that text or show is something that we will need to do on a daily basis, often without realizing it!

As powerful readers, we are today practicing pulling out only the most important information and paraphrasing it (putting it in our own words) to summarize the ideas of our texts. Because summaries are not stated directly in the text, readers must practice the skill of determining importance to identify just the most important ideas.

Powerful readers know that summaries of fiction are different than summaries of nonfiction. Therefore, powerful readers ALWAYS identify the genre of their text before answering any summary questions.

Let’s Review: Summary of Fiction

Remember, to summarize fiction, readers think about the main character, his/her desires, his/her main problem, and the solution for that problem (SWBS).

- S—Somebody. The main character(s) name(s).
- W—Wanted. What the main character desired or needed to happen.
- B—But. The conflict, or the problem of the story.
- S—So. How the problem was solved
- T—Then. The ending or resolution
Today we’re talking about nonfiction summaries. To summarize a non-fiction text, powerful readers use the “5 Ws.” The 5 Ws stand for the Who, What, When, Where, and Why.

A great summary of NF includes each of these important points from the text.

HOW TO SUMMARIZE NONFICTION:

1. Read the entire passage.
2. Identify that the passage is nonfiction.
3. Annotate your questions carefully.
   - Does it ask for a summary?
   - Does it ask for the least or most important detail?
4. Reread to write a gist for each paragraph.
5. Determine the 5 Ws: who, what, when, where, why
6. Circle the 5 Ws in your answer choices.
   - Eliminate any answer choices with information that was not in the text.
   - Eliminate any answer choices with clear bias.
7. Choose the correct answer based on what the question asked:
   - If it asks for the best summary, choose the answer with the most Ws.
   - If it asks for the least important detail, choose the answer that is not one of the Ws!

√√√√√√
Check yourself!!!!!!! by asking, does this match what it is mostly about?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>What</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Why</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The person in the text.</td>
<td>The topic—what the text is about.</td>
<td>The time or time period of the text.</td>
<td>The location(s) in the text.</td>
<td>What did you learn about the what? A synthesis of the gists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is a human being (not an animal, for example).</td>
<td>2-3 words</td>
<td>WWII, the Crustaceous Period, the 2000s, the Digital Age, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>What the author wants to share with the reader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary Statement</td>
<td>It ends with a summary statement that restates the who, what, when, where, and why.</td>
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Your summary should be related to the main idea of the passage. Always ask yourself, what was this mostly about.
The first drive-in movie theater was opened in 1933 by inventor Richard M. Hollingshead, Jr. He realized that parents would like to be able to watch movies with their kids without having to worry about how loud they were. Also, they would not have to hire a babysitter. Though the first drive-in lasted only three years, the idea soon caught on. Drive-ins popped up all over the country.

The number of drive-ins grew rapidly after World War II. The popularity of drive-in theaters peaked in the late 1950s and early 1960s. At one point, there were around 4,000 drive-in theaters operating in the United States. Early theaters used speakers behind and around the screen to project sound. Later, single speakers attached to wires were hung in one window of each car. Some drive-ins had playground equipment for children between the screen and the first row of cars. One thing that all drive-ins had was a snack bar at the back of the parking area. The price of admission was per person, so often teenagers would crawl into the trunk until the car was inside for a free show. Teenagers also enjoyed the privacy of the drive-in for dating!

When land costs rose and VHS movie rentals made watching movies at home possible, most drive-ins closed down. The drive-in was dead. But in the early 21st century, a drive-in revival began. Vacant parking lots were reclaimed and movies were shown on the sides of buildings. Speakers were no longer necessary because the sound could be transmitted to the car stereo. Many middle-aged people just enjoyed being able to relive the part of their lives that occurred in drive-ins. Today, there is a drive-in near most major cities and in many rural areas, as well.

<table>
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<th>What</th>
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<tr>
<td>Richard M. Hollingshead Jr was the inventor.</td>
<td>The invention of drive-in movie theaters as a form of entertainment</td>
<td>Drive-in movies were invented in the 1930’s. Their popularity peaked in the 1950’s- early 1960’s and again in the early 21st century.</td>
<td>The United States</td>
<td>Drive-in movie theaters offered a different way to watch movies, from their cars, while children could be still be loud and entertained. Factors like land costs and movie rentals caused many to close down eventually, but now they are making a comeback.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summary Statement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drive-in theaters were invented in the 1930’s and peaked in the middle of the century in the United States. Drive-in movie theaters offered people a way to watch movies from their cars, while children could still be loud and entertained. Many closed down, but began to make a comeback in the 2000’s.</td>
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Which of these best summarizes the passage?

a. Drive-in movie theaters became popular because they provided privacy, places for children to play, good sound, and snack bars.

b. Drive-in theaters began in the 1930s, were most popular after World War II and in the 50s and 60s, and have recently seen a revival.

c. Drive-in theaters began in the 1930s, grew very popular, had many different features, died, and have recently seen a revival.

d. Drive-in theaters became popular in the early 21st century as old parking lots were reclaimed and movies were shown on buildings.
Steve Martin

Steve Martin has been a famous American comedian, actor, and writer for over forty years. He was raised in California and spent most of his early life working as an entertainer. He attended the University of California at Los Angeles but dropped out to pursue a career as a comedy writer, working for such shows as The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour and The Sonny and Cher Comedy Hour.

Martin also began a career as a stand-up comic. His odd performances soon made him a favorite. Martin would wear wacky clothing, make balloon animals, and play the banjo on stage. He wrote many of his own songs, making them a part of his comedy routine. His success as a comic led to a career as an actor, and he has been a celebrity ever since.

Martin has other talents, too. He has shown his skills as a novelist, and his skills as a banjo player are sought by musicians around the country. He is one of the best banjo players in the US. With such a strong wit and set of skills, Martin has repeatedly surprised fans. He is more than a simple stand-up comic.

Who

<table>
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Summary Statement

1. Which detail from the above passage would be important to include in a summary?
   a. Martin's childhood, family, and place of birth
   b. Martin's time spent as a student at UCLA
   c. Martin's jokes from his comedy routine
   d. Martin's success as an actor and comedian
Non-Fiction Summary: Day 2