

Lesson 22

CITE EVIDENCE FROM A TEXT RI.6.1

INTRODUCTION

Real-World Connection

MUSIC CONNECTION

Sophia's music class is in an uproar. Some students want to be able to listen to music while they complete assignments, while others do not. Mr. Myszak, the music teacher, does not think listening to music while completing school work is good for students. He feels the music is too distracting and causes students to lose focus on their work. Sophia thinks music helps her concentrate and tells Mr. Myszak many students feel the same as she does. He strikes a bargain with her.

"Bring me some evidence that supports your thinking. Then, I might change my mind."

What kind of evidence do you think Sophia should provide to support her claim? We will practice the skills in **Guided Instruction** and **Independent Practice**. At the end of the lesson, we will revisit Sophia and her claim.

What I Am Going to Learn

- How to use evidence to support what I am saying about a text

What I May Already Know RI.5.1

- I know how to quote accurately from a text.

Vocabulary in Action

As you read, you will come across words that are used in a variety of ways.

- **Textual evidence** is wording in the text that supports and confirms a claim.
- **Explicit evidence** is clearly stated in the text.
- **Inference**, or an educated guess, is when you make your best guess about something based on hints from the text.
- When you use quotes from the text, you cite your evidence.

WORDS TO KNOW

textual evidence

explicit

inference

cite



HINT, HINT

When you read a text to find evidence, highlight or underline sentences and details that you can use to support your ideas.

TIPS AND TRICKS

You will need to read closely to find textual evidence. Read and then reread the text. Think about the words, sentences, and details that might be important to what you are learning about.

HINT, HINT

For each answer choice, go back through the text and look for evidence that supports that answer. If you do not find any, it is not the right choice.

GUIDED INSTRUCTION

Read this concert review from a student newspaper.

This Concert Was Nuts!

Did you go to the concert at Doolittle Park last weekend? If you did, then your ears are probably still buzzing from the incident with the coconut. I'll get to that in a minute. First of all, the Grim Goats started the show and gave an outstanding performance. The lead singer Rodney Coles was awesome. When he harmonized with bandmate Jessica Bland, the audience went wild. When the next band, Edison, sang their new single, "I Never Said That," everybody got up to dance. Trouble started brewing when the last act went on stage. Willow Willow sang a few slow songs. Then, they played their old hit "Love Is a Coconut." Suddenly, some guy in the audience hurled a coconut at the speakers, which knocked down a microphone. The speakers screeched so loudly, I thought a plane was landing at the park. This was the only violent incident, however. This concert reminded me of the great one the Raytones played last summer in the park.

1. Which inference best explains what the writer thinks about the concert?
 - (A) The writer thinks the concert was frightening.
 - (B) The writer thinks the concert was just OK.
 - (C) The writer thinks the concert was a great success.
 - (D) The writer thinks the concert was boring.
2. Underline four pieces of evidence in the text that best shows what the writer thinks about the concert.
3. What inference can you make about why someone threw a coconut onto the stage?

How Am I Doing?

What questions do you have?

Why might a text that provides explicit evidence be more helpful in supporting a claim?

When have you had to make an inference to support a claim?

SKETCH IT

Draw an image of you and your friends attending a concert. Include visual information and details such as the genre of music. Share with your classmates.

Color in the traffic signal that shows how you are doing with the skill.



READING NOTES

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Read the article. Then, answer the questions that follow.

The Instrument That Ben Built

by Candace Fleming | Genre: Essay

- 1 Ben Franklin was a fine musician. He played the harp, guitar, and violin. He wrote songs. Music always filled his home. And he constantly attended concerts.
- 2 Few people know that Benjamin Franklin invented an amazing musical instrument.
- 3 Franklin got the idea for an instrument during a trip to London in 1757. While there, he heard a musician give an entire concert by running his fingers around the rims of glasses filled with varying amounts of water. The beautiful sounds intrigued Franklin. His scientific mind began thinking of better ways to make music on glass.
- 4 Franklin set to work. He asked a crystal blower to make thirty-seven glass domes of different sizes and to put holes in their centers. Then he arranged the domes from smallest to largest on an iron rod that ran through the holes. He placed the line of bowls in a long pan of water. Then he attached the iron rod to a foot pedal that spun the bowls when pumped.
- 5 Franklin tinkered with his instrument for five years. Finally he was ready to play. With so much glass at his fingertips, Franklin performed quick, lively tunes as well as chords and harmonies. He claimed that his invention, which he called the glass armonica, sounded “incomparably sweet . . . and that once tuned, never again wants tuning.”
- 6 Franklin played his armonica for the many guests who visited his London home. He wrote, “My guests are certainly the best people in the world, for they are patient enough to listen to me play a tune on my armonica, and even hear me through to the end.”
- 7 Franklin’s many friends were enchanted by the clear, sweet sounds. As one Franklin visitor described it, “the armonica is a celestial, angelic, heavenly instrument.”
- 8 Eventually, Franklin gave a second armonica to a well-known musician named Marianne Davies. She took it on a concert tour of Europe.
- 9 Davies was a success! Everywhere she traveled—France, Austria, Italy, Germany—she was greeted by packed concert halls and standing ovations. Audiences admired the “sweetness and delicacy” of the armonica’s tones.
- 10 The armonica captivated American audiences, too. A musician named Stephen Forrage gave the first American armonica concert in Philadelphia

- 22 Franklin's original armonica, with its handsome mahogany veneer and brass hardware, can still be seen at the Franklin Institute Science Museum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TIPS AND TRICKS

An inference is something that is not stated directly by the author. You may need to go back and reread the paragraph to make an inference about what was said.

1. Which inference correctly states how Ben Franklin felt about music in paragraph 1?

- (A) Music was not part of his life.
- (B) Music was important to him.
- (C) Music bored him.
- (D) Music frustrated him.

2. What inference can you make from paragraph 3 about why the glasses hold different amounts of water?

- (A) Leaks caused the different amounts of water.
- (B) The musician could not find matching glasses.
- (C) Different amounts of water make different sounds.
- (D) The glasses were all different sizes.

3. In paragraph 4, why did Ben Franklin ask the crystal blower to make the glass domes in different sizes?

4. In paragraph 5, which inference about Ben Franklin is correct?

- (A) Ben Franklin cared about details.
- (B) Ben Franklin never finished his projects.
- (C) Ben Franklin was neat and stylish.
- (D) Ben Franklin only liked to work alone.

◀ **HINT, HINT**

When you read each sentence, ask yourself, “Why did the author include this piece of information?”

5. Which sentence from the passage gives evidence that Ben Franklin’s friends enjoyed his playing?

- (A) “Franklin performed quick, lively tunes as well as chords and harmonies.” (paragraph 5)
- (B) “He claimed that his invention, which he called the glass armonica, sounded ‘incomparably sweet.’” (paragraph 5)
- (C) “Franklin played his armonica for the many guests who visited his London home.” (paragraph 6)
- (D) “Franklin’s many friends were enchanted by the clear, sweet sounds.” (paragraph 7)

6. Based on the information in paragraphs 17–20, which inference about why the celestina became more popular than the armonica is correct?

- (A) The celestina was safer to play.
- (B) The celestina sounded better.
- (C) The celestina cost less to make.
- (D) The celestina had a louder sound.

