

Grade 7 Playlist: Citing Evidence

Aligns with *CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.7.1*:

- Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Welcome

A group of students are in the lunchroom reading a brochure about the school's new menu. The brochure states that bananas will no longer be served with the fruit salad. Instead, the fruit salad will include more blueberries. One student is happy because she prefers blueberries. Another student points out that the brochure claims, "Blueberries have the highest levels of antioxidants, which are important substances to boost a young person's health." The students recognize that the brochure uses the information about blueberries and antioxidants to justify the new fruit salad. Why is the evidence in the brochure necessary?

Watch!

Watch this video to understand why evidence is necessary to support a claim:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fy1_PL_MV8

Objectives

In this playlist, students will learn how to:

- cite textual evidence to support analysis of inferences drawn from an informational text.

Review

Key Terms

- An **inference** is a conclusion drawn from analyzing information in a text.
- When a reader **cites** evidence in a text, they quote, paraphrase, or summarize what the text says to support the author's claim.
- An **analysis** of a text is a close and detailed examination. When analyzing a text, the reader carefully reads and studies every detail and its connection to the text as a whole.
- The information and ideas presented in a text are either:
 - **Explicit**, meaning that the text clearly states the information and idea in a way that is easy to understand and that cannot be misinterpreted; or
 - **Implicit**, meaning that it is not clearly stated, and must be identified and understood by thinking more about the details.



Exploring the Standard

Not every claim an author makes in an informational text is directly stated. Sometimes an author will make claims through inferences. Since the author does not state them clearly, it is up to the reader to determine what these claims are. Inferences usually can be identified easily through a close reading of the text. However, once the reader determines what an author is trying to imply, they must be able to cite the evidence the author gives to support that inference. Evidence can be implicit, explicit, or both.

Read!

Read the following sign. Is the information in the sign implicit, explicit, or both?

- <https://pixabay.com/en/road-sign-construction-site-work-304043/>

Practice!

Review the information in the Power Point about implicit and explicit textual evidence and then practice citing textual evidence:

- <http://www.curriki.org/oer/Citing-Text-Evidence/>

A Closer Look: Analyzing an Informational Text

Read the following informational text that teaches gardeners about growing roses. Analyze the text by

1. Determining if the information in the text is explicit, implicit, or both.
2. Identifying the author's claims. Consider what the author may be implying about rose gardening.
3. Determining how the information supports the claims.

Example

¹There is nothing quite like the delicate blooms and sweet smell of a healthy, thriving rosebush. But before heading to your local garden center and buying one, you will need to make an assessment of your garden—and your own gardening skill. You will need the right amount of sun, soil, and water.

² While most plants can survive with only a few hours of sunlight, roses need entire days of full sun. Many diseases affect roses, and those illnesses can only be avoided when the plants have access to full sun. The sun prevents disease by drying the excess moisture from the roses' leaves.

³ Take a close look at your soil. Is it well drained and loose, with plenty of rich organic matter? Roses are hungry, and they like to spread their roots. A confined rosebush is an unhappy rosebush—and you cannot expect an unhappy rose bush to bloom very often. If you are unsure about the quality of the soil, use the services of a professional horticulturist (an expert in garden management).

