
GRADE 4 • CLUSTER 2

Substitute Teacher Plans

Five stand-alone 15-minute practice lessons

“Columbus's Arrival and The Energy We Use Everyday”

*Keep the learning connected. Keep the directions simple.
Leave the next instructional step with the classroom teacher.*

★ **USE THIS FIRST:** Step 1, Find It and Prove It

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How to Use This Folder

★ **USE THIS FIRST: Step 1, Find It and Prove It.** For an unexpected absence, the substitute starts with Step 1. Its passage (Module 1, “The Energy We Use Everyday”, paragraphs 1 to 4) has already been taught, so it is safe on any day of Cluster 2.

Teacher: to designate a different lesson, write it here: Step ____ Module ____ Initials ____

Choose a lesson

These are five choices, not a five-step sequence. Use a lesson only when its module has already been taught. Taking them in numerical order is also safe because each Step uses a passage from the same or an earlier module.

ID	Lesson	Practice	Eligible module and approved passage	Page
Step 1 ★	Find It and Prove It	4.7B, 4.7C	Module 1: “The Energy We Use Everyday”, paragraphs 1 to 4	5
Step 2	Say It in Your Own Words	4.7D	Module 1: “Columbus's Arrival”, paragraphs 1 to 3	16
Step 3	Sketch, Label, and Explain	4.7E, 4.7C	Module 1: “The Energy We Use Everyday”, paragraphs 2 and 3	25
Step 4	Make One Helpful Change	4.11C	Module 1: “Columbus's Arrival”, paragraphs 2 to 4	34
Step 5	Genre Snapshot: Teach Someone Something	4.12B	Module 1: “Columbus's Arrival”, paragraphs 1 to 4	43

Four boundaries for every lesson

- **Review, rather than introduce.** Use skills, routines, and genre features the classroom teacher has already taught.
- **Use separate practice work.** Do not revise students' ongoing major compositions, reveal upcoming assessment prompts, or complete the module's culminating assignment.
- **Give students one clear job.** Each lesson has one task.
- **Leave a clear stopping point.** A substitute lesson does not mark a regular module lesson or GRADUATE stage as completed.

What each lesson contains

Start Here page • Teaching Script (minute by minute) • Passage page with numbered paragraphs, reading boundaries, and pronunciation help • Student response page • Supported route • Extension • Answer and Support Guide • Return-to-Teacher note.

The 20-minute Standards Slide Deck block is separate; use only the deck the teacher designated. Classroom logistics (schedules, emergency directions, individual student support information) stay in the teacher's private section, not in this folder.

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Start Here: Find It and Prove It

★ **USE THIS FIRST.** The classroom teacher designated this lesson for an unexpected absence. Its passage was taught in Module 1, so it is safe on any day of the cluster.

Today's lesson	Find It and Prove It (Step 1)
Time	15 minutes (the writing block). The separate 20-minute Standards Slide Deck block stays with the deck the teacher designated.
Passage	"The Energy We Use Everyday" (Module 1 version), paragraphs 1 to 4 only
Eligible	Any time after Module 1 has been taught. This is the safest choice for an unexpected absence.
Materials	Passage page, student response page, pencil. Optional: supported page and extension page.
Grouping	Whole class for reading and the model; partners for minutes 5 to 7; independent writing for minutes 7 to 12.
Students will	Answer one question and support the answer with one detail from the passage.
Collect	Each student's response page (and any supported or extension page). Place them in the folder with the Return-to-Teacher note.
TEKS practiced	• 4.7B Write responses that demonstrate understanding of texts, including comparing and contrasting ideas across two texts. • 4.7C Use text evidence to support an appropriate response. Focused practice only; one short lesson does not address every part of a standard.

TEACH THIS LESSON

Teaching Script begins on page 6

USE TODAY'S PACKET

Pages are included in this folder

DO NOT ADVANCE

- Do not begin the next module lesson, a GRADUATE day, or the module's culminating assignment.
- Do not use any passage or paragraph outside paragraphs 1 to 4.
- Do not open or revise students' ongoing major compositions, and do not share upcoming assessment prompts.
- Do not mark any regular lesson or GRADUATE stage as completed.

Begin here: turn to the Teaching Script. Use today's packet (attached) for each student.

Teaching Script: Find It and Prove It

Practice focus: Written response and supporting evidence. **Materials:** passage page, response page, pencil. Read the words in quotation marks aloud exactly.

Minutes 0 to 3: Read together

SAY “Today we will practice answering a question and using the passage to support our answer. Follow along as I read.”

DO Read paragraphs 1 to 4 aloud. Stop at the STOP HERE line. Do not read ahead.

SAY “Our answers need to match what the passage tells us. We can return to the passage whenever we need help.”

Minutes 3 to 5: Model one example

POINT **Point to paragraph 2.**

SAY “I will look for a detail in the passage that helps answer the question. This paragraph gives me a useful detail.”

Minutes 5 to 7: Let partners try

SAY “Now work with your partner. Find another detail in the passage that helps answer the question. Put your finger on the sentence.”

EXPECT A detail from paragraph 4.

IF STUCK “Reread paragraph 4. What important information do you find?”

Teaching Script (continued)

Minutes 7 to 12: Students respond independently

SAY “Now answer this question on your own: Where does the energy people use each day come from? Write your answer and include a detail from the passage that supports it.”

FRAME If the teacher assigned a frame: “The passage explains that _____. This shows that _____.”

IF STUCK “Look at paragraph 2. What important detail do you find?”

Minutes 12 to 15: Check and collect

SAY “Read your answer again. Underline the detail you used. Point to the place in the passage that supports it. Make a change if your answer does not match the text.”

DO Collect the response pages.

Name _____ Date _____

“The Energy We Use Everyday”

▼ START READING HERE ▼

[1] Have you ever wondered where the energy you use each day comes from? When you turn on lights, charge a device, or travel in a car, you are using energy produced from natural resources found on Earth.

[2] Some of these resources are called renewable. Renewable resources can be replaced over time and used again. Examples include wind, water, sunlight, plants, and animals. The sun provides energy each day, and wind can be used to generate electricity. In addition, plants and animals can be grown and replaced through careful management.

[3] Renewable resources have several advantages. They do not run out easily, and they often cause less damage to the environment. However, they also have limitations. Renewable energy sources are not always available. For example, solar energy depends on sunlight, and wind energy depends on weather conditions. This can cause mismanagement of energy resources if people do not plan carefully.

[4] Other resources are known as nonrenewable. These include coal, oil, and natural gas, which form deep underground over millions of years. Because they take so long to develop, they cannot be replaced quickly once they are used.

■ STOP HERE ■

“The Energy We Use Everyday” (continued)

PRONUNCIATION HELP

Word	Say it	Meaning
Examples	EXAMPLES	a word from the passage
Earth	EARTH	a word from the passage
Have	HAVE	a word from the passage
Other	OTHER	a word from the passage
Renewable	RENEWABLE	a word from the passage
Christianity	CHRISTIANITY	a word from the passage

Name _____ Date _____

Find It and Prove It

Question: Where does the energy people use each day come from?

CHECK

- ☐ My answer responds to the question.
- ☐ I used a detail from the passage.
- ☐ I can point to the detail in the passage.

Name _____ Date _____

Find It and Prove It: Supported Route

Use the word bank and the sentence frame on this page.

WORD BANK

ever wondered energy comes turn lights charge

SENTENCE FRAME

The passage explains that _____. This shows that _____.

Name _____ Date _____

Find It and Prove It: Extension

Find a second detail from a different paragraph. Tell which of your two details proves the answer better and why.

Stay with the same passage and the same paragraphs.

[illegible]

Answer and Support Guide

Find It and Prove It. Where does the energy people use each day come from?

green = answer or reason

yellow = evidence from the passage

Acceptable response	Para.	Evidence in the passage
Energy comes from natural resources found on Earth.	1	<i>“you are using energy produced from natural resources found on Earth.”</i>
Some resources are renewable, like wind and sunlight, and can be replaced.	2	<i>“Renewable resources can be replaced over time and used again.”</i>
Other resources are nonrenewable, like coal and oil, which take millions of years to form.	4	<i>“These include coal, oil, and natural gas, which form deep underground over millions of years.”</i>

SAMPLE RESPONSE

Energy comes from natural resources found on Earth. Some are renewable, like wind, and some are nonrenewable, like coal.

WHY IT WORKS

The answer identifies where energy comes from and may distinguish types.

COMMON MISUNDERSTANDINGS

- Saying energy comes from outlets without explaining natural resources.
- Confusing renewable with nonrenewable.

SUPPORTED ROUTE

Read only paragraphs 1 and 2. Rehearse the answer aloud with a partner first. Use the word bank and the sentence frame on the supported page.

EXTENSION

Find a second detail from a different paragraph. Tell which of your two details proves the answer better and why.

Checking guidance: Accept different wording. Record which students needed prompting. Do not require students to copy the sample.

Return-to-Teacher Note

Step 1 • Find It and Prove It • Module 1 • “The Energy We Use Everyday”, paragraphs 1 to 4

Substitute: _____ Date: _____ Class/Period: _____

We practiced	Written response and supporting evidence (4.7B, 4.7C).
Students completed	☐ Response page ☐ Supported route ☐ Extension Number of pages collected: _____ Absent: _____
Support provided	☐ Sentence frame ☐ Word bank ☐ Shorter section ☐ Oral rehearsal Students who used it:
Please revisit	Students who chose a detail that did not answer the question; students who needed the frame to begin. Names and notes:
Questions or misunderstandings	

The regular lesson sequence was not advanced. No module lesson, GRADUATE stage, or culminating assignment was taught or marked complete. ☐ Confirmed

Start Here: Say It in Your Own Words

Today's lesson	Say It in Your Own Words (Step 2)
Time	15 minutes (the writing block). The separate 20-minute Standards Slide Deck block stays with the deck the teacher designated.
Passage	"Columbus's Arrival" (Module 1 version), paragraphs 1 to 3 only
Eligible	Any time after Module 1 has been taught.
Materials	Passage page, student response page, pencil. Optional: supported page and extension page.
Grouping	Whole class for reading and the model; partners for minutes 5 to 7; independent writing for minutes 7 to 12.
Students will	Choose the paraphrase that keeps the meaning, then paraphrase one paragraph in their own words.
Collect	Each student's response page (and any supported or extension page).
TEKS practiced	• 4.7D Retell, paraphrase, and summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order. Focused practice only; one short lesson does not address every part of a standard.

TEACH THIS LESSON

Teaching Script begins on page 17

USE TODAY'S PACKET

Pages are included in this folder

DO NOT ADVANCE

- Do not begin the next module lesson, a GRADUATE day, or the module's culminating assignment.
- Do not use any passage or paragraph outside paragraphs 1 to 3.
- Do not open or revise students' ongoing major compositions, and do not share upcoming assessment prompts.
- Do not mark any regular lesson or GRADUATE stage as completed.

Begin here: turn to the Teaching Script. Use today's packet (attached) for each student.

Teaching Script: Say It in Your Own Words

Practice focus: Paraphrasing a short section so the meaning and order stay the same. **Materials:** passage page, response page, pencil. Read the words in quotation marks aloud exactly.

Minutes 0 to 3: Read together

SAY “Today we will practice saying part of a passage in our own words. When we paraphrase, we keep the same meaning and the same order, but we use our own words. Follow along as I read.”

DO Read paragraphs 1 to 3 aloud. Stop at the STOP HERE line.

Minutes 3 to 5: Model one example

POINT **Point to paragraph 1.**

SAY “I will say the first sentence of paragraph 1 in my own words. I keep the meaning and the order. I change the words.”

Minutes 5 to 7: Same meaning, or not? (partners)

SAY “Look at the two paraphrases of paragraph 2 on your page. With your partner, decide which one keeps the meaning.”

EXPECT Paraphrase A keeps the meaning. Paraphrase B changes it.

IF STUCK “Read paraphrase B, then reread paragraph 2. Does the passage say that?”

Teaching Script (continued)

Minutes 7 to 12: Students paraphrase independently

SAY “Now paraphrase paragraph 3 on your own. Tell what happened in the same order, using your own words. Do not add anything the paragraph does not say.”

FRAME If the teacher assigned a frame: “In my own words: _____.”

IF STUCK “What is the first thing paragraph 3 says? Start there.”

Minutes 12 to 15: Check and collect

SAY “Read your paraphrase next to paragraph 3. Did you keep the meaning? Did you keep the order? Did you use your own words? Fix one thing if you need to.”

DO Collect the response pages.

Name _____ Date _____

“Columbus's Arrival”

▼ START READING HERE ▼

[1] In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean searching for a new route to Asia. Instead, he reached islands in the Caribbean. When he arrived, he claimed the land for Spain, even though Native American groups such as the Taino and the Carib already lived there.

[2] By claiming the land, Columbus helped Spain begin to explore and settle in the Americas. This was important because it led to more Spanish expeditions and the growth of Spain's influence in the region.

[3] Columbus and his crew also brought their beliefs with them. They wanted to spread Christianity to the people they met. Over time, missionaries traveled to the Americas to teach Native Americans about this religion. This changed many traditions and ways of life.

■ STOP HERE ■

PRONUNCIATION HELP

Word	Say it	Meaning
Other	OTHER	a word from the passage
Renewable	RENEWABLE	a word from the passage
Christianity	CHRISTIANITY	a word from the passage
Spain	SPAIN	a word from the passage
Taino	TAINO	a word from the passage
Native Americans	NATIVE-AMERICANS	a word from the passage

Name _____ Date _____

Say It in Your Own Words

Question: Paraphrase paragraph 3 in your own words. Keep the same meaning and the same order.

CHECK

- ☐ My answer responds to the question.
- ☐ I used a detail from the passage.
- ☐ I can point to the detail in the passage.

Name _____ Date _____

Say It in Your Own Words: Supported Route

Use the word bank and the sentence frame on this page.

WORD BANK

christopher columbus sailed across atlantic ocean searching

SENTENCE FRAME

In my own words: _____.

Name _____ Date _____

Say It in Your Own Words: Extension

After your paraphrase, retell paragraphs 1 to 3 in order in 3 sentences, one sentence for each paragraph.

Stay with the same passage and the same paragraphs.

[illegible]

Answer and Support Guide

Say It in Your Own Words. Paraphrase paragraph 3 in your own words. Keep the same meaning and the same order.

green = answer or reason

yellow = evidence from the passage

Acceptable response	Para.	Evidence in the passage
Columbus crossed the Atlantic in 1492 trying to find Asia but ended up in the Caribbean.	1	<i>"In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean searching for a new route to Asia."</i>
He claimed the land for Spain even though Native Americans already lived there.	1	<i>"he claimed the land for Spain, even though Native American groups such as the Taino and the Carib already lived there."</i>

SAMPLE RESPONSE

A correct paraphrase keeps the meaning and order of paragraph 3 while using different words.

WHY IT WORKS

The paraphrase keeps the ideas of paragraph 3 in the same order and uses new words. It adds nothing that the paragraph does not say.

COMMON MISUNDERSTANDINGS

- Copying the sentences word for word. Ask: How would you say that to a friend?
- Changing the order of events.
- Adding ideas that are not in paragraph 3.
- Leaving out an important part of the paragraph.

SUPPORTED ROUTE

Paraphrase only the first sentence of paragraph 3. Say it aloud to a partner before writing. Use the word bank and the frame.

EXTENSION

After your paraphrase, retell paragraphs 1 to 3 in order in 3 sentences, one sentence for each paragraph.

Checking guidance: Accept different wording. Record which students needed prompting. Do not require students to copy the sample.

Return-to-Teacher Note

Step 2 • Say It in Your Own Words • Module 1 • “Columbus’s Arrival”, paragraphs 1 to 3

Substitute: _____ Date: _____ Class/Period: _____

We practiced	Paraphrasing a short section so the meaning and order stay the same (4.7D).
Students completed	☐ Response page ☐ Supported route ☐ Extension Number of pages collected: _____ Absent: _____
Support provided	☐ Sentence frame ☐ Word bank ☐ Shorter section ☐ Oral rehearsal Students who used it:
Please revisit	Students who copied the text word for word; students who changed the order of events. Names and notes:
Questions or misunderstandings	

The regular lesson sequence was not advanced. No module lesson, GRADUATE stage, or culminating assignment was taught or marked complete. ☐ Confirmed

Start Here: Sketch, Label, and Explain

Today's lesson	Sketch, Label, and Explain (Step 3)
Time	15 minutes (the writing block). The separate 20-minute Standards Slide Deck block stays with the deck the teacher designated.
Passage	"The Energy We Use Everyday" (Module 1 version), paragraphs 2 and 3 only
Eligible	Any time after Module 1 has been taught.
Materials	Passage page, student response page, pencil. Optional: supported page and extension page.
Grouping	Whole class for reading and the model; partners for minutes 5 to 7; independent work for minutes 7 to 12.
Students will	Add passage details to a scene, label each one with a paragraph number, and explain how the drawing shows the text.
Collect	Each student's sketch page with labels and the written explanation.
TEKS practiced	• 4.7E Interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating. • 4.7C Use text evidence to support an appropriate response. Focused practice only; one short lesson does not address every part of a standard.

TEACH THIS LESSON

Teaching Script begins on page 26

USE TODAY'S PACKET

Pages are included in this folder

DO NOT ADVANCE

- Do not begin the next module lesson, a GRADUATE day, or the module's culminating assignment.
- Do not use any passage or paragraph outside paragraphs 2 and 3.
- Do not open or revise students' ongoing major compositions, and do not share upcoming assessment prompts.
- Do not mark any regular lesson or GRADUATE stage as completed.

Begin here: turn to the Teaching Script. Use today's packet (attached) for each student.

Teaching Script: Sketch, Label, and Explain

Practice focus: Illustrating an important idea with labels taken from the passage. **Materials:** passage page, response page, pencil. Read the words in quotation marks aloud exactly.

Minutes 0 to 3: Read together

SAY “Today we will draw an important idea from the passage. Our drawing must show what the text says, and every label must come from the passage. Follow along as I read.”

DO Read paragraphs 2 and 3 aloud. Stop at the STOP HERE line.

Minutes 3 to 5: Model one example

POINT **Point to paragraph 2.**

SAY “I will find one detail I can draw and label. I will label it with words from the passage and the paragraph number.”

DO Sketch one simple detail on the board and write the label beside it. Keep the model to one detail.

Minutes 5 to 7: Let partners try

SAY “With your partner, find two more things in paragraphs 2 and 3 that you could draw. Put your finger on the words.”

EXPECT Details from the passage that can be illustrated.

IF STUCK “Reread paragraph 3. What important thing happens? What could you draw?”

Teaching Script (continued)

Minutes 7 to 12: Students sketch and explain

SAY “Add at least three details from the passage to your scene. Label each one with words from the passage and the paragraph number. Then write how your drawing shows the answer to the question.”

FRAME If the teacher assigned a frame: “My drawing shows _____. The passage says _____ (paragraph ____).”

IF STUCK “Point to one thing you drew. Where does the passage say that? Write that paragraph number.”

Minutes 12 to 15: Check and collect

SAY “Check your labels. Does each one have a paragraph number? Does your explanation use a detail from the passage? Coloring is fine only after the labels and explanation are done.”

DO Collect the sketch pages.

Name _____ Date _____

“The Energy We Use Everyday”

Paragraph numbers match the Module 1 passage. Paragraphs before [2] were read in class earlier and are not needed today.

▼ START READING HERE ▼

[2] Some of these resources are called renewable. Renewable resources can be replaced over time and used again. Examples include wind, water, sunlight, plants, and animals. The sun provides energy each day, and wind can be used to generate electricity. In addition, plants and animals can be grown and replaced through careful management.

[3] Renewable resources have several advantages. They do not run out easily, and they often cause less damage to the environment. However, they also have limitations. Renewable energy sources are not always available. For example, solar energy depends on sunlight, and wind energy depends on weather conditions. This can cause mismanagement of energy resources if people do not plan carefully.

■ STOP HERE ■

PRONUNCIATION HELP

Word	Say it	Meaning
Examples	EXAMPLES	a word from the passage
Earth	EARTH	a word from the passage
Have	HAVE	a word from the passage
Other	OTHER	a word from the passage
Renewable	RENEWABLE	a word from the passage

Name _____ Date _____

Sketch, Label, and Explain

Question: What important ideas does the passage describe? Show them in your drawing, then explain.

CHECK

- ☐ My answer responds to the question.
- ☐ I used a detail from the passage.
- ☐ I can point to the detail in the passage.

Name _____ Date _____

Sketch, Label, and Explain: Supported Route

Use the word bank and the sentence frame on this page.

WORD BANK

ever wondered energy comes turn lights charge

SENTENCE FRAME

My drawing shows _____. The passage says _____ (paragraph ____).

Name _____ Date _____

Sketch, Label, and Explain: Extension

Add a caption under the scene that answers the question with two details from two different sentences, each with a paragraph number.

Stay with the same passage and the same paragraphs.

[illegible]

Answer and Support Guide

Sketch, Label, and Explain. What important ideas does the passage describe? Show them in your drawing, then explain.

green = answer or reason

yellow = evidence from the passage

Acceptable response	Para.	Evidence in the passage
Draw a scene showing a detail from paragraph 2.	2	<i>“Some of these resources are called renewable.”</i>
Draw a scene showing a detail from paragraph 2.	2	<i>“Renewable resources can be replaced over time and used again.”</i>
Draw a scene showing a detail from paragraph 3.	3	<i>“Renewable resources have several advantages.”</i>
Draw a scene showing a detail from paragraph 3.	3	<i>“They do not run out easily, and they often cause less damage to the environment.”</i>

SAMPLE RESPONSE

My drawing shows details from the passage. The passage says important things that I illustrated and labeled.

WHY IT WORKS

Each labeled detail can be found in the assigned paragraphs. Drawings can look very different; judge the labels and the explanation, not the art.

COMMON MISUNDERSTANDINGS

- Drawing things not mentioned in the passage.
- Coloring or decorating without labels. The labels and explanation are the assignment.
- An explanation that only lists the drawing without saying what the passage says.

SUPPORTED ROUTE

Draw three details chosen from the word bank on the supported page. Tell a partner what each drawing shows before writing the frame.

EXTENSION

Add a caption under the scene that answers the question with two details from two different sentences, each with a paragraph number.

Checking guidance: Accept different wording. Record which students needed prompting. Do not require students to copy the sample.

Return-to-Teacher Note

Step 3 • Sketch, Label, and Explain • Module 1 • “The Energy We Use Everyday”, paragraphs 2 and 3

Substitute: _____ Date: _____ Class/Period: _____

We practiced	Illustrating an important idea with labels taken from the passage (4.7E, 4.7C).
Students completed	☐ Response page ☐ Supported route ☐ Extension Number of pages collected: _____ Absent: _____
Support provided	☐ Sentence frame ☐ Word bank ☐ Shorter section ☐ Oral rehearsal Students who used it:
Please revisit	Students whose labels did not match the text; students who needed the word bank to choose details. Names and notes:
Questions or misunderstandings	

The regular lesson sequence was not advanced. No module lesson, GRADUATE stage, or culminating assignment was taught or marked complete. ☐ Confirmed

Start Here: Make One Helpful Change

Today's lesson	Make One Helpful Change (Step 4)
Time	15 minutes (the writing block). The separate 20-minute Standards Slide Deck block stays with the deck the teacher designated.
Passage	"Columbus's Arrival" (Module 1 version), paragraphs 2 to 4 only
Eligible	Any time after Module 1 has been taught.
Materials	Passage page, student response page, pencil. Optional: supported page and extension page.
Grouping	Whole class for reading and the model; partners for minutes 5 to 7; independent revising for minutes 7 to 12.
Students will	Revise a three-sentence practice draft by adding one detail from the passage that makes an idea clearer.
Collect	Each student's revision page. Students do NOT revise their own ongoing compositions today.
TEKS practiced	• 4.11C Revise drafts to improve sentence structure and word choice by adding, deleting, combining, and rearranging ideas for coherence and clarity. Focused practice only; one short lesson does not address every part of a standard.

TEACH THIS LESSON

Teaching Script begins on page 35

USE TODAY'S PACKET

Pages are included in this folder

DO NOT ADVANCE

- Do not begin the next module lesson, a GRADUATE day, or the module's culminating assignment.
- Do not use any passage or paragraph outside paragraphs 2 to 4.
- Do not open or revise students' ongoing major compositions, and do not share upcoming assessment prompts.
- Do not mark any regular lesson or GRADUATE stage as completed.

Begin here: turn to the Teaching Script. Use today's packet (attached) for each student.

Teaching Script: Make One Helpful Change

Practice focus: Revising a short practice draft by adding one helpful detail. **Materials:** passage page, response page, pencil. Read the words in quotation marks aloud exactly.

Minutes 0 to 3: Read together

SAY “Today we will practice one revising move on a short practice draft. This draft is not your own writing, so we can change it freely. First, follow along as I read the passage.”

DO Read paragraphs 2 to 4 aloud. Stop at the STOP HERE line. Then read the three-sentence practice draft aloud.

Minutes 3 to 5: Model one example

SAY “This writer has an idea, but the reader needs one more helpful detail. Use the passage to add a detail that makes the idea clearer.”

POINT **Point to paragraph 2.**

SAY “I will fix sentence 1 by adding a detail from paragraph 2. Now the reader understands more.”

Minutes 5 to 7: Let partners try

SAY “Look at sentence 2. With your partner, find a detail from paragraphs 2 to 4 that makes sentence 2 clearer.”

EXPECT A detail from paragraph 3.

IF STUCK “Reread paragraph 3. What important information do you find?”

Teaching Script (continued)

Minutes 7 to 12: Students revise independently

SAY

“Choose sentence 2 or sentence 3. Add one helpful detail from the passage. Then copy the whole draft with your change. Do not change the other sentences unless you want to.”

FRAME

If the teacher assigned a frame: “Sentence revised: _____.”

IF STUCK

“Reread paragraph 4. What happened? Can you add that detail?”

Minutes 12 to 15: Check and collect

SAY

“Read the old draft and your new draft aloud to yourself. Is the idea clearer now? Circle the detail you added.”

DO

Collect the revision pages. Remind students that their own ongoing writing will be revised with their teacher.

Name _____ Date _____

“Columbus's Arrival”

Paragraph numbers match the Module 1 passage. Paragraphs before [2] were read in class earlier and are not needed today.

▼ START READING HERE ▼

[2] By claiming the land, Columbus helped Spain begin to explore and settle in the Americas. This was important because it led to more Spanish expeditions and the growth of Spain's influence in the region.

[3] Columbus and his crew also brought their beliefs with them. They wanted to spread Christianity to the people they met. Over time, missionaries traveled to the Americas to teach Native Americans about this religion. This changed many traditions and ways of life.

[4] At first, some Native American groups, like the Taino, showed friendliness toward Columbus and his crew by trading and cooperating with them. However, these relationships did not always stay peaceful. Conflicts developed over land, resources, and control. The Carib were known for resisting the Spanish, which led to fighting between the groups.

■ STOP HERE ■

PRONUNCIATION HELP

Word	Say it	Meaning
Other	OTHER	a word from the passage
Renewable	RENEWABLE	a word from the passage
Christianity	CHRISTIANITY	a word from the passage
Spain	SPAIN	a word from the passage
Taino	TAINO	a word from the passage

Name _____ Date _____

Make One Helpful Change

Question: Revise the practice draft by adding one helpful detail from the passage.

CHECK

- ☐ My answer responds to the question.
- ☐ I used a detail from the passage.
- ☐ I can point to the detail in the passage.

Name _____ Date _____

Make One Helpful Change: Supported Route

Use the word bank and the sentence frame on this page.

WORD BANK

christopher columbus sailed across atlantic ocean searching

SENTENCE FRAME

Sentence revised: _____.

Name _____ Date _____

Make One Helpful Change: Extension

Make a second kind of change: combine two sentences of the draft using because or so, and explain how the change helps the reader.

Stay with the same passage and the same paragraphs.

[illegible]

Answer and Support Guide

Make One Helpful Change. Revise the practice draft by adding one helpful detail from the passage.

green = answer or reason

yellow = evidence from the passage

Acceptable response	Para.	Evidence in the passage
Sentence 2: add that he was searching for a new route to Asia.	1	<i>“Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean searching for a new route to Asia.”</i>
Sentence 3: add that conflicts developed over land, resources, and control.	4	<i>“Conflicts developed over land, resources, and control.”</i>

SAMPLE RESPONSE

The revised draft includes one detail from the passage that makes an idea clearer.

WHY IT WORKS

Each revision adds one relevant detail from the assigned paragraphs that answers a reader's question. Many revisions are acceptable.

COMMON MISUNDERSTANDINGS

- Adding a detail that is not in the passage.
- Fixing only spelling or capital letters. Editing is not today's goal; today we add a detail.

SUPPORTED ROUTE

Use the detail cards on the supported page. Read each card, choose the one that fits, and copy the revised sentence.

EXTENSION

Make a second kind of change: combine two sentences of the draft using because or so, and explain how the change helps the reader.

Checking guidance: Accept different wording. Record which students needed prompting. Do not require students to copy the sample.

Return-to-Teacher Note

Step 4 • Make One Helpful Change • Module 1 • “Columbus's Arrival”, paragraphs 2 to 4

Substitute: _____ Date: _____ Class/Period: _____

We practiced	Revising a short practice draft by adding one helpful detail (4.11C).
Students completed	☐ Response page ☐ Supported route ☐ Extension Number of pages collected: _____ Absent: _____
Support provided	☐ Sentence frame ☐ Word bank ☐ Shorter section ☐ Oral rehearsal Students who used it:
Please revisit	Students who added details not found in the passage; students who edited instead of adding a detail. Names and notes:
Questions or misunderstandings	

The regular lesson sequence was not advanced. No module lesson, GRADUATE stage, or culminating assignment was taught or marked complete. ☐ Confirmed

Start Here: Genre Snapshot: Teach Someone Something

Today's lesson	Genre Snapshot: Teach Someone Something (Step 5)
Time	15 minutes (the writing block). The separate 20-minute Standards Slide Deck block stays with the deck the teacher designated.
Passage	"Columbus's Arrival" (Module 1 version), paragraphs 1 to 4 only
Eligible	Any time after Module 1 has been taught.
Materials	Passage page, student response page, pencil. Optional: supported page and extension page.
Grouping	Whole class for reading and the model; partners for minutes 5 to 7; independent writing for minutes 7 to 12.
Students will	Write a short piece that responds to: Teach a younger student about the advantages and disadvantages of different energy sources.
Collect	Each student's planner and written piece.
TEKS practiced	• 4.12B Compose informational texts, including brief compositions that convey information about a topic, using a clear central idea and genre characteristics and craft. Focused practice only; one short lesson does not address every part of a standard.

TEACH THIS LESSON

Teaching Script begins on page 44

USE TODAY'S PACKET

Pages are included in this folder

DO NOT ADVANCE

- Do not begin the next module lesson, a GRADUATE day, or the module's culminating assignment.
- Do not use any passage or paragraph outside paragraphs 1 to 4.
- Do not open or revise students' ongoing major compositions, and do not share upcoming assessment prompts.
- Do not mark any regular lesson or GRADUATE stage as completed.

Begin here: turn to the Teaching Script. Use today's packet (attached) for each student.

Teaching Script: Genre Snapshot: Teach Someone Something

Practice focus: Writing a short piece using the passage. **Materials:** passage page, response page, pencil. Read the words in quotation marks aloud exactly.

Minutes 0 to 3: Read together

SAY “Today you will write a short piece connected to the passage. Follow along as I read.”

DO Read paragraphs 1 to 4 aloud. Stop at the STOP HERE line.

Minutes 3 to 5: Model one example

SAY “I need a thesis (central idea) first. I will write one sentence that tells the reader what my piece is about. Then I need one detail from the passage to support it.”

DO Write the thesis (central idea) sentence and one supporting detail on the board.

Minutes 5 to 7: Plan with a partner

SAY “With your partner, find one more detail from the passage you could use.”

EXPECT A detail from the assigned paragraphs.

IF STUCK “Reread paragraph 2. What important information do you find?”

Teaching Script (continued)

Minutes 7 to 12: Students write independently

SAY “Write your piece. Start with your thesis (central idea). Add one or two details from the passage.”

FRAME If the teacher assigned a frame: “The passage explains that _____. This is important because _____.”

IF STUCK “Look at your thesis (central idea). What is one reason or detail? Find the sentence in the passage and use it.”

Minutes 12 to 15: Check and collect

SAY “Read your piece to yourself. Does it have a thesis (central idea)? Does it use a detail from the passage? Is it clear?”

DO Collect the written pieces.

Name _____ Date _____

“Columbus's Arrival”

▼ START READING HERE ▼

[1] In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean searching for a new route to Asia. Instead, he reached islands in the Caribbean. When he arrived, he claimed the land for Spain, even though Native American groups such as the Taino and the Carib already lived there.

[2] By claiming the land, Columbus helped Spain begin to explore and settle in the Americas. This was important because it led to more Spanish expeditions and the growth of Spain's influence in the region.

[3] Columbus and his crew also brought their beliefs with them. They wanted to spread Christianity to the people they met. Over time, missionaries traveled to the Americas to teach Native Americans about this religion. This changed many traditions and ways of life.

[4] At first, some Native American groups, like the Taino, showed friendliness toward Columbus and his crew by trading and cooperating with them. However, these relationships did not always stay peaceful. Conflicts developed over land, resources, and control. The Carib were known for resisting the Spanish, which led to fighting between the groups.

■ STOP HERE ■

“Columbus's Arrival” (continued)

PRONUNCIATION HELP

Word	Say it	Meaning
Other	OTHER	a word from the passage
Renewable	RENEWABLE	a word from the passage
Christianity	CHRISTIANITY	a word from the passage
Spain	SPAIN	a word from the passage
Taino	TAINO	a word from the passage

Name _____ Date _____

Genre Snapshot: Teach Someone Something

Question: Teach a younger student about the advantages and disadvantages of different energy sources.

CHECK

- ☐ My answer responds to the question.
- ☐ I used a detail from the passage.
- ☐ I can point to the detail in the passage.

Name _____ Date _____

Genre Snapshot: Teach Someone Something: Supported Route

Use the word bank and the sentence frame on this page.

WORD BANK

christopher columbus sailed across atlantic ocean searching

SENTENCE FRAME

The passage explains that _____. This is important because _____.

Name _____ Date _____

Genre Snapshot: Teach Someone Something: Extension

Add a second detail from a different paragraph. Explain why both details support your thesis (central idea).

Stay with the same passage and the same paragraphs.

[illegible]

Answer and Support Guide

Genre Snapshot: Teach Someone Something. Teach a younger student about the advantages and disadvantages of different energy sources.

green = answer or reason

yellow = evidence from the passage

Acceptable response	Para.	Evidence in the passage
Renewable resources do not run out easily and cause less environmental damage.	3	<i>"They do not run out easily, and they often cause less damage to the environment."</i>
Nonrenewable resources provide steady energy but can cause pollution.	6	<i>"their use can lead to pollution and environmental damage."</i>

SAMPLE RESPONSE

The piece has a thesis (central idea) and at least one detail from the passage.

WHY IT WORKS

The piece has a thesis (central idea) and supporting details from the passage. Accept different wording.

COMMON MISUNDERSTANDINGS

- Writing without a thesis (central idea).
- Adding facts not in today's passage.
- Writing without taking a clear position or using passage details.

SUPPORTED ROUTE

Use the word bank and the sentence frame. Write about one detail from the passage.

EXTENSION

Add a second detail from a different paragraph. Explain why both details support your thesis (central idea).

Checking guidance: Accept different wording. Record which students needed prompting. Do not require students to copy the sample.

Return-to-Teacher Note

Step 5 • Genre Snapshot: Teach Someone Something • Module 1 • “Columbus's Arrival”, paragraphs 1 to 4

Substitute: _____ Date: _____ Class/Period: _____

We practiced	Composing a short piece with a thesis (central idea) and supporting information (4.12B).
Students completed	☐ Response page ☐ Supported route ☐ Extension Number of pages collected: _____ Absent: _____
Support provided	☐ Sentence frame ☐ Word bank ☐ Shorter section ☐ Oral rehearsal Students who used it:
Please revisit	Students who wrote without a thesis (central idea); students who used details not from the passage. Names and notes:
Questions or misunderstandings	

The regular lesson sequence was not advanced. No module lesson, GRADUATE stage, or culminating assignment was taught or marked complete. ☐ Confirmed