

Focus & Instruction

- 8th grade English
- Literary Non-Fiction: Memoir- *Long Walk to Freedom*



Literary Non-Fiction Review

- Main Idea and Summary



Teacher's Instructions for Journal Notes:

- You will only copy the RED words!!
- Please write neatly and leave space to answer questions.



Focus on selected TEKS (8.10A & 8.10 Fig.19E)

Essential Question

- In what ways can you maintain meaning and logical order when summarizing?



Focus on selected TEKS (8.10A & 8.10 Fig.19E)

What is Main Idea?

- The purpose of the paragraph or text
- All information in the paragraph should connect to the main idea
- Some information is not as important
- Good readers identify key ideas



Focus on selected TEKS (8.10A & 8.10 Fig.19E)

How do you identify Main Idea?

- Read the whole text.
- Ask, “What is the author doing here?”
- Pay extra attention to the first and last sentence.



Discuss

Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were the first men to walk on the surface of the moon, but they were not the last. That was Gene Cernan, the last man to step off the lunar surface. In total there have been twelve men who have walked on the moon, all of whom had done so between 1969 and 1972, which is the most recent non-Michael Jackson moon walking.

What is the main idea of the paragraph?



Understanding Main Idea

- You must comprehend the text.
- Focus on the **BIGGEST** idea.

This paragraph is about moon walkers.

**Armstrong & Aldrin
First Men on the Moon**

**Cernan was the
Last Man on the Moon**

**12 Men Have Walked
On the Moon**

Focus on selected TEKS (8.10A & 8.10 Fig.19E)

What is summary?

- to present the substance or general idea in brief form
- to create a clear, concise, and complete condensed account of the original; to cover the main points



Discuss

Why is summarizing important?



Focus on selected TEKS (8.10A & 8.10 Fig.19E)

“Practice in summarizing improves students’ reading comprehension of fiction and nonfiction alike, helping to construct an overall understanding of a text, story, chapter, or article.”

(Rinehart, Stahl & Erickson, 1986)



Focus on selected TEKS (8.10A & 8.10 Fig.19E)

How do I identify the topic of a summary?

- Look at the title.
- Look at the first and last paragraph.
- Ask yourself: “What is discussed through the whole section?”
- Look at captions, pictures, words in bold, and headings for clues to the topic.
 - What do they all have in common?



Focus on selected TEKS (8.10A & 8.10 Fig.19E)

How to Identify All Details/Major Events

Authors often plant important ideas in:

- ✦ Details that reflect the title
- ✦ Details at the beginning of text
- ✦ Details at the end
- ✦ Surprises or revelations
- ✦ Repetitions
- ✦ Lots of attention given to a detail
- ✦ Subheads and italicized text
- ✦ Changes in character, tone, mood, setting, plot
- ✦ A question near the beginning or end



Focus on selected TEKS (8.10A & 8.10 Fig.19E)

How to evaluate your summary

- If you have not read the text yourself, would you be able to understand what it was about from the summary? Why or why not?
- Is there anything important that should be added? What is it?
- Is there anything unimportant that should be left out of the summary? What is it?



Discuss



- What details need to go into a summary of this painting?
- What details can be left out?



[Sing the Cosmos by Angela Treat Lyon](#)

Discuss



[Untitled by Nathaniel Burkins](#)

- What is going on in this photograph?
- What information needs to be included in a summary?



Discuss

Summarize
what this
painting is
about.



The Harvesters by Pieter Bruegel

Practice

Excerpt from The Necklace

Mrs. Loisel wanted to be rich and wanted to go to the dance. BUT she didn't have the right clothes and jewelry. SO she shamed her husband into buying her a dress and she borrowed a necklace. THEN Mrs. Loisel wanted to give back the necklace after she wore it. BUT she had lost it. SO she and her husband had to find a new one and THEN borrow money to buy it so she could return the replacement to her friend.

What is the best summary of the excerpt?



Practice

An assassination is the murder of a famous person, usually a celebrity or political figure. Many famous assassinations have been attempted, but fewer have succeeded. Here is a brief overview of some famous successful assassins. Lee Harvey Oswald was a former marine who allegedly killed president John F. Kennedy. Ironically, Oswald was himself assassinated a few days later by Jack Ruby. Mark David Chapman was a mentally deranged man who shot and killed John Lennon, lead singer of The Beatles. But, perhaps the most notorious assassin of all is John Wilkes Booth, who killed President Abraham Lincoln while Lincoln attended the theatre.

What is the best summary of the selection?



Build Background (Apartheid)

Apartheid

- Racial segregation and white supremacy had become central aspects of South African policy long before apartheid began.
- The controversial 1913 Land Act, passed three years after South Africa gained its independence, marked the beginning of territorial segregation by forcing black Africans to live in reserves and making it illegal for them to work as sharecroppers.
- After the National Party gained power in South Africa in 1948, its all-white government immediately began enforcing existing policies of racial segregation under a system of legislation that it called apartheid.
- Under apartheid, nonwhite South Africans (a majority of the population) would be forced to live in separate areas from whites and use separate public facilities, and contact between the two groups would be limited.
- Despite strong and consistent opposition to apartheid within and outside of South Africa, its laws remained in effect for the better part of 50 years.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2f2k6iDFCL4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kJOU9YYMzpw>



Building Background: Nelson Mandela



Anyone disobeying these laws will be imprisoned, fined, and/or whipped:

All Africans over the age of 16 must produce a passbook on demand by a policeman.

Under no circumstances may an employer pay Africans the same rates as white persons even if they do the same work and work the same hours.

No African may strike for any reason whatsoever.

Any African who takes a job outside his town, even if he has lived there for 20 years, must leave that town within 72 hours.

Unless they have obtained a special permit to do so, a white person and a non-white person may not under any circumstances drink a cup of tea together in a cafe.

No white person may have sexual relations with an African, Coloured or Indian person. And vice versa.

No African may attend a birthday party if the number attending could make the gathering undesirable.

An African in an urban area who is out of work must take work offered to him by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner or be removed from the area.

No African may buy land, or own property, anywhere in the Republic.

Under no circumstances may a non-white person use facilities set aside for the use of white persons.

No white man may teach an African servant to read.

By order of the South African Ministry of Justice.

Issued in the interests of justice by the Anti-Apartheid Movement,
89 Charlotte Street, London W1.
Tel: 01-580 5311



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Building Background: Nelson Mandela



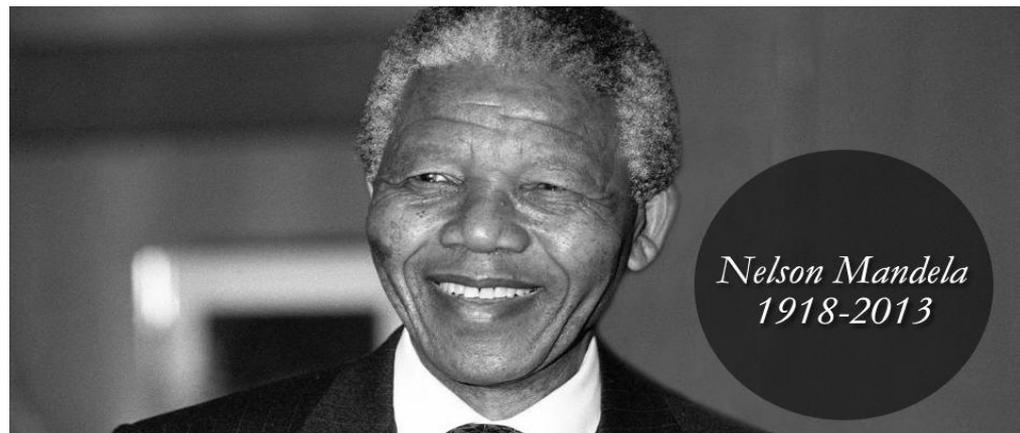
- Nelson Mandela was born July 18, 1918.
- He attended Fort Hare Missionary College; however, he was expelled for organizing a strike against the white rule of the college.
- He studied law at the University of Witwatersrand.
- In 1942, he joined the African National Congress.
- He became Deputy President of the African National Congress.
- He was a lawyer in addition to an activist and politician.
- He was sentenced to life in prison.
- As South Africa was facing black uprising and growing international opposition, Mandela was offered freedom on the condition that he "rejected violence as a political weapon". He did not agree to this provision.
- Mandela was in prison for over 27 years.
- In 1993, he shared the [Nobel Peace Prize](#) with F.W. de Klerk.
- They received this Nobel Peace Prize for getting rid of the [apartheid](#) system.
- In 1994, he became the first president of South Africa to be elected by a democratic system, and he became for first black president.



“Long Walk to Freedom”

Nelson Mandela is one of the great moral and political leaders of our time: an international hero whose lifelong dedication to the fight against racial oppression in South Africa won him the Nobel Peace Prize and the presidency of his country. Since his triumphant release in 1990 from more than a quarter-century of imprisonment, Mandela has been at the center of the most compelling and inspiring political drama in the world. As president of the African National Congress and head of South Africa's antiapartheid movement, he was instrumental in moving the nation toward multiracial government and majority rule. He is revered everywhere as a vital force in the fight for human rights and racial equality

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PyfOrbO0xf4>



Nelson Mandela throughout the Years



Review STAAR Question Stems

For teacher use.

STAAR Question Stems

- What is the best summary of the selection? (2015-2018)



Review Vocabulary

For teacher use.

Vocabulary

- Inauguration
- Apartheid
- Obligations
- Transformation
- Enhance





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