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LESSON

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# Integrating Information from Multiple Sources

PART 1

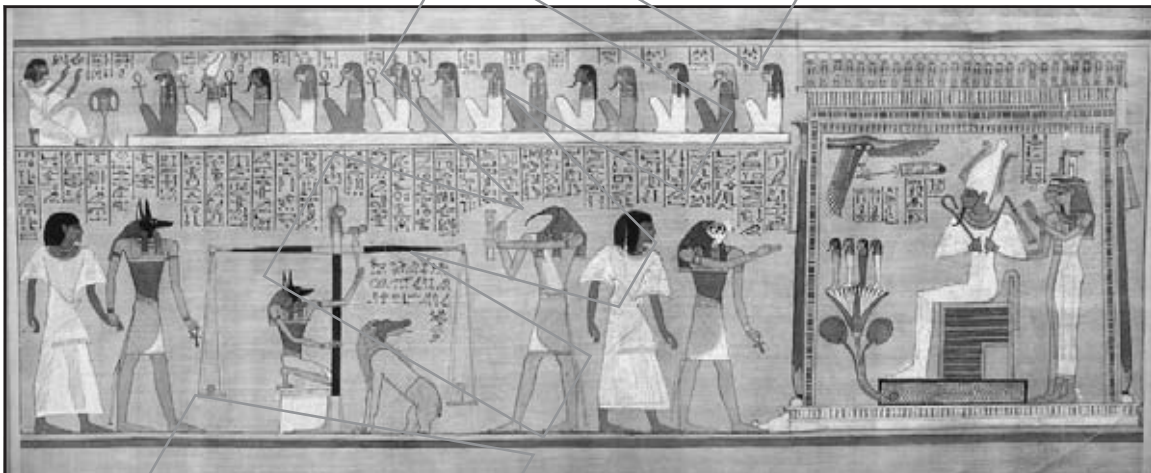
## Introduction

THEME: >>> American Journeys

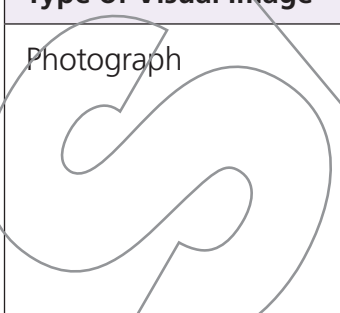
You can learn more about a topic or issue in nonfiction text by reading information from different **sources**. If you are studying World War I in your history class, your teacher might pair an actual account written by a volunteer who drove an ambulance along with a newspaper advertisement seeking WWI ambulance drivers.

Visual images also help you to better understand nonfiction text. You might watch a video in your classroom to help you visually learn more about the pyramids of Egypt. A **time line** of ancient Egyptian history can help you understand significant events in **chronological** order. A map of ancient Egypt will help you grasp the location of major cities such as Thebes. Photographs help expand your knowledge of written topics.

**Look at the photograph. Fill in the chart to tell what you can learn from the photograph.**



An artifact from ancient Egypt

Type of Visual Image	What I Can Learn from It
Photograph 	

Read the first part of the article. Then answer the questions.

## Lewis and Clark, Scientists

by Edward Miller

1 It's the greatest adventure story in American history. Between 1804 and 1806, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark led the first US overland expedition to the Pacific coast. They mapped unknown territory, recorded vocabularies of Indian languages, established friendly relations with most of the tribes along their route, and they did it while losing only one man, to a burst appendix. They are deservedly celebrated for their skill as frontiersmen. Where they don't always receive the credit they deserve is for their scientific work.

2 President Thomas Jefferson chose Lewis personally to command the expedition, and Lewis chose Clark as his co-commander. Both were career soldiers with no formal training in science. Jefferson chose Lewis because, as he later wrote, "It was impossible to find a character to whom a complete science in botany, natural history, mineralogy, and astronomy, joined the firmness of constitution and character and... habits adapted to the woods, and a familiar with Indian [manners and customs] requisite for this undertaking. All these latter qualifications Capt. Lewis has."

### Think About It

**What type of image would help you to better understand this article?** Think about what you want to see while you are reading this article.

Read paragraph 1 again. What are Lewis and Clark *best* known for?

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What graphic feature might be included to help enhance the ideas in this text?

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Continue reading the article. Then answer the question.

3 Jefferson himself taught Lewis botany during walks through his estate in Virginia and near the capital. He gave Lewis the run of his library and introduced him to the Linnean system of scientifically naming species. He sent Lewis to Philadelphia for a crash course in medicine with Dr. Benjamin Rush, the most famous physician of his day and Jefferson's friend. As for Clark, he was a skilled mapmaker who knew how to use the sun, moon, stars, and up-to-date instruments to calculate latitude and longitude.

4 It's hard to argue with the results. The journals of Lewis and Clark meticulously describe more than 200 plants previously unknown to science, with notes on how the American Indians used them for food and medicine. They describe 120 animals, including the grizzly bear and bighorn sheep. The expedition brought back samples of dozens of these species, both live and stuffed, for further study. Clark's careful observations and measurements produced maps unsurpassed in accuracy until the development of GPS technology two centuries later. The great adventure that is our national epic must also be recognized as one of history's great scientific expeditions.

### A CLOSER LOOK

What would you want to see illustrated? Circle two details in the last paragraph that could appear as illustrations to accompany this article.

What is the author's purpose?

What might the actual journals written by Lewis and Clark during their expedition contain?

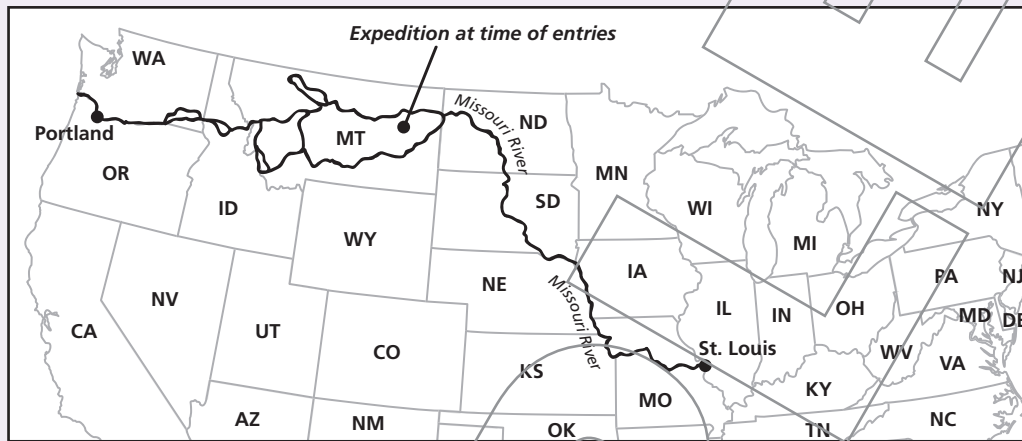
- A information about GPS technology
- B a blueprint of President Thomas Jefferson's house
- C a time line of American Indian tribes
- D a sketch and description of a bighorn sheep

### DISCUSS IT

Think about discovering a new plant previously unknown to science. What information would you write about the plant in your notes? How else would you share information about the plant? Discuss this with another student.

Read the article. Then answer the questions.

### from *The Journals of Lewis and Clark*



*Monday April 29th 1805 (Lewis)*

About 8 a.m. we fell in with two brown or yellow [grizzly] bear, both of which we wounded; one of them made his escape, the other after my firing on him pursued me 70 or 80 yards, but fortunately he had been so badly wounded that he was unable to pursue so closely as to present my [loading] my gun; we again repeated our fire and killed him. It was a male not fully grown, we estimated his weight at 300 lbs not having the means of ascertaining it precisely. The legs of this bear are somewhat longer than those of the black, as are its [claws] and [teeth] incomparably larger and longer.... Its color is yellowish brown, the eyes small, black, and piercing; the front of the forelegs near the feet is usually black; the fur is finer thicker and deeper than that of the back bear. These are all the particulars in which this animal appeared to me to differ from the black bear; it is a much more furious and formidable animal, and will frequently pursue the hunter when wounded. It is astonishing to see the wounds they will bear before they can be put to death. The Indians may well fear this animal equipped as



Grizzly Bear



Black Bear



**A CLOSER LOOK**

Circle details that an artist would use to sketch the bush that Clark described in his April 30 entry.

Underline details of the plover's anatomy that a scientific illustrator would use to accurately portray this bird.

they generally are with their bows and arrows... but in the hands of skillful riflemen they are by no means as formidable or dangerous as they have been represented....

*Tuesday April 30th 1805 (Clark)*

I walked on shore today and our interpreter [Charbonneau] and [his Indian wife, Sacagawea] found and brought me a bush something like the currant, which she said bore a delicious fruit and that great quantities grew on the Rocky Mountains. This shrub... has a yellow flower and a deep cup. The fruit when ripe is yellow and hangs in bunches like cherries. Some of those berries yet remained on the bushes. The bottoms above the mouth of the last river is extensive, level, and fertile...; the upland appears to rise gradually... Captain Lewis walked on shore and killed an elk this evening, and we came too and camped on the south shore. The country on both sides has a beautiful appearance.

*Wednesday May 1st 1805 (Lewis)*

Shannon killed a bird of the plover kind, weight one pound. It measured from the tip of the toe to the extremity of the beak 1 foot 10 inches, from tip to tip the wings when extended 2 ft 5 in; beak  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in., tail  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. leg and toe 10 in.... The legs are flat thin...and of a pale sky blue color, being covered with feathers as far as the muscle extends down it, which is about half of its length.... It has four toes on each foot, three of which are connected by a web... The tail consists of 11 feathers of equal length, & of a bluish white color. The body and the underside of the wings...are white.... A part of the larger feathers and all of the small feathers that cover the upper side of the wings are black.... Their note resembles that of the gray plover, though it is louder and more varied....

Which choice pinpoints where in the West the explorers were located?

- 1** According to the map and passage, which state do the Rocky Mountains pass through?
  - A** Oregon (OR)
  - B** North Dakota (ND)
  - C** Montana (MT)
  - D** South Dakota (SD)

What difference between the two bears does Lewis point out in his entry? What is not mentioned in the entry but is noticeable in the photographs?

- 2** How do the photographs of the two bears help readers to expand the information contained in the first journal entry?

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What fact in the article comes directly from the original source?

- 3** Discuss how a point made in Edward Miller's article is supported by Lewis and Clark's journal entries.

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Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

## Who Was Sacagawea?

1 A teenage girl became an invaluable member of Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery as they explored the West. Sacagawea was a Shoshone teenager, around the age of 16 or 17, who acted as interpreter and guide. Little reliable information exists about her background, but it is believed that an enemy tribe kidnapped her when she was a young girl and took her away from her home and family.

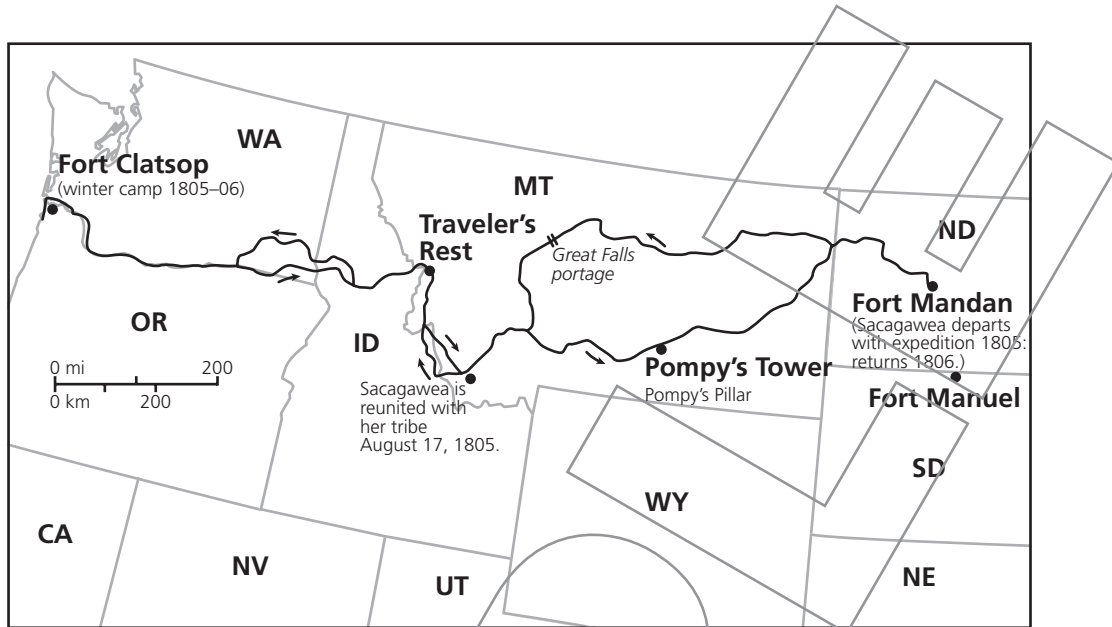
2 In time, she married a French-Canadian fur trapper named Toussaint Charbonneau. When Lewis and Clark arrived in North Dakota in 1804, Charbonneau offered his services as a translator. The explorers became interested in Sacagawea because she, unlike her husband, spoke the Shoshone language. Lewis and Clark knew they would encounter the Shoshone tribe, and an interpreter would be extremely useful.

3 Both Charbonneaus joined the expedition in April of 1805. Sacagawea was the only woman in the Corps of Discovery. She also had recently given birth to her first child, a son named Jean Baptiste. Mother and infant offered the explorers protection. Their presence indicated to the native tribes that theirs was a peaceful mission. The group of explorers would not be mistaken for a war party as women and infants were never included.

4 When one of the two boats the explorers were steering nearly tipped over on the upper Missouri River, Sacagawea saved the day. She retrieved Lewis and Clark's journals, scientific instruments, specimens, and other supplies. Without her quick actions, all would have been lost.

5 As soon as the explorers caught sight of the Rocky Mountains, the river they had been traveling on became shallow and rocky. Lewis and Clark discovered that their boats would not be able to navigate the low waters. Horses would be necessary to continue the expedition. Lewis and Clark hoped to trade with the Shoshone tribe, but first they needed to locate them.





6 At this stage of the journey, Sacagawea's knowledge of the landscape became critical to the success of the Corps of Discovery. She recognized features of the landscape because she was finally arriving home to the region where she had been kidnapped! She pointed out Beaverhead Rock, near present-day Dillon, Montana, and assured Lewis and Clark that her tribe was nearby. Several days later the Corps reached the Shoshone tribe. There, Sacagawea discovered to her surprise that the tribe's chief was her brother. She was instrumental in securing horses for the expedition's mountainous trek along with a guide to lead the party.

7 In 1806, the Corps of Discovery returned to St. Louis. They bid farewell to Sacagawea and Charbonneau in North Dakota. However, Clark offered to raise the couple's son, Jean Baptiste, and educate him. The couple brought their son to St. Louis in 1809, and Clark kept his promise. Sacagawea died soon after giving birth to a daughter, Lisette, in 1812.

- 1 Using the map and the text, what can you tell about when and where Sacagawea was reunited with her tribe?

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- 2 How does this passage expand upon the importance of Sacagawea that was discussed in "The Journals of Lewis and Clark"?
- A It details how she helped the explorers find fruit trees.
  - B It explains how she helped Lewis and Clark identify plants and animals.
  - C It records how she gave the men swimming lessons, which saved their lives.
  - D It describes how her guide skills were instrumental to the journey.

- 3 Describe how the statue in the photograph helps you to visualize the courageous role that Sacagawea played during the expedition.

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- 4 What other images could the author use to illustrate this passage that would add to your understanding of Sacagawea?

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