

Minnesota Art's Supplies - Make Inferences

3.1.5.1

Standard

Use literary text features, including nonliteral language and narrative point of view, to understand literary texts.

Why this lesson is a winner Students use print conventions and voice cues to determine when the storyteller or a character is speaking.

Decision: WINNER

Included only because the lesson teaches and assesses the claimed expectation. Partial or merely topical matches are excluded.

The standards page is additive. The approved TumbleTA skill lesson follows unchanged.

means going too far. Crayons come in a box, and thinking outside the box means having a new idea.

Pastels blend colour, and blending in means fitting into a crowd. Scissors cut, and cutting jokes means telling them. Glue holds things together, and so does somebody who keeps a party from falling apart.

Model: This page has the eraser almost stopping the party and then deciding not to cross a line. An eraser does cross lines - that is its job. But not crossing a line also means not going too far, so the sentence is doing both at once.

Support and extension

Above: Write a new sentence of your own about one supply that works both ways, and say what the two meanings are.

Below: For one sentence, point at the supply and say what it really does.

Assessment

Look for:	Gives both meanings, not just the funny one.
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Connects the saying to what that supply actually does.

Uses the words on the page rather than a retelling.

3. Who Is Talking Here

Full lesson

TIME

30 minutes

OBJECTIVE

Use the way words are lettered to tell the storyteller's voice from the supplies talking to each other.

STUDENT PRODUCT

Two columns of lines, sorted by who says them, with the clue written beside each

FOCUS

Two kinds of printing standing for two kinds of voice

Essential question

How does the page show you which words are the story and which are somebody talking?

Materials

The book, on a screen the whole class can see Two pages copied, one of each kind

Text to mark before teaching

Passage 1 — Art in the doorway of the supply room, arms wide Passage 2 — shelves of jars and brushes, a blank easel beside them Passage 4 — two pencils facing each other, hand-lettered speech between them Passage 6 — a crayon box with a face, a blue crayon in its mouth Passage 9 — a brush pouring ink, a quill and an inkpot to the right

Lesson sequence

1	Two pages side by side · 7 min
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Focus:

Teacher model:

Prepared text:

2

Teacher direction:

Expected answer:

Prepared text:	3 The tricky one · 8 min
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Teacher direction:

Expected answer:

Prepared text:	4 Take one out · 5 min
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Focus:

Teacher direction:

Prepared text:	A difference visible before you read Show a narration page and a speech page together. Ask what is different about the words before reading either.
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Passage 2, Passage 4 Sort them · 10 min Sort these lines into storyteller and supplies, and write the clue you used each time.

Both are supplies: handwritten, in quotation marks, with a line drawn to a crayon box and to a brush. Neither tells you what happened next.

Passage 6, Passage 9

The opening line is printed like the storyteller's words but somebody is speaking. Say who, and how you can tell.

Art is speaking. It is in quotation marks and the book says Art declared it, even though it is typed like the narration.

Passage 1

What each layer is for Read a page with the handwritten jokes covered up. Ask what is lost and what still works.

Passage 4

Teacher guidance

Why this text works: The book prints its narration in even type and the supplies' speech in loose handwriting with a line drawn to whoever said it, so the class can sort every line by looking rather than by guessing.

Expected answer:	The storyteller's words are in even printed type, along the top or the side, and they tell you what happened. The supplies' words are handwritten, in quotation marks, with a curly line pointing at whoever is speaking, and they are jokes to each other rather than part of the story. Art's own line at the start is printed like narration but is Art speaking out loud.
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Model: These words are handwritten and a line runs from them to a pencil.

That tells me a pencil said them - the storyteller would not be written by hand.

Support and extension

Above: Explain why the storyteller's words are needed and the handwritten jokes could be taken out without breaking the story.

Below: On one page, point at the handwritten words and say who is speaking.

Assessment

Look for:	Sorts lines by how they are printed, not by what they say.
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Names the pointing line or the quotation marks as the clue.

Notices the opening line is speech even though it is typed.

Short version

TIME

15 minutes

OBJECTIVE

Use the way words are lettered to tell the storyteller's voice from the supplies talking to each other.

STUDENT PRODUCT

Two columns of lines, sorted by who says them, with the clue written beside each

FOCUS

Two kinds of printing standing for two kinds of voice

Essential question

How does the page show you which words are the story and which are somebody talking?

Materials

The book, on a screen the whole class can see Two pages copied, one of each kind

Text to mark before teaching

Passage 1 — Art in the doorway of the supply room, arms wide Passage 2 — shelves of jars and brushes, a blank easel beside them Passage 4 — two pencils facing each other, hand-lettered speech between them Passage 6 — a crayon box with a face, a blue crayon in its mouth Passage 9 — a brush pouring ink, a quill and an inkpot to the right

Lesson sequence

1	Two pages side by side · 5 min
Focus:	A difference visible before you read

Focus:

Teacher model:

Prepared text:

2

Teacher direction:

Expected answer:

Prepared text:	3 The tricky one · 4 min
Teacher direction:	A difference visible before you read Show a narration page and a speech page and ask what looks different.

Passage 2, Passage 4 Sort them · 6 min Sort these lines into storyteller and supplies with the clue for each.

Both are supplies - handwritten, quoted, with a line drawn to whoever spoke.

Passage 6, Passage 9

Say who speaks the opening line and how you can tell.

Expected answer:	Art, because it is quoted and the book says Art declared it.
Prepared text:	Passage 1

Teacher guidance

Why this text works: The book prints its narration in even type and the supplies' speech in loose handwriting with a line drawn to whoever said it, so the class can sort every line by looking rather than by guessing.

Expected answer:	The storyteller's words are in even printed type, along the top or the side, and they tell you what happened. The supplies' words are handwritten, in quotation marks, with a curly line pointing at whoever is speaking, and they are jokes to each other rather than part of the story. Art's own line at the start is printed like narration but is Art speaking out loud.
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Below: On one page, point at the handwritten words and say who is speaking.

Assessment

Look for:	Sorts lines by how they are printed, not by what they say.
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Names the pointing line or the quotation marks as the clue.

Notices the opening line is speech even though it is typed.

4. The Excuse at Both Ends

Full lesson

TIME

30 minutes

OBJECTIVE

Work out what Art is really telling you by reading the first page against the last two.

STUDENT PRODUCT

Boxes for what Art says at the start and what he says at the end, with a line written underneath about the difference

FOCUS