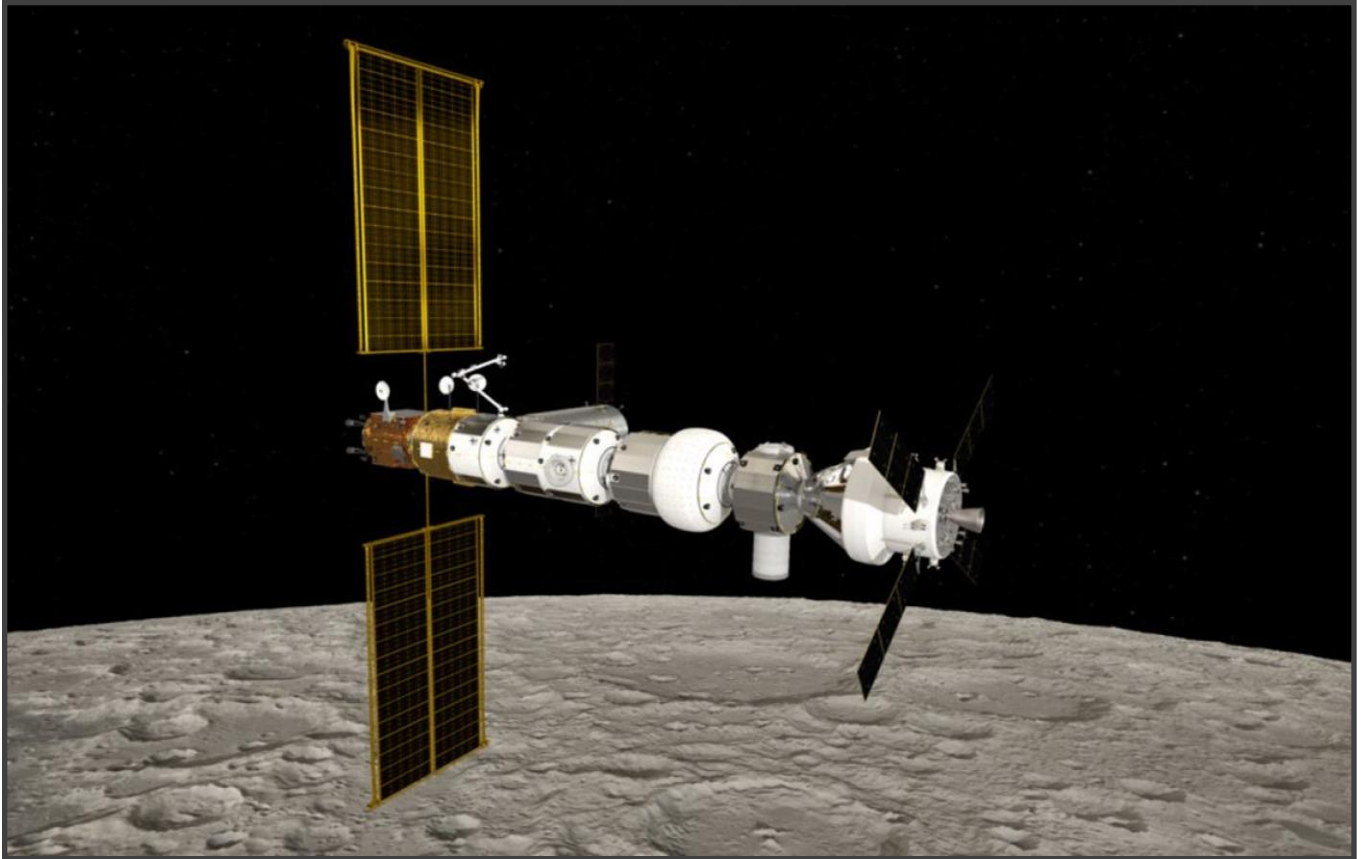


Spacegate Station Season 3

Episode 17



A Summary of Stories

Resource Content

- **Guided Notes**
- **Activity**
- **Next Generation ELA Sunshine State Standards (Florida)**
- **Next Generation ELA Standards**

Spacegate Station Episode 17

A Summary of Station

Word Bank

beginning	biographies	central idea	characters
climax	conflict	drama	ending resolution
events	explicit central ideas	factual	falling
fiction	implicit	implicit idea	important
literary elements	memoirs	non-Fiction	plot
poetry	point	reality	relevant details
rising	setting	themes	topic

Overview

_____ is a style of writing that is rooted in imagination. Although it can feature real people, places, or events, the entirety of the book cannot be _____. Real people can have unreal adventures, made-up people can live in existing places, or the entire setting, cast, and story can be imaginary. This would also include works of _____ and _____.

_____ is a style of writing that is based on _____, the contents of a text need to be factual for it to be considered nonfiction. This includes textual information commonly used by teachers. Some nonfiction, particularly _____ and _____, might be written in a creative manner and can fool the reader into thinking they are reading a novel.

When you summarize you put the most _____ ideas or information of a text into your own words. Summarizing fiction and non-fiction is important as it helps students to learn the technique of taking out the most important ideas from a text. They also learn to ignore information in the text that is not important and discover what the _____ is for non-fiction or the plot structure for fictional work.

The term _____ is what a text is mostly about, it is the subject matter that can be identified by the reader. The point is what the author is trying to tell the reader.

The _____ represents the author's main point or message that they are trying to convey to the reader, it is the most important thought that can be found throughout the text. It is determined by the reader though identifying both the _____ and the _____ in the text material they are reading.

_____ are pieces of the text that support, or provide _____ information on the topic, point, and help determine the central idea.

_____ idea is clearly stated in the text so there is no room for confusion or questions. _____ Central Ideas are implied or suggested, and the _____ reader must look for clues and details in the text.

For example, if an author states that they like shoes in every color but red, we understand the following.

- The _____ would be that they do not like red shoes.
- The _____ would be that they do like brown shoes since brown shoes are not red shoes.

When summarizing non-fictional text, you look for the most _____ idea of the text that answers the question, "What is the text about?". Then you restate the central idea and relevant details in your own words. Remember, you always do this using your own ideas or opinions.

A plot structure consists of:

- The _____ of the story where the characters and setting are introduced.
- The _____ in which a series of events occur that develop conflict, tension, or problem within the story.
- The _____ is where the tension, problem or conflict reaches its peak.
- The _____ is where the tension, problem or conflict starts to wind down to its conclusion. It is important to note that the falling action can contain smaller events as well.
- The _____ which tells how the problem or conflict is resolved.

The key difference is that _____ are developed through the plot and are related to what the author is trying to teach you, which is either some form of moral or lesson. The _____ is the structure of the story, you need the plot to determine the development of the theme.

_____ are essential parts of a story to help keep it running smoothly and to allow the action to develop in a logical way that makes sense, and the reader can follow.

The four literary elements are setting, events, conflict, and character development.

- The _____ contributes to the plot by helping the reader understand when and where the events are occurring in the story.
- The _____ involve circumstances with problems the characters face and solve.
- The _____ is the problem that needs to be resolved.
- The _____ are those that play a role in the story. They can be major characters around which the story revolves or minor characters that are only present to interact with the main characters.

The four steps in summarizing fiction include:

- Include the plot and theme of the story in your summary.
- Remember to restate events in the order in which they happen in your own words.
- Try to include important details about what characters do, say, and feel.
- Never include your own ideas or opinions in your story, it is not about you but about what the author is trying to relate through their writing.

Engaging in Conversations and Evidentiary Arguments Activity

Read, Cover, Remember, Retell" (RCRR)

Instructions: Each student silently reads a section of a nonfiction text and then a fiction text. They then cover it up and retell the essential idea to a partner, who reviews what they said and points up missing details. Students switch roles, then both write a summary of the entire reading to share with the class, covering only the essential ideas they found.

The James Webb Space Telescope (5th grade non-fiction sample)

The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) is the largest and most powerful telescope to travel into space. The full cost for building the JWST was more than \$9 billion dollars. Thousands of engineers from Europe, Canada, and the United States worked together to design and build the telescope. The JWST launched from French Guiana on December 25, 2021, French Guiana is a territory of France.

The telescope was folded up inside an Ariane 5 rocket for the launch. It was ejected from the rocket 26 minutes after liftoff. The solar array, or solar panels, deployed on the same day to begin collecting solar energy to power the telescope. The telescope's mirror is made up of 18 gold-coated hexagons. The hexagons are made of a chemical element called beryllium. After 30 days, the James Webb Space Telescope reached its location, about 1 million miles from Earth. The JWST is expected to stay in space for ten years or more. The deeper we travel into space, the further back in time we can explore.

The Hidden Treasure (5th grade Fiction sample)

Many years ago, a very poor peasant bought a plot of land. One day while he was plowing it, he came upon an iron box that was buried in the soil. When he opened it, he was astonished to discover that it was filled with valuable gemstones and coins made of silver and gold. Since he owned the land where it was found, he could have kept the treasure for himself. But the peasant was a truly honest man. He at once went to the person from whom he had bought the land and showed him the treasure. "What is this?" asked the previous owner of the plot.

The peasant told him the story of how the treasure was found. But the previous owner refused to accept it, saying, "The treasure would have been mine if I had found it. I think it must have been hidden in the plot by my ancestors. As you have found it, it belongs to you." Finally, the two men decided to divide the treasure into two equal parts. The peasant and the previous owner of the plot would each take half. Those were the days when people were not greedy.

Next Generation Sunshine State Standards (Florida)

- ELA.5.R.2.1:** Explain how text structures and/or features contribute to the overall meaning of texts.
- ELA.5.R.2.2:** Explain how relevant details support the central idea(s), implied or explicit.
- ELA.5.R.2.3:** Analyze an author's purpose and/or perspective in an informational text.
- ELA.5.R.2.4:** Track the development of an argument, identifying the specific claim(s), evidence, and reasoning.
- ELA.5.R.3.1:** Analyze how figurative language contributes to meaning in text(s). 71 Paraphrasing and Summarizing
- ELA.5.R.3.2:** Summarize a text to enhance comprehension. a. Include plot and theme for a literary text. b. Include the central idea and relevant details for an informational text.
- ELA.5.R.3.3:** Compare and contrast primary and secondary sources related to the same topic.
- ELA.6.R.2.1:** Explain how individual text sections and/or features convey meaning in texts. Central Idea
- ELA.6.R.2.2:** Analyze the central idea(s), implied or explicit, and its development throughout a text.
- ELA.6.R.2.3:** Analyze authors' purpose(s) in multiple accounts of the same event or topic.
- ELA.6.R.2.4:** Track the development of an argument, identifying the types of reasoning used.
- ELA.6.R.3.1:** Explain how figurative language contributes to tone and meaning in text(s).
- ELA.6.R.3.2:** Paraphrase content from grade-level texts.
- ELA.6.R.3.3:** Compare and contrast how authors from different time periods address the same or related topics.
- ELA.6.R.3.4:** Identify rhetorical appeals in a text.

Next Generation ELA Standards (National)

- 5R1:** Locate and refer to relevant details and evidence when explaining what a text says explicitly/implicitly and make logical inferences.
- 5R2:** Determine a theme or central idea and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize a text.
- 5R3:** In literary texts, compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, and events, drawing on specific details in the text. In informational texts, explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts based on specific evidence from the text.
- 5SL4:** Report on a topic or text, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support central ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace and volume appropriate for audience.
- 6R1:** Cite textual evidence to support an analysis of what the text says explicitly/implicitly and make logical inferences.
- 6R2:** Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is developed by key supporting details over the course of a text; summarize a text.
- 6R3:** In literary texts, describe how events unfold, as well as how characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.
- 6R6:** In literary texts, identify the point of view and explain how it is developed and conveys meaning. In informational texts, explain how an author's geographic location or culture affects his or her perspective.
- 6W5:** Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.