

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Writing: Lesson 28***A and B Sentences – Evidence Based Terminology*

Today we will be working on using evidence based terminology when writing your A and B sentences.

## 1. Review with students:

- Yesterday we learned how to write our A and B sentences. We learned that our A and B sentences have to come from the passages and we have to put them in our OWN words.
- Today we will learn how to use evidence based terminology – which are just words and phrases that show we got the information from the text.
- You do not have to use these words and phrases for every A and B sentence! But you do want to try and use at least one of these words and phrases in each middle paragraph.

\*\*\*Teachers: I will be giving some examples of evidence based terminology in this lesson. My suggestion is to do a google search on “evidence based terminology” and compile a list of as many as you can and create an anchor chart\*\*

Evidence based terminology – also known as “EBT”

2. Today we are going to work on the exact same essay we wrote using the “Polar Bears and Leopards” passages. We are just going to change the beginning of some of our A and B sentences to use evidence based terminology.
3. Place essay under document camera.
4. Let’s look at R1 first.

Here are some examples of evidence based terminology (*to show that we got the information from the text*)

- According to the text
- In paragraph 2
- In the first passage
- The author states
- Based on the information in the text
- The author states
- For example

After you write your EBT phrase....you MUST state the article title that the information came from. For example, if your information came from the article “All About Polar Bears” .....they would write their EBT like this:

According to the text All About Polar Bears it states, .....

OR

The author writes in All About Polar Bears.....

**\*\*Have them underline the article title\*\***

5. Let’s look at our A sentences in T1. Let’s put some evidence based terminology in the beginning of the A sentences.

*BEFORE - They live on sea ice. They hide under the ice to hunt. Then they sneak up and eat their food.*

*AFTER – According to the text All About Polar Bears, they live on sea ice. They hide under the ice to hunt. Then they sneak up and eat their food.*

6. You do not always have to add these words and phrases in the beginning of your A and B sentences. You want to have EBT at least 2 times in each middle paragraph. You can add them anywhere. Look at this example of the B sentences for T1.

*BEFORE - Their babies live in a cave. The babies are small like baby rats. The baby cubs stay in the cave all winter long.*

*AFTER - Their babies live in a cave. **The author states in All About Polar Bears** that the babies are small like baby rats. The baby cubs stay in the cave all winter long.*

Here is our T1 before using evidence based terminology:

*First, polar bears live in the Arctic. They live on sea ice. They hide under the ice to hunt. Then they sneak up and eat their food. Their babies live in a cave. The babies are small like baby rats. The baby cubs stay in the cave all winter long.*

Here is our T1 after adding evidence based terminology:

*First, polar bears live in the Arctic. **According to the text All About Polar Bears**, they live on sea ice. They hide under the ice to hunt. Then they sneak up and eat their food. Their babies live in a cave. **The author states in All About Polar Bears** that the babies are small like baby rats. The baby cubs stay in the cave all winter long.*

7. Pass out the “student practice” worksheet. Today students will be rewriting the T2 paragraph to add evidence based terminology. Make sure they are adding it in different places throughout the paragraph and that it makes sense.
8. After completing the student worksheet, hand out homework.

Writing: Lesson 28  
Document Camera

*After reading the articles, think about what you learned about ants. Now write to inform your reader about ants.*

**I** *There are many things to learn about polar bears and leopards. Some interesting things about these animals are how polar bears live, the way leopards look and how leopards hunt. These animals have interesting lives!*

**T1** *First, polar bears live in the Arctic. They live on sea ice. They hide under the ice to hunt. Then they sneak up and eat their food. Their babies live in a cave. The babies are small like baby rats. The baby cubs stay in the cave all winter long.*

**T2** *Next is all about how leopards look. They are only about three feet tall. Leopards are very big animals. They can get up to 200 pounds. They can be all different colors. Some are yellow and others are golden. There are even black leopards!*

**T3** *Third, leopards can hunt really well. They use these skills to catch food. They are able to blend in with their surroundings. They can creep up slowly. Once they see their prey, they run really fast. Then they catch and attack their prey. Leopards can also climb trees.*

**C**





## All About Polar Bears 630



- 1 Polar Bears are animals that are able to survive strong winters. They have oily thick fur that is able to absorb water.
- 2 Polar Bears live on sea ice in the cold Arctic. Living on the sea ice allows the polar bears to have ways to hunt. The sea ice is used to hide under. They sneak up on their food to eat. The bears look through holes in the ice to see their food. There are many foods to eat for bears, but one favorite food to eat is seals.
- 3 Around the age of five, polar bear cubs are able to have babies. The babies are kept in a cave. The cave is dug in the snow as a hideout for the cubs. The baby cubs are very small. The babies are born the size of baby rats. The cubs stay inside of their cave in winter. The baby cubs come out of their cave for the spring.

“All About Polar Bears” written for educational purposes.

## All About Leopards 620



- 4 Leopards are known as graceful and powerful big cats. They can be found in different parts of Africa. Many populations are endangered.
- 5 Leopards are between two to three feet tall. They can weigh up to 200 pounds. Leopards have a few different colors. They can be a pale yellow color. They can even be a deep golden color. There are even some leopards that are black.
- 6 Leopards have strong hunting skills they use to catch food. They are able to use their coats to blend in with their surroundings. When leopards spot a prey, they usually creep up very slowly on their prey. Once the prey is spotted they then leap into action. The leopards are able to run at such fast speed. The leopard is able to catch and attack its prey. Leopards have strong climbing skills. Often leopards use the trees as another way to attack their prey.

“All About Leopards” written for educational purposes.