Lesson 3

Reading Text Closely

1ST READ Read the Text

Introduce Provide context for the texts. *People from all over the world come to the United States to start a new life. What are some reasons people move to the United States? We'll read about how the population of the United States is changing and the issue of illegal immigration.*

Read Have students read the directions for Text a, b, or c. Use **RED Routine 2: Scaffolded Reading** to read the text together. Then discuss the main idea.

Analyze the Question Type

Discuss Read Question 1 aloud and discuss the question type. *This is a selected response question that presents an excerpt from the passage. To answer the question, you underline sentences or words in the excerpt. How do you answer this type of question?* Provide a sentence frame. *We have to ___ in an excerpt from the passage. (underline sentences or words)*

You must underline all *the correct sentences or words in the excerpt to get the question correct. How many sentences or words must you underline? (all) How can you tell?* Provide a sentence frame. *I know I must choose all of the sentences or words that answer the question because ___. (the directions state, "underline* all *of the sentences") Notice that the word* all *is underlined for emphasis.*

Remind students that in some of these selected response items, they should underline entire sentences, and in some, they should underline groups of words. Also point out that computerized tests may ask students to click on sentences or words to highlight them or to drag and drop them into boxes.

2ND READ Apply the Question Strategy

In the second read, focus on Question 1 to deepen students' understanding of the text. Explain that Question 1 asks students to read text closely to identify text evidence that supports an inference. *Reading text closely can help you locate evidence in the text that you can use to support an idea about it.*

Reread the question and the excerpt. Model the Reading Text Closely thinking strategy students might use to answer the question. Use the **Graphic Organizer** on **page 55**.

Model Text a: Caught in the Middle

1. **Identify the Inference** *What inference does the question ask about? (Many immigrants come to the U.S. for a better life.)*

2. **Find Text Evidence** *Which sentences provide evidence that supports the inference? (Elvira Arellano says her "parents were ill and there were no jobs that paid enough money to support herself and her family in Mexico." She says she and others like her wanted to escape poverty in a country that has struggled economically. "All we want to do is work to give a better future to our kids," Elvira Arellano says.)*

Question Type

- Technology-Enhanced Selected Response

Resources to Differentiate

- Reading Text Closely Graphic Organizer, page 55
- Text a, 880L, page 56
- Practice a, page 58
- Text b, 1030L, page 60
- Practice b, page 62
- Text c, 1250L, page 64
- Practice c, page 66

Test-Taking Strategy

1. Read the questions first. This helps you set a purpose for reading the passage.
2. Read the passage, marking text related to the questions.

Reading Text Closely Continued

Gradual Release Model

- **1st Read:** Whole-Group Instruction
- **2nd Read:** Whole-Group Instruction
- **Questions 2, 3, & 4:** Small-Group Instruction, Pairs, or Independent Practice

Model Text b: The Changing Face of America

1. Identify the Inference *What inference does the question ask about?* (The United States is a majority-minority country.)

2. Find Text Evidence *Which sentences provide evidence that supports the inference?* ("Minorities already make up the majority of the population in four states plus Washington, D.C." Minorities now outnumber whites in 348 of the more than 3,000 counties in the U.S. "But minorities are on pace to outnumber whites by 2042, according to Census Bureau estimates." By 2020, whites will likely make up less than half of the under-18 population.)

Model Text c: Immigration Overhaul?

1. Identify the Inference *What inference does the question ask about?* (There will be fewer illegal immigrants from Mexico in the future due to changes in job opportunities.)

2. Find Text Evidence *Which sentences provide evidence that supports the inference?* ("Part of the reason is economic: The weak economy in the U.S. has made the kinds of jobs immigrants come here for, in construction and restaurants, for example, harder to find." "The Mexican economy is expanding, providing many more job opportunities at home.")

Analyze Responses

Guide students through Question 1 and the excerpt. Model your thinking as you read the inference and search for sentences in the text that support the inference.

Analyze Text a: Caught in the Middle

✓ **Paragraph 2, Sentence 2**

✓ **Paragraph 2, Sentence 3**

✓ **Paragraph 3, Sentence 2**

The inference is that many immigrants come to the U.S. for a better life. To find sentences that support the inference I must look for sentences that tell about why immigrants come to the U.S. Sentence 2 in the second paragraph says that Elvira came because "her parents were ill and there were no jobs that paid enough money to support herself and her family in Mexico." I will underline this sentence. Sentence 3 says Elvira "and others like her wanted to escape poverty in a country that has struggled economically." I will also underline this sentence. Sentence 2 in the last paragraph says that all immigrants like Elvira "'want to do is work to give a better future'" to their kids. I will underline that sentence. All three sentences tell why immigrants come to America for a better life.

Guide students to underline Sentences 2 and 3 in paragraph 2 and Sentence 2 in the last paragraph of the excerpt on their Practice Tests.

Analyze Text b: The Changing Face of America

✓**Paragraph 1, Sentence 1**

✓**Paragraph 1, Sentence 2**

✓**Paragraph 1, Sentence 4**

✓**Paragraph 2, Sentence 2**

✓**Paragraph 2, Sentence 4**

> *The inference is that the United States is becoming a majority-minority country. To find sentences that support the inference, I must look for sentences that show how the minority population is becoming the majority. Sentence 1 in the first paragraph says that "minorities already make up the majority of the population in four states plus Washington, D.C." I will underline this sentence. Sentence 2 also supports this trend by saying that "the same is true in some big U.S. cities, including New York and Las Vegas." The last sentence says that "minorities now outnumber whites in 348 of the more than 3,000 counties in the U.S." I will also underline this sentence. Sentence 2 in paragraph 2 says that "minorities are on pace to outnumber whites by 2042, according to Census Bureau estimates." I will underline this sentence. The last sentence says that "by 2020, whites will likely make up less than half of the under-18 population." I will underline this sentence.*

Guide students to underline Sentences 1, 2, and 4 in paragraph 1 and Sentences 2 and 4 in paragraph 2 of the excerpt on their Practice Tests.

Analyze Text c: Immigration Overhaul?

✓**Paragraph 1, Sentence 1**

✓**Paragraph 1, Sentence 3**

> *The inference is that there will be fewer illegal immigrants from Mexico in the future due to changes in job opportunities. To find sentences that support this inference, I must look for sentences that give job-related reasons explaining this change. Several reasons are given, but I am looking only for those that tell about "changing job opportunities." Sentence 1 states that "Part of the reason is economic: the weak economy in the U.S. has made the kinds of jobs immigrants come here for, in construction and restaurants, for example, harder to find." I will underline this sentence. Sentence 3 says that "The Mexican economy is expanding, providing many more job opportunities at home." I will underline this sentence. If the "economy is expanding," it is getting bigger, and that means "many more job opportunities" for Mexicans. These sentences show how changes in job opportunities in both countries will probably encourage Mexicans to find work in Mexico, which will reduce the rate of illegal immigration from Mexico to the U.S.*

Guide students to underline Sentences 1 and 3 in paragraph 1 of the excerpt on their Practice Tests.

Reading Text Closely Continued

3RD READ **Practice the Task**

Have students read the remaining questions. Have them reread the texts and gather evidence to answer **Questions 2, 3, and 4**. Remind students that they may want to refer to the **Graphic Organizer** on **page 55**. When students finish, encourage them to share their work with the group.

Check Progress Refer to **Item Analysis**, **pages 194–196**.

Lesson 3

Graphic Organizer

Question Strategy: Reading Text Closely

An inference is an idea that is based on evidence in a text. It is not stated in the text. The evidence that supports an inference can be sentences or groups of words. To find evidence, look for ideas that act as clues to the inference.

Use the graphic organizer to help you find evidence that supports inferences:

Inference	Evidence
"What inference does the question ask about?"	*"Which words or sentences act as clues that support the inference?"* ● ● ●

Lesson 3: Text b

Directions: Read the following text. Then answer questions 1 through 4.

The Changing Face of America

For the first time, more minorities than whites are being born in the U.S. What does that mean for the nation's identity?

by Veronica Majerol

Growing up in Chicago, Illinois, Titus Dockery, 14, has friends of all different races and ethnicities, but their skin color and family backgrounds are not things he really thinks about.

"They're just cool people that I hang with because I've got respect for everybody," the eighth-grader at Darwin School explains.

Titus, who is African American, says he doesn't think of himself as an outsider. At his school, over 95 percent of the students are minorities.

Titus's story represents a major demographic shift under way in the United States. The Census Bureau said last spring that minority births (Hispanic, black, Asian, American Indian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and Alaska Native) now outnumber those of non-Hispanic whites.

"This is an important tipping point," says William H. Frey. He is a population expert at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. He describes the change as a "transformation from a mostly white . . . culture to the more globalized multiethnic country that we are becoming."

Majority-Minority

Minorities already make up the majority of the population in four states plus Washington, D.C. The same is true in some big U.S. cities, including New York and Las Vegas. But unlike in decades past, minority populations are no longer concentrated in major urban centers. Minorities now outnumber whites in 348 of the more than 3,000 counties in the U.S.

Resource Links
4 RDI Book 4: p. 60
SAM Keyword: Reading Closely

Whites still make up the majority (63 percent) of the U.S. population. But minorities are on pace to outnumber whites by 2042, according to Census Bureau estimates. And the change is happening even faster among younger Americans. By 2020, whites will likely make up less than half of the under-18 population.

Several factors have contributed to the shift. First, in the past three decades, immigration to the U.S. has been highest from countries like Mexico, China, and India. This is a result of the 1965 Immigration Act. That law allowed more immigrants from countries outside Europe.

Second, non-whites have higher birth rates than whites. And finally, the average age of the white population in the U.S. is higher than that of minorities, and older people tend to have fewer children.

Social changes are also driving the shift. The number of mixed-race marriages is on the rise. As a result, the number of mixed-race children has also increased. Multi-racial and multi-ethnic Americans are among the fastest growing demographic groups in the U.S. Nine million people identified themselves as mixed-race on the 2010 Census. That's a 32 percent increase from 2000.

No country in the world has ever experienced such a quick and dramatic racial and ethnic change. So it's still unclear what it will mean for the U.S. to become a "majority-minority" nation with a large generational divide. (That is, a younger generation that's more diverse than older generations.)

An Edge

Who will consider themselves Hispanic, black, or white later this century? With the increasing trend of interethnic and interracial marriages, ethnic and racial definitions may change over the next 20 years.

Frey believes that in this increasingly globalized world, the diversity of the U.S. gives it an advantage. "We in this country have a history of bringing in people from other parts of the world," he says. "That's still a part of our DNA as a society that puts us ahead of other parts of the world where they have real difficulties in [integrating] people."

Use with pages 51–54.

Lesson 3: Text b

Reading Text Closely

Directions: Use "The Changing Face of America" to answer the questions.

1. Underline <u>all</u> sentences from the excerpt below that support the idea that the United States is becoming a majority-minority country.

Minorities already make up the majority of the population in four states plus Washington, D.C. The same is true in some big U.S. cities, including New York and Las Vegas. But unlike in decades past, minority populations are no longer concentrated in major urban centers. Minorities now outnumber whites in 348 of the more than 3,000 counties in the U.S.

Whites still make up the majority (63 percent) of the U.S. population. But minorities are on pace to outnumber whites by 2042, according to Census Bureau estimates. And the change is happening even faster among younger Americans. By 2020, whites will likely make up less than half of the under-18 population.

2. According to the passage, how are social changes contributing to the population shift? Circle the <u>two</u> correct answers.

A) Mixed-race marriages are on the rise.

B) Minorities will outnumber whites by 2042.

C) Nine million people identified themselves as mixed-race.

D) Immigration is the highest from Mexico, China, and India.

3. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A: According to the passage, where is the fastest change occurring in the U.S. population?

A) big U.S. cities

B) urban schools

C) the Hispanic population

D) the young American population

Use with pages 60–61.

Resource Links
4 RDI Book 4: p. 62
SAM Keyword: Reading Closely

Part B: Choose a sentence from the passage that supports the answer to Part A.

A) "Nine million people identified themselves as mixed-race on the 2010 Census."

B) "Minorities already make up the majority of the population in four states plus Washington, D.C."

C) "By 2020, whites will likely make up less than half of the under-18 population."

D) "And finally, the average age of the white population in the U.S. is higher than that of minorities, and older people tend to have fewer children."

4. **Underline all the sentences from the excerpt below that support the idea that being a majority-minority country has advantages.**

Who will consider themselves Hispanic, black, or white later this century? With the increasing trend of interethnic and interracial marriages, ethnic and racial definitions may change over the next 20 years.

Frey believes that in this increasingly globalized world, the diversity of the U.S. gives it an advantage. "We in this country have a history of bringing in people from other parts of the world," he says. "That's still a part of our DNA as a society that puts us ahead of other parts of the world where they have real difficulties in [integrating] people."

Resource Links
4 **RDI Book 4:** p. 63
SAM Keyword: Reading Closely

Lesson 3: Text b
Graphic Organizer

Inference
"What inference does the question ask about?"
The United States is becoming a majority-minority country.
Evidence
"Which words or sentences act as clues that support the inference?"
• "Minorities already make up the majority of the population in four states plus Washington, D.C."   • "Minorities now outnumber whites in 348 of the more than 3,000 counties in the U.S."

Lesson 3: Text b
Practice: Reading Text Closely

1. **Paragraph 1, Sentence 1**
   Paragraph 1, Sentence 2
   Paragraph 1, Sentence 4
   Paragraph 2, Sentence 2
   Paragraph 2, Sentence 4
   Selected Response With Multiple Answers
   Sentence 1 in the first paragraph is correct. It says that minorities "already make up the majority of the population in four states plus Washington, D.C." **Sentence 3** is also correct. It says that minorities "now outnumber whites in 348 of the more than 3,000 counties in the U.S." **Sentences 2 and 4** in paragraph 2 are correct. They say that "minorities are on pace to outnumber whites by 2042, according to Census Bureau estimates," and "by 2020, whites will likely make up less than half of the under-18 population." All these sentences show examples of minorities becoming the majority.

2. **A and C: Selected Response With Multiple Answers**
   Choices A and C are correct because they are examples of social change. **Choices B and D** are incorrect: they are not examples of social change.

3. **Two-Part Selected Response**
   Part A: D

   Part A: Choice D is correct because the fastest growth in population is among young Americans. **Choice A** is incorrect because there is not a large change in the population in big cities. **Choice B** is incorrect because schools aren't counted in population numbers. **Choice C** is incorrect because this is not the part of the population with the fast change.

   Part B: C

   Part B: Choice C is correct. It supports the response that the population under 18 is the fastest-changing population in the U.S. **Choices A, B, and D** are incorrect because they do not support this response.

4. **Sentence 1** in the second paragraph is correct. It says that the country's diversity gives the U.S. an edge, or advantage, over other countries. **Sentence 3** in this paragraph is also correct because Frey argues that the U.S. will not have "real difficulties" integrating people.