

Units 4 and 6 Reports from Single and Multiple References

In the SWI A and B, Mr. Pudewa teaches the students how to write a report from multiple references using mini-books. He addresses summarizing from a single reference in the SWI level C when he has them take notes on a long article and notes from a lecture.

Mr. Pudewa had the students highlight the topic words in the first and last sentence of each paragraph in the mini-book to find topics. We tried this with another source, but it didn't work as well because the first and last sentence didn't always repeat and reflect. What should we do?

The students highlighted the topic words in order to cement the concept of the topic/clincher rule, not as a method of finding topics. You will have to teach your student how to scan a source text for topics. Show them that in a lot of books those topics can be found in bolded headers or in a table of contents or index. Reading the first line of paragraphs can help too, but not all writers follow the topic sentence rule, so that doesn't always work!

I would like to use more mini-books. Where can I find them?

A set of Dolphin mini-books are located at the end of this document, and there is a set of elephant mini-books at www.excellenceinwriting.com/free-downloads. Print them double-sided, or glue them back-to-back, so they will work like a little book.

You can also purchase a set from IEW at www.excellenceinwriting.com/mbs.

My student found this very hard. How can I simplify it?

There are actually several steps to report writing. The mini-books make it easy to do from multiple references because of how they are designed. To help build your student's experience using real books, do several reports from a *single* reference before expanding to multiple references. Also, continue to model the process and help your student create outlines. See the next three pages for how to get started.

Is there a way that we can organize our outlines better?

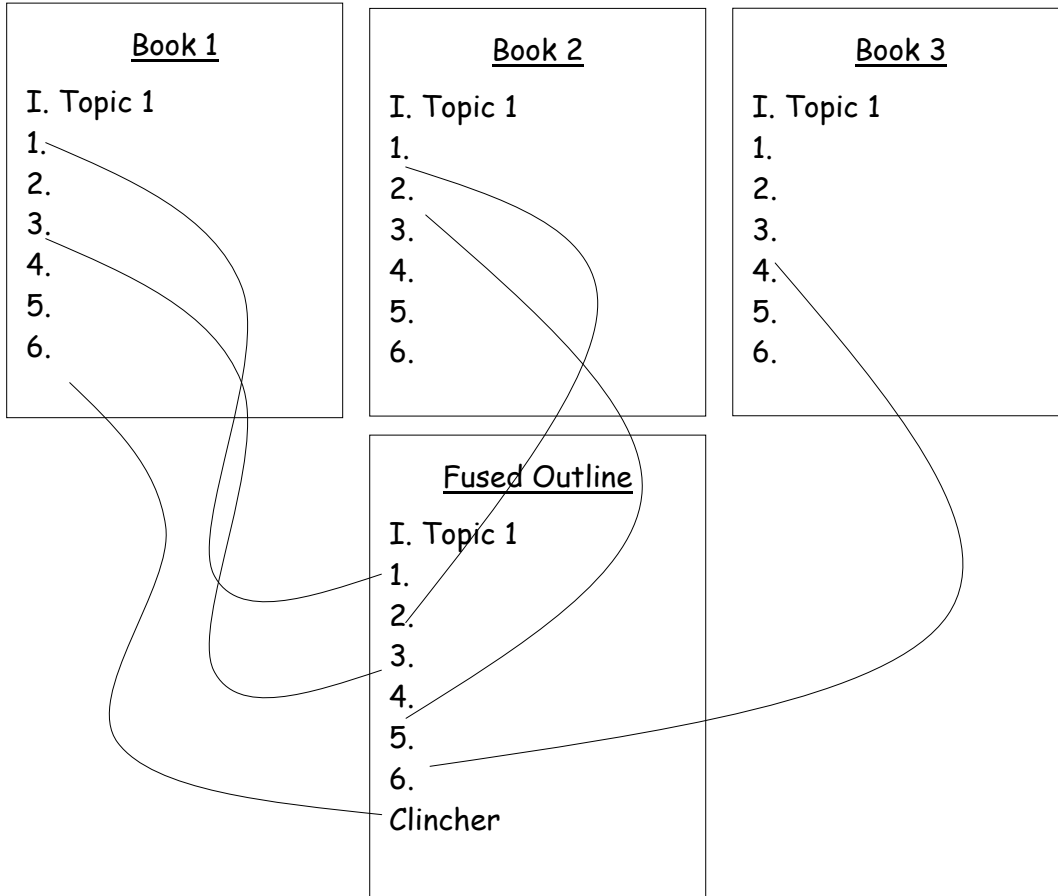
Some teachers have had their students learn to make a note-taking template. Take a large sheet of paper (11x14 or 8.5x11) and fold into 4 parts (as if you were going to mail it). Three sections will be for the notes from the sources and the fourth from your fused outline. You can write the title of the source at the top of the folded section. Hopefully your kids can live without lines. A report outline template is on page 4 of this document.

How should we document our notes?

When your students are doing reports from library reports, teach them how to write a bibliography. Elementary students need only note the author and book title. Older students should learn to create a properly formatted bibliography using MLA or other formatting rules. For the rules, check out the Owl Purdue website (<http://owl.english.purdue.edu>).

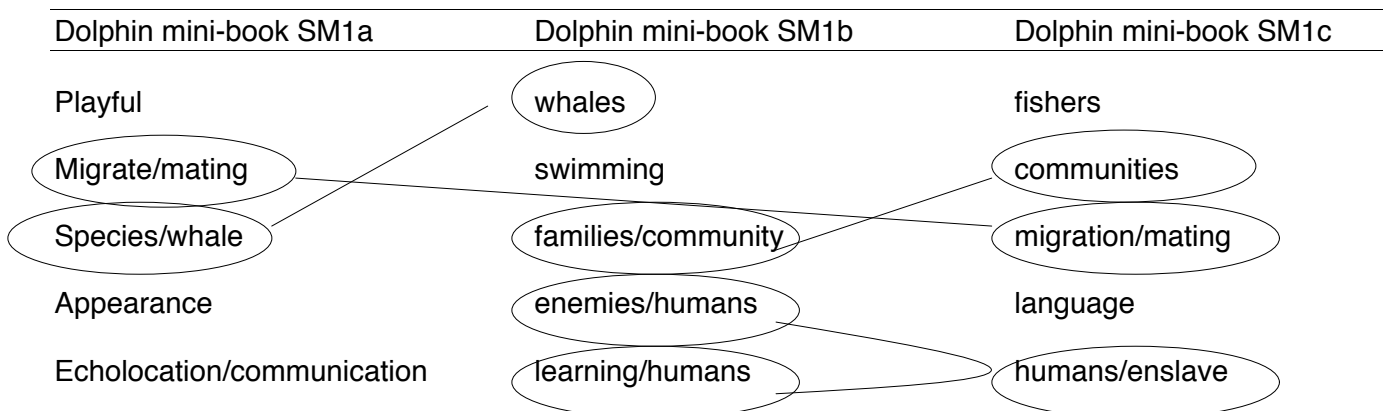
Quoting from the source is not addressed in the SWI; however, if you desire to teach your older students (advanced middle school and high school students), have them write the book title on the initial outline page so that the source can be found quickly. Then if the quote is unique information (unique to that source and not common knowledge), then show them how to create either a footnote or an in-text citation. Again, the Owl Purdue website is a great resource for how to do this properly.

Unit 6 Reports from Multiple References Model



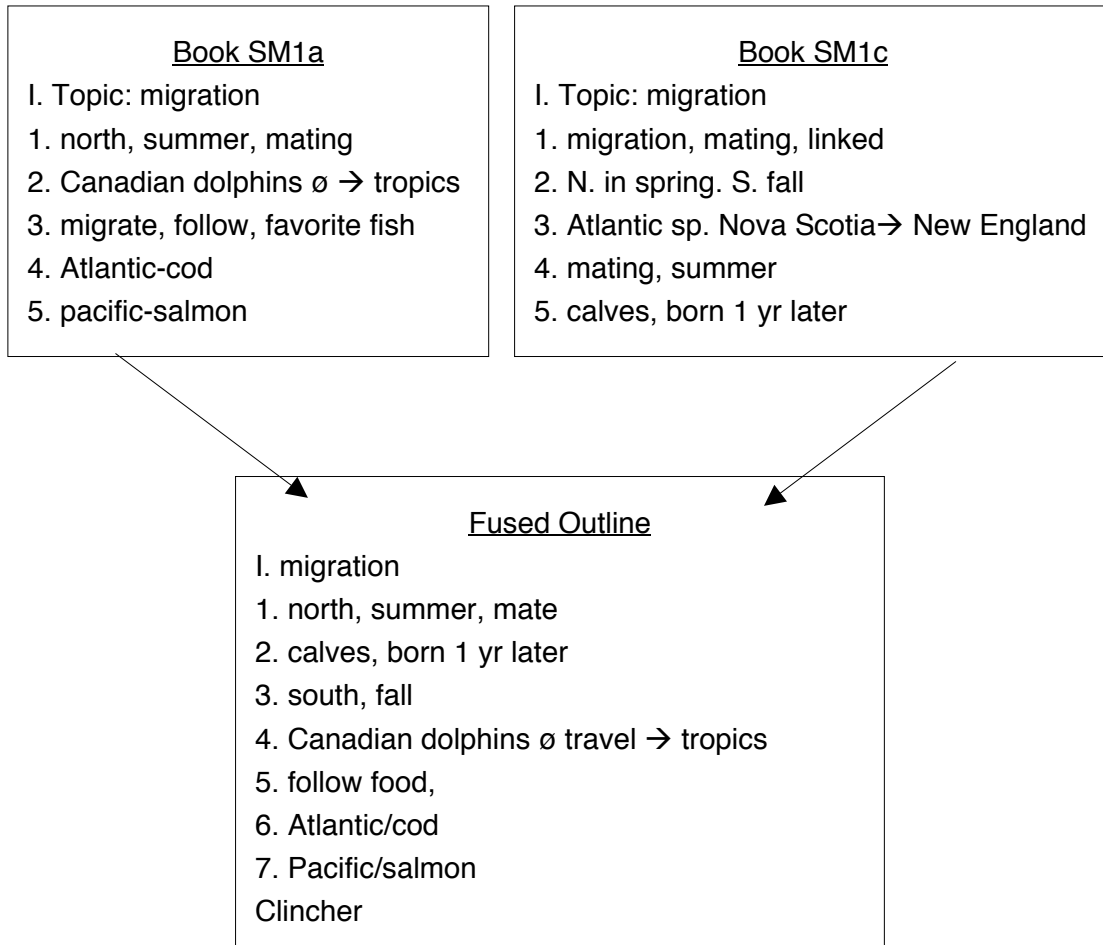
Procedure for finding topics in the three mini-books on Dolphins (located at the end of this document)

- To find possible topics, identify the key words in each topic sentence of each paragraph of the mini-book. The clincher sentence can help too.
- Write down the topics for each book (see chart below)
- Find topics that occur in more than one book. Choose these to create an outline on one topic for each book that contains that topic (see page A-37 for sample outline on migration)
- Fuse the details from each outline to create a fused outline for writing. (Sample fused outline and resulting paragraph is included on page A-37.)



Sample outline for Dolphin mini-books on the topic “migration.”

Since only books a and c have information on “migration,” there are only two outlines to fuse.



Sample paragraph from fused outline above including all the dress-ups (underlined) and sentence openers (numbered) learned thus far:

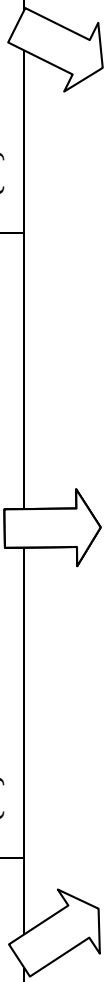
Plenty to Eat

by Jane Student

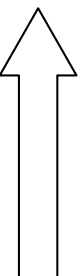
[6] Dolphins migrate every year. [2] In the summer, the dolphins swim north where they will mate. [1] The baby dolphins, which are called calves, are born a year later. [4] Traveling south in the fall, dolphins hungrily follow their favorite food. [1] Atlantic dolphins enjoy cod while Pacific dolphins prefer salmon. [3] Interestingly, Canadian dolphins do not travel as far south as the other groups of dolphins. Because dolphins migrate, they have plenty to eat all year long.

Subject: _____ Topic: _____

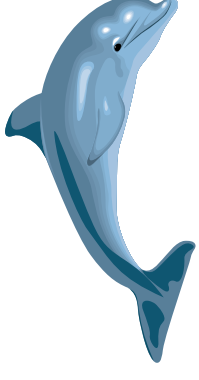
Source:	Source:	Source:
I.	I.	I.
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
(4.)	(4.)	(4.)
(5.)	(5.)	(5.)



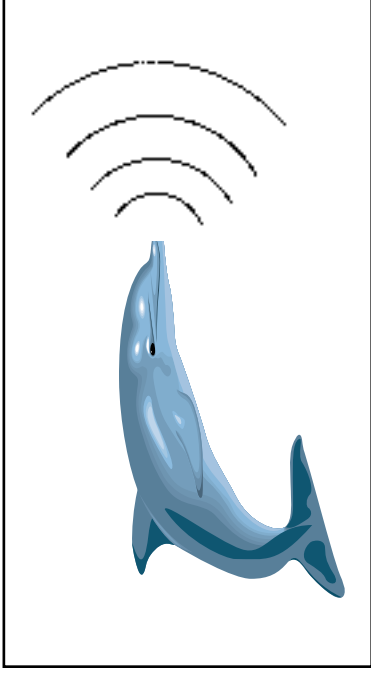
Name _____ Date _____

FUSED OUTLINE


- I. _____
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- Clincher _____



DOLPHINS



Echolocation

was cylindrical. Peanuts snorted a spray from his blowhole and nudged the blue ball. Probably he thought, "How stupid this trainer is!" Peanuts the dolphin was using his powerful echolocation system.

strong vb. 3
reflects 1
topic & title

Sub-adult dolphins are the most playful. When travelling in large herds, the young are most rambunctious. In the Pacific Ocean one youngster leaped ten feet in the air and landed on the deck of a boat. What a surprise that must have been! Occasionally they steal fish from killer whales and playfully harass and tease them. Standing upright, a dolphin can tailwalk to a boat and shake hands with its flipper. Regularly dolphins visit Australian beaches because they want to play with the swimmers. Young dolphins are fun-loving creatures.

1
5
2 strong vb.
3
strong vb.
4
3
because cl.
1 qual. adj.

Dolphins migrate north in the summer when their mating and birthing season begins. During the autumn the largest herds

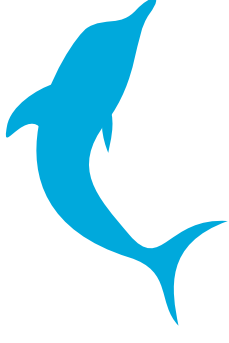
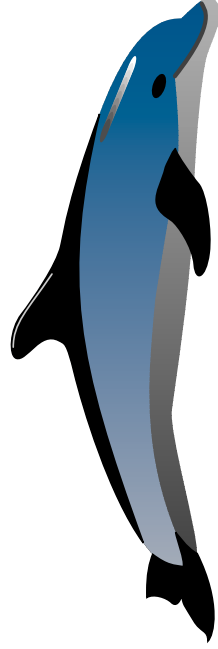
1 when cl.
2

strong vb.	5	congregate on their movement south. Since they are well protected against the cold, Canadian dolphins do not migrate as far south as the tropics. Generally they migrate to follow the fish. The Atlantic species enjoy cod. Pacific dolphins eat salmon. Both like squid. Migration and mating closely follow the source of food.
strong vb.	3	
3sss [5:4:3]		
"Iy"	1	
which.cl.	1	
which cl. 6,5	2	
	1	
	3	
	2	
	1	

which cl., 2	4	
	1	
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	Q	
	Q	
	1	
	4	

Dolphins learn quickly. Despite sad experiences with fisherman, they seem to know that humans have goodwill for them. When caught in a net, they often lie there calmly expecting to be freed as if saying to the group, "Hey! take it easy fellas—it's just a routine we gotta go through." Off the coast of Costa Rica there is a herd called the untouchables. When a net is laid and before the bottom is tightly closed, the untouchables dive under it like an arrow, taking all the fish with them. So dolphins are learning to deal with humans.

6, 2	
5	
as cl.	"ly"
2	
5	
	simile
	1
	reflects topic & title



DEALING WITH HUMANS

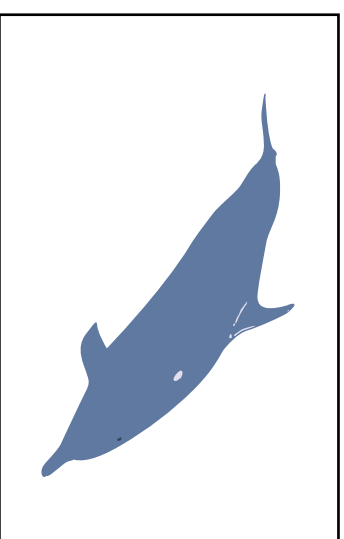
Dolphins are small whales. Reaching thirty-five meters and 80,000 kilos, the baleen whales are the largest in the family. Toothed whales are middle-sized, the smallest being the beluga at four meters and one and a half tons. Among dolphins, the average size is about three meters, and they weigh about 500 kilos. Four major porpoise species inhabit Canadian waters: the Atlantic squidhound and a close relative, the Atlantic jumper, and Dall's dolphins. Porpoises are whales, not fish.

4	d. opening
1	
2	
1	
	d. closing
6,2	
	alliteration
4	
	which cl.
	if cl.
	1

Dolphins are designed for swimming. In shape their bodies are smooth, sleek, and streamlined. Glistening with shiny skins which feel like rubber, they can stay out of the water if kept wet. Porpoises carry

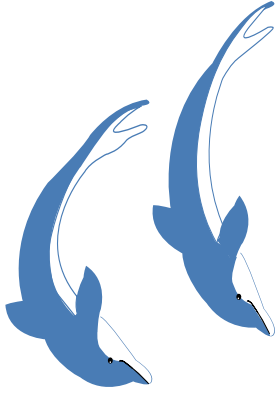
when cl. 3sss [4:4:4]	a thick layer of blubber or fat to keep their bodies warm and to store food for migration or when it is scarce in winter. Dolphins swim long distances. They do not tire. They move extremely fast. Incidentally a porpoise can swim faster than thirty kilometers an hour.
"Iy" 3	Moving in families or large communities, they are led by the most powerful male. Dolphins hate to be alone. Although average herds include 100 animals, some have over 2,000. They are sociable creatures. Frequently they travel and feed with other marine mammals such as seals and sea lions. Remarkably they exhibit a curiosity about people and seek out human company. In return they inspire people's affection because of their intelligence, permanent smile, and playfulness. Dolphins also attempt to bring other creatures into their community.
strong vb. 3	
strong vb. 2	
because cl. 1	

1	Fishermen are the dolphin's main enemies. Both seek fish. Men claim that uncontrolled dolphin population growth will destroy fish stocks. In Japan fishermen have cruelly herded dolphins to the beaches with speedboats and clubbed thousands to death until the sea turned blood red. Since herds swim above schools of tuna, Americans and Russians have drowned thousands of dolphins in their nets when catching fish. Because oceanariums will pay 25,000 dollars for a dolphin, some fisherman will drown fifty or more just to
6,1	
qual. adj. 2	
"Iy" strong vb. until cl. 5	
when cl. 5	



catch a few live dolphins. It is profitable. Repeatedly humans and dolphins meet on the fishing grounds.

6
3



Do humans make dolphins their slaves? Attendants at an oceanarium secretly loaded dolphins into a van and released them into the Pacific. Claiming that they were “like humans in dolphin suits,” one argued that people had no right to hold “intelligent, feeling beings like dolphins in captivity.” Forcefully another claimed that the oceanarium was like a “concentration camp for my friends.” Sentenced to six months in jail, they believed scientists were merely businessmen and slave holders who only made money for the oceanarium. Do we have to enslave dolphins in order to study them?

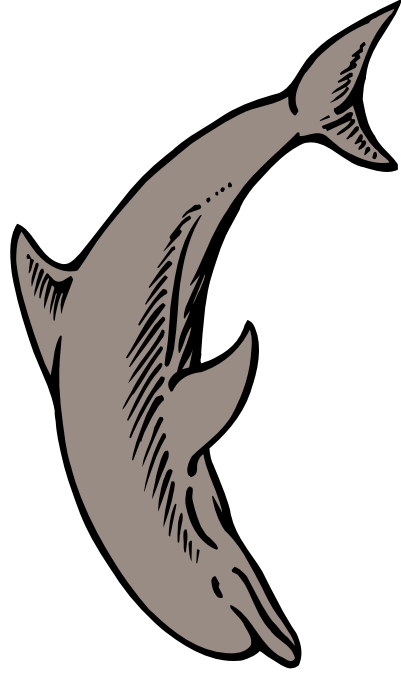
"ly"	1
simile	4
simile	3
metaphor who cl.	4
	7

ENSLAVING DOLPHINS

Dolphins are expert fishers. They possess over 100 sharp teeth for catching them. They do not chew. Fish are swallowed whole. Gulp! and it's gone. Like cows and sheep, porpoises have several stomachs where digestion takes place. With one eye open and half of the brain still awake, they sleep about three hours each day. While sleeping, they float with the head just below the surface. Automatically the blowhole breaks the surface every thirty seconds to breathe. They do not wake. Possessing a sonar system ten times more efficient than any invented by humans, they can easily detect fish anywhere in their watery environment.

Dolphins cooperate within their commu-

6,1
3sss [4:4:4]
2 simile
2 where cl.
5
3
strong vb.
6
4
strong vb.
"ly"
qual. adj.
d. opening



5	nities. When a mother is giving birth, the family gathers to guard against attackers. If the mother is too weak to push the newborn to the surface for its first breath, another female—an auntie—will do so.	strong vb.
1	Thereafter the auntie will tend the baby when the mother is absent. Keeping them near the surface to breathe, this kindly auntie will look after a whole kindergarten while a mother dives for food. If an adult dolphin is sick, the others will push it to the surface, towing it to allow the animal to rest. Dolphins have been known to push drowning humans and other sea mammals toward the shore. Truly, dolphins cooperate well.	1 2 3 4 5
1	For dolphins, migration and mating are linked. They travel north in the spring and south in the fall. Leaving the north around Greenland and Baffin Island, the Atlantic species move ahead of the growing ice to Nova Scotia and New England.	1 2 3 4 5

5	While the mating occurs one summer, the calves are born about a year later when the temperature rises and the warm weather returns. The herds have moved north. Usually migration and mating are related to climate.	when cl.
4	Believing that dolphins speak a complex language, some scientists seek to teach them English, to respond to commands such as “Fetch the ball” or “Touch the ring.” Since they can make sixty-four different sounds, scientists seek to learn dolphin speech by using computers. A few are convinced that dolphins can even communicate with other species of marine mammals. Dolphins like children quickly become bored. One scientist argues, “In mathematics one must design complex puzzles or dolphins lose interest.” Probably porpoises are fascinated with people because of their speech. Possibly they want to learn a human language.	1 2 3 4 5 6
3		1 2 3 4 5 6