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| **Subject:** | Language Arts |
| **Title:** | Expository (Informative) Writing |
| **Grade Level:** | 5 |
| **Purpose:** | * Students recognize the organizational framework and key characteristics of expository writing. * They begin to understand the importance of pre-writing and how a good outline can benefit them as writers. * Students learn to look for key information while researching Hockey Canada. |
| **Curricular**  **Connections:** | * Comprehend new ideas and information by responding personally, taking notes and discussing ideas with others. * Write or represent the meaning of texts in different forms. * Record ideas and information in relevant categories, according to a research plan. |
| **Materials:** | * Overhead transparency, poster, white board, or Smartboard lesson of organizational framework. * Copies of organizational framework. * Overhead/whiteboard marker or Smartboard. * Computers, Chrome Books, iPads, etc. for students to complete their research for their organizational framework. |
| **Activity:** | 1. Display and discuss the organizational framework. 2. Hand out copies of their expository writing organizational framework (see example). 3. Discuss what expository writing is:  * Written for the purpose of informing the reader. * A factual piece of writing: an **introduction**, a number of paragraphs in the **body**, each with a distinct main idea followed by a variety of supporting details, and a **conclusion** that sums up the main ideas.  1. Discuss the importance of producing a framework for their writing, and how this will help them when creating their expository writing paragraphs. 2. Discuss the research topic that they are creating the framework for: **Hockey Canada.** 3. As a class you can create an example of an organizational framework for Hockey Canada (See example). 4. Students create their organizational framework for Hockey Canada, using technology for their research. Students show the teacher (step by step) their **main ideas and details** to ensure they are following instructions. Their main ideas should not be too broad or too general. |
| **Extension:** | 1. Students incorporate additional paragraphs into the body of their writing (main ideas and supporting details). 2. Main Ideas could also include great Canadian Hockey players, Team Canada’s greatest accomplishments: 1972 Summit Series, World Juniors, Olympic gold – men’s and women’s, Sledge Hockey, etc. 3. Students create a piece of expository writing using their framework as a guideline. 4. Students use technology, such as Microsoft Word or PowerPoint, to type up their expository writing and to incorporate pictures. |
| **Assessment:** | 1. Teacher circulates in the classroom while students are working, and checks for understanding. 2. Anecdotal- How well do students explain why they chose their main ideas and the supporting details. 3. Students hand in their organizational framework with their main ideas and supporting details 4. \*Students hand in their expository writing (Introduction, Body paragraphs and Conclusion) on a topic relating to Hockey Canada. (If they are doing the extension activity.) 5. Teacher evaluates the student’s understanding of an organizational framework, and the characteristics of expository writing. |

**Hockey Canada**

**Organizational Framework**

**Main Idea #1:**

Detail:

Detail:

Detail:

Detail:

**Main Idea #2:**

Detail:

Detail:

Detail:

Detail:

**Main Idea #3:**

Detail:

Detail:

Detail:

Detail:

**Hockey Canada (Example Expository Framework)**

**Main Idea #1: History**

Detail: The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association (now Hockey Canada) was formed in 1914 and is approaching its 100 Year Anniversary.

Detail: In 1994, Hockey Canada and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association merged to become the Canadian Hockey Association.

Detail: Hockey Canada was formerly known as the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, then the Canadian Hockey Association, before becoming Hockey Canada in 2003.

Detail: Hockey Canada headquarters are located in Calgary, Alberta.

**Main Idea #2: Player Development**

Detail: A number of Hockey Canada programs focus on developing the fundamental skills of the player.

Detail: Youth development programs ensure that young players gain a skill base which will increase their enjoyment of the game.

Detail: Core skills development.

Detail: Off-ice training – to introduce a basic understanding of things such as warm up, stretching, nutrition, hydration, and skill development during the off-season.

**Main Idea #3: Puckster**

Detail: Puckster is Team Canada’s Mascot.

Detail: Puckster is a polar bear who loves the great Canadian game of hockey

Detail: Puckster has several books about his adventures – from getting his first sweater to going to the Olympics.

Detail: Puckster is a forward who shoots left and wears #19 (like other great Canadian hockey players, such as Steve Yzerman, Joe Sakic and Larry Robinson).

\* Main Ideas could also include great Canadian Hockey players, Team Canada’s greatest accomplishments: 1972 Summit Series, World Juniors, Olympic gold – men’s and women’s, Sledge Hockey, etc.