

Date: October 5, 2023	Subject: Writing	Grade: 4
Materials Needed: <i>Sweet Music in Harlem</i> , graphic organizer, pencil/pen, highlighter/post-it notes		
Do Now/Warm Up: How does what the characters SAY in a text help us to understand more about them and the story?		
<p>Standard(s) for the Day:</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4.3.B Use dialogue and description to develop experiences and events or show the responses of characters to situations.</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.4.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.</p>		
Goals/Objectives for the Day: After two reads of <i>Sweet Music in Harlem</i> , students will be able to write descriptive dialogue that helps to advance the plot of their own narratives.		
<p>Lesson Introduction (Teacher demonstration): Yesterday, you all listened and followed along as I read <i>Sweet Music in Harlem</i> aloud. We really enjoyed reading this book about Harlem and the music that thrived there. Do you all remember what that music style is called? Yes, it is called jazz. We also noticed how the author used dialogue, or what the characters said to themselves and others, to help us understand the story. In the dialogue, the author used a lot of figurative language. Figurative language is a lot like jazz music. It uses regular words and phrases to create unique pictures in the readers' mind, just like jazz uses regular notes to create unique sounds. (Review types of figurative language if students need a refresher).</p>		
<p>Teacher Demonstration: Today, we are going to practice writing our own dialogue. Before you practice, I am going to demonstrate how I used the text to help me improve the dialogue in my own narrative.</p> <p>I noticed how each time a character described Uncle Click, they use</p>		

extremely descriptive and imaginative figurative language. For example, in the barbershop, Mr. Garlic says, “When Click blows his horn that barber pole spins, but he is a little forgetful”. Now I know that a horn really can’t make a barber pole spin, but that is some amazing language to describe how powerful Uncle Click’s horn is. That language is an example of personification. That is where non-human things are given human characteristics.

Guided Practice: Now, share out a piece of dialogue from your own narrative. Let’s see if we can add more descriptive language to that dialogue.

Independent Practice: Continue to add more descriptive figurative language to your dialogue.

Closure: Now that we’ve added more descriptive language to our narratives by improving our dialogue, tomorrow we are going to make sure that we are using effective techniques to sequence our story.

Follow-Up Lesson & Assessment: Students will submit “before and after” examples of their dialogue to their writing groups. Using the rubric, they will assess their work and make improvements as needed.

Accommodations for Diverse Learners:

- sentence starters
- dialogue stems
- audio book
- examples of figurative language

Dowan McNair-Lee