Grade 8: Module 1: Unit 1: Lesson 11

Character Analysis: How Do Personal Possessions Reveal Aspects of Characters?
### Long-Term Targets Addressed (Based on NYSP12 ELA CCLS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I can analyze how specific dialogue or incidents in a plot propel the action, reveal aspects of a character, or provoke a decision. (RL.8.3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I can cite text-based evidence that provides the strongest support for my analysis of literary text. (RL.8.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I can effectively engage in discussions with diverse partners about eighth-grade topics, texts, and issues. (SL.8.1)</td>
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</tbody>
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### Supporting Learning Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I can make inferences to deepen my understanding of <em>Inside Out &amp; Back Again</em>.</th>
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<td>I can quote text-based evidence that provides the strongest support for my analysis of literary text. (RL.8.1)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Ongoing Assessment</th>
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<tr>
<td>QuickWrite 5 (from homework)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Students’ annotated text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-Pair-Share</td>
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<td>Jigsaw recording form</td>
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## Agenda

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Teaching Notes</th>
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1. **Opening**  
   A. Engaging the Reader: How Do Possessions Reveal Something about a Person? (10 minutes)  
   B. Review Learning Targets (2 minutes)  

2. **Work Time**  
   A. Jigsaw, Part I: Focus on Different Characters in “Left Behind” (20 minutes)  
   B. Jigsaw, Part II: Small-Group Discussion: What Do Their Possessions Reveal about Han and Her Family? (10 minutes)  

3. **Closing and Assessment**  
   A. Debrief (3 minutes)  

4. **Homework**  
   A. Complete QuickWrite 6 and read independent reading book  

### Teaching Notes

- This lesson uses a “Jigsaw” structure that students were introduced to in Lesson 7. Students work in “expert groups” to draw inferences about characters based on those characters’ possessions, then meet in their “home groups” of four to share what they learned. Note here that the second part of the Jigsaw takes place in small groups, not whole class.
- Pre-plan your home groups of four students. Students will move to expert groups based on the character that they choose to study more deeply. Depending on the make-up of your class, you may want to pre-plan both the home groups and the expert groups, to assure that each group can work effectively.
- This lesson challenges students to infer about characters based on the symbolic significance of their possessions. Part A of the Opening makes this concept more concrete for students. But do not worry if students do not immediately grasp symbolism; it is an abstract concept that they will continue to work with as they analyze texts throughout the year.
- If your school schedule allows it, consider arranging for a time in advance for struggling students to preview the portion of this lesson in which they make inferences about characters. They will then be able to participate in the jigsaw more effectively and confidently.
- Encourage students if they are finding this challenging. There are several scaffolds in place to support students: a model and a recording form. They also get to write about their lingering questions as a part of their homework. Remind students that they will continue to develop inferring and drawing-conclusion skills throughout the module. Also reinforce the real-world connections for students: every day, we regularly come to conclusions or judgments about people based on what they have and how they describe those possessions. Throughout the lesson, remind students that often these judgments, or inferences, are correct, but sometimes they are not.
- Consider which students might need access to the Vocabulary Guide to support reading comprehension and understanding of basic concepts. The glossary can be provided during an additional support class in advance, with time to pre-teach the words, or modified to be used by students independently (see supporting materials).
- Review Jigsaw protocol (Appendix 1)
Lesson Vocabulary | Materials
--- | ---
evidence, incident, reveals, aspects, infer, symbol, symbolize; palm (of rice) (55) | • *Inside Out & Back Again* (book; one per student)
|  | • Jigsaw Recording Form (one per student)
|  | • QuickWrite 6 (one per student; for homework)

Optional Materials
• Vocabulary Guide
• Jigsaw Recording Form (Alternate Version)
• Vocabulary Enhancement Activity: Symbol

Opening

A. Sharing Annotations of “Doc-Lap at Last” and Review Learning Targets (5 minutes)
• Ask students to sit with their small “home” groups (from previous lessons). Welcome students and continue to give them specific positive feedback on ways you see them persevering as close readers.
• Tell them that today they will be closely reading a poem that will help them learn more about Ha’s family members by reading about the possessions that are important to them. Ask students,
  * “What object is so important to Ha that she writes about it more than any other object in her diary?”
• Listen for students to mention the papaya tree. Ask students,
  * “Why does she write about it so much?”
• Allow students to turn and talk to discuss this question; when partners have an answer they may signal with thumbs up. Call on several students to respond. Ideally students will say it is important to her, she takes care of it, she has watched it grow from a seed, and she loves the papaya fruit.
• Invite students to open *Inside Out & Back Again* turn to page 55 and the poem “Choice.” They will notice that this is the poem where Ha describes the possessions she chose to pack for her escape. Reread the poem aloud for students to get the gist. Invite students to reread the poem and pay special attention to Ha’s one item she chose to pack in stanzas 2 through 4.
• After students have reread these stanzas ask,
  * “What makes this doll so special?”

Meeting Students’ Needs
• Students may benefit from having these directions posted as a “do now” activity when they arrive in class. Students could write about or discuss the opening question, “What object is so important to Ha that she writes about it more than any other object in her diary? Why does she write about it so much?”
Opening (continued)

- Provide students an opportunity to turn and talk before sharing with the class. Listen for students to notice that the doll is an important part of Ha’s childhood. Post the definition of the word symbol for students: a person, place, or object that represents something else. Connect back to the concept of symbolism, which students briefly touched on in an earlier lesson. The doll symbolizes childhood for Ha.
- Follow up with the question:
  * “What does Ha mean when she writes, ‘I love her more for her scars’?”
- Again, invite students to turn and talk with a partner and share with the whole class. Listen for students to talk about what causes a scar, and how that event might be important, different, or special.
- Back up to clarify one key vocabulary word in this poem that students may not understand from context: palms (stanza 1). Tell students that in this context, a palm of rice is the amount of rice one can hold in the palm of one’s hand.
- Explain to students that Ha gave us a glimpse into what is important to her and that today’s work will show what is important to other members of her family.

B. Review Learning Targets (2 minutes)

- Have the learning targets posted to review. Read aloud the first learning target: “I can make inferences to deepen my understanding of Inside Out & Back Again.”
- Remind students that they have practiced this target a lot. But in today’s lesson, it will be harder: they will have to infer what certain objects mean to Ha or other members of her family.
- Ask a volunteer to read the second target out loud:
  * “I can cite evidence from the poems ‘Choice’ and ‘Left Behind’ to explain how this incident reveals aspects of Ha and her family members.
- Students should be familiar with this target from previous lessons. Ask students to briefly turn and talk with a partner about the words that seem most important in this target. Listen for students to mention evidence, incident, and reveals aspects.
- Tell students that they just worked as a class to carefully analyze the poem “Choice” to think more about what the papaya means to Ha. They will now do something similar with a small group to examine another poem to help them understand Ha’s brothers and her mother as characters. Emphasize to students that as they keep reading the novel, it will be important to understand Ha’s mother and brothers, because they are the main people with whom Ha interacts.

Meeting Students’ Needs

- Some students may benefit from referring to the Vocabulary Guide for the lesson.
- Circulating teachers and aides should gently encourage struggling students to use their glossaries as needed throughout the lesson.
A. Jigsaw, Part I: Focus on Different Characters in “Left Behind” (20 minutes)

- Tell students that today they will be doing a “Jigsaw,” much like they did with sections of the article “The Vietnam Wars. For this activity, they will begin in their “home groups” of four. In their home group, each person chooses a different character on which to focus. Students then leave their home groups to join a new “expert group” (with other students who focused on the same character). With that new expert group, students discuss their specific character. Then in Part II of the Jigsaw, students return to their original home group to share their learning.

- Distribute the Jigsaw Recording Form. In their “home groups,” ask students to decide who will focus on which character in this poem: Brother Quang, Brother Vu, Brother Khoi, and Mother. (Point out that they can of course still pay attention to Ha as well, and that they can actually learn a lot about her from the way she describes her family and what matters to them.)

- Tell students that in a moment, they will reread the poem “Left Behind” with their character as a focus. Direct them to look at the top of the recording form, and read aloud the example about Ha. Explain to the students that we already talked about how important the papaya tree is to Ha, and here is what we can infer, or conclude, about Ha based on this prized possession. Focus students on pages 57–59, “Left Behind.” They will need to locate the stanzas that refer to the character they are focusing on.

- Ask students to transition to sit with their “expert” group: peers from other small groups who were assigned the same character.

- Once they are settled into these new expert groups, ask students to reread the poem silently while focusing on their character.

- Then ask students in these expert groups to share details they noticed, and work together to complete their graphic organizer. Be sure students know that in the next part of the lesson, they will be going back to their own small group, and will need to be ready to explain what they talked about with their “expert” group.

- Circulate to support groups as needed. Commend students who are citing textual evidence and explaining their thinking. Probe to push students back into the text and to elaborate their inferences (e.g., “What do these items represent to the character? In what way are these items important? How do these items reflect the character’s interests, values, and beliefs? What can you infer about this character’s personality? What might these objects symbolize?”).

- Encourage students if they are finding this challenging. The expert group arrangement and the model example on the Jigsaw recording form will scaffold this learning. Remind them that they will continue to develop inferring and drawing-conclusion skills throughout the module. Students will have an opportunity to write questions they still have as part of their homework.

Meeting Students’ Needs

- Some students might benefit from having posted expectations for the Jigsaw protocol.

- For students needing additional supports, you may decide to assign them to a particular expert group (or character) and/or provide them with the Jigsaw Recording Form (Alternate Version) for their assigned character (see supporting materials).

- Consider posting some of these probing questions on a document camera or interactive whiteboard to help students elaborate during their discussions.
**Work Time (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. Jigsaw, Part II: Small-Group Discussion: What Do Their Possessions Reveal about Ha and Her Family? (10 minutes)</th>
<th>Meeting Students’ Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Choose someone in the group to be a timekeeper.</td>
<td>• Some students may benefit from being given sentence starters or hints for sharing out with their home groups (see supporting materials and adjust to the needs of your students).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Each person has two minutes to share the character they studied, the objects that were mentioned about that character, what the possessions told them about the character, and how they know this.</td>
<td>• For students who struggle with following multiple-step directions, consider displaying these directions using a document camera or interactive whiteboard. Another option is to type up these instructions for students to have in hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Be sure to record the information your peers share on the Jigsaw recording form.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. If you have time, discuss the question at the bottom of your Jigsaw recording form.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Closing and Assessment

### A. Debrief (3 minutes)
- Invite students to conclude their discussions and to refocus on today’s learning targets. Tell them that this was a very challenging thinking day in terms of making inferences based on textual evidence. Name specific behaviors you saw students doing that supported them in this work (e.g., citing specific lines, asking probing questions of their peers, etc.).
- Invite a few groups to share out their insights related to the synthesis question:
  * “What can you learn about Ha from the way she describes her family members?”
- Frame the homework, including the QuickWrite prompt. Review the word *symbol* as needed, reminding students about how they determined, in a previous lesson, that the papaya tree was a symbol of hope. This homework prompt is a challenge to them: what might the object *symbolize*? Be sure they notice the model paragraph about the papaya tree.

## Meeting Students’ Needs

- Developing self-assessment and reflection supports all learners, but research shows it supports struggling learners most.

### Homework

- **QuickWrite 6**: Explain the more *symbolic* aspect of what the character you studied was forced to leave behind. Use specific evidence from your reading to support your thinking.
- Please continue reading in your independent reading book for this unit at home.
## Jigsaw Recording Form

Name: 

Date: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Possessions left behind + specific details from the text about that possession</th>
<th>What do these possessions tell you about this character?</th>
<th>How do you know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ha        | Papaya tree  
  It has grown twice as tall as Ha (page 8)  
  She wants to be the first one to see the fruit ripen (page 9) | This tells me that Ha values living things, is patient regarding things she loves and cares for, enjoys a reward for her time and care of something, and is hopeful. | I know this because she writes about the papaya tree so much, is careful about watching it grow, notices all of the small changes as it grows, and is eager for the delicious fruit. We also talked about how the papaya tree is a symbol for hope. |
| Brother Quang | | | |
| Brother Vu | | | |
### Jigsaw Recording Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Possessions left behind + specific details from the text about that possession</th>
<th>What do these possessions tell you about this character?</th>
<th>How do you know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brother Khoi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What can you infer about Ha from how she describes her family members?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
The title of the poem you just studied is “Left Behind.” For the specific character you studied during our Jigsaw activity today, explain the more symbolic aspect of what that person had to leave behind.

Remember that a symbol is a person, place, or object that represents something else.

Write a complete paragraph in which you use specific evidence to support your thinking. You may use your text and the notes you collected in your journal or note-catchers to help you write this paragraph. A complete paragraph will meet all criteria:

- Answer the prompt completely
- Provide relevant and complete evidence
- Paragraph includes the following:
  - A focus statement
  - At least three pieces of specific evidence from the text
  - For each piece of evidence, an analysis or explanation: what does this evidence mean?
  - A concluding sentence

This QuickWrite is hard! Give it a try. Read the example below. This may help you get started.

Example:
Remember that in a previous lesson, we talked about the papaya tree being a symbol of hope. Below is a paragraph explaining what the papaya tree symbolizes for Ha.

When Ha had to say goodbye to the papaya tree by her house, it’s like she had to say goodbye to hope. In one of the very first poems, Ha said she likes to get up early in the morning to see the dew on the tree. She said, “I will be the first one to witness its ripening” (page 9). The word ripening makes it sound like something very good is happening with the tree: it is healthy and growing. In the poem “Two More Papayas,” she keeps watching for new papayas to grow on the tree, and is excited. She says, “I will see them first” and will eat their “thrilling chews” (page 21). But then when things get really dangerous and they decide to leave, they decide to cut the papaya tree down. It is “wet and crying.” It’s almost like Ha is crying too.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>evidence (n)</td>
<td>words, phrases, and details from the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incident (n)</td>
<td>an event, a thing that happens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reveal (v)</td>
<td>make known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspect (n)</td>
<td>characteristics or features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infer (v)</td>
<td>determine meaning based on something not directly stated in the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbol (n)</td>
<td>a person, place, or object that represents something else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symbolize (v)</td>
<td>represent something else more important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palm (of rice)</td>
<td>the amount of rice one can hold in the palm of one’s hand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Words that will be important again in Common Core classes
+ Repeated from earlier in the unit
# This lesson includes an enrichment activity for this word
Note to teacher: The next pages include a scaffolded version of the Jigsaw for this lesson, including sentence starters and hints. Before distributing it, adjust it to fit the needs of your students, including directions, content, and space needed to write. Students may need additional instruction to support their use of this tool.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Possessions left behind + specific details from the text about that possession</th>
<th>What do these possessions tell you about this character?</th>
<th>How do you know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>Papaya tree</td>
<td>This tells me that Ha values living things, is patient regarding things she loves and cares for, enjoys a reward for her time and care of something, and is hopeful.</td>
<td>I know this because she writes about the papaya tree so much, is careful about watching it grow, notices all of the small changes as it grows, and is eager for the delicious fruit. We also talked about how the papaya tree is a symbol for hope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother Quang</td>
<td>The author states that Brother Quang left behind his</td>
<td>I infer that these possessions tell us that he is</td>
<td>I know this because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother Vu</td>
<td>The author states that Brother Vu left behind</td>
<td>I infer that this possession tells us that</td>
<td>I know this because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Possessions left behind + specific details from the text about that possession</td>
<td>What do these possessions tell you about this character?</td>
<td>How do you know?</td>
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<td>Brother Khoi</td>
<td>The author states that Brother Khoi left behind</td>
<td>I infer that these possessions tell us that</td>
<td>I know this because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>The author states that mother left behind</td>
<td>I infer that this tells us that</td>
<td>I know this because</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What can you infer about Ha from how she describes her family members?

From Ha’s description of her family members, I can infer that she __________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

The evidence in the text that tells me this is ________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
Teacher Directions:
Provide the following enhancement activity for students who need more help with the concept of symbols and symbolism.

1. Provide or ask students to brainstorm the definition of symbol.
2. Provide or ask students to brainstorm a list of symbols. Guide them through a discussion of what makes them symbols.
3. Ask students to think of an object that would serve as a symbol for themselves or for someone they know. For example, Ha’s brother’s report cards were a symbol because he was very smart and his education was important to him.
4. Guide students through the process of filling in the chart with these examples. They can fill it in for themselves, family members, classmates, or even other fictional characters.
Symbol Show-and-Tell

A symbol is a person, place, or object that represents something else

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person and object that person chose as a symbol</th>
<th>What it represents to that person</th>
<th>What do these possessions tell you about this person?</th>
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