



Troubleshoot the 4 Common Evidence Errors

Create an evidence-rich classroom.

Recognize text-dependent questions.

READER INFERENCE

How does the author show the message throughout the story?

How does the first stanza of this poem connect to the second stanza?

What is the meaning of the word ___ as the author uses it in paragraph #4?

How do events influence each other?

How does the organization of this text help the reader understand the information?

TEXTUAL SUPPORT

Support your discussion with evidence from the text.

Use specific details and examples to support your ideas.

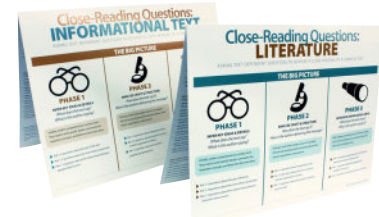
Use specific evidence to support your analysis.

Be sure to use support from the text in developing your response.

Cite evidence for your answer.



RELEVANT RESOURCE



The close-reading questions are organized by standards and all require 2-part answers— *What is the answer? How do you know?*

Anticipate four common evidence errors.

- 1 Response lacks evidence.
- 2 Response is not rooted in the text(s).
- 3 Response just provides details— not evidence.
- 4 Response lacks explanation of the evidence.



SECRET SITE RESOURCE



Troubleshoot evidence errors in reading responses.

Troubleshoot four common evidence errors.

#1 LACKS EVIDENCE

Explain that support is required.

Dissect sample prompts and questions for the *what* and *how*.

- Support your discussion with evidence from the text.
 - Use specific details and examples to support your ideas.
 - Use specific evidence to support your analysis.
 - Be sure to use support from the text in developing your response.
 - Cite evidence for your answer.
 - Use specific evidence to support your analysis.
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- Support your discussion with evidence from your research.
 - Use specific examples from both articles to support your ideas.
 - Support your response with evidence from each source.
 - Be sure to use support from both texts in developing your response.
 - Back up your claim with reasons and evidence from all three sources.

Remain neutral during text-based conversations.

Remain neutral when asking *How do you know?*



#2 EVIDENCE IS NOT ROOTED IN THE TEXT(S)

Clarify *textual evidence* versus *background knowledge*.

Put “eyeballs” on the page.



Adjust strategies to meet digital and virtual situations.

- Identify evidence with sticky flags.
- Highlight/Mark the paper-based text.
- Use digital mark-up tools on the text.
- Place a transparency over paper-based text.

Incorporate the citation to prove the evidence came from the text.

SECRET SITE RESOURCES



Weave the *what, which, & where* into textual citations.



Troubleshoot four common evidence errors.

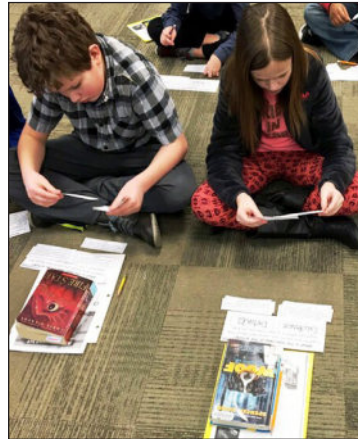
#3 PROVIDES DETAILS— BUT NOT EVIDENCE

Clarify *evidence* versus *details*.

Explain that all details are not evidence.

Conduct *Evidence Sorts*.

EVIDENCE that supports the answer.	JUST A DETAIL from the original passage.
	



SECRET SITE RESOURCES





Discern details from evidence with the *Evidence Bag*.



#4 LACKS EXPLANATION

Distinguish what the text *says* from what it *means*.

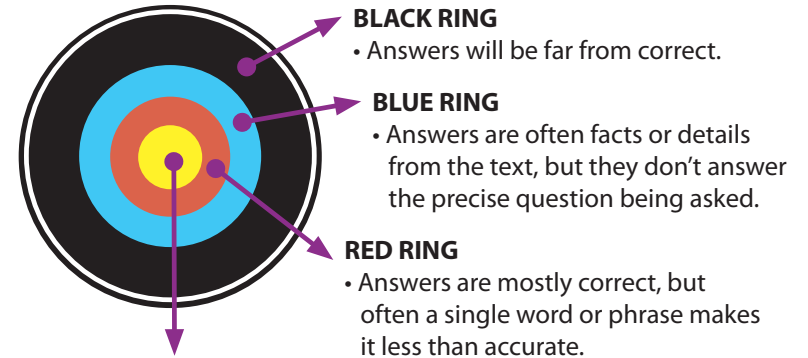
Clarify *evidence* versus *explanation*.

 <p>SAY</p>	 <p>MEAN</p>
<p>EVIDENCE List details literally stated within the text.</p>	<p>EXPLANATION Clarify what the details mean or imply.</p>



EVIDENCE-BASED WRITING | Session 5:
Achieve a blend of evidence and elaboration.

Justify right— and wrong— answers.



NOW IT'S YOUR TURN

Bullseye Answers

