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**Cite Textual Evidence**

Non-fiction: *how to become a police officer or detective; Sherlock holmes: can a fictional man be a london icon?*

Rl.7.1: Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

**INFERRING, INFERENCE, INFER, INFERRED**

**Definition**: Inferring usually refers to “reading between the lines.” This reading strategy usually involves forming a best guess (implying) using evidence from the text—context clues, pictures. Inferring involves finding meanings of words, making predictions about what will happen next based on what you've read, and drawing conclusions.

**Using Evidence**

**Definition:** In reading and writing, you have to use evidence, or proof, to support a claim (decision, statement). Then, you have to determine if that evidence is relevant (important) to determine if it supports your claim. We have to decide if the evidence is an opinion or fact (statistics, experimental, quotation, results). Textual evidence is words and phrases in the story or article that help with inferring (drawing conclusions) or explicit (clearly expressed and word for word).

**Activity A:**

**Using Evidence: Inferring vs. Explicit Activiy**

Textual Evidence #1:

“This is a first-class, up-to-date kit, with nickel-plated jimmy, diamond-tipped glass cutter, adaptable keys, and every modern improvement which the march of civilization demands. Here, too, is my dark lantern. Everything is in order. Have you a pair of silent shoes?”

“I have rubber-soled tennis shoes.”

“Excellent! And a mask?”

“I can make a couple out of black silk.”

Textual Evidence #2:

“You can’t help it, my dear Watson. You must play your cards as best you can when such a stake is on the table. However, I rejoice to say that I have a hated rival, who will certainly cut me out the instant my back is turned. What a splendid night it is!”

“You like this weather?”

“It suits my purpose. Watson, I mean to burgle Milverton’s house tonight.”

1. Which piece of textual evidence is explicit that there is a crime that will happen? And what words/phrases help support your claim?

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1. Which piece of textual evidence can you infer that a crime will happen? And what words/phrases help support your claim?

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**Activity B: (5 notes/annotations)**

**Non-fiction Text #1: How to Become a Police Officer or Detective**

http://www.bls.gov/ooh/Protective-Service/Police-and-detectives.htm#tab-2

Lexile: 1380L

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Police and detectives must use good judgment and have strong communication skills when gathering facts about a crime.

Education requirements range from a high school diploma to a college, or higher, degree. Most police and detectives must graduate from their agency’s training academy before completing a period of on-the-job training. Candidates must be U.S. citizens, usually at least 21 years old, and meet rigorous physical and personal qualifications.

**Education**

Police and detective applicants must have at least a high school education or GED and be a graduate of their agency’s training academy. Many agencies and some police departments require some college coursework or a college degree. Knowledge of a foreign language is an asset in many federal agencies and in certain geographical regions.

Candidates must be U.S. citizens, usually be at least 21 years old, have a driver’s license, and meet specific physical qualifications. Applicants may have to pass physical exams of vision, hearing, strength, and agility, as well as competitive written exams. Previous work or military experience is often seen as a plus. Candidates typically go through a series of interviews and may be asked to take lie detector and drug tests. A felony conviction may disqualify a candidate.

**Training**

Applicants usually have training as a recruit before becoming an officer. In state and large local police departments, recruits get training in their agency's police academy. In small agencies, recruits often attend a regional or state academy. Training includes classroom instruction in constitutional law, civil rights, state laws and local ordinances, and police ethics. Recruits also receive training and supervised experience in areas such as patrol, traffic control, use of firearms, self-defense, first aid, and emergency response.

Detectives normally begin their career as police officers before being promoted to detective.

State and local agencies encourage applicants to continue their education after high school, by taking courses and training related to law enforcement. Many applicants for entry-level police jobs have taken some college classes, and a significant number are college graduates. Many junior colleges, colleges, and universities offer programs in law enforcement and criminal justice. Many agencies offer financial assistance to officers who pursue these, or related, degrees.

Federal law enforcement agents undergo extensive training, usually at the U.S. Marine Corps base in Quantico, Virginia, or at the [Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers](http://www.fletc.gov/) in Glynco, Georgia.

**Important Qualities**

***Communication skills.*** Police and detectives must be able to speak with people when gathering facts about a crime and to express details about a given incident in writing.

***Empathy.*** Police officers need to understand the perspectives of a wide variety of people in their jurisdiction and have a willingness to help the public.

***Good judgment.*** Police and detectives must be able to determine the best way to solve a wide array of problems quickly.

***Leadership skills.*** Police officers must be comfortable with being a highly visible member of their community, as the public looks to them for assistance in emergency situations.

***Perceptiveness.*** Officers must be able to anticipate another person’s reactions and understand why people act a certain way.

***Physical stamina.*** Officers and detectives must be in good physical shape, both to pass required tests for entry into the field, and to keep up with the daily rigors of the job.

***Physical strength.*** Police officers must be strong enough to physically apprehend offenders

Detectives and criminal investigators typically do the following:

* Investigate crimes
* Collect and secure evidence from crime scenes
* Conduct interviews with suspects and witnesses
* Observe the activities of suspects
* Obtain warrants and arrest suspects
* Write detailed reports and fill out forms
* Prepare cases and testify in court

Police officers pursue and apprehend people who break the law. They then warn, cite, or arrest them. Most police officers patrol their jurisdictions and investigate suspicious activity. They also respond to calls, issue traffic tickets, and give first aid to accident victims. Detectives perform investigative duties, such as gathering facts and collecting evidence.

**Post-reading Activity: Summarizing the Main Idea**

*3. Paraphrase how one does become a police officer or detective, and write the top two qualities you think are most important to being a law enforcement agent.*

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**Pre-reading Activity: Making Predictions**

4**.** *Survey the text by scanning the title of the article, reading a few paragraphs, looking at pictures. In the bubble below, write what you think this article will be about? What are your predictions?*

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*5. Who do you think is the intended audience for this article? In other words, who would most likely read this article outside of class?*

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**Activity C: (5 notes/annotations)**

**Non-fiction Text #2: Sherlock Holmes: Can a fictional man be a London icon?** (Beth Rose)

BBC News, London (20 May 2014) http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-london-27487080

Lexile: 980L

"The air of London is the sweeter for my presence," Sherlock Holmes once said, and yet the

detective never lived, nor died. He existed solely in our imaginations.

Now, the Museum of London is planning a new exhibition focusing on the detective,

citing the creation of the author and medic Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as one of London's

most "iconic" figures. The museum says it will be the first time since the Festival of Britain

in 1951 that there has been a major Sherlock Holmes exhibition. It comes complete with artifacts

which it is hoped will unpick the origins of the character and shine a gaslight on Victorian London.

Curator Alex Werner said: "Sherlock Holmes was an incredibly powerful, cultural, London icon.

"The main challenge was anything you select [for this exhibition] has nothing to do with

Sherlock Holmes because he is a character, but on the other hand it has everything to do with him.

"Take the pipe. It's a minor object, but put next to Sherlock Holmes it takes on a real life and

we can draw on fantastic objects from around the world to tell the story of London."

"The air of London is the sweeter for my presence," Sherlock Holmes once said, and yet

the detective never lived, nor died. He existed solely in our imaginations.

Now, the Museum of London is planning a new exhibition focusing on the detective,

citing the creation of the author and medic Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as one of London's most "iconic"

figures.

The museum says it will be the first time since the Festival of Britain in 1951 that there has been a major Sherlock Holmes exhibition.

It comes complete with artifacts which it is hoped will unpick the origins of the character and shine a gaslight on Victorian London.

The exhibition will use Holmes as a "prism" to look at the city and to take a closer look at the character's analytical mind, forensic science of the time and his Bohemian nature crossed with what being an English gentleman meant in Victorian England.

Strangely, the author had originally intended Holmes to be a minor character in his own literary work.

He hoped that people would devour his novels, plays and poetry, but it was the detective who drew in the crowds, initially through The Strand magazine, which had a weekly audience of about half a million people. He later completed 56 stories about the character.

Sherlock Holmes was a man of action and so he's a bit like a Batman, but earlier.

"He is one of London's icons. He helped to make London the way it is. He is the most famous Londoner who never lived and never died."

In the fashion of Sherlock Holmes, the Museum of London has promised more will be revealed before the exhibition opens on 17 October.

**Post-reading Activity: Reading for Understanding by Annotating & Questioning the Text**

Directions: Respond to the following DOK Level 3 (Strategic Thinking) questions to help comprehend the purpose of the article.

6.Which of your predictions turned out to be true?

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7. What is the issue or problem being addressed in this article?

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8. Why was it a surprise to the author that Sherlock Holmes became popular? Which modern hero is similar to Holmes? Why?

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