**Synthesizing Ideas Informational Text**

**Section 1**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: Remember, we're working to answer the lesson question, how do you put together information presented in different formats? You've just read the excerpt and put together information from charts, graphs, lists, articles, and maps. Next, we're going to think about synthesizing information. This is the part where you put the puzzle pieces together to |
| 00:00:25 | understand all of the parts of the text. |

**Section 2**

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| 00:00:01 | TEACHER: When you encounter a lot of information from different sources, or different types of information, you can synthesize-- or put together-- different pieces of information in order to draw a conclusion about the whole text. A conclusion is an idea based on evidence. To synthesize, first read a section, then stop and think |
| 00:00:27 | about what you know. Next, decide what the central ideas are. Think about how the text connects to you, connects to other texts that you've read, or connects to the world. And use your own words to reflect on what you've learned, and to generate new ideas. Let's look at an example of how to synthesize information. When information about similar ideas is presented in |
| 00:00:56 | different formats, you can make text-to-text connections between ideas within the whole text. Let's look at an example. In today's reading of When Birds Get Flu and Cows Go Mad, you first encountered some information in a graphic keyword map that told you about what is in the disease hunter's toolbox-- gloves. |
| 00:01:23 | Doctors and scientists use different types of gloves. Surgical gloves help keep a wound sterile, free from dangerous germs and bacteria. Examination gloves prevent contamination or infection when treating a patient. When you continue to read, you are able to use the synthesizing strategy. When you encounter the numbered section entitled |
| 00:01:49 | "Fear or Food" in the yellow box, you can synthesize this information with what you learned in the first section in the blue box, "The Disease Hunter's Toolbox." "1, wash your hands carefully. Proper hand-washing can get rid of almost half of all food borne illness." "2, don't cross-contaminate. When raw meat comes in contact with other foods, it can cause |
| 00:02:21 | cross-contamination. Don't use the same utensils for meat and other foods. And be sure to wipe down countertops and cutting boards." Note the central idea of the first passage is that gloves are a way to prevent contamination and the spread of disease. The central idea of the second passage is that two ways to |
| 00:02:46 | avoid food-related illness are to wash your hands carefully, and to avoid cross-contamination. The second text connects to the first in that it also shows methods for how to avoid contamination and spreading disease. You might synthesize this information to understand that, in order to prevent diseases, you need to avoid contamination and infection with the foods you eat in a |
| 00:03:16 | similar way that you would avoid contamination and infection with the people you come in contact with. Now, it's your turn to try putting together information from different parts of today's text to think about what you've learned. |