Finding Your Everest

Claims and Reasons
Bell-Ringer

Copy lesson plans from the board into your planner. Be sure to obtain parent signature tonight - I will check completed planners.

Review Greek/Latin vocabulary terms and definitions.
Announcements and Reminders

* Vocabulary Quiz periods 1, 3, 6 - Wednesday 9/7
* Scholastic Reading Inventory - Lexile test is Thursday, 9/8
* Vocabulary Quiz periods 4 and 5 - Thursday 9/8
* Early Release - Friday 9/9
* Mrs. Johnson off campus - 9/13
* Book Blog #1 - Thursday 9/15
* 7.RI.8 Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.

* How do we evaluate an argument for sufficient reasons to support the claim and counterclaim?
You have completed a close read of “Finding Your Everest” so why are we reading it for a 3rd time?

In order to determine claim, reasons, evidence, elaboration, and counterclaim - it is best to look at a passage we are familiar with.
Please get out...

- Collections Close Reader
- Pencil
- Highlighters
- ISN
Prior Learning add into ISN

- **Editorial:** a written article that portrays someone’s point of view, opinion, or perspective on a particular topic
- **Claim:** someone’s opinion on a particular topic
- **Reasons:** statements that help support someone’s claim
- **Evidence:** facts, statistics, or anecdotes that support someone’s reasons
Elaboration is the expansion and explanation of how the evidence supports the claim. Some types techniques to elaborate include:

- examples
- definitions
- descriptions
- anecdotes
- proving reasons/ commonly accepted beliefs
Examples: Phrases that add information and details by providing more specific information about something.

“For example, Jordan’s father is an experienced mountaineer.”

“For instance, Jordan’s father climbed Mount Kilimanjaro twice previously.”
Elaboration

● **Definitions**: Phrases that add information and details by restate an unfamiliar word, using a synonym, or telling what it means.

Jordan used crampons. Crampons are metal plates with spikes fixed to a boot for walking on ice or rock climbing.
Pushing through Hillary’s Step is difficult at best. It’s the traffic jam that causes all the trouble. Climbers run out of bottled oxygen and collapse, or they push upward long after a sensible turnaround deadline and end up descending in the dark, or they succumb to hypothermia and frostbite simply because they’re forced to stand in place for hours, waiting their turn. My fear is that if the ladder is installed, even more climbers will throng to Everest, convinced that a metal contraption has solved all the problems of the South Col route.
How do the components of an argument work together?

claim, reasons, evidence, and elaboration
Have you ever been held back by your parents or a friend from doing something that you really wanted to do?

What were their reasons as to why you shouldn’t have done this particular thing?

What were your reasons for wanting to do it?
What does this mean to me?

* YOU have a **CLAIM**, or your opinion or perspective on the situation

* Your PARENT OR FRIEND has a **COUNTERCLAIM**, or their response to your opinion

* This idea of claims and counterclaims will come into view in the essay, “Finding Your Everest”.
Create two charts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim:</th>
<th>Counterclaim:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support:</td>
<td>Support:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason 1:</td>
<td>Reason 1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason 2:</td>
<td>Reason 2:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason 3:</td>
<td>Reason 3:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason 4:</td>
<td>Reason 4:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Let’s Start Reading!

- As we’re reading, keep your eyes and ears open to the CLAIM presented.

- ANNOTATE by underlining or highlighting when you find it. Use your annotation guide!
“We’ve always taught him to just think big and we’ll try to make it happen,” Paul Romero said. But, as Romero later noted, there was a fine line between encouraging his son and pushing him too far. The father began by training his son so that he could “begin to even understand what mountaineering was—that there’s this long, hard, dirty, un-fun hours and days and weeks of carrying packs and long, extensive, brutal travel, and all this type of stuff just before you can even think of climbing a mountain.”

Jordan persevered, though, and in July 2006, when he was 10 years old, Jordan and his family climbed 19,300-foot-high Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak on the African continent. This was the first rung in the amazing ladder that Jordan Romero had set out to climb. Over the next five and a half years, Team Jordan climbed Mount Elbrus in Russia (2007), Mount Aconcagua in South America (2007), Mount McKinley in North America (2008), Mount Carstensz Pyramid in Indonesia (2009), Mount Everest in Asia (2010), and Vinson Massif in Antarctica (2011). In many of these climbs, Jordan set a world record as the youngest ever to climb the peak. When he completed the seven summits at 15, he was the youngest person ever to accomplish that feat.

It was the Mount Everest ascent—when Jordan was only 13 years old—that has created the greatest controversy. Jordan’s feat as the youngest person to reach “the top of the world” was publicized...
I know that when I’m finding the CLAIM, I need to be looking for someone’s opinion or perspective on a topic.

When I read lines 14-21, I see Paul Romero’s opinion, or CLAIM, on his son Jordan wanting to climb “the seven summits”

Through reading, I can safely say the CLAIM is that:

**Climbing “The Seven Summits” is not too big of a risk for a 13-year-old.**
Discuss with your learning community

* What is my next step as a reader after I’ve found the claim? What should I be looking for next?

* What would happen if the author included NO reasons to support his claim?
Now we need to find reasons that support this claim.
Can parents go too far in supporting their children’s dreams? This is a question people sometimes ask when they hear the story of the teenage mountain climber, Jordan Romero. Between the ages of 10 and 15, Jordan climbed the highest mountain on every continent—and his father and stepmother climbed them with him. They call themselves Team Jordan.

Paul Romero, Jordan’s father, was taken by surprise when his 9-year-old son firmly announced his intention to climb “the seven summits.” Jordan had seen a mural at school, showing the seven peaks that make up this pantheon of mountains. When he told his father what he wanted to do, Paul Romero’s jaw dropped. Paul Romero is an experienced mountaineer, so he knew what was involved. He also knew his son.
Finding Reasons

* I do:
  * Reason 1: Lines 7-11 - He is up the challenge physically and mentally
  * Reason 2: Lines 11-13 - He is well prepared for the climb
“We’ve always taught him to just think big and we’ll try to make it happen,” Paul Romero said. But, as Romero later noted, there was a fine line between encouraging his son and pushing him too far. The father began by training his son so that he could “begin to even understand what mountaineering was—that there’s this long, hard, dirty, un-fun hours and days and weeks of carrying packs and long, extensive, brutal travel, and all this type of stuff just before you can even think of climbing a mountain.”

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It was the Mount Everest ascent—when Jordan was only 13 years old—that has created the greatest controversy. Jordan’s feat as the youngest person to reach “the top of the world” was publicized
around the world. “How Young Is Too Young?” asked one newspaper headline. Many mountain climbers and medical experts questioned whether a 13-year-old boy could climb so high (Mount Everest is almost 30,000 feet high) without physically harming his body. Dr. Michael Bradley, a psychologist and expert on teen behavior, noted, “Most 13-year-olds don’t have the wiring to make cognitive life-and-death decisions and are not truly able to understand what they’re signing on for.” Another physician, Dr. Peter Hackett, reported that there are conflicting opinions about the effects on a young brain. Some theories say that a young brain is more resilient; others say that it may be more vulnerable.

Many climbers take exception to the publicity surrounding Team Jordan. Everest climber Todd Burleson summed it up by saying, “He’s got his whole life to climb Everest. Being the youngest boy to climb is a fashionable, celebrity-oriented sort of thing. But it’s not about the mountains. It’s like trying to get your PhD at ten.”

Paul Romero claims that he is fully aware of the risks. There is a fine line between encouraging Jordan and pushing him too far, he says. He talked about the point where Jordan might have “reached his maximum mentally, physically, and where the risk has become too high.” He said, “Jordan has just not even come close to that point yet.”

And what about Jordan, now that he has accomplished his goal of climbing the seven summits before his 16th birthday? Unsurprisingly,
Finding Reasons

* We do:
  * Reason 3: Lines 22-33 -

* Reason 4: Lines 42-47 -
Okay, we’ve worked through the claim and we have reasons to support it.

Now, if the claim is that:

**Climbing “The Seven Summits” is not too big of a risk for a 13-year-old.**

What would be the COUNTERCLAIM? Or the other side of the argument?
Climbing “The Seven Sumits” is too big of a risk for a 13-year-old.
With Your Group

* Finish reading “Finding Your Everest” (Lines 34-68)
* Find 4 Reasons to support the COUNTERCLAIM:

Climbing “The Seven Sumits” **is** too big of a risk for a 13-year-old.

* As you find reasons to support the COUNTERCLAIM, fill it into your graphic organizer.
* Remember to cite line #s!!
Roles and Responsibilities

Person 1: Lines 34-47
Person 2: Lines 48-52
Person 3: Lines 53-57
Person 4: Lines 58-68

* After each person reads, DISCUSS whether there are reasons to support the counterclaim.
* If yes, ANNOTATE those reasons and add them to your graphic organizer.
You have 10 minutes to complete this task!

READY, SET, GO!!
Why is it so important to have reasons behind your claim?

Why should you cite a line # along with your reason?