



**EL MONTE
UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**English 3P
Curriculum Guide
June 2011**

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El Monte Union High School District

English 3P

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English 3P Curricular Map

SEMESTER ONE

UNIT	LITERARY FOCUS	VOCABULARY FOCUS	GRAMMAR FOCUS	WRITING FOCUS	LENGTH
Early American Writing TE p. 15A-15D Assessment: UNIT 1 TEST A	Analyze the influence of historical context Identify and analyze rhetorical devices Analyze diction R3.5	Understand and use specialized vocabulary (politics and government) Determine the intended meanings of words with multiple meanings R1.1	Use prepositional phrases and adverb clauses as modifiers Understand and use complex and complex-compound sentences Additional writing and grammar skills W1.9, LC1.1	Write a persuasive essay Vary sentence types R2.1, R2.6	8 weeks
American Romanticism TE p. 293A-293D Assessment: UNIT 2 TEST A	Identify and examine elements of poetry Identify and evaluate sound devices Interpret symbol Understand satire Identify elements of transcendentalism R2.2, 2.4, R3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5	Use knowledge of Greek and Latin roots to understand the meanings of words Apply knowledge of prefixes to determine the meanings of words R1.2	Use rhetorical questions for emphasis Use parallelism to create emphasis or add rhythm Identify and use adjective clauses Use participles and participial phrases to add descriptive details LC1.1, W1.9,	Write a reflective essay W1.9, W2.1, W2.3	5 weeks
From Romanticism to Realism TE p. 491A-D Assessment: UNIT 3 TEST A	Analyze narrative elements Analyze elements of an author's style , including free verse R2.1, R3.5	Apply knowledge of Latin roots to help determine word meaning Use general context to understand word meaning R1.2	Establish tone Use vivid verbs Additional writing and grammar skills W1.9,	Write a biographical narrative W2.1	5 weeks

Unit Assessments: Students will take the McDougall Littell Unit Tests at the completion of each unit.

Semester Final Assessment: Students will take a pre-test and a post-test of a modified Semester Final based on McDougall Littell Benchmark test covering units 1, 2, and 3.

Required writings: Students are required to compose three writings throughout the semester including a persuasive essay, a reflective essay, and a biographical narrative.

Writing grading: To ensure district wide continuity the appropriate McDougal Littell rubrics, which are found in each resource unit, will be used to assess student writing.

English 3P Curricular Map

SEMESTER TWO

UNIT	LITERARY FOCUS	VOCABULARY FOCUS	GRAMMAR FOCUS	WRITING FOCUS	LENGTH
<p>Unit 4</p> <p>Regionalism and Naturalism</p> <p>TE pgs 615A-616D</p>	<p>Analyze setting Analyze plot/conflict Identify and interpret theme Analyze tone (diction/repetition) Identify and analyze characteristics of Naturalism Make inferences about characters Understand social context</p>	<p>Use knowledge of Latin roots to help determine word meaning</p> <p>Discriminate between connotative and denotative meaning of words</p>	<p>Use verbs, gerunds, prepositional phrases and gerund phrases to create effective descriptions</p> <p>Use passive and active voice effectively</p> <p>Use present tense verbs effectively</p> <p>W1.2, W1.9, W1.1, W2.2, LC1.1 W1.5, R2.5, R3.8,</p>	<p>Write a literary analysis</p> <p>W1.9, W2.2</p>	<p>3 weeks</p>
<p>Unit 5</p> <p>The Harlem Renaissance and Modernism</p> <p>TE pgs 821A-821D</p>	<p>Identify and analyze tone Identify imagery Identify and interpret character traits and motives Identify and interpret irony (dramatic/situational) Identify universal theme Make inferences</p>	<p>Use knowledge of Latin roots to understand word meaning</p> <p>Research word origins as an aid to understand historical influence on the English language</p>	<p>Use infinitive phrases to create rhythm</p> <p>Use vivid adjective effectively to create imagery</p> <p>Use diction to create an objective tone</p> <p>R1.2, W1.3, LC1.1, W2.2, W1.9, W2.1 LC1.1, W1.5, LC1.2</p>	<p>Write a comparison-contrast essay</p> <p>W2.2, W1.9, LC1.2</p>	<p>5 weeks</p>
<p>Unit 6</p> <p>Contemporary Literature</p> <p>TE pgs 1089A-1089D</p>	<p>Analyze historical context Identify and interpret allusions Analyze the use of repetition Identify author’s message Analyze imagery Understand the cultural context of a contemporary selection Identify and evaluate key ideas Identify main idea and supporting detail.</p>	<p>Use prefixes to help determine the meaning of words</p> <p>Use context clues and idioms to help determine the meaning of words</p> <p>Use analogies to understand the meaning of words</p>	<p>Use word choice, sentence structure, and tone to establish voice</p> <p>Use word choice, imagery, and tone to create mood</p> <p>Use parallelism for effect</p> <p>Use appropriate language</p> <p>W1.1, W1.2, W1.3, W1.9, LC1.1, LS1.10, W2.1, W2.2, R2.2, R2.5</p>	<p>Write a problem-solution essay</p> <p>W1.1, W1.3, W1.9, LC1.1</p>	<p>5 weeks</p>

UNIT	LITERARY FOCUS	VOCABULARY FOCUS	GRAMMAR FOCUS	WRITING FOCUS	LENGTH
<p>Unit 7</p> <p>The Research paper</p> <p>TE pgs 1262-1303</p>	<p>Analyze and evaluate parts of a research paper</p> <p>Find and focus a research topic</p> <p>Distinguish between primary/secondary sources and their purposes</p> <p>Use search engines and databases to research</p> <p>Evaluate print and nonprint sources for information for relevancy/reliability</p> <p>Verify information and detect bias</p> <p>Take notes and organize information</p> <p>Create source cars</p> <p>Summarize and paraphrase information</p> <p>Avoid plagerism</p> <p>W1.6, R2.3, W1.7,</p>		<p>Develop and focus a research topic</p> <p>Organize and outline information for a research paper</p> <p>Develop a thesis statement</p> <p>Determine facts to include in a research paper.</p> <p>Use transitional words and phrases to connect ideas and create flow</p> <p>Support ideas with reasons and evidence and eliminate unnecessary details</p> <p>Draft a works cited list</p> <p>W1.3, W1.6, W2.4, W1.7 LC1.3</p>	<p>Write a research paper.</p>	<p>5 weeks</p>

Unit 1
Early American Writing (1600-1800)

Literary Focus:	Historical context, rhetorical devices, diction
Writing Focus:	Persuasive essay, varied sentence types
Vocabulary Focus:	Specialized vocabulary, words with multiple meanings
Grammar Focus:	Prepositional phrases, adverb clauses, complex and complex-compound sentences

Academic Vocabulary

Argument
Persuasion
Rhetorical devices
Primary source
Historical context
Cultural Characteristics

Additional Academic Vocabulary

Position (noun)
Claim (noun)
Persuasive technique
Loaded language
Account (noun)
Narrative
Anecdote

Recommended Workshops

Writing a persuasive essay p. 276 (W1.3, W1.7)
Parallel Structure p. 282 (W1.4, LC1.1)

Recommended Literature with California Standards from McDougall Littell Unit

<u>Title</u>	<u>Lit. Focus</u>	<u>Grammar Focus</u>	<u>Vocabulary Focus</u>
<i>The World on Turtle's Back</i> p. 32	Creation myth (R3.1, R3.5)		
... <i>Olaudah Equino</i> p. 78	Slave Narrative (R3.1)	Adverb clauses (W1.9, LC1.1)	Context clues, Latin roots (R1.2)
from <i>Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God</i> p. 118	Emotional appeal (R2.6, R3.3)		Word Acquisition, Context clues, Connotation
<i>The Crucible</i> p. 130	Conventions of drama	Word choice, inverted sentences (LC1.1)	Word Acquisition, Context Clues
<i>The Crucible and McCarthyism</i> p. 212	Historical context (R3.5)		

Required Writing

Persuasive essay

- Key traits: ideas, organization, voice, word choice, sentence fluency, conventions.
- Look at student model.
- Prewriting: understand the prompt, think of issues that you truly care about, write a working thesis statement, collect support for your claim.
- Drafting: organize your information in a sensible order, support your statements with reasons and evidence, use persuasive techniques.
- Revising and editing: energize your language, prop up any weak arguments, watch for mistakes in logic, conclude concisely, proofread for mechanical and grammatical errors.

The writing can be grading using the rubric provided by McDougal Littell in the Resource Manager book. The rubric for this unit can be found on **page 460**.

Unit 2
American Romanticism (1800-1855)

Literary Focus:	Poetry, sound devices, symbols, Romanticism, Transcendentalism
Writing Focus:	Reflective essay
Vocabulary Focus:	Greek and Latin roots
Grammar Focus:	Rhetorical questions, parallelism, adjective clauses, participles and participle phrases

Academic Vocabulary

Romanticism
Transcendentalism
satire
sound devices: alliteration (consonance, assonance), onomatopoeia
symbol
blank verse
allegory

Additional Academic Vocabulary

internal rhyme
image
symbolize
mood
rhyme scheme
meter

Recommended Workshops

Write a reflective essay p. 474 (W1.9, W2.1, W2.3)
Consistency in verb tense p. 480 (LC1.1)

Recommended Literature with California Standards from McDougall Littell Unit

<u>Title</u>	<u>Lit. Focus</u>	<u>Grammar Focus</u>	<u>Vocabulary Focus</u>
<i>The Tide Rises, The Tide Falls</i> p. 338	Stanza, rhyme scheme (R3.3)		
<i>Old Ironsides</i> p. 344	Meter (R3.3)		
<i>The Raven</i> p. 437	Sound devices, rhyme scheme (R3.4)	Use of dashes p. 444 9w1.5, LC1.1)	
<i>Self-reliance</i> p. 360	Transcendentalism (R2.5)	Adjective clauses and modifiers (LC1.1)	Word acquisition, context clues, multiple affixes
<i>Walden</i> p. 370	Transcendentalism (R2.5)	Rhetorical questions (W1.9)	Prefixes p. 390 (R1.2)

*Other selections of poetry are available throughout the text for use of teaching devices, however they may not reflect the historical context.

Required Writing

Reflective essay

- Key traits: ideas, organization, voice, word choice, sentence fluency, conventions.
- Look at student model.
- Prewriting: travel to your past to find a topic, freewrite about the experience, reflect on why the experience matters to you.
- Drafting: outlining, using author's style, include thoughts and feelings.
- Revising and editing: Show, don't tell, use active voice and consistent tone, proofread for mechanical and grammatical errors.

The writing can be grading using the rubric provided by McDougal Littell in the Resource Manager book. The rubric for this unit can be found on **page 296**.

Unit 3
From Romanticism to Realism (1855-1870)

Literary Focus:	Narrative, author style, Realism
Writing Focus:	Biographical narrative
Vocabulary Focus:	Latin roots, using content to understand word meaning
Grammar Focus:	Using tone and vivid words

Academic Vocabulary

Realism
 free verse
 style
 primary source

Additional Academic Vocabulary

simile
 personification
 catalog
 slant rhyme
 tone
 poetic devices

Recommended Workshops

Biographical narrative p. 598 (W2.1)
 Cliches p. 604 (W1.9)
 Verb tense shifts p. 604 (LC1.1)

Recommended Literature with California Standards from McDougall Littell Unit

<u>Title</u>	<u>Lit. Focus</u>	<u>Grammar Focus</u>	<u>Vocabulary Focus</u>
Selected poems by <i>Walt Whitman</i> p. 508-523	Free verse, author's style (R3.3)		
Selected poems by <i>Emily Dickinson</i> p. 524-534	Author's style (R3.3, R3.4)		
<i>Narrative in the Life of Fredrick Douglas</i> p. 536	Author's style (R3.3)	Vivid verbs (LC1.1)	
<i>An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge</i> p. 580	Point of View		Word acquisition, context clues (R1.2)

Required Writing

Biographical narrative

- Learn key traits: ideas, organization, voice, word choice, sentence fluency, conventions.
- Look at a student model.
- Prewriting: analyze the prompt, choose the subject, describe the person, gather information, anecdotes, and incidents.
- Drafting: Planning the narrative, working through the literary steps of a narrative essay.
- Revising: editing, enhancing, publishing, proofread for mechanical and grammatical errors.

The writing can be grading using the rubric provided by McDougal Littell in the Resource Manager book. The rubric for this unit can be found on **page 182**.

Unit 4

Literary Focus:	Regionalism and Naturalism
Writing Focus:	Literary Analysis
Vocabulary Focus:	Latin Roots, Denotation/Connotation
Grammar Focus:	verb/gerund/prepositional phrases, passive/active voice, present tense verbs

Academic Vocabulary

Regionalism	Irony	Inference	Active/Passive Voice
Naturalism	Author’s purpose	Tone	
Analogy	Repetition	Setting	
Descriptive Language	Theme	External conflict	

Academic Skills

Analyze setting	Make inferences about character
Analyze Plot and Conflict	Understand Social Context
Identify and Interpret theme	Use knowledge of Latin roots to determine word meaning
Analyze Tone (diction/repetition)	Discriminate between connotative and denotative meaning
Identify and Analyze characteristics of Naturalism	Write a literary Analysis

Recommended Literature from Anthology

<u>Title</u>	<u>Lit and Reading Focus</u>	<u>Vocabulary Focus</u>	<u>Grammar Focus</u>
<i>Unit 4 Introduction</i>	historical/social context		
<i>A Wager Matinee</i>	setting draw conclusions		
<i>The Open Boat</i>	Naturalism		gerund phrase
<i>The Law of Life</i>	Theme Naturalism	Denotation Connotation	
<i>The Story of an Hour</i>	Plot Conflict		Active/Passive Voice
<i>The Yellow Wallpaper</i>	Social Context	Verb Tenses	
<i>April Showers</i>	Tone Make Inferences	Latin roots	

Required Writing Literary Analysis

Writing Workshop: Literary Analysis

Pages 804-811

Writing Objectives: Analyze a student model that shows the traits of literary analysis.
 Use the writing process to produce a literary analysis.
 Revise and edit, using criteria for literary analysis
 Create and present a power presentation

Key Traits of Writing

Thesis statement clearly identifies the key points of discussion	Tone is appropriate for audience and purpose
Evidence from text to support each key point	Uses precise language
Attention getting introduction identifies title/author	Varies sentence structures and lengths
Consistent organizational pattern includes transitions	Employs correct grammar and usage.
Conclusion summarized ideas and discusses overall meaning of work	

Supplemental Materials for Instruction

Interactive Reader for all readings	Resource Manager	Best Practice Toolkit
Standards Lesson File	Media Smart CD	Write Smart CD

Unit 5

Literary Focus: The Harlem Renaissance and Modernism
Writing Focus: *compare/contrast essay
Vocabulary Focus: Latin roots, word origins
Grammar Focus: Infinitive phrases, vivid adjectives, diction

Academic Vocabulary

Harlem Renaissance	Irony	Figurative Language	Voice
Modernism	Form in Poetry	Literary Criticism	Universal Theme
Imagery	Meaning in Poetry	Point of View	
Tone	Speaker	Sensory details	

Academic Skills

Identify/Analyze Tone	Identify universal theme	Use infinitive phrases to create rhythm
Identify Imagery	Make inferences	Use vivid adjectives to create imagery
Identify/Analyze character traits/motives	Use knowledge of Latin roots for meaning	Use diction to create an objective tone
Identify and interpret irony (dramatic/situational)	Research word origins to understand historical influence on English Lang.	

Recommended Literature with California Standards from Anthology

<u>Title</u>	<u>Lit and Reading Focus</u>	<u>Vocabulary Focus</u>	<u>Grammar Focus</u>
<i>Unit 5 Introduction</i>	Harlem Renaissance Modernism		
<i>Selected Poetry by Langston Hughes</i>	Harlem Renaissance		
<i>How it Feels to be Colored Me</i>	Tone		
<i>In Station of the Metro/Helen/Spring and All/This is just to Say.</i>	Imagism Make Inferences		Vivid Adjectives
<i>Winter Dreams</i>	Character motivation	Words from Jazz age	
<i>In Another Country</i>	Make inferences		Objective Tone
<i>A Worn Path</i>	Universal Theme	Latin Roots	
<i>The Life you Save May Be Your Own</i>	Irony		
Additional elements:			Infinitive Phrases

Optional Writing Comparison/Contrast Essay

Writing Workshop: Comparison-Contrast

Pages 1072-1079

Writing Objectives: Analyze a student model that reflects the key traits of comparison-contrast writing
 Use the writing process to produce a comparison-contrast essay
 Revise and edit, using criteria for comparison-contrast essay
 Plan and deliver an oral interpretation

Key Traits of Writing

Clearly states the works being compared and/or contrasted
 Includes a thesis statement identifying similarities/differences.

Uses Specific examples to support key ideas
 Includes an attention-getting introduction/thoughtful conclusion

Follows a consistent organizational pattern
 Links ideas with transitions
 Maintains an appropriate tone for audience/purpose
 Uses precise words to explain similarities/differences
 Varies sentence beginnings
 Employs correct grammar/usage.

Unit 6

Literary Focus: Contemporary Literature
Writing Focus: *problem/solution essay
Vocabulary Focus: Prefixes, Context clues, Analogies
Grammar Focus: Word choice, sentence structure, parallelism

Academic Vocabulary

Historical Context	Allusion	Contemporary literature	Voice
Cultural Context	Rhetorical devices	Main idea	Mood
General principal	Elements of an argument	Opposing Viewpoint	Sensory detail

Academic Skills

Analyze historical context	Understand the cultural context of a contemporary selection	Use prefixes to determine meaning
Identify and Interpret allusions	Identify and evaluate key ideas	Use context clues and idioms to determine meaning
Analyze use of repetition	Identify main idea and supporting detail	Use analogies to determine meaning
Identify author’s message		
Analyze imagery		

Recommended Literature with California Standards from Anthology

<u>Title</u>	<u>Lit and Reading Focus</u>	<u>Vocabulary Focus</u>	<u>Grammar Focus</u>
<i>Unit 6 Introduction</i>	Historical/Cultural Context		
<i>Why Soldiers Wont Talk/The Death Of the Ball Turret Gunner</i>	Tone/Imagery		Establishing voice
<i>From Letter from Birmingham Jail</i>	Allusion Elements of Argument	context clues analogies	
<i>From Stride Toward Freedom/ Necessary to Protect Ourselves</i>	Historical Context	Context Clues Prefixes	
<i>Mother Tongue</i>	Identify main idea		
<i>From In search of Our Mother’s Garden</i>	Author’s message Cultural Context		
<i>Life for My Child is simple/Primer for Blacks</i>	Repetition		

Optional Writing Problem-Solution Essay

Writing Workshop: Problem-Solution Essay
 Pages 1248-1255

Writing Objectives: Analyze a student model that reflects the key traits of a problem-solution essay.
 Use the writing process to produce a problem-solution essay.
 Revise and edit, using criteria for problem-solution essay.
 Plan and create a Web site, considering audience and choosing appropriate visuals

Key Traits of Writing

States the problem in a clearly worded thesis statement	Concludes by summarizing the proposed solution
Explores the causes and effects of the problem	Tone is suited to subject, audience, and purpose
Uses relevant details to support the proposed solution	Uses precise words to express the problem and solution
Addresses opposing viewpoints and counterclaims	Uses a variety of sentence types
Shows the significance of the problem in the introduction	Employs correct grammar and usage
Uses transitions to connect ideas	

Supplemental Materials for Instruction

Interactive Reader for all readings	Resource Manager	Best Practice Toolkit
Standards Lesson File	Media Smart CD	Write Smart CD

Unit 7

Reading Focus: The Power of Research
Writing Focus: The Research Paper
Vocabulary Focus: Academic Vocabulary for research
Grammar Focus: Research writing style

Academic Vocabulary

Research topic	Works Cited	Search engine	Appendix
Research paper	Source Cards	Database	Preface
Documentation	Plagiarism	URL (uniform resource locator)	
Resources	Primary Source	Abstract	
Sources	Secondary Source		

Academic Skills

Analyze and evaluate parts of a research paper	Avoid plagiarism
Find and focus a research topic	Develop and focus a research topic
Distinguish between primary and secondary sources and their purposes	Organize and outline information for a research paper
Use search engine databases to research a topic	Develop a thesis statement
Evaluate print and nonprint sources of information for relevancy and reliability	Determine facts to include in a research paper
Verify information and detect bias	Use transitional words and phrases to connect ideas and create a flow
Take notes and organize information	Support ideas with reasons and evidence and eliminate unnecessary details
Create source cards	Draft a Works Cited list.
Summarize and paraphrase information	

Recommended Literature with California Standards from Anthology

<u>Title</u>	<u>Lit and Reading Focus</u>	<u>Vocabulary Focus</u>	<u>Grammar Focus</u>
<i>Unit 7 Intro: What is the Power of</i>	Build context for Reading Use Prior Knowledge Connect		

*Research Strategies Workshop:
Beginning Your Investigation*

Writing Workshop: Research Paper

Writing Workshop: The Research Paper
Pages 1284-1303

Writing Objectives: Analyze a student model that illustrates the key traits of an effective research paper.
 Use the writing process to produce a research paper.
 Revise and edit, using criteria for research papers
 Plan and deliver a presentation.

Key Traits of Writing

Present a thesis statement that identifies controlling idea.	Uses a tone that is suited to the audience, purpose, and subject
Support the thesis with relevant and convincing evidence.	Reflects the writer's enthusiasm for the topic
Synthesize information from multiple sources, correctly quoting or paraphrasing those quotes.	Uses precise language to convey ideas clearly
	Varies sentence lengths and structures
	Employs correct grammar and usage
Follows clear organizational pattern, use transitions to connect idea	Credits sources properly
	Uses correct formats and style

ENGLISH/ELD
COMMOM FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT
TIMELINE

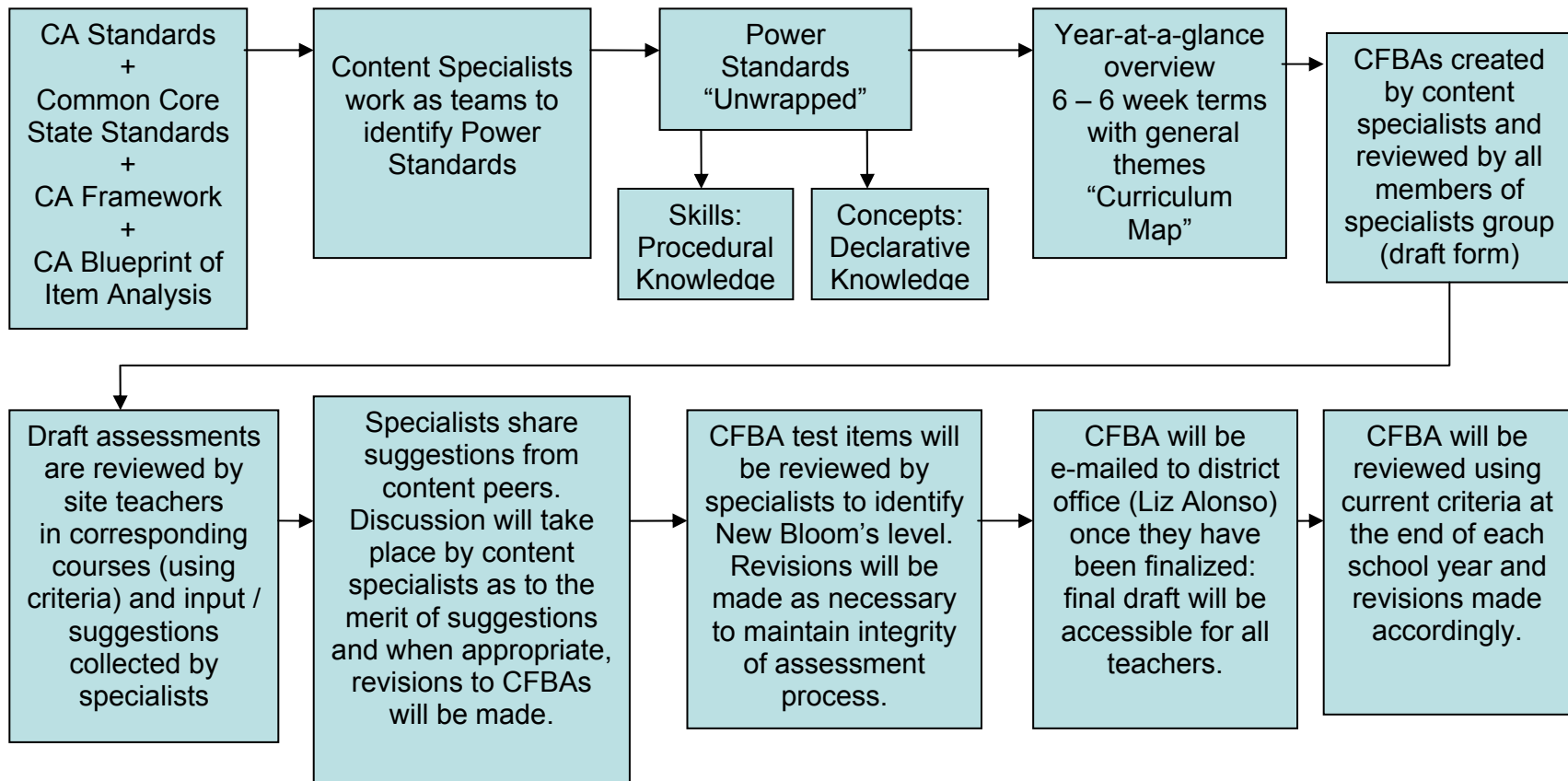
CFBA #	Pre Test Date	Post Test Date	Notes
	09/02/2011		
CFBA #1		10/21/2011	
CFBA #2		11/22/2011	
CFBA #3		01/13/2012	
Final - CFBA #4		01/25-01/27/2012	
	01/31/2012		
CFBA #5		02/03/2012	
CFBA #6		02/24/2012	
CFBA #7		03/30/2012	
CFBA #8		05/11/2012	
Final - CFBA #9		06/12-06/14/2012	

Pre-tests and Post-tests should be given within 1 day of the above date to accommodate block scheduling.

Scanning of Pre-tests should be done within 2 days of the above date.

Scanning of Post-tests should be done within 5 days of the above date (weekends counted).

Common Formative Benchmark Assessment (CFBA) Process / Flow Chart



Testing Protocols for District-Wide Common Formative Benchmark Assessments (CFBAs)

District Distribution: Copies of the CFBAs will be produced at the district and sent to the Content Specialists at each site.

Site Distribution:

- Content Specialists will distribute the necessary copies of the test to each teacher
- Content Specialists will provide a copy of *Cover Sheet for Common Formative Benchmark Assessments (CFBAs)*.
- Answer documents (pre identified) will be produced at the site
- Content Specialist will employ proper security measures to account for all tests distributed and collected

Collection: Return copies of test to Content Specialist by 3:20 PM on date of test administration.

Administration: Teachers will follow the protocols on the *Cover Sheet for Common Formative Benchmark Assessments (CFBAs)* and *Guidelines for Teachers: Administration and Scoring*.

Scoring: The answer documents will be scanned as stated on assessment timeline. Once scanned, the teacher scanning the documents will have access to the results through the assessment data management system.

Data Analysis: In order to discuss student achievement during the late start collaboration period, the content specialist and course lead should produce the following reports:

- Create a report that shows the data for each teacher
 - Once after the pre-test (with % of students in each performance level) if applicable
 - Once after the post-test (if a pre-test exists, show the pre-test results along side of the post-test results for analysis)
- Item Analysis Report
- Work with the API to provide a report that compares all the sites' data for each of the CFBAs

A copy of each of the reports should be shared with the API.

Feedback/Intervention: Teachers make adjustments in strategies/activities based on data. These adjustments in strategies will occur at the sites (Course Lead meetings) as well as at the district level (Content Specialists' meetings).

Guidelines for Teachers: Administration and Scoring

- Testing materials will be distributed by Content Specialists.
- Teachers should give no reading comprehension or vocabulary support. (Don't answer questions about the questions on the test.)
- Classroom design should maintain integrity of the test. (No answers or help on posters on walls, straight rows, appropriate space for independent work, etc.)
- Materials should be distributed and collected (pre-identified answer documents) employing proper security measures (count all test and answer documents)
- Student clerks or helpers should not be allowed to handle test materials or return them to the Content Specialist.
- All materials should be returned to the Content Specialist department by the end of the day (3:20 PM).
- Answer documents should be scanned within 48 hours of test administration by individual teachers.

Specialists:

The following document is a copy of the cover sheet for the Common Formative Assessments. A copy of the cover sheet should be given to each teacher with their copies of the assessments.

Be aware that the cover sheet says that the teachers are to return the tests to you at the end of the test day. Be prepared to keep these assessments secure in a locked file or storage cabinet. If you do not have a secure storage area, please speak to your administration.

If you have any questions or concerns, please call me at ext. 4433.

Thank you for all your efforts to promote increased student achievement.

EMUHSD

Cover Sheet for Benchmarks/CFBAs

Thank you for administering this exam. In order to make this process go smoothly, please use the following guidelines:

Preparation of testing area:

Cover informational posters and displays in the room that could be used to directly answer or influence students.

Arrange seats into straight rows, if possible, or be sure to seat students in a manner conducive to testing.

No food or drink, besides water bottles, allowed in the room.

Testing Materials:

You are provided:

The assessments (students are NOT to write on this, all work must be completed on answer document(s)). Some essay questions may have been distributed and given prior to the multiple choice portion of the test. Directions for the essay portion will be with the essay, if applicable.

Answer Document(s): produced prior to the test

Tests are secure materials and are not to be handled by Teacher Assistants, or other non-teachers.

Administration:

Assessments are un-timed (within 1 regular period or 1 hour), however, please begin the assessment at the beginning of your class-time. Students will finish at different times; have an assignment or activity for students to complete when they finish.

Please circulate while the test is being administered.

Do not answer questions about test items, you may clarify directions only. If asked for additional help, please give student encouragement and walk away.

Materials should be distributed and collected in an orderly method – plan ahead.

Collection and scoring:

All materials should be returned to the Content Specialist Department by the end of the test day (3:20 p.m.). Each teacher should scan their answer documents. If an essay question was given prior to the test, the score should be entered on the answer document before scanning, if applicable. If assistance is needed, contact your content specialist.

Script to read to students for the Pre-Test:

You are about to take an assessment on information that may or may not be new to you. As your teacher, I need to know what you know in order to plan for class.

Please do the best you can, but do not worry about not knowing some of the answers because it has not been presented in class yet. It is our expectation that by the end of the unit, you will be able to demonstrate your proficiency on this material. Only answer questions based on what you know. On this assessment it is better to leave blank the questions that you do not know rather than to guess.

You have this period (or 1 hour for block schedules) to complete the test.* Please do the best you can. When you finish, please work on the following assignment/activity (teacher will provide the assignment or):

Please stay in your seat. All materials will be collected from you.

Script to read to students for the Post-Test:

You are about to take an assessment on information that has been presented to you in class. This is your time to prove what you have learned in this class.

Please do the best you can.

You have this period (or 1 hour for block schedules) to complete the test.* When you finish, please complete the following (teacher will provide the quiet activity) or:

Please stay in your seat. All materials will be collected from you.

*For semester exams all sites should read, "You have this period," since all sites will have the same final exam schedule.

El Monte Union High School District

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING QUALITY COMMON FORMATIVE BENCHMARK ASSESSMENTS

The District has established the following beliefs that serve to guide the construction, implementation and follow-up activities for common and interim assessments.

- The assessments must be carefully aligned to the content identified in the curricular calendar and measure what students have been asked to learn.
- The assessment questions must be individually analyzed to ensure that they are clear, focused, agreed-upon, reliable and valid assessments that accurately measure a specific curriculum standard.
- Each assessment must have a designated level of performance for determining proficiency.
- The assessment results must be able to identify students who are in need of immediate intervention for those who have not attained proficiency.
- The data when analyzed at the class and department level should provide questions that need to be discussed by department members so that insights are learned to improve the quality of student learning.
- After each assessment poor questions should be replaced to ensure that the assessments are being continually improved and refined.
- Assessment results must be tracked from year to year so that each department has a longitudinal record of past performance to adequately gauge the level of student learning from year to year.



OPEN INVITATION

To: All Staff

Contribute your "Best Teaching and Learning Strategies" by:

e-mailing your ideas or documents to the Content Specialist

BEST PRACTICES
Teaching and Learning Strategies
in the
El Monte Union High School District

Sheltered Instruction Observation Protocol (SIOP)

Finally a system that provides a concrete structure to plan and implement sheltered instruction in the content



Improving the Quality of Instruction for English Learners

The Sheltered Instruction Observation Protocol (SIOP) Model (Echevarria, Vogt & Short, 2000) was developed to provide teachers with a well articulated, practical model of sheltered instruction. The intent of the model is to facilitate high quality instruction for English Learners in content area teaching.

The SIOP Model is based on current knowledge and research-based practices for promoting learning with all students, especially English Learners (ELs). Critical features of high quality instruction for ELs are embedded within the SIOP Model.

The SIOP Model can be viewed as an umbrella under which other programs developed for improving instruction can reside. Administrators and teachers alike are bombarded with new approaches to instruction, reform efforts, and practices that sometimes seem to be in competition with one another. Often what is lacking in schools is coherence, or a plan for pulling together sound practices (Goldenberg, 2004). The SIOP Model is not another “add on” program but rather it is a framework that can bring together a school’s instructional program by organizing methods and techniques, and ensuring that effective practices are implemented - and can be quantified. The SIOP Model is currently used in most of the 50 states and in hundreds of schools across the U.S. as well as in several other countries.

Goals of the SIOP Institute

- To **understand the research-based framework of the sheltered instruction approach** for English language learners.
- To become **familiar with the eight components of effective sheltered instruction lessons.**
- To **practice observing and evaluating sheltered instruction lessons.**

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Go to <http://www.siopinstitute.net/index.html> for more information regarding SIOP.

Eight Components of Effective Sheltered Instruction Lessons

1. Preparation - English Language Learners need to be prepared for learning by being able to communicate about the learning experience. They need to be able to ask for help when they need it. They should know the following basic learning phrases or sentences:

- “I don’t understand.”
- “Would you please explain that to me?”
- “Would you please show me how?”
- “What information do I need to remember?”
- “Is that important for the test?”
- “What is the most important part?”

Learning a new language mirrors the process we go through when we acquire our first language. English learners typically start with a pre-production, or silent period, when first introduced to English. During this period, students begin to comprehend English, but do not yet attempt to speak it. This period can last from a few days to many months, depending on the student. As ELLs continue to learn English, they begin to produce one or two word phrases, and then move to sentences. As students are acquiring English, they will often struggle with grammar and pronunciation, but our emphasis should be on conveying meaning, not grammatical perfection.

2. Building Background - Teachers can build background connections for English Language Learners by making purposeful connections to prior learning, by teaching the most important vocabulary, and by trying to connect the content to something the student may have already experienced. Building background can be accomplished through use of the following:

- **KWL Charts** - Students chart what they KNOW, what they WANT to know, and what they LEARNED
- **Pre-Reading Activities** - Walk through the text discussing the topics and photos before reading, or looking through a chapter backwards for the big picture view of the entire text.
- **Using Symbols** - students use post it notes with check marks, question marks, and plus signs to label a new text during the first reading. Check marks mean, “I understand this part.” Question marks mean, “I need help with this part.” Plus signs mean, “This is something new I’ve learned.”
- **Student Journals** -
- **Personal Dictionaries** -
- **Four Squares Vocabulary** - paper folded into 4 parts: part 1 includes an illustration, part 2 includes a sentence, part 3 includes a definition, and part 4 includes the vocabulary word.
- **Similar Words** - [Similar Words - Palabras Similares Booklet](#) includes 1000 varied reading level words that are similar in spelling and pronunciation in both English and Spanish. Print front to back.
- **Making Predictions** - students survey the text and predict what they think they will be learning.
- [Text to Self Connections](#) - Research clearly shows that prior knowledge (including experiences and emotions---or schema---is a major factor in students being able to comprehend what they read.
- [Text to Text Connections](#) - Research shows that students who are explicitly taught and use strategies that activate prior knowledge comprehend better than students who don’t.
- [Guided Comprehension](#) - students learn comprehension strategies in a variety of settings using multiple levels and types of text. It is a three-stage process focused on direct instruction, application, and reflection. Current studies demonstrate that when students experience explicit instruction of comprehension strategies, it improves their comprehension of new texts and topics (Hiebert et al., 1998).
- [Concepts and Vocabulary](#) - includes strategies and scaffolding for pre-reading
- [Vocabulary](#) - When teaching ELL students new vocabulary, it is important to select the *key vocabulary* for any given lesson or unit. Here are some guidelines to help you decide which words to teach. The next section will provide some ideas from Northshore School District in Bothell, Washington on how to teach new vocabulary.

Tell the student the word and move on if:

- The word does not represent a new concept
- Students need to understand for this activity but are not likely to need it again

Teach the student the word if:

- The word represents a new concept
- The word crosses content areas or has multiple uses
- The word is important for students outside of this activity

Teaching Vocabulary to ELLs

- Pronounce the word
- Provide a definition (show, paraphrase, act out, create experience)
- Post definition for reference
- Introduce in context in which it occurs or in a familiar context
- Relate word to students' prior experiences. Create an experience that demonstrates meaning
- Word walls
- Generate and record sentences (building from original context or familiar context)
- Use word often in instruction. Point it out in other content areas, have students find it in other contexts, classes, out of school.
- Add to word bank or student-made dictionaries
- Use first language to clarify
- Word webs
- Semantic-analysis chart, concept maps.
- Act out, use visuals or real objects (realia)
- [General Principals for Teaching ELLs](#) - Language acquisition theories have highlighted four key principles that can be directly applied to the mainstream classroom. These principles are important for all students, but are of particular importance to English language learners (Jameson, 1998)

3. Comprehensible Input - Teachers should make assignments clear by using vocabulary students can understand, and by providing a variety of instructional experiences including:

- **Total Physical Response** - teachers use hand gestures, facial expressions, and whole body movement to illustrate concepts or vocabulary words. Students emulate the movements.
- **Vocabulary Cards** - [Vocabulary Cards - Tarjetas del Vocabulario](#) - 1500 most commonly used words in English with Spanish translations. Words are clustered by category and fold to the size of a business card.
- **Similar Words and Opposite Words** - [Similar Words - Palabras Similares](#) - includes 1000 varied reading level words that are similar in spelling and pronunciation in both English and Spanish.
- **Vocabulary Picture Puzzles** - [Picture Puzzles](#) - when printed from to back, these vocabulary games allow students to work alone or in pairs or small groups to discuss targeted vocabulary words in a social setting while playing a game.
- **Confusing Words Bulletin Board** - students add commonly used slang phrases and idioms to a chart for other students to interpret.
- **Read Along Audio Files** -
- **Video Resources** -
- **Web Resources** - [ESL Websites Strategies](#) - 26 sites (A-Z) that support teachers in teaching English Language Learners.

4. Student Strategies for Success - English Language Learners can benefit from knowing specific strategies to use that increase comprehension including the following:

- **Survey, Question, Read, Review Recite** - [Classroom Posters](#) display the steps in each stage of SQRRR
- **Questions in a Can** - teacher or student-created questions ranging from lower to higher level questions are placed in a can. Students draw questions and answer in a team discussion.
- **Gallery Walks** - Students write or draw the most important ideas from a section of assigned text.
- **Split Page Note Taking** - Before reading, students write who, what, when, where, or why questions on the left side of the page and after reading, students write answers on the right side.
- **Similarities and Differences Using a Venn Diagram**

5. Interactions - Student-to-teacher and student-to-student interactions can be enhanced through the following:

- **Sufficient Wait Time** - In most classrooms, students are typically given less than one second to respond to a question posed by a teacher. Research shows that under these conditions students generally give short, recall responses or no answer at all rather than giving answers that involve higher-level thinking. Increasing the wait time from three to seven seconds results in an increase in:
 - 1) the length of student responses
 - 2) the number of unsolicited responses
 - 3) the frequency of student questions
 - 4) the number of responses from less capable children
 - 5) student-student interactions
 - 6) the incidence of speculative responses. In addition to pausing after asking questions, research shows that many of these same benefits result when teachers pause after the student's response to a question, and when teachers do not affirm answers immediately.
- **Group Consensus** - the teacher asks specific review questions. Students seated in groups of 4 or 5 write their answers and share them with other group members. Groups must discuss until they reach consensus. The group answer is submitted to the teacher. Points can be scored if the teacher chooses to make the review competitive.
- **Find Your Partner** - each student is given a vocabulary card with either a definition or a term written on it. Students are asked to find the matching card. Then students share with the class the pairs they have made.
- **Academic Relays** - See examples on the D11 web: [Grades K-2 Academic Relays](#) and [Grade 3-5 Academic Relays](#)

6. Lesson Delivery - Effective lessons clearly state for English Language Learners both the content standard and the language standard. Effective lessons are paced to accommodate the learner and keep the learner engaged for at least 90% of the lesson.

- [Classroom Tips](#) - includes research-based strategies for listening, speaking, reading, writing, and ELL Advocacy from experienced ELL students.

7. Practice / Application - English Language Learners need hands-on materials, opportunities to practice and to apply concepts learned, and opportunities to integrate reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills.

- **Bingo** - provides students a hands-on opportunity to review vocabulary or math facts. [BeanGo Cards Small](#) and [BeanGo Cards Large](#) - students can review Spanish and English vocabulary words or math families, or other basic content by completing their own bingo cards. Dried beans can be used as playing pieces.
- **Graphic Organizers**
- **Compare and Contrast**
- **Fishbone Diagram** - used to identify causes and effect or main idea and supporting details

- **Concept Webs** Using *Inspiration* software
- **Pizza Pieces** - parts of stories or events over time are assigned to individuals or small groups which must write summaries of the assigned part of the story. Students or groups share their part as the pizza pieces are reassembled to make a whole.
- **Review Games for ESL Students** - PowerPoint is used as the method for providing vocabulary review. the PowerPoint files can be adapted by teachers to include specific vocabulary words for a content area.
- **Vocabulary Card Review Games** - [Ways to Use Vocabulary Cards](#) includes 5 minute fillers and other strategies to help students learn vocabulary words. The decks of cards listed below by category are in Microsoft Word format so teachers can create word lists of 13 words for any content
- **Pyramid Game** - Major facts and concepts from a unit are written on 6 papers which are taped to the wall in a pyramid shape face down. First students form pairs to play the first round of pyramid. One student (Clue Giver) is given a review sheet and one minute to see how many of the vocabulary terms or concept the Clue Receiver can accurately name. Play continues with the Giver and Receiver changing roles and passing the review sheet. After several rounds the two players with the highest scores move to the final round. The Clue Caller faces the wall with the pyramid shaped pages on it. The Clue Receiver faces the classroom. The teacher begins play by turning over the bottom left-hand card. The Caller gives clues and the Receiver guesses. After a correct answer the teacher turns over the next page and play continues until all pages have been revealed or time runs out.
- **Computer Review Games** - includes PowerPoint vocabulary review games that can be played alone or in pairs. Students keep score for their partners.
[Unit 1](#) [Unit 2](#) [Unit 3](#) [Unit 4](#) [Unit 5](#) [Unit 6](#) [Unit 7](#) [Unit 8](#) [Unit 9](#) [Unit 10](#) [Unit 11](#) [Unit 12](#)

8. Review and Assessment - a comprehensive and deliberate review of vocabulary, and key content area concepts, and language standards will enable ELL students to demonstrate mastery. Expecting students with a limited vocabulary to perform well without intentional support or “sheltered instruction” will undoubtedly guarantee frustration and failure.

- **Table Discussion Groups** - students discuss answer to questions similar to those that will be on the assessment.
- **Simultaneous Roundtable** - students help each other review by writing their team number on a paper that is passed from one student to the next. Each student adds a fact about a given concept then passes it on to the next writer. Teams are given a short time frame to complete the task i.e. 2 minutes.
- **Find a Person Who Knows** - students are given review sheets with as many questions as there are students in the class. Students move around the room finding someone who knows an answer. Students can receive only one answer from each person.
- **Pyramid Game** - Major facts and concepts from a unit are written on 6 papers which are taped to the wall in a pyramid shape face down. First students form pairs to play the first round of pyramid. One student (Clue Giver) is given a review sheet and one minute to see how many of the vocabulary terms or concept the Clue Receiver can accurately name. Play continues with the Giver and Receiver changing roles and passing the review sheet. After several rounds the two players with the highest scores move to the final round. The Clue Caller faces the wall with the pyramid shaped pages on it. The Clue Receiver faces the classroom. The teacher begins play by turning over the bottom left-hand card. The Caller gives clues and the Receiver guesses. After a correct answer the teacher turns over the next page and play continues until all pages have been revealed or time runs out.
- **Check My Work** - the teacher writes a list of review statements or facts on a transparency. The sentences include incorrect information much like a mad lib. For example, “Sponge Bob was the first president of the United States, and was elected in 1997.” Students point out the mistakes and say fill in the correct information for the class.

(Echevarria, Vogt & Short, 2000)

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SIOP[®] Lesson Plan Template 1



Date:

Grade/Class/Subject:

Unit/Theme:

Standards:

Content Objective(s):

Language Objective(s):

Key Vocabulary	Supplementary Materials	
SIOP FEATURES		
<p>Preparation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation of content</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Links to background</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Links to past learning</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Strategies incorporated</p>	<p>Scaffolding</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Modeling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guided practice</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Independent practice</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensible Input</p>	<p>Group Options</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Whole class</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Small groups</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partners</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Independent</p>
<p>Integration of Processes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reading</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Writing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Speaking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Listening</p>	<p>Application</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Meaningful</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Linked to objectives</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Promotes engagement</p>	<p>Assessment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Group</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Written</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oral</p>
<p>Lesson Sequence:</p> <p>Reflections:</p>		

(Reproduction of this material is restricted to use with Echevarria, Vogt, and Short, 2008. *Making Content Comprehensible for English Learners: The SIOP[®] Model.*)

SIOP[®] Lesson Plan Template 2

PEARSON

STANDARDS:

THEME:

LESSON TOPIC:

OBJECTIVES:

Language:

Content:

LEARNING STRATEGIES:

KEY VOCABULARY:

MATERIALS:

MOTIVATION:

(Building background)

PRESENTATION:

(Language and content objectives, comprehensible input, strategies, interaction, feedback)

PRACTICE AND APPLICATION:

(Meaningful activities, interaction, strategies, practice and application, feedback)

REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT:

(Review objectives and vocabulary, assess learning)

EXTENSION:

(Reproduction of this material is restricted to use with Echevarria, Vogt, and Short, 2008. Making Content Comprehensible for English Learners: The SIOP[®] Model.)

SIOP[®] Lesson Plan Template 3

PEARSON

Topic:	Class:	Date:
Content Objectives:		Language Objectives:
Key Vocabulary:	Materials (including supplementary and adapted):	
Higher Order Questions:		
Time:	Activities	
	Building Background	
	<i>Links to Experience:</i>	
	Links to Learning:	
	<i>Key Vocabulary:</i>	

SIOP[®] Lesson Plan Template 3



Time:	<p>Student Activities (Check all that apply for activities throughout lesson):</p> <p><i>Scaffolding:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Modeling <input type="checkbox"/> Guided <input type="checkbox"/> Independent</p> <p><i>Grouping:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Class <input type="checkbox"/> Small Group <input type="checkbox"/> Partners <input type="checkbox"/> Independent</p> <p><i>Processes:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Reading <input type="checkbox"/> Writing <input type="checkbox"/> Listening <input type="checkbox"/> Speaking</p> <p><i>Strategies:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on <input type="checkbox"/> Meaningful <input type="checkbox"/> Links to Objectives</p> <p>Review and Assessment (Check all that apply):</p> <p>Individual<input type="checkbox"/> Group<input type="checkbox"/> Written<input type="checkbox"/> Oral<input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Review Key Vocabulary:</i></p> <p><i>Review Key Content Concepts:</i></p>
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SIOP[®] Lesson Plan Template 4



Key: **SW** = Students will | **TW** = Teachers will | **SWBAT** = Students will be able to... | **HOTS** = Higher Order Thinking Skills

SIOP[®] Lesson Title:		Grade:
Content Standard(s):		
Key Vocabulary:	Visuals/Resources/Supplementary Materials:	
HOTS:		
Connections to Prior Knowledge/ Building Background:		

SIOP[®] Lesson Plan Template 4



Content Objective(s):	Meaningful Activities:	Review/Assessment:
Language Objective(s):	Meaningful Activities:	Review/Assessment:
Wrap-Up:		

Nine Essential Instructional Strategies

Researchers at Mid-continent Research for Education and Learning (McREL) have identified nine instructional strategies that are most likely to improve student achievement across all content areas and across all grade levels. These strategies are explained in the book **Classroom Instruction That Works** by **Robert Marzano, Debra Pickering, and Jane Pollock.**

- 1. Identifying similarities and differences**
- 2. Summarizing and note taking**
- 3. Reinforcing effort and providing recognition**
- 4. Homework and practice**
- 5. Nonlinguistic representations**
- 6. Cooperative learning**
- 7. Setting objectives and providing feedback**
- 8. Generating and testing hypotheses**
- 9. Cues, questions, and advance organizers**

The following is an overview of the research behind these strategies as well as some practical applications for the classroom.

1. Identifying Similarities and Differences

The ability to break a concept into its similar and dissimilar characteristics allows students to understand (and often solve) complex problems by analyzing them in a more simple way. Teachers can either directly present similarities and differences, accompanied by deep discussion and inquiry, or simply ask students to identify similarities and differences on their own. While teacher-directed activities focus on identifying specific items, student-directed activities encourage variation and broaden understanding, research shows. Research also notes that graphic forms are a good way to represent similarities and differences.

Applications:

- Use Venn diagrams or charts to compare and classify items.
- Engage students in comparing, classifying, and creating metaphors and analogies.

2. Summarizing and Note Taking

These skills promote greater comprehension by asking students to analyze a subject to expose what's essential and then put it in their own words. According to research, this requires substituting, deleting, and keeping some things and having an awareness of the basic structure of the information presented.

Applications:

- Provide a set of rules for creating a summary.
- When summarizing, ask students to question what is unclear, clarify those questions, and then predict what will happen next in the text.

Research shows that taking more notes is better than fewer notes, though verbatim note taking is ineffective because it does not allow time to process the information. Teachers should encourage and give time for review and revision of notes; notes can be the best study guides for tests.

Applications:

- Use teacher-prepared notes.
- Stick to a consistent format for notes, although students can refine the notes as necessary.

3. Reinforcing Effort and Providing Recognition

Effort and recognition speak to the attitudes and beliefs of students, and teachers must show the connection between effort and achievement. Research shows that although not all students realize the importance of effort, they can learn to change their beliefs to emphasize effort.

Applications:

- Share stories about people who succeeded by not giving up.
- Have students keep a log of their weekly efforts and achievements, reflect on it periodically, and even mathematically analyze the data.

According to research, recognition is most effective if it is contingent on the achievement of a certain standard. Also, symbolic recognition works better than tangible rewards.

Applications:

- Find ways to personalize recognition. Give awards for individual accomplishments.
- “Pause, Prompt, Praise.” If a student is struggling, pause to discuss the problem, then prompt with specific suggestions to help her improve. If the student’s performance improves as a result, offer praise.

4. Homework and Practice

Homework provides students with the opportunity to extend their learning outside the classroom. However, research shows that the amount of homework assigned should vary by grade level and that parent involvement should be minimal. Teachers should explain the purpose of homework to both the student and the parent or guardian, and teachers should try to give feedback on all homework assigned.

Applications:

- Establish a homework policy with advice-such as keeping a consistent schedule, setting, and time limit-that parents and students may not have considered.
- Tell students if homework is for practice or preparation for upcoming units.
- Maximize the effectiveness of feedback by varying the way it is delivered.

Research shows that students should adapt skills while they’re learning them. Speed and accuracy are key indicators of the effectiveness of practice.

Applications:

- Assign timed quizzes for homework and have students report on their speed and accuracy.
- Focus practice on difficult concepts and set aside time to accommodate practice periods.

5. Nonlinguistic Representations

According to research, knowledge is stored in two forms: linguistic and visual. The more students use both forms in the classroom, the more opportunity they have to achieve. Recently, use of nonlinguistic representation has proven to not only stimulate but also increase brain activity.

Applications:

- Incorporate words and images using symbols to represent relationships.
- Use physical models and physical movement to represent information.

6. Cooperative Learning

Research shows that organizing students into cooperative groups yields a positive effect on overall learning. When applying cooperative learning strategies, keep groups small and don't overuse this strategy-be systematic and consistent in your approach.

Applications:

- When grouping students, consider a variety of criteria, such as common experiences or interests.
- Vary group sizes and objectives.
- Design group work around the core components of cooperative learning-positive interdependence, group processing, appropriate use of social skills, face-to-face interaction, and individual and group accountability.

7. Setting Objectives and Providing Feedback

Setting objectives can provide students with a direction for their learning. Goals should not be too specific; they should be easily adaptable to students' own objectives.

Applications:

- Set a core goal for a unit, and then encourage students to personalize that goal by identifying areas of interest to them. Questions like "I want to know" and "I want to know more about" get students thinking about their interests and actively involved in the goal-setting process.
- Use contracts to outline the specific goals that students must attain and the grade they will receive if they meet those goals.

Research shows that feedback generally produces positive results. Teachers can never give too much; however, they should manage the form that feedback takes.

Applications:

- Make sure feedback is corrective in nature; tell students how they did in relation to specific levels of knowledge. Rubrics are a great way to do this.
- Keep feedback timely and specific.
- Encourage students to lead feedback sessions.

8. Generating and Testing Hypotheses

Research shows that a deductive approach (using a general rule to make a prediction) to this strategy works best. Whether a hypothesis is induced or deduced, students should clearly explain their hypotheses and conclusions.

Applications:

- Ask students to predict what would happen if an aspect of a familiar system, such as the government or transportation, were changed.
- Ask students to build something using limited resources. This task generates questions and hypotheses about what may or may not work.

9. Cues, Questions, and Advance Organizers

Cues, questions, and advance organizers help students use what they already know about a topic to enhance further learning. Research shows that these tools should be highly analytical, should focus on what is important, and are most effective when presented before a learning experience.

Applications:

- Pause briefly after asking a question. Doing so will increase the depth of your students' answers.
- Vary the style of advance organizer used: Tell a story, skim a text, or create a graphic image.
- There are many ways to expose students to information before they "learn" it.

Source: Adapted from Classroom Instruction That Works by R.J. Marzano, D.J. Pickering, and J.E. Pollock, 2001, Alexandria, VA: ASCD.

Specially Designed Academic Instruction in English

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Specially designed academic instruction in English (SDAIE) is a [teaching](#) approach intended for teaching students who are still learning English various academic content (such as social studies, science or literature) using the [English language](#). SDAIE requires the student possess intermediate fluency in English as well as mastery of their [native language](#). The instruction is carefully prepared so the student can access the English language content supported by material in their primary language and carefully planned instruction that strives for comprehensible input. SDAIE is a method of teaching students in English in such a manner that they gain skills in both the subject material and in using English.

SDAIE is not an English-only submersion program where the student is dependent solely on English, nor is it a watered down curriculum. SDAIE is an approach that seeks to teach both content and language in a cognitively demanding environment. As such, it is an important aspect of some structured English immersion programs. Lessons thus include both content goals and language goals for the students.

Preparing good lessons in SDAIE require awareness that the student is not a native English speaker and avoidance of those aspects of English that might make it difficult for a person learning English as a second language. This includes avoiding [idiomatic](#) English, which may seem natural to a native speaker but would confuse non-native speakers.

Features of SDAIE

Low affective filter

- [Error correction](#) done in context through teacher modeling
- New teaching material introduced and presented by the teacher in a way that engages the student.

Modified speech

- slower [speech rate](#)
- clear [enunciation](#)
- controlled [vocabulary](#)
- use of [cognates](#)
- limited use of [idiomatic](#) speech
- words with [double meaning](#) defined

Contextual clues

- [gestures](#) and [facial expressions](#)
- [meaning](#) acted out
- color-coded materials/ graphic organizers

Multisensory experiences

- [realia](#), props and manipulatives
- audio-visual materials
- [hands on](#) activities and demonstrations
- overhead transparencies and similar projection technologies

Comprehensible input

- [graphic organizers](#) ([maps](#), [charts](#), [graphs](#))
- [word banks](#) with picture clue
- bulletin boards
- explanation of word origins ([etymology](#))
- use of examples and [analogies](#)

Frequent [Comprehension](#) checks

- questions asked about details
- eliciting responses through various modalities (write on white boards, thumbs up/down, etc.)

Formative assessment

- [confirmation](#) checks
- [clarification](#) requests
- [repetitions](#)
- [expansions](#)
- variety of question types
- interaction: teacher: student student:teacher student: student group

Summative assessment

- mastery assessed using a variety of modalities
- review of main topics and key vocabulary
- resulting product shows mastery of key concepts and synthesis of information
- written assessment appropriate for intermediate/ early advanced English language learners

Appropriate lesson design

- student fluency level is reflected
- evidence of [scaffolding](#)
- [listening](#) and [speaking](#) activities precede [reading](#) and [writing](#) activities
- reading assignments include prereading, during reading, postreading activities
- writing activities preceded by pre-writing
- vocabulary emphasis
- use of cooperative learning groups
- tapping prior knowledge/ personal application
- appropriate pacing
- modeling of activities
- specific [learning strategies](#) or [study skills](#) are taught and modeled
- evidence of text adaptation
- emphasis on higher order [critical thinking](#) skills
- provision of [native language](#) support
- extension/ debriefing activity included

Content-driven

- rigorous [core curriculum](#) (not 'watered down')
- key topics organized around main themes
- topics appropriate to grade level

SDAIE Strategies

A Glossary of Instructional Strategies

Anticipatory Chart - Before reading a selection, hearing a selection or viewing a video students are asked to complete the first two sections of the chart-"What I already know about" and "What I would like to find out about" After the information has been presented students complete the "What I learned..." section. Responses are shared with a partner. This is also known as a KWL Chart

Anticipatory Guide - Students are given a series of statements that relate to a reading selection, lecture, or video. Students indicate AGREE or DISAGREE. After the information has been presented, students check to see if they were correct.

Brainstorming - Students work as a whole group with the teacher, or in small groups. Begin with a stimulus such as a word, phrase, picture, or object and record all responses to that stimulus without prejudgment. Prewriting or INTO strategy. The students give ideas on a topic while a recorder writes them down. The students should be working under time pressure to create as many ideas as possible. All ideas count; everything is recorded. More ideas can be built on the ideas of others.

Carousel Brainstorming - Each small group has a poster with a title related to the topic of the lesson. Each group uses a different colored marker to write 4 to 5 strategies/activities that relate to their topic. Students rotate to all the other posters, reading them and adding 2 to 3 more strategies. Students discuss the results.

Character Matrix - In groups, students create a grid, which lists the characters horizontally on the left and character traits vertically across the top. The students determine the traits used. Group members decide if each character possesses each of the traits and writes "yes" or "no" in the appropriate box.

Choral Reading - Groups of students chorally present a poem, or other reading selection. One person reads the title, author, and origin. Each person says at least one line individually. Pairs of students read one or more lines. Three students read one or more lines. All students read an important line.

Clustering/Webbing/Mapping - Students, in a large group, small groups, or individually, begin with a word circled in the center, then connect the word to related ideas, images, and feelings which are also circled. Prewriting or INTO strategy.

Comprehension Check - The teacher or students read the selection aloud. Intermittently, the teacher asks for verbal and nonverbal comprehension checks ("raise your hand", "thumbs up for 'yes' ", "thumbs down for 'no'." The teacher uses a variety of question types: *Right There, Think and Search, On My Own* (See QAR, Day One.)

Co-op Co-op - Students work in teams to complete a project. The steps are: student-centered class discussion, selection of student study teams, team building and skill development, team topic selection, mini-topic selection, mini-topic preparation, mini-topic presentations, preparation of team presentations, team presentations, evaluation.

Cooperative Dialogue -

1. Students number off one through four.
2. Each student pairs with another student from a different group who has the same number.
3. Following the timeline from the article that was previously read each pair writes a dialogue between two characters in the passage.
4. Pairs are selected to present dialogues in chronological order to the class. activity is designed to be a text "re-presentation."

Cooperative Graphing - This activity involves graphing information based on a survey. Each group of four will take a survey of how many countries each has visited (or other teacher-determined information). A bar graph is then developed. Each person in the group is responsible for one aspect of the graph, and signs his/her name on the chart along with their area of responsibility. Jobs are: survey group members and record results, construct the graph, write names and numbers on the graph, write title and assist with graph construction. Each person in the group describes his/her part of the graph to the class.

Corners - Cooperative activity used to introduce a topic. The teacher poses a question or topic along with four choices. On a 3x5 card students write their choice and the reasons for it. Students go to the corner of the room representing their choice. In their corner, students pair up and share their reasons for selecting that corner. The topic is discussed. For example, the corners could be labeled cone, cube, pyramid, and sphere with information about each figure provided. Students go to the corner, learn about the figure, and return to teach other team members.

Directed Reading-Thinking Activity This is a group activity to get students to think about the content of a fiction or non-fiction reading selection. The steps are 1) Students predict what they will read and set purposes for reading. 2) Students read the material. 3) Students discover if their predictions and hypotheses are confirmed.

Famous Person Mystery - The name of a famous person, living or deceased is placed on the back of each student. Without looking, students try to guess who the person is by asking questions that require only yes/no answers.

Graphic Organizers - Graphic organizers are charts, graphs, or diagrams, which encourage students to see information as a component of systems rather than isolated facts. Students may complete these as they read or view a presentation. There are a variety of ways to use graphic organizers, including the following: semantic word map, story chart, Venn diagram, spider map, network tree, word map, and KWL chart. Other examples of graphic organizers are listed below.

Comparison-Contrast Matrix-Students determine similarities and differences between two people, things, solutions, organisms stories, ideas, or cultures.

Branching Diagrams -Organization charts, hierarchical relationships systems, family trees.

Interval Graphs-Chronological order, bar graphs, parallel events, number value.

Flowcharts - Sequential events, directions, decision making, writing reports, study skills.

Matrix Diagram-Schedules, statistics, problem solving, comparisons with multiple criteria.

Fishbone Diagram-Cause and effect, timeline.

Group Discussion, Stand Up and Share, and Roam the Room - After the teacher asks a question, students discuss and report their group findings to the class. Teams can share their best answer, perhaps on the board at the same time, or on an overhead transparency. When an individual student has something important to share with the class, he or she stands up. When one person from each group is standing, the teacher calls on one of these students for a response. If others have a similar response, they sit down. Students move around the room to view the work of other teams. They return to their teams to Round Robin share what they have learned.

Hot Topics - Students title a sheet "Hot Topics". This sheet is kept in an accessible place in their notebooks or portfolios. Students brainstorm with the teacher on possible topics of interest related to the content of the course. Each student writes down at least ten Hot Topics and adds to the list throughout the year. Students occasionally choose one Hot Topic and write in depth on the topic as a class assignment or as homework. These may be included in their portfolios.

Idea Starts -Use a prompt for writing, such as a quote, a photo, words from a vocabulary list, an article, a poem, opening lines to a story, an unusual object, a film, or a guest speaker to get students started.

Image and Quote with Cooperative Poster - Groups of four are formed. Students read a selection. Each chooses a quote and an image that have impact for them. Round Robin share. Groups come to consensus on favorite image and quote. Each student takes one colored pen. With all members participating, and each using their chosen color, they draw the group image and write the group quote on a piece of butcher or easel paper. Each member signs the poster with his or her pen. Posters are shared with the class.

Inside-Outside Circle - Students are arranged into two equal circles, one inside the other. Students from the smaller inside circle face those in the outer larger circle and vice versa. Students ask each other questions about a review topic. These may be either teacher or student generated. Students from one of the circles rotate to either the left or right. The teacher determines how many steps and in which direction. Another question is asked and answered.

Interactive Reading Guide - Working in groups, students write down everything they know about a reading selection topic. Then, they write three questions they want to have answered by the selection. Each student reads a short first section silently; then students retell the information with a partner. Next, the first ___ pages (teacher's choice) are read aloud in the group, each person taking a turn to read. Then, the group predicts four things that will be discussed in the next section. The groups finish reading the chapter silently. Each person writes four thinking questions for a partner to answer. (Why do you think ? Why do/did ___ ? How does ___ relate to your life or experiences? Compare ___ to __. What if ___ ? Predict ___) Papers are exchanged and answers are given to each other's questions. Finally, with a partner, a chart or diagram is drawn to illustrate the main points of the chapter.

In-Text Questions - Students answer teacher-constructed questions about a reading selection as they read it. Questions are designed to guide students through the reading and provide a purpose for reading. Students preview In-Text questions first then answer them as they read the article. Students review their answers with their small group, then share them with the whole group.

SDAIE Glossary

Jigsaw - 4-6 people per "home" team. Name the teams. Within each team, number off 1-4. All ones form an "expert group," as do twos, threes, and fours. Each expert group is assigned a part to read (or do). Experts take 15 minutes to read, take notes, discuss, and prepare presentations. Return to home teams. Each expert takes 5 minutes to present to home team.

Journals - Students keep questions and ideas in a journal. These may be used later to develop a formal piece of writing.

Key Words Story Prediction - In their groups, students using key words listed by

Language Experience Approach - This is a reading strategy based on a common experience. The students dictate a story to the teacher, who then records the story. The teacher then uses the reading as a practice on word recognition, sentence patterns, and vocabulary items.

Learning Logs - Double-entry journals with quotes, summaries, notes on the left and responses reactions, predictions, questions, or memories on the right.

Line-Ups - Line-ups can be used to improve communication and to form teams. The entire class lines up according to a specific criteria (age, birthday, first letter of name, distance traveled to school, etc.). The end of the line can move to the head of the line and pair up until each person has a partner. This is called "folding the line." Teams of four members can then be formed from this line-up.

Multiple Intelligences Inventory Given a list of preference statements organized according to the eight multiple intelligences, students place checks next to those that are true for them. By totaling the number of checks per intelligence students are able to determine areas of strength and weakness.

Novel Ideas - Groups of four are formed. Each group member has a sheet of paper with the team name or number in the corner. Each person writes, "We think a story/selection entitled (insert appropriate title) might be about ..." Each person then has one minute to list what he or she thinks the story might be about. For example, a story entitled "Eleven" might be about a football team, roll of dice, etc. Each person draws a line. Members Round Robin share their lists. As each member shares, other members add new ideas to their lists. Groups then take turns standing in a line and reading their possible topics for the whole group. Topics may not be repeated. All students add new or "novel" ideas, not on their lists.

Numbered Heads Together - A 5-step cooperative structure used to review basic facts and information. Students number off 1 to 4. Teacher asks a question. Students consult one another to make sure everyone can answer the question. Teacher randomly picks a number from 1 to 4. Those students with that number raise their hand: Teacher randomly chooses one of the groups. The group member with the previously-selected number answers the question. After the student responds, the other teams may agree with a thumbs up or a thumbs down hand signal. Teacher may ask another student to add to the answer if an incomplete response is given.

Open Mind Diagram - Each person in a group of four uses a different colored marker to participate in the poster creation. Students draw a shape of a head and, inside the head, write words, quotes from the story, symbols and pictures. Words can be made into pictures of parts of the face.

SDAIE Glossary

Pairs Check - Cooperative pairs work on drill and practice activities. Students have worksheets. One student answers the first question while a second student acts as the coach. After the coach is satisfied that the answer is correct, then roles are reversed. Then this pair can check with the other pair on the team. If all agree, then the process continues. If they do not agree, students try one more time to figure out the answer, or ask for help from the teacher.

Pantomime-A-Tale - This technique can be used with fiction or nonfiction reading selections. Divide an article into sections. Each group prepares their assigned section as a pantomime. There should be one group member who reads the section, with appropriate pauses, and three members who act it out without using words. Rehearsal is important, so allow time for it.

Pass the Picture -Each person in a group has a visual of a person. A blank sheet of paper is clipped to the back. The teacher asks a question (e.g., "What is his/her name?"). Students write the answer in a complete sentence on the blank paper. Students then pass the visual and the paper to the student on the right. The teacher continues asking questions and students continue writing the answer, then passing the visual to the right for 6-8 questions. At the end, each student will have a descriptive paragraph for each visual. Each student takes a visual and shares it with the group while reading **the final** paragraph description.

Picture This - This activity is useful as a vocabulary or concept review. A blank paper is divided into eight sections. Students draw pictures or symbols to represent words or major concepts. Students are not to label the drawings. Students exchange papers with a partner and partners try to correctly label each other's drawings.

Pie Graph - Using the results of the Multiple Intelligences inventory students draw a pie graph representing how they are smart on a paper plate. Students may color, make designs, or draw symbols for each section. Students can determine the size of each section by creating a fraction that represents each intelligence. The total number of checks is the denominator and the number of checks for that section is the numerator. This fraction can then be changed to a percent by dividing the numerator by the denominator.

Posters - As a BEYOND activity students create a poster in small groups. The following list describes several types of posters that the teacher may assign.

Illustrated Timeline Tell the plot or sequence on a timeline, with pictures that depict the events.

Movie Poster Advertise the content from a lesson by creating a movie poster complete with ratings, pictures, actors, descriptions, and comments by a critic.

Comic Strip Create a 6-paneled comic strip of the lesson content.

Image and Quote Choose an image and quote from the lesson content that are representative or important. Poster should include a title.

Advertisement Choose an item from the lesson content and make a newspaper or magazine ad for it.

PQRST Study Strategy - **P**review: Student skims the title, side headings, pictures and graphics to identify writer's generalization. **Q**uestion: Student identifies questions that the writer is going to answer during the reading. **R**ead: Student reads to obtain answers to the questions and takes notes. **S**ummarize: Student summarizes the information regarding each question posed. **T**est: Student tests the generalization against the supporting information to see if the author has enough information to support the generalization.

Prediction - Students make a prediction about the subject they are about to read by selecting an answer to a multiple-choice question.

Question-Answer Relationship (QAR) - This program teaches students strategies for answering questions. It also points out the sources for different kinds of questions. Here are the three types of answers:

Right There The answer is located directly in the reading

Think and Search The answer is "between the lines." The reader needs to analyze, make inference and/or predict the answer based on the information in the reading.

On My Own The answer is "beyond the lines." The reader must base the answer on his/her own experience.

Quickdrawing - Students sketch ideas that relate to a topic. Prewriting or INTO strategy.

Quickwrite - Pre-reading or pre-writing focus activity. Students are asked to respond to a question in writing for 5 minutes. Emphasis is on getting thoughts and ideas on paper. Grammar, spelling, style not important.

Quickwriting - Students respond quickly to a prompt without self-editing. If students get stuck they can repeat phrases over and over until a new idea comes to mind. Prewriting or INTO strategy.

RAFT - May be used in any content area to reinforce information and check for understanding. Individuals or groups of students write about information that has been presented to them. The teacher determines the role of the writer, audience, format, and topic (RAFT). For example, in a science class, students are asked to write using the following RAFT - Role of Writer Cloud; Audience Earth; Format Weather report; Topic Explanation of upcoming thunderstorms.

Ranking and Consensus Building - Students individually rank items in a list from least important to most important. Each group or pair comes to a consensus on the order.

Read Around Groups - After completing a writing assignment, students are divided into groups of equal size. A group leader collects the group's papers then, in a clockwise direction, passes them to the next group. Each member of the group receives one paper then reads it. Readers star a line they especially like. One minute is allowed for reading and marking each paper. At signal the students pass the paper to the person on the right. After reading the papers of one group, the group chooses one paper to read aloud to the class. If time allows, groups may continue to pass papers until everyone has read all the papers.

Reader Response Chart - Students draw a T-chart on their paper. On the left side they write 3 interesting quotes from the story and on the right side students respond to the quote with personal reactions, memories, questions, compare/contrast, or something to learn more about.

Reading Circles/ Book Clubs Once students choose a book from a selection of 4 to 5 titles, they form a group with those reading the same book. Students read and solve the teacher-designed activities that relate to their book. The group shares with the class what they have learned from their reading.

Reading Guide 1. Headings Read -Around- Students take turns reading the headings of the reading
2. Prediction Chart- With their group, students choose two headings and predict what will be discussed in those sections. Students write their answers on a prediction chart with the following labels: "Heading", "Prediction", "Yes or No". In their groups, students take turns reading the first page aloud, and finish reading the selection in silence. They write "yes" or "no" on the prediction chart to indicate whether or not their predictions were correct.
5. Thinking Questions- Students write one thinking question (Why..., How..., Compare..., What if...), and exchange papers to answer each other's questions.

Reading Log- Students complete while reading a selection. The left-hand side contains topic headings for sections of the reading. Students are to briefly summarize each topic. On the right--hand side students reflect on the implications of each topic.

Reciprocal Teaching - Two students work together to read a passage. Each may have a text or they may share a text. Student A reads one paragraph aloud, then asks Student B one or two good questions. (See QAR below.) B answers or explains why (s)he cannot. A and B discuss questions and answers. The process is repeated in reverse.

Reflections - Students reflect, in writing, on what was learned, what was confusing, and connections of this lesson to other lessons/other content areas/real world. Students may also reflect on their progress as a student, what to do differently next time, or what was liked about the topic.

Round Robin - Cooperative learning structure in which team members share ideas verbally on a topic. Group members share in order, without interruption, comment, discussion, or questions from other members so that everyone has an opportunity to share.

Round Table - The teacher asks a question that has many possible answers. In groups, the students make a list of possible answers by one at a time saying an answer out loud and writing it down on a piece of paper. The paper is then passed to the next student to record another answer. The process continues until the teacher tells the students to stop.

Same-Different - In pairs, students sit across from but different, pictures. Their job is to fill out what is the same and what is different in their pictures, without seeing what the other sees. Each student has a recording sheet. Students alternate recording the similarities and differences they find. One resource is Same-Different: Holidays by Dr. Spencer Kagan, Kagan Cooperative Learning 1 (800) WEE CO-OP. SDAIE STRATEGIES GLOSSARY

Send-A-Problem - Each student on a team makes up a review question and writes it on a 3x5 card. The writer asks the question of the other members of the team. When everyone agrees on an answer it is written on the back of the card. The teams then send their review questions to another team. Teams respond by having one student read the first question. Each team member writes down an answer. Team members then compare and discuss their answers. If they agree, they turn the card over to see if they concur with the sending team. If not, they write their answer on the back of the card as an alternative answer. A second student reads the next question, and so on. The stacks of cards are sent to a third, then a fourth group until all teams have had a chance to answer all questions. When the cards return to the senders, the teacher should provide an opportunity to discuss and clarify.

SDAIE Glossary

Startling Statements - Students are told not to look at the startling statement (question) that they have on their backs. They circulate asking five others to provide an estimate for an answer. After finding the average of the five estimates provided by others, students look at their statements (questions) and write their own estimate if they disagree with the average. Actual answers are given after the students share estimates with the whole group.

Tableau - The students form a tableau of characters or scenes or concepts. The teacher directs students regarding their positions and facial expressions. Students hold their positions in a brief tableau.

Tap-A-Word - Students practice pronouncing words or phrases by using a combination of claps, hitting the table, and snapping the fingers.
the teacher. In Round Table style, each member uses a word from the list, in the order given, in a sentence to create a collaborative story.

Think-Pair-Share - When asked to consider an idea or answer a question, students write their ideas on paper (think). Each student turns to another student nearby and reads or tells his or her own responses (pair, share). This is an oral exchange, not a reading of each other's papers.

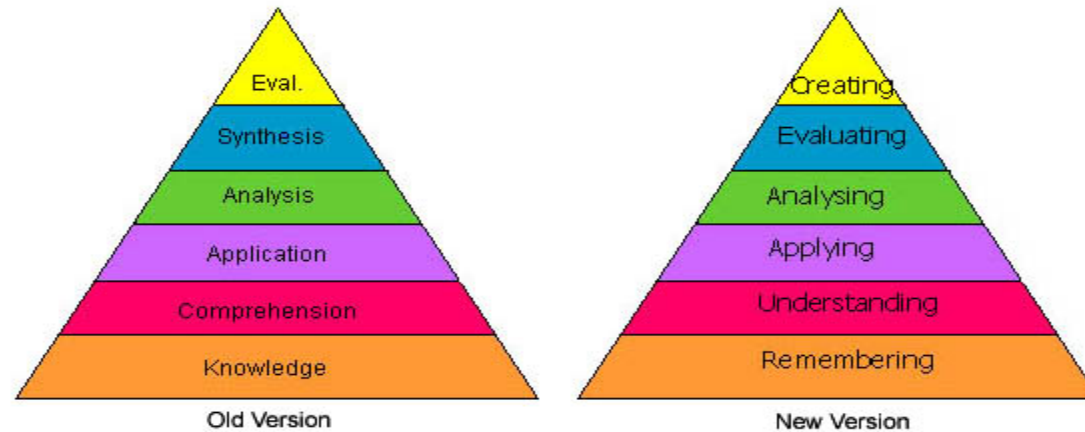
Three Step Interview - Group participants letter off A-B-C-D. They use the following interview steps in order to share what they have written in a quickwrite until they all have been read. Step 1: A interviews B C interviews D Step 2: B interviews A D interviews C Step 3: A interviews C and D about B B interviews C and D about A, C interviews A and B about D, D interviews A and B about C.

Verbalizing - Students share with a partner ideas they have on a topic. Pre-writing or INTO strategy.

Visualization - In response to a teacher prompt, students visualize in their mind a particular time or place and concentrate on sensory images. (Tell students to "turn on the TV in their minds.")

Vocabulary Cards Each student selects a difficult vocabulary word from the story and creates a card in the following manner: The word and its definition in the front, and a drawing and the vocabulary word in a sentence in the back. These cards are shared with team members, then exchanged with other groups.

Bloom's "New" Taxonomy



Caption: Terminology changes "The graphic is a representation of the NEW verbage associated with the long familiar Bloom's Taxonomy. Note the change from Nouns to Verbs [e.g., Application to Applying] to describe the different levels of the taxonomy. Note that the top two levels are essentially exchanged from the Old to the New version." (Schultz, 2005) (Evaluation moved from the top to Evaluating in the second from the top, Synthesis moved from second on top to the top as Creating.) Source:

http://www.odu.edu/educ/llschult/blooms_taxonomy.htm

The new terms are defined as:

- **Remembering:** Retrieving, recognizing, and recalling relevant knowledge from long-term memory.
- **Understanding:** Constructing meaning from oral, written, and graphic messages through interpreting, exemplifying, classifying, summarizing, inferring, comparing, and explaining.
- **Applying:** Carrying out or using a procedure through executing, or implementing.
- **Analyzing:** Breaking material into constituent parts, determining how the parts relate to one another and to an overall structure or purpose through differentiating, organizing, and attributing.
- **Evaluating:** Making judgments based on criteria and standards through checking and critiquing.
- **Creating:** Putting elements together to form a coherent or functional whole; reorganizing elements into a new pattern or structure through generating, planning, or producing.

(Anderson & Krathwohl, 2001, pp. 67-68)