

Supplemental ESL II



Reading: Literature & Informational

Writing: Narrative & Literary Analysis

Grades 6-8: Unit 3 Level 2 (2.4-3.4)

Course Description *(Workshop Model)*

Supplemental English as a Second Language consists of developing reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills. During Supplemental ESL instruction, students will learn to use reading and writing strategies to help them become effective English language readers and writers. ESL teachers will use the appropriate leveled language objectives to build lessons for ELLs, which reflects what is covered in the general education program. In this way, all teachers work on the same Student Learning Objectives connected to the Common Core standards. The design of language objectives are based on the alignment of the World-Class Instructional Design Assessment (WIDA) Consortium’s English Language Development (ELD) standards with the Common Core State Standards (CCSS). WIDA’s ELD standards advance academic language development across content areas, ultimately leading to academic achievement for English learners. As English learners are progressing through the six developmental linguistic stages, this course will assist all teachers working with English learners to appropriately identify the language needed to meet the requirements of the content standard. At the same time, the language objectives recognize the cognitive demand required to complete educational tasks. The teachers will instruct students using the workshop model philosophy with the use of the “I DO, WE DO, YOU DO” method of instruction. Other skills such as grammar, vocabulary, listening, and speaking are infused in the exploration of effective reading and writing. The Common Core State Standards are designed to provide a clear understanding of what students are expected to learn, providing teachers and parents the knowledge of what they need to do to help them. The standards are designed to be robust and relevant to the real world, reflecting the information and skills that our young learners need for success in college and careers. It is our goal to establish a community of learners to become productive citizens in society striving towards pursuing their life-long goals. Through an enriching and rigorous education and with on-going support, our students will be fully prepared for the future to compete successfully in the global economy.

Pacing Chart – Unit 3

<http://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/frameworks/>

<p>Topic: Reading Literature and Informational Text Narrative & Literary Analysis</p>	<p>NJSLS</p>	
<p>DISTRICT RESOURCES</p> <p>Reading Instruction: <i>IFL</i>: Analysis of Theme: Identity (2 of 5 texts translated into Spanish) Appendix B Exemplars Text AND Lessons for CONTENT-AREA READING by Harvey “Smokey” Daniels/Nancy Steineke</p> <p>Writing Instruction: Narrative & Literary Analysis</p> <p>Wordly Wise: Book 6, Lessons 11-15</p>	<p>Reading Standards:</p> <p>Literature RL.6.1, RL.6.2, RL.6.3 RL.6.4, RL. 6.5, RL. 6.6, RL. 6.7 RL.6.9</p> <p>Informational RI.6.1, RI.6.2, RI.6.6</p> <p>Writing Standards: W.6.3A,B,C,D,E,F W.6.4, W.6.5, W.6.6, W.6.8, W.6.10</p> <p>Language Standards: L.6.1C,D,E, L.6.2A,B L.6.3A,B, L.6.4A,C,D L. 6.5A,C, L.6.6</p> <p>Speaking and Listening Standards: SL.6.1A,B,C,D SL.6.2, SL.6.4, SL.6.6</p>	<p>Frontloading: 1week</p> <p>Instruction: 6 weeks</p> <p>Assessment: 1 week</p> <p>Remediation/Enrichment: 1 week</p>

Effective Pedagogical Routines/Instructional Strategies

<p>Collaborative problem solving</p> <p>Writing to learn</p> <p>Making thinking visible</p> <p>Note-taking</p> <p>Rereading & rewriting</p> <p>Establishing text-based norms for discussions & writing</p> <p>Establishing metacognitive reflection & articulation as a regular pattern in learning</p> <p>Quick writes</p> <p>Pair/trio Sharing</p> <p>Turn and Talk</p> <p>Charting</p> <p>Gallery Walks</p> <p>Whole class discussions</p> <p>Modeling</p>	<p>Word Study Drills</p> <p>Flash Cards</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>Role Playing</p> <p>Diagrams, charts and graphs</p> <p>Storytelling</p> <p>Coaching</p> <p>Reading partners</p> <p>Visuals</p> <p>Reading Aloud</p> <p>Model (I Do), Guided (We Do), Independent (You Do)</p> <p>Mind Mapping</p> <p>Trackers</p> <p>Multiple Response Strategies</p> <p>Choral reading</p> <p>Reader's/Writer's Notebooks</p> <p>Conferencing</p>
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Educational Technology

Standards

8.1.8.A.1, 8.1.8.A.3, 8.1.8.A.5, 8.1.8.B.1, 8.1.8.D.1, 8.1.8.E.1

➤ **Technology Operations and Concepts**

- Identify the basic features of a computer and explain how to use them effectively.
- Use technology terms in daily practice.
- Discuss the common uses of computer applications and hardware and identify their advantages and disadvantages.
- Create a document with text using a word processing program.

➤ **Creativity and Innovation**

- Illustrate and communicate original ideas and stories using digital tools and media-rich resources.

➤ **Communication and Collaboration**

- Engage in a variety of developmentally appropriate learning activities with students in other classes, schools, or countries using electronic tools.

➤ **Digital Citizenship**

- Model legal and ethical behaviors when using both print and non-print information by citing resources.

➤ **Research and Information Literacy**

- Use digital tools and online resources to explore a problem or issue affecting children, and discuss possible solutions.

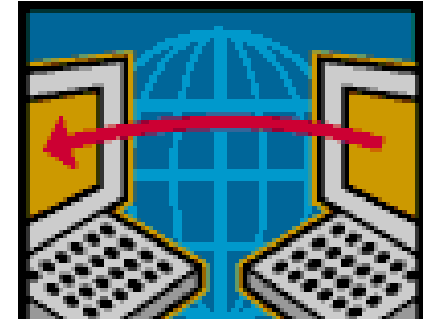
➤ **Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, and Decision-Making**

- Use mapping tools to plan and choose alternate routes to and from various locations.

Computer Skills

Keyboarding - Students should have a working knowledge of:

- Alphabetic keys
- Number pad
- Function row
- Understand insert and type over functions



Basic Computer Skills – Students should have a working knowledge of:

- Copy and Paste
- Drag and Drop
- Increased knowledge of work processing functions (outlines, page numbering, highlighting, etc.)
- Play videos
- Spell Check and Grammar Check to edit
- Save and retrieve files
- Technology to publish individual work
- Domain specific vocabulary (cut, copy, paste, highlight)
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Stamina – In accordance with CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.6.6

- Demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.

Career Ready Practices

Standards

CRP1, CRP2, CRP3, CRP4, CRP5, CRP6, CRP7, CRP8, CRP9, CRP10, CRP11, CRP12

- **CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee**

Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.

- **CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.**

Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation

- **CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.**

Career-ready individuals understand the relationship between personal health, workplace performance and personal well-being; they act on that understanding to regularly practice healthy diet, exercise and mental health activities. Career-ready individuals also take regular action to contribute to their personal financial wellbeing, understanding that personal financial security provides the peace of mind required to contribute more fully to their own career success.

- **CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.**

Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.

- **CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.**

Career-ready individuals understand the interrelated nature of their actions and regularly make decisions that positively impact and/or mitigate negative impact on other people, organization, and the environment. They are aware of and utilize new technologies, understandings, procedures, materials, and regulations affecting the nature of their work as it relates to the impact on the social condition, the environment and the profitability of the organization.

- **CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.**

Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.

- **CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.**

Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.

- **CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.**

Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.

- **CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.**

Career-ready individuals consistently act in ways that align personal and community-held ideals and principles while employing strategies to positively influence others in the workplace. They have a clear understanding of integrity and act on this understanding in every decision. They use a variety of means to positively impact the directions and actions of a team or organization, and they apply insights into human behavior to change others' action, attitudes and/or beliefs. They recognize the near-term and long-term effects that management's actions and attitudes can have on productivity, morals and organizational culture.

- **CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.**

Career-ready individuals take personal ownership of their own education and career goals, and they regularly act on a plan to attain these goals. They understand their own career interests, preferences, goals, and requirements. They have perspective regarding the pathways available to them and the time, effort, experience and other requirements to pursue each, including a path of entrepreneurship. They recognize the value of each step in the education and experiential process, and they recognize that nearly all career paths require ongoing education and experience. They seek counselors, mentors, and other experts to assist in the planning and execution of career and personal goals.

- **CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity.**

Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.

- **CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.**

Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.

<http://www.state.nj.us/education/aps/cccs/career/CareerReadyPractices.pdf>

WIDA Proficiency Levels: At the given level of English language proficiency, English language learners will process, understand, produce or use:

6- Reaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized or technical language reflective of the content areas at grade level • A variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in extended oral or written discourse as required by the specified grade level • Oral or written communication in English comparable to proficient English peers
5- Bridging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized or technical language of the content areas • A variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in extended oral or written discourse, including stories, essays or reports • Oral or written language approaching comparability to that of proficient English peers when presented with grade level material.
4- Expanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific and some technical language of the content areas • A variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in oral discourse or multiple, related sentences or paragraphs • Oral or written language with minimal phonological, syntactic or semantic errors that may impede the communication, but retain much of its meaning, when presented with oral or written connected discourse, with sensory, graphic or interactive support
3- Developing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General and some specific language of the content areas • Expanded sentences in oral interaction or written paragraphs • Oral or written language with phonological, syntactic or semantic errors that may impede the communication, but retain much of its meaning, when presented with oral or written, narrative or expository descriptions with sensory, graphic or interactive support
2- Beginning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General language related to the content area • Phrases or short sentences • Oral or written language with phonological, syntactic, or semantic errors that often impede of the communication when presented with one to multiple-step commands, directions, or a series of statements with sensory, graphic or interactive support
1- Entering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictorial or graphic representation of the language of the content areas • Words, phrases or chunks of language when presented with one-step commands directions, WH-, choice or yes/no questions, or statements with sensory, graphic or interactive support

Differentiated Instruction

Accommodate Based on Students Individual Needs: Strategies

<u>Time/General</u>	<u>Processing</u>	<u>Comprehension</u>	<u>Recall</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra time for assigned tasks • Adjust length of assignment • Timeline with due dates for reports and projects • Communication system between home and school • Provide lecture notes/outline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra Response time • Have students verbalize steps • Repeat, clarify or reword directions • Mini-breaks between tasks • Provide a warning for transitions • Reading partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precise step-by-step directions • Short manageable tasks • Brief and concrete directions • Provide immediate feedback • Small group instruction • Emphasize multi-sensory learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher-made checklist • Use visual graphic organizers • Reference resources to promote independence • Visual and verbal reminders • Graphic organizers
<u>Assistive Technology</u>	<u>Tests/Quizzes/Grading</u>	<u>Behavior/Attention</u>	<u>Organization</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer/whiteboard • Tape recorder • Spell-checker • Audio-taped books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended time • Study guides • Shortened tests • Read directions aloud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent daily structured routine • Simple and clear classroom rules • Frequent feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual daily planner • Display a written agenda • Note-taking assistance • Color code materials

Interdisciplinary Connections

IFL Unit: Analysis of Theme: Identity

Social Studies:

Exploring Personal, Group, and National Identities - The activity is designed to encourage students to make connections between the ways in which they think about their own identities, the ways in which they categorize others and the concept of nation as a particular kind of reference group. By examining the variety of identities each person has the importance of context in the selection of appropriate criteria for categorizing themselves and others. Students will begin an exploration of how individuals balance the concept of nationality with a variety of other kinds of identities in the course of daily life.

http://istep.sdsu.edu/documents/SectionOne_001.pdf

Identity Circles - Identify aspects of personal identity to explore how individual differences contribute to a healthy community. Student will explore how our differences and commonalities make us stronger as a group and in our communities.

<http://www.youthcommunityservice.org/filemgmt/visit.php?lid=167>

Science:

Dusting for Fingerprints – Fingerprints must be removed and transported to the crime lab. They are then compared to the database of fingerprints on file. One way that detectives locate fingerprints is by dusting for them. Fingerprints are coated with powder, then lifted and taken for identification at the lab. In this life science activity, students will learn about the unique patterns that fingerprints leave behind and how these prints can be collected.

http://a2zhomeschooling.com/explore/chemistry_kids/csi_unit_study_forensics_for_kids/

Enrichment

Accommodate Based on Students Individual Needs: Strategies

The goal of Enrichment is to provide learners the opportunity to participate in extension activities that are differentiated and augment the district's curriculum. Teachers are to accommodate based on student individual needs.

- Show a high degree of intellectual, creative and/or artistic ability and demonstrate this ability in multiple ways.
- Pose questions and exhibit sincere curiosity about principles and how things work.
- The ability to grasp concepts and make real world and cross-curricular connections.
- Generate theories and hypotheses and pursue methods of inquiry.
- Produce products that express insight, creativity, and excellence.
- Possess exceptional leadership skills.
- Evaluate vocabulary
- Elevate Text Complexity
- Inquiry based assignments and projects
- Independent student options
- Tiered/Multi-level activities
- Purposeful Learning Center
- Open-ended activities and projects
- Form and build on learning communities
- Providing pupils with experiences outside the 'regular' curriculum
- Altering the pace the student uses to cover regular curriculum in order to explore topics of interest in greater depth/breadth within their own grade level.
- A higher quality of work than the norm for the given age group.
- The promotion of a higher level of thinking and making connections.
- The inclusion of additional subject areas and/or activities (cross-curricular).
- Using supplementary materials in addition to the normal range of resources.

Assessments

Required District/State Assessments

- STAR Reading
(Refer to the district assessment calendar for the appropriate testing window)
- NJDOE Unit Assessment
(Students with CPL ≥ 3.5)
- ESL Unit Level 1-2 Assessment
(Students with CPL ≤ 3.4)
- W-APT oral language proficiency test/ ACCESS
- PARCC

Suggested Formative/Summative Classroom Assessments

- Short constructed response questions
- Multiple Choice questions
- Quizzes
- Journals
- Essays
- Quick writes
- Summative chapter test
- Projects
- Portfolio
- Exit Slips
- Graphic Organizers
- Presentations (incorporating Web 2.0 tools)
- Homework
- Anecdotal Notes
- Student Conferencing

Grade: 6-8	Unit: 3 Level 2 (2.5-3.4)	Topic: Reading Literature/Informational Text and Narrative & Literary Analysis
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Standards: NJSLS:	
Reading Literature: RL.6.1, RL.6.2, RL.6.3, RL.6.4, RL.6.5, RL.6.6, RL. 6.7, RL. 6.9	
Reading Informational Text: RI.6.1,RI.6.2, RI.6.6	Writing: W.6.3A,B,C,D,E, W.6.4, W.6.5, W.6.6, W. 6.8, W.6.10
Speaking and Listening: SL.6.1A,B,C,D, SL.6.2, SL.6.4, SL.6.6	Language: L.6.1C,D,E, L.6.2A,B, L.6.3A,B, L.6.4A,C,D, L.6.5A,C L.6.6

IFL Unit CCSS:	
Reading: RL.6.1, RL.6.2, RL.6.3, RL.6.4, RL.6.5, RL.6.6, RL.6.7, RL.6.9, RL.6.10,	
Writing: W.6.1, W.6.2, W.6.3, W.6.4, W.6.5, W.6.6, W.6.9, W.6.10,	
Speaking and Listening: SL.6.1, SL.6.2, SL.6.3, SL.6.4, SL.6.5,	
Language: L.6.1, L.6.2, L.6.5, L.6.6	

IFL Unit

Analysis of Theme: Identity
<p>This unit is about analyzing theme and identity. Through engaging in this unit, students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read, write about, and discuss three short stories and two poems to deepen their understanding of identity and theme; • learn to analyze how themes are developed over the course of a text and how they emerge and are shaped and refined by specific details; • learn how to write essays about their analyses of themes; and • Compare and contrast two unit texts in terms of their approaches to a similar theme.

Required Resources for IFL

“The Southpaw” by Judith Viorst “Maggie and Millie and Molly and May” by E.E. Cummings “What Do Fish Have to Do With Anything?” by Avi “Eleven” by Sandra Cisneros “Motto” by Langston Hughes

WIDA Standards: 1-5 Listening, Speaking, Reading & Writing

New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS)	Language Objective	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/ Lesson Starters	Resources	Interdisciplinary Connections
<p>RL.6.1</p> <p>NJSLS: Cite textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Determine what a text says explicitly as well as what simple inferences must be drawn.</p>	<p>Analyze text and identify supportive textual evidence from adapted literature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I cite text to support an inference? • How can I make an inference based on what I read? • How do I use facts from the story to interpret text? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a partially completed three column chart text, meaning, inference • In pairs, use a T-chart to chart claims and textual evidence. • Model marking text and charting inferences. Use sentence frames to cite text- On page _____, paragraph _____states_____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Graphic Organizer ✓ Template ✓ Partner Work ✓ Word Wall ✓ Bold Faced/ Highlighted Words 	<p>Science</p> <p>Social Studies</p>
<p>RL.6.2</p> <p>NJSLS: Determine a theme or central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular</p>	<p>Explain and summarize the central idea and key details from adapted literature in the grade 5-6 text level band.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the theme of the story? • How can I distinguish between key details and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a class, create a chart of key events. • Given key events on a partially completed organizer students will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Story Map ✓ Template ✓ Partner Work ✓ Adapted Text 	<p>Science</p> <p>Social Studies</p>

<p>details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Identify details in a text that are related to the theme or central idea.</p>	<p>Use key content based vocabulary in simple, related sentences which may include errors which do not interfere with meaning</p>	<p>supporting ideas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I summarize? • What is the central idea of the text? 	<p>explain their importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a class, list possible themes. • Provide students with an individualized list of possible themes with pictures or leveled words. • Provide students with the following sentence frames to summarize story. During the beginning of the story..... In the middle..... In the end..... • Students will answer five leveled questions and then write the answers in paragraph form. 		
<p>RL6.3</p> <p>NJSLS: Describe how a particular story's or drama's plot unfolds in a series of episodes</p>	<p>Describe and sequence how the story's plot unfolds from adapted literature in the grade 5-6 text level band. Use key content</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I identify the different stages of the plot? • How does the story's events and setting influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given a plot diagram, students will outline key events that led to problems/ solutions. • Use a partially completed T-chart to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Plot diagram ✓ Role playing or re-enacting scenarios ✓ Story Map 	<p>Science</p> <p>Social Studies</p>

<p>as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Can identify how a character responds to a challenge in a story.</p>	<p>based vocabulary in simple, related sentences which may include errors that do not interfere with meaning.</p>	<p>and possibly change the characters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I describe the characters using specific details from the text? • Did the environment affect the outcome of the story? 	<p>chart how the character changes from the beginning and the end of the story.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given a Character Web. Students will identify character traits and cite evidence. • Given a character trait reference sheet, students will identify character traits with corresponding citation. • As a class, model how to write a paragraph about a character. Identify a trait and underline text that supports trait. • Use a paragraph template with sentence frames using transitional words and text support. • Use a cloze paragraph template with transitional words and text support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bilingual Dictionary ✓ Glossary 	
<p>RL6.4 NJSLS: Determine</p>	<p>Define words and phrases and identify examples of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I identify different types of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sentence strips to sort literal and non- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bilingual Dictionary 	<p>Science Social Studies</p>

<p>the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Determine how word choice changes the meaning in a text.</p>	<p>connotative and figurative language in literature from adapted grade 5-6 text-level band.</p>	<p>figurative language?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I use context clues to interpret word meanings? • How can I use words around a vocabulary word to determine its meaning? • How can I use new vocabulary in my own context? • How does tone and voice impact a phrase's meaning? • How does the author create tone through word choice? 	<p>literal examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In small groups or as a class, dissect an example of text. Discuss the author's point of view. Using a tone reference sheet, identify words and phrases in text that support that tone. • During the editing process, model how to infuse new vocabulary. • Provide students with words on index cards with corresponding illustrations. • Using index cards sort words into positive and negative meaning categories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mark the text ✓ Cartoons/comic of figurative language 	
<p>RL6.5</p> <p>NJSLS: Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to</p>	<p>Analyze one sentence and discuss how it connects to the theme using key content based vocabulary in simple, related sentences which may include errors that do not interfere with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the author use words to establish tone? • How does the use of specific words establish and enhance meaning? • How does the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a group, define setting using a word web or illustration. Discuss the where and when factors in the environment (noisy vs quiet). • In pairs or in groups, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Think Aloud ✓ Triads or Small Groups ✓ Word Wall ✓ Template 	<p>Science</p> <p>Social Studies</p>

<p>the development of the theme, setting, or plot.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Determine the structure of a text (e.g., story, poem, or drama).</p>	<p>meaning.</p>	<p>author utilize vocabulary specific to the medium in which the piece of writing is presented?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do writing styles vary throughout mediums of communication? • How are writing styles influenced by audience? 	<p>students will read a passage and highlight the author’s words or phrases that describe the setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a Venn diagram, compare and contrast different writing styles found in a story, poem or drama. 		
<p>RL.6.6</p> <p>NJSLS: Explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Identify words or phrases in the text that describe or show what the narrator or speaker is thinking or feeling.</p>	<p>Read and explain how an author develops the point of view of the narrator in an adapted text through tone and actions. Use key content based vocabulary in simple, related sentences which may include errors that do not interfere with meaning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I identify the narrator or speaker’s point of view? • How does the narrator or speaker’s point of view affect the overall meaning of the text? • How can I construct meaning from the narrator or speaker’s point of view? • How can I use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using an adapted text or an appropriately leveled passage, students will identify the author/ narrator’s point of view. Highlight words or phrases that support that author’s point of view. • With teacher assistance, read a leveled text, identify the author’s point of view and highlight evidence that support particular points. • Match author’s point of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Triads or Small Groups ✓ Think Aloud ✓ Word Wall 	<p>Science</p> <p>Social Studies</p>

		<p>evidence to support the specific points?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the author’s message? 	<p>view with citations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the sentence frames about the author’s point of view. 		
<p>RL6.7 NJSLS: RL.6.7. Compare and contrast the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what they "see" and "hear" when reading the text to what they perceive when they listen or watch.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Compare the experience of reading or listening to a written story, drama or poem</p>	<p>Use short simple sentences with key content based vocabulary to compare and contrast the live version to the written version of the text.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do images and sounds and movement help a video or a live presentation of a story? • What do you see/hear when reading the text? • Think about how visual images influence your perspective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide students in a whole group discussion viewing images, sounds and movement of a particular story and ask students how these things add to the story. • Have students analyze other stories with WH questions and engage in an Accountable Talk discussion using pre-taught phrases and simple sentences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Venn Diagram ✓ Word Wall 	

<p>with the experience of watching video or live performance of the same text.</p>					
<p>RL6.9 NJSLS: Compare and contrast and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics. Essential Element of the NJSLS: Compare and contrast stories, myths, or texts with similar topics or themes.</p>	<p>Compare and contrast fictional and historical accounts of an event of the same time period, from an adapted text, to understand how authors approaches similar themes and topics in history using key vocabulary in a series of simple, related sentences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are ____ and ____ alike /similar? • How are ____ and ____ different? • What are the texts forms/genres of each selection? • What is the topic or theme of each selection? • Why do you think the author used this approach in relating? • What topic do both stories deal with? • What are the differences and similarities in both stories? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a modern retelling of a fairy tale. • Using a Venn diagram, model for your students how to compare and contrast information about the same topic both stories address. • Using a partially filled graphic organizer, students will add similarities and differences in the information present in both stories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Venn Diagram ✓ Marking the Text ✓ Partner work ✓ Word Wall 	

<p>RI.6.1</p> <p>NJSLS: Cite textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Analyze a text to determine what it says explicitly as well as what inferences should be drawn.</p>	<p>Analyze text and identify supportive textual evidence from adapted literature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I cite textual evidence to support my analysis of the text? • What is the main idea of the passage? • What is stated explicitly in the text? • What inferences can I make based on the information explicitly stated? • How can I justify and support my inferences? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a class create a list of Accountable Talk stems for discussions and quoting text to cite evidence. • Use a three column chart with text/meaning/inference. Teacher will chart responses. • Use a partially completed T- chart for claims and textual evidence. • Model marking text and charting inferences. Use sentence frames. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The first paragraph states _____ ○ On page _____ • In groups, students will read a text and discuss meaning. Student will chart inferences on a graphic organizer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Graphic Organizer ✓ Partner Work ✓ Word Wall ✓ Bold Faced/ Highlighted Words 	<p>Science</p> <p>Social Studies</p>
<p>RI.6.2</p>	<p>Read and objectively summarize adapted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In small groups, students will create a list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Story map 	<p>Science</p>

<p>NJSLS: Determine a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provide a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Determine the main idea of a passage and details or facts related to it.</p>	<p>informational text. Use key content based vocabulary in simple, related sentences.</p>	<p>idea of the text?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I justify my asserted central idea? • What are the primary details that supported my asserted central idea? • What are the supporting details that support my asserted central idea? 	<p>of key events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With teacher assistance, create a list of key events. • Use a Fishbone graphic organizer to identify main idea and supporting details. • Provide students with the following sentence frames to summarize a story. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the beginning,..... ○ In the middle, ○ In the end,..... • Use a partially completed graphic organizer to summarize a text. • Complete a summary as a class, list possible themes for a text. In small groups discuss different themes across multiple texts. Chart and share with class. • Using a reference sheet with possible themes, students will answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Template ✓ Partner ✓ Adapted text 	<p>Social Studies</p>
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			Yes/ No questions.		
<p>RI.6.6</p> <p>NJSLS: Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explain how it is conveyed in the text.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Identify words or phrases in the text that describe or show the author's point of view.</p>	<p>Read an adapted informational text to identify an author's point of view and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position using key, content based vocabulary in simple, related sentences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the author's choice of language help develop the narrator or speaker's point of view? • How does the author develop his / her point of view? • Is it possible for people to have different points of view about the same topic? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model for students how to identify the author's point of view based on an adapted informational text. • In a 'think-pair-share', students will discuss with a partner a point of view different from the author's. • In a whip-around activity, students will share what they think is the author's purpose behind writing a particular article. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Bilingual dictionary ✓ Graphic Organizers ✓ Word bank 	<p>Science</p> <p>Social Studies</p>
<p>W.6.3A,B,C,D,E,</p> <p>NJSLS: W.6.3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.</p> <p>W.6.3.A. Engage</p>	<p>(a) Write narratives in a series of simple, related sentences, using well-structured event sequences and key vocabulary.</p> <p>(b) Write narratives using effective technique such as dialogue, pacing, and description to develop experiences, events, and/or characters using</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I show that I understand how to outline a story? • What facts or ideas from the story show the response of a character to a situation? • How can I show that I understand how to outline a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given an adapted text students will complete a plot diagram or a sequence chart • Using an adapted text as a class will highlight examples of how the author uses dialogue to develop plot. • Provide students with sentence stems with transition words for a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Online resources ✓ Word Bank of transitional words/ phrases ✓ Sentence Starter ✓ Story Map ✓ Word Wall ✓ Teacher created checklist ✓ Sensory details 	

<p>and orient the reader by establishing a context and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.</p> <p>W.6.3.B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.</p> <p>W.6.3.C. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.</p> <p>W.6.3.D. Use precise words and</p>	<p>phrases. Use key vocabulary in a series of simple, related sentences</p> <p>(c) Write narratives by using appropriate and varied transitions, phrases, and clauses using key vocabulary in a series of simple, related sentences.</p> <p>(d) Write narrative in a series of simple, related sentences, with descriptive details, sensory language and key vocabulary.</p> <p>(e) Write to conclude a narrative text by using key vocabulary in a series of simple, related sentences.</p>	<p>story to show progression of a plot?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How would I apply what I learned to develop a clear and coherent writing piece? • How will you organize the events in your story? • What transitional words did you use to convey the sequence of events? • How can you use descriptive language to assist in conveying the experience? • How will you conclude your narrative? 	<p>narrative event. - Have students revise overused words in their narrative by using a thesaurus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an anchor chart about sensory language. • Use an adapted a narrative text highlight descriptive and sensory language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Charts ✓ Writing diamond ✓ Word Bank ✓ Closing strategy 	
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<p>phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to convey experiences and events.</p> <p>W.6.3.E. Provide a conclusion that follows from the narrated experiences or events.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Write about events or personal experiences.</p> <p>a. Write a narrative about a real or imagined experience introducing the experience and including two or more events.</p> <p>b. Not applicable</p> <p>c. Use words that establish the time frame.</p>					
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<p>d. Use words that convey specific details about the experience or event.</p> <p>e. Not applicable</p>					
<p>W. 6.4</p> <p>NJSLS: Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Produce writing that is appropriate for the task, purpose, or audience.</p>	<p>Develop and organize sentences in a task which is appropriate to the reader using simple sentences that represent multiple, related ideas with repetitive structures and key, content based vocabulary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the purpose for writing? • Who is the audience? • What are the best ways for me to create logical cohesion in my writing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given sentence strips of a paragraph out of sequential order, students will organize it. • Use a story map to organize a writing piece. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Writing Diamond (partially completed by teacher) ✓ Word wall ✓ Sentence starters 	<p>Science</p> <p>Social Studies</p>

<p>W. 6.5 NJSLS: With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach. Essential Element of the NJSLS: With guidance and support from adults and peers, plan before writing and revise own writing.</p>	<p>Write, plan, revise and edit to develop, strengthen, and focus a narrative written in simple sentences that represent multiple, related ideas using repetitive structures and key, content based vocabulary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will you plan your writing piece? • What is the best title for this piece? • Do all sentences belong? Do some sentences need to be reworded or deleted? • Is your writing free of writing conventions errors? • What do you think you did effectively? What do you think you could improve? • Did you reread your piece out loud and to yourself? What did you notice as you read? • What kinds of revisions could make your writing stronger? • Did you use your strategies for revision? • Did you use your editing checklist? • How does your initial draft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given a writing piece, students will use checklist to revise and edit. • Students will work with partner to revise writing piece. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Storyboard ✓ Template ✓ Peer checklist ✓ Technology support (i.e., spell check, online thesaurus, grammar check). 	<p>Science Social Studies</p>
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<p>W. 6.6 NJSLS: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing as well as to interact and collaborate with others; demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Use technology, including the Internet, to produce writing while interacting and collaborating with others.</p>	<p>Publish written work by applying specific technology and collaborative skills by using simple sentences that represent multiple, related ideas with repetitive structures and key, content-based vocabulary.</p>	<p>compare to your final piece?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know how to locate information on the internet? • How will you use technology to create this document? • How can you include a link to resources within your document? • How did you cite your work? • How did collaborate with peers and provide feedback? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a Class Wiki/Blog/Google Docs, students will publish written work, using simple sentences with key content based vocabulary. • In groups have students spell check and grammar check to edit, and then export digital draft to class wiki. • Students can record daily activities on a blog that is shared with parents instead of a traditional home-school notebook. • Have students send an e-mail to a teacher, read their response seeking additional information or clarification, and write 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Publishing checklist ✓ Peer feedback ✓ Technology support (i.e., spell check, online thesaurus, grammar check) ✓ Template ✓ Word Wall 	<p>Science Social Studies</p>
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			<p>a new e-mail to address the request.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In pairs, review and discuss a shared writing product, add words to sentences in the electronic shared writing product. 		
<p>W. 6.8</p> <p>NJSLS: Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources; assess the credibility of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and providing basic bibliographic information for sources.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Gather information from multiple print</p>	<p>Identify relevant information from multiple print and digital sources by producing key, content-based vocabulary in simple sentences using repetitive structures that represent multiple-related ideas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will you locate information from both print and digital sources? • Which sources did you draw from? What kind of media did you use? • What makes this information relevant to the topic? • How do you know that the source is credible? • What direct quotes will you use? • How will you paraphrase the information to demonstrate your own understanding? • How do you cite (various) sources in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will gather print and digital sources for an assigned topic. • Students will evaluate the credibility of each source. • Students will paraphrase various pieces of information from each source. • Students will identify two direct quotes from each source. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Graphic Organizers ✓ Marking the text ✓ Word bank ✓ Online resources 	<p>Science</p> <p>Social Studies</p>

<p>and digital sources that relates to a given topic.</p>		<p>a bibliography?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you had to refer a friend to the best source on the subject, where would you tell him or her to look? 			
<p>W. 6.10 NJSLS: Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/ self-correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p> <p>Essential Element of the NJSLS: Write routinely for a variety of tasks, purposes, and audiences.</p>	<p>Write narratives routinely to create a portfolio and make periodic journal entries by producing key, content-based vocabulary in simple sentences with repetitive structures that represent multiple, related ideas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the purpose of this task? • What is the time frame of the task? • Who is the audience? What steps will you take to complete the task? • Will your style be formal? Informal? Why? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students can write narratives, dialogues, or make periodic journal entries for a specific purpose or audience using simple related sentences and key content based vocabulary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Template ✓ Word Wall ✓ Sentence starters 	<p>Science Social Studies</p>

<http://www.tcoe.org/ERS/CCSS/ELA/Resources.shtm>

(CCSS unpacked, grade level progression of each standard and additional resources)

Writing		
Primary Focus: Writing Unit	Secondary Focus	Routine Writing
<p style="text-align: center;">Narrative</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Personal Memoir</u></p> <p>Lesson 1: Inspiration Videos for Personal Memoirs – Getting Ideas</p> <p>Lesson 2: Relating Experiences – Sharing Ideas and Giving Feedback</p> <p>Lesson 3: Evaluating the Strengths and Weaknesses of Personal Memoirs (Flashback, Flashforward, Hypothetical)</p> <p>Lesson 4: Evaluating the Strengths and Weaknesses of Personal Memoirs (Sensory Language, Minor Actions, Feelings)</p> <p>Lesson 5: Writing a Personal Memoir</p> <p>Lesson 6: Reader Feedback</p> <p>Lesson 7: Revising for Content</p> <p>Lesson 8: Revising for Variety, Clarity, Correctness and Conciseness</p> <p>Lesson 9: Getting Your Message Across</p> <p>Lesson 10: Using a Rubric and Edit Down the Lane</p> <p>Lesson 11: Presentation</p> <p>Lesson 12: Review</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Responding to Literature</u></p> <p>Lesson 1: Examining the Strengths and Weaknesses of a Response to Literature</p> <p>Lesson 2: Mapping Out a Response to Literature</p> <p>Lesson 3: Writing an Original Response</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Literary Analysis</p> <p>The culminating assignment within the IFL unit, addresses the Literary Analysis. However, additional writing lessons may be needed to address all NJSLS.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Examples</p> <p>Reader’s Response Notebook</p> <p>Journals</p> <p>Blogging</p> <p>Quick Writes</p> <p>Interactive Writing</p>

<p>Lesson 4: Putting Finishing Touches on a Response Lesson 5: Reflecting on and Evaluating Responses Lesson 6: Presentation Lesson 7: Preparing to Write an Extended Response Lesson 8: Fleshing Out Characters Lesson 9: Writing a Response Lesson 10: Revision from Reader Feedback Lesson 11: Revision for Content and Technique Lesson 12: Revision for Variety, Clarity, Correctness and Conciseness Lesson 13: Using a Rubric and Edit Down the Lane Lesson 14: Review</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Original Narrative</u></p> <p>Lesson 1: Getting Ideas for Original Characters Lesson 2: Getting Ideas for Theme Lesson 3: Creating and Fleshing Out Characters Lesson 4: Writing a Plot Summary of an Inspiration Story Lesson 5: Writing a Plot Summary for an Original Short Story Lesson 6: Creating a Setting and Mood Lesson 7: Writing the Exposition Lesson 8: Writing Major and Minor Actions for an Original Narrative Lesson 9: Refining the Climax of an Original Narrative Lesson 10: Writing a Satisfying Resolution Lesson 11: Writing a Progressive Story Lesson 12: Revision from Reader Feedback Lesson 13: Revising for Content Lesson 14: Revising for Variety, Clarity, Correctness, and Conciseness Lesson 15: Using a Rubric and Edit Down the Lane Lesson 16: Publishing and Sharing</p>		
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District Resources

Wordly Wise

Book 6

Lessons 11-15

One lesson every five days using the **passage** associated with each lesson. The passage used for every lesson is located in section “E”. When using this passage follow the reading practices notated below:

- PART A: Finding Meanings
- PART B: Just the Right Word
- PART C: Applying Meanings
- PART D: Word Study

Reading Best Practices

- Read to get the gist
- Read to find significant moments
- Read again to interpret ideas in the text
- Read again differently to analyze the author’s methods

Lesson 11

Parts A-E pgs. 105-113

Lesson 12

Parts A-E pgs. 115-123

Lesson 13

Parts A-E pgs. 128-137

Lesson 14

Parts A-E pgs. 139-147

Lesson 15:

Parts A-E pgs. 149-158

District Resources

CCSS Exemplars: (Appendix B)

Informational Text: History/Social Studies

Monk, Linda R. *“Words We Live By: Your Annotated Guide to the Constitution”*

Partridge, Elizabeth. *“This Land Was Made For You and Me: The Life and Songs of Woody Guthrie”*

http://www.corestandards.org/assets/Appendix_B.pdf

Text AND Lessons for CONTENT-AREA READING by Harvey “Smokey” Daniels/Nancy Steineke

Text Set 8: Privacy page 226 (Texts In Order of Use)

“Eye Scan Technology Comes to Schools” (easier) page 234

“Assembly Panel Backs Moratorium on Using ID Chips for School Kids” (easier) page 235

“Growing Presence in the Courtroom: Cellphone Data as Witness” page 236

“Microchips Everywhere: A Future Vision” page 237

“FBI Prepares Vast Biometrics Database” page 239

**School based resources can be used in addition to the district resources, but cannot replace the resources.*

Writing Rubric of the WIDA Consortium (Grades 1-12)

Task Level	Linguistic Complexity	Vocabulary Usage	Language Control
1 Entering	Single words, set phrases or chunks of simple language; varying amounts of text may be copied or adapted; adapted text contains original language.	Usage of highest frequency vocabulary from school setting and content areas.	Generally comprehensible when text is copied or adapted from model or source text; comprehensibility may be significantly impeded in original text.
2 Emerging	Phrases and short sentences; varying amount of text may be copied or adapted; some attempt at organization may be evidenced.	Usage of general language related to the content area; lack of vocabulary may be evident.	Generally comprehensible when text is adapted from model or source text, or when original text is limited to simple text; comprehensibility may be often impeded by errors.
3 Developing	Simple and expanded sentences that show emerging complexity used to provide detail.	Usage of general and some specific language related to the content area; lack of needed vocabulary may be evident.	Generally comprehensible when writing in sentences; comprehensibility may from time to time be impeded by errors when attempting to produce more complex text.
4 Expanding	A variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity; emerging cohesion used to provide detail and clarity.	Usage of specific and some technical language related to the content area; lack of needed vocabulary may be occasionally evident.	Generally comprehensible at all times, errors don't impede the overall meaning; such errors may reflect first language interference.
5 Bridging	A variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in a single organized paragraph or in extended text; cohesion and organization	Usage of technical language related to the content area; evident facility with needed vocabulary.	Approaching comparability to that of English proficient peers; errors don't impede comprehensibility.
6 Reaching*	A variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in a single tightly organized paragraph or in well-organized extended text; tight cohesion and organization	Consistent use of just the right word in just the right place; precise Vocabulary Usage in general, specific or technical language.	Has reached comparability to that of English proficient peers functioning at the "proficient" level in state-wide assessments.

Additional Resources: Suggested in the NJ Curriculum Framework

Reading	Writing	Speaking & Listening	Language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close In on Close Reading • How To Close Reading Video • Teaching Channel: Thinking Notes Strategy For Close Reading • Common Core Reading Strategies Informational Text • Writing Summary • Summary-Non-Fiction Text • YouTube Reading Lessons Middle School • Common Core Strategies • Teaching Reading • Close Reading Model Lessons • Literary Analysis • Teaching Theme • Teaching Theme (video) • Character Analysis • Teaching Vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence Based Arguments • Writing Resources by Strand • Argumentative Writing YouTube • Writing Exemplars - Argument/Opinion • Personal Narrative • PARCC Writing Resources • Writing Exemplars by Grade Level and Aspects to Consider in Writing • Thesis Writing • Discussion, Planning and Questioning • Grammar • Purdue OWL Writing Lab • Writing a Book Summary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inquiry Based Learning (Edutopia) • Engaging Students Using Discussion • Strategies for Student Centered Discussion • Socratic Seminar: ReadWriteThink • Fishbowl Strategy • Stems on Fostering Class Discussion • Fishbowl Strategies: Teach Like This • Accountable Talk • AVID Socratic Seminar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of Thinking in Bloom's and Webb's Depth of Knowledge • Cognitive Rigor Chart • 5 Strategies For Middle School Classrooms • Spectrum of Standards by Grade; Breakdown of Standards and Sample Lessons

Suggested Websites

Read Write Think

International Reading Association (IRA) website with grade level lesson plans, articles, and resources to support English Language Arts.

<http://www.readwritethink.org/>

Writing Fix Home of Interactive Writing Prompts

Quality teaching resources for K-12 strategically designed lessons to help teachers teach writing.

<http://writingfix.com/>

News ELA

A free website with informational texts in the form of daily news articles with quizzes that can be utilized to differentiate instruction based on Lexile levels.

<http://www.newsela.com/>

Tween Tribune

The daily news sites for kids, tweens and teens, where you will find the most compelling, relevant and interesting news for 55 million kids in K-12 and their 3.5 million teachers. Stories are selected by professional journalists working closely with teens, tweens and teachers. Teens and tweens can post comments, with all comments moderated by their teachers before they are published.

www.tweentribune.com

E Reading Worksheets

Ereading Worksheets provides teachers, parents, and motivated students with high-quality reading worksheets, activities, and resources aligned with Common Core State Standards. This website uses a skill focused approach where each activity targets a specific set of skills.

<http://www.ereadingworksheets.com/>

TCOE

Tulare County Office of Education provides a bookmark version of the Common Core State Standard unpacked – a great resource to have when planning your lessons. Additional resources are available including the continuum of the standards, cross disciplinary learning progressions, and sample performance tasks. <http://www.tcoe.org/ERS/CCSS/ELA/Resources.shtm>

Field Trip Ideas

Unit 1

LIBERTY SCIENCE CENTER - An [interactive science museum](#) and learning center located in [Liberty State Park](#). The center, which first opened in 1993 as New Jersey's first major state science museum, has science exhibits, the largest [IMAX Dome](#) theater in the United States, numerous educational resources, and the original [Hoberman sphere](#).
<http://lsc.org/plan-your-visit/>

Unit 2

AMERICAN LABOR MUSEUM (BOTTO HOUSE) - The American Labor Museum advances public understanding of the history of work, workers and the labor movement throughout the world, with special attention to the ethnicity and immigrant experience of American workers.
<http://www.labormuseum.net/>

Unit 3

NEWARK MUSEUM - All programs at the Newark Museum are aligned with the New Jersey Core Curriculum Standards and address the goals of the National Common Core Standards initiative. Designed to be fun and engaging, the content-rich programs are based on the renowned art and science collections and engage students in learning that will enhance their academic skills. All of the programs are led by professional educators, using an inquiry based and discussion approach, never lectures. Special services include the state-of-the-art planetarium and portable SKYLAB & Distance Learning videoconferences.
<http://newarkmuseum.org/>

Unit 4

ELLIS ISLAND/STATUE OF LIBERTY - Today the Ellis Island Immigration Museum is part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument and is under the care of the National Parks Service. It is a place where visitors can spend hours learning about Ellis Island's history before, during, and after its use as America's immigration station. The museum also tells the stories of why so many people immigrated to America and what became of them after they arrived.
<http://www.statueoflibertytickets.com/Ellis-Island/>

ELL Resources

- **Learning style quiz for students-** <http://www.educationplanner.org/students/self-assessments/learning-styles-quiz.shtml>
- **“Word clouds” from text that you provide-**<http://www.wordle.net/>
- **Bilingual website for students, parents and educators:** <http://www.colorincolorado.org/>
- **Learn a language for FREE-**www.Duolingo.com
- **Time on task for students-**<http://www.online-stopwatch.com/>
- **Differentiation activities for students based on their lexile-** www.Mobymax.com
- **WIDA-** <http://www.wida.us/>
- **Everything ESL -** <http://www.everythingESL.net>
Judy Haynes' s ESL website with a discussion forum, lesson plans, teaching tips, & resources for teachers
- **ELL Tool Box Suggestion Site** <http://www.wallwisher.com/wall/elltoolbox>
best practices for various aspects of an English language classroom
- **Hope4Education -** <http://www.hope4education.com>
Books, online workshops, on-site training and presentations, help meeting the NCLB and state curriculum standards, discussion forums, and tele-chats hosted by Hope Blecher-Sass
- **Learning the Language** <http://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/learning-the-language/>
Mary Ann Zehr's blog for Education Week - news, controversies, initiatives, research, legislative updates about teaching English language learners
- **FLENJ (Foreign Language Educators of NJ) 'E-Verse' wiki:** <http://www.flenj.org/Publications/?page=135>
- **OELA -** <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OBEMLA>
The Office of English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement for Limited English Proficient Students
- **New Jersey Department of Education- Bilingual Education information** <http://www.state.nj.us/education/bilingual/>
- **Learning Resource Centers (LRC Network)** <http://www.state.nj.us/education/lrc>
supported through the NJDOE, Office of Special Education Programs.
Click on "Services" and scroll down to the library in your region.

ELL Resources

- **1-Language.com** - <http://www.1-language.com>
Activities, exercises, worksheets, forums, chats, articles, and more
- **Repeat After Us** - <http://repeatafterus.com/>
The best collection of copyright-free English texts and scripted recordings
- **Learning Vocabulary Can Be Fun** - <http://www.vocabulary.co.il>
Games and quizzes for practicing vocabulary

Students K-8

- **Kindersite** - <http://www.kindersite.org>
1,000s of links to graded English content suitable for 2 to 6 year olds
- **Learning Games for Kids** - <http://www.learninggamesforkids.com>
Learning games and songs for preschool and elementary children
- **SpellingCity.com** - <http://www.SpellingCity.com>
Lessons, Games, Tests, over 25,000 words, students can practice teacher-assigned words
- **Starfall.com** - <http://www.starfall.com>
Phonics lessons, interactive books, and word games
- **AAA Math** - <http://www.aaamaticas.com>
over 2500 interactive math lesson pages
- **NASA's Space Place** - <http://spaceplace.nasa.gov>
NASA's education program; also available in Spanish
- **Achieve 3000**-<http://www.achieve3000.com/>

ELL Resources

Students K-12

- **Teaching Reading and Language Arts** - <http://teachingreadingandla.pbworks.com>
Sites and resources for classroom instruction compiled by Keith Schoch
- **Mrs. Hurley's ESL Page**<http://www.mrshurleysesl.com>
Tips, activities, information & links for students and teachers
- **Children's Literature Web Guide** - <http://www.ucalgary.ca/~dkbrown/index.html>
Many Internet resources related to books for children and young adults including lists, reviews, and lesson plans & more
- **21st Century Centers** <http://www.21stcenturycenters.com/21cc/Home.html>
Implement "Centers" in a high school classroom using the i-pod touch
- **Windows to the Universe** - English: <http://www.windows.ucar.edu> Spanish: <http://www.windows.ucar.edu/spanish>
A comprehensive science education and reference site spanning a broad range of Earth and Space Science topics and related topics in the humanities
- **ESL Summer Programs at Colleges in New York State for Kids & Teens 8-18**
<http://www.summeroncampus.com/main/ActivityProgramsList.asp?CategoryID=25>
Search by college or location. Updated annually