

Lexiles, Learning Village, and Literacy: ELA Initiatives

Georgia Department of Education

Divisions for Special Education Services and Supports

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"We will lead the nation in improving student achievement."

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Large Print GPS for Posting

Browse Standards | QCC Materials

Georgia Performance Standards

Browse Standards

- GPS by Grade Level, K-8
- English Language Arts & Reading
- Mathematics
- Science

Home

- Social Studies
- Fine Arts
- Health Education
- Physical Education
- Modern Languages & Latin
- Career, Technical, and Agricultural Education (CTAE)
- GPS for Students with Significant Cognitive Disabilities

Home » Georgia Performance Standards (GPS) » GPS by Grade Level, K-8

Resources & Videos

GPS by Grade Level, K-8

The Georgia Performance Standards are displayed in PDF format. Adobe Reader must be installed on your computer to view and print PDF documents. Download the latest version of Adobe Reader here.

Training

GSO Builder

To view PDF documents:

Frameworks

- 1. To view individual curriculum standards, select the title (i.e. Science, Mathematics, etc).
- 2. To view standards for the grade, select "Grade Performance Standards."

To print PDF documents:

- 1. Select the document.
- Set up the page settings as recommended. (Please note: Large Print GPS for Posting are scaled for Landscape Orientation. They may be printed on Regular, Legal or 11x17 sized paper.)
- 3. Select the print button on the toolbar or select File from the menu bar followed by Print from the drop down list.
- 4. Select OK to print.

Kindergarten	Grade 1	Grade 2
English Language Arts & Reading	 English Language Arts & Reading 	English Language Arts & Reading
Mathematics	Mathematics	Mathematics
Science	Science	Science
Social Studies	Social Studies	Social Studies
Physical Education	 Physical Education 	Physical Education
Kindergarten Performance Standards	 Grade 1 Performance Standards 	Grade 2 Performance Standards
Large Print GPS for Posting	Large Print GPS for Posting	Large Print GPS for Posting

Print each standard on a separate page. ELA. Math. Science. Social Studies K-8.

EARTH SCIENCE

S2E2

Students will investigate the position of sun and moon to show patterns throughout the year.



Lexiles



What is a Lexile Measurement?

- Lexiles range from between approximately 200 to 1700.
- A Lexile is a standard score that matches a student's reading ability with difficulty of text.
- What percentage is the target when it comes to comprehension and Lexiles?



What is a Lexile Measurement?

 It can be interpreted as the level of book that a student can read with 75% comprehension.



Why 75% Comprehension?

- Research suggests that at 75%
 - A reader can have a successful reading experience without frustration or boredom.
 - A reader can achieve "functional comprehension" of the text.
 - A reader will be sufficiently challenged (by vocabulary and syntax) to improve.

75% is the "right amount of challenge."



Where can I find a student's Lexile measure?

- A student's Lexile measure can be found on the individual student report of the CRCT for grades 1-8 and the GHSGT in ELA for grade 11.
- More information on a student's Lexile measure based on the CRCT and the GHSGT scale score is available on the Georgia Department of Education web site at www.public.k12.ga.us/lexile.aspx



The Lexile Framework is NOT

- A reading program
- A test or method of assessment

Educational software



The Lexile Framework for Reading is

- An educational tool that links text and readers under a common metric---the Lexile.
- A tool to allow educators to forecast the level of comprehension a reader may be expected to experience when reading a particular text.
- A commonly used reading measure:
 - Over 28 million students receive Lexile scores through commercial and state assessments.
 - Over 100,000 books and tens of millions of articles have Lexile measures.

Limitations of Lexile Measures Lexile Measures Do NOT address:

- Text Characteristics
- ~Age-appropriateness of the content
- ~Text support (e.g., pictures, pull-outs)
- ~Text quality (i.e., Is it a good book?)

- Reader
 Characteristics
- ~Interest and motivation
- ~Background knowledge
- ~Reading context and purpose



Readability/ Not age appropriateness!!!

 Lexile text measures only measure text readability.

 Input from readers, parents, teachers, and librarians is necessary.



Why the Lexile Framework?

LINK reader to text under a common measure.

FORECAST levels of comprehension.

TRACK growth over time.



Current Practices

- How do you determine the reading levels of students in your classes?
- How is text selected to support instruction?

How do you plan for remediation? Enrichment?



Managing Comprehension

- Readers may experience frustration when
 - Text readability is 100L + above their Lexile level.
- Readers may experience ease when
 - Text readability is 50 100L below their Lexile level.
- Readers may experience growth when
 - Text readability is within their Lexile range.

Targeted text range of 100L below to 50L above is recommended.



The Lexile Framework and Differentiation

- How can I increase learning/growth for all students?
 - Matched text
 - Scaffolding
 - Accessible instructions
 - Tiered reading assignments



Using Lexiles to create Grouping Opportunities:

- Ability Groups
- Interest Groups
- Experts
- Literature Circles, Book Clubs
- Research Clubs



Lexiles can empower...

TEACHERS:

Differentiate instruction

Match text to student

STUDENTS:

Connect to accessible text

Monitor and celebrate their own growth

FAMILIES:

Participate in child's development



www.lexile.com

Free tools at <u>www.lexile.com</u>

- Lexile and Find a Book
- Lexile Analyzer
- Lexile Calculator



Georgia Department of Education Links

http://www.gadoe.org/lexile.aspx

https://www.georgiastandards.org/Resources/Page s/Tools/LexileFrameworkforReading.aspx

http://www.galileo.usg.edu/high-school/doe/search/



Motivation to Learn

- Students cannot learn when they are unmotivated by things far too difficult or things far too easy.
- Students learn more enthusiastically when they are motivated by those things that connect to their interests.

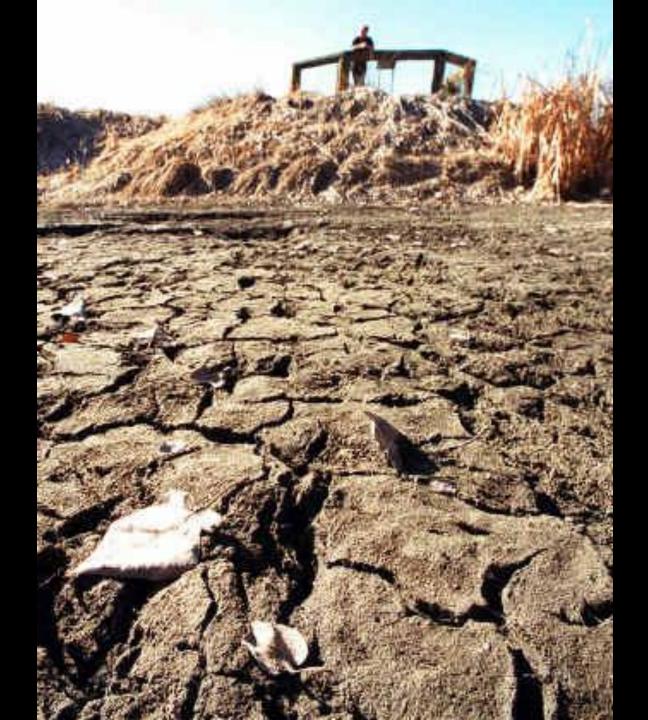
--Tomlinson, The Differentiated





Periods when little rain falls and crops are damaged.



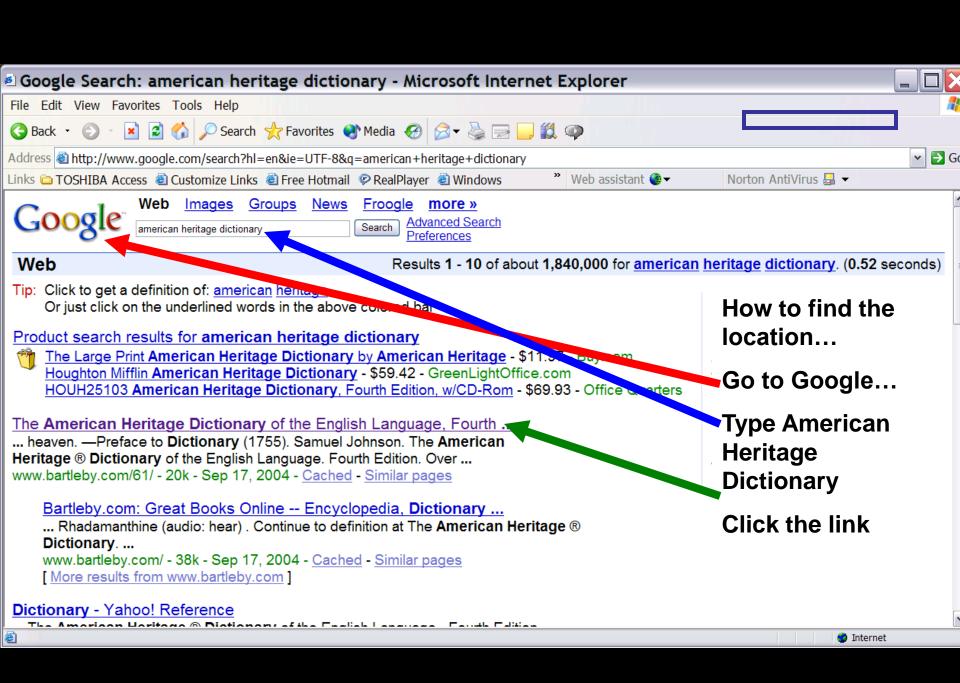


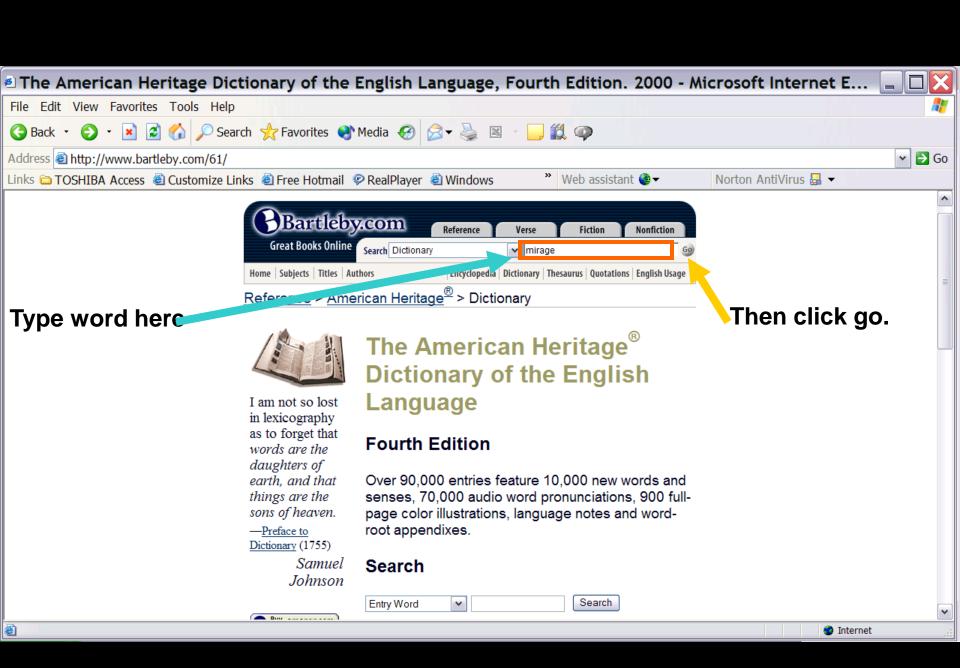
People moved from many different countries to come to the U.S. These people were called...



Toussaint L'Ouverture
Mozambique
Versailles
Criollos
Agustin de Iturbide



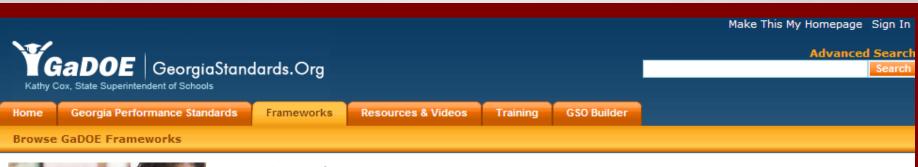




Frameworks



Frameworks





Browse GaDOE Frameworks

- English Language Arts & Reading
- Mathematics
- Science
- Social Studies
- Modern Languages & Latin

Home » Frameworks

Frameworks

Frameworks are "models of instruction" designed to support teachers in the implementation of the Georgia Performance Standards (GPS). The Georgia Department of Education, Office of Standards, Instruction, and Assessment has provided an example of the Curriculum Map for each grade level and examples of Frameworks aligned with the GPS to illustrate what can be implemented within the grade level. School systems and teachers are free to use these models as is; modify them to better serve classroom needs; or create their own curriculum maps, units and tasks.

The Frameworks are displayed in PDF format. Adobe Reader must be installed on your computer to view and print PDF documents. If you do not have Adobe Reader, select the link below:



Download the latest version of Adobe Reader

Related Information

On this Website

· Georgia Performance Standards

Related Links

· Georgia Department of Education

Georgia Department of Education Kathy Cox, State Superintendent of Schools

Frameworks

Standards & Elements

Enduring Understandings & Essential Questions

Balanced Assessment Plan

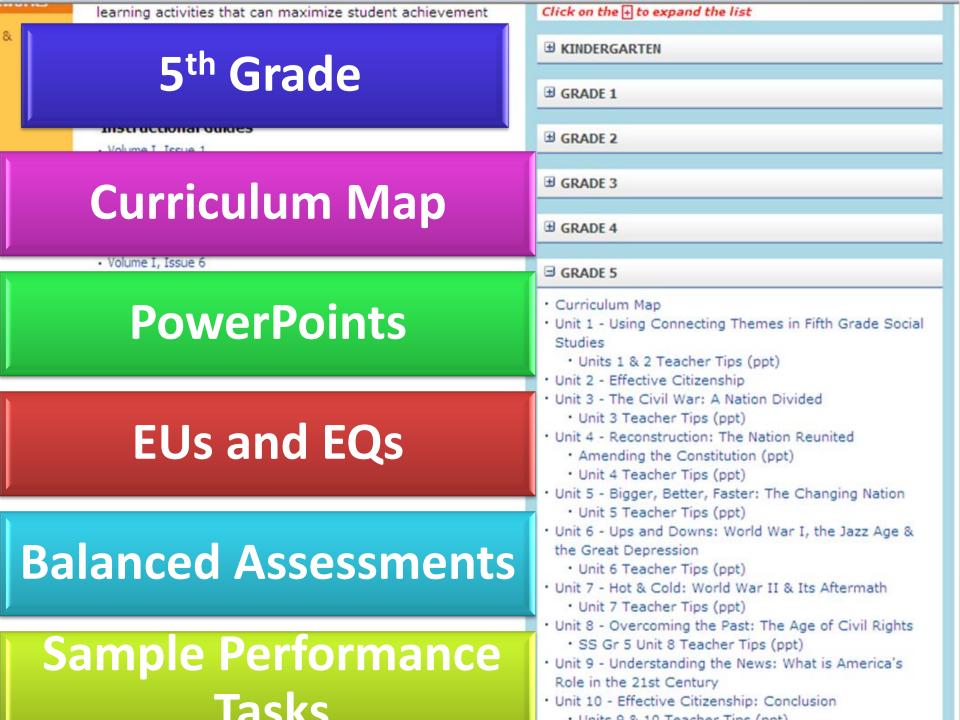
Observation, Dialogue & Discussion, Constructed Response,

Selected Response, Self Assessment

Sample Performance Tasks

Content & Product Rubrics

Resource Links



American Government

Science

for the units.

Balanced Assessments

Volume I, Issue 4

Sample Performance Tasks

Special Education Support

Curriculum Map

PowerPoints

Social Studies Frameworks

Click on the + to expand the list

■ AMERICAN GOVERNMENT / CIVICS

- · Curriculum Map
- Unit 1 Connecting Themes in American Government / Civics
- · Unit 2 Your Day in Court is Coming
 - · Balanced Assessments
 - · Sample Performance Task
- Unit 3 Rules Were Made To Be Broken...or at least interpreted
 - · Balanced Assessments
 - · Sample Performance Task
 - · Congressional Committees (ppt)
 - · The Legislative Branch (ppt)
- · Unit 4 The Executive: Dream Job or Nightmare
 - · Balanced Assessments
 - Sample Performance Task
 - · The Executive Branch (ppt)
- · Unit 5 America's Federal System
 - · Balanced Assessments
 - · Sample Performance Task
 - · Federalism (ppt)
- Unit 6 Why this form of government How did we get here
 - · Balanced Assessments
 - · Sample Performance Task
 - · Articles of Confederation (ppt)
 - · Constitutional Convention (ppt)
- · Unit 7 Individuals, Groups, and Choices
 - · Balanced Assessments
 - · Sample Performance Task
 - · Campaign Techniques (ppt)
 - · Parliamentary Procedure (ppt)
 - · Political Parties (ppt)
 - · Political Party Members (ppt)
 - · The Bill Of Rights and Civil Liberties (ppt)
 - · The Electoral College (ppt)

Student Work & Teacher Commentary (K-12)



Browse GaDOE Frameworks

- English Language Arts & Reading
- K-5
- 6-8
- 9-12
- Mathematics
- Science.
- Social Studies
- Modern Languages & Latin
- Career, Technical, and Agricultural Education (CTAE)

English Language Arts and Reading 9-12

Frameworks are intended to be models for articulating desired results, assessment processes, and teaching-learning activities that can maximize student achievement relative to the Georgia Performance Standards. They may provide Enduring Understandings, Essential Questions, tasks/activities, culminating tasks, rubrics, and resources for the units.

In additional support of the frameworks, the SAT Online Course is now available to all Georgia teachers and students in grades 9-12. SAT Online Educator Accounts allow teachers to make assignments, have the assignments computer scored, and sent to Class Rosters each teacher may build. Teachers may also print items for instructional and assessment purposes in the classroom. All SAT skills have been aligned to the GPS and may be used as resources for assessing rigor in GPS classes.

Teachers may request an access code by sending an e-mail to: satonlinecourseschool@collegeboard.com.

Upon receipt of the code, go to The Official SAT Online

Course website and follow the instructions. Parents and students should request an access code from their guidance counselor.



English Language Arts and Reading Frameworks
Eligiisii Laliguage Arts aliu keauliig Frailleworks
Click on the 🕀 to expand the list.
⊞ GRADE 9
⊞ GRADE 10
⊞ GRADE 11
⊞ GRADE 12
☐ STUDENT WORK AND TEACHER COMMENTARY
Grade 9
Grade 9 • Trifold Brochure
4.445
Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite
 Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10
 Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10 American Literature and Composition - Novel Map
Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10 American Literature and Composition - Novel Map Explanation Paper
Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10 American Literature and Composition - Novel Map Explanation Paper Grade 11
 Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10 American Literature and Composition - Novel Map Explanation Paper Grade 11 Creation Myth
Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10 American Literature and Composition - Novel Map Explanation Paper Grade 11 Creation Myth American Literature - Poetry
Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10 American Literature and Composition - Novel Map Explanation Paper Grade 11 Creation Myth American Literature - Poetry Grade 12
Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10 American Literature and Composition - Novel Map Explanation Paper Grade 11 Creation Myth American Literature - Poetry Grade 12 World Literature - Drama
 Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10 American Literature and Composition - Novel Map Explanation Paper Grade 11 Creation Myth American Literature - Poetry Grade 12 World Literature - Drama World Literature - Dante Travel Book
Trifold Brochure Characterization Paper Short Story Rewrite Grade 10 American Literature and Composition - Novel Map Explanation Paper Grade 11 Creation Myth American Literature - Poetry Grade 12 World Literature - Drama

Student Work & Teacher Commentary

Analysis of the Work

Standards: ELAALRL1 The student demonstrates comprehension by identifying evidence (i.e., examples of diction, imagery, point of view, figurative language, symbolism, plot events and main ideas) in a variety of texts representative of different genres (i.e., poetry, prose [short story, novel, essay, editorial, biography], and drama) and using this evidence as the basis for interpretation.

The student identifies, analyzes, and applies knowledge of the structures and elements of American fiction and provides evidence from the text to support understanding: the student:

- a. Locates and analyzes such elements in fiction as language and style, character development, point of view, irony, and structures (i.e., chronological, in medias res, flashback, frame narrative, epistolary narrative) in works of American fiction from different time periods.
- The novel map shows some evidence of understanding character development (on p. 9, you stated, "he had the power to complete any woman." The student takes a description of Tea Cake and applies it to Janie's notion of happiness.).
- The understanding of character development is supported with excellent selection of quotations.
- Concepts of manhood and womanhood are identified.
- Analysis of character lacks depth.
- Whereas some comments on the quotes are illustrative of characterization, many of the comments are simple paraphrases. For example page 7, "Joe is trying to explain how women should stay in their place which is at home."
- The quote on page 5 ("... whatever went on in her life only made her stronger.") does demonstrate some understanding of the character, however an example from the story would have enhanced it.
 - b. Identifies and analyzes patterns of imagery or symbolism.
- The novel map gave evidence of identification of important symbols.
 - Relates identified elements in fiction to theme or underlying meaning.
- The student identifies three universal themes explored in the novel: discovering purpose, becoming self-empowered, seeking freedom and deliverance.

ELA11W4 The student practices both timed and process writing and, when applicable, uses the writing process to develop, revise, and evaluate writing. The student

Work Samples



Analysis

Next Steps

Commentary



Videos

Video Dictionary

Project ExPreSS

Using the Frameworks

Conceptual Teaching

Best Practice

Tips from the Trenches

Math I & Math II

Georgia Performance
Standards

Reading in Content Areas

Writing Porfolios

Effective Math Instruction for Students with Diverse Needs

Project ExPress

Make This My Homepage Sign In

Advanced Search

Kathy Cox, State Superintendent of Schools

Home Georgia Performance Standards Frameworks Resources & Videos Training GSO Builder

Browse Resources | Browse Videos

Home » Resources & Videos » Browse Resources » Project ExPreSS



Project ExPreSS

Browse Resources

- AP, SAT, ACT and PSAT
- · Educational Resources
- English to Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)
- Gifted Education
- · GSO to GO Newsletters
- Lexile Framework for Reading
- Library Media Services
- Professional Learning Services
- Project ExPreSS
- Science Videos
- Social Studies Videos
- Response to Intervention (RTI)
- Special Education Services & Support
- Teacher Tools for Integrating Technology

The Georgia Department of Education created *Project ExPreSS* to target Goal One of the State Board of Education Strategic Plan. This goal is to increase high school graduation rate, decrease high-school dropout rate, and increase post-secondary enrollment rate. The program is a brief, targeted, state-wide summer remediation program for high school students who have failed the Social Studies or Science portions of the Georgia High School Graduation Test (GHSGT) at least one time. The program will allow student participants with acceptable attendance to take the Social Studies or Science portions of the GHSGT on the last day of the remediation program.

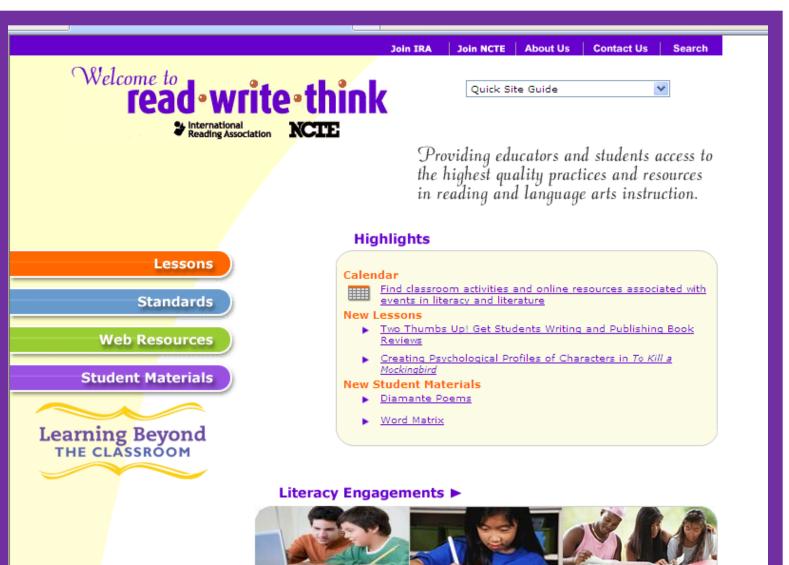
Project ExPreSS Videos are accessible to <u>teachers only</u>.
This requires a MyGaDOE Portal Account.

- Project ExPreSS Science Videos
- Project ExPreSS Social Studies Videos

Project ExPreSS Instructional Plans			
Click on the 🛨 to expand the list.			
∃ SCIENCE			
■ SOCIAL STUDIES			

Read•Write•Think Lesson Plans, Activities, Online Resources

LEARNING ABOUT







80. On a topographical map, what do the contour lines represent?

A. Areas with mountains B. Areas with valleys C. Areas with rivers D. Areas with oceans

E. Areas with the same elevation



94. The Ganges River lead to many cultures attempting to invade India because these cultures wanted...

A. To live near the mountains. B. To live near Nepal. C. To live on the rich farmland created by river sediment. D. To live near the ocean.

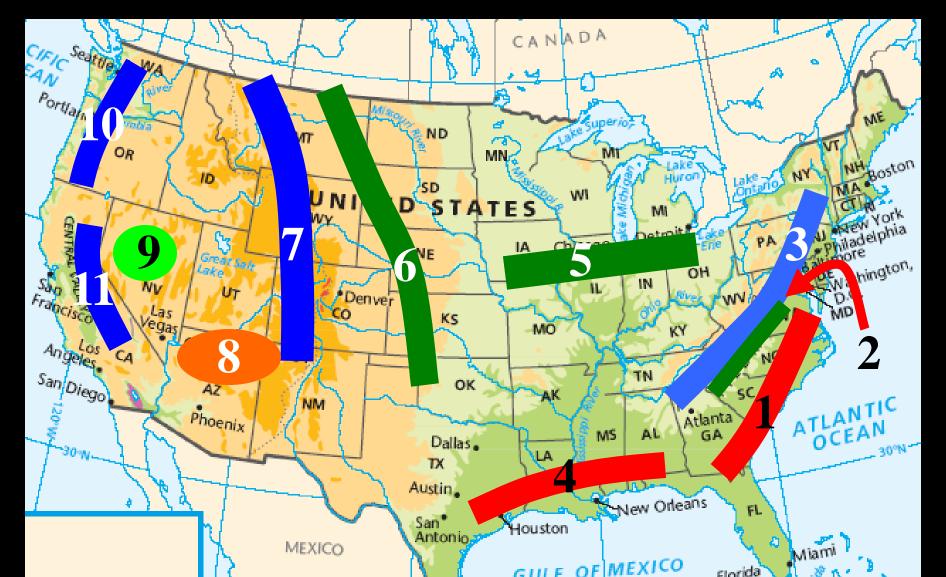




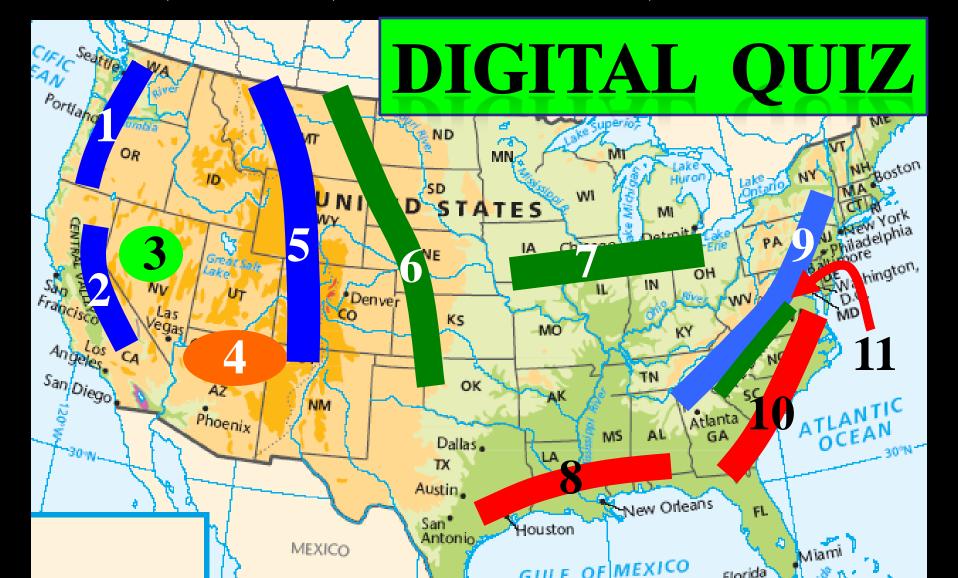




Cascades, Great Plains, Atlantic Coastal Plains, Great Basin, Appalachians, Rocky Mtns, Colorado Plateau, Interior Plains, Piedmont, Gulf Coastal Plains, Sierra Nevada

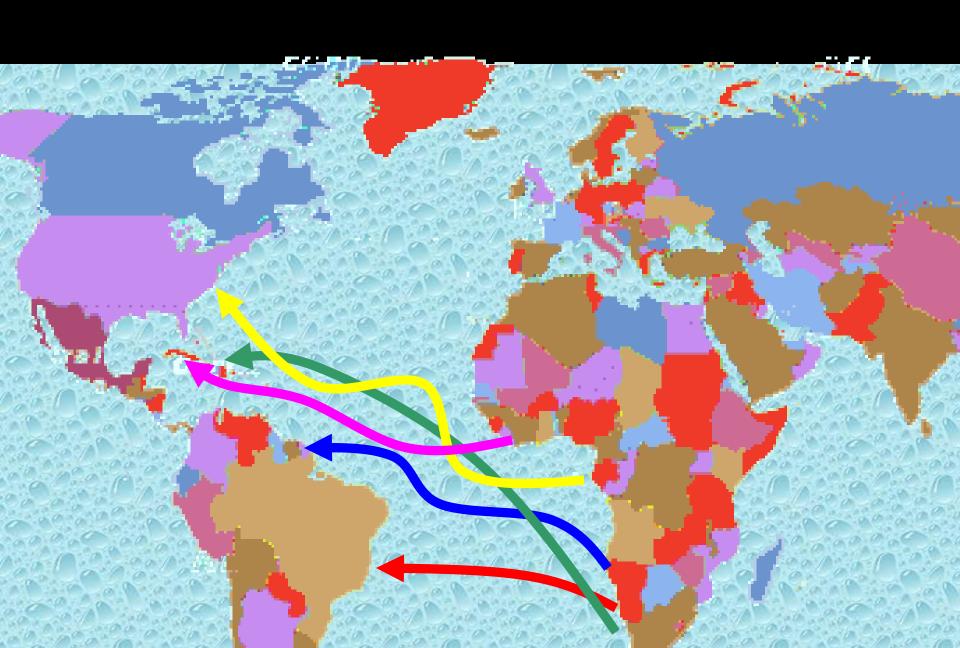


Cascades, Great Plains, Atlantic Coastal Plains, Great Basin, Appalachians, Rocky Mtns, Colorado Plateau, Interior Plains, Piedmont, Gulf Coastal Plains, Sierra Nevada

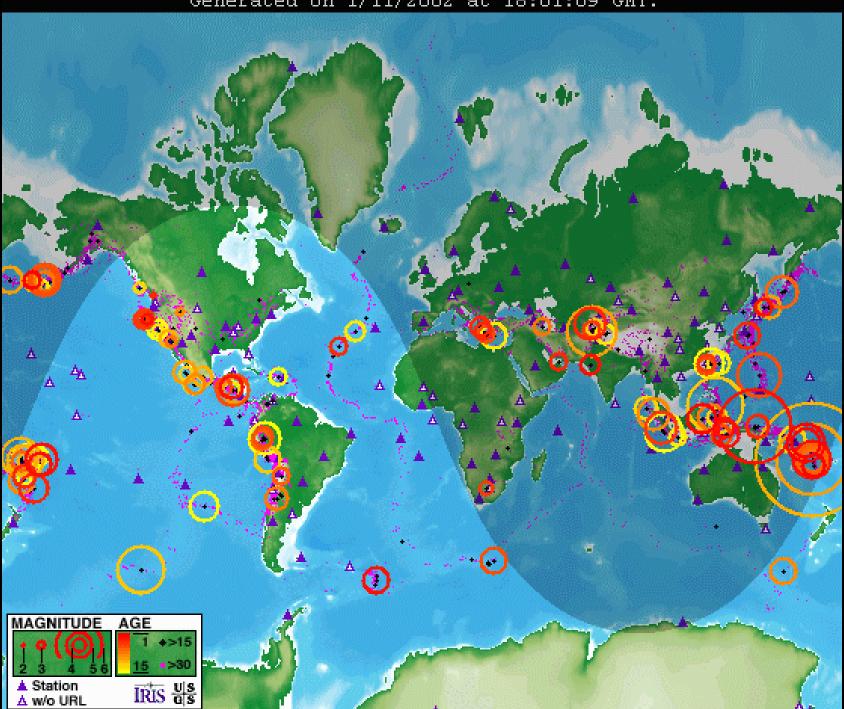




What tragic event began in 1619?



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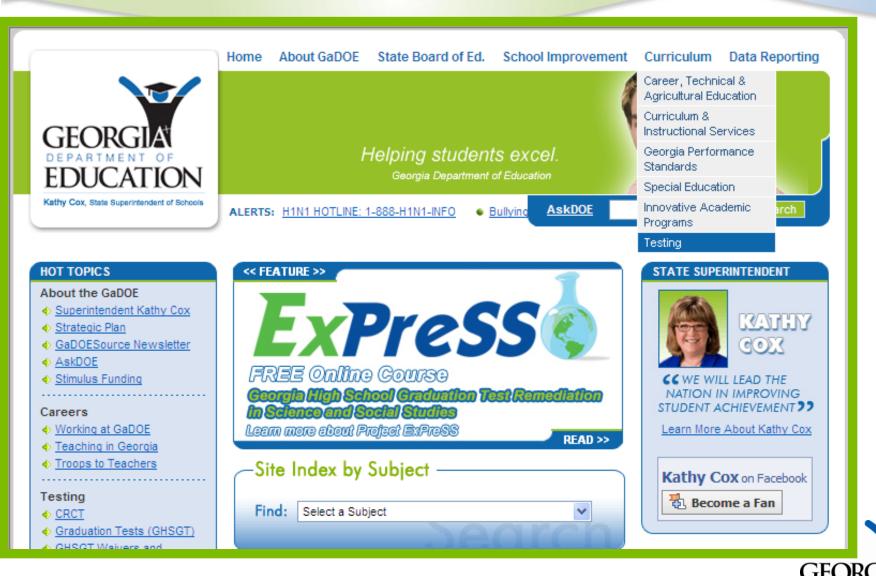
In 1840, people started moving westward.



Assessment



Testing



Kathy Cox, State Superintendent of Schools

Assessment Resources



About GaDOF State Board of Ed. School Improvement Curriculum Data Reporting

Preparing kids for higher education.

Georgia Department of Education



AskDOE

About GaDOE » Office of Standards, Instruction and Assessment » Testing



Standards, Instruction and Assessment Assessment

Producing well-designed assessments aligned to the state curriculum with timely dissemination of results.

DIVISIONS

- Career, Technical and Agricultural Education
- Curriculum and Instructional Services
- Special Education Services and Support
- Innovative Academic Programs
- Testing

CONTACT INFORMATION

Melissa Fincher Associate Superintendent, Assessment and Accountability

MISSION

The purposes of the Georgia Student Assessment Program are to measure student achievement of the state mandated curriculum, to identify students failing to achieve mastery of content, to provide teachers with diagnostic information, and to assist school systems in identifying strengths and weaknesses in order to establish priorities in planning educational programs

Primary Assessments











Testing Newsletter -



2008 Testing Newsletter

ASSESSMENT RESOURCES

 Test Score Ranges 2008-2009

FOR EDUCATORS

- Memoranda & Announcements
- 2009-2011 Testing Calendar
- Student Assessment Handbook 2009-2010
- Accommodations Manual
- Assessment Online Forms QuickStart Guide

» More



Assessment Opportunities

DIVISIONS

- Career, Technical and Agricultural Education
- Curriculum and Instructional Services
- Special Education Services and Support
- Innovative Academic Programs
- Testing

Memoranda & Announcements

The successful implementation of the statewide student assessment program requires a concerted effort by many individuals at the local level.

2010 MEMORANDA AND ANNOUNCEMENTS 1/25/2010 System Test Coordinators John Wight Nominations of Educators for the 2010 Georgia High School Graduation Tests (GHSGT) Standard Setting Memo

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Report Problems with this Page

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John Wight Director, Assessment

2009 MEMORANDA AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

11/9/2009 System Test Coordinators John Wight

Criterion-Referenced Competency Tests (CRCT) Enrollment System and Online Retest Training Memo

10/19/2009 System Test Coordinators John Wight

Nominations of Teachers for the 2010 Georgia Criterion-Referenced Competency Tests (CRCT) Standard Setting

Memo

10/19/2009 System Test Coordinators John Wight

Nominations of Teachers for the End-of-Course Tests (EOCT) Mathematics Standards Setting

9/28/2009 System Test Coordinators John Wight

Nominations of Teachers for the Georgia Alternate Assessment (GAA) Development Committee Meetings Memo | Nomination Form

8/24/2009 System Test Coordinators John Wight

End-of-Course Tests (EOCT) Local Scanning and Scoring Option Memo

8/25/2009 System Test Coordinators John Wight

Guidance for the Assessment of Students with Disabilities Placed in Private Schools or Facilities Memo



Online Assessment System 5 million tests taken annually



Disable your <u>popup blocker</u> or hold Your **CTRL** key down while clicking he **Login** button



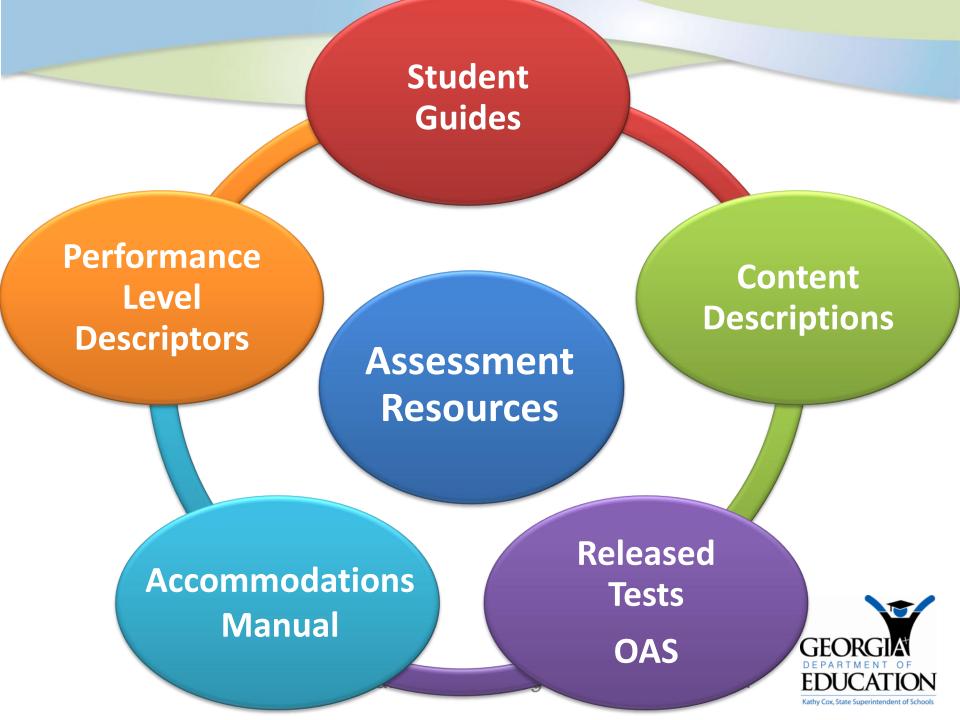
Learn more about:

- Georgia State Assessments
- Georgia Standards

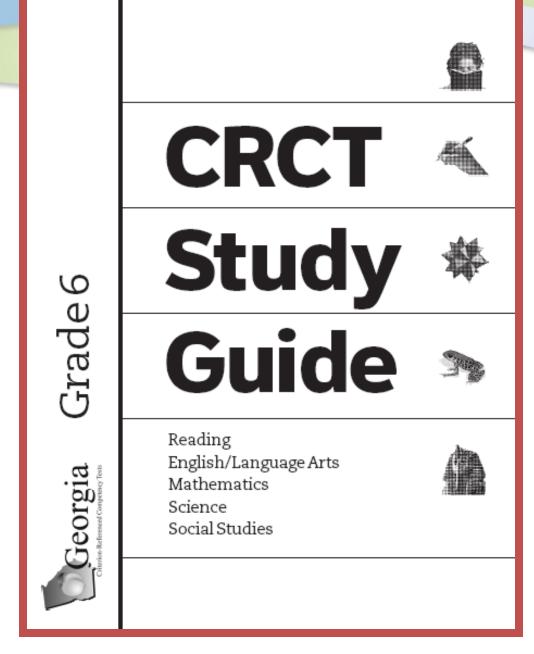
The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) is pleased to present the 2009-2010 edition of the Online Assessment System (OAS). Our mission for the OAS is to provide school districts, classroom teachers, students, and parents support for classroom instruction and student learning. Through this site, educators have access to test items aligned to the state mandated curriculum in order to develop assessments that can inform teaching and improve student learning.

New for 2009-2010





Study Guides





Content Weights

Content Weights for the CRCT GPS-Based CRCT

The Chart below shows the approximate weights for domains on the CRCT subject assessments. Due to according the percents may be not always sum to exactly 100%. The CRCT Centers Descriptions provide more details as to the specific skills and knowledge that a student is required to demonstrate on the target three comments may be found at yeary under out of testing area.

	Approximate Weight: for Reporting Domain:							
Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Reading								
Vocabulary	20%	20%						
Comprehension	80%	80%						
Literary Comprehension			60%	45%	40%	40%	40%	40%
Reading for Information			20%	12.12	10.12	157.0	11.12	1111
Information & Media Literacy				35%	40%	45%	45%	45%
Reading Skills & Vocabulary Acquisition			20%	20%	20%	15%	15%	15%
ELA								
Grammar/Phonological Awareness/Phonics	72%							
Grammar/Phonics		60%						
Sentence Construction	16%	25%						
Research	12%	15%						
Grammar and Sentence Construction			60%	60%	60%	60%	56%	70%
Research & Writing Process			40%	40%	40%	40%	44%	30%
Mathematics			10.70	10.10	1572	1474	1111	
Number and Operations	55%	55%	50%	43%	38%	15%	20%	22%
Messurement	15%	15%	18%	17%	32%	20%		0.011
Geometry	20%	20%	12%	20%	10%	20%	25%	12%
Algebra			10%	10%	10%	30%	40%	50%
Data Analysis & Probability	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	15%	15%	17%
Science								
Earth Science			34%	40%	30%			
Life Science			33%	30%	40%			
Physical Science			33%	30%	30%			
Geology						40%		
Hydrology &Meteorology						40%		
Astronomy						20%	1	
Cells and Genetics							35%	
Interdependence of Life							50%	1
Evolution							15%	1
Structure of Matter								30%
Force and Motion								30%
Energy &Its Transformation								40%
Social Studies								
History			30%	50%	50%	29%	20%	47%
Geography			20%	15%	15%	31%	35%	12%
Civies/Government			30%	20%	20%	15%	20%	25%
Economics			20%	15%	15%	25%	25%	16%



Criterion-Referenced Competency Tests

Test

Score

Ranges

	Does Not Meet	Meets	Eccede
	Expectations	Expectations	Espectations
GPS Based Readbort-6, SLA 1-6, Mest 1-6, Science 3-5, and Social Studies 3-5, 6"	Below 800	800 to 849	850 Above

^{*} Social Studies CRCT in grades 6 and 7 are field tests in spring 2009; no results at any level will be reported.

End-of-Course Tests

	Does Not Meet Expectations		Meets Expectations		Exceeds Expectations	
	Scale Score	Grade Conversion	Scale Score	Orade Conversion	Scale Score	Grade Conversion
Algebra (DCC)	Below 600	Below 70	600 to 629	70 to 89	630 or Above	90 or Above
Geometry (OCC)	Below 600	Below 70	600 to 629	70 to 89	630 or Above	90 or Above
Grade 9 Lit. /GPS0	Below 400	Below 70	400 to 449	70 to 89	450 or Above	90 or Above
American Lit. /GPS)	Below 400	Below 70	400 to 449	70 to 89	450 or Above	90 or Above
Biology /GP.53	Below 400	Below 70	400 to 449	70 to 89	450 or Above	90 or Above
Physical Science /GPS)	Below 400	Below 70	400 to 449	70 to 89	450 or Above	90 or Above
US History /GPS)	Below 400	Below 70	400 to 449	70 to 89	450 or Above	90 or Above
Economics (GPS)	Below 400	Below 70	400 to 449	70 to 89	450 or Above	90 or Above

Georgia High School Graduation Tests

	Does Not Meet or Fail	Pass (Student Accountability)	Passa Plus (Student Accountability)	Proficient (School Accountability)	Advanced (School Accountability)
ELA (QCC or Trans/Vona)	Below 500	500 to 537	538 or Above	511 to 537	538 or Above
Math (QCC)	Below 500	500 to 534	535 or Above	516 to 524	525 or Above
Science (QCC or Trans/done)	Below 500	500 to 530	531 or Above		ı
Social Studies (QCC or Trans/Jone)	Below 500	500 to 525	526 or Above		

	Below Proficiency	Basic Proficiency	Advanced Proficiency	Honors
ELA (QPS)	Below 200	200 to 234	235 to 274	275 or above
Science (QPS)	Below 200	200 to 234	235 to 274	275 or above

Georgia Writing Assessments - Grades 5, 8, and 11

Does Not Meet	Meets	Exceeds
Below 200	200 to 249	250 or Above



Lexiles



GALIEO

GEORGIAT
DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION
Kathy Cox, State Superintendent of Schools

GALILEO

ProQuest

Digital Library of Georgia

Encyclopedia Britannica New Georgia Encyclopedia

Georgia Gov. Publications

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Lexile and Grade Levels

Lexile and Barnes & Noble

DIBELS-to-Lexile Conversion

World's Largest Bookseller Offers Lexile Measures

Now you can check the Lexile measure of many of the books on Barnes & Noble.com to see if they are the 'right' fit for your reading ability.



- I had commercial to Write a Review
- Publisher: Scholastic, Inc - Pub. Date: July 2007
- ISBN-13: 9780545010
- Sales Rank: 592

Lexile: 980L What's This?

Series: Harry Potter Series, #)

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www.bn.com

Quick links for

new Lexile users

What is a Lexile measure?
How do I get a Lexile measure?
How do I use a Lexile measure?



Watch a six-minute overview on Lexile measures



El Sistema Lexile Para Leer

Learn about the Spanish-language

TOFFL

Learn about building English-

TABE

Learn about using Lexile measures

Partners

Learn about linking your reading

Lexiles in Action on GSO





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- Testing Resources
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Teacher Tools for Integrating Technology

Teacher Tools for Integrating Technology provides technology-rich tools from sites that are frequently used by educators in creating teaching and learning activities. Links to these sites include access to quiz generators, course & lesson authoring tools, flashcards, testing, surveying, web authoring, podcasting & presentation tools and more. Parents will find resources to strengthen problem-solving, creativity, critical thinking skills, and homework help.



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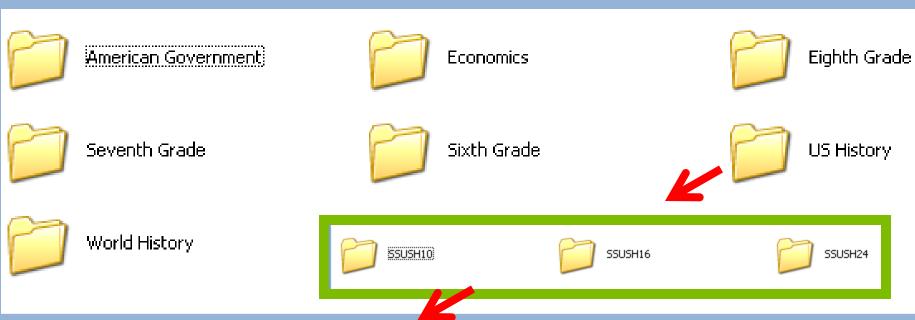
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- RubiStar
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- · WIDA (ESOL) Standards









Record: 1

Title: Family Ties in Central and South America.

Authors:

Source: Native American Family Life; 2003, p52-56, 5p, 2 color

Document Type: Article Subject Terms: INCAS

SOCIAL classes ARTISANS FARMERS AGRICULTURISTS SKILLED labor

Abstract:

Before the arrival of Europeans during the 16th century in the regi called Latin America, two of the major native groups were the May Mexico and Central America and the Inca of South America. The Ir South America had a hierarchical, patriarchal class structure. Men the heads of their families and of the Incan society. Families were divided into classes. The ruling class was composed of the ruler an family members. Temple priests, architects, and regional army commanders were lower in class only to the elite members of the class family. The two lowest classes were made of artisans, soldier and peasant farmers. These farmers grew all of the crops necessar feed their own families, as well as the families of the upper classes INSETS: Untitled:Untitled.

Lexile: Full Text Word Count: 913

1-59084-126-3 TSRN: 10885211 Accession Number:

MAS Ultra - School Edition Database:

Family Ties in Central and South America

Before the arrival of Europeans during the 16th century in the region today called Latin America, two of the major native groups were the Maya of Mexico and Central America and the Inca of South America.

The Inca of South America had a hierarchical, patriarchal class structure. Men were the heads of their families and of the Incan society. Families were divided into classes. The ruling class was composed of the ruler and his family members. Temple priests, architecand regional army commanders were lower in class only to the elite members of the ruli -class family. The two lowest classes were made of artisans, soldiers, and peasant farmers. These farmers grew all of the crops necessary to feed their own families, as we as the families of the upper classes.

Ruling-class women sometimes had power, but it was more usual for rulers to be men. The sapa (high priest or ruler) and the army commander were the any Incan village.

1030

780

nd cotton to weave cloth. Dives Inca women used lland other plants. The finest of and woven cloths were given to the particularly fine weaving might be given to the gods during an import ceremony. Cloth was also used as a material for bartering. Fine cloth mix cocoa, turkey, or even gold.

Inca children did not always live long lives. Sometimes, they were chosen to serve sacrifices to the Sun God. These children were taken high into the mountains and but alive with food, corn beer, and coca leaves during annual ceremonies that were held to ensure a good harvest and a happy Sun God. To be chosen to serve as a sacrifice was considered to be a great honor.

Inca men were expected to marry by the age of 20. Brides and grooms would exchange sandals at their wedding ceremonies. Inca leaders married their sisters to keep the blood of their families pure. Their sisters became their first, or principal, wives. The Inca tradition was for the son of the ruler and his principal wife, or sister, to be the heir to the

Like the Inca, the Maya of Central America also had a family-based caste system. Caste membership was hereditary. The elite noble class was made up of the ruler, his family, nobles, and priests. Upon the death of a ruler, his son or brother took his place. Mayans who were not born into the elite noble class were divided into a class of warriors, a middle class of tradesmen and craftsmen, or a lower-class peasantry.

Mayan working-class men were skilled tradesmen. The peasant men were farmers. They spent most of their days in the fields. They grew maize (corn), cotton, beans, squash, and cacao. Mayan peasant women were often skilled weavers as well. They used cotton to weave cloth. The dyes used by Mayan women included indigo, brazil wood, logwood, annatto, and iron oxide. They also made baskets.

Soon after birth, a Mayan infant's head was pressed between two boards. It was secured and left this way for several days. The pressure reshaped the child's skull. It is believed that this was done to make the shape of the head resemble that of an ear of corn.

Upper-class Mayan children were taught to read and write using pictograms and hieroglyphics. They studied religion, math, and astronomy. They also studied the Mayan calendar and learned to count and write out the Mayan numeral system.

When Mayan boys and girls became teenagers, they participated in a celebration called the "Descent of the Gods." After this, a ratchmaker could negotiate their marriages. The bride's father expected to receive a σ for his young daughter's hand in marriage. The bridegroom's father would try: fair amount of time for his son to work for his father-in-law. After the r. would have to work for his wife's earents for five to six years.

@ 2003 by Mason Cre-

620 PHOTO (COLOR) Central America. Around 1,600 year ved society in Mexico and Central America, Too same practices of the ancient Maya.

1100

850

men loosen the soil with a tacda (foot-plow), while women behind drawing from an Inca codex. The book, which dates to 1565, is the that shows drawings of 16th-century Peruvian life.

Untitled

aya enjoyed a special ball game. Most cities had ball courts close to Il games were a big event. To play, two teams faced off on the ball uld not touch the ball with their hands - they could only use s. The players scored by touching special markers or passing the

Untitled

to school, the child was taught to make and read the Inca quipu. A nany colored knots tied together. The way that the knots were s of the cotton rope used to make them all had special meanings. ath were also studied.

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960



Kathy Cox, State Superintendent of Schools

1240

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Lexile Activities

Task Suggestion

Description

How It Can Be Used How It Works

Examples

"We will

vement."





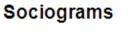
The Lexile Framework for Reading in Action



Sociograms

GEORGI

EDUCATION



Pre-Reading

During Reading

■ Post Reading

Task Suggestion: For Georgia Performance Standard SS6H1, utilize the resource titled, "When the horse came" (1070L) and ask students to complete a Sociogram activity.

Description: Sociograms are graphic representations of structures or relationships. Students can describe interpersonal relationships of characters in works of fiction, relationships among historical figures, or even relationships among scientific concepts or processes.

How It Works: Sociograms allow students to think creatively and express their understanding of the reading material in novel ways. While students can ultimately determine the look and structure of their own sociograms, some general conventions will help students get started. Students can place the primary character(s) or theme(s) at the center of the diagram and let the physical distance between persons and/or facts reflect the historical or actual distance between the people, places, or facts. The size/shape/symbol of a character or concept can be a symbolic representation of each personality or concept. Students can show the direction of a relationship by an arrow or line, which can be creatively applied to represent different conditions by being a jagged line, a wavy line, or a thick line. Substantiated relationships can be portrayed with a solid line and inferred relationships with a broken line. Living people can be circled with a solid line, historical people can be circled with a broken line. Students can illustrate the tone and or theme of a piece by using colors or visual symbols.

How It Can Be Used: Sociograms can be useful in all content areas, but are best when applied to concepts, processes, or interpersonal relationships that have various connections.

 Explore creative ways to explain historical events or scientific processes with shapes, arrows, lines, and other meaningful symbols.





The Lexile Framework for Reading in Action

Cornell Notes

- Pre-Reading
- During Reading
- ☑ Post Reading

Task Suggestion: For Georgia Performance Standard SS7G2, utilize the resource titled, "When water is life" (1050L) and ask students to complete a Cornell Notes activity.

Description: Cornell Notes, sometimes referred to as 'two-column notes,' is a method of note taking that encourages the reader to read for specific, essential information.

How It Works: Cornell Notes offer students a page divided into two columns. In the left column, students are encouraged to record specific information as they read. The types of specific information include: categories, questions, vocabulary words, connections, reminders, and review/test alerts. In the right column of the page, students record the information prompted by the headings in the left hand column. The included template of Cornell Notes contains reminders to students on how to locate important information in a text.

How to Differentiate: Cornell Notes can be useful across the content areas, and with some modification, may also be appropriate in mathematics instruction.

- Cornell Notes are particularly useful when facing conceptually dense text or text that it is written at or slightly above a student's Lexile measure.
- Students may work in groups or individually to answer questions.
- Students may use Cornell Notes as a graphic organizer for notes as they progress through a long text or a series of related texts.



Class Chemistre	Awal John Shows
Subject (1) + (1) (Chemistry (Mesous-cot/mos) Dun 9/31/2000
Units of Measurements International Systems and	measurement = a number and a unit- science, incomments = Intrinational System or = metric SI Commen mass kibgram(kg) grams(g)
Common.	length meter (m) millimeters (m) Centimeters (c) Kilometers (k)
	time seconds(s) Quantity male (mel) temperature Kelvin (K) celsius (°C) volume liters(L) milliters(m CC = Cubic
Arefixes can make the unit larger or smaller.	ex. smaller larger milligram = gram -> kibgram 1.0 mg = 0.001g 1 kg = 1000 g
Reliability in measurements	Precision - mercure over and over again and pets about the same res Accuracy - close to the accepted value.
Significant Digits (sig digis)	the certain olgits and the estimated digit of a measurement. ex. 31.7 mL. 31 - certain . 7 estimate
Summary	This section refers to International and Common Systems used in science to determine a unit of measure. Prefixes and significant digits are used to precisely determine

Lexile Activities

KWLC

Timeline

Academic Notes

Key Concept Synthesis

Biography Synthesis

Frame of Reference

Sociograms

Evaluating the Framework

Fact or Opinion

Cornell Notes

Extended Response

Collaborative Annotation



Lexiles in Action on GSO







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Teacher Tools for Integrating Technology

Teacher Tools for Integrating Technology provides technology-rich tools from sites that are frequently used by educators in creating teaching and learning activities. Links to these sites include access to quiz generators, course & lesson authoring tools, flashcards, testing, surveying, web authoring, podcasting & presentation tools and more. Parents will find resources to strengthen problem-solving, creativity, critical thinking skills, and homework help.



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- · e-Learning Tools

- Elluminate Live!
- GALTLEO
- · Georgia Read More
- GeorgiaMath.Org
- GPB Streaming
- ISTE National Technology Standards
- · Jimmy Carter NHS Education Program
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Learning Village





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A One Stop ELA Shopping Experience

Accessing Learning Village for ELA Content





- 1. Go to Georgiastandards.org
- 2. Click on the Learning Village logo



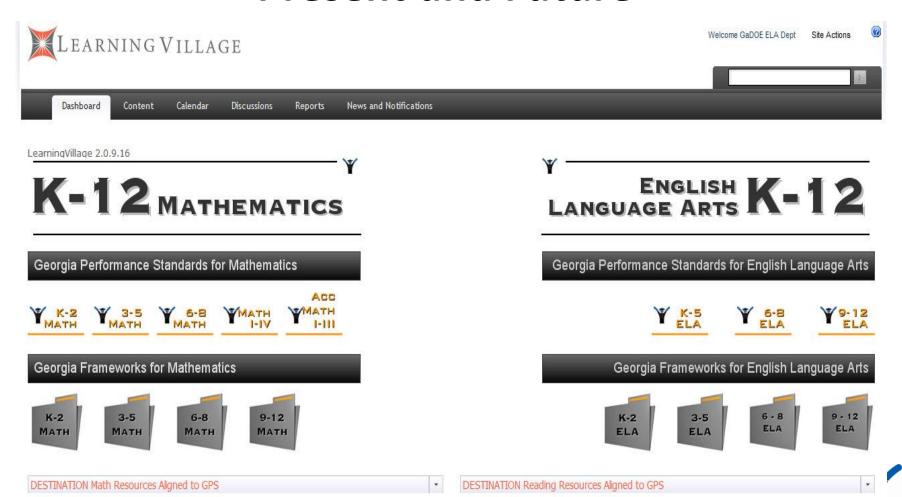
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Piedse Log III	elpful links MyGaDOE Online Guide
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If you don't have an account, click here

GEORGIA

ELA Content Available on Learning Village Present and Future



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CLICK for Resources Aligned to GPS for K-12 MATHEMATICS

DESTINATION Reading®

K-12 ELA Standards and Frameworks



Georgia Performance Standards for English Language Arts







Georgia Frameworks for English Language Arts









Links to ELA standards by grade level

Links to ELA frameworks, units, learning tasks by grade level



One Stop, Easy Access to ELA Instructional Resources

GPS for ELA, Grades K-12
These links will provide printable
versions of the GPS by grade level,
course

Georgia Performance Standards for English Language Arts







Georgia Frameworks for English Language Arts









Frameworks for ELA, Grades K-12 These links will provide access to the frameworks, units, learning tasks for K-12 ELA



Each grade level has access to the curriculum map with links to suggested framework units associated with the grade level and/or course

List of Instructional Units and Associated Unit Resources



Curriculum Map (printable version)

1st 9 weeks		2nd 9 weeks		3rd 9 weeks		4th 9 weeks	
Unit 01	Unit 02	Unit 03	Unit 04	Unit 05	Unit 06	Unit 07	Unit 08
4 weeks	3 weeks	7 weeks	6 weeks	2 weeks	4 weeks	6 weeks	4 weeks
Narrative Texts	Reading: (Fluency and Comprehension) / Technical Writing	Expository Texts	Persuasive Texts	Standards Review (review of genres previously studied)	Analyzing and Creating Nonfiction Texts	Response to Literature	Mythology

NOTE: The vocabulary, reading across the curriculum, and conventions standards should also be integrated within each unit of study. Conventions should be taught within the context of writing and speaking. Keeping in mind that the standards are recursive in nature, it should be noted that many of the standards are revisited in different units throughout the year.

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Suggested Learning Tasks, Topics that support each Framework Unit are linked for access

Performace Tasks by Topic

TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: Persuasion / Debate

TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: Persuasion / Movie Letter

TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: Persuasion / Parent Letter

TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: School Improv

Performace Tasks by Topic

TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: Advertsiing Pi

INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: An Original "How To" Performance Task

INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: Determining Main Idea of a Nonfiction Text

INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: How Do Authors Organize Nonfiction Books?

INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: Informational Report Performance Task

INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: Sequencing Strategies

INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC / LEARNING TASK: Understanding Commands

Balanced Assessments that support each Framework Unit are linked for access

Balanced Assessments



Balanced Assessments (printable version)

Method/types	Informal	Dialogue and	Selected	Constructed	Self-
	Observations	Discussion	Responses	Responses	Assessments
Description	*Observe students working individually, partnered, or in small groups to analyze author's purpose and development of argument *Observe students during argument supportgathering activities *Observe students during the writing process *Observe students' participation in class discussions	*Student- teacher discussions during conferencing and informal observations *Student to student dialogue or discussion of persuasive texts (both student and non-student texts) *Whole group discussions during brainstorming, share time, and model analysis	*Content vocabulary quizzes *CRCT practice test: persuasive passage with questions *Analyze model essay and identify arguments and support	*Graphic organizers (pro/con; essay map plan) Brainstorming topic ideas Journal entries relating to model texts and student work *Construct an advertisement *Write a persuasive letter	*Identify arguments and supportive evidence (self and peer reviews) *Revise and edit projects *Completed check sheets



From the Learning Village Dashboard . . .

Access to DESTINATION Reading (DR) resources

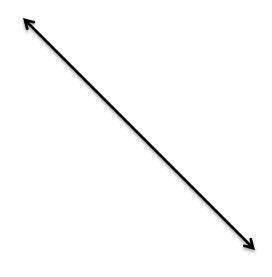




DESTINATION Reading®

CLICK for Resources Aligned to GPS for K-8 ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS





DESTINATION Reading aligned to ELA GPS for grades K through 8

- Kindergarten
- First Grade
- Second Grade
- Initial Grade
- Fourth Grade
- Fifth Grade
- Sixth Grade
- Seventh Grade
- Eighth Grade



CLICK to access the DR resources aligned to GPS for ELA, Grades K-8

	Grade: First Grade		
Y DESTI	NATION Reading Alignment to GPS	For ELA	
GPS Standard / Element	DESTINATION Reading Module	Related DESTINATION	
ELA1R1 CONCEPTS (of print. The student	OF PRINT The student demonstrates	s knowledge of concepts	
c. Demonstrates an understanding that punctuation and capitalization are used in all written sentences.	Course I: <u>Unit: Print in Our World Activity:</u> <u>The Pig and the Pancake</u>	Classroom Print Activity Take-Home Print Activity	
	CAL AWARENESS The student der pulate words and individual sounds v	[] [[] [] [[] [] [] [] [] []	
	Course I: Unit: Jump Rope Rhymes Activity: Find S Words	Classroom Print Activity Take-Home Print Activity	
	Course I: Unit: Jump Rope Rhymes Activity: Find T Words	Classroom Print Activity Take-Home Print Activity	

Access to DESTINATION Reading courses, Grades K through 8







Kathy Cox, State Superintendent of Schools



Relevant Information, Quick Access for Georgia Educators

Access to Lexile
Resources

Georgia Lexile Framework Resources

GEORGIA
Lexile
Framework
for
Framework
for Reading

Framework
Framework
for Reading

Framework
Frame

Access to
Elluminate, Online
Learning



Access to Georgia
Virtual School
Resources

GEORGIA ONLINE INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES

Georgio Deportment of Education

2009 - 2010 Information

Course Catalog

Online Math Resources



Literacy Update From the DOE

Projects Initiatives

Projects/Initiatives

Literacy Plan

ELA Precision Review

College-and careerready standards for reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language

New more rigorous ELA frameworks K-8

Workshops



Literacy Plan

- A Guide to Literacy Expectations in Georgia
- A Conceptual Framework
- Literacy Indicators
- Strategies and Ideas for Implementation
- Research Based



Conceptual Map

 Georgia Performance Standards in ALL content areas and for ALL students

Professional Learning

Assessment

Intervention



ELA PRECISION REVIEW

Vertical Alignment of the ELA GPS

- Opportunity to check content
- A Cross Section with College-and Career-Ready Standards for Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking, and Language



College-and Career-Ready Standards for Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening, and Language

- The National Standards (CCSSO and NGA)
- Exemplars for Reading
- Exemplars for Writing
- Text Complexity
- Feedback Process



New, Rigorous ELA K-8 Frameworks

 Inclusive of all the Georgia Performance Standards

 Inclusive of the College-and Career-Ready Standards for Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening, and Language

Accommodations and Differentiation



New, Rigorous ELA K-8 Frameworks

New units/tasks or revised units/tasks

- Reflection of 21st century literacy skills
- Implanting the 3 Rs (Rigor, Relevance, and Relationship)



ELA Workshops

Rigor and Relevance

- Writing (All Aspects)
- Reading in the Content Areas



Reading Strategies



ELA Workshops

- Integrating Grammar
- Depth of Knowledge (DOK)
- Content Literacy
- Development of workshops based on need



ELA Staff

 Mary Stout, ELA Program Manager, mstout@doe.k12.ga.us

 Kimberly Jeffcoat, ELA Program Specialist, kjeffcoat@doe.k12.ga.us





What Does The Research Say?

For beginning readers:

- Consistently implemented, high-quality initial instruction with follow-up instruction that is differentiated to meet student needs
- Use of formative assessment to guide instruction and allocate instructional resources.
- Resources to provide interventions for struggling readers. (Torgesen, J., Houston D., Rissman, L., & Kosanovich, K. (2007).
- Teaching all students to read in elementary school: A guide for principals. Portsmouth, NH: RMC Research Corporation. Center
- on Instruction.)

Beginning Readers

- Those who struggle the most may need 4 to 5
 times the amount of instruction as typical peers
- Although there are many discrete skills involved, it is critical that the teacher provide explicit links between those skills for student to become efficient reader
- Catch 22- Those struggle tend to do less independent reading, miss important vocabulary exposure that makes learners better readers!

Reading Instruction in Upper Elementary

- Instruction in a variety of strategies for improving and monitoring comprehension.
- Extended discussions of a text's meaning.
- Systematic and explicit instruction in essential vocabulary.
- Creating a learning environment in which students are motivated to understand and learn from the text.



Selecting Interventions

 Just because two students both have the same score on the CRCT does not mean they will respond positively to a particular intervention

 Thorough knowledge of the student's strengths and weaknesses AND the program's strength's and weaknesses is required to get a good match



Tell your neighbor:

When does an intervention become "specially designed instruction"?

(Hint: Program XYZ may be a Tier Two intervention for Student 1 but be a Tier Four intervention for Student 2)



How do I know what to choose?

www.bestevidence.org

- www.centeroninstruction.org
- www.fcrr.org
- www.ies.ed.gov



What Does Research Tell Us?

- Provide direct and explicit comprehension strategy instruction
- Provide explicit vocabulary instruction
- Provide opportunities for extended discussion of text meaning and interpretation
- Increase student motivation and engagement in literacy learning
- Make available intensive and individualized interventions for struggling students that can be provided by trained specialist

But They Can't Read!

- Most can decode at some level
- Many texts are intimidating at the secondary level
- Find more accessible texts that cover the same essential information
- Utilize assistive technology to "read" for them to get them started



Interactive Activities

- Some need to be taught to interact with text
- Many students are used to media overtly offering situations
- Have to be provided with the structure by which to experience literature



Vocabulary is Key

- Teach words in context
- Use precise vocabulary consistently (be sure to use language of the GPS)
- Tie to knowledge they already know similarities and differences
- Give them a visual (or visualization)
- Have them use it in a personally meaningful way



Vocabulary is Key

- Teach words in context
- Use precise vocabulary consistently (be sure to use language of the GPS)
- Tie to knowledge they already know similarities and differences
- Give them a visual (or visualization)
- Have them use it in a personally meaningful way



Vocabulary (continued)

- Insist that students use same precise language when answering questions
- Give them opportunities to practice using new vocabulary (takes up to 17 opportunities)
- Offer variety of contexts
- Teach word roots this provides them with additional tools to boost comprehension
- Careful computer use may help



Some Ideas for Direct Vocabulary Instruction

- Do fill in the blanks activity after shared reading which uses new/important vocabulary
- Have students keep personal word walls
- Provide word pairs as sentence starters
- Partner to make sentences using 2-3 vocabulary words in each
- Try concept circles to help students see the relationship between words



The Big Four in Vocabulary:

- Teaching individual words
- Teaching strategies for learning words independently
- Promoting word consciousness
- Providing frequent and varied opportunities for independent reading



The Mind's Eye

- Visualization ("Picture in your mind")
- Have students add detail that makes more vivid—infuse vocabulary in this task)
- Draw a picture
- Use visual organizers, but...
 - Don't make organizer more important than the information!
 - Use a few types consistently



Direct and Explicit Comprehension Strategy Instruction

- Careful text selection
- Teach students more than one strategy
- Teach how to match strategy to text type
- Ensure that level is appropriate for students
- Teach students how to use comprehension strategies(model thought process, give guided practice, make them talk through independent practice)
- Carefully support independent use (Research shows that even if they know how to use strategies, there is a breakdown when used independently)
- Don't let them lose sight of the reason for using strategy in first place: Comprehension!

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 EDUCATION

It's All in the Presentation!

- Think more white space
- Use bold type to help students focus on key points
- Give hints in questions that use critical vocabulary (Remember, the protagonist is...)
- Provide appropriate organizer tools embeded within the work



Pre-Reading

Activate background knowledge

- Word webs
- Visuals
- Classroom discussions
- Guiding questions
 Make that personal link with the story or information they are about to read



During Reading

- Maximize interaction with text
- Teach students to:
- Summarize at end of each paragraph
- Paraphrase what has been read
- Highlight important details
- Identify difficult (or previously taught) vocabulary



During Reading (continued)

- Make notes in margins regarding main idea (sticky notes, "evidence" bookmarks, vocabulary check-offs)
- Have students formulate questions for each other
- Help them learn to recognize and note confusing parts to address later



The Little Voice Inside My Head

- Explore with students how they remember what is important (lyrics, driving, TV shows)
- Model "thinking" aloud
- Raise consciousness of thinking about thinking
- Make them tell you (or a peer) what they were thinking
- Try to help them develop their own personal schema for mental organization



Get Lots of Responses

- 50% of the voice in the class should be that of the student.
- Group response
- Make a note
- Tell your neighbor
- Don't wait until the end of class to summarize the entire lesson
- Lock it in along the way
- Helps them to focus and pay attention!



Extended Discussion of Text Meaning and Interpretation

- Discussion aids in internalization of thought processes (Talking can promote reading and writing skills!)
- Text must be selected to promote discussion
- Questions must be open to interpretation and different points of view
- Students should be asked to defend by reasoning or referring to text



Facilitating Discussion of Texts

- Careful teacher preparation
- Have follow-up questions that provide continuity and extend the discussion
- Promote small group discussion by providing a format for such activities
- Develop and use a specific "discussion protocol"



Increase Student Motivation and Engagement in Literacy Learning

- Studies show that motivation declines from elementary to middle, with sharpest decline among struggling students
- Set learning goals, provide specific feedback
- Provide positive environment that promotes student autonomy
- Make literacy experiences relevant
- · Build in as much "connectedness" as possible



It's Not All Fun and Games

- More about student finding self-actualization as a learner
- Reflecting on learning, what they do well, what needs to improve
- Offer complimentary materials to bolster text comprehension
- All content area teachers need to foster strategy development in students within discipline
- Help students develop confidence in own ability,

Do It Their Way

- Post assignments on your webpage
- Email important dates, information, etc.
- Can I download that to my iPod?
- Use video formats
- Expand your concept of "text"
- Don't forget that you can "text" them
- Allow electronic submission



The New Literacy

- Allow multi-modal presention
- Blogs are the new journals
- Use a blog to provide student review
- On-line resources
- Scribe of the day for group discussion and posting
- Podcast class discussions
- Create your own study guide



Provide Intensive, Individualized Interventions using Trained Specialists

- May need to be at the word level
- Decoding paired with metacognitive training
- Must be helped to become more active and engaged
- Graphic organizers were useful
- But for the most severe students:
- Individual diagnostic testing and then targeted explict instruction designed to meet identified needs

Note-taking

- Do it up front and post on webpage or hand out
- Use as a teaching tool let students underline key points as you address them or fill in the blanks
- Remember those who do not process rapidly and those with attention issues
- Preview critical vocabulary and go back and question
- Friday principle



What Was It We Did Two Days Ago?

- Have framework for review involve students with targeted questioning
- Preview at the end of the lesson to help prepare for next steps
- Review key concepts, etc. so they will remember after they go out the door
- Take attendance with a response to question



It Never Hurts to Ask

- "So, how do you remember how to ..."
- Phone a friend
- Start a class study group
- "What were you thinking here?"
- What do you do when you study?
- Talk to me about the way you will organize this so you'll be able to remember the key points



But They Can't Write!

- Motor issue: assistive technology is essential
- Disconnect between thinking and making thoughts permanent – different story
- Speaking, Listening, Viewing



It Starts With a Thought

- Help students develop process for responding to prompts
- Use writing prompts to start discussions
- Writing down key ideas working groups
- Use leading questions to guide struggling students to form ideas, then put in oral form first
- Help develop consciousness of own thinking



You Gotta Write...

- Accommodations do not mean student will not attempt
- Oral response should lead to written one
- Start small don't expect a novel the first day
- Provide lots of structure
- Provide examples and non-examples
- Talk, Tape, Transcribe
- Word processing
- Spelling



Getting Started

- Keyboard is the new paper and pencil
- Students found to write more and higher quality when they believed it had an authentic audience
- A fun starter for persuasive writing:
 - http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/interactives/persuasion_map/
 - http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/lesson_images/lesson56/homework2.pdf

You Can't Always Get What You Want

- Learning styles shouldn't mean that is how information is always presented or responded to
- Students must have opportunity to experience across styles
- Sometimes written, sometimes oral, sometimes drawn or acted out



Be Willing to Take Feedback

- "She's a wonderful student... I can always depend on her to tell me that what I just said made absolutely no sense!"
- Be honest with students
- Require specifics
- Friday principle
- Formative assessment can be a two way street



Web resource for teachers

http://www.readwritethink.org/

- Offers a research basis for suggestions
- Aligns specifically to state standards
- Lesson plan
- Student work pages
- Web resources



Visit readwritethink.org

Elementary

 http://www.readwritethink.org/classroomresources/lesson-plans/frog-beyond-fairy-tale-7.html?tab=3#tabs

Middle/High

 http://www.readwritethink.org/classroomresources/lesson-plans/collaboration-sitessounds-using-979.html

Better than a word wall

Use Google Images to make a visual glossary

http://images.google.com/imghp?hl=en&tab=wi

An example:

www.lclark.edu/~krauss/hatchetweb/index.htm



Other Resources

www.webenglishteacher.com

- www.tewt.org
- http://nfs.sparknotes.com/
- http://www.internet4classrooms.com



Still More!

- www.schmoop.com
- http://www.mce.k12tn.net/links/teacherresources
 .htm

http://www.pinkmonkey.com/index2.asp



And More!

http://www.4teachers.org/

http://tarheelreader.org/2010/02/25/life-cycles-2/

