Writer's Workshop in the ESL Classroom

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Thoughts on Writing...

"Members of the Literacy Club are people who read and write, even the beginners, and the fact that one is not competent yet is no reason for exclusion or ridicule. A newcomer is the same kind of person as the most proficient club member, except he or she hasn't yet had much experience.

Frank Smith, Joining the Literacy Club

Where our journey began...

ACCESS Scores in Spring 2013-2014 was a new playing field for us. Things that went well, and things that we needed to work on...WRITING!

Next steps...

- WIDA Rubric & Common Core
- Department-wide writing prompts scored individually and collectively crossed scored amongst schools
 This enabled us to have a common understanding of what good writing looks like
- Supervision and Evaluation professional

Professional Development

- Teacher's College, Writer's Workshop
- LPS K-5 System Wide On Demand Writing Scoring

Resources

- Finish Line For ELLs Grades 1-5
- Lucy Calkins Units of Study for Writer's Workshop
- ACCESS Practice Tests
- National Geographic Reach

Opinion Writing Grades 1-2

Reference: Writing Reviews Grade 1 Opinion (Calkins, 2013)

Common Core Expectations

- Introduce a topic
- State an opinion
- Give a reason for the opinion
- Provide an ending

Goal

Assist ELLs to understand that they will think logically to support or persuade their opinion by sorting their ideas and providing strong reasons.

Introduction

- Writer's write introductions to grab the reader's attention right from the start.
- Show students a chart that lists the steps to writing a catchy introduction.

Catchy Introduction

- Ask questions.
- Name your topic.
- Say your opinion.

These anchor charts are created based on Lucy Calkins' *Writing Reviews* (Calkins, 2013).





Model

Do you like going to the zoo? Have you ever been to the Roger Williams Zoo in Providence, Rhode Island? I think Roger Williams Zoo is the BEST!

Convince Your Reader



Roger Williams Zoo is open all year. It opens at 9:00 and closes at 4:00. It is closed on special holidays.





Model

One reason why I think Roger Williams is the best zoo is because there are tons of animals to see. You can see kangaroos, elephants, turtles, alligators and many cool giraffes!

Another reason is there are other things to do at the zoo. For example, you can visit a treehouse, play at a playground with a water park and even ride a merrygo-round.

Closure

Be sure to say goodbye!



Model

I think Roger Williams is the best zoo because you can enjoy seeing animals, visit a treehouse, play at a playground and ride a merry-go-round. Make sure you visit Roger Williams Zoo!

Student's Work



Continued from Student's Work





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Questions?

Informational Writing Grade 3

Reference: Writing Pathways Grades K-5 (Calkins, 2013)

Common Core Expectations

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

- Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension.
- Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
- Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.
- Provide a concluding statement or section.

Goal

Assist ELLs to understand that they will teach their audience about one topic by writing facts, definitions, details, and observations.

Before Start: Read Mentor Text

Map Book

- Text Features:
 - Cover Page, Table of Contents, Chapters, Captions, Glossary, and Index
- Preview and review content vocabulary.

Create Table of Contents

It is easier for ELL students to start with TOC. TOC helps ELLs to visualize the structure of their book and organize their ideas for each chapter.



Introduction

 State a topic.
 Write a good lead to hook the audience so that readers will be ready to learn the information about the subject.

hat is a Map u. barrise W braus we are. In Where DW show pictur tos Map street map, Road Map, Weather Mp, Bridge M

Chapters

- Group information into parts.
- Each group of text should be about one thing that connected to the big topic.

Janhy are my bols cloudy, sunhy, det stail Stait Me are street Street Map has street names. For example FIRST Chavis reet skipno stree has comps rose. A strat Map has shapes, A street Shapes spar skaar. Map street map has ker too.

Word Usage

- Preview and review content vocabulary.
- Use transitioning words to show sequence (e.g. next, before, after, then, and later).



Pictures and Captions

- Draw pictures to help the readers understand the topic.
- Write captions to explain the picture.



Ending

Write an ending to draw conclusions, ask questions, or make suggestions.

Map is inpen: ecause we don't have pictur Map we don't get Shows street Raid KEY here drivets in paretings to because drivers sees food Map drivers can find their way Weather Mar Dow Show Weather A weather Map but weather map show not my country I do not now the weather.

Glossary

- Have students create their own glossary.
- Glossary can be used for assessments. (e.g. the students' knowledge of content vocabulary, sentence structures, comprehension of the topic, etc.)
- You can provide content vocabulary for beginners.

Assessment

Peer Evaluation: Compliments & Next Steps

 Students will read their peers' writing with the teaching objectives in mind. (Reinforcing the objectives)

Name

Date:

Compliments:

- The writer used good leads to hook the readers ready to learn about the subject.
- The writer grouped information. Each group of text was mostly about one thing that connected to the big topic.
- The writer put in ideas, observations, and questions to teach the readers about the subject.
- The writer used words to show sequence. (e.g. before, after, then, and later)
- The writer wrote an ending that drew conclusions, asked questions or suggested ways readers might respond.

Example sentence(s): Page # _____

Next Steps:

- The writer should use good leads to hook the readers ready to learn about the subject.
- The writer should group information. Each group of text should be mostly about one thing that connected to the big topic.
- □ The writer should put in ideas, observations, and questions to teach the readers about the subject.
- □ The writer should use words to show sequence. (e.g. before, after, then, and later)
- The writer should write an ending that drew conclusions, asked questions or suggested ways readers might respond.

Current sentence: Page #_____

Suggested sentence(s):

This form was created based on Lucy Calkins' Student Checklists in Writing Pathways (Calkins, 2013).

Revise/Edit

• Students will mark compliments and next steps. • They also provide recommending sentences. (Reinforcing the objectives)

Name	Next Steps:
Date: $11/24/4$ Compliments: The writer used information from the text. The writer used key words. The writer included details. The writer had supporting examples. Example sentence(s) : Page #: $\frac{2}{street}$ name,	 The writer should use more information from the text. The writer should use more key words. The writer should include more details. ✓ The writer should include more supporting examples. Current sentence: Page #
For example, First street SEcono Street, Street map has compse tose, Questions?	Suggest sentence: The read map show high way. highway there is a cartin scar is more fast in history.

 Students use these suggestions as their reference in order to revise and edit.

Celebrate!

 Celebration is an important part of writing. Students share their writing with peers, teachers, and parents.



 Students are encouraged to use a pen for their fluency. Writing with a pen also shows where they revised/edited, which they should be acknowledged and receive compliments for making improvements of their writing.

Questions?



Reference

Calkins, L. (2013). Writing Pathways. Portsmouth, NH: Firsthand, Heinemann. Calkins, L. (2013). Writing Reviews. Portsmouth, NH: Firsthand, Heinemann.