

Explicit Instruction TOT Webinar

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Teaching the Conventions of Standard English

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Explicit Instruction TOT

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CCSS Standards

Big Ideas

1. Determine examples and non-examples.
2. Directly teach the convention.
3. Provide appropriate practice.
4. Provide cumulative review.
5. Assist students in applying conventions within their writing.

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Rule and vocabulary instruction

Rule instruction and USE

- Capitalize dates and names of people. (1st)
- Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series. (1st)
- Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names. (2nd)

Vocabulary instruction and USE

- Adjective and adverb (2nd)
 - Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.
- Subject and verb (2nd)
 - Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.

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Rule and vocabulary instruction

Rule instruction and USE

- Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence. (4th)
- Use a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence. (5th)
- Use punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements. (6th)

Vocabulary instruction and USE

- Passive and Active voice
 - Form and use verbs in the active and passive voice. (8th)

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Grammar Resources

WriteSteps Grammar Reference Guides

- Grade K
- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3
- Grade 4
- Grade 5

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1st grade. Proper nouns are the names of particular people, places, and things. They always begin with a capital letter.

Examples of proper nouns:

- people: Will Smith
- places: Jamaica
- things: Chex Mix

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Proper nouns are the names of particular people, places, and things. They always begin with a capital letter.

Examples

Will Smith

Jamaica

Chex Mix

Elizabeth King

United States

Ford

Non- Examples

man

country

snack mix

friend

state

automobile

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2nd grade. **Adjectives** are words that add information to nouns and pronouns. They are important in writing because they are used to add detail. Adjectives describe the color, size, shape, number or any other aspect of a noun or pronoun.

She was happy to be home.

My dad rented a beautiful red sports car.

I have a big brown and black hunting dog.

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Capitalize the first and last word of a title and every word in between with the exception of short prepositions (to, from, with, for), coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or), and articles (a, an, the). (3rd)

- Finding Nemo
- Beauty and the Beast
- Wonder

My favorite movie is finding nemo.

My favorite movie is Finding Nemo.

beauty and the beast is a traditional fairy tale.

Beauty and the Beast is a traditional fairy tale.

wonder is a wonderful book by R. J. Palacio.

Wonder is a wonderful book by R. J. Palacio.

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A compound sentence contains two simple sentences, each a main clause, joined by a conjunction. A comma preceding the coordinating conjunction is used to separate the main clauses in a compound sentence. (4th)

Examples of commas in compound sentences:

- I worked hard on my homework, and my sister watched TV.
- Malik played baseball, but Brett ran home to eat.
- Asia shops at the mall, so her mom can run errands.

Examples and non-examples

Example: I worked hard on my homework, and my sister watched TV.

Non-Example: I work hard on my homework but didn't finish my assignments.

Example: Malik played baseball, but Brett ran home to eat.

Non-Example: Malik played baseball and daydreamed of eating a hotdog.

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Directly teach the convention. Instructional routine for teaching rules

- Step 1. Introduce the rule.
- Step 2. Illustrate the rule with examples and non-examples
- Step 3. Guide students in analyzing examples and non-examples, using the critical attributes.
- Step 4: Check students' understanding using examples and non-examples.

See example lessons.

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Directly teach the convention.
Instructional routine for teaching rules

- Step 1. Introduce the rule.
- Step 2. Illustrate the rule with examples and non-examples
- Step 3. Guide students in analyzing examples and non-examples, using the critical attributes.
- Step 4: Check students' understanding using examples and non-examples.

See example lessons.

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Directly teach the convention.
Instructional routine for teaching vocabulary

- Step 1. Introduce the word and meaning.
- Step 2. Illustrate the word with examples and non-examples
- Step 3. Guide students in analyzing examples and non-examples, using the critical attributes.
- Step 4: Check students' understanding using examples and non-examples.

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Provide Appropriate Practice

Appropriate practice makes a difference.

- Sentence Combining
- Sentence Expansion
- Assignments that require use of convention
- Editing written products

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Sentence Combining

Here's the rule: Separate three or more items in a series by adding a comma after each item except the last one.

Practice Items (*REWARDS Writing: Sentence Refinement* published by Sopris Learning)

Start: Jose learned about different breeds of dogs.

Add: Jenny learned about different breeds of dogs.

Add: Marcus learned about different breeds of dogs.

Create: *Jose, Jenny, and Marcus learned about different breeds of dogs.*

Start: Sporting dogs include cocker spaniels.

Add: Sporting dogs include golden retrievers.

Add: Sporting dogs include Irish setters.

Create: *Sporting dogs include cocker spaniels, golden retrievers, and Irish setters.*

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Sentence Combining

Here's the rule: **Here's the rule:** Put a comma before **but, and, so, or, nor, for, or yet** when the part that comes after could be a stand-alone sentence.

Practice Item (*REWARDS Writing: Sentence Refinement* published by Sopris Learning)

Start: Since 1999, Nick Corirossi has won awards for two other movies.

Add: One of the following using parallel structure.

- and loves to play baseball.
- and he has two brothers.
- and he will probably win more awards.

Create: *Since 1999, Nick Corirossi has won awards for two other movies, and he will probably win more awards.*

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Sentence Expansion

Proper nouns are the names of particular people, places, and things. They always begin with a capital letter.

Who	Did What	Where
Jose Sanchez	traveled	to Seattle.
	ran	
	rode her bike	
	skateboarded	

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Sentence Expansion

Adjectives are words that add information to nouns and pronouns. They are important in writing because they are used to add detail. Adjectives describe the color, size, shape, number or any other aspect of a noun or pronoun.

Add adjectives that tell about the nouns and pronouns.

Start: Jason painted a picture.

Add adjectives: *Artistic Jason painted a beautiful, colorful picture.*

Start: The bus parked in front of the stadium.

Add adjectives: *The ancient school bus parked in front of the football stadium.*

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Provide Appropriate Practice

Appropriate practice makes a difference.

- Sentence Combining
- Sentence Expansion
- Assignments that require use of convention
See examples.
- Editing written products

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Distributed Practice and Cumulative Review

Recite, Recall, Apply

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Capitalization

- Proper nouns are the names of particular people, places, and things.
- Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.
 - not boy – but Roy
 - not girl – but Pearl
 - not man – but Tommy Roman
 - not woman – but Janis Hayden
 - not teacher – but Ms. Anderson
 - not city – but Portland
 - not state – but Oregon
 - not month – but June
 - not day – but Monday
 - not holiday – but Valentine’s Day
 - not river – but Columbia River
 - not road – but Maple Avenue
 - not tissue – but Kleenex

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Capitalization

- Proper nouns are the names of particular _____, _____, and _____.
- Proper nouns always begin with a _____.
- not boy – but _____
- not girl – but _____
- not town – but _____
- not state – but _____
- not month – but _____
- not road – but _____

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Contractions

A **contraction** is a shortened word or phrase.

The **apostrophe** shows where letters have been removed.

are not = aren’t
could not = couldn’t
does not = doesn’t
has not = hasn’t
is not = isn’t
did not = didn’t

cannot = can’t
should not = shouldn’t
have not = haven’t
had not = hadn’t
was not = wasn’t

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Contractions

A contraction is a _____.

The _____ shows where letters have been removed.

are not =	cannot =
could not =	should not =
does not =	have not =
has not =	had not =
is not =	was not =
did not =	

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Irregular Verbs

- The suffix ed is NOT used to form the past tense of irregular verbs.

Today I speak.	Yesterday I spoke.
Today I write.	Yesterday I wrote.
Today I go .	Yesterday I went.
Today I drink.	Yesterday I drank..
Today I swim.	Yesterday I swam.
Today I see.	Yesterday I saw.
Today I sing.	Yesterday I sang.
Today I fall.	Yesterday I fell.
Today I hide.	Yesterday I hid.

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Irregular Verbs

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Today I sing.	Yesterday I _____.
Today I fall.	Yesterday I _____.
Today I hide.	Yesterday I _____.

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Summer Reading Book

Explicit Instruction: Effective and Efficient Instruction by Archer and Hughes

Visible Learning and the Science of How We Learn by Hattie and Yates

Embedded Formative Assessment by Wiliam

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- Send desired Explicit Instruction Webinar topics for 2014-2015 to Anita Archer at archerteach@aol.com.