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LaDonna Boone and JoDee Dotson JGS Professional Development July 20, 2016

What Do We Believe About Teaching Kids to Write?

We believe...



Think, Pair, Share

What does it mean to teach the writer, not just the writing?

Does this relate to our writing beliefs? If so, how?



Our beliefs are enacted into practice in Writer's Workshop through kids creating books.

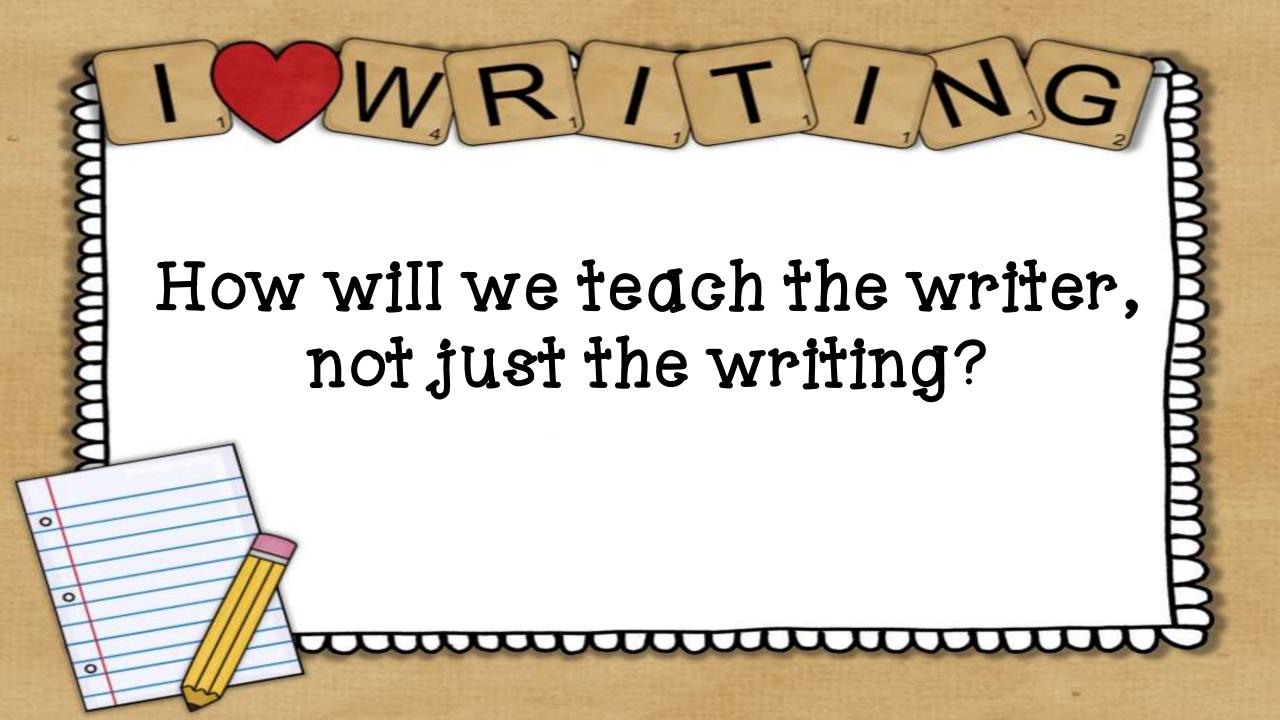




Why have students create books?

- It is a developmentally appropriate means by which to demonstrate understanding of writing types.
- Picture books are what they read. They already know about them and how they "work."
- Children are naturally inclined to make things.
- Making books helps them do bigger work. The medium encourages more volume to their writing.





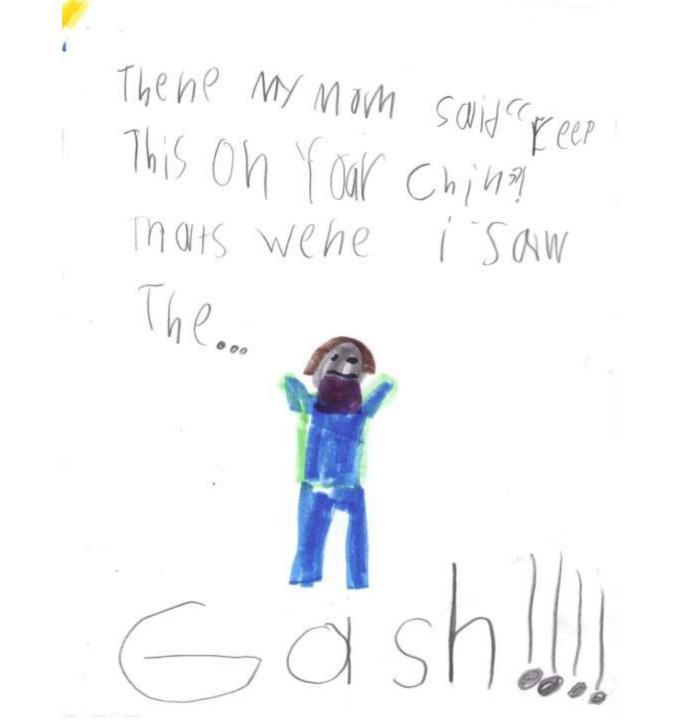
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DOD Mashed to Keystone! HE FOUND US, MOM TOOK Brace TO THE EN. 12 OST I Lost The Bussket BOU game Byt i DONY WOME TO Change The Sydgect. after That i went to The ENTO SEE My Brother. They were Just giving HIM. The Shots IN THE CHIM.



Thene we taked adout if it heart "it hart? He said Thene

We want Home.





Let's Examine the Writing...

Writer's Strengths Writer's Next Steps

Where in the literacy block will I attend to this writer and his next steps?





Time to Give the Author

- Writer's Meeting (15-20 minutes)
 - Whole group
 - Mini-Lesson, Modeling, Use mentor text to notice, Use student writing as mentors
- Independent Work Time (30-40 minutes)
 - Students make own decisions about process.
 - No "finished"...book completed? Start another one.
 - Encourage students to compose with illustrations as much as words.
 - Bookmaking takes time.
- Share and Reflection Time (5-10 minutes)
 - Choose 2-3 students to be mentors for other students and share own writing



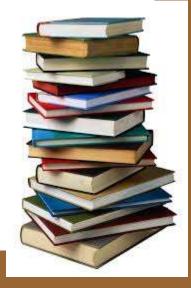
Space and Tools to Give the Author

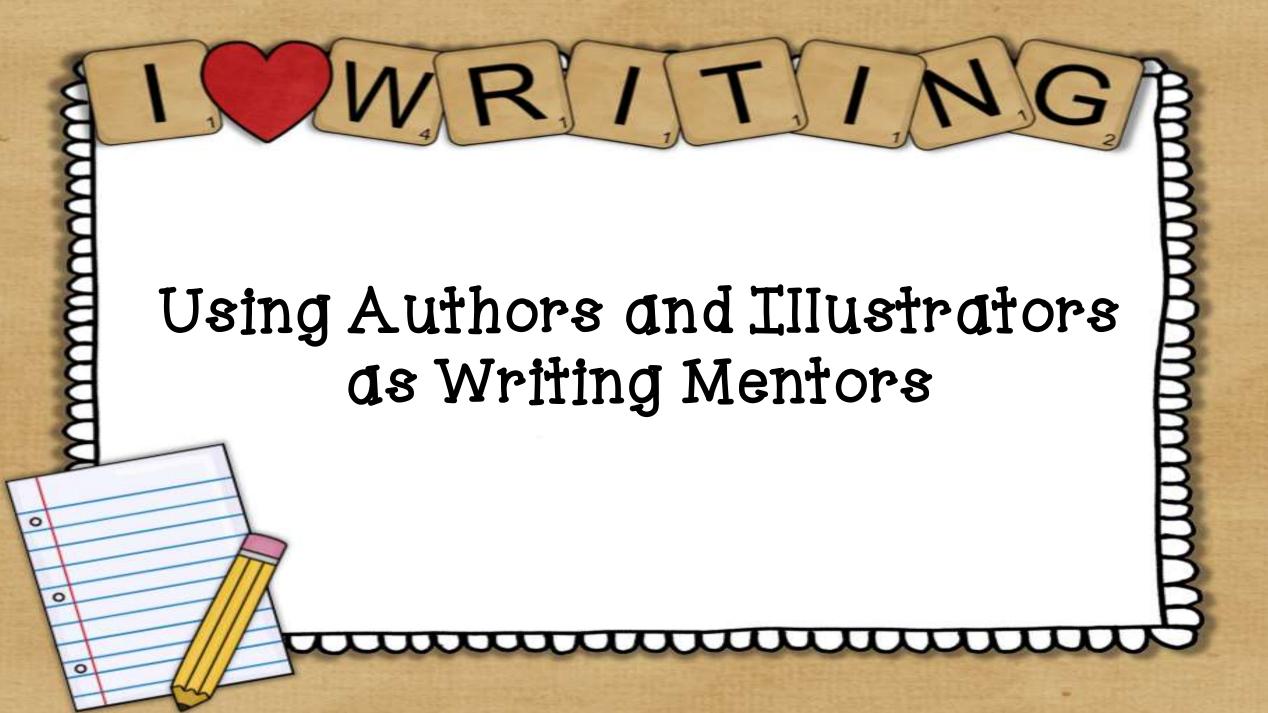
- Gather and determine placement of materials
 - Folders, stapled blank books, markers, pencils, personal dictionaries, date stamp, word wall, portfolios, picture books, chart paper,
- Think about where students will do independent writing
- Develop a walk-through lesson where teacher models components of the writing time and materials.



Work to Benefit the Author

- Importance of setting a consistent, daily time for writing
- Developing stacks of picture books to use as mentors for modes of writing
- Saving and copying authors' work in your classroom
- Read professional books
- Network with other teachers





Authors and Illustrators as Mentors

- A mentor is a person.
- A mentor does what you do.
- A mentor teaches directly and indirectly.
- A mentor lives with you over time.
- A mentor shows you many possibilities.



• A mentor is someone we think about and talk about.

Getting to Know Mentors

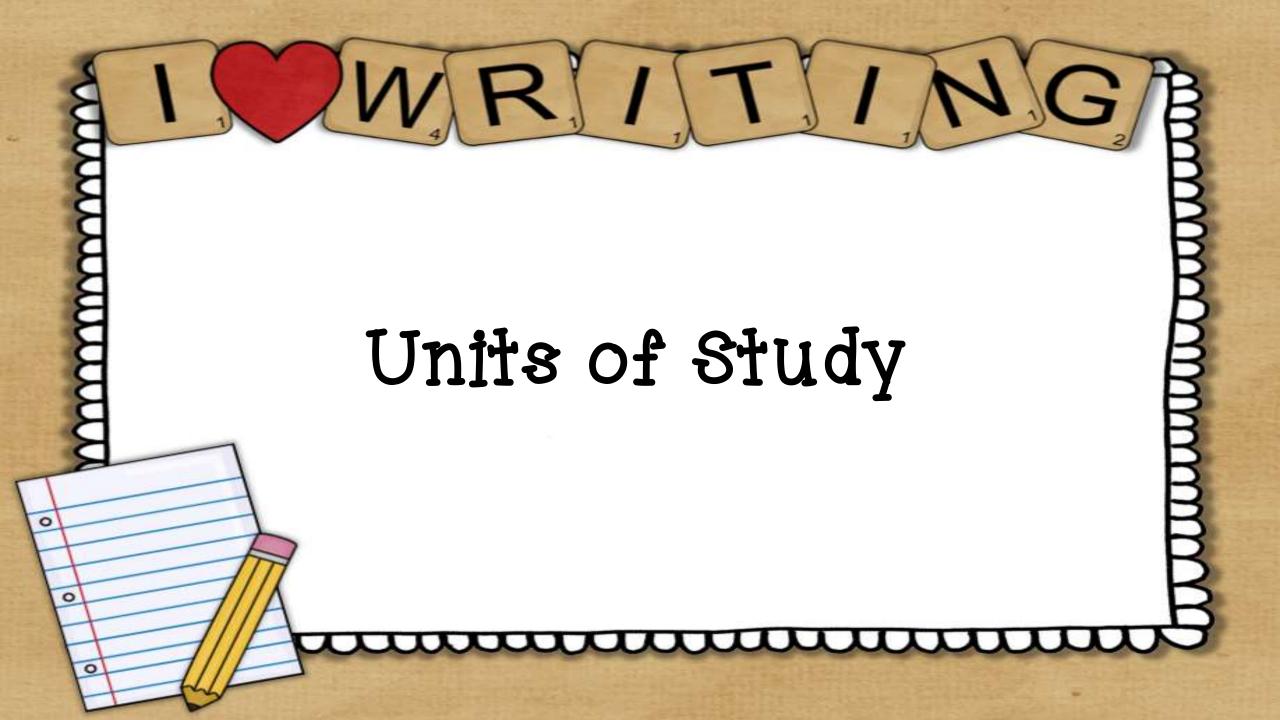
- Use photographs.
 - Find photos and tape into the back of the book.
 - Make a author/illustrator card.
- Read biographies.
 - Gives personal information and insight.
 - Might give ideas where idea are formed.
- Read dedications.
 - Might give you insight in why topic was chosen.
 - Shows that writing/illustrating can be way to pay tribute.
- Explore and share websites, interviews, other research.
 - Reading Rockets, Amazon, Scholastic, Jacket Flap, Teaching Books, The Horn Book, Kirkus Reviews, NY Times Book Review Podcasts, Time for Kids



When choosing mentors...

- Does the mentor...
 - make books in different genres?
 - make books about a variety of topics?
 - have an easily identifiable style?
 - have enough published books to make up a study, and can I get my hands on enough of them?
 - have a social media or web presence I can tap into for background information that would interest my students?





Possible Units of Study

Units of Study	Why?
Illustrations	A good first point of entry concerning print concepts
Labeling	Becoming knowledgeable about letters/sounds; not yet in connected text
List Books	Solidifying letter/sound knowledge
Pattern Books	Beginning to acquire high frequency word knowledge
Narrative	Meaning in text with words, spaces, sentences
Informative	Develops specific topic with supporting details
Opinion	Develops ideas on specific topic
Text-Based	Explores topic with focus and beyond the surface



Predictable Rhythm of a Unit of Study

- Gather the books you need for this unit of study.
 - Include both published authors and classroom authors (past and present).
- During the writer's meeting,
 - notice something about how the book is written or illustrated in a text.
 - noticing as we're reading
 - noticing after we read
 - noticing with a partner
 - Talk your way to understanding it.
 - "read like a writer" by hypothesizing what this author did "on purpose" in the book (the craft of the writing).
 - questions to ask include:
 - What do you notice? What is the author doing intentionally or on purpose? What did you notice about how it was written? How can this help you as a writer? What makes this a _____?

Predictable Rhythm of a Unit of Study

- Writer's Meeting (continued)
 - Imagine doing it.
 - Other mini-lessons, such as have a student share his book "in process" and give ideas for his/her writing.
 - Make comparisons about what we see an author doing in multiple books.
- During independent writing,
 - Invite children to try it.
 - Write something like what we've been studying.
 - "Stand on the shoulders" of our authors/illustrators we've been reading.
 - Teacher is conferring with individual students.
- During share/reflection time,
 - Watch and celebrate when someone tries it.
 - Let students who are doing things intentionally in their books share..."Where did you get your idea to ____?" "Whose shoulders are you standing on to write this book?"



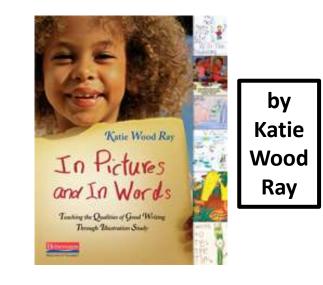
Unit of Study: Illustrations

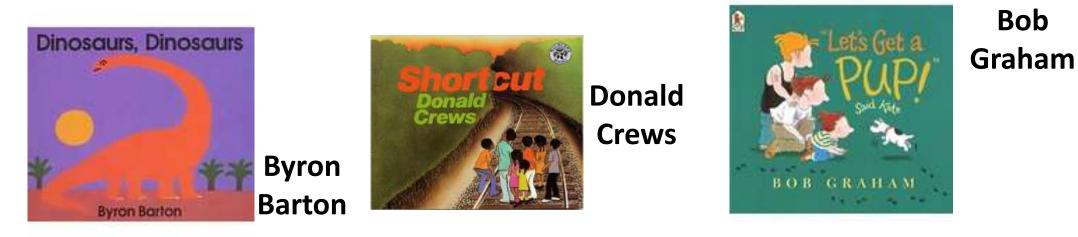
Purpose:

To help students become more intentional in their decision making when they make books. To show how they add information to the words and the details of everyday life that's told in the words.

Possible Illustrations Mini-Lessons:

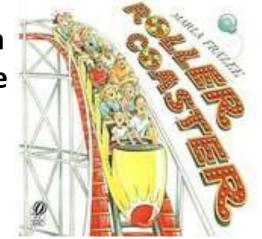
- 1. Noticing what illustrators do in books
- 2. Crafting physical details of characters
- 3. Crafting details of expression and gesture
- 4. Crafting the setting
- 5. Designing the placement of words and pictures
- 6. Designing a cover
- 7. Designing end pages



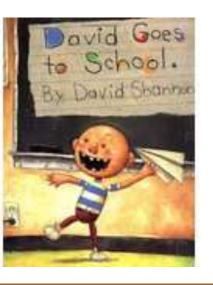


Illustrator Writing Mentors

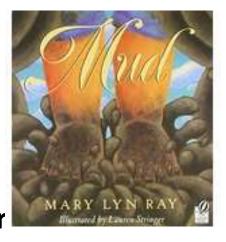


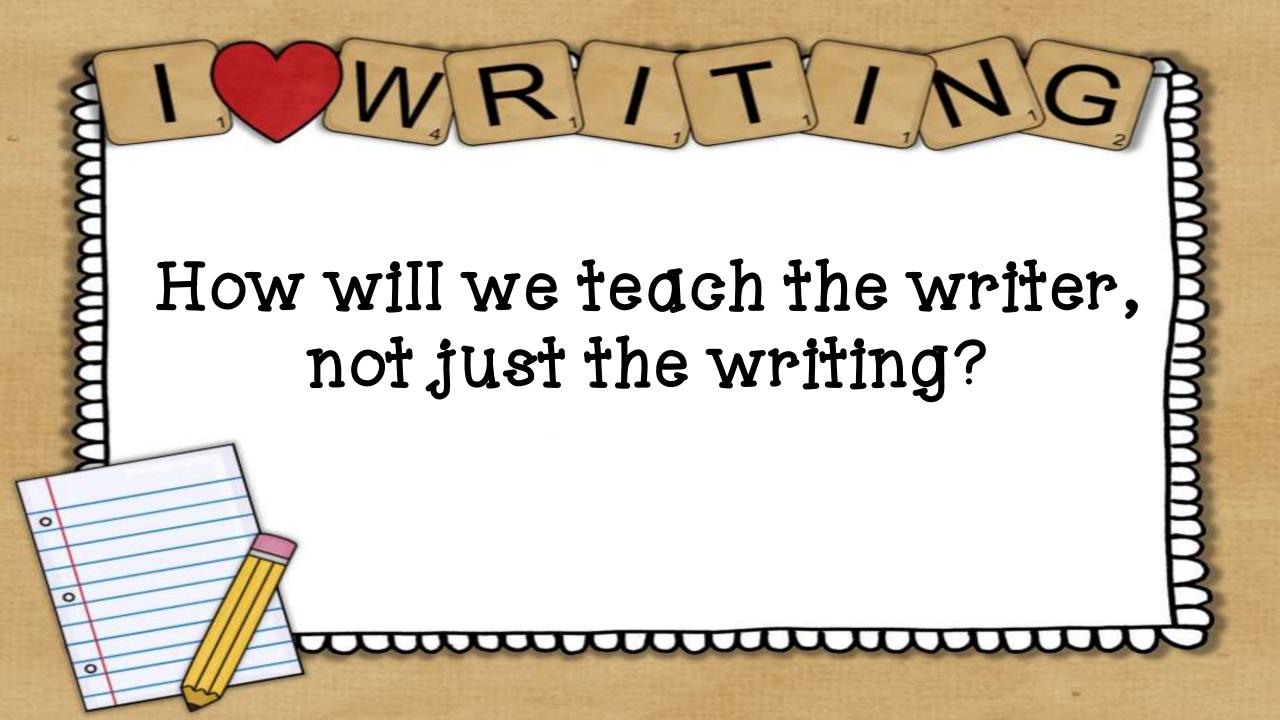


David Shannon

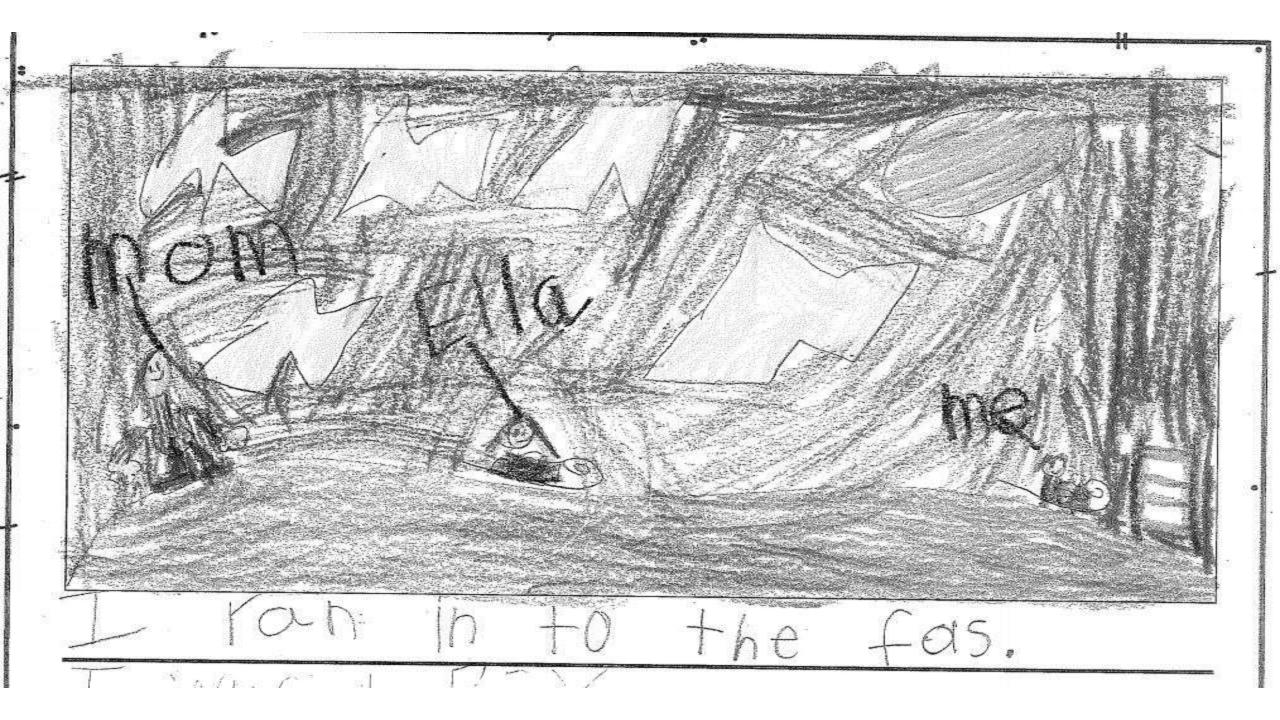


Lauren Stringer













Let's Examine the Writing...

Writer's Strengths Writer's Next Steps



Unit of Study: Narrative

Purpose:

To assist students understand what makes a story a story (characters, setting, movement through time, plot, and makes the reader wonder, "How will this turn out?"

Possible Narrative Mini-Lessons:

1. Teacher reads stories and students listen to author's real life events.

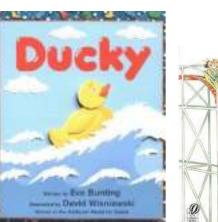
2. Create an ongoing anchor chart about narrative characteristics.

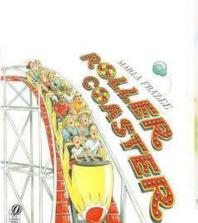
3. Students orally rehearse and share real life events.

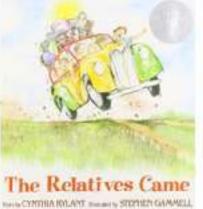
4. In writer's notebook, list and/or draw illustrations of real-life events.

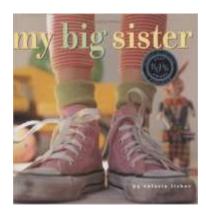
- 5. Share student samples of personal narratives.
- 6. Interactive writing of an event shared by entire class.
- 7. Explore a topic with the entire class prior to students' individual topic selection.

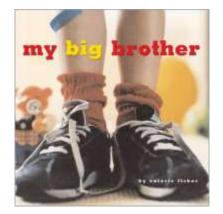


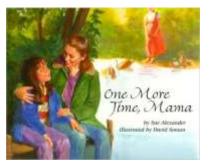


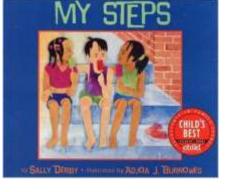






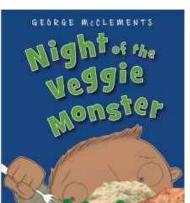


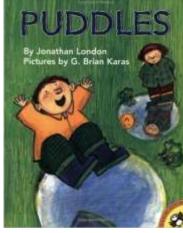




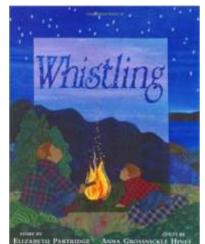
Narrative Writing Mentors

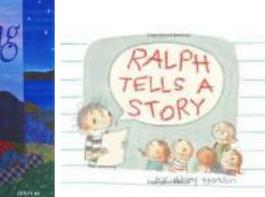


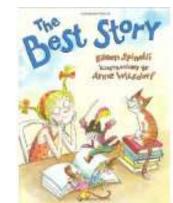




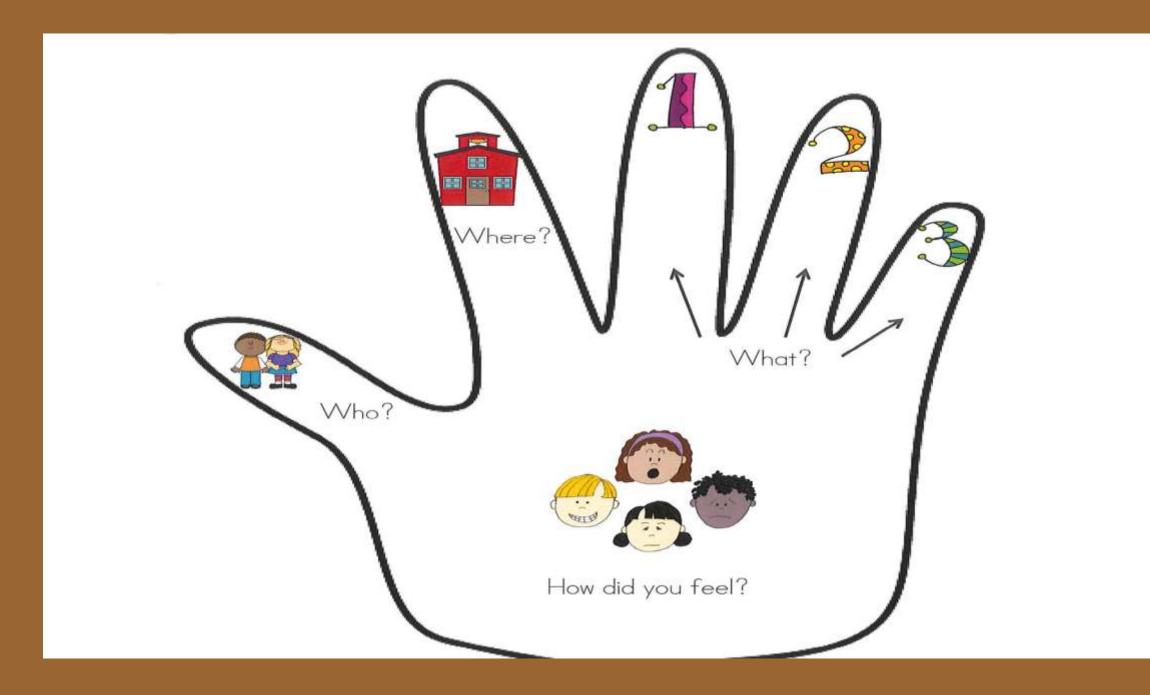


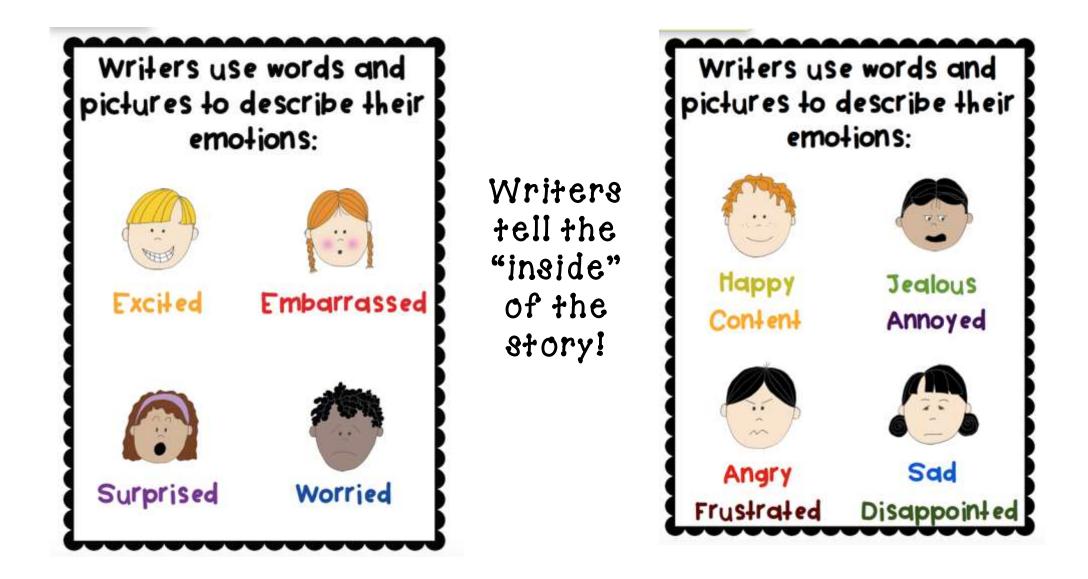


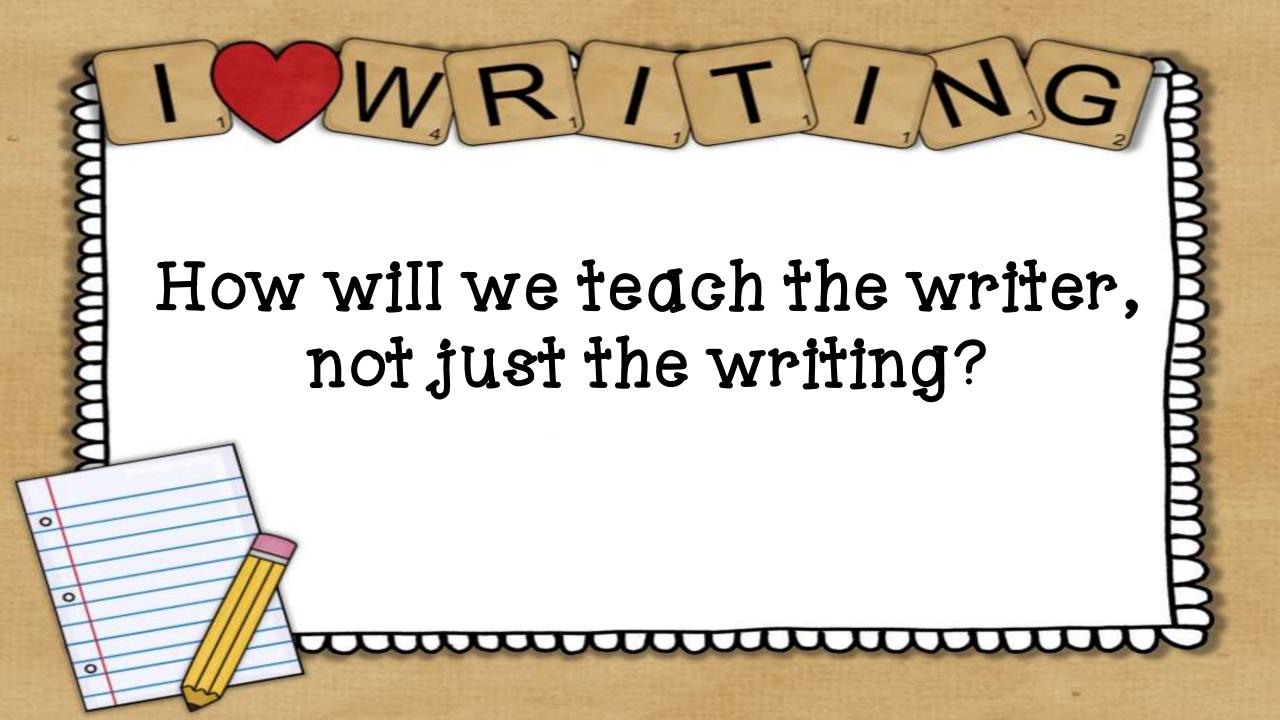


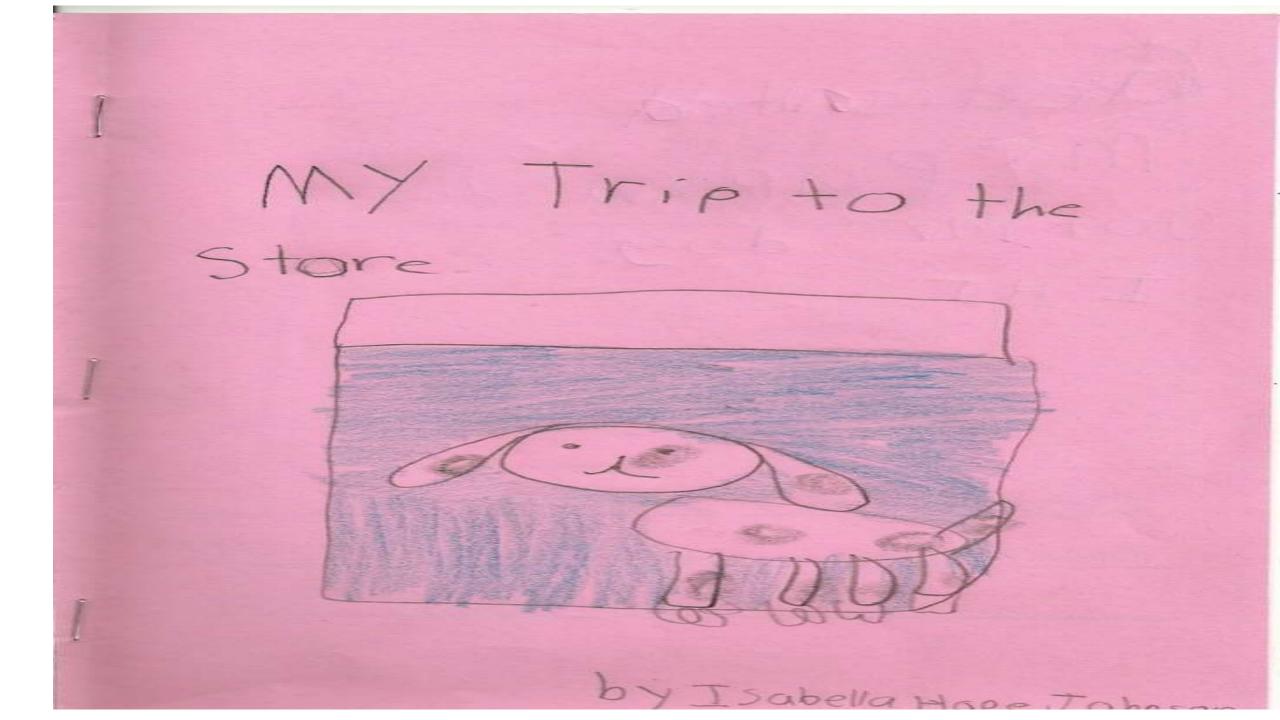


When Sophie Gets Angry-Really, Really Angry ... BY MOLLY BANG CONTRACTOR NAMES









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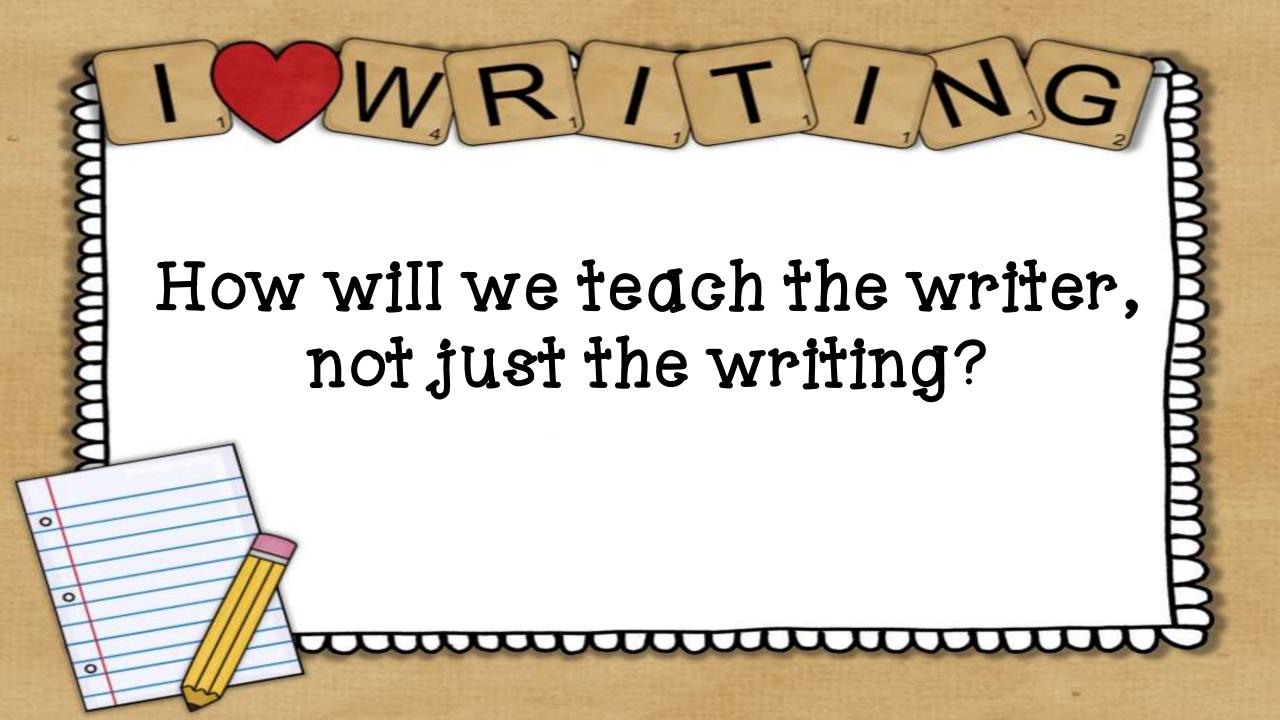
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Let's Examine the Writing...

Writer's Strengths Writer's Next Steps

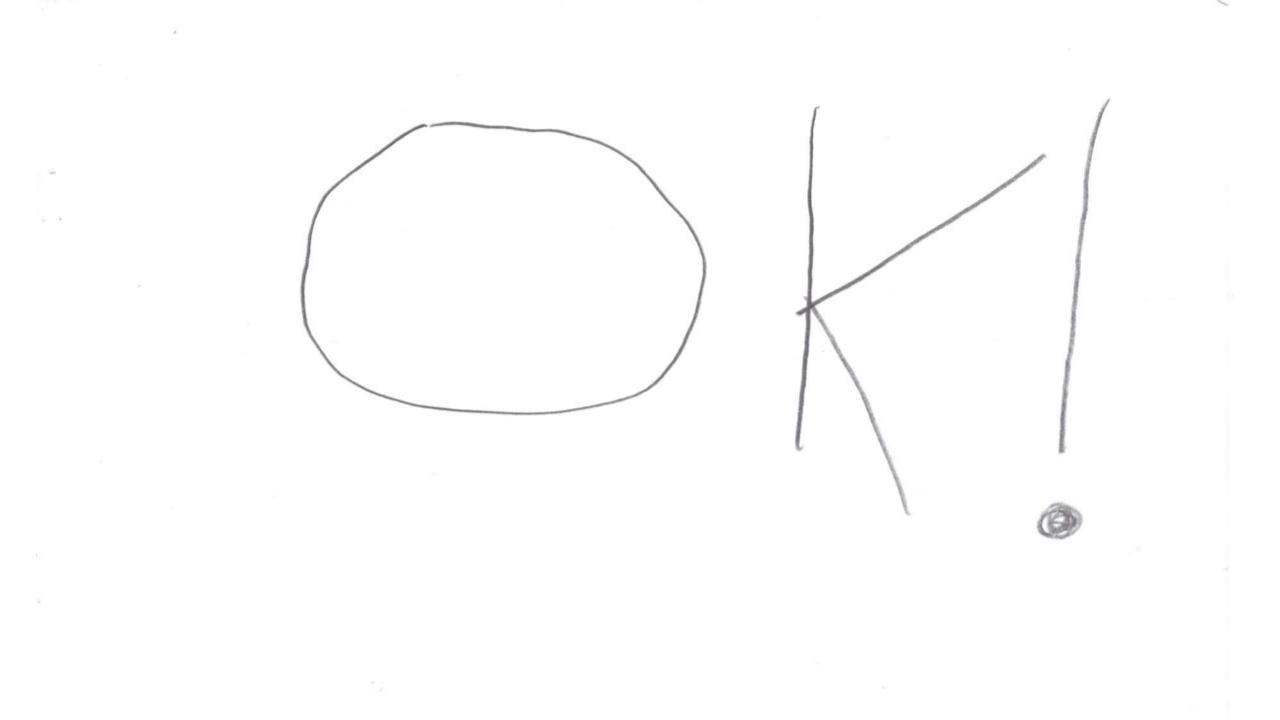






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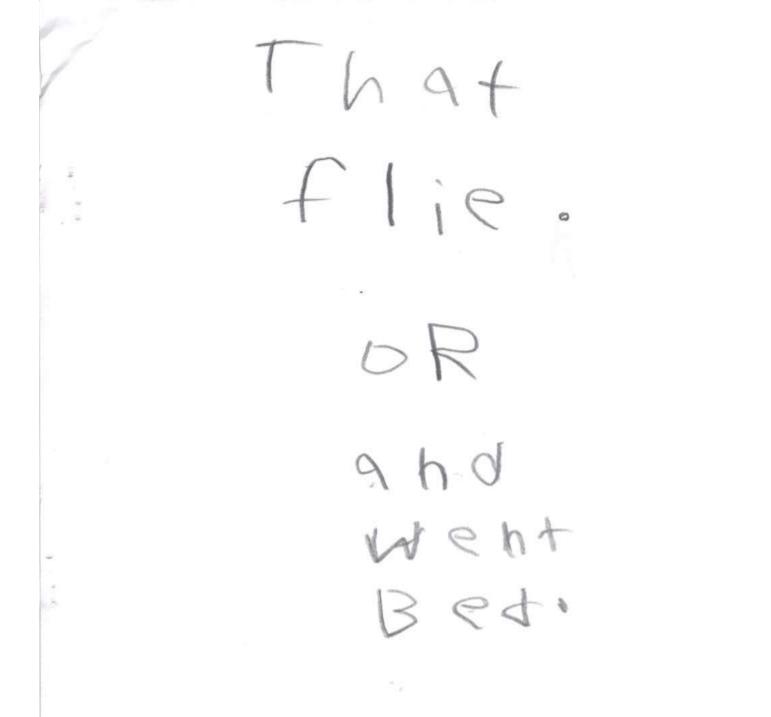
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Let's Examine the Writing...

Writer's Strengths Writer's Next Steps

Narrative Writing: Text-Based

- Have students use evidence from a text in response to a prompt.
- Possibilities to practice:
 - Finish the story.
 - Write a story about what happens when Amelia gets home from school.
 - Add an alternate ending.
 - Write a different ending to the story. Imagine what Kate's mother says and what happens next.
 - Tell the story from another point of view.
 - Rewrite the story from the point of view of the toad. Use words such as I and me to describe what happens and how the toad feels.





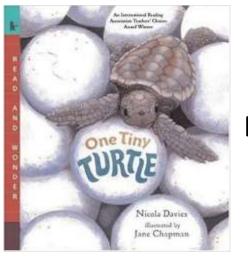
Unit of Study: Informative

Purpose: To teach other people about something you know.

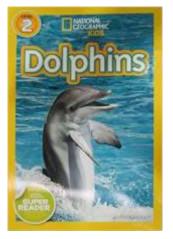
Possible Informative Writing Mini-Lessons:

- 1. What is information?
- 2. Traditional non-fiction (straight facts) VS Literary non-fiction (facts but also entertains and engages)
- 3. Language of non-fiction (descriptions and precise vocabluary)
- 4. Embedding facts in a story
- 5. Various techniques for illustrations to convey information (diagrams, labels, close-ups, cutaways)

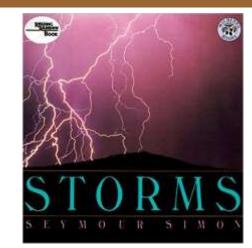




Nicola Davies



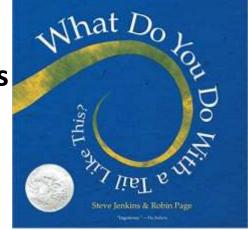
Melissa Stewart



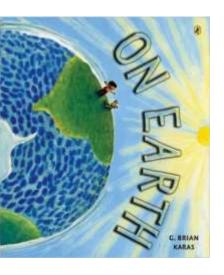
Seymour Simon

Informative Writing Mentors

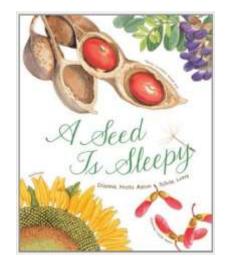
Steve Jenkins



G. Brian Karas



Diana Hutts Aston



TIDE Graphic Organizer
Topic:
Important Detail:
Important Detail:
Important Detail:
Ending:
Definitions: 1.
2.

TIDE Graphic Organizer

Topic:

Start with a question (hook) Have you ever wondered... Did you know... Would you like to learn about... Topic sentence related to prompt

Important Detail:

In the text it says... According to the text...

Important Detail:

For example... One example that shows this is...

Important Detail:

The author wrote... For instance...

Ending:

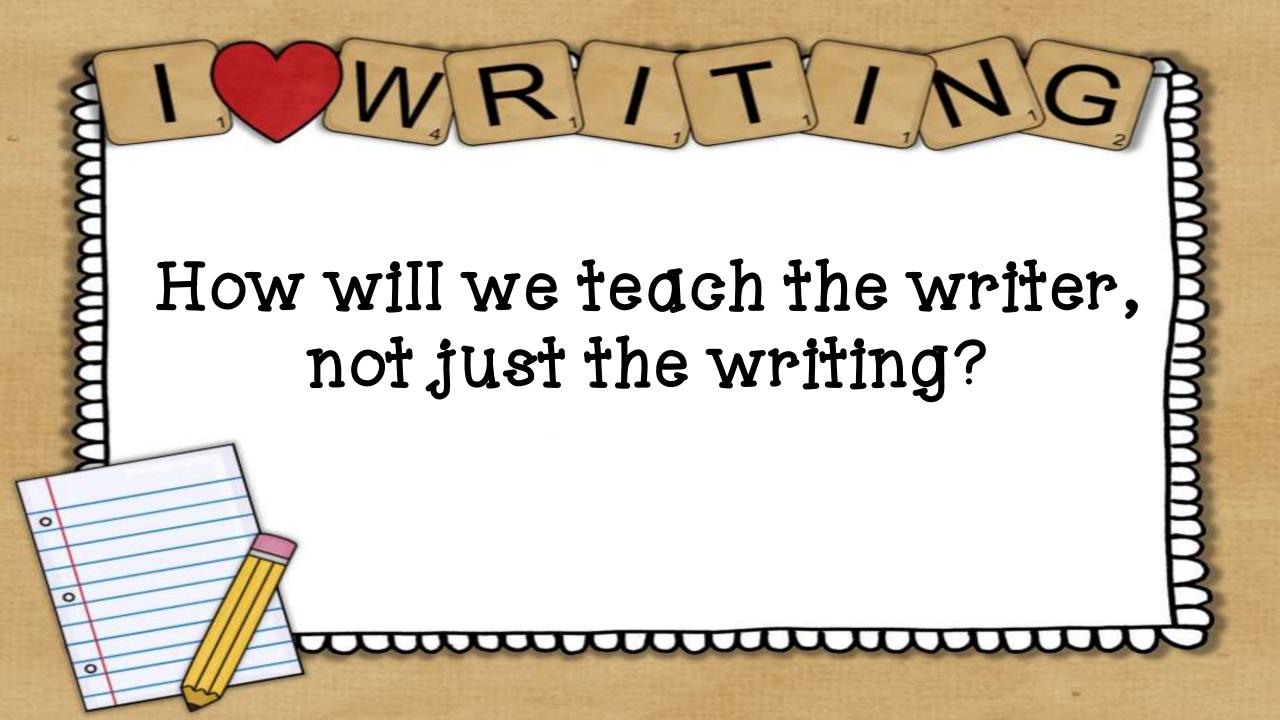
Finally...

In conclusion...

In closing...

Definitions:

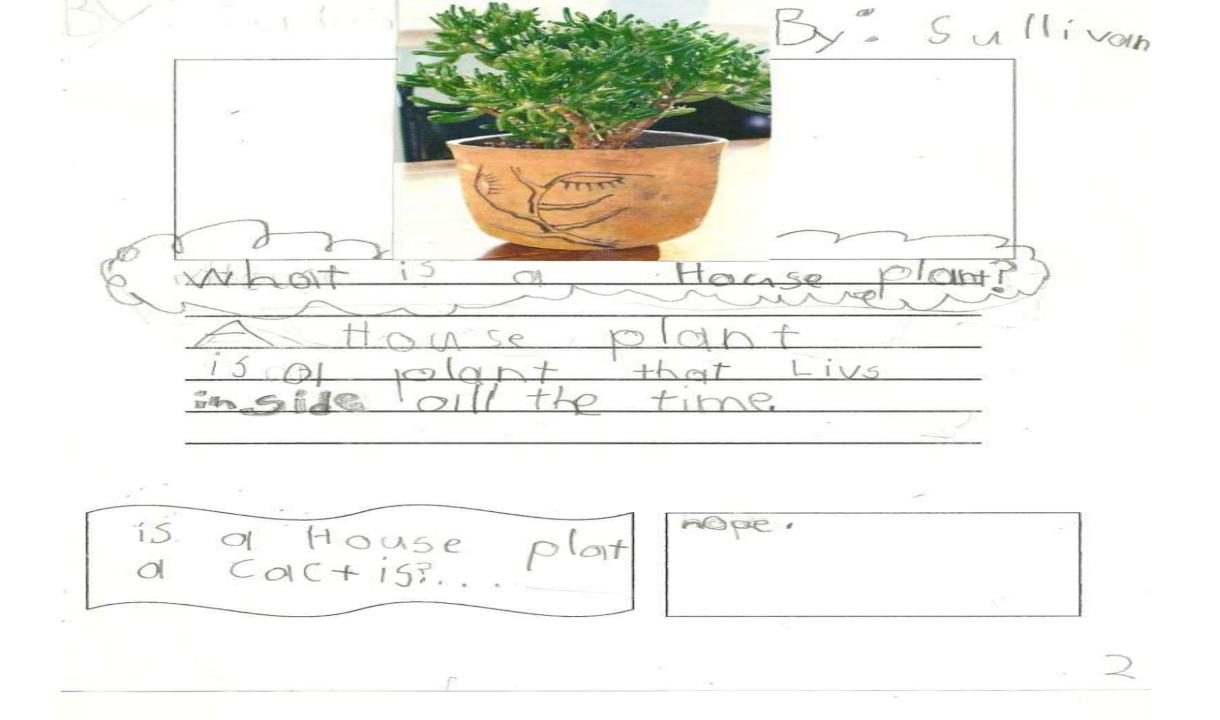
1. This word means...



All obout plants By: Sullivan

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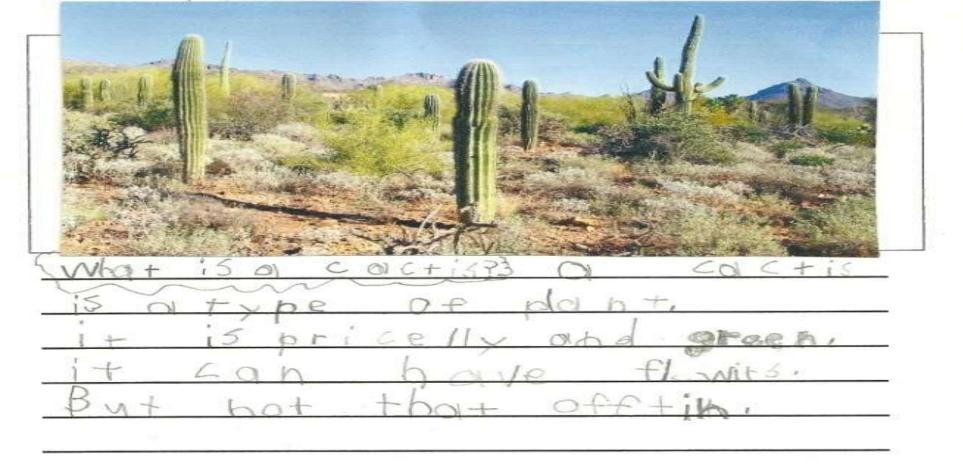
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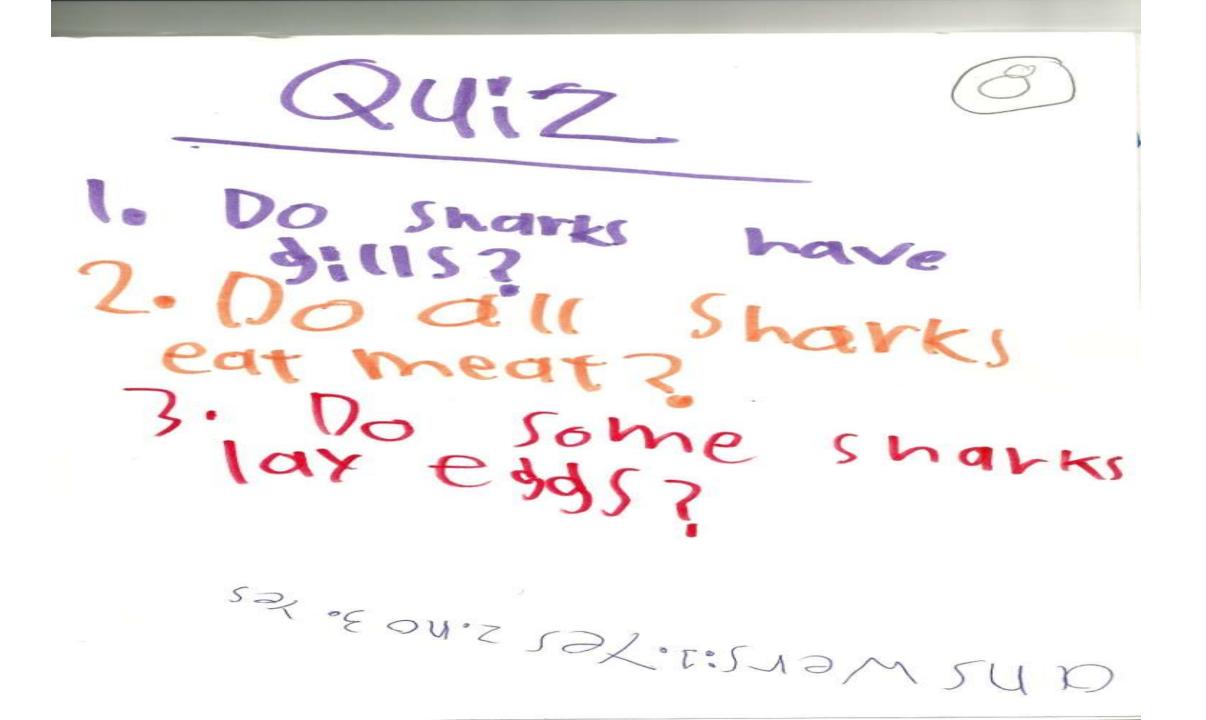
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What is a caltisp ol colctis is a type of plant





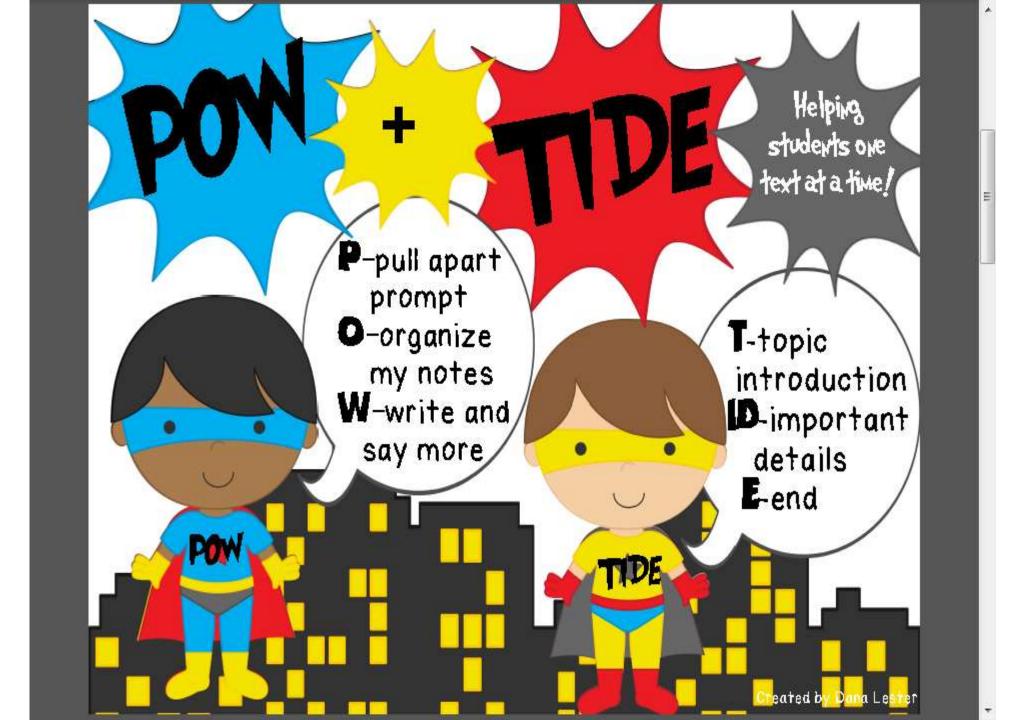
Let's Examine the Writing...

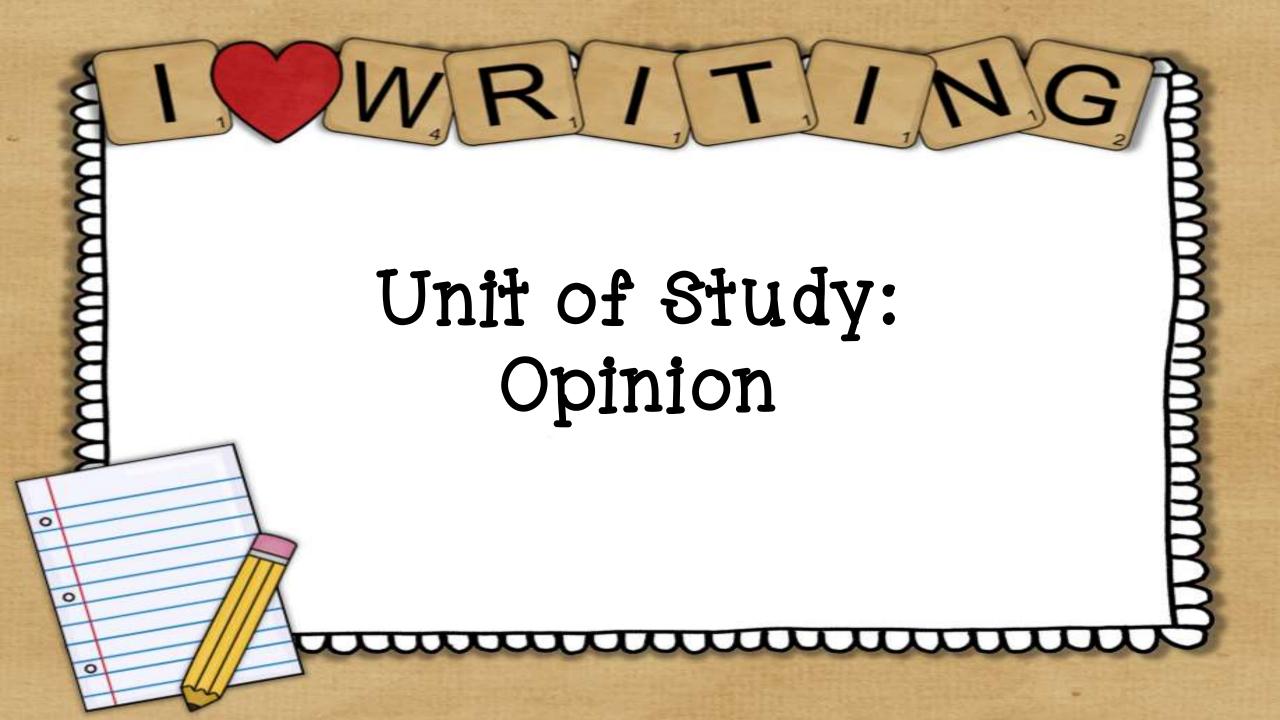
Writer's Strengths Writer's Next Steps

Informative Writing: Text-Based

- Have students use evidence from a text in response to a prompt.
- Possibilities to practice:
 - With non-fiction text
 - Explain what happened when immigrants came to the United States from other countries. Use details from the text to support your explanation.
 - With fiction text
 - How do you turn a classroom into a rain forest? Support your explanation with details from the text.







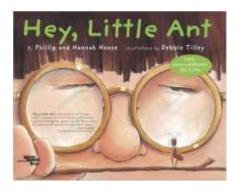
Unit of Study: Opinion

Purpose: To get an opinion out into the world and into the hands of someone who needs or wants it

Possible Opinion Writing Mini-Lessons:

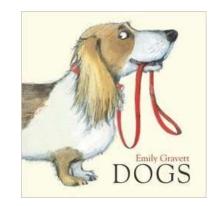
- 1. Difference between fact/opinion
- 2. Forming an opinion
- 3. How to write a convincing opinion statement
- 4. Supporting opinion with reasons
- 5. Conclusion
- 6. Product reviews
 - Ratings of products
 - Reviews with tag lines (sums up overall opinion)

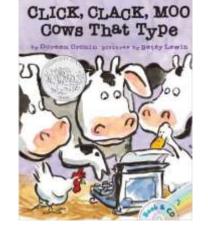




Notationsper Mater





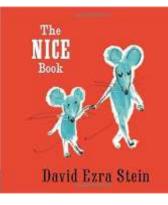












amazon.com[®]





TREEL Graphic Organizer

Т	Topic Introduction:	
R	Reason:	
	Reason:	
	Reason:	
E	Ending:	
E	Examine: Do I have all the parts?	
L	Links:	

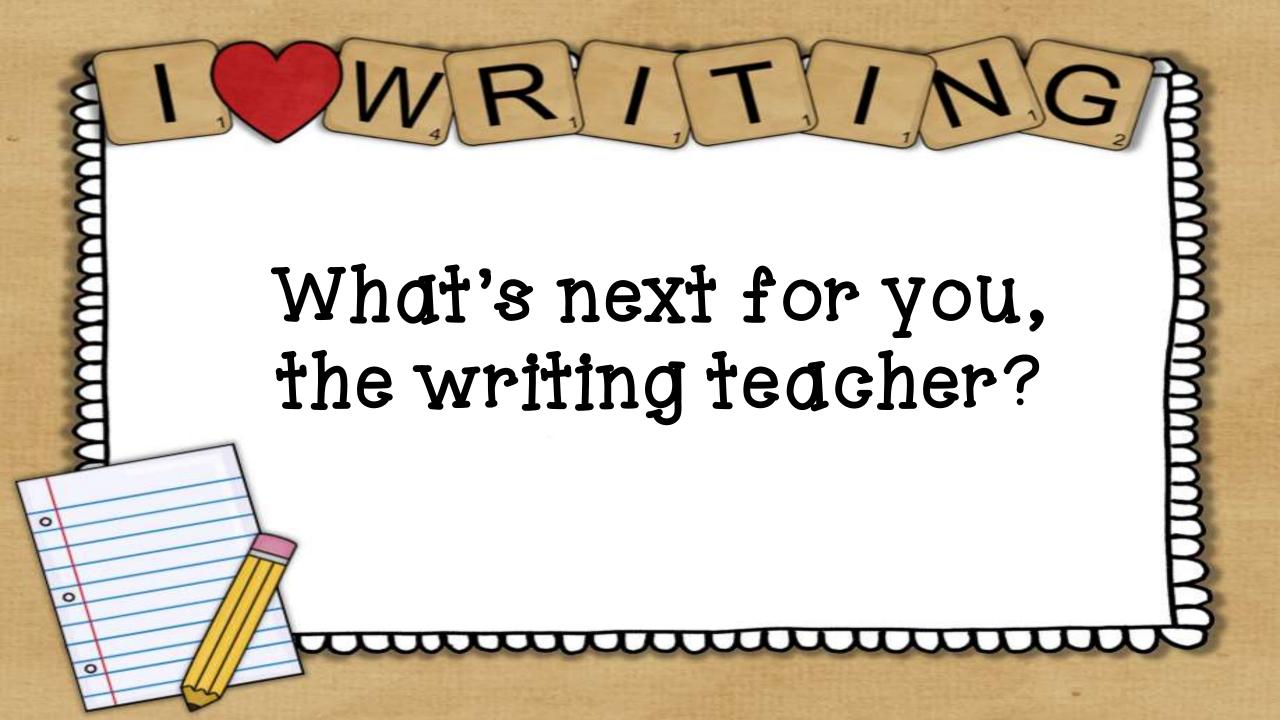
TREEL Graphic Organizer

		•	5		
Т	I think				
	In my opinion				
	I believe				
	I prefer				
R	One reason I feel _		is because		
	One reason I feel this way is because				
	For example,				
	For instance,				
E	In closing,				
	Finally,				
	As a result,				
	It is because of these reasons that				
Ε	Examine: Do I have all the parts?				
	yesno				
L	First	Then	and also		
	Next	One reason			
	Another reason	because			

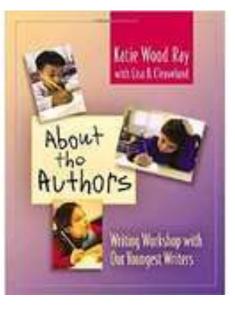
Opinion Writing: Text-Based

- Have students use evidence from a text in response to a prompt.
- Possibilities to practice:
 - With non-fiction text
 - Do you think a standard money system is a good idea? Why or why not?
 - With fiction text
 - Why do you think the tale "Why the Sky Is High" was originally told? State your opinion and use evidence from the tale to support your argument.

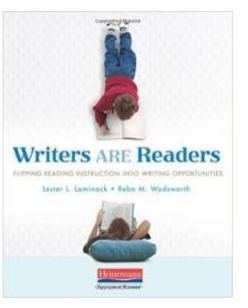


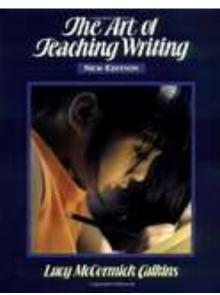


Our Mentors









Katie Wood Ray and Lisa Cleaveland, 2004

Lisa Cleaveland, 2016

Lester Laminack, 2015

Lucy Calkins, 1994