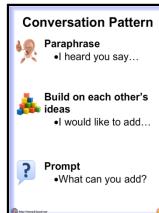
# Start Smart 2.0 -Conversation Practices

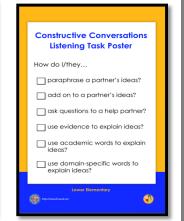


# Unit Resources Kindergarten









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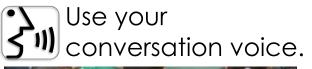
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<b>NOTE:</b> <u>Start Smart 2.0 Teacher PowerPoint Model</u> and <u>Start Smart 2.0 Teacher PowerPoint Annotat</u> available on <b>mmed.lausd.net</b>	<u>ed</u> files are

### K-1 CONVERSATION NORMS—(USE THROUGHOUT THE UNIT)







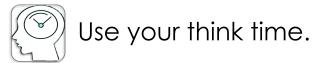


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K-1 Conversation Norms



K-1 Conversation Norms





K-1 Conversation Norms

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Use prompt and response starters to speak in complete sentences.



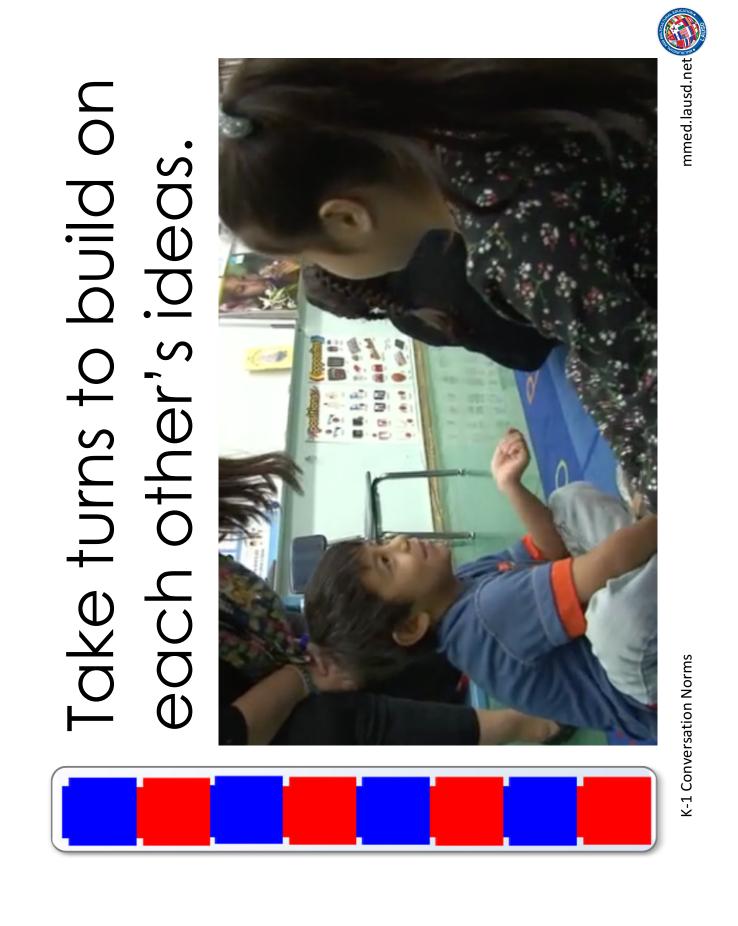
Start Smart 2.0 - Unit Resources – Kindergarten 3-22-17

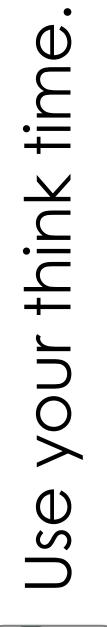


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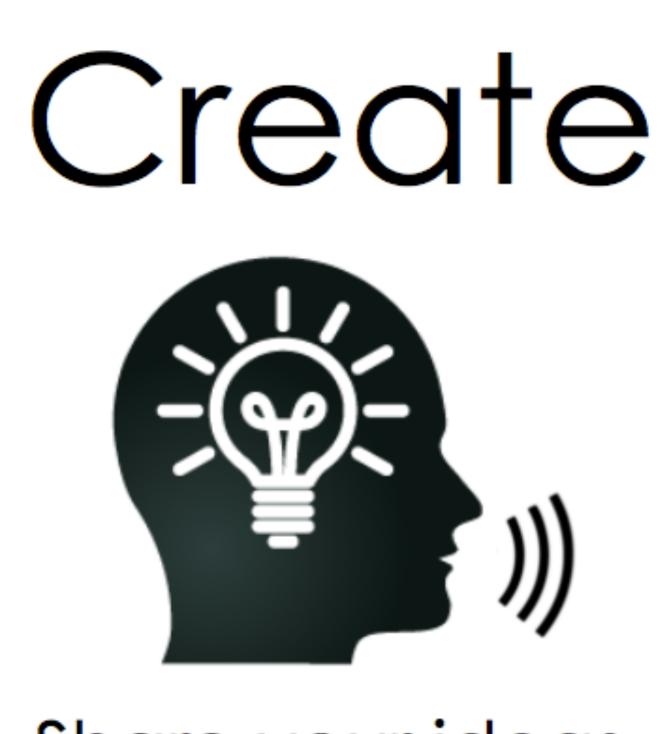






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# Share your ideas.



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# Make your ideas clearer.



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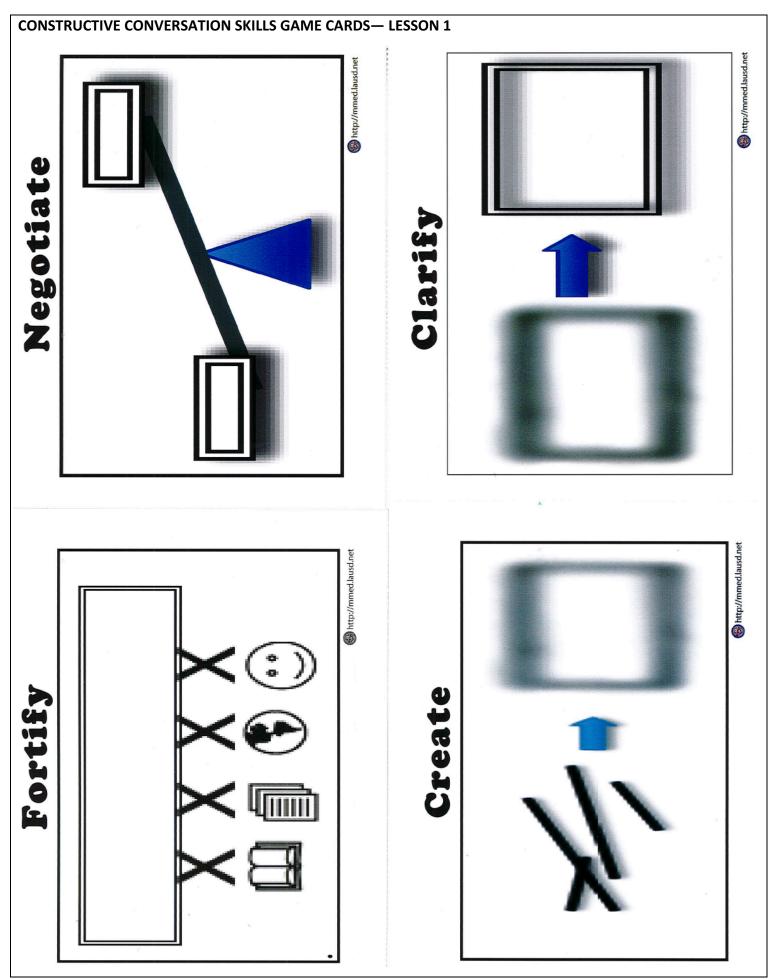


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Partner 1:	Partner 2:
Prompt: What do you know about Constructiv	Prompt: What do you know about Constructive Conversations? What do they look like and sound like?
Conversation Norms	Constructive Conversation Skills

# **ROWS OF COMMUNICATION**

- 1. Form two rows (Row A & Row B) facing each other so that each person has a partner.
- 2. Sit down so that you are facing your partner from the other row.
- 3. Think about the prompt.
- 4. Take turns sharing ideas with your partner.
- 5. Stand up and thank your partner.
- 6. Row A moves one position to the left. The partner at the end of Line A moves down the center aisle to the other end.
- 7. Repeat steps 2-5 with your new partner.
- 8. Repeat the process again to share with a third partner.



Start Smart 2.0 - Unit Resources – Kindergarten 3-22-17

Multilingual & Multicultural Education Department 5 FORM - CONSTRUCTIVE CONVERSATION LANGUAGE SAMPLE (SPF-CCLS)	L: S: R: Date	ency Level: L: S: R: W: Date (11: 101)	Prompt (TLF 3b1 & 2):	<ul> <li>DIMENSION 1 Turns build on previous turns to build up an idea (TLF 3b2):</li> <li>4 Half or more of the turns build on previous turns to effectively build up a clear and complete idea.</li> <li>3 Half or more of the turns build on previous turns to adequately build up an idea, which may be incomplete or lack clarity.</li> <li>2 Few turns build on previous turns to build up an idea.</li> <li>1 Turns are not used to build up an idea.</li> <li>4 Half or more of the turns effectively focus on the conversation objective/teacher prompt and show depth or fostering of the intended learning.</li> <li>3 Half or more of the turns sufficiently focus on the conversation objective/teacher prompt and show depth or fostering of the intended learning.</li> <li>3 Half or more of the turns sufficiently focus on the conversation objective/teacher prompt and show depth or fostering of the intended learning.</li> <li>3 Half or more of the turns sufficiently focus on the conversation objective/teacher prompt and show depth or fostering of the intended learning.</li> <li>4 Half or more of the turns sufficiently focus on the conversation objective/teacher prompt and show depth or fostering of the intended learning.</li> <li>4 Few turns focus on the conversation objective/teacher prompt, but this focus may be superficial or lack clarity.</li> <li>1 Turns do not focus on the conversation objective/teacher prompt.</li> </ul>	On (Attach additional pages if needed)	Adapted from work by Zwiers, O'Hara, & Pritchard, 2014
Multilingual & Mu Kinder STUDENT PROGRESS FORM - CONST	Overall CELDT Proficiency Level:	Overall CELDT Proficiency Level:		<ul> <li>DIMENSION 1 Turns build on previous turns to build up an idea (TI</li> <li>4 Haif or more of the turns build on previous turns to effectively buil</li> <li>3 Haif or more of the turns build on previous turns to adequately bu</li> <li>2 Few turns build on previous turns to build up an idea.</li> <li>1 Turns are not used to build up an idea.</li> <li>6 Haif or more of the turns effectively focus on the conversation objection</li> <li>8 Haif or more of the turns sufficiently focus on the conversation objection</li> <li>2 Few turns focus on the conversation objective/teacher prompt.</li> <li>1 Turns do not focus on the conversation objective/teacher prompt.</li> </ul>	STEP 1 – Write a complete transcription of the conversation in this section (Attoch additional pages if needed) DATE:	
Ki	Student A:	Student B:	Conversation Objective (TLF 3a1):	<ol> <li>STEPS:</li> <li>Transcribe the language sample below &amp; list date.</li> <li>Write the score and a brief rationale for the scores on the back of this form.</li> <li>Refer to the CA ELD Standards and guiding questions to develop instructional implications for each student.</li> </ol>	STEP 1 - Write a complete	September 15, 2015

### Start Smart 2.0 - Unit Resources – Kindergarten 3-22-17

### SPF 1.0 (USE FOR LESSONS 1-6 & 22-23) FRONT OF DOCUMENT

0.00		each student need to progress to the next er to the ELD Frame of	apineiwe	<ol> <li>Contribute to closs, group, and partner discussions by listening attentively, following turn-taking rules, and asking and answering questions.</li> </ol>	rgarten.		BRIDGING	<ol> <li>Describe ideas, phenomena, and text elements using key details based on understanding of a variety of grade- level texts and viewing of multimedia with light support.</li> </ol>	BRIDGING	12. b) Use a wide variety of general academic and domain-specific words, synonyms, antonyms, and non- literal language to create an effect or to create shades of meaning while speaking and composing.		Adapted from work by Zwiers, O'Hara, & Pritchard, 2014
APLE (SPF-CCLS)		al Implications for ruction do the students . he ELD Standard and ref		<ol> <li>Contribute to class, group, and listening attentively, following to asking and answering questions.</li> </ol>	4. No standard for kindergarten			<ol> <li>Describe ideas, pheno, key details based on und level texts and viewing o</li> </ol>		12. b) Use a wide variety of general acad domain-specific words, synonyms, anton literal language to create an effect or to e meaning while speaking and composing.	Ë	work by Zwiers, O'H
Multilingual & Multicultural Education Department 5 FORM - CONSTRUCTIVE CONVERSATION LANGUAGE SAMPLE (SPF-CCLS) rief rationale for each dimension idea (TLF 3b2):	conversation objectives/teacher prompt (TLF 3a1 & 4):	STEP 3 – Instructional Implications (TLF 1a2, 1b1, & 5a2): Refer to the CA ELD Standards and list instructional implications for each student GUIDING QUESTIONS - Consider the language each student produced: What are the students able to do? At what proficiency level? What instruction do the students need to progress to the next proficiency level? Which ELD Standards will i focus on to develop my future lessons? What prompts or models might I consider? Use language from the ELD Standard and refer to the ELD Frame of Practice when developing the instructional implications for each student.	ONIONNOAD	<ol> <li>Contribute to class, group, and portner discussions by listening attentively, following turn-taking rules, and asking and answering questions.</li> </ol>	4. No standord for kindergorten.		EXPANDING	<ol><li>Describe ideas, phenomena, and text elements in greater detail based on understanding of a variety of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with moderate support.</li></ol>	EXPANDING	12. b) Use a growing number of general academic and domain-specific words in order to add detail or to create shades of meaning while speaking and composing.	Instructional Implications for Student B:	Adapted from
		LF 1a2, 1b1, & 5a2): Refer to pe each student produced: What are the s on to develop my future lessans? What p tions for each student.	3b2) EMERGING	<ol> <li>Contribute to conversations and express ideas by asking and answring yes-no and wh-questions and responding using gestures, words, and simple phrases.</li> </ol>	4. No standard for kindergarten.	301 & 4)	EMERGING	<ol> <li>Describe lakes, phenomena, and text elements based on understanding of a select set of grade-level texts and viewing of multimedia with substantial support.</li> </ol>	EMERGING	12. b) Use a select number of general academic and domain-specific words to add detail while speaking and composing.		
Multilingual & Multilingual & Kinder STUDENT PROGRESS FORM - CON STEP 2 – Score and Rationale (TLF 1b1): Provide a brief rationale DIMENSION 1 Turns build on previous turns to build up an idea (TLF 3b2): Score	DIMENSION 2 Turns focus on the knowledge or skills of the Score	STEP 3 – Instructional Implications (TLF 1a2 , 1b1, & 5 GUIDING QUESTIONS - Consider the language each student produc proficiency level? Which ELD Standards will focus on to develop my futur Practice when developing the instructional implications for each student.	DIMENSION 1 ELD STANDARDS ALIGNMENT (TLF 3b2)	1 a é 🗧 🔋	<ol> <li>Adopting language choices (TLF 3nd &amp; 3b2): Adopting language choices to various contexts (based on task, purpose, audience, and text type).</li> </ol>	DIMENSION 2 ELD STANDARDS ALIGNMENT (TLF 301 & 4)	B. INTERPRETIVE	<ol> <li>Reading/viewing closely (TLF 3b2 &amp; 3c1): Reading closely literary and informational texts and viewing multimedia to determine how meaning is conveyed explicitly and implicitly through language.</li> </ol>	C. PRODUCTIVE	<ol> <li>Selecting language choices (TLF 3od &amp; 3c1): Selecting &amp; applying varied and precise vocabulary and language structures to effectively canvey ideas.</li> </ol>	Instructional Implications for Student A:	September 15, 2015

SPF 1.0 (USE FOR LESSONS 1-6 & 22-23) BACK OF DOCUMENT

# **Conversation Pattern**



# Paraphrase •I heard you say...



•I would like to add...

# Prompt •What can you add?

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Grades 2-5 🙀

Class Conversat	Class Conversation Pattern Guide – 1/Page Conversation Pattern Guide—SKILL:
Paraphrase	ard you say
Build on	Builde (USE THROUGHOUT T Brild on each other's ideas I would like to add
Prompt	What can you add?





Start Smart 2.0 - Unit Resources – Kindergarten 3-22-17

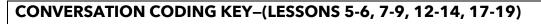


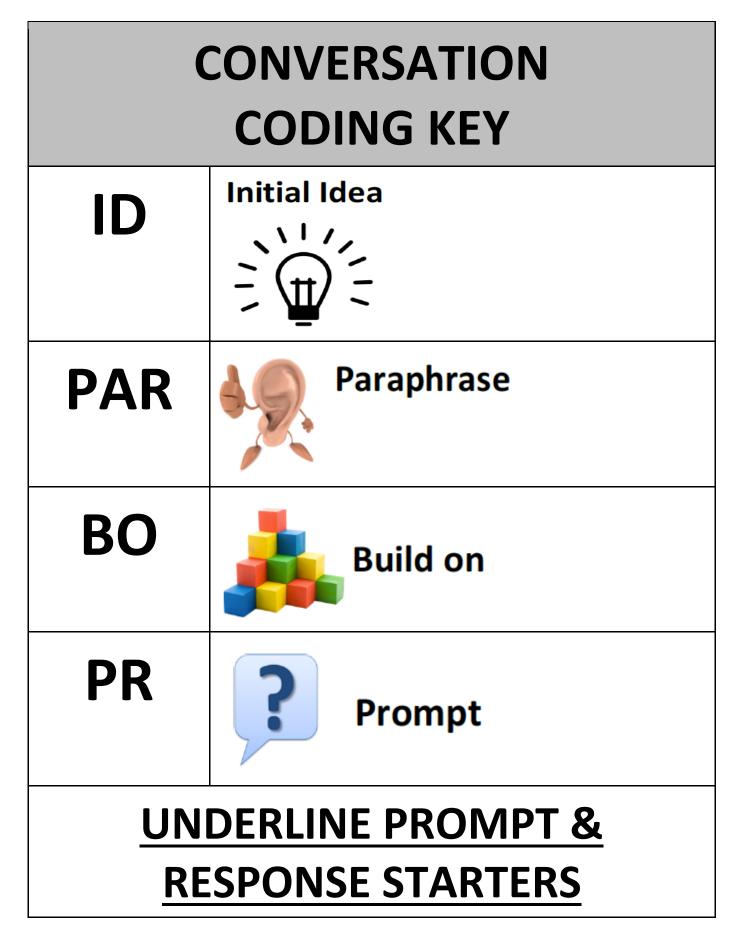
Constructive Conversations Listening Task Poster
How do I/they
paraphrase a partner's ideas?
add on to a partner's ideas?
ask questions to a help partner?
use evidence to explain ideas?
use academic words to explain ideas?
use domain-specific words to explain ideas?
Lower Elementary

# **TEACHER VISUAL TEXT (USE THROUGHOUT THE UNIT)**



Start Smart 2.0 - Unit Resources – Kindergarten 3-22-17





# **Three Listens Protocol**

# 1<sup>st</sup> Listen (Listen for Context – Message Level Understanding)

- Teacher reads the prompt
- Teacher models using think time and pointing at key elements of the visual text before reading the script or playing the audio
- Students listen to the entire conversation to get the gist—the message

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Listen: (Listen for the Language of the Skill – Sentence Level)

- Teacher and students chorally read the prompt
- Teacher models consulting the charted **Prompt and Response Starters** for the language of the skill
- Students listen to the first two full turns of the conversation
- Teacher stops at key moments to make sure students hear the language of the skill
- Students chorally chant the prompt or response starter they heard

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Listen: (Listen for the Conversation Pattern)

- Teacher and students chorally read the prompt
- Teacher models using think time and pointing at key elements of the <u>Conversation Pattern Guide</u> or the <u>Conversation Pattern Poster</u> throughout the 3<sup>rd</sup> Listen
- Students listen to the entire conversation turn by turn
- Teacher stops at key moments to make sure students understand the pattern
- Students will show what they heard using the gestures and the Conversation Pattern Game Cards

# VISUAL TEXT MODEL CONVERSATION - LESSON 5 – (CODED FOR TEACHER REFERENCE ONLY)

Prompt: W	/hat do you notice in the visual text? Use details from the text to
CLARIFY yo	our ideas.
Student	I notice that there is a woman with four children sitting at the table in a classroom. [ID]
A1:	What do you notice? [PR]
Student B1:	<u>I notice</u> that they are sitting at the table around <mark>nine plates</mark> and a <mark>clear pitcher</mark> with
	knives in it. [ID] What else do you notice? [PR]
Student	I think you said that there are plates and utensils on the table in front of the people.
A2:	<b>[PAR]</b> I want to add that there are <mark>tomato slices</mark> on the plates in front of everyone at
~~:	the table. [BO] What else do you notice? [PR]
Student B2:	I think you said that there are pieces of tomato on everyone's plate. [PAR] I want to
	add that three kids are holding knives. [BO] Two children are cutting tomatoes and the
	boy with the <mark>striped shirt</mark> is using the knife to hold the <mark>tomato slice</mark> . <b>[BO]</b> <u>What else do</u>
	you notice? [PR]
Student	<u>I think you said</u> that some of the children use their knives for slicing tomatoes. [PAR] I
A3:	<u>want to add</u> that the boy in the <mark>striped shirt</mark> is looking at his <mark>red tomato slice</mark> . <b>[BO]</b>
	What else do you notice? [PR]
Student B3:	<u>I think you said</u> that the boy is studying his <mark>tomato slice</mark> . <b>[PAR]</b> I want to add that the
	boy with the <mark>white shirt</mark> is holding out his tomato with the knife stuck through it. <b>[BO]</b>
	What else do you notice? [PR]
Student	<u>I think you said</u> that the boy with the white shirt is playing with his tomato instead of
A4:	slicing it. <b>[PAR]</b> <u>I want to add</u> that the boy with the <mark>white shirt</mark> is smiling while he shows
	his tomato to the other boy. [BO] What else do you notice? [PR]
Student B4:	I think you said that the boy is having fun with the tomato instead of focusing on his
	work. <b>[PAR]</b> I want to add that the boy with the gray shirt is not looking at the boy with
	the <mark>white shirt</mark> . <b>[BO]</b> <u>What else do you notice?</u> <b>[PR]</b>

# VISUAL TEXT MODEL CONVERSATION - LESSON 5 – (NOT CODED)

Student	I notice that there is a woman with four children sitting at the table in a classroom.
A1:	What do you notice?
Student B1:	I notice that they are sitting at the table around nine plates and a clear pitcher with knives in it. What else do you notice?
Student A2:	I think you said that there are plates and utensils on the table in front of the people. I want to add that there are tomato slices on the plates in front of everyone at the table What else do you notice?
Student B2:	I think you said that there are pieces of tomato on everyone's plate. I want to add that three kids are holding knives. Two children are cutting tomatoes and the boy with the striped shirt is using the knife to hold the tomato slice. What else do you notice?
Student A3:	I think you said that some of the children use their knives for slicing tomatoes. I want to add that the boy in the striped shirt is looking at his red tomato slice. What else do you notice?
Student B3:	I think you said that the boy is studying his tomato slice. I want to add that the boy with the white shirt is holding out his tomato with the knife stuck through it. What els do you notice?
Student A4:	I think you said that the boy with the white shirt is playing with his tomato instead of slicing it. I want to add that the boy with the white shirt is smiling while he shows his tomato to the other boy. What else do you notice?
Student B4:	I think you said that the boy is having fun with the tomato instead of focusing on his work. I want to add that the boy with the gray shirt is not looking at the boy with the white shirt. What else do you notice?



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Emerging (Lessons 5-6)	ins 5-6)			PRON
Prompt	Prompt and Response Starters	Prompt	Prompt and Response Starters	/IPT & RE
	I notice		l notice	SPONSE S
<ul> <li>↓ ↓</li> <li>Initial idea</li> </ul>		, ₩ ,		TARTERS
	l heard		l heard	(EM-OPTION
Paraphrase		Paraphrase		N 1) LES
-	I want to add	-	I want to add	SONS 5 &
				6
<b>C.</b>	What else?	<b>C</b> .	What else?	
Prompt		Prompt		

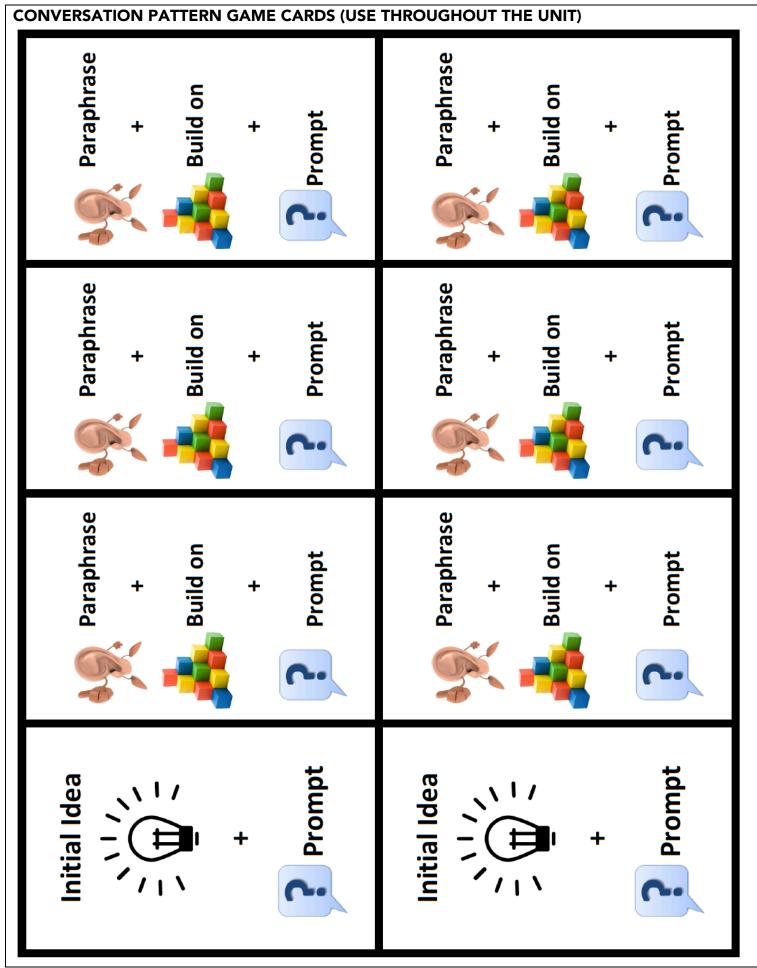
	/IPT & RE		ERS (EM - OPTION	2) LESSONS 5 & 6	
	Prompt and Response Starters	I notice	You said	I think	What can you add?
	Promp		Initial Idea	Paraphrase	Frompt
-6]	Prompt and Response Starters	notice	You said	I think	What can you add?
Emerging (Lessons 5-6)	t t	-	<u> </u>	—	>

	SPONSE STARTERS	(EX-OPTION 1) LES	:	
Prompt and Response Starters	I notice that	I heard you say	I would like to add	What else do you notice?
Prompt				Fompt
Prompt and Response Starters	I notice that	I heard you say	I would like to add	What else do you notice?
Expanding (Lessons 5-6) Prompt anc				Frompt

Prompt and Response Starters Prompt and Response Starters India data India data Inter that Inter that Inter that Inter that Inter that Inter that	Prompt and Response Starters         Inotice that         India late         Intel dea         Intel dea	at said	PROMPT & RESPONSE STARTERS (EX-OPTION 2) LESSONS 5 & 6
What else can you add?	Bulid On What else can you add? Prompt	can you	

Bridging (Lessons 5-6)	1s 5-6)			PROM
Promp	Prompt and Response Starters	Prompt	Prompt and Response Starters	MPT & RE
	Something I notice is		Something I notice is	SPONSE START
Initial Idea	In other words,	Initial idea	In other words,	ERS (BR-OPTION
Paraphrase	Additionally,	Paraphrase	Additionally,	1) LESSONS 5 & 6
Frompt	What other details can you add?	Bulld On Frompt	What other details can you add?	

PROMPT &		TERS (BR-OPTION 2	) LESSONS 5 & 6	
Prompt and Response Starters	Something I notice is	To paraphrase	Another detail is	How can you add to this idea?
Promp		Initial Idea	Paraphrase	Prompt
iging (Lessons 5-6) Prompt and Response Starters	Something I notice is	To paraphrase	Another detail is	How can you add to this idea?
Bridging (Lessons 5-6) Prompt ar		Initial Idea	Paraphrase	Prompt



### TEACHER INFOGRAPHIC (USE THROUGHOUT THE UNIT) **BE** SAFE, RESPECTFUL, **BE** RESPONSIBLE





Safe students use the crosswalk. Safe students wait for the crossing guard to help. Safe students do not run in the street. Safe students do not run in front of cars.



### BE RESPECTFUL

BE

SAFE



Respectful students focus on their work. Respectful students look and listen. Respectful students keep their hands to themselves.

Respectful students do not distract others. Respectful students do not throw things. Respectful students do not make faces at others.



Responsible students take turns. Responsible students share activities and materials with each other. Responsible students do not keep all the materials to themselves. Responsible students do not ignore their partners. INFOGRAPHIC MODEL CONVERSATION—LESSON 6 (CODED FOR TEACHER REFERENCE ONLY)

Prompt: V	What do you notice in the infographic? Use details from the text to
CLARIFY y	our ideas.
Ctudout	I notice that the title cave "De Cafe, Decreatful, and Decreancible" [10] What can
Student A1:	<u>I notice</u> that the title says "Be Safe, Respectful, and Responsible". [ID] <u>What can</u>
	you add? [PR]
Student	<u>I notice</u> that there are six pictures of children in the street and at school. [ID] What
B1:	else can you add? [PR]
Student	I heard you say that there are pictures with children in them. [PAR] I want to add
A2:	that it says "Be Safe" right under the title. [BO] What else can you add? [PR]
Student	I heard you say that the heading says to be safe. [PAR] I want to add that there are
B2:	<mark>two pictures</mark> underneath the heading. One of the pictures shows a boy using the
	crosswalk. What else can you add? [PR]
Student	I heard you say that the boy is safely crossing the street. [PAR] I want to add that
A3:	the picture next to it shows <mark>two boys</mark> running across the street. <b>[BO]</b> <u>What else can</u>
	you add? [PR]
Student	<u>I heard you say</u> that <mark>two boys</mark> are being unsafe by running in the street. <b>[PAR]</b> <u>I</u>
B3:	want to add that the next heading says "Be Respectful". [BO] What else can you
	add? [PR]
Student	I heard you say that the infographic says to "Be Respectful". [PAR] I want to add
A4:	that underneath the heading there is a picture of a boy who is making a <mark>silly face</mark> .
	[BO] What else can you add? [PR]
Student	I heard you say there is a boy who is acting silly. [PAR] I want to add that the
B4:	sentence underneath that picture says "Respectful students do not distract
	others". [BO] What else can you add? [PR]

### INFOGRAPHIC MODEL CONVERSATION—LESSON 6 (NOT CODED)

Student	I notice that the title says "Be Safe, Respectful, and Responsible". What can you
A1:	add?
Student	I notice that there are six pictures of children in the street and at school. What els
B1:	can you add?
Student	I heard you say that there are pictures with children in them. I want to add that it
A2:	says "Be Safe" right under the title. What else can you add?
Student	I heard you say that the heading says to be safe. I want to add that there are two
B2:	pictures underneath the heading. One of the pictures shows a boy using the
	crosswalk. What else can you add?
Student	I heard you say that the boy is safely crossing the street. I want to add that the
A3:	picture next to it shows two boys running across the street. What else can you
	add?
Student	I heard you say that two boys are being unsafe by running in the street. I want to
B3:	add that the next heading says "Be Respectful". What else can you add?
Student	I heard you say that the infographic says to "Be Respectful". I want to add that
A4:	underneath the heading there is a picture of a boy who is making a silly face. Wha
	else can you add?
Student	I heard you say there is a boy who is acting silly. I want to add that the sentence
B4:	underneath that picture says "Respectful students do not distract others". What
	else can you add?

### BE SAFE, RESPECTFUL, & RESPONSIBLE







Safe students take turns to play safely on the playground.

Safe students do not grab and fight on the playground.



BE RESPECTFUL



Respectful students look at and listen to the speaker. Respectful students respect others' personal space. Respectful students do not grab others. Respectful students do not bother others.

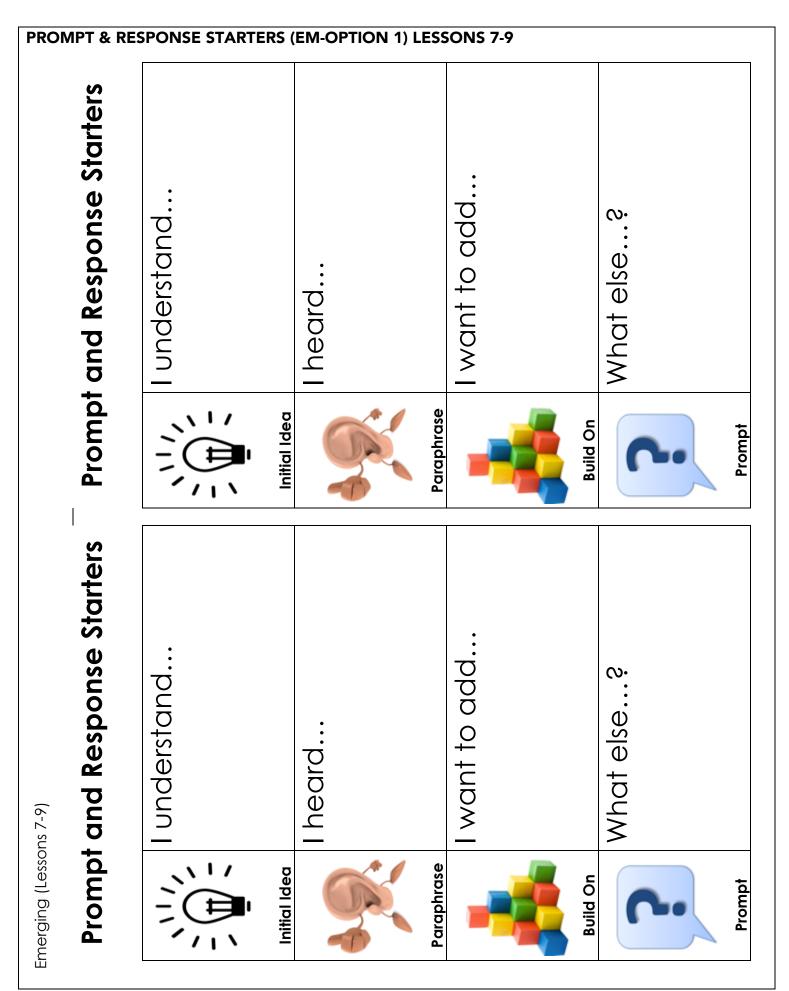


Prompt: Wh	nat do the texts help you to understand? Use details to CLARIFY.
Student A1:	The texts help me understand how we should work together. [ID] What is your
,	idea? [PR]
Student	The texts help me understand how students should behave. [ID] What else can you
B1:	<u>add?</u> [PR]
Student	I heard you say that the texts show children who behave. [PAR] I want to add that
A2:	the visual text shows <mark>three students</mark> focused on slicing and studying <mark>red tomatoes</mark> .
	[BO] They are working together. [BO] <u>What else can you add?</u> [PR]
Student	I think you said that the visual text shows students focusing and working together.
B2:	[PAR] I would like to add that the infographic also shows students focusing on their
	work while sitting on the rug. [BO] They are behaving respectfully by looking and
	listening. [BO] What else can you add? [PR]
Student	I heard you say that the students on the rug are behaving respectfully. [PAR] I want
A3:	<u>to add that</u> the visual text shows <mark>one student</mark> wearing a <mark>white shirt</mark> holding half of a
	tomato with a knife stuck through it. [BO] He is not working safely or respectfully
	with his group. [BO] What else can you add? [PR]
Student	I think you said that the student is not focused on his work and is not working well
B3:	with others. <b>[PAR]</b> I would like to add that the infographic shows a boy making a
	silly face and throwing something in the classroom. <b>[BO]</b> He is not being respectful
	because he is distracting others. [BO] What else can you add? [PR]
Student	I heard you say that the boy is not behaving respectfully. [PAR] I want to add that in
A4:	the visual text the boy with the <mark>white shirt</mark> is trying to distract the other boy. <b>[BO]</b>
	That is not how we work together. [BO] <u>What else can you add?</u> [PR]
Student	<u>I think you said</u> that one boy is trying to distract another student. [PAR] I would like
B4:	to add that the infographic says to keep your hands to yourself. This helps you to

ompt: Wł	nat do the texts help you to understand? Use details to CLARIFY.
Student A1:	The texts help me understand how we should work together. What is your idea?
Student B1:	The texts help me understand how students should behave. What else can you add?
Student A2:	I heard you say that the texts show children who behave. I want to add that the visual text shows three students focused on slicing and studying red tomatoes. They are working together. What else can you add?
Student B2:	I think you said that the visual text shows students focusing and working together would like to add that the infographic also shows students focusing on their work while sitting on the rug. They are behaving respectfully by looking and listening. What else can you add?
Student A3:	I heard you say that the students on the rug are behaving respectfully. I want to a that the visual text shows one student wearing a white shirt holding half of a tomato with a knife stuck through it. He is not working safely or respectfully with group. What else can you add?
Student B3:	I think you said that the student is not focused on his work and is not working we with others. I would like to add that the infographic shows a boy making a silly fac and throwing something in the classroom. He is not being respectful because he i distracting others. What else can you add?
Student A4:	I heard you say that the boy is not behaving respectfully. I want to add that in the visual text the boy with the white shirt is trying to distract the other boy. That is r how we work together. What else can you add?
Student B4:	I think you said that one boy is trying to distract another student. I would like to a that the infographic says to keep your hands to yourself. This helps you to behave and not distract others. What else can you add?

### VISUAL TEXT & INFOGRAPHIC NON-MODEL CONVERSATION - LESSON 7 & 8

Prompt: to CLAR	What do the texts help you to understand? Use details FY.
Student A1:	We need to be safe, respectful and responsible.
Student B1:	The title is "Safe, Respectful and Responsible Students".
Student A2:	The visual text is about a classroom project.
Student B2:	It also has kids at centers.
Student A3:	Yeah. In the infographic, some kids are good and some are bad.
Student B3:	I agree. They shouldn't throw things.
Student A4:	I agree. I think it's good to raise your hand.
Student B4:	I notice that, too. The infographic also talks about playing with playdough.



Emerging (Lessons 7-9)		
Prompt and Response Starters	Prompt	Prompt and Response Starters
I understand		l understand
You said	Initial Idea	You said
Paraphrase I think	Paraphrase	I think
Build On What can you add? Prompt	Build On Prompt	What can you add?

Expanding (Lessons 7-9)	ons 7-9)			PRON
Promp	Prompt and Response Starters	Prompt	Prompt and Response Starters	/IPT & RE
	The texts help me understand		The texts help me understand	SPONSE START
Initial Idea	I heard you say	Initial Idea	l heard you say	ERS (EX-OPTION
Paraphrase	I would like to add	Paraphrase	I would like to add	1) LESSONS 7-9
Prompt	What else do you notice?	Build On Prompt	What else do you notice?	

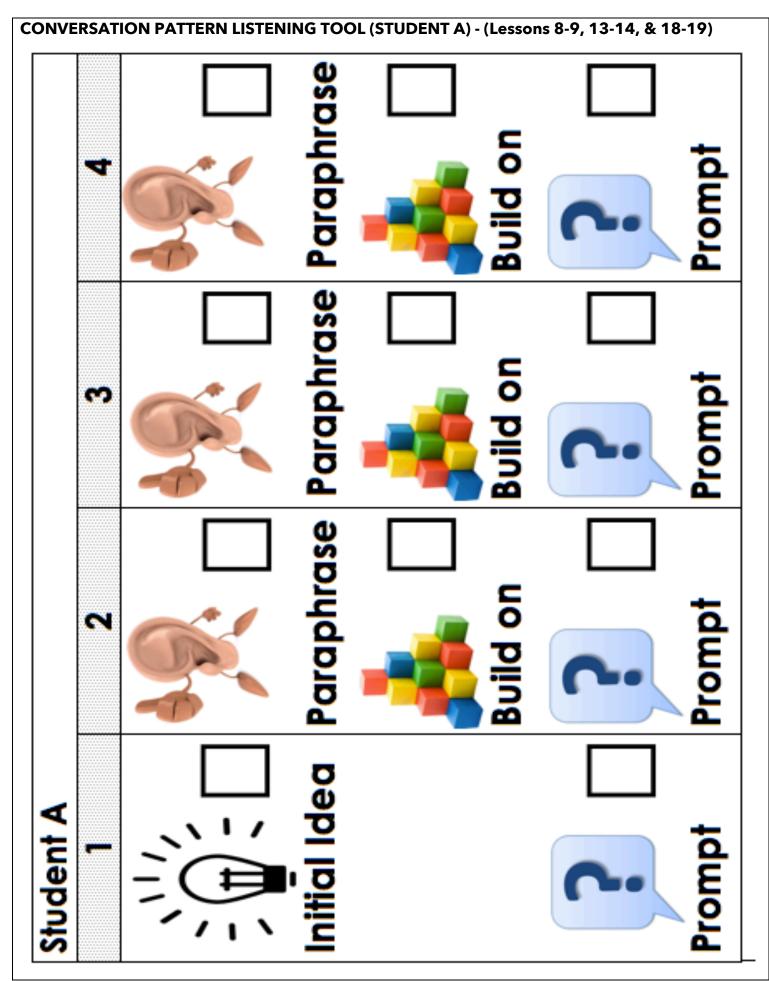
Expanding (Lessons 7-9)	sons 7-9)			PRO
romp	Prompt and Response Starters	Prompt	Prompt and Response Starters	MPT & R
	The texts help me understand		The texts help me understand	ESPONSE STAR
Initial Idea	I think you said	Initial Idea	l think you said	TERS (EX-OPTION
Paraphrase	l also think	Paraphrase	l also think	2) LESSONS 7-9
Prompt	What else can you add?	Build On Prompt	What else can you add?	

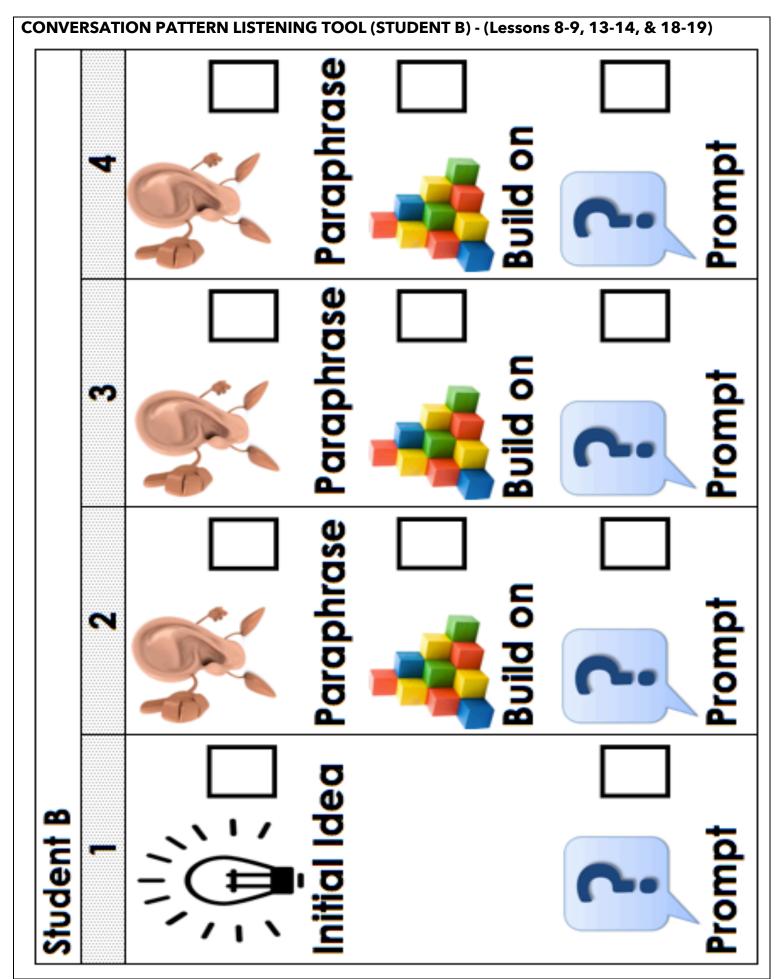
Bridging (Lessons 7-9)	( <i>2</i> -2)		
Promp	Prompt and Response Starters	Prompt	Prompt and Response Starters
	What I understand from the texts is		What I understand from the texts is
Initial Idea	In other words,	Initial Idea	In other words,
Paraphrase	Additionally,	Paraphrase	Additionally,
Prompt	What other details can you add?	Prompt	What other details can you add?

Bridging (Lessons 7-9)	(2-2 St			PRO
Promp	Prompt and Response Starters	Prompt	Prompt and Response Starters	MPT & R
	What I understand from the texts is		What I understand from the texts is	ESPONSE STAR
Initial Idea	To paraphrase	Initial Idea	To paraphrase	TERS (BR-OPTION
Paraphrase	Another detail is	Paraphrase	Another detail is	N 2) LESSONS 7-9
Build On Prompt	How can you add to this idea?	Build On Prompt	How can you add to this idea?	

Overall CELDT Proficiency Level:         S:           Overall CELDT Proficiency Level:         L:         S:           Overall CELDT Profit (ades) by that is four add on the prompt and/or elaborating and/or elaboratin	8107 - 4014	ST	
Overall CELDT Proficiency Level:         S:           Teacher Prompt (TLF 3b) 8         Teacher Prompt (TLF 3b) 8           2000 1 J Turns build on previous turns to build up a relevant ideal(s) [TLF 3b) 8         Teacher Prompt ad(o)           5: Wuents fortify ideas using <i>well-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations         S: Wuents fortify ideas using <i>well-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations           5: Wuents fortify ideas using <i>well-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations         S: Wuents fortify ideas using <i>well-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations           5: Wuents fortify ideas using <i>well-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations         S: Wuents fortify ideas using <i>well-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations           5: Wuents fortify ideas using <i>well-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations         S: Wuents fortify ideas using <i>well-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations           5: Wuents fortify ideas using <i>weakp-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations         S: Wuents for trafty ideas (b) by paraphrasing, defining and/or explanations           5: Wuents for fortify ideas using <i>weakp-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations         S: Wuents for trafty ideas using <i>weakp-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations           5: Wuents for fortify ideas using <i>weakp-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations         S: Wuents for trafty ideas (b) by anaphrasing, defining and/or explanations           5: Wuents for fortify ideas using <i>weakp-connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations	Student A:		L:S:R:W:Date
TLF 3b1 8 s) (TLF 3b ompt and/o rompt and/o rompt and/o rompt and/o rea iea dea tidea fitional p	Student B:		L: S: R: W: Date
s) (TLF 3b ompt and/oi aborating rompt and/o or explanatic or explanatic pt and/or lea dea dea dea fitional p	tion Objective (	(TLF 3a1	Teacher Prompt (TLF 3b1 & 2):
ompt and/o aborating for explanatic or explanatic pt and/or lea lea dea dea tidea <i>itional p</i>		DIMEN	SION 1 Turns build on previous turns to build up a relevant idea(s) (TLF 3b2):
rompt and/o or explanatio or explanatio them up dea dea fitional p	ibe the ze sample	4	<ul> <li>Students create or choose a relevant initial idea(s) that is <i>effectively</i> focused on the prompt and/or learning objective(s)</li> <li>Students <i>meaningfully/consistently</i> clarify idea(s) by paraphrasing, defining and/or elaborating</li> <li>Students fortify ideas using <i>well-connected</i> evidence. examples and/or explanations</li> </ul>
rompt and/o or explanation or explanation them up dea dea litional p	below & list date.		• Students create or choose a relevant initial idea(s) that is <i>sufficiently</i> focused on the prompt and/or learning objective(s)
ompt and/o or explanatic them up dea st idea <i>itional p</i>	the score and a	m	<ul> <li>Students adequately clarify idea(s) by paraphrasing, defining and/or elaborating</li> <li>Students fortify ideas using consistent evidence, examples and/or explanations</li> </ul>
or explanati them up dea st idea <i>itional p</i>	on the back of	•	<ul> <li>Students create or choose a relevant initial idea(s) that is somewhat focused on the prompt and/or learning objective(s)</li> <li>Students inconsistently clarify idea(s) by paraphrasine, definine and/or elaboratine</li> </ul>
t and/or lea them up dea it idea <i>litional p</i>	rm. A the CA ELD	J	<ul> <li>Students <i>inconsistently</i> fortify ideas using <i>loosely connected</i> evidence, examples and/or explanations</li> </ul>
itional p	irds and		<ul> <li>Students do not create or choose a relevant initial idea(s) that is focused on the prompt and/or learning objective(s)</li> </ul>
DIMENSION 2 If there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up         Students <i>effectively</i> evaluate the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea         6       Students <i>effectively</i> explain and/or negotiate final decisions         7       Students <i>effectively</i> explain and/or negotiate final decisions         8       Students <i>effectively</i> explain and/or negotiate final decisions         9       Students <i>effectively</i> explain and/or negotiate final decisions         13       Students <i>sufficiently</i> evaluate the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea         13       Students <i>sufficiently</i> evaluate the strength/relevance and choose the strongest/best idea         14       Students <i>inconsistently</i> evaluate the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea         15       Students <i>inconsistently</i> evaluate the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea         16       Students <i>inconsistently</i> evaluate the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea         17       Students <i>inconsistently</i> velvance and choose the strongest/best idea         18       Students <i>do not</i> compare the strength/relevance         19       Students <i>do not</i> compare the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea         10       Students <i>do not</i> compare the strength/relevance of the strongest/best idea         19       Students <i>do not</i> compare the strength/relevance         10       Stude	guiding questions to	7	<ul> <li>Students do not clarify idea(s) by paraphrasing, defining and/or elaborating</li> <li>Students do not fortify ideas using evidence, examples and/or explanations</li> </ul>
lea st idea <i>itional p</i>	p misu ucuonar	DIMEN	SION 2 If there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and try to choose one (TLF 3a1 & 4)
dea Itional p	t.		Students <i>effectively</i> evaluate the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea
dea st idea <i>itional p</i>		4	<ul> <li>Students effectively compare the strength/relevance and choose the strongest/best idea</li> <li>Students effectively explain and/or negotiate final decisions</li> </ul>
dea itional p			Students sufficiently evaluate the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea
itional p		m	<ul> <li>Students sufficiently compare the strength/relevance and choose the strongest/best idea</li> <li>Students sufficiently explain and/or negotiate final decisions</li> </ul>
itional p			<ul> <li>Students inconsistently evaluate the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea</li> </ul>
itional p		2	Students <i>inconsistently</i> compare the strength/relevance and choose the strongest/best idea
itional p			<ul> <li>Students <i>inconsistently</i> explain and/or negotiate final decisions</li> <li>Students <i>do not</i> evaluate the strength/relevance of the evidence of each idea</li> </ul>
itional p		1	<ul> <li>Students <i>do not</i> compare the strength/relevance and choose the strongest/best idea</li> <li>Students <i>do not</i> explain and/or negotiate final decisions</li> </ul>
	- Write a comp	plete ti	anscription of the conversation in this section (Attach additional pages if needed)
	E TRANSCRIPTIO	ON OF CC	NVERSATION ON THIS FORM. ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NEEDED.
	September 15. 2015		Adapted from work by Zwiers. O'Hara. & Pritchard. 2014

Multilingual & Multicultural Education Department.       StrUENT PROCESS FORM - CONSTICTIVE CONVERSATION LANGUAGE SAMPLE 2.0 (SPF-ECLS)         STUEP - Score and distionale (TT 3 LU) Provide C bring retionale (TT 3 LU) Provide C bring retionale (TT 3 LU)       Provide C string retionale (TT 3 LU)       Provide C bring retionale (TT 2 LU)       Provide C bring retione (TT 2 LU)       Provide C bring retionale (T	SPF 2.0 (USE SPF 2.0 (U	SE FOR LESSONS 7-	9, 12-14, & 17-19) Back of Document	
Multilingual & Multicultural Education Department         STUDENT PROCRESS FORM - CONSTRUCTIVE CONVERSATION LANGUAGE SAMPLE 2.0 (SPF-CCLS)         Score and Fationale (TL F J3): Povide 0 brief rationale (or each dimension         No 17 Time build on previous turns to build up a relevant idea(s) [TLF 332].         M2 If there are two or more competing ideos, students build them up and try to choose one (TLF 301 & 4):         M2 If there are two or more competing ideos, students build them up and try to choose one (TLF 301 & 4):         M2 If there are two or more competing ideos, students build them up and try to choose one (TLF 302 & 4):         M2 If there are two or more competing ideos, students build them up and try to choose one (TLF 302 & 4):         M2 If there are two or more competing ideos, students build them up and try to choose one (TLF 302 & 4):         M2 If there are two or more competing ideos, students build them up and try to choose one (TLF 302 & 4):         M2 If there are two or more competing ideos, students build them up and try to choose one (TLF 302 & 4):         Instructional Implications (TLF 123, 151, 56 - 52): A60 = 6 + 100 = 74 what proficiency leve? What hastuctors or and regre to the ELD Standards ond regre to the exturbed standards ond regre to the ELD Standards ond regue to the eLD Standards ond regre to the eLD Standards ond regre		<b>ch student</b> ction do the students I consider? Use		, & Pritchard, 2014
Multilingual & Multicultu STUDENT PROGRESS FORM - CONSTRUCTIVE CO Score and Rationale (TLF 1bJ.): <i>Provide a brief rationale for each</i> and Rationale (TLF 1bJ.): <i>Provide a brief rationale for each</i> 2011 Turns build on previous turns to build up a relevant idea(s) (TLF 3b2): DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and DN 2 if there are two or more competing ideas, students build them up and Instructional Implications for Student A: DN 2 instructions for Student A: DN 2 instructi	ral Education Department NVERSATION LANGUAGE SAMPLE 2.0 (SPF-CCLS) <i>limension</i>	ury to cnoose one (LLF 3a1 & 4): ELD Standards and list instructional implications for ea he students able to do? At what proficiency level? What instru to develop my future lessons? What prompts or models might loping the instructional implications for each student.	Instructional Implications for Student B:	Adapted from work by Zwiers, O'Hara
	Multilingual & Multicultur         STUDENT PROGRESS FORM - CONSTRUCTIVE COI         Score and Rationale (TLF 1b1): Provide a brief rationale for each a         N 1 Turns build on previous turns to build up a relevant idea(s) (TLF 3b2):	N 2 IJ there are two or more competing lacas, students build them up and the difference of the competing lacas, students build the competing lacas, student successed in the competitions (TLF 1a2, 1b1, & 5a2): Refer to the Competing are the QUESTIONS - Consider the language each student produced: What are the ogress to the next proficiency level? Which ELD Standards will I focus on the flow the ELD Standard and refer to the ELD Frame of Practice when develence of the the develence of the ELD Standard and refer to the ELD Frame of Practice when develence of the the the develence of the	nal Implications for Student A:	ber 15, 2015





K	INDERGARTEN Non-Model Revision Tool—CREATE & CLARIFY
Prompt:	What do the texts help you understand? Use details to clarify.
Student A1:	We need to be safe, respectful and responsible.
Student B1:	The title is "Safe, Respectful and Responsible Students".
Student A2:	The visual text is about a classroom project.
Student B2:	It also has kids at centers.
Student A3:	Yeah. In the infographic, some kids are good and some are bad.
Student B3:	I agree. They shouldn't throw things.
Student A4:	I agree. I think it's good to raise your hand.
Student B4:	I notice that, too. The infographic also talks about playing with playdough.

Paragraph Uniteria Unart Large - 1/Page Directions: Listen to/read the p	<b>PARAGRAPH CRITERIA CHART</b> aragraph. Check the box for each element that you observe and give feedback orally.
	First sentence names the main topic or idea.
¥2	□ Next sentences give key details about the main topic or idea. Feedback:
	☐ Sentences are organized and connected with transition words. Feedback:
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K Paragraph Guide Lessons 10 & 11 CREATE/CLARIFY

### I understand.

### One example is..



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K Paragraph Guide Lessons 10 & 11 CREATE/CLARIFY

# The text helps me understand

### ne example is

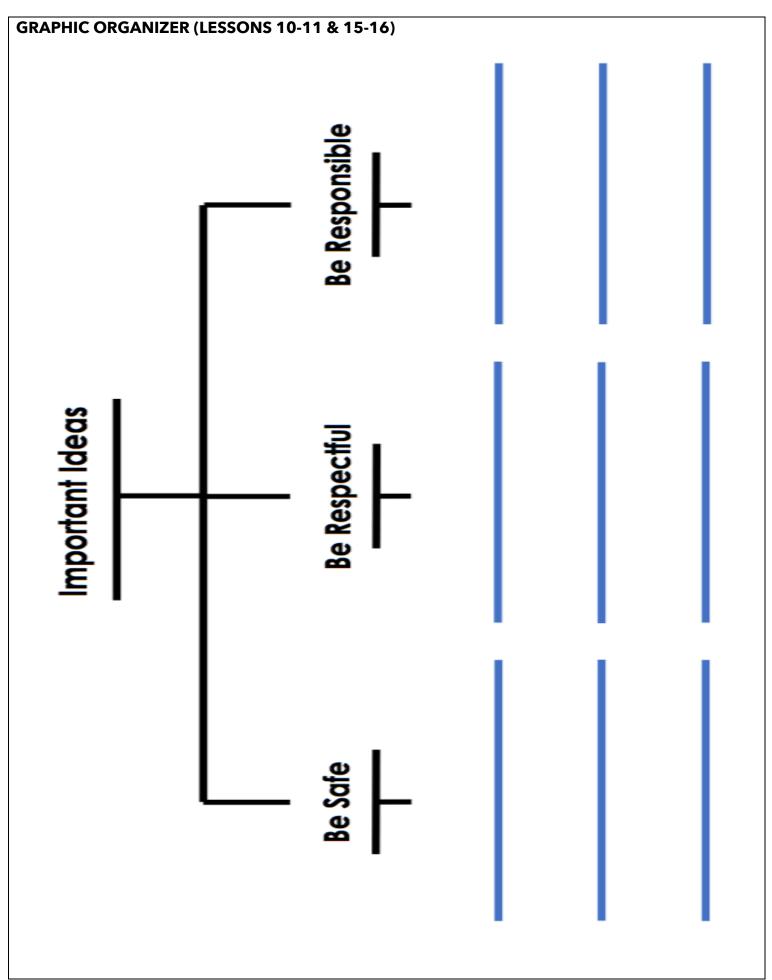
## Another example is





Multilingual and Multicultural Education Department Elementary English Learner Instruction

EX-BR



TEACHER ORAL PARAGRAPH-CREATE & CLARIFY (LESSON 10)

The texts help me understand how to be safe.

One example is keeping your hands to yourself

when you play.

<u>Another example is</u> being safe by taking turns on the playground.

	Multilingual & Mu STUDENT PROGRESS FOR	Multilingual & Multicultural Education Department STUDENT PROGRESS FORM – Oral Output Analysis Tool (OOAT)	
Student Name:	Date:	Overall CELDT Proficiency Level: L:	R:W:
ELD/Language Objective:		Complex Prompt:	
<u>STEPS:</u> 1. Write or attach an oral	DIMENSION 1 First sentence is a clear topic sentence, claim, or initial idea:	DIMENSION 2 Next sentences clarify and/or support the initial idea or claim:	DIMENSION 3 Sentences are logically organized and connected:
<ul><li>language sample and list date.</li><li>2. Write the score and a brief rationale for the scores on the back of this form.</li><li>3. Refer to the CA ELD Standards and guiding questions to develop instructional implications.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>4 First sentence clearly helps listeners understand what the idea will be</li> <li>3 First sentence satisfactorily helps listeners understand what the idea will be, with some lack of clarity</li> <li>2 First sentence vaguely gives listeners and idea of what the idea will be</li> <li>1 First sentence is unclear</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4 Next sentences effectively clarify and/or use evidence to support the first sentence</li> <li>3 Next sentences satisfactorily clarify and/or use evidence to support the first sentence, with some lack of clarity</li> <li>2 Next sentences vaguely clarify and/or use evidence to support the first sentence</li> <li>1 Next sentences do not clarify and/or use evidence to support the first sentence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4 Sentences are effectively organized and connected (e.g., using transitions)</li> <li>3 Sentences are satisfactorily organized and connected (e.g., using transitions), with some lack of clarity</li> <li>2 Sentences are somewhat organized and connected (e.g., using transitions) with a lack of clarity</li> <li>1 Sentences are not organized nor connected (e.g., using transitions)</li> </ul>
STEP 1 – Write what a student expresses in response t	ent expresses in response to a complex p	o a complex prompt in this section . <i>(Attach additional pages if needed.</i> )	pages if needed.)
November 29, 2016		Adapted from 1	Adapted from work by Zwiers, O'Hara, & Pritchard, 2014

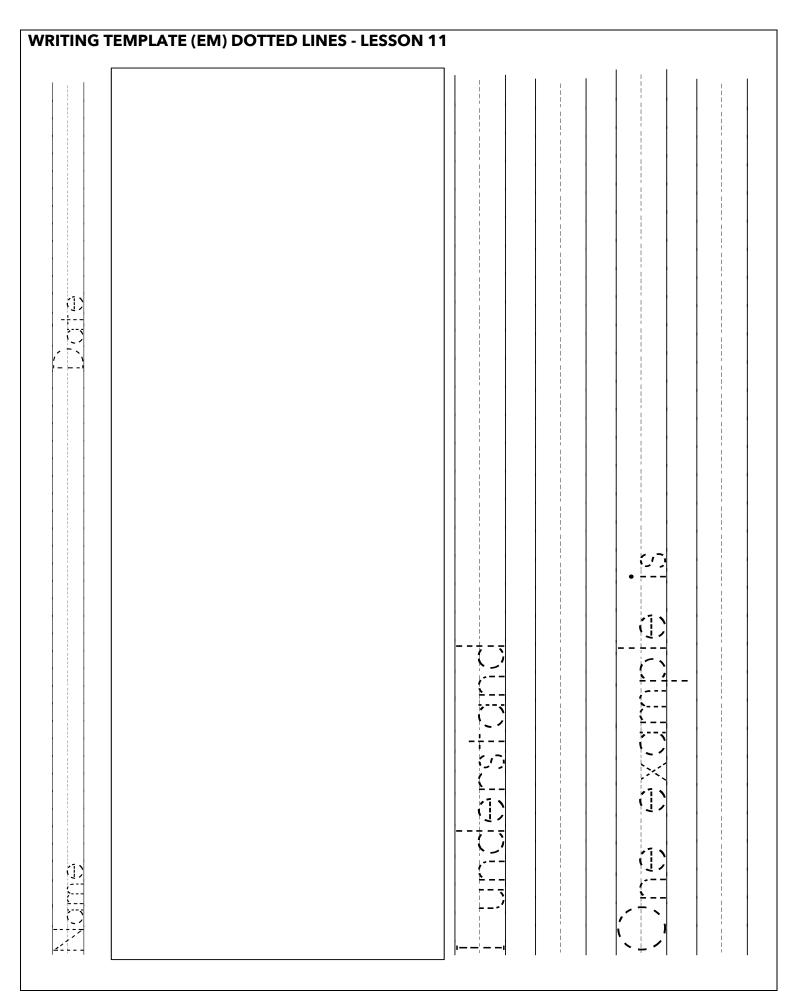
OOAT (l	JSE FOR I	LESSONS 10, <sup>2</sup>	I 5 & 20) B	Back of Document	
				dimension? What instruction	i, O'Hara, & Pritchard, 2014
Multilingual & Multicultural Education Department STUDENT PROGRESS FORM – Oral Output Analysis Tool (OOAT)	STEP 2 – Score and Rationale: <i>Provide a brief rationale for each dimension.</i> DIMENSION 1 First sentence is a clear topic sentence, claim, or initial idea: <sup>Score</sup>	DIMENSION 2 Next sentences clarify and/or support the initial idea or claim: Score	DIMENSION 3 Sentences are logically organized and connected: Score	STEP 3 – Instructional Implications: Refer to the CA ELD Standards and list instructional implications for each student. GUIDING QUESTIONS - Consider the language the student produced: What is the student able to do? How did the student address each dimension? What instruction does the student need to progress? What prompts or models might I consider? Instructional Implications for Student:	November 29, 2016 Adapted from work by Zwiers, O'Hara, & Pritchard, 2014
	STEP 2 – DIMENSIO Score	DIMENSI	DIMENSI	STEP 3 GUIDING does the Instructi	Novem

TEACHER WRITTEN PARAGRAPH-CREATE & CLARIFY (LESSON 11)

### The texts help me understand how to be

responsible.

<u>One example is sharing materials with each other.</u>



WRITING	TEMPLATE (EM) SOLID LINES - LESSON 11		
Date			
Name		I understand	

WOAT (	USE	FORL	ESSONS 11, 16 & 21) Front of Document	
	:S:R:W:		<ul> <li>DIMENSION 3 Sentences are logically organized and connected:</li> <li>4 Sentences are effectively organized and connected (e.g., using transitions), with some lack of clarity</li> <li>2 Sentences are vaguely organized and connected (e.g., using transitions), with some lack of clarity</li> <li>1 Sentences are not organized or connected and lack clarity</li> </ul>	Adapted from work by Zwiers, O'Hara, & Pritchard, 2014
Multilingual & Multicultural Education Department PROGRESS FORM – Written Output Analysis Tool (WOAT)	Overall CELDT Proficiency Level: L:	Complex Prompt:	DIMENSION 2 Next sentences clarify and/or support the initial idea or claim:         • 4 Next sentences effectively clarify and/or use evidence to support the first sentence, with some lack of clarity         • 3 Next sentences satisfactorily clarify and/or use evidence to support the first sentence, with some lack of clarity         • 1 Next sentences vaguely clarify and/or use evidence to support the first sentence evidence to support the first sentence evidence to support the first sentence         • 1 Next sentence to support the first sentence         • 2 Next sentence to support the first sentence	Adapted from v
Multilingual & Mu STUDENT PROGRESS FORM	Date:		STEPS:       DIMENSION 1 First sentence is a clear topic support the sample and list date.       DIMENSION 1 First sentence is a clear topic support the sample and list date.       DIMENSION 1 First sentence clainty, or initial idea:       Support the support the support the sample and list date.       DIMENSION 1 First sentence clainty, or initial idea:       Support the support the support the support the support the support the scores on a brief and the form.       A Mat the idea will be with some lack of dairy.       A Mat the idea will be with some lack of dairy.       A Mat the idea will be with some lack of dairy.         3. Refer to the CA ELD       3. Refer to the CA ELD       2. First sentence supely gives listeners and idea lack of dairy.       3. Refer to the CA ELD       3. Next support the lack will be with some lack of dairy.         3. Refer to the CA ELD       3. Refer to the CA ELD       3. First sentence is unclear wildea will be with some lack of dairy.       3. Next support the idea will be with some lack of dairy.         3. Refer to the CA ELD       3. First sentence is unclear will be with some lack of dairy.       3. Refer to the CA ELD       3. Next support the idea will be with some lack of dairy.         3. Refer to the CA ELD       3. First sentence is unclear will be with some lack of dairy.       3. Refer to the CA ELD       3. Next support support support some lack of dairy.         3. Standards and guidenge with the idea will be with some lack of dairy.       3. The support support some lack of dairy.       3. Next support support some lack of dairy.         3. Standards and attach s	
	Student Name:	ELD/Language Objective:	STEPS: 1. Write or attach a writing sample and list date. 2. Write the score and a brief rationale for the scores on the back of this form. 3. Refer to the CA ELD Standards and guiding questions to develop instructional implications. STEP 1 – Analyze and attac	November 18, 2016

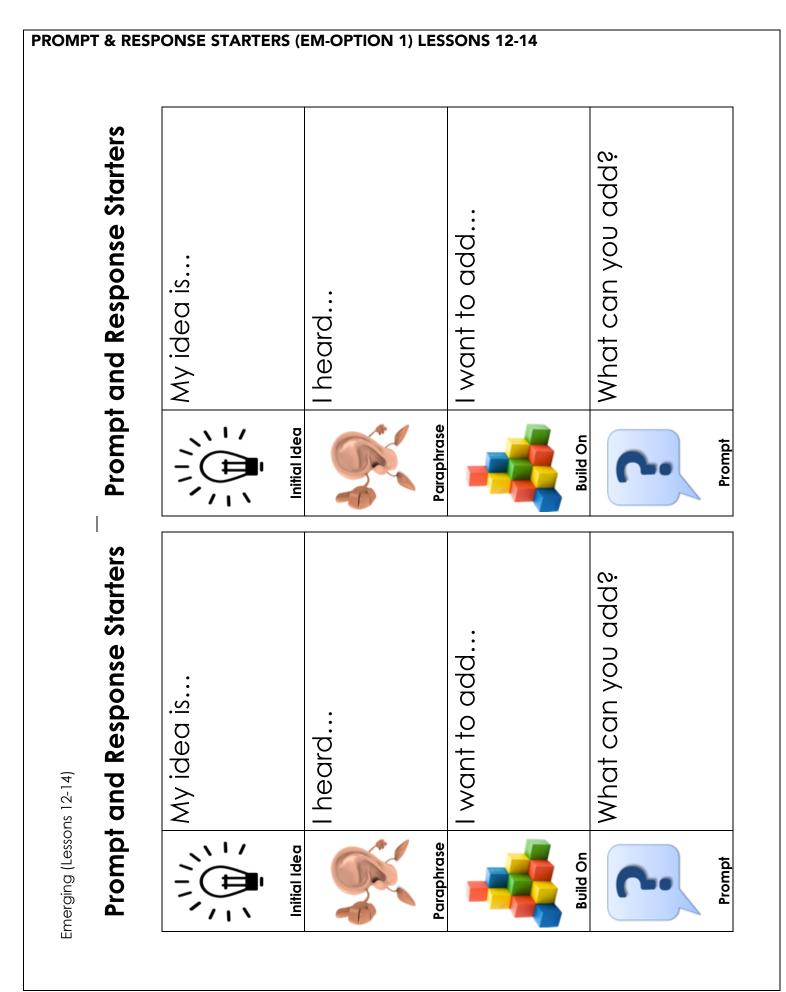
WOAT	USE FOR LES	SSONS 11	, 16 & 21)	Back of Document	_
ngual & Multicultural Education Department ESS FORM – Written Output Analysis Tool (WOAT)	imension.			list instructional implications for each student. he student able to do? How did the student address each dimension? What instruction	A POC bundation o analyon and internal butterby
Multilir STUDENT PROGR	STEP 2 – Score and Rationale: Provide a brief rationale for each dimension.         DIMENSION 1 First sentence is a clear topic sentence, claim, or initial idea:         Score	DIMENSION 2 Next sentences clarify and/or support the initial idea or claim: Score	DIMENSION 3 Sentences are logically organized and connected: Score	STEP 3 – Instructional Implications: Refer to the CA ELD Standards and GUIDING QUESTIONS - Consider the language the student produced: What is t does the student need to progress? What prompts or models might I consider? Instructional Implications for Student:	November 18 2016

### VISUAL TEXT & INFOGRAPHIC MODEL CONVERSATION LESSON 12-14 (CODED FOR TEACHER REFERENCE ONLY)

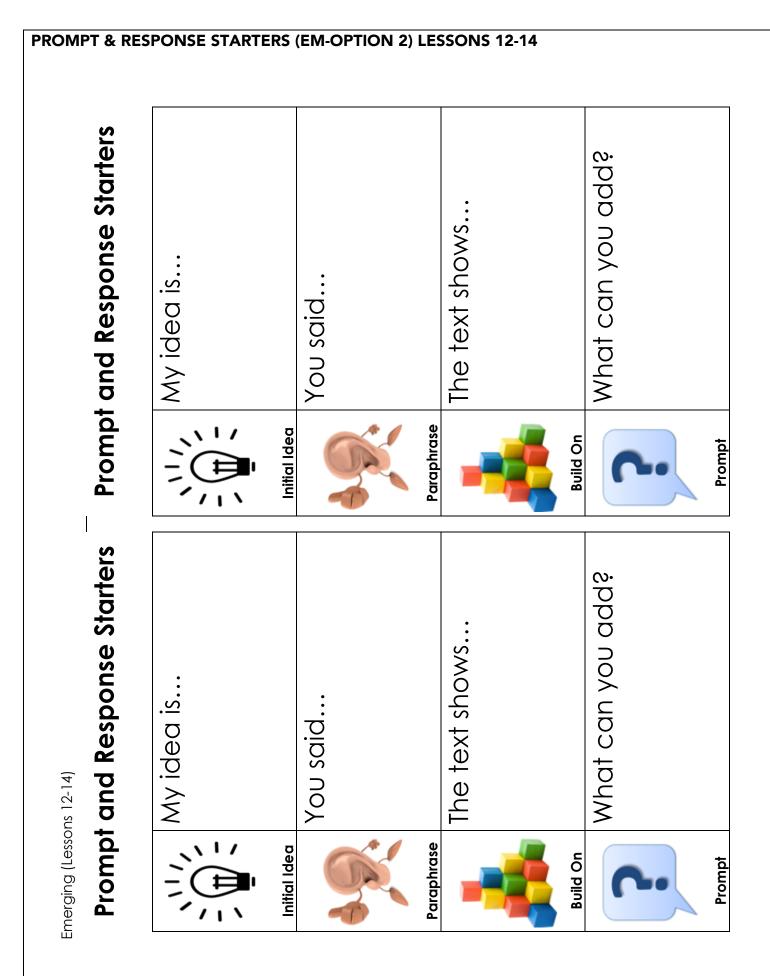
	at is an important idea in both texts? Start by stating your important idea. Use
evidence to s	support your idea.
Student A1:	An important idea is to think about how we treat others. [ID] What is your idea? [PR]
Student B1:	An important idea is how students should behave at school. [ID] Tell me more about
	your idea. <b>[PR]</b>
Student A2:	Your idea is that students should behave. <b>[PAR]</b> I think one important idea is treating
	others with kindness. <b>[BO]</b> <u>In the <mark>visual text</mark> the <mark>kind teacher</mark> is smiling at the students.</u>
	[BO] <u>Tell me more</u> about your idea. [PR]
Student B2:	<u>Your idea is</u> we should be kind to others. <b>[PAR]</b> <u>I think</u> one important idea is how
	students behave at school. <b>[BO]</b> <u>The infographic shows</u> how <mark>responsible students</mark> take
	turns using playdough to make letters. [BO] <u>What can you add?</u> [PR]
Student A3:	<u>I think you said</u> that <mark>responsible students</mark> behave by taking turns. <b>[PAR]</b> <u>I would like to</u>
	add that students should not distract others by making <mark>silly faces</mark> . <b>[BO]</b> Making <mark>silly</mark>
	faces is not a kind way to treat others. <b>[BO]</b> <u>What can you add?</u> <b>[PR]</b>
Student B3:	<u>I heard you say</u> that making silly faces is distracting and is not how we should treat each
	other. <b>[PAR]</b> I would like to add that <mark>respectful students</mark> behave by focusing on their
	work. <b>[BO]</b> The infographic shows students raising a quiet hand and facing forward.
	[BO] Can you give an example? [PR]
Student A4:	<u>I think you said</u> raising a quiet hand is a respectful way to behave. [PAR] The visual text
	<u>shows</u> three students who are focused while they slice red tomatoes. [BO] <u>I think</u> this is
	an example of how to behave and treat others respectfully. [BO] Can you give an
	example? [PR]
Student B4:	I heard you say when you focus on your work you are behaving and you are also
	treating others respectfully. <b>[PAR]</b> <u>The infographic shows</u> a student wearing a <mark>grey shirt</mark>
	who is not sharing materials. <u>I think</u> this is an example of how not to behave. <b>[BO]</b> <u>I</u>
	think it is also an example of how not to treat others. [BO] Can you give an example?
	[PR]
<u>L</u>	1

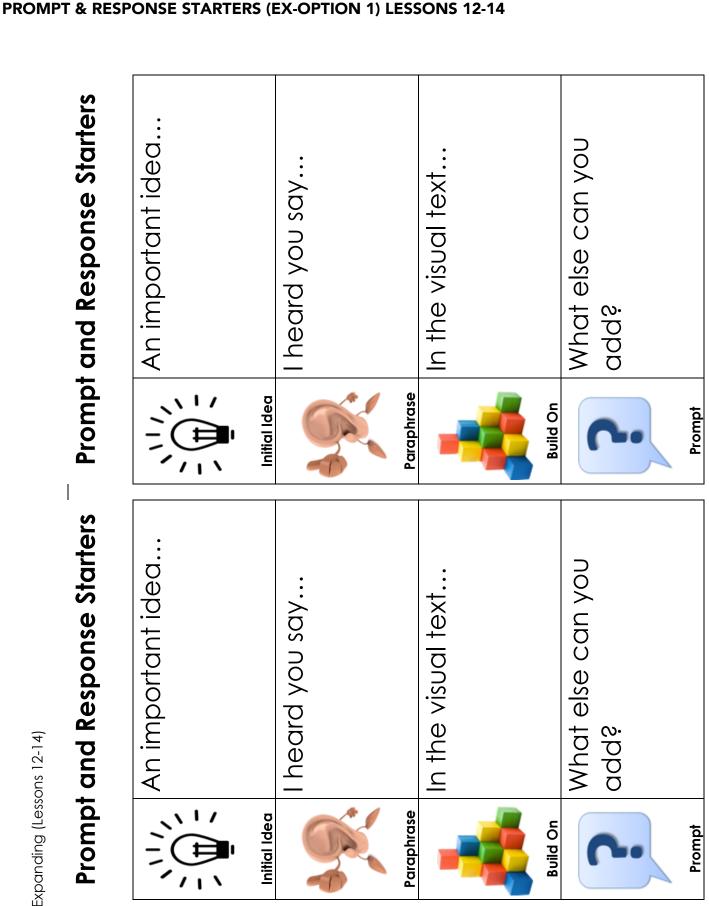
Prompt: Wh	at is an important idea in both texts? Start by stating your important idea. Use
evidence to	support your idea.
Student A1:	An important idea is to think about how we treat others. What is your idea?
Student B1:	An important idea is how students should behave at school. Tell me more about your idea.
Student A2:	Your idea is that students should behave. I think one important idea is treating others
	with kindness. In the visual text the kind teacher is smiling at the students. Tell me
	more about your idea.
Student B2:	Your idea is we should be kind to others. I think one important idea is how students
	behave at school. The infographic shows how responsible students take turns using
	playdough to make letters. What can you add?
Student A3:	I think you said that responsible students behave by taking turns. I would like to add
	that students should not distract others by making silly faces. Making silly faces is not a
	kind way to treat others. What can you add?
Student B3:	I heard you say that making silly faces is distracting and is not how we should treat each
	other. I would like to add that respectful students behave by focusing on their work.
	The infographic shows students raising a quiet hand and facing forward. Can you give a
	example?
Student A4:	I think you said raising a quiet hand is a respectful way to behave. The visual text shows
	three students who are focused while they slice red tomatoes. I think this is an example
	of how to behave and treat others respectfully. Can you give an example?
Student B4:	I heard you say when you focus on your work you are behaving and you are also
	treating others respectfully. The infographic shows a student wearing a grey shirt who
	is not sharing materials. I think this is an example of how not to behave. I think it is also
	an example of how not to treat others. Can you give an example?

	JAL TEXT & INFOGRAPHIC NON-MODEL (LESSON 12&14)
Prompt: W	Vhat is an important idea in both texts? Start by stating your important
idea. Use e	evidence to support your idea.
Student	This is about bad kids.
A1:	
Student	This is about being nice.
B1:	
Student	The kids are walking down the street.
A2:	
Student	I see a selfish kid who isn't sharing materials.
B2:	
Student	Three students are slicing red tomatoes.
A3:	
Student	The other boy is playing with the knife. That's bad.
B3:	
Student	I think both texts show that it's important to be good.
A4:	
Student	I think so, too.
B4:	

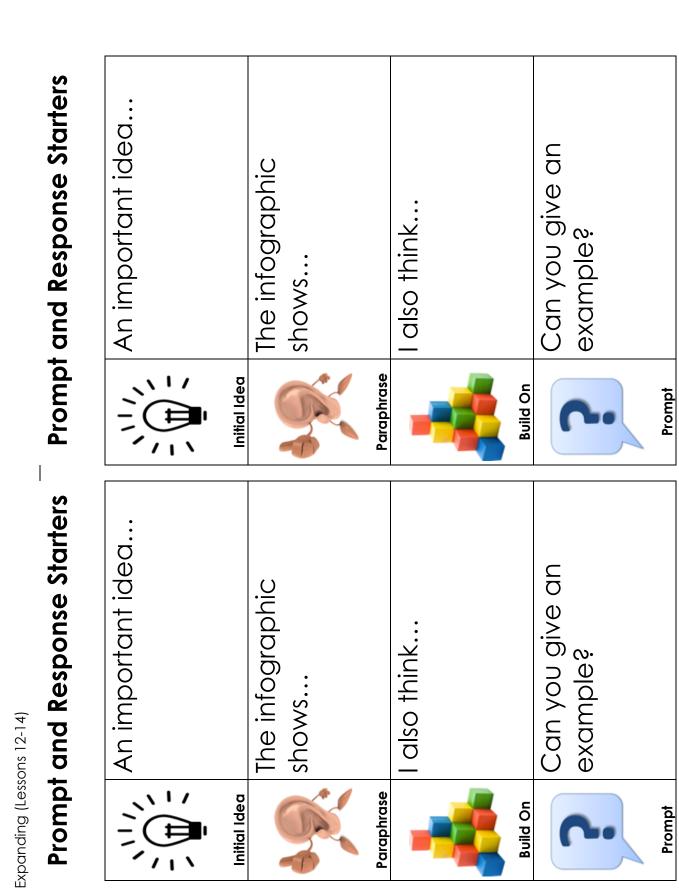


### Start Smart 2.0 - Unit Resources – Kindergarten 3-22-17

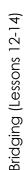


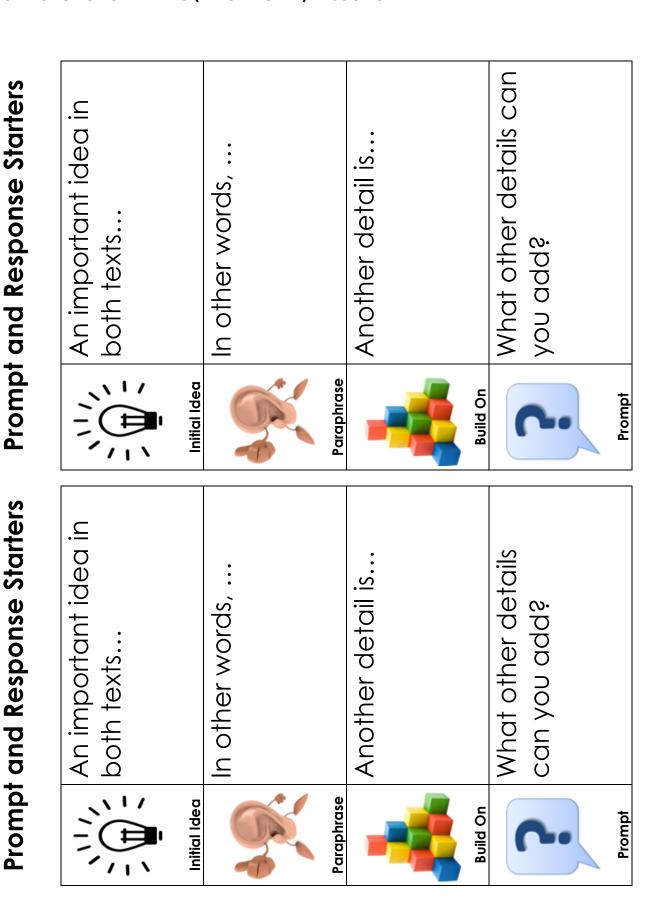


Start Smart 2.0 - Unit Resources – Kindergarten 3-22-17



**PROMPT & RESPONSE STARTERS (EX-OPTION 2) LESSONS 12-14** 

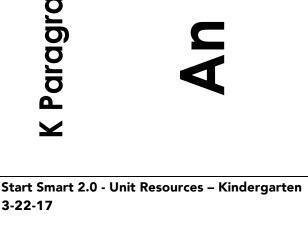




### PROMPT & RESPONSE STARTERS (BR-OPTION 1) LESSONS 12-14

Bridging (Lessons 12-14)	s 12-14)		
Prompi	Prompt and Response Starters	Prompi	Prompt and Response Starters
	An important idea in both texts		An important idea in both texts
Initial Idea	To paraphrase	Initial Idea	To paraphrase
Paraphrase	In the text, I notice	Paraphrase	In the text, I notice
Build On Prompt	How can you add to this idea?	Prompt	How can you add to this idea?

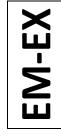
<b>Prompt:</b> What is an important idea in both texts? Start by stating your important idea. Use evidence to support your idea.	
Student A1:	This is about bad kids.
Student B1:	This is about being nice.
Student A2:	The kids are walking down the street.
Student B2:	I see a selfish kid who isn't sharing materials.
Student A3:	Three students are slicing red tomatoes.
Student B3:	The other boy is playing with the knife. That's bad.
Student A4:	I think both texts show that it's important to be good.
Student B4:	I think so, too.



### 5 An important idea

# One example is...

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K Paragraph Guide Lessons 15 & 16 FORTIFY

### An important idea in the texts S

## Une example is

# Another example is



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An important idea in the texts is how to behave

respectfully at school.

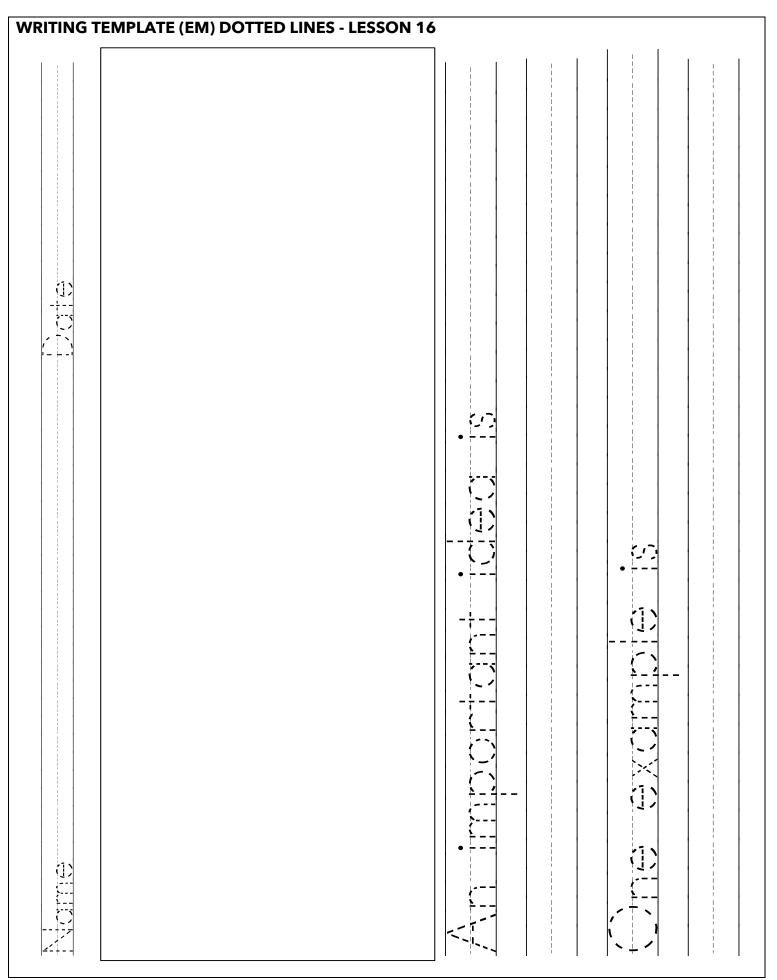
One example is to focus on your work and not

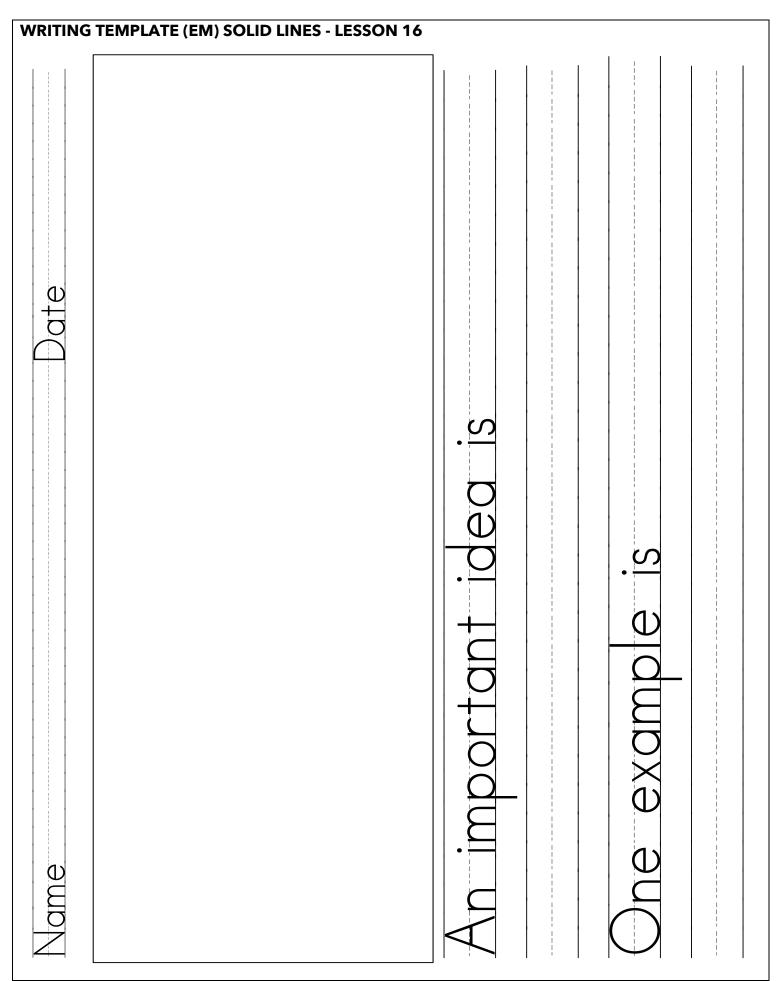
distract others.

<u>Another example is</u> to keep your hands to yourself.

An important idea is to behave at school.

One example is to focus on your work.

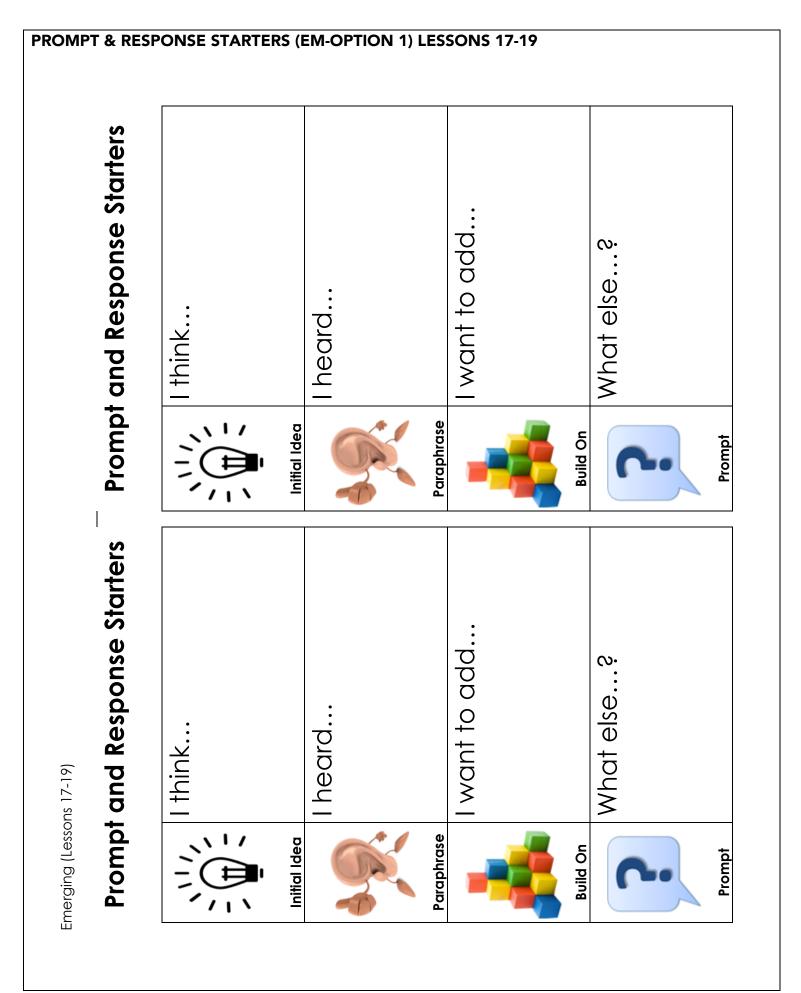


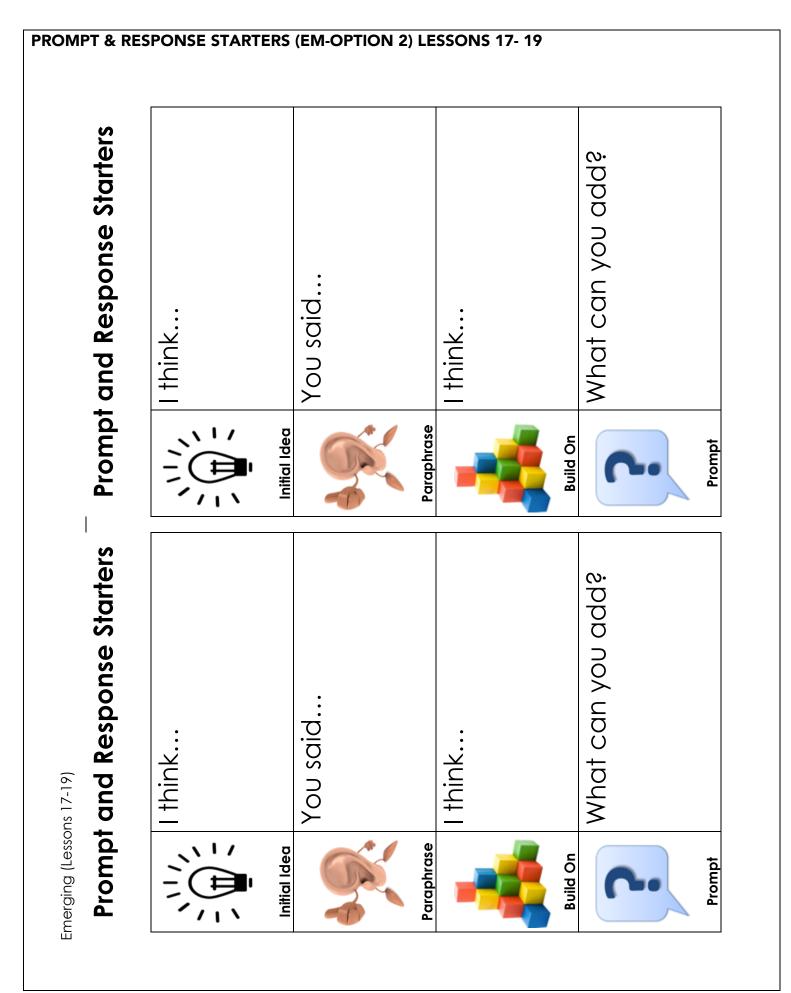


	a coofe reconcetful and reconcertible student is immented. Militals tout also we this
<b>Prompt:</b> Beir idea better?	ng a safe, respectful, and responsible student is important. Which text shows this
Student A1:	<u>I think</u> the infographic is better because it shows many examples of being a good studen
	[ID] <u>What do you think?</u> [PR]
Student B1:	I think the visual text is better because it shows students being safe, respectful, and
	responsible in class with their teacher. [ID] What do you think? [PR]
Student A2:	Your idea is the visual text is better because it shows the students behaving. [PAR] The
	infographic shows students behaving on their way to school and at school. <b>[BO]</b> <u>An</u>
	<u>example is</u> the <mark>students</mark> who are taking turns and sharing materials to make big letters.
	[BO] What do you think? [PR]
Student B2:	Your idea is the infographic is better because it shows many students behaving in
	different places. <b>[PAR]</b> <u>The visual text shows</u> three students who are focused on their
	work. [BO] An example is the two students who are safely and responsibly slicing their
	juicy tomatoes. [BO] What do you think? [PR]
Student A3:	I think you said the visual text is an example of students focusing on their work. [PAR] T
	infographic shows students focused on their work, too. [BO] An example is the students
	on the rug raising a <mark>quiet hand</mark> and facing forward. <b>[BO]</b> <u>What do you think?</u> <b>[PR]</b>
Student B3:	I heard you say the infographic also shows how students focus in the classroom. [PAR]
	The visual text shows how not to behave also. [BO] An example is the student with the
	white shirt who is trying to distract others with his pierced tomato. <b>[BO]</b> What do you
	think? [PR]
Student A4:	I think you said that the visual text shows an example of how not to behave. [PAR] The
	infographic shows three examples of how not to behave. [BO] An example is the studer
	who is not sharing the materials and is ignoring his partner. [BO] I still think the
	infographic is better. [BO] What do you think? [PR]
Student	I heard you say the infographic is better because it shows more examples. [PAR] The
B4:	visual text shows one classroom with different examples of how students should and
	should not behave. [BO] I still think the visual text is better. [BO] What do you think? [P

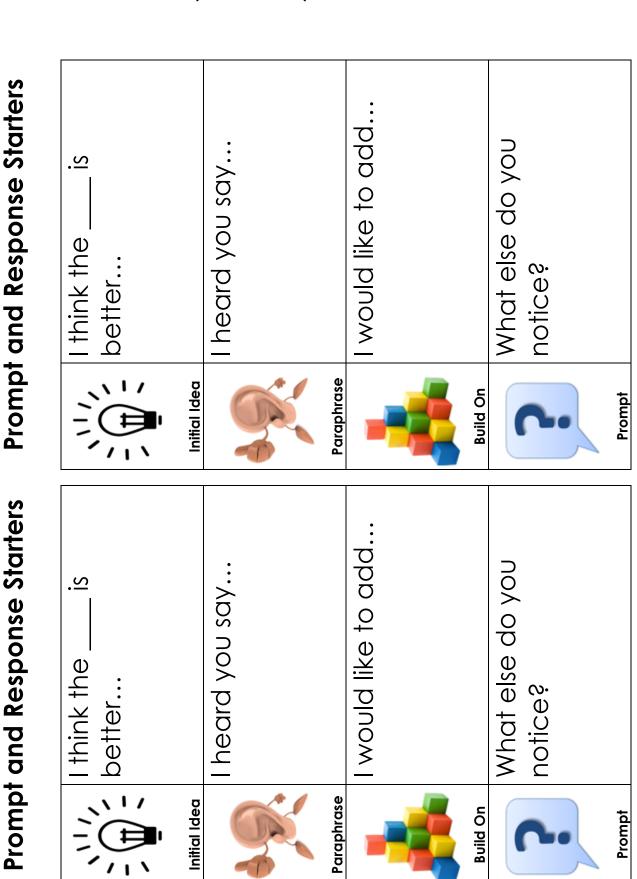
### VISUAL TEXT & INFOGRAPHIC MODEL – LESSONS 17-19 (NOT CODED) **Prompt:** Being a safe, respectful, and responsible student is important. Which text shows this idea better? Student A1: I think the infographic is better because it shows many examples of being a good student. What do you think? Student B1: I think the visual text is better because it shows students being safe, respectful, and responsible in class with their teacher. What do you think? Student A2: Your idea is the visual text is better because it shows the students behaving. The infographic shows students behaving on their way to school and at school. An example is the students who are taking turns and sharing materials to make big letters. What do you think? Student B2: Your idea is the infographic is better because it shows many students behaving in different places. The visual text shows three students who are focused on their work. An example is the two students who are safely and responsibly slicing their juicy tomatoes. What do you think? I think you said the visual text is an example of students focusing on their work. The Student A3: infographic shows students focused on their work, too. An example is the students on the rug raising a quiet hand and facing forward. What do you think? Student B3: I heard you say the infographic also shows how students focus in the classroom. The visual text shows how not to behave also. An example is the student with the white shirt who is trying to distract others with his pierced tomato. What do you think? Student A4: I think you said that the visual text shows an example of how not to behave. The infographic shows three examples of how not to behave. An example is the student who is not sharing the materials and is ignoring his partner. I still think the infographic is better. What do you think? Student I heard you say the infographic is better because it shows more examples. The visual text **B4**: shows one classroom with different examples of how students should and should not behave. I still think the visual text is better. What do you think?

rompt: Bei	ng a safe, respectful, and responsible student is important. Which
-	this idea better?
Student A1:	The infographic is good. What do you think?
Student B1:	The visual text is good because it shows kids in a classroom.
Student	I think the infographic is funny because it shows a boy making a
A2:	silly face.
Student B2:	I think so, too.
Student A3:	I want to play with playdough.
Student B3:	I like the visual text because it shows them making salsa.
Student A4:	I want chips and salsa.
Student B4:	Yum.

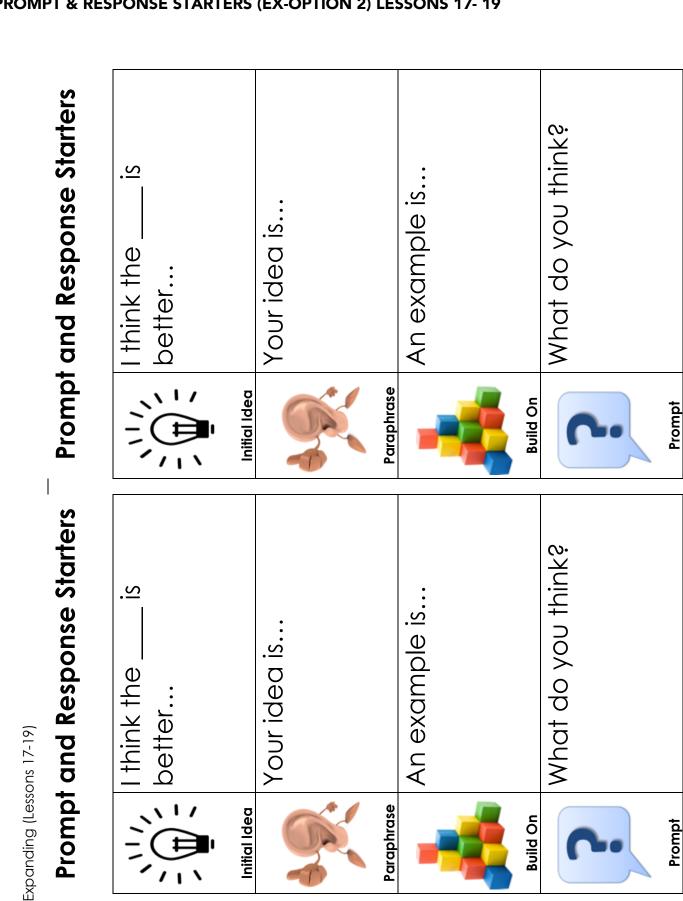








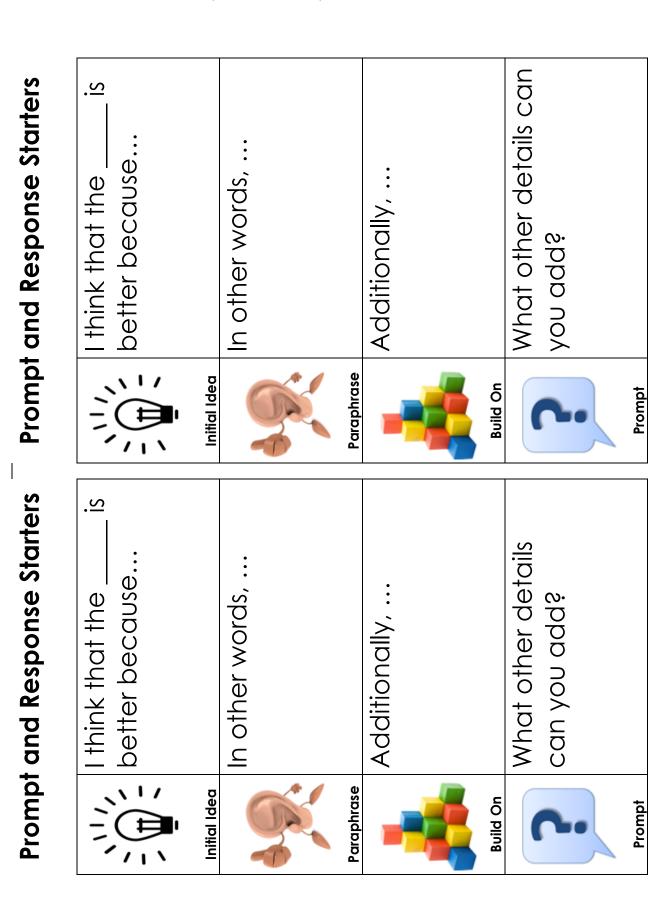
### PROMPT & RESPONSE STARTERS (EX-OPTION 1) LESSONS 17-19



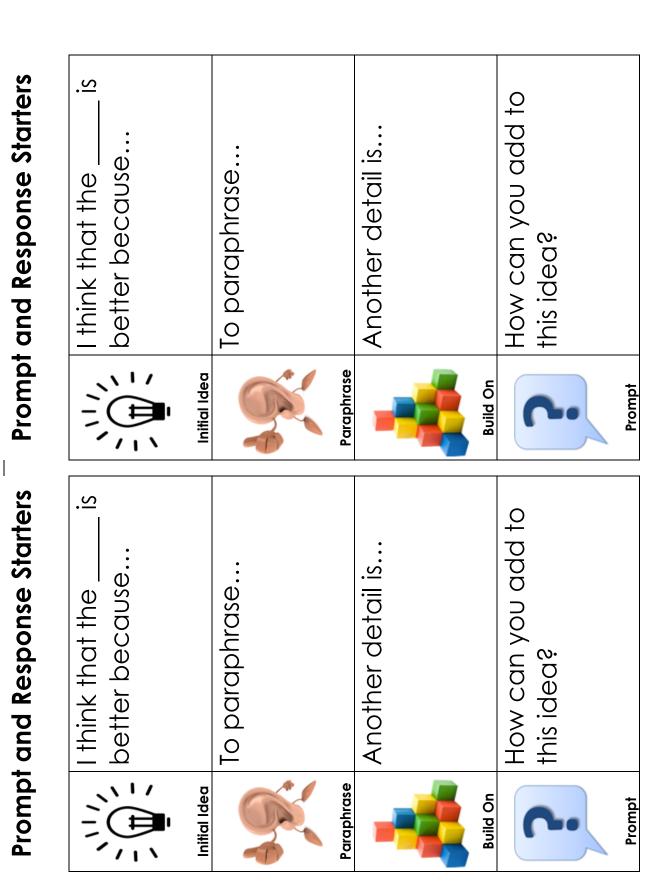
3-22-17

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### Bridging (Lessons 17-19)



### Bridging (Lessons 17-19)



NON-MODEL REVISION TOOL - LESSON 19		
	KINDERGARTEN Non-Model Revision Tool—NEGOTIATE	
=	eing a safe, respectful, and responsible student is important. Which tex idea better?	
Student A1:	The infographic is good. What do you think?	
Student B1:	The visual text is good because it shows kids in a classroom.	
Student A2:	I think the infographic is funny because it shows a boy making a silly face.	
Student B2:	I think so, too.	
Student A3:	I want to play with playdough.	
Student B3:	I like the visual text because it shows them making salsa.	
Student A4:	I want chips and salsa.	
Student B4:	Yum.	

is better





## One example is.

Multilingual and Multicultural Education Department Elementary English Learner Instruction mmed.lausd.net



**Lhe** 

K Paragraph Guide Lessons 20 & 21 NEGOTIATE

### The because...

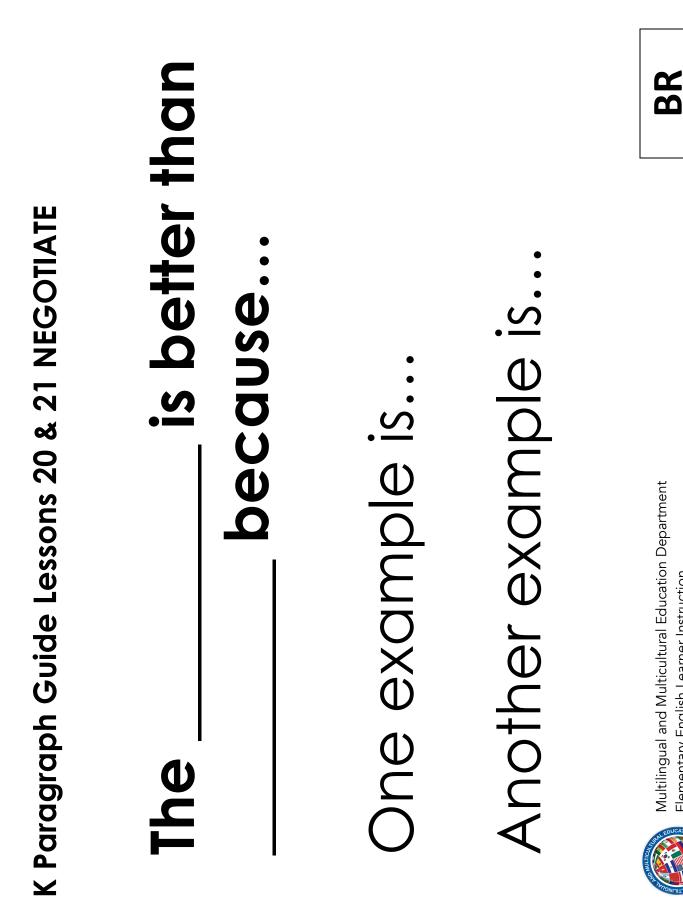
### is better

## One example is.



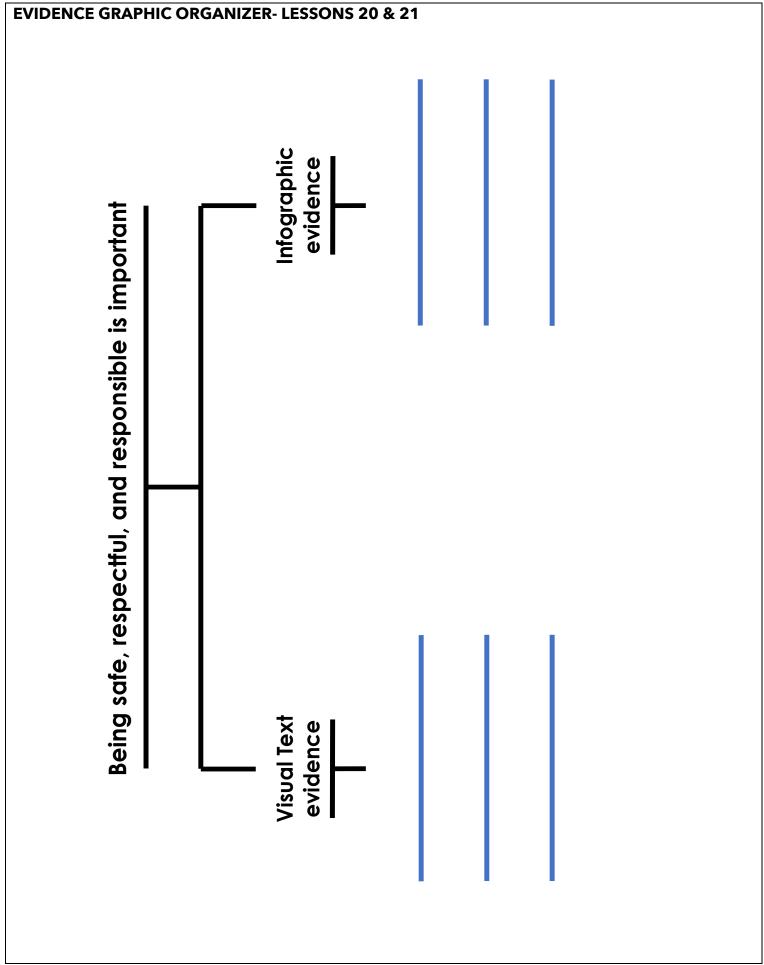
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TEACHER ORAL PARAGRAPH- LESSON 20

The visual text is better because it shows

students behaving in class with their teacher.

One example is the students focusing on their

work while they slice tomatoes safely.

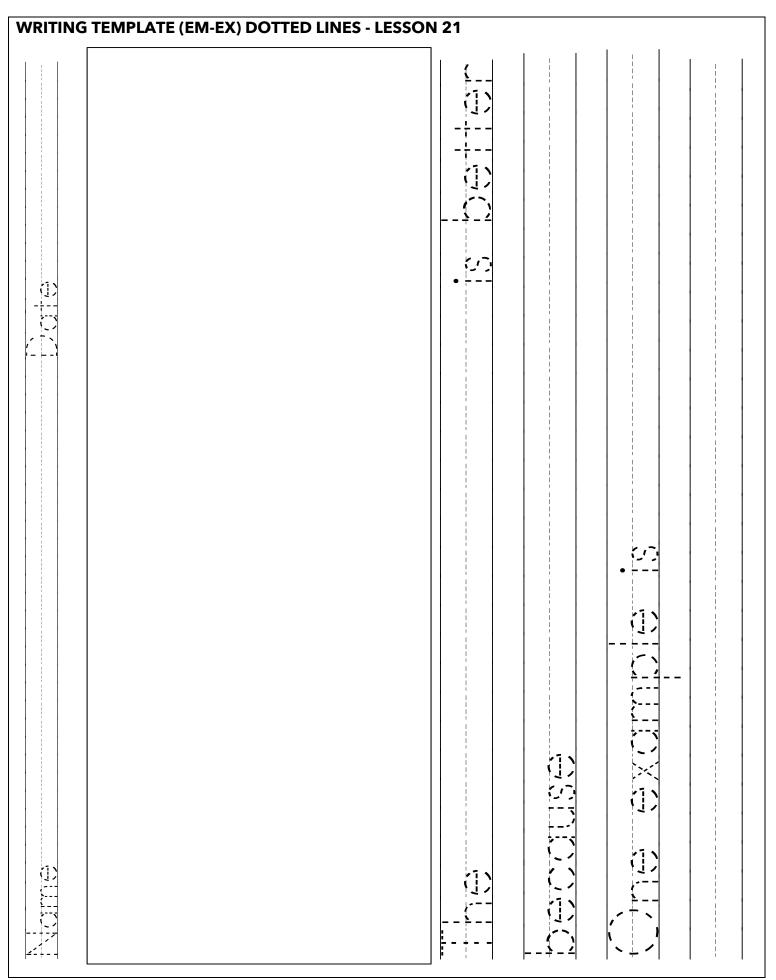
<u>Another example is</u> the boy who is studying the red tomato.

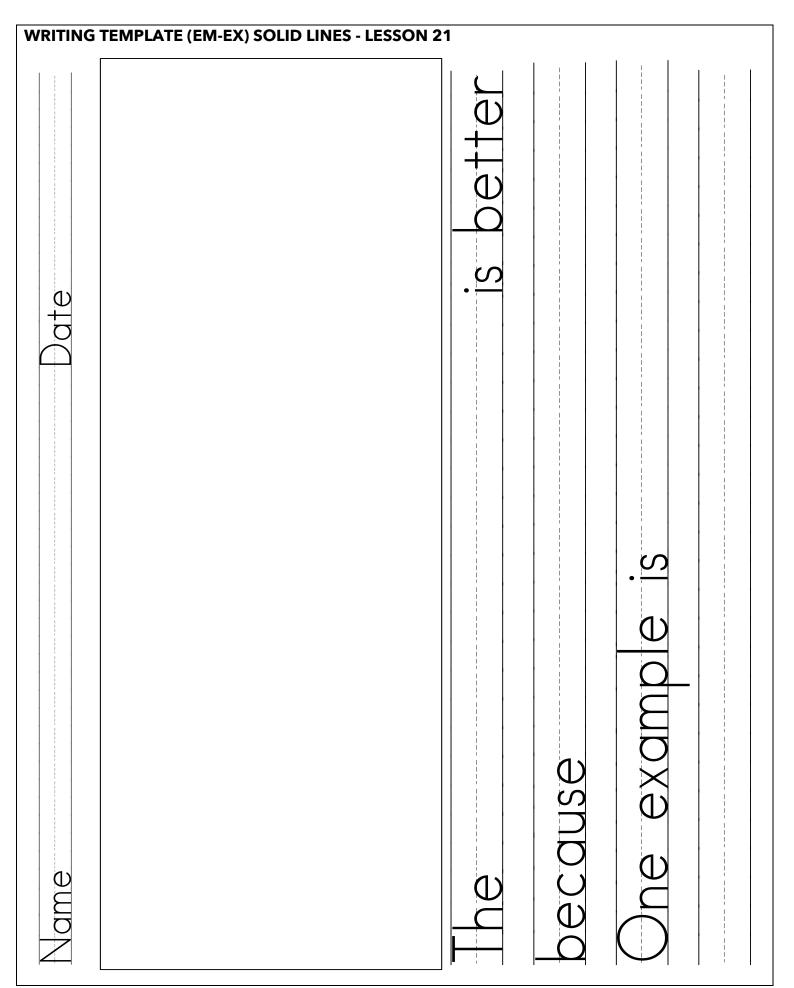
The visual text is better because it shows

students behaving well.

One example is the students cutting

tomatoes safely.





### **Project Criteria Chart**



Slide 1: has a title and a visual about the topic



Slide 2: has a claim and a visual



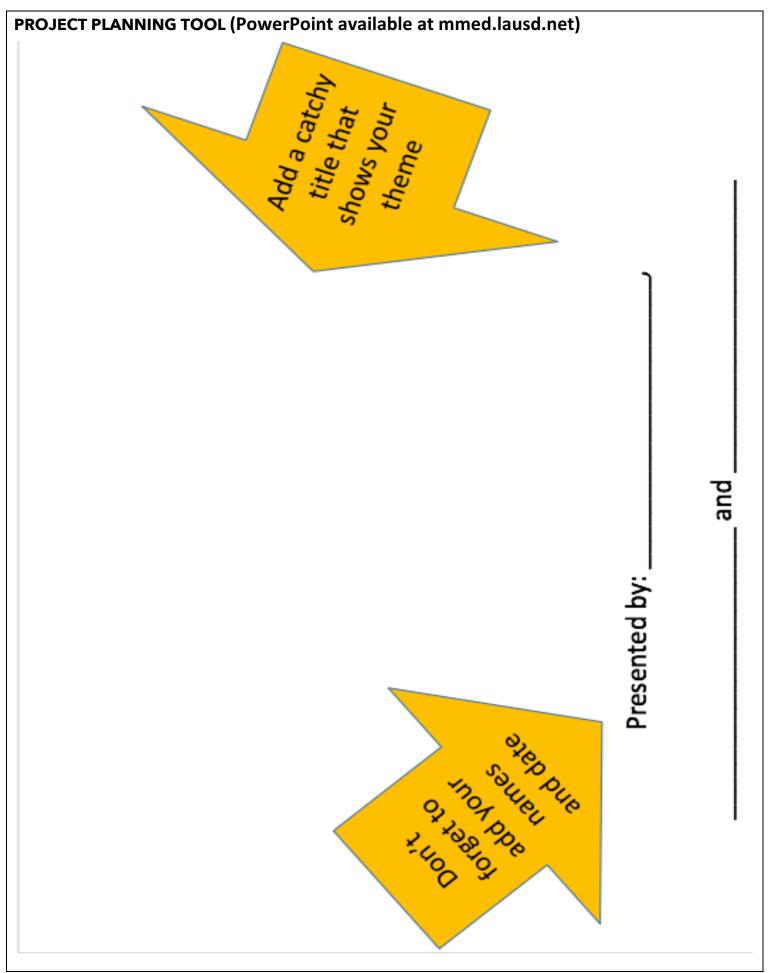
Slide 3: has one example and a visual

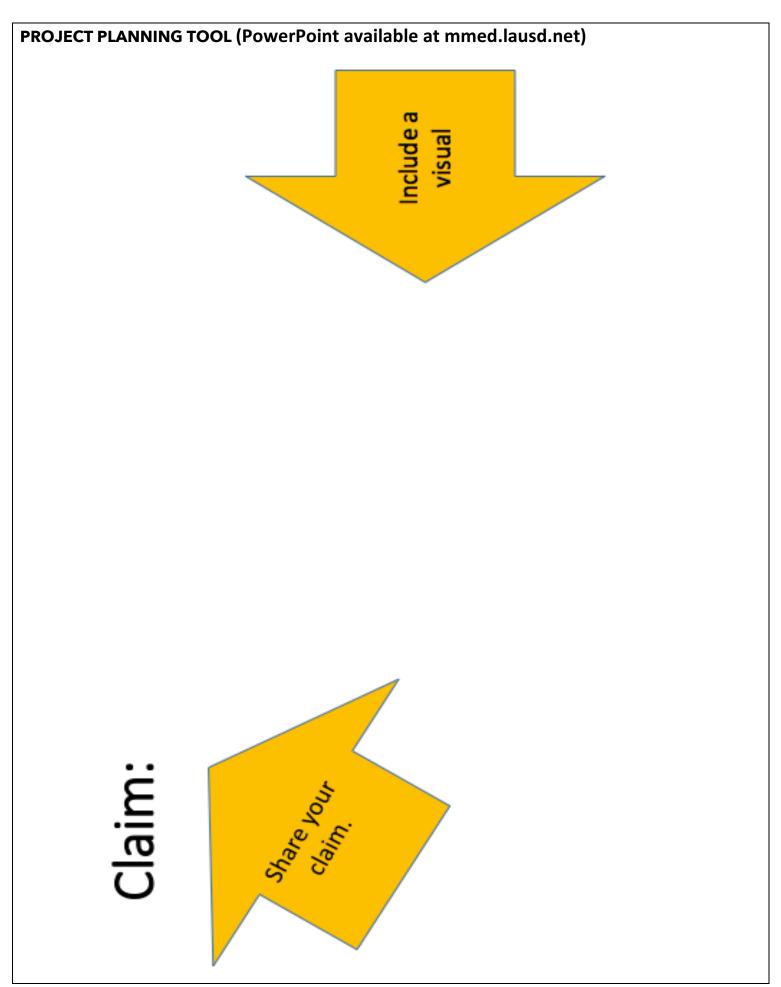


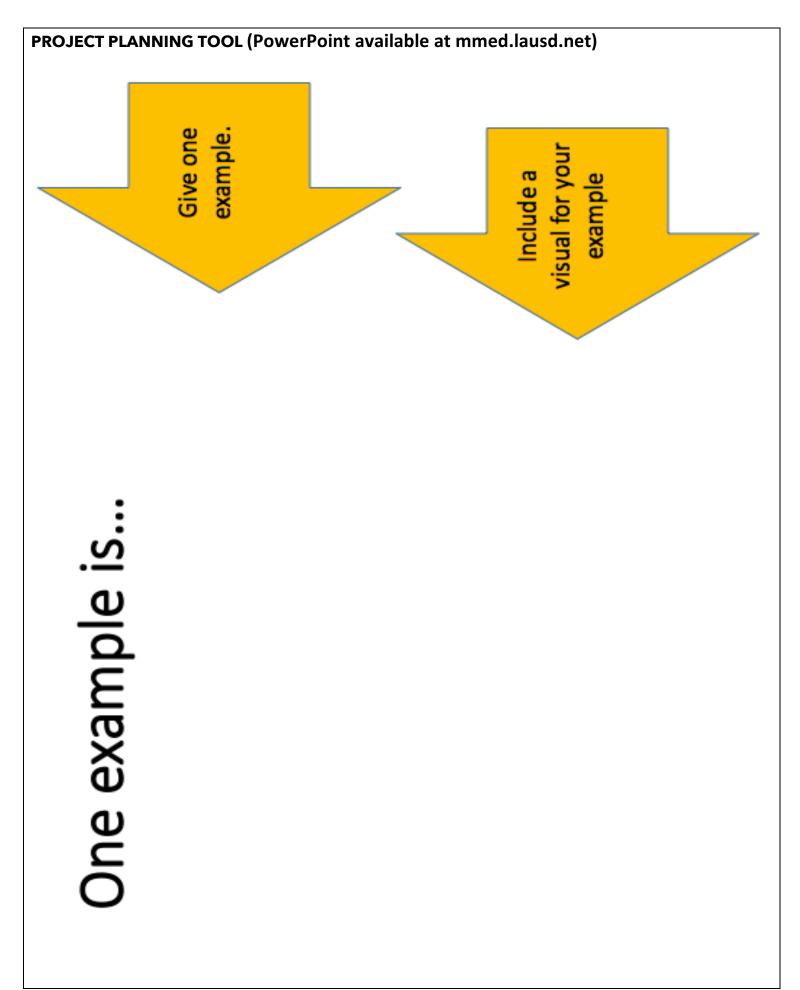
Slide 4: has a call to action

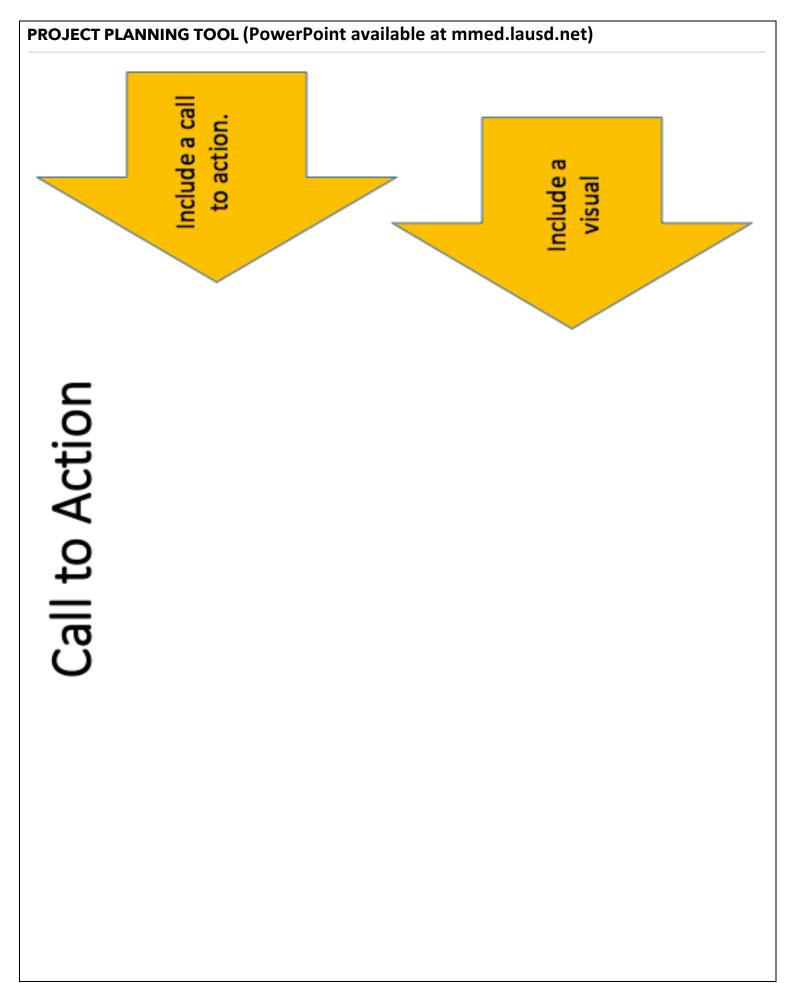


All slides have words and visuals about the topic

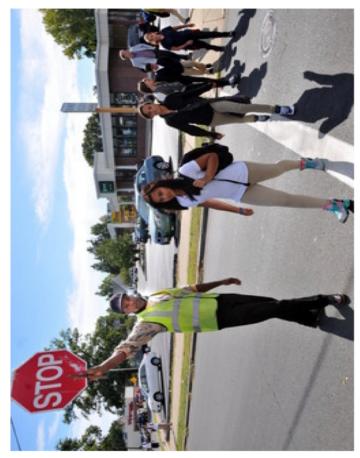
















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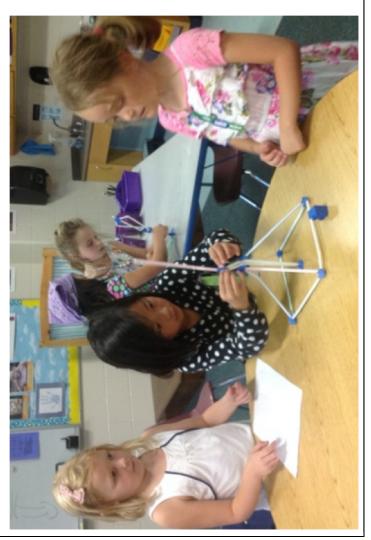






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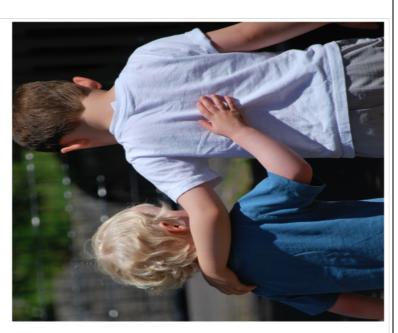
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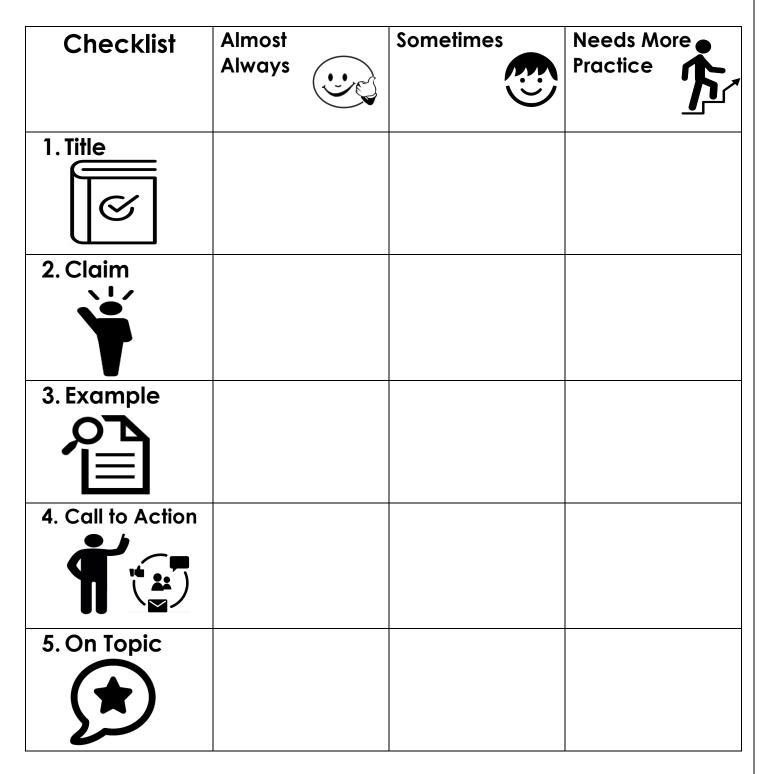


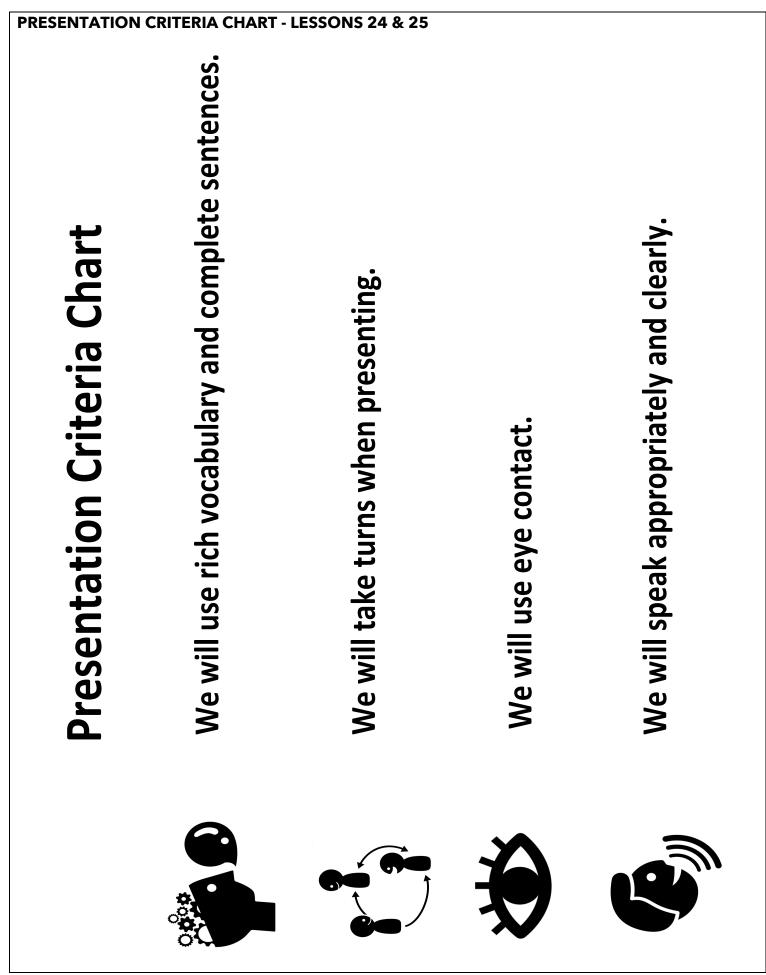


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## Team:







RESENTATION PLANNING TOOL - LESSONS 24	
Presentation Planning Tool	
Slide 1	
My name is	
My name is	
My name is	
The title of our presentation is	_
Slide 2:(Name of Presenter)	
We think	
Slide 3:(Name of Presenter)	
For example,	
Slide 4:(Name of Presenter)	_
What can you do to help?	

Checklist Al	Pre	esentat	<b>Presentation Checklist</b>	Ŧ	
	Almost Always	(:)	Sometimes	Needs More Practice	•
Complete Sentences					
Take Turns					
Ð					
Eye Contact					

# DIFFERENTIATED TEXT - Optional Student Infographic for Students Working at Emerging (EM) Level Safe, Respectful and Responsible Students

Safe Students





**Respectful Students** 



**Responsible Students** 

Don't



#### DIFFERENTIATED TEXT - LESSONS 12-21Optional Student Infographic-Expanding (EX) Level





DIFFERENTIATED TEXT - LESSONS 12-21 Optional Student Visual Text

