Unit 3 Reading: Lifting the Level of Reading with Strong Partnerships

Content Area: **English Language Arts**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Trimester 1**
Length: **4 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Brief Summary of Unit

This unit requires the progressive development of reading comprehension so that students advancing are able to gain more from whatever they read. Students will read a diverse array of classic and contemporary literature and gain a greater appreciation of the various literary genres through a careful study of plot, character, setting, point of view, and theme. Genres may include but not limited to the following; novels, short stories, print and electronic articles, picture books, songs/lyrics, media clips, drama, poetry, folk tales, and fables.

This unit is designed to be part of a developmental progression across grade levels and make interdisciplinary connections across content areas including physical and social sciences, technology, career readiness, cultural awareness, and global citizenship. In this course, students are provided with opportunities to develop skills that pertain to a variety of careers.

Revision Date: July 2023

Standards

The identified standards reflect a developmental progression across grades/levels and make interdisciplinary connections across content areas including social sciences, technology, career readiness, cultural awareness and global citizenship. The standards that follow are relevant to this course in addition to the associated content-based standards listed below.

	Gathering and evaluating knowledge and information from a variety of sources, including global perspectives, fosters creativity and innovative thinking.
LA.RL.7.1	Cite several pieces of textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LA.RL.7.2	Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.RL.7.3	Analyze how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
LA.RL.7.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.
LA.RL.7.5	Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to

	its meaning.
LA.RL.7.6	Analyze how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.
LA.RL.7.7	Compare and contrast a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).
LA.RL.7.9	Compare, contrast and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.
LA.RL.7.10	By the end of the year read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above, scaffolding as needed.
LA.RI.7.1	Cite several pieces of textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
LA.RI.7.2	Determine two or more central ideas in a text and analyze their development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.RI.7.3	Analyze the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
LA.RI.7.5	Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.
LA.RI.7.6	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyze how the author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
LA.RI.7.8	Trace and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
LA.RI.7.10	By the end of the year read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.
	Digital tools allow for remote collaboration and rapid sharing of ideas unrestricted by geographic location or time.
LA.SL.7.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.SL.7.2	Analyze the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.
LA.SL.7.6	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LA.L.7.3	Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.
LA.L.7.4.A	Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
LA.L.7.4.B	Use common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., belligerent, bellicose, rebel).
LA.L.7.4.D	Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).
LA.L.7.5.A	Interpret figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.
LA.L.7.5.B	Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.
LA.L.7.5.C	Distinguish among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations

(definitions) (e.g., refined, respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending).

Essential Questions

- Why are some books difficult to finish reading?
- Why would an author utilize these techniques?
- How can I prepare myself to tackle those challenges before I read?
- How do readers use stage directions and narration to visualize the text and interpret deeper meaning?
- How does the playwright convey universal truths through various literary elements?
- How does what I know about the world affect how and what I think about a book?
- What are the different techniques that an author uses to convey elements of literature?
- What is author's craft?

Students Will Know/Be Skilled At

- Analyzing quotes
- Become comfortable using stage directions to convey character emotion.
- Determining word meaning through context clues
- Examine the text in order to interpret deeper meaning.
- Following stage directions/narration
- Identify major themes across genres.
- Make connections (text to self, text, word).
- Partner Talk
- Reading with emotion
- Research skills
- Talk protocol (Socratic Seminar)
- Understand author's craft in nonfiction text.
- Understand the basic elements and structure of plays.
- Visualize the scenes from the play (actions/behaviors of characters, the scenery, empathize with character emotions).

Evidence/Performance Tasks

Students demonstrate differentiated proficiency through both formative and summative assessments in the classroom. Based on individual student readiness and performance, assessments can be implemented as formative and/or summative.

Developmental progression across years in both reading and writing is evidenced by benchmark assessments. Follow up diagnostic assessments may be used to target skill remediation. Student proficiency allows for additional or alternative assessment based on demonstration or absence of skill.

The performance tasks listed below are examples of the types of assessments teachers may use in the classroom and the data collected by the district to track student progress:

Formative Assessments

- Responses to Essential Questions
- Whole group mini-lessons ○ Review of literary devices/elements ○ Review connections ○ Identify social issue topics ○ Locate pivotal moments ○ Determine possible themes
- Model "Ways to Write About Reading"
- Teacher-generated "writing about reading" options
- Model argument talk protocol
- Model note-taking strategies ○ Annotating ○ Boxes and bullets ○ T-charts ○ Webs ○ Graphic organizer
- Model reading strategies: ○ Determining main idea ○ Deciphering relevant/irrelevant ○ Evaluate evidence ○ Reading with an unbiased lens
- Peer conferences/Partner Reading Time
- Large and Small-Group Discussion
- Whole group mini-lessons (model reading strategies)
- Accountable Talk
- Turn and talks
- Reading Responses on Post-its/Stop and Jots
- Reading Responses in Journals/Notebooks
- Quick-Writes about Reading
- Interactive Read Aloud Reading responses, written and oral (Thinkaloud and Close Reading)
- Exit tickets or Do Nows
- Engagement Observations
- Reading Logs and Reading Surveys
- Envision and prediction post-it notes/Board
- Monitor Stamina, Volume, and Fluency through rubrics
- Text and Video analysis
- Read increasingly complex text by monitoring student self-selection of leveled text
- Small Group Strategy Reading group work
- Knowledge of domain-specific vocabulary
- Grade-Level Engagement Rubric for Verbal and Non-Verbal Participation

Summative Assessments including Alternative Assessments:

- Reading Notebooks using grade-level text questions
- Running Records
- Teachers College Reading and Writing Project: Reading learning progressions
- Teachers College Reading and Writing Project: rubrics with student samples
- Vocabulary/Word Study Assessments
- Presentations
- Performance- and project-based learning

- Personalized, student-designed assessments

Benchmark Assessments

- Fountas and Pinnell Benchmark Assessment System, grades 3-8, Levels L-Z, Heinemann
- Complete Comprehension, Independent Reading Assessment, fiction, Jennifer Serravallo, Heinemann
- iReady Screener and Diagnostic Assessment
- Benchmark Grade-Level Reading and Writing Assessments aligned with New Jersey Student Learning Standards
- New Jersey Student Learning Assessment (NJSLA)

Learning Plan

The Middle School Language Arts/Literacy program encompasses reading literature and informational text, speaking and listening and enhancing language skills (spelling, grammar, and vocabulary). The understandings and skills of each strand of the New Jersey Student Learning Standards are not isolated, but integrated, interactive, and embedded in all subject areas across the curriculum. Teachers may engage in two whole-class, closely-studied community readings per year, not to exceed four weeks each.

Reading instruction is literature-based and follows a balanced literacy approach through a number of strategies and techniques in Reading Workshop. These include read-alouds/alongs, shared reading, guided reading, independent reading, small group strategy instruction, one-to-one conferencing, and partnership or book club discussions. Reading Workshop provides students with the necessary tools to communicate orally, read and comprehend print, and write with clarity and purpose for a variety of audiences. Individual conferences with each student will address specific needs of the reader. Students will select from authentic literature at their independent and instructional reading levels.

Lessons should follow the mini-lesson format:

- Teaching point(s) for each lesson
- Connection: Connects new learning to previous learning/lessons
- Teach/Modeling: Uses ‘think alouds’ when modeling what you expect students to do
- Guided Practice/Active Engagement: Guides students through practice of the teaching point
- Link to Independent Practice: Helps writers understand the purpose for the writing they are about to do and the skills/craft they will be practicing/applying independently as good writers
- Independent Writing/Student Conferences: Provides time for students to do independent writing while teacher confers with individual students, works with small groups, or writing clubs*.
- Closure/Sharing: Pull students back together and recognize the work they have done relating to the teaching point. (See end of section for closure ideas.)

This class establishes a “staircase” of increasing complexity in what students must be able to read so that all

students are ready for the demands of high school-level reading. Additionally this unit requires the progressive development of reading comprehension so that students advancing are able to gain more from whatever they read. Students will read a diverse array of classic and contemporary literature and gain a greater appreciation of the various literary genres through a careful study of plot, character, setting, point of view, and theme. Genres may include but not limited to the following; novels, short stories, print and electronic articles, picture books, songs/lyrics, media clips, drama, poetry, folk tales, and fables.

Throughout this class, students will read challenging informational texts in a range of subjects. Informational text can be seen as a type of nonfiction. Informational text conveys facts about the natural or social world; crafted by an expert in the field to an audience of lay people; includes specialized features such as headings and technical jargon. Students are expected to build knowledge, gain insights, explore possibilities, and broaden their perspective while acquiring needed skills and strategies.

Please refer to the Middle School ELA, Grade 7 Folder for specific lessons and materials for Word Study.

Teachers may personalize instruction during this unit and address the distinct learning needs, interests, aspirations, or cultural backgrounds of individual students.

- Academic terms may include the following: analyze, synthesize, reflection, motivation, traits, characteristics, metacognitive, inference, visualize, envision, determine, compare/contrast.
- Creating word walls and anchor charts as well as embedding word work in mini and strategy lessons will be emphasized. Students will self-identify words in independent reading.
- Drama Key Terms (if applicable)
- Key terms related to time period/setting
- Literary elements may include the following: character, plot, setting, problem/solution/resolution, secondary characters, protagonist/antagonist, external/internal conflict, point of view (first person, third person), narrator, scene, theme, central idea, genre, drama, narrative, stanza
- Poetry terms may include the following: figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, theme
- Vocabulary strategies such as using context clues; identifying prefixes, roots, suffixes; analyzing syntax including grammatical structures and parts of speech, creating word walls, to name a few.
- Vocabulary Words will be culled from mentor texts and independent reading.

Materials

The materials used in this course integrate a variety of leveled instructional, enrichment, and intervention materials that support student learners at all levels in the school and home environments. Associated web content and media sources are infused into the unit as applicable and available.

Teachers must refer to the district-approved Core Book List while selecting whole-class or small-group leveled resources.

Please reference the materials in this Middle School ELA, grade 7 folder under "reading."

- Chart paper/Anchor Charts
- Class set of chosen text
- Drama activity: Inflection activity (practicing lines changing stage directions…goal is to show how lines change if/when we don't follow the playwright's intentional decisions.
- Poems
- Post-Its/Reader's Notebook
- Pre-Reading activities
- Professional Texts and Resources for Teachers Falling in Love with Close Reading by Christopher Lehman and Kate Roberts Notice and Note Non Fiction Signposts by Kylene Beers and Bob Probst www.readingandwritingproject.com Cranford Reading and Writing Workshop Haiku Site
- Quotes
- Read-aloud texts (mentor/modeling/related non-fiction texts)
- Related videos
- Short relatable excerpts (fiction or non-fiction)
- Song Lyrics
- Student resources
- Talk Club/Book Club Materials
- Video Clips
- Videos modeling strong partner talk (See VIMEO.com or TCRWP website)
- Vocabulary games/crossword puzzles
- Your favorite texts/Children's books

Strategies for Accommodation and Modification

Content specific accommodations and modifications as well as Career Ready Practices are listed here for all students, including: Special Education, English Language Learners, At Risk of School Failure, Gifted and Talented, Students with 504.

The structure of reading workshop is designed to differentiate and address specific goals and learning for each reader:

- The unit includes presentation of material through multiple modalities such as visual, auditory, and kinesthetic to address the unique learning styles of all students.
- The teacher will assign, assess and modify if necessary to address the specific needs of the learner.
- Students will select from authentic literature at their independent and instructional reading levels.

- Individual conferences with each student will address specific needs of the reader.

Possible accommodations during reading workshop include, but are not limited to:

- Use visual presentations of all materials to include organizers, charts, word walls.
- Have a designated reader for difficult content
- Work in partnerships
- Give responses in a form (verbal or written) that is easier for the student
- Create packet of suggested ways to "Talk and Share About Books" to allow for independence.
- Take additional time to compete a task or project
- Take frequent breaks
- Use an alarm to help with time management
- Questioning techniques – QAR (Question-Answer Relationships) Right There, Think and Search, Author and You, On My Own – (50 Instruction Routines to Develop Content Literacy – Pearson Publishing 2011) Inclusion Strategy Book
- Mark text with a highlighter
- Receive help coordinating assignments
- Answering fewer questions or completing shorter tasks
- Create alternate assignments or homework
- Provide a distinct steps in a process; elminate unnecessary steps, as needed.
- Manage executive function by scaffolding process and amending deadlines
- Use digital ebooks, technology, audio and video version of printed text
- Differentiate roles in discussion groups
- Access speech to text function on computer

Possible modifications to content during reading workshop include, but are not limited to:

- The teacher will refer to the Fountas and Pinnell Literacy Continuum: A Tool for Assessment, Planning and Teaching to target speciifc strategies to teach students below benchmark levels.

Individual conferences with each student will address specific needs of the reader.

Adhere to all modifications and accomodations as prescribed in IEP and 504 plans.