Acceleration Model Planning Form

Date	Unit	
Days/Times of Support		
Student (s)		
	ormation for the unit (refer to standards):	
Key Vocabulary Words/Phrase		
•		
•		
•		
•		
•		
•		
•		
•		



Grammatical Structures/Sentence Level from the book.

You need to find sentence structures in the book that match a language function on page 3 or 4.		
(Ex. Sentences combining with " <mark>so</mark> "- "Adam is tired, <mark>so</mark> he goes to bed." This matches the language function of Cause/Effect.)		
1		
2		
Word Work from the book (Ex. Words with <mark>soft and hard "c"</mark> sounds- <mark>c</mark> ity, mi <mark>c</mark> e vs. <mark>c</mark> ountry, <mark>c</mark> olor).		
1		
2		



Academic or Social Language Function (choose one that matches the sentence structures in the book).

The numbers in parentheses tell you which number it corresponds to on pages 7 -10.

\mathbf{z}	Academic/Social	Definitions
Levels	Language	
Ĭ	Functions	
	O Classify (#5)	group objects or ideas according to their characteristics
/ vel 1	O Predict (#18)	suggest cause or outcome
Beginning/ Advanced inning-Lev	o Sequence (#4)	put objects, ideas, numbers, or events into particular order through role-playing, visuals, or retelling
Beginning/ Advanced Beginning-Level	o Tell time	use pointing, gestures, words and expressions to talk about calendar and tell time
Be	0	
	o Compare and Contrast (#3)	describe similarity and/or differences in objects, ideas, or between print, visual, and electronic media
6	o Describe(#14)	name/label; describe immediate surroundings; give and account of an event/action, object, person, and/or characteristics
Intermediate-Level 2	Express position	tell where something is; use prepositional phrases of location
Jiate	o Inquire (#1)	ask questions to obtain information or directions
rme	o Report/Inform (#2)	share or recount personal or other factual information
Inte	Cause and Effect	identify relationships between different events or parts
	o	

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0	Analyze (#6)	Separate whole into parts; identify relationships and patterns;
		identify cause and effect; interpret important events and ideas
	F (#4.4)	Access and conflictly consults of an abit of the constant in
0	Evaluate (#11)	Assess and verify the worth of an object, idea, or decision
0	Explain (#16)	Express an understanding of a process, an event, or idea; give the
	, ,	"why" when providing information
0	Justify/ Persuade (#8)	Give reasons for action, decision, point of view; convince others
		by clarifying and supporting with evidence, elaborations, and
		examples
0	Solve problems (#9)	Define and represent a problem and determine a solution
	, , ,	·
		Combine or integrate spoken or written ideas to form a new
0	Synthesize (#10)	whole; summarize; draw conclusions from information gathered
		from multiple sources
0		
		 Evaluate (#11) Explain (#16) Justify/ Persuade (#8) Solve problems (#9) Synthesize (#10)

Additional Sentence Frames to provide to students to use orally when answering questions (i.e. ELD Review or Assessment).

These sentence frames should <u>match your Language Function</u>, but they might be <u>different from the sentence</u> structures in the book. You can use pages 7-10 to find some examples of sentence frames that match the Language Function. Write appropriate sentences for your students below.

1		
2		



GLAD /ELD Strategies (choose the ones that apply)

Strategy	Notes/Comments
ELD Review of a narrative text – either from the book or on the wall. ELL Support staff asks leveled questions on the text.	
ELD Group Frame on narrative -students give oral retell of a narrative. ELL Support staff writes it down.	
Sentence Patterning Chart (Adjectives, Nouns, Verb, Adverb, Prepositional phrase). Teacher gives plural noun. Students brainstorm adj, verb, adverb, and prep phrases. They use the words to make sentences or put into a poetry frame (like Here, There chant).	Noun will be: (plural)
ELD Review of informational text – Informational text includes pictorial input, informational book, or chant. ELL Support staff asks leveled questions on the text.	
ELD Group Frame on informational text -students orally give facts about information from pictorial, book or chant. ELL Support staff writes it down.	
Process Grid	



Assessment appropriate for ELD Levels (How will you know that the students mastered the	skills and strategies taught?
Comments	
Additional Resources	



Academic	Academic Language Forms: Examples of Sentence Frames that you might provide to students to use orally when answering questions (i.e. ELD Review or Assessment).		
Language Function			
1. Inquire / Seek	Who is _ ?		
Information	What is?		
	Where did come from?		
	When did ?		
	Where do we find ?		
	Who discovered?		
	How does (affect/impact) what we are doing? How do you use?		
	When was (invented/discovered)?		
	How did you figure out?		
	I will look forin the		
	I will research forin the		
2. Report/ Inform	This looks like		
	This appears to be		
	It feels like		
	sounds like		
	happens when		
	I learned that		
	Characteristics of are		
	When we didexperiment, happened.		
	I read a book about and learned that		
	The characteristics of are		
	I will tell you about		
	I will informabout		
3. Compare	These are (similar/different) because		
	The (differences/similarities) are		
	Things have in common are, and		
	is (the same as/similar to/different from) because		
	and have the following in common: is		
	(bigger/smaller/heavier/darker/lighter/softer/ louder/longer/shorter) than		
	and are (the same/similar/different) because		
	is most like me because		
	(Compare and contrast words and phrases – similarly, but, however, conversely, even so, otherwise,		
	even though, on the other hand, in the same way)		
4. Sequence	First and then		
	FirstNext Last		
	In the beginning This was followed by Finally		
	did then		
	The first thing we did was Then, we After that, we		



	(before, after, then, next, during, finally, sometimes, often, fist, second, third, earlier, later, now,			
	last, at first, first of all, to begin with, in the first place, at the same time, for now, for the time being,			
	in time, in turn, later on, meanwhile, soon, in the meantime, while, simultaneously, afterward)			
5. Classify	This one belongs in this group because			
	We should put these together because			
	We classified these as because I sorted these into these groups because			
	This (belongs/doesn't belong) to this group because			
	(fits/does not fit) in this group because			
	A (is/is not) a because			
	and (do/do not) go together because			
	If (has/does not have) then it belongs.			
	(is/is not) in this group.			
	and go together because			
	and are classified in the same group because			
6. Analyze	What happened was			
	I think that			
	This is why because After we found that			
	The data shows			
	We found out that			
	The main ideas and details are, and			
	The different parts are, and			
7. Infer	This looks like			
	This appears to be			
	It feels like			
	sounds like			
	happens when			
	I learned that			
	The means .			
	will happen because .			
	We predict that will occur because			
	Because, will happen.			
	I think will happen first.			
8. Justify and	You should consider this because This is better than because			
Persuade				
	I decided on this because			
	is important because			
	My evidence will support that is important because			
	I think will happen because			
	remin will happen because			



9. Solve Problems	We solved the problem by doing first, next, and finally
	I solved the problem by doing and and I came up with
	We noticed So we and to solve the problem.
	I would to solve
	I would,
10. Synthesize	The man idea of what I (read) is
	This reminds me of
	A which is similar to (this) is
	I learned that because For example,
	When and happened I knew that and would happen.
	I know happened so will happen next.
	I know so
11. Evaluate	I believe is valid because
	It was evident that
	is the most important reason because
	A good looks like this
	This could be improved if
	I should not have because
	I like the story because
12. Give an Opinion	I think
or Personal	I think because
Response	I feel is (similar, better, different) than because
	This (will, won't) work because
	I (agree/disagree) with because
	Made the (right/wrong) choice when
	This reminds me of
	I do/don't like because
	I thought that was
13. Narrate	When I
* see also Sequence	In the (beginning, then, next, after that, in the end, etc)
	There once was
	Once upon a time
	I remember
	I remember when
	One time
14. Describe	The story was about
	It seemed to
	The is (above, under, next to, between) the
	It (smelled, looked, tasted, felt, sounded) like
	These are the steps I followed:
	l observed that
	In the picture, the has and





	I put the on the
	The character was
15. Give	First you next/then you and finally you
Instructions	You mustprior toin order thathappens.
	The (first/next/then) step is
	To (action words) the
	You (should/must)
	When you (finished/do/etc) the (process/steps/etc) you have
16. Explain	I know that because
	My hypothesis is
	I (multiply, added) and the (result, product) was The conclusion is because
	I think because
	The reason happened is because
	The solution to this problem is I know this because
	happened because
	My observation shows that occurred because
17. Present and	I think because
Support and	We should because There are a lot of reasons for
argument	For example,,, Because of all these reasons, I think
	·
	I would like to tell you why I think
	I (believe/know) because
	When happened I knew that would occur because and
	is the best/worst because
	It is apparent that is the most/least beneficial because
18. Predict /	I (think/predict) that will happen when we
Hypothesize	If we then will happen. When we then
	I (think/predict/hypothesize) will happen because
	Let's try because then
	I (think/predict) will occur.
	Based on, I think will happen.



Guide to Using the Form

- Read text stopping frequently to talk about concepts/pictures. Ask students leveled questions; emphasize key vocabulary. Use GLAD ELD review strategy.
- Have students join you in reading as they are comfortable-do this choral reading activity more than once if needed.
- Write key vocabulary on sticky notes and have students come up and place them in text as the words are read.
- Use the GLAD ELD Group Frame to assess their language and content knowledge.
- When students are comfortable with text, move into sentence level activities (grammatical structures/sentence level). Always connect with text. Make word cards and sentence frames with blanks; have students fill out the blanks with appropriate word cards. Use Sentence Patterning Chart if appropriate.
- Word work-have students identify words with patterns listed in text (it is important that they do a word hunt and discover words by themselves opposed to you giving them a list). Make sure you provide many opportunities for students to encode the words (put the words back into text).