## Inclusive Planning: Language, Literacy & Content

Timeframe		 Unit/Theme/Genre			
Days/Tim	nes of Support	 			
Text		 			
Student(s)					
Profile					
*Goal(s)					
Progress Monitoring  *Reader's behavior/ repertoire of strategies					

Language & Literacy	Formal Semantics
Purpose: To develop comprehension beyond the text	What do I need to consider and execute to ensure all of my students have full comprehension of big concepts and ideas that are necessary to fully engage in

Formal Semantics: Essential Questions and Key Information (genre/purpose) for the unit/text (refer to standards): Ask: When finished with this text, what big concepts do I want my students to understand and communicate orally and in writing?

## **Activate & Build: Conceptual & Lexical Semantics**

Oral Language: Speaking & Listening Pre Assessment as Learning	Schematic Schematic	Pragmatic Pragmatic	Lexical second s
Purpose: To enter students' funds of knowledge, identify strengths, build on those assets to the language level of the text by lifting it from the text and using scaffolding strategies to elevate students' schema, pragmatic and lexical cueing systems.	What do I need to consider and execute as a teacher to ensure all students have <u>schema</u> for the theme/concept/text? How do I elevate and involve my students who have this experience? (Including pre assessment, comprehensible input, process, output)	What do I need to consider and execute to ensure all of my students have been exposed to the languages/concept/theme in authentic settings, outside of the classroom?  How did the teacher make the language relevant to students?	What do I need to consider and execute to ensure all of my students have the <u>KEY words/phrases</u> in the theme/concept/text as a part of their lexical cueing system?

Big Concepts, Key Vocabulary Words/Phrases	Scaffolding Strategies: Asking questions, providing visuals/realia, demonstrating, repeating, labeling, matching/sorting/categorizing, connecting to students dominant language, moving from concrete to abstract and from known to unknown

## Accelerate & Transfer

Reading & Writing	Syntactic  Syntactic  The call sax on the mat.
Purpose: Provide students with opportunities to practice/recycle academic language using proper grammatical forms and functions	What do I need to consider and execute to ensure all of my students have an understanding and are able to use the <u>syntax and grammar</u> that dominates this theme/concept/text?

Grammatical Structures/Sentence Level from the book.

Find sentence structures in the text. (Reference Academic Language Functions & Forms document. Ex. Sentences combining with "so"- "Adam is tired, so he goes to bed." This matches the language function of Cause/Effect.)		
1		
2		

Reading & Writing	Graphophonic
Purpose: Provide students with opportunities to discover sounds and sound patterns in familiar words from text.	What do I need to consider and execute to ensure all of my students have an opportunity to discover sounds and sound patterns in this text?

Choose 2-4 groups of words with the same sound pattern from the text (Ex. Words with <u>soft and hard "c"</u> sounds- <mark>c</mark> ity, mi <mark>c</mark> e vs. <mark>c</mark> ountry, <mark>c</mark> olor).		
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Inclusive Assessment(s): What big concepts did I want my students to understand and communicate orally and/or in writing? What words do I want my students to be able to recognize? Assessments must be differentiated and include pictures, words, labels, sentence frames, color coding used throughout the small group work.



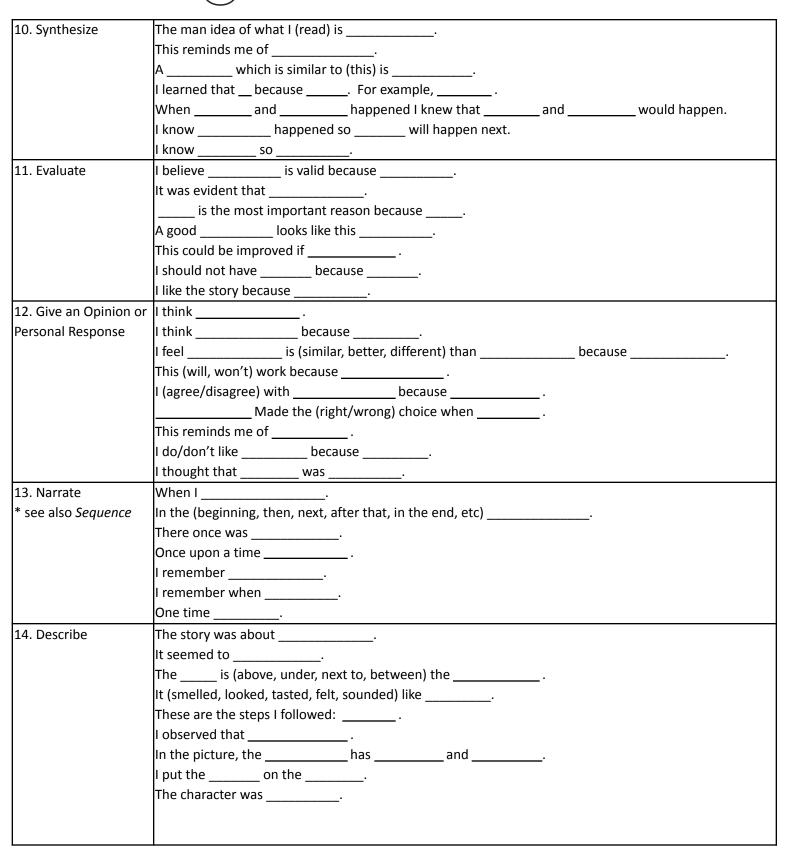
## **Academic Language Functions & Forms**

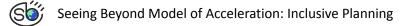
Academic Language	Academic Language <u>Forms</u> : Examples of Sentence Frames that you might provide to students <u>to use</u>
<u>Function</u>	<u>orally or in writing</u> .
Ask: <u>What</u> do you use the language for?	Ask: <u>How</u> do you use this language?
1. Inquire / Seek	Who is _?
Information	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
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
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15. Give Instructions	First you next/then you and finally you
	You mustprior toin order that happens.
	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
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	l 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 argument	We should because There are a lot of reasons for For
	example,,, Because of all these reasons, I think
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	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
	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.