



ACADEMIC ENGLISH
MASTERY PROGRAM



Grade 3 Informative Writing Supplemental Materials and Handouts

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Culturally Responsive Participation Protocols

Pick-a-Stick



To show what we know, only the student whose stick is picked shares his/her thoughts with the class. All of us are ready to share, and we use turn-taking.

Roll 'Em



To show what we know, only the student who is sitting in the rolled seat and table shares thoughts with the class. All of us are ready to share and use turn-taking.

Give a Shout Out



To show what we know, all of us answer aloud. Sometimes we have the same answers, and sometimes our answers are different. We shout out our answers no more than 3 times, if necessary.

Call and Response



To show we are ready for the next activity or directions, we provide the appropriate response to our teacher's call for our attention. Our hands are free, eyes on the teacher and our voices are off.

Raise a Righteous Hand



To volunteer for something, we raise our hands silently. Not all of us may be able to volunteer the requested information or have a question, so only some of us will raise our hands to share.

Whip Around



To show what we know, we each take a turn sharing our very quick thoughts. All of us are ready and share our ideas aloud, and we use turn-taking.

My Turn, Your Turn



We listen when it is someone else's turn. When it is passed off to us, we can ask questions or take our turn with a discussion protocol.

Moment of Silence



The room is completely silent because we are showing reciprocity to our classmates by providing them with the silence they need to concentrate.

Culturally Responsive Discussion Protocols

Numbered Heads Together



My team discusses a problem together and agrees on an answer through consensus. The student sitting in the rolled numbered seat answers for the group.

Give One, Get One



I use order to walk around the room and find a partner to discuss our learning. When we are finished listening and sharing, we return immediately to our seats and I am ready to share what I heard from my partner.

Put Your Two Cents In



In groups of four, we each take turns talking by putting one cent in the center of the table and sharing. Once everyone has shared, we then put one more cent in and respond to what someone else in our group has shared.

Round Robin Brainstorming



At our table group, we each take turns sharing our thoughts about our learning while the assigned Scribe takes notes about our ideas. When we are finished, we are all ready to share with the class what we discussed.

Jigsaw



In groups of four each of us are assigned material to learn. Then, students across the class focusing on the same material get together to decide what is important and how to teach it. After practicing, in our “expert” groups we return to our original group to teach each other.

Think-Pair-Share



I think about my learning first. Then, I listen and share my thoughts with my seat partner. Finally, some of my classmates and I are asked to share what we heard with the whole class.

Informative Writing Song

By: Kelly Martin 2014

Write In-for-ma-tion

About a person, place, - or thing.

Read the text - (clap, clap)

State the facts - (clap, clap)

Paraphrase - (clap, clap)

In-for-ma-tive



In-tro-duc-tion

Topic sentence (clap, clap)

Transition, fact 1, details

Transition, fact 2, details

Transition, fact 3, details

Con-clu-sion (clap, clap)

A Famous Food: The History of Pizza

► Many people love eating pizza. Pizza is made using a thin crust which is covered with tomato sauce and cheese and then baked. Often, other toppings are added. You might think that pizza is a new type of food, but people have been eating it for hundreds of years.

Most people think pizza comes from Italy. This is partly true. The type of pizza that is most common today was first made in the city of Naples. Some of the earliest pizzas, though, were made in Greece more than two thousand years ago. This early pizza was made by traveling armies. After marching all day, the soldiers baked a flat bread on their shields and then covered it with cheese and fruit.

When tomatoes were first brought to Italy they were put on a crust. Not long after, pizza began to be sold on the streets at market stands. People would order their favorite toppings while the crust was being made. Even kings and queens started to enjoy this new food.

People from Italy who traveled to other parts of the world took the idea of pizza with them. Travelers who had tried pizza in Italy returned home wanting more, and the demand for the food grew. Today, almost every country has some kind of pizza. You can choose thick crust or thin crust. The number of toppings you can have is numerous. There are breakfast pizzas and even dessert pizzas. No matter how you slice it, pizza is a delicious and adaptable food.

Informative Writing



Cut all 4 slices out. Take turns talking as you put one slice in the center of the table and sharing. The next person responds to what was shared before putting their slice down. After **each person shares 2 facts**, write two more facts you heard on the last 2 pizza slices.

Name _____

Informative Writing

Topic _____

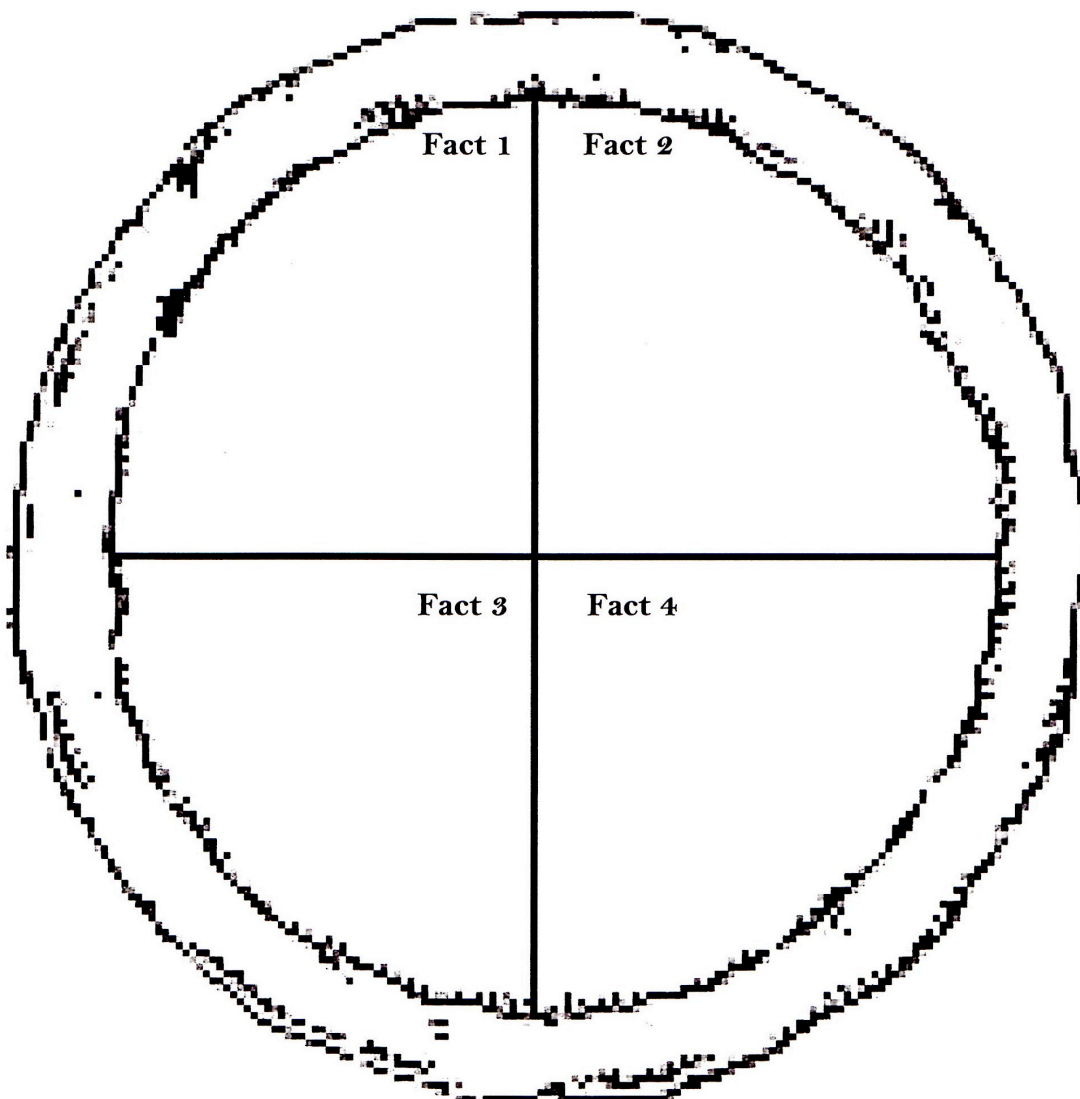


Pizza Facts

A **fact** is something that is true. The **source** is where you found the information.

Write a different fact, about your topic, inside each slice of pizza.

Write the source, of each fact, inside the pizza crust.



Paraphrase Practice

Using your own words, paraphrase these statements.

Then, chart them on a T-chart.

1. "Many people love eating pizza."
2. "You might think that pizza is a new type of food, but people have been eating it for hundreds of years."
3. "Most people think pizza comes from Italy."
4. "Not long ago, pizza began to be sold on the streets at market stands."
5. "Even kings and queens started to enjoy this new food"
6. "Today, almost every country has some kind of pizza."

original fact
copied, someone else's words

"93 % of Americans eat pizza once a month."

"The pharaohs ate seasoned flatbread on their birthdays."

"Many people love eating pizza."

"You might think that pizza is a new type of food, but people have been eating it for hundreds of years."

"Most people think pizza comes from Italy."

"Not long ago, pizza began to be sold on the streets at market stands."

"Even kings and queens started to enjoy this new food."

"Today, almost every country has some kind of pizza."

paraphrase
your words

In America, most people eat pizza once a month.

Pizza was served to the pharaohs on their birthday.

include an opening paragraph that tells the topic.



INFORMATIVE WRITING

Include an opening paragraph that tells the topic.

Name facts in the body of your article.

Follow the facts with supporting details.

Organize your writing with transition words.

Refer to the topic and include key vocabulary.

Make a closing paragraph related to your topic.

Transitional Words and Phrases

First...

Next...

Then...

After that...

Suddenly...

Immediately...

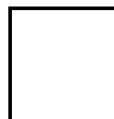
Also...

Soon...

Later...

Finally...

At last...



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Information

"Information Game" in the verse of "Concentration"

Kinesthetic/Musical/Movement - Hands on Lap + Clap + R[Snap] + L[Snap]



Whole Group Chant:

Information —

Information is the game.

Keep the rhythm (topic)

or you'll be out the game.

The Topic is _____.

Starting with _____.

***Students whip around sharing**

facts/details." (Independently using Prior/Learned Knowledge)

Topic examples:

Science: Food Chain (needs, sun, producers, herbivores, decomposers, energy, food, plants, survival etc.)

Social Studies: Cesar Chavez (Latino, activist, leader, grapes, boycott, marches, union, farm workers, civil rights, equality, wages etc.)

Math: Geometry (square, rhombus, angle, obtuse, triangle, circle, radius, cube, parallel, four sides etc.)

Writing: Informative Writing (topic, details, punctuation, headings, facts, quotations, data, sentences, transitions, exclamations, conclusion etc.)

Extensions: Students create bubble maps of different topics, facts/details in teams. Students orally present their bubble maps using "Information Game."

The History of Pizza

Most people eat some type of pizza, for breakfast, lunch, dinner, or dessert. Everyone in our class has eaten pizza in the last two weeks. Have you ever wondered where pizza came from? Most people think pizza came from Italy, but the history of pizza is very different from what I thought.

One fact is a version of pizza was eaten in Egypt many years ago. The Egyptians made it for the pharaohs. A pharaoh is the ruler of the land. The pharaohs ate seasoned flatbread on their birthdays. Pizza was a rare treat for royalty. Another fact is the soldiers in Greece made pizza too. After marching all day, they cooked bread on their shields. They covered the bread with cheese, dates, and other fruit. These types of pizza were quite different from the pizza we know today. The kind of pizza we are use to was originally made in Naples, after travelers brought tomatoes back to Europe. Finally, pizza was brought to America after the Second World War. American soldiers who fought in Italy learned to love pizza. When they returned to America, they craved this tasty treat. Italian people who came to America began serving pizza and soon opened pizzerias in all across the land.

In conclusion, pizza has changed and evolved from many centuries ago. Most people thought its origin was Italy, but they don't know the history of pizza. Fortunately, now you know the true story!

Anchor Paper

Sample of a 2

Do you want to make a real fast meal? Try to make a pizza. It is very easy to make. I make it all the time. All you have to get is some crust, cheese, tomato sauce and any kind of topping and put them all together on the top of the crust. You will have to bake it for sure too. There you have your pizza.

All over the world people eat pizza. I like pizza too. We eat it all the time at my house. My brother like buritos. The first time people eat pizza is when the solders from long ago make it and use flatbread. They are tired and had to make it fast. then they had to bake it on a shield because it was hot when the sun shine on it all day long. They put fruit on the top of it too.

Then the first pizza was made in Naples, and Greece follow after. The Italians did not make no pizza first. They copyed the ideas of other countryes like Greece and Naples. Then they keep wanting more and more.

Finally pizza is so good that now almost in every country people eat pizza. That is because there is a large number of choices with toppings of pizza. Pizza is the best.

Facts and Supporting Details

Which sentence is a fact? Which sentences are supporting details?

Which sentences do not belong? Sort them out

People put different toppings on pizza.

The Egyptians served pizza to kings and queens for their birthday.

All over the world people eat pizza.

People ate pizza in Greece over two thousand years ago.

People from Italy traveled to other parts of the world and brought pizza.

Pizza is a good meal for parties.

Top With Details

