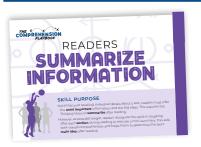




MARCH Coaching Session

IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS



· GRADES 3-4 | summarize

ROUND 1

ROUND 2

· GRADES 3-4 | main idea

ROUND 3

· GRADES 5-6 | summarize

ROUND 1

· GRADES 5-6 | main idea

ROUND 2

· GRADES 5-6 | multiple main ideas

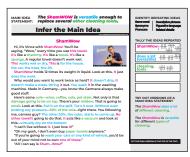
ROUND 3

CURRENT STATUS

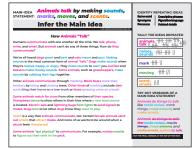
Infer the main idea.

- · Define "mostly" as quantity.
- Introduce the tally-mark strategy to track repetition.
- · Identify the 3-6 "words" used most often.
- · Generate a single-sentence summary using those words.

The text is (all) about...



The text is mostly about...



Transition from color-coding to a strategy that works for the state test.

- MULTIPLE CHOICE | Which of the statements below best fits the main idea. Tally marks on scratch paper.
- CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE | **Determine the main idea and support it with text evidence.** Type repeated ideas into the "window" of a constructed response.

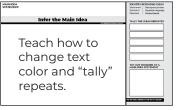
NEXT STEPS



Use shorter nonfiction text in the lessons (i.e., I do, We do).

Gradually increase text length during whole-class practice (i.e. *You do*).

Copy/Paste any text into the Google Slide template.





a main ideas

Topic -

about

GRADE 5 ONLY | Utilize longer texts to identify multiple main ideas.

A second main idea...

- \cdot Is only found in much longer text.
- \cdot Is "Second" because it is related to the first main idea.
- · Always comes after the first main idea (at the end).
- \cdot Is usually shorter than the first.
- · Needs the original/first main idea.
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Reveals "all about" ANOTHER facet of the subject.
- · Can be deleted from the text and it won't impact the first main idea.



Grades 3-5 | *Playbook Pro* Coaching Session | March

Look at the type of

information stated.

Think about

which of the 5

patterns it follows.

IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS

ROUNDS 3-4 READERS SEE

Define informational. nonfiction, & persuasive texts.

INFORMATIONAL TEXT

NONFICTION

- Informs the reader.
- Presents factual information.
- Summarv
- Report
- Research
- Directions
- Procedures
- Business letter
- · Opinion. editorial, essay

facts.

- · Speech
- · Review, evaluation

PERSUASIVE Persuades

the reader.

opinions &

Presents

- Advertisement
- · Commercial

	FICTION	NONFICTION	PERSUASIVE
Purpose & Physical Characteristics	- Written to entertain/engage the mader. Cost not present true events; it is not real Goldon true plot (i.e., setting, characters, problem, coluine) Read from beginning to end, in order.	Witten to inform the reader. Present factual information, includer multiple factus or one topic. Uses paragraphic jet, sojic servenire and importing desalid; to sect, explain, desolbe, compare information.	Witten to persuade the reader. Presents information. Includes subton't spinion. Includes subton't spinion. Includes those from the perspective of the author. Uses topic centences to reveal opinions at supporting senences provide earnings, statistics, and spuese.
Content, Parts, Ingredients	Tells a story about characters in a decembed entirity with a defined plot a defined plot of the plot	Always includes real people in real occations and highlight are rel Always in cludes a main idea. Other includes a main idea. Other includes photographs. Other includes photographs. Other includes and relatives legs, bodd seeds, charts, femilies, exc. I clussify include and deministic plant is used to be a cause of the company of the control of the company of the control of the company of the control of the contro	- Focuses on a specific leave or desired goal. Includes a clear opinion or position. Idually seed with a call to action. May include visual (ag., photographic) or set services, photographic resistances (ag., photographic) or set services, set, also included a scale of committee (ag., photographic). Also includes a casterior of committee (ag., photographic recitability). Other conveyer strong enotion to permake include.
Gerres & Formats	- Fairy Tale - Dealistic riccion - Fatale - Historical fiction - Hystery - Science Rickion - Farnasy - Nanative poem	- Summary - Directions, Recipie - Report - Dusiness letter	- Opinios, Editorial - Speech - Saview (e.g., book, movie, game) - Becommendation (e.g., book) - Advertisement

GRADE 3 | Days 1-2 Identify text pairs on the same topic—one fiction & one nonfiction.

CURRENT STATUS

ROUND 3

Introduce MULTIPLE ways authors organize information.

- · OPTION 1 | Each day talk about a DIFFERENT text structure— all facets in one lesson.
- · OPTION 2 | Every day talk about ALL text structures a different facet each lesson.

Readers know how authors organize their information.

- · Think about the **TOPIC**. Certain topics lend themselves to certain text structures.
- · Read the middle sentences/pages for the **TYPE OF INFORMATION** being stated.
- · Look for **SIGNAL/TRANSITION WORDS** that might help.

Grades 4-5 | Days 4-5

Detect multiple text structures in sections of longer texts.

Grades 4-5 | Day 6

Connect text structure to author purpose.







TEXT STRUCTU Compare-Contrast

TEXT STRUCTURE

NEXT STEPS

Return to previously-read informational texts.

- Find one text/excerpt that fits each of the text structures you teach.
- · These texts may NOT all be on the same topic.





ROUND 4

Recognize the ONE way to organize persuasive text.

- · WHAT I think = Opinion = Table cloth
- · WHY I think it = Each reason with evidence = Table top with legs

Find persuasive texts:













Opinion

Remember, these lessons only introduce and expose students to the invisible organization of nonfiction.

You will review, guide, and practice "seeing" the different text structures the rest of this year.

Grades 3-5 | Playbook Pro Coaching Session | March

IMPLEMENTATION FOCUS

CURRENT STATUS

NEXT STEPS



This is the last round of this play.

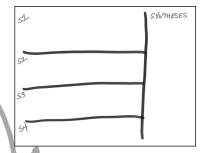
Review the synthesis process.

- · Clarify that individual text details lead to a synthesis (i.e., category).
- · Readers do NOT fill in the bubble and then find the text details.
- · Model the use of synonyms.
- · Model how to massage, morph, and stretch a "working synthesis" to include more text details.
- · Model the struggle.



Transition Step 1 (combine) and Step 2 (synthesize) to scratch paper.

- The reader's notes are now the writer's pre-write.
- · Emphasize the inclusion of specific citations (e.g., Source 1, 2, 3).











A Comprehensive Extended Response

SKILL 13 | Readers accurately decode prompts to determine the read-write task.

SKILL 14 | Readers stretch each synthesis into a topic-sentence statement.

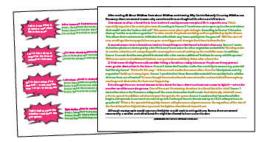
SKILL 15 | Readers support each synthesis with a body paragraph.

SKILL 16 | Readers recognize extended responses as several stacked constructed responses.

SKILL 17 | Readers organize body paragraphs to match the genre and text structure.

SKILL 18 | Readers generate an academic introduction.

SKILL 19 | Readers generate an appropriate conclusion.



CAUTION: Don't burn students out with too many full-length performance tasks!