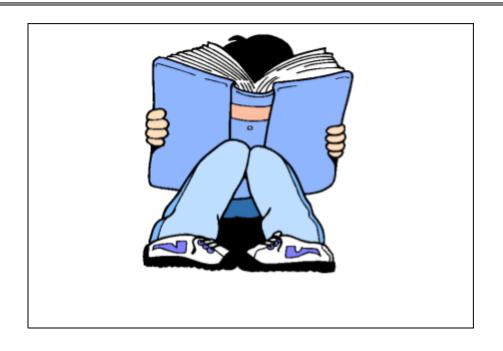
# Public Speaking



Grade 2: Unit 4

**Title of Unit: The Communication Process** 

# Course Description (Workshop Model)

Public Speaking is introduced to students in the second grade as an important component of their academic work and academic success. In addition, it is also introduced as an important component of their social lives. Students will be introduced to The Communication Process by demonstrating command of the conventions of Standard English grammar and usage when writing and or speaking. Students will apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. Students will also acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening. Students will demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression. Students will prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. Students will learn how to recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media, ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue, and tell a story or recount an experience with appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details, speaking audibly in coherent sentences.

To make learning active, engaging, and responsive to students' needs, a workshop model is employed. Teachers use the "I Do, We Do, You Do" instructional method. This model proactively supports student learning and develops their voices as public speakers through teacher modeling, guided practice, and independent demonstration of learning or understanding. The second grade Public Speaking course and instruction builds on prior learning while supporting student achievement in Speaking and Listening. The Common Core Standards are designed to provide a clear understanding of what students are expected to learn so teachers and parents can take ownership in the education process. The standards are designed to be robust and relevant to the real world while reflecting on the knowledge and skills young learners need for future success in college and career readiness. By providing a rigorous education that supports student achievement, we prepare them for a future where they can successfully compete in the global economy. It is our goal to establish a community of learners that become productive members of society striving to achieve their life-long goals.

#### Rationale

In order to plan instruction inclusive of all students in the Public Speaking classroom, a comprehensive curriculum has been developed. The standards covered during each instructional unit of the Public Speaking curriculum are reflective of the New Jersey Student Learning Standards outlined in the New Jersey Curriculum Framework. Speaking and Listening and Language Standards have been unpacked to illustrate the critical knowledge and skills students need in order to master the standard. Essential questions and sample activities are included to utilize when teaching such standard.

Pacing Chart – Unit 4										
Topic: The Communication Process	NJSLS									
		Instruction: 7 weeks								
		Assessment: 1 week								
		Remediation/Enrichment:								
		1 week								

DISTRICT RESOURCES		
Students will learn and practice the following in the Public Speaking Curriculum:	Reading Foundational Skills:	
· Oral Communication (weekly vocabulary building)	RF.2.3A,C,D.E. RF.2.4A,B,C	
· Elements of Communication		
· Grammar Usage	Speaking and Listening Standards:	
· Articulation	SL.2.1A,B,C, SL.2.2,SL.2.3, SL.2.5	
Pronunciation	SL.2.2,SL.2.3, SL.2.3	
· Verbal and Nonverbal Messages	Language Standards:	
· Channels of Communication	L.2.1.B,D,E,F L.2.2,	
· Volume and Rate	L.2.3, L.2.4.A,B,C,E, L.2.5.A,B, L.2.6	
· Body Movement ·		
Eye Contact		
Vocal Production (articulators, the palate, the diaphragmatic breathing)		
· Gestures		
· Projection		
· Voice Inflection		
Page		

# The learning objectives of Public Speaking are as follows: Students will improve vocabulary Students will understand oral communication Students will practice grammar usage Students will take part in articulation drills Students will practice pronunciation Students will become familiar with verbal and nonverbal messages in public speaking Students will practice controlling their volume and rate while speaking publicly Students will become more aware of their body movement while speaking publicly Students will become aware of their eye contact with the audience while speaking publicly Students will practice controlling their breathing Students will practice voice inflection Students will match their gestures with spoken words Students will practice projecting their voices **Students will practice voice inflection**

## **Effective Pedagogical Routines/Instructional Strategies**

Collaborative problem solving

Writing to learn Making

thinking visible Note-taking

Rereading & rewriting

Establishing text-based norms for discussions & writing

Establishing metacognitive reflection & articulation as a regular pattern

in learning

Quick writes

Pair/trio Sharing

Turn and Talk

**Charting Gallery** 

Walks

Whole class discussions

Modeling

Word Study Drills

Flash Cards

Interviews Role

Playing

Diagrams, charts and graphs

Storytelling Coaching

Articulation Eye Contact

Pronunciation

**Body Movement** 

Projection

Reading partners

Visuals Reading

Aloud

Model (I Do), Prompt (We Do), Check (You Do)

Mind Mapping Trackers

Multiple Response Strategies

Choral reading

Reader's/Writer's Notebooks

Effective Pedagogical Routines/Instructional Strategies											
	Conferencing										

### **Educational Technology**

#### **Standards**

8.1.2.A.1, 8.1.2.A.2, 8.1.2.A.3, 8.1.2.A.5, 8.1.2.B.1, 8.1.2.C.1, 8.1.2.D.1, 8.1.2.E.1, 8.1.2.F.1

#### **Technology Operations and Concepts**

- □ Identify the basic features of a computer and explain how to use them effectively.
- □ Create a document using a word processing application.
- □ Compare the common uses of at least two different digital applications and identify the advantages and disadvantages of using each.
- □ Enter information into a spreadsheet and sort the information.

#### **Creativity and Innovation**

□ Illustrate and communicate original ideas and stories using multiple digital tools and <u>resources</u>.

#### **Communication and Collaboration**

□ Engage in a variety of <u>developmentally appropriate</u> learning activities with students in other classes, schools, or countries using Various media formats such as online collaborative tools and social media.

#### **Digital Citizenship**

□ Develop an understanding of ownership of print and non-print information.

#### **Research and Information Literacy**

□ Use digital tools and online resources to explore a problem or issue.

#### Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, and Decision-Making

Use geographic mapping tools to plan and solve problems.

Computer Skills								
Basic Computer Skills	Keyboarding Skills							
	<u>Programs</u>							
Word Processing Skills	Internet Explorer  Microsoft  PowerPoint							
	Internet Skills  Use a web browser to search on specific sites							
Backspace/Delete to edit incorrect letters in body of text								

# Career Ready Practices Standards CRP1, CRP2, CRP3, CRP4, CRP5, CRP6, CRP7, CRP8, CRP9, CRP10, CRP11, CRP12

#### · CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee

Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.

#### · CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.

Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation

#### · CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.

Career-ready individuals understand the relationship between personal health, workplace performance and personal well-being; they act on that understanding to regularly practice healthy diet, exercise and mental health activities. Career-ready individuals also take regular action to contribute to their personal financial wellbeing, understanding that personal financial security provides the peace of mind required to contribute more fully to their own career success.

#### · CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.

Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at

interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.

#### · CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.

Career-ready individuals understand the interrelated nature of their actions and regularly make decisions that positively impact and/or mitigate negative impact on other people, organization, and the environment. They are aware of and utilize new technologies, understandings, procedures, materials, and regulations affecting the nature of their work as it relates to the impact on the social condition, the environment and the profitability of the organization.

#### · CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.

Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.

#### · CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.

Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.

· CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to

introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.

#### · CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.

Career-ready individuals consistently act in ways that align personal and community-held ideals and principles while employing strategies to positively influence others in the workplace. They have a clear understanding of integrity and act on this understanding in every decision. They use a variety of means to positively impact the directions and actions of a team or organization, and they apply insights into human behavior to change others' action, attitudes and/or beliefs. They recognize the near-term and long-term effects that management's actions and attitudes can have on productivity, morals and organizational culture.

#### · CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.

Career-ready individuals take personal ownership of their own education and career goals, and they regularly act on a plan to attain these goals. They understand their own career interests, preferences, goals, and requirements. They have perspective regarding the pathways available to them and the time, effort, experience and other requirements to pursue each, including a path of entrepreneurship. They recognize the value of each step in the education and experiential process, and they recognize that nearly all career paths require ongoing education and experience. They seek counselors, mentors, and other experts to assist in the planning and execution of career and personal goals.

#### · CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity.

Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.

· CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an

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awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings. http://www.state.nj.us/education/aps/cccs/career/CareerReadyPractices.pdf

	· Specialized or technical language reflective of the content areas at grade level						
6- Reaching	· A variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in extended oral or written discourse as required by the specified						
	grade level						
	· Oral or written communication in English comparable to proficient English peers						
	· Specialized or technical language of the content areas						
5- Bridging	· A variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in extended oral or written discourse, including stories, essays or						
	reports						
	· Oral or written language approaching comparability to that of proficient English peers when presented with grade level material.						
	· Specific and some technical language of the content areas						
	· A variety of sentence lengths of varying linguistic complexity in oral discourse or multiple, related sentences or paragraphs						
4. E-man Bara	· Oral or written language with minimal phonological, syntactic or semantic errors that may impede the communication, but retain						
4- Expanding	much of its meaning, when presented with oral or written connected discourse, with sensory, graphic or interactive support						
	· General and some specific language of the content areas						
	· Expanded sentences in oral interaction or written paragraphs						
3- Developing	· Oral or written language with phonological, syntactic or semantic errors that may impede the communication, but retain much of						
5- Developing	its meaning, when presented with oral or written, narrative or expository descriptions with sensory, graphic or interactive support						
	· General language related to the content area						
	· Phrases or short sentences						
2. Paninnin	· Oral or written language with phonological, syntactic, or semantic errors that often impede of the communication when						
2- Beginning	presented with one to multiple-step commands, directions, or a series of statements with sensory, graphic or interactive support						

#### 1- Entering

- · Pictorial or graphic representation of the language of the content areas
- · Words, phrases or chunks of language when presented with one-step commands directions, WH-, choice or yes/no questions, or statements with sensory, graphic or interactive support

# **Differentiated Instruction**

Accommodate Based on Students Individual Needs: Strategies

		1	
Time/General	<b>Processing</b>	<b>Comprehension</b>	<u>Recall</u>
· Extra time for assigned tasks	· Extra Response time	· Precise step-by-step directions	· Teacher-made checklist
· Adjust length of assignment	· Have students verbalize steps	· Short manageable tasks	· Use visual graphic organizers
<ul> <li>Timeline with due dates for reports and projects</li> <li>Communication system between home and school</li> <li>Provide lecture notes/outline</li> </ul>	Repeat, clarify or reword     directions     Mini-breaks between tasks	<ul><li> Brief and concrete directions</li><li> Provide immediate feedback</li><li> Small group instruction</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Reference resources to promote independence</li> <li>Visual and verbal reminders</li> </ul>
	<ul><li>Provide a warning for transitions</li><li>Reading partners</li></ul>	· Emphasize multi-sensory learning	· Graphic organizers

Assistive Technology	Tests/Quizzes/Grading	Behavior/Attention	<u>Organization</u>
Computer/whiteboard	· Extended time	· Consistent daily structured	· Individual daily planner
Tape recorder	· Study guides	routine  · Simple and clear classroom	· Display a written agenda
Spell-checker	· Shortened tests	rules	· Note-taking assistance
Audio-taped books	· Read directions aloud	· Frequent feedback	· Color code materials

Enrichment	

#### Accommodate Based on Students Individual Needs: Strategies

The goal of Enrichment is to provide learners the opportunity to participate in extension activities that are differentiated and augment the district's curriculum. Teachers are to accommodate based on student individual needs.

- Show a high degree of intellectual, creative and/or artistic ability and demonstrate this ability in multiple ways.
- Pose questions and exhibit sincere curiosity about principles and how things work.
- The ability to grasp concepts and make real world and cross-curricular connections.
- Generate theories and hypotheses and pursue methods of inquiry.
- Produce products that express insight, creativity, and excellence.
- · Possess exceptional leadership skills.
- · Evaluate vocabulary
- · Elevate Text Complexity
- · Inquiry based assignments and projects
- · Independent student options
- · Tiered/Multi-level activities
- · Purposeful Learning Center
- Open-ended activities and projects
- · Form and build on learning communities
- · Providing pupils with experiences outside the 'regular' curriculum
- Altering the pace the student uses to cover regular curriculum in order to explore topics of interest in greater depth/breadth within their own grade level.
- A higher quality of work than the norm for the given age group.
- The promotion of a higher level of thinking and making connections.
- The inclusion of additional subject areas and/or activities (cross-curricular).
- · Using supplementary materials in addition to the normal range of resources.

#### **Assessments**

#### Required District/State Assessments

- · Unit Assessment
- · NJDOE Model Curriculum
- · Running Records

## Suggested Formative/Summative Classroom Assessments

· Short constructed response questions ·

Multiple Choice questions

· Quizzes ·

Journals ·

Essays

- · Quick writes
- · Summative chapter test ·

**Projects** 

· Portfolio ·

Exit Slips

- · Graphic Organizers
- · Presentations (incorporating Web 2.0 tools) ·

Homework

- · Anecdotal Notes
- · Student Conferencing ·

Speeches

Grade: 2 Unit: 4 Topic: The Communication Process

**Standards: NJSLS:** 

Reading Foundational Skills: RF.2.3.A,C,D,E, RF.2.4.A,B,C Speaking and Listening: SL.2.1.A,B,C, SL.2.2, SL.2.3, SL.2.5.

Language: L.2.1.B,D,E,F, L.2.2.. L.2.3., L.2.4.A,B,C,E, L.2.5.A,B, L.2.6.

#### **DISTRICT RESOURCES**

Stu	dents	will	learn	and	practice	the	foll	lowing	in	the l	Publ	ic S	peaking	2 C	urricul	um:

- · Oral Communication (weekly vocabulary building)
- · Elements of Communication
- · Grammar Usage
- · Articulation
- · Pronunciation
- · Verbal and Nonverbal Messages
- · Channels of Communication
- · Volume and Rate
- · Body Movement ·

**Eye Contact** 

- Vocal Production (articulators, the palate, the diaphragmatic breathing)
- · Gestures
- · Projection
- · Voice Inflection

#### The learning objectives of Public Speaking are as follows:

· Students will improve vocabulary

- Students will understand oral communication
- · Students will practice grammar usage
- · Students will take part in articulation drills

- · Students will practice pronunciation
- · Students will become familiar with verbal and nonverbal messages in public speaking
- Students will practice controlling their volume and rate while speaking publicly
- Students will become more aware of their body movement while speaking publicly
- · Students will become aware of their eye contact with the audience while speaking publicly
- · Students will practice controlling their breathing
- · Students will practice voice inflection
- Students will match their gestures with spoken words
- Students will practice projecting their voices
- · Students will practice voice inflection

New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) RF.2.3.A,C,D,E  NJSLS: RF.2.3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.  RF.2.3.A. Know spelling-sound correspondences for common vowel teams. (due to standard realignment, formerly RF.2.3.B)  RF.2.3.C. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes. (due to standard realignment, formerly RF.2.3.D)  RF.2.3.D. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences. (due to standard realignment, formerly RF.2.3.E)  RF.2.3.E. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words. (due to standard realignment, formerly RF.2.3.F)			
Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters

	General Education
	ESL
	Special Education

- · Identify typical vowel combinations
- Demonstrate ability to pronounce and spell words with vowel teams
- Utilize strategies for decoding words with affixes in texts
- Utilize strategies for decoding irregularly-spelled words in texts
- Determine if the word looks and sounds right and makes sense
- · Search for chunks and say them
- Focus on the beginning and/or end of the word and try again, when having difficulty

- · How many parts do you hear in that word?
- Are there any patterns you can use to help you write the word?
- Are there any chunks you know that can help you figure out what this word means?
- Does the word have suffixes and prefixes you know?
- Learn and recognize the long and short sounds for each yowel.
- · Identify vowels in printed words.
- · Distinguish long

- · Given twenty words, students will circle the vowels in each word.
- Given ten one-syllable words, students will indicate if the vowel is long or short.
- · After reading a story with a partner, students will identify words with long/short vowels.
- Understand that meaningful chunks can be added to words to change their meaning
- · Understand that prefixes are added to the beginning of the word
- · Know the meaning of common prefixes such as re; un; dis; etc.
- · Understand that suffixes are added to the ending of a word
- · Recognize the derivational suffixes, ly; ish; hood; ful; ness; ment; etc.
- Recognize and use common syllable patterns such as *doubles*, to help decode multi-syllabic words
- · Know and read, fluently, regularly spelled words

from short vowels when reading one-syllable words.
Recognize and use common syllable patterns.
· Know and read,
fluently, regularly spelled words.

RF.2.4.A. Read gra	New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) RF.2.4.A,B,C  NJSLS: RF.2.4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.  RF.2.4.A. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.  RF.2.4.B. Read grade-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression on successive readings.			
RF.2.4.C. Use cont	RF.2.4.C. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.			
Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters	

· General Education	· Understand grade-level text	· Why did you choose this	· Set a purpose for reading
· ESL	when reading	selection?	· Use expression when reading
. ESL	· Read grade-level	· What can you do	· Use strategies for self-correction
· Special Education	text aloud, making minimal errors	when the story/text doesn't make	· ·
	· Use an appropriate	sense?	· Skim text to check understanding
	rate when reading	· What strategies	
	aloud	can you use when	· Scan text to confirm understanding
	· Use appropriate expression and	you don't understand the text?	· Re-read for fluency and comprehension
	inflection when reading text aloud	· Can you read this	· Self-monitor for understanding
	· Use appropriate	paragraph fluently and with	Sen momer for understanding
	self-correction	expression?	
	strategies to read words and for	· Why is it important	
	understanding	to scan the page?	
	· Reread text to better	· Did you skim the	
	understand what was read, when necessary	page looking for information?	
	reau, when necessary	· When you	
		self-monitor,	
		you	
		· What does it mean	
		to read fluently?	
		· Did you re-read the	
		part you didn't	

	understand?		
·		•	

## New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) SL.2.1.A,B,C

NJSLS: SL.2.1. Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.

SL.2.1.A. Follow agreed-upon norms for discussions (e.g., gaining the floor in respectful ways, listening to others with care, speaking one at a time about the topics and texts under discussion).

SL.2.1.B. Build on others' talk in conversations by linking their explicit comments to the remarks of others.

SL.2.1.C. Ask for clarification and further explanation as needed about the topics and texts under discussion.

Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters
<ul> <li>General Education</li> <li>ESL</li> <li>Special Education</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Participate in a variety of grade-appropriate, collaborative, rich, structured conversations</li> <li>Assume various roles in conversations (e.g., participant, leader, and observer)</li> <li>Use norms of conversations (e.g., eye contact, taking turns, etc)</li> <li>Connect comments to build on remarks of others</li> <li>Ask questions and further explanations about topics and/or texts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Do you agree with your partner regarding the text? Why or why not? Please explain.</li> <li>Can you elaborate on your partners' comment? Please express your opinion.</li> <li>Is there anything you can add to your partner's comment?</li> <li>When given a prompt, students will use established rules for group discussion.</li> <li>When you work in your groups, remember to follow the rules for listening and speaking.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with divers partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively</li> <li>Teacher models and instructs active listening and staying on topic</li> <li>Teacher models and instructs small and large group discussion</li> <li>Students will follow teacher directed rules for discussion</li> <li>Teacher models and instructs how to appropriately respond to group discussion</li> <li>Students will ask clarifying questions to elaborate on 2<sup>nd</sup> grade topics and/or text</li> <li>Know how to contribute to a conversation or discussion</li> </ul>

New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) SL.2.2

NJSLS: SL.2.2. Recount or describe key ideas or details from a text read aloud or information presented orally or through other media.

Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters
<ul> <li>Student Population</li> <li>General Education</li> <li>ESL</li> <li>Special Education</li> </ul>	Demonstrate careful listening in order to describe or recount what they heard	<ul> <li>What was the main idea of the video? Can you discuss it with your partner?</li> <li>How did you decide this was the main idea?</li> <li>Using you own words, summarize the video with your partner.</li> <li>Can you explain this graph?</li> <li>This chart explains</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sample Activities/Lesson Starters</li> <li>Recognize the main ideas presented in text</li> <li>Recognize supporting details</li> <li>Understand visual, oral, and digital informational formats</li> <li>Recognize what information is being conveyed through diverse media, such as graphs, videos, and digital resources</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Why is information put into charts or graphs?</li> <li>Can you think of any other information that could be graphed or charted?</li> <li>Can you describe the steps you followed?</li> </ul>	

New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) SL.2.3

NJSLS: SL.2.3. Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.

Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters
<ul> <li>Student Population</li> <li>General Education</li> <li>ESL</li> <li>Special Education</li> </ul>	Ask questions and understand and answer questions asked of them in order to clarify or gain further information	<ul> <li>What did the speaker say?</li> <li>What was the most important part that you heard?</li> <li>What would you say if you didn't understand the speaker?</li> <li>What would be one question that you could ask so you could find out more information?</li> <li>What was the most important detail?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sample Activities/Lesson Starters</li> <li>Understand what is being said</li> <li>Ask important questions</li> <li>Answer important questions</li> <li>Ask for more information</li> <li>Realize that additional information is needed for understanding</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>I didn't understand; can you share some examples?</li> <li>Can you say that in a different way?</li> </ul>	

NJSLS: SL.2.5. Use multimedia; add drawings or other visual displays to stories or recounts of experiences when appropriate to clarify ideas, thoughts, and feelings.

Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters
Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	<b>Essential Questions</b>	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters

· General Education	Utilize digital media     to enhance ideas for     meaning	· What is the theme of your presentation?	· Understand how to use audio equipment
· ESL · Special Education	reaning  Treate visuals that emphasize chosen facts or details	what visuals will you use to enhance your presentation?  Have you practiced your reading, emphasizing important words or points?  How is your pacing?  At what time in your presentation will you show your visuals?  Do you visuals support your presentation theme?  Have you chosen a book/poem to record? How did you decide?	<ul> <li>Understand voice, pitch and inflection</li> <li>Create visual displays such as legends, charts, graphs, and display boards</li> <li>Select stories or poems suitable for recording</li> </ul>

	<b>New Jersey</b>	v Student Lear:	ning Standard	(NJSLS)	L.2.1.B,D,E,F
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NJSLS: L.2.1. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

L.2.1.B. Form and use frequently occurring irregular plural nouns (e.g., feet, children, teeth, mice, fish).

L.2.1.D. Form and use the past tense of frequently occurring irregular verbs (e.g., sat, hid, told).

L.2.1.E. Use adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.

L.2.1.F. Produce, expand, and rearrange complete simple and compound sentences (e.g., The boy watched the movie; The little boy watched the movie; The action movie was watched by the little boy).

Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	<b>Essential Questions</b>	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters
=			

· General Education	· Identify irregular plural nouns used when reading,	· How might you write the plural of a particular word?	· Given five singular nouns, students will form the irregular plural of each
· ESL	writing or speaking	· Do I know how to	and use two in a sentence
· Special Education	· Classify plural nouns as regular or irregular	form irregular plural nouns?	· Know how to print legibly
	· Form and use	· Listen as I read	· Understand that there are special words
			used to define a collection of objects,
	common irregular plural nouns when writing or speaking	what you wrote. Did that sound right?	people, or things (group, herd, school, etc.)
	· Identify reflexive	· Read what you	· Know how regular plurals are formed
	pronouns when reading, writing or speaking	wrote slowly. Did you write what you just said?	· Distinguish between a regular/irregular plural
	· Classify pronouns as	· Is there another	· Know that the subjects and predicated
	reflexive	word that would be	in a sentence can be moved and still
	· Accurately use	specific?	make sense
	reflexive pronouns	· How might you	
	when writing or speaking	write the plural of that word?	
	· Identify irregular	· Can you add	
	verbs in the past tense used when	adjectives to your sentence?	
	writing or speaking	· Can you tell where	
	· Classify verbs in the	the action	

past tense as regular

happened?

i		
	or irregular	
·	Form and use	
	common irregular verbs in the past tense when writing or speaking	
	Define and identify	
	adjectives and adverbs when reading, writing or speaking	
	Classify adjectives	
	and adverbs in sentences	
	Use adjectives and	
	adverbs to appropriately modify words in the sentence when writing or speaking	
	Define and identify	
	simple and compound sentences when reading	
	Classify sentences as	
	simple or compound	
	Expand and	
	rearrange complete, simple and compound sentences when writing and speaking	

· Distinguish	
between	
regular/irregular	

plural words · Know how regular plurals are formed	
· Know how regular	
plurals are formed	

# New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) L.2.2. NJSLS: L.2.2. Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

Student			
Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	<b>Essential Questions</b>	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters

		l l	
· General Education	· Define and identify greetings and closings in letters (salutation)	· What words in this sentence should be capitalized?	<ul> <li>Know the names of holidays that must be capitalized</li> </ul>
· ESL · Special Education	<ul> <li>Use commas appropriate to offset greetings and closings in letters</li> <li>Define and identify apostrophes when reading and writing</li> <li>Articulate the purpose and use of apostrophes</li> <li>Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English using apostrophes for contractions and possession when writing</li> <li>Identify common spelling patterns</li> <li>Utilize common spelling patterns when writing</li> <li>Utilize reference materials and resources to correct</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Remember to capitalize the name of a place.</li> <li>What punctuation do you need to show something belongs to someone?</li> <li>When you combine two words to make a contraction, you need to add an apostrophe.</li> <li>What can you use to help check your spelling?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand that product names are words like Nike, Xerox, Hershey, etc.</li> <li>Know that names of countries, cities, states, lakes, and mountains are capitalized</li> <li>Understand how to use commas in greetings and closings of letters</li> <li>Understand that in a contraction, an apostrophe replaces missing letters</li> <li>Use spelling patterns, word roots, affixes, and syllable construction</li> <li>Use dictionaries, or digital media, to look for the correct spelling of a word</li> </ul>

one's own spelling	

New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) L.2.3  NJSLS: L.2.3. Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.						
Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters			

	General Education	· Compare writing styles and	•	Have you determined the	Understand basic punctuation rules ·
		effects of language within		purpose for your	
	ESL	various genres and multiple author examples to better		speech/writing/presentation?	Understand basic capitalization rules
		understand the differences		Who will be your	
	Special Education	between formal and		audience?	Understand basic grammar rules
		informal English		Is the tone, or style,	
					Recognize that words have differences, or
				appropriate to your audience?	shades of meaning
			-	Have you followed the	Know that punctuation, like commas,
				rules of punctuation and	exclamations, and question marks, can be
				grammar?	used for effect
				Did you practice your	Distinguish between situations that call for
				presentation with your	formal English and those where informal
				group, and did they provide you with	English is appropriate
				feedback?	
				In your group, did you	
				talk about using precise	
				language to convey your	
ĺ				ideas?	
			٠	Did you use a thesaurus	
·				to locate other ways to	
				say?	
				Did you use quotes, questions, or	
				exclamations to add	

### New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) L.2.4.A,B,C,E

- NJSLS: L.2.4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grade 2 reading and content, choosing flexibly from an array of strategies.
  - L.2.4.A. Use sentence-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
  - L.2.4.B. Determine the meaning of the new word formed when a known prefix is added to a known word (e.g., happy/unhappy, Tell/retell).
  - L.2.4.C. Use a known root word as a clue to the meaning of an unknown word with the same root (e.g., addition, additional).
  - L.2.4.E. Use glossaries and beginning dictionaries, both print and digital, to determine or clarify the meaning of words and phrases.

Student Population   Critical Knowledge and Skills   Essential Questions   Samp	le Activities/Lesson Starters
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- · General Education
- · ESL
- · Special Education

- Use knowledge of prefixes to determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words
- Use knowledge of root words to determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words
- Use reference
   materials to
   determine or clarify
   the meaning of
   unknown and
   multiple-meaning
   words.

- What strategies
  have you used to
  help you figure out
  what this word
  means?
- Have you tried looking in the dictionary or glossary to help you figure out the meaning of the word?
- · Have you read the sentences around the word to help you determine what the word means?
- · Can you go online and search for the meaning of the word?
- There are two meanings for this word. Can you use

- Understand context clues help provide clues to word or phrase meaning
- · Identify the most common prefixes and roots
- · Know how to use a textbook glossary
- Use a print or digital dictionary to locate definitions of key words or phrases
- · Understand that sometimes two words can be combined to make a new word
- Use context clues to determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words

them to help you understand what the word means?	

New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) L.2.5.A,B  NJSLS: L.2.5. Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings.  L.2.5.A. Identify real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that are spicy or juicy).  L.2.5.B. Distinguish shades of meaning among closely related verbs (e.g., toss, throw, hurl) and closely related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny).			
Student Population	Critical Knowledge and Skills	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters

Where do you think Understand literal and non-literal General Education Demonstrate the meanings understanding of word come figurative language, **ESL** s from? Understand that words have word relationships, and nuances in word shades or degrees of meaning What is the author **Special Education** meanings by examining telling us when he shades of meaning of Understand the connections used the word verbs and adjectives between words and their use (e.g., describe foods that are spicy or Demonstrate In what other juicy). understanding of context could this figurative language, Understand shades of meaning, as word be used? word relationships, and it relates to state of mind, or Without changing nuances in word degrees of certainty meanings by connecting the meaning, what words to real-life word could you add Distinguish shades of meaning experiences to make the among closely related verbs (e.g., sentence stronger? toss, throw, hurl) and closely What word would related adjectives (e.g., thin, slender, skinny, scrawny). best describe this character? What is the literal meaning of this sentence? What real-life connection can you make? Which word is the best to use so that we can really show

what this is like?

· Let's make a list	
from	
toso that we	
can decide which	
word is best to use	
(Gradient Scale	
e.g., hot to cold;	
slow to fast; walk	
to run)	

New Jersey Student Learning Standard (NJSLS) L.2.6.
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NJSLS: L.2.6. Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., When other kids are happy that makes me happy).

Student Population   Critical Knowledge and Skills   Essential Questions   Sample Activities/Lesson Starters	<b>Student Population</b>	on Critical Knowledge and Skil	Essential Questions	Sample Activities/Lesson Starters	
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Show understanding of Practice opportunities to hear Today our target word General Education newly acquired vocabulary is . Look for a words used in different (gathered from discussions chance to use this word contexts **ESL** as well as text) today. Acquire and use words that are Make purposeful language As part of your basic to understanding a Special Education choices to communicate in homework, I want you to concept look for the words that we an effective way Determine which word best have been studying. describes an action, emotion, or Utilize adjectives and Can you think of a better state of being adverbs to describe where word to use here? Develop an amount of grade necessary What would be a more level academic words and precise word? phrases Without changing the After hearing or reading a word meaning of the sentence, in context, begin to use it in the which word can best be spoken and written language used to replace the underlined part? What word would best describe ? Can you restate this sentence using more precise words? Can you replace a word in this sentence with another word that is more precise

or specific?

## Additional Resources: Suggested in the NJ Curriculum Framework

Reading	Writing	Speaking and Listening	Language
<ul> <li>http://readingandwritingproject.org/</li> <li>www.jenniferserravallo.com/blog</li> <li>http://www.wegivebooks.org/books</li> <li>http://www.nwp.org/cs/public/print/resource_topic/teaching_reading</li> <li>http://www.sightwords.com/</li> <li>www.lindahoyt.com/tips.html</li> <li>http://www.readwritethink.org/</li> <li>http://www.lesterlaminack.com/blog.htm</li> <li>www.seymoursimon.com/index.php/blog</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>http://readingandwritingproject.org/</li> <li>http://www.schrockguide.net/ -</li> <li>http://twowritingteachers.wordpress.com</li> <li>www.lindahoyt.com/tips.html</li> <li>http://www.readwritethink.org/</li> </ul>	http://readingandwritingproject.org/ www.lindahoyt.com/tips.html	<ul> <li>http://readingandwritingproject.org/</li> <li>http://www.schrockguide.net/ -</li> <li>http://twowritingteachers.wordpress.com</li> <li>www.lindahoyt.com/tips.html</li> <li>http://www.readwritethink.org/</li> <li>http://readingandwritingproject.org/</li> <li>http://kylenebeers.com/blog/feed</li> <li>www.lindahoyt.com/tips.html</li> <li>www.seymoursimon.com/index.php/blog</li> </ul>
http://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/f rameworks/ela/	http://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/f rameworks/ela/	http://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/frameworks/ela/	http://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/f rameworks/ela/