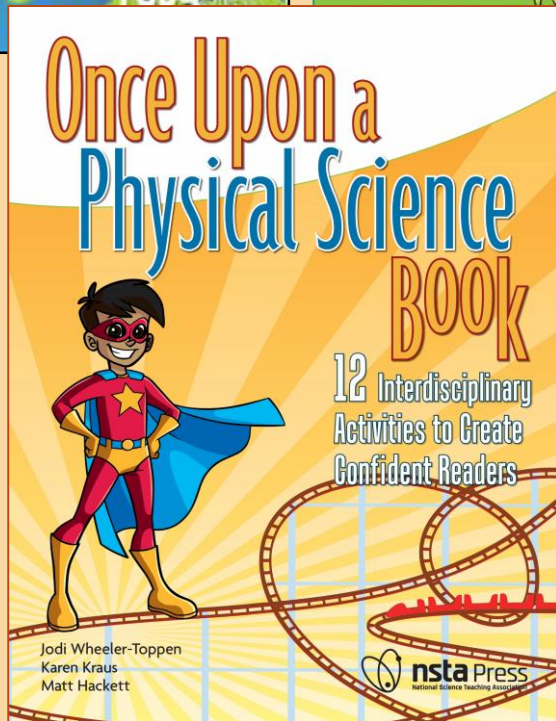
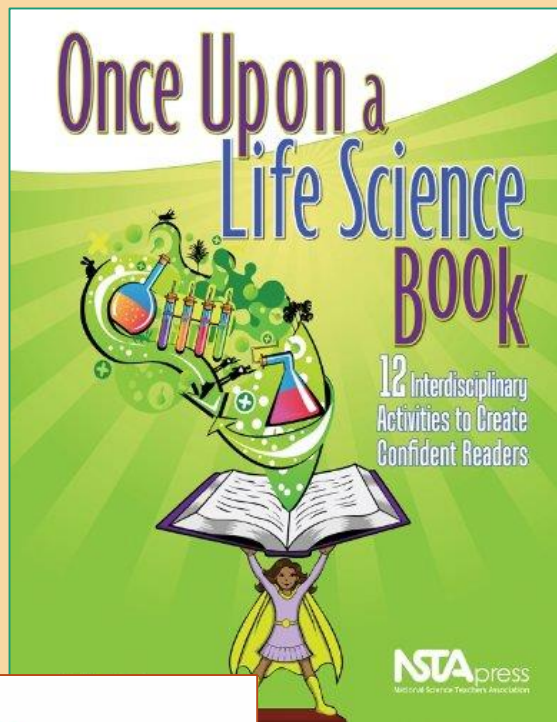
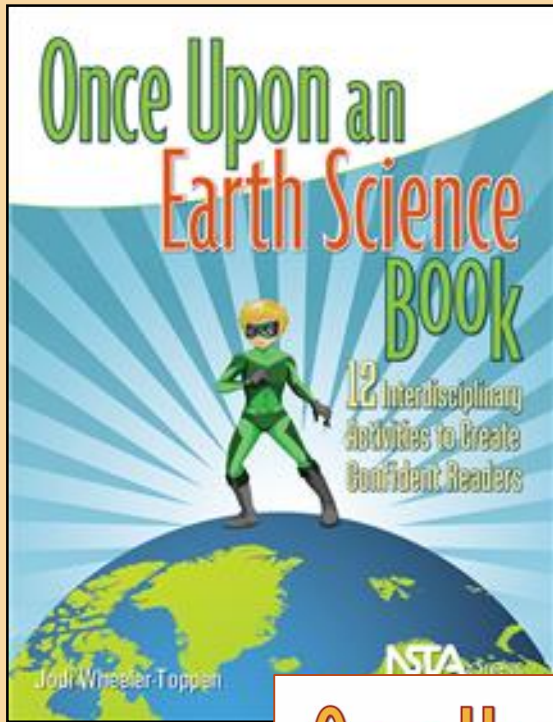


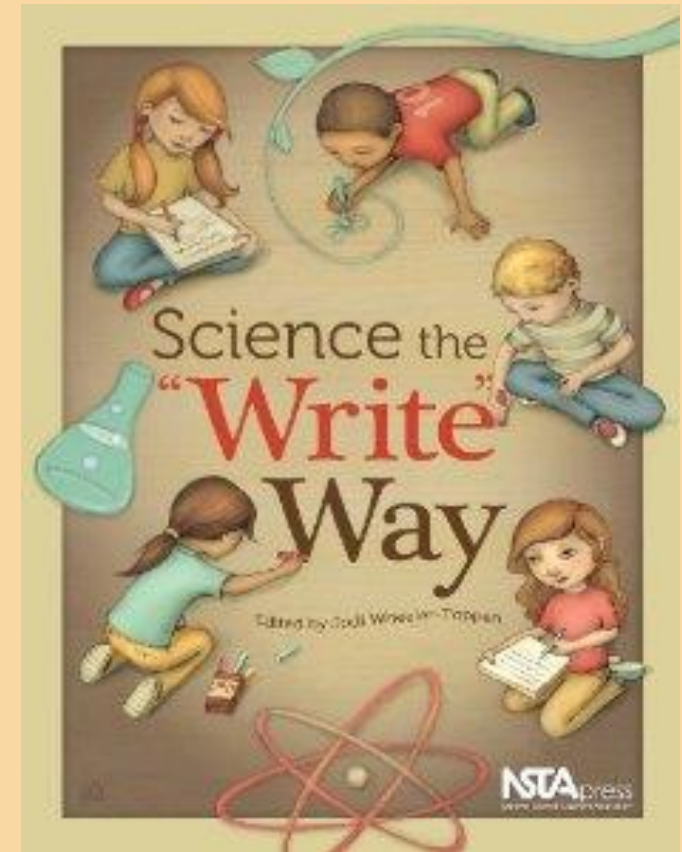


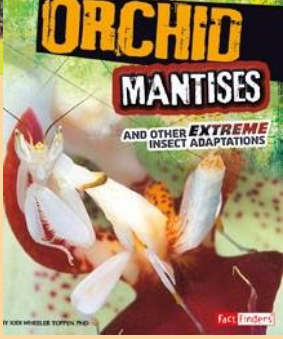
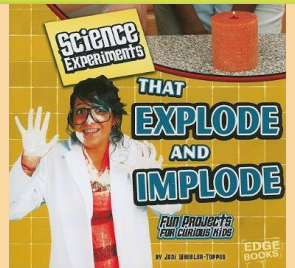
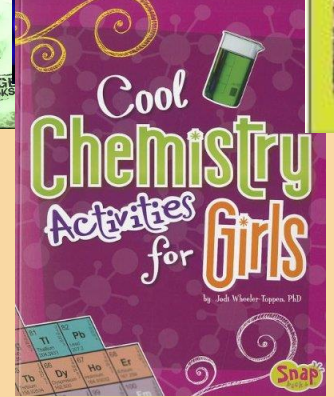
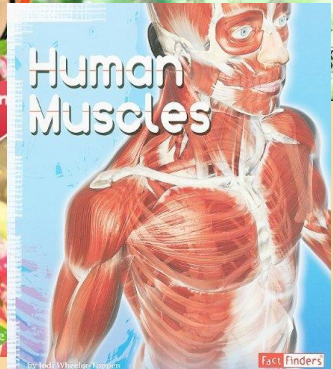
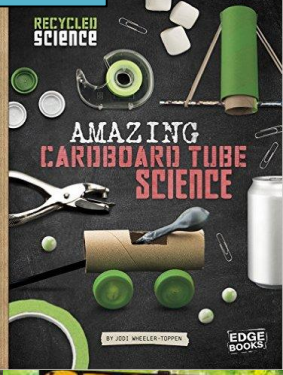
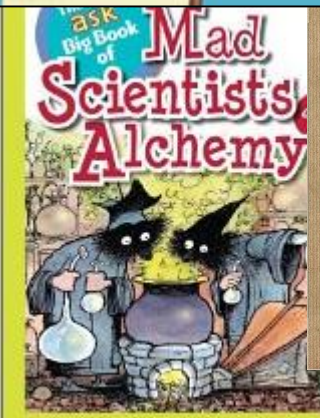
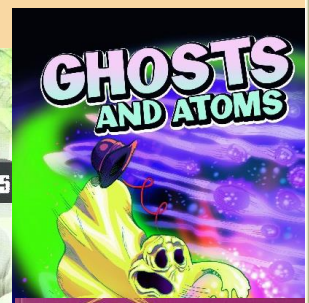
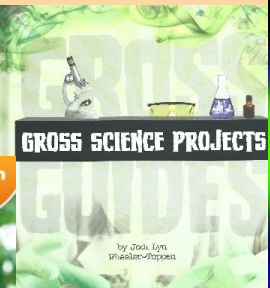
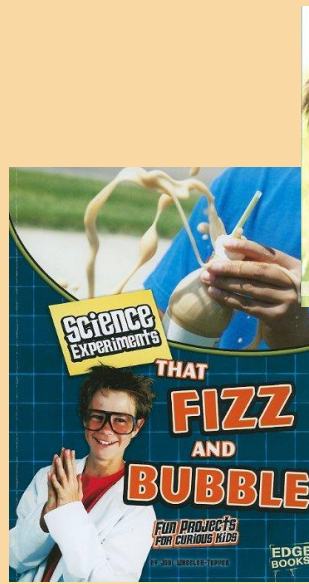
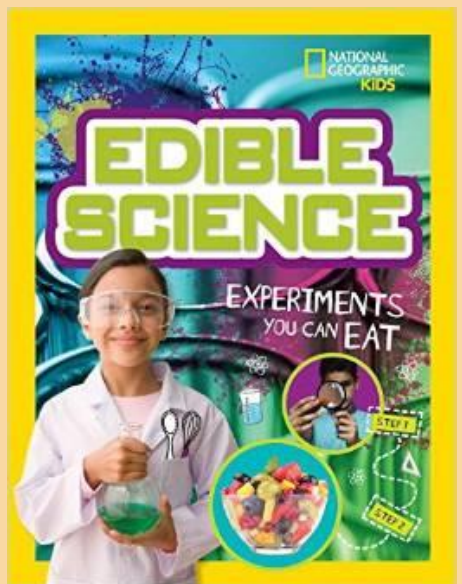
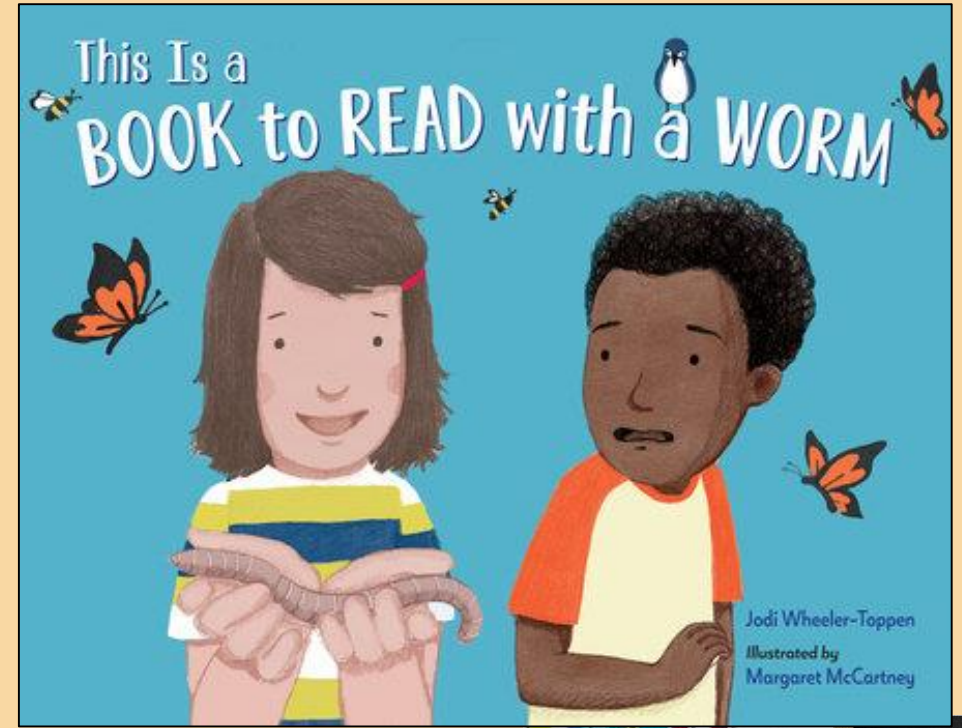
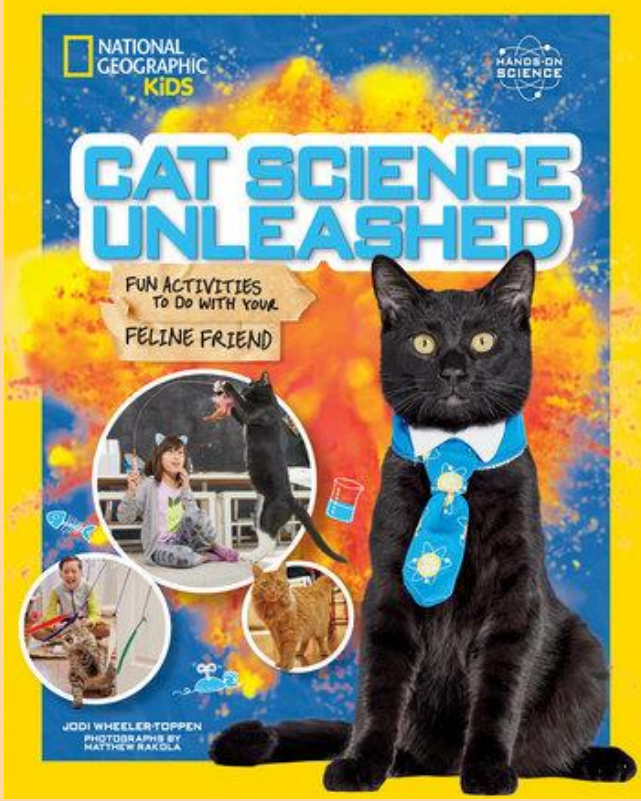
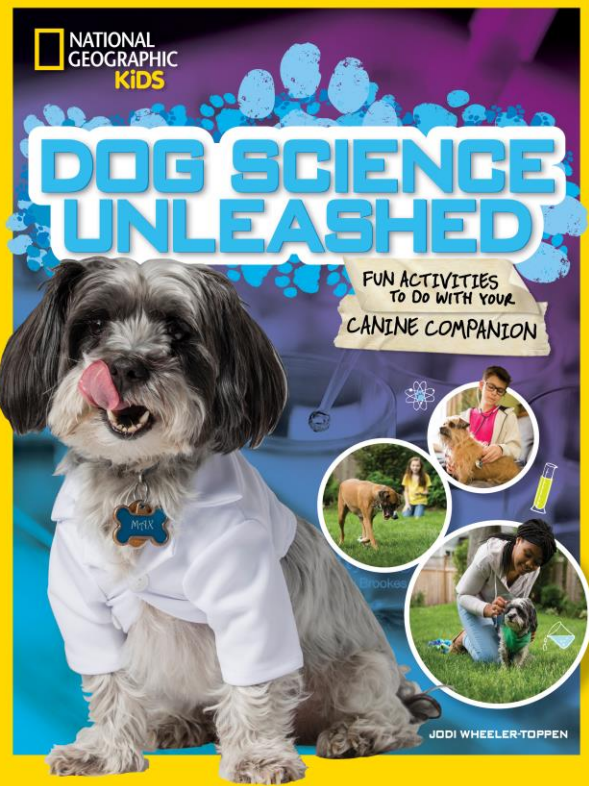
Jodi Wheeler-Toppen, Ph.D.
wheelertop@gmail.com

More Reading,
Writing, and
Science



Who I Am
and
How I
Ended Up
Here





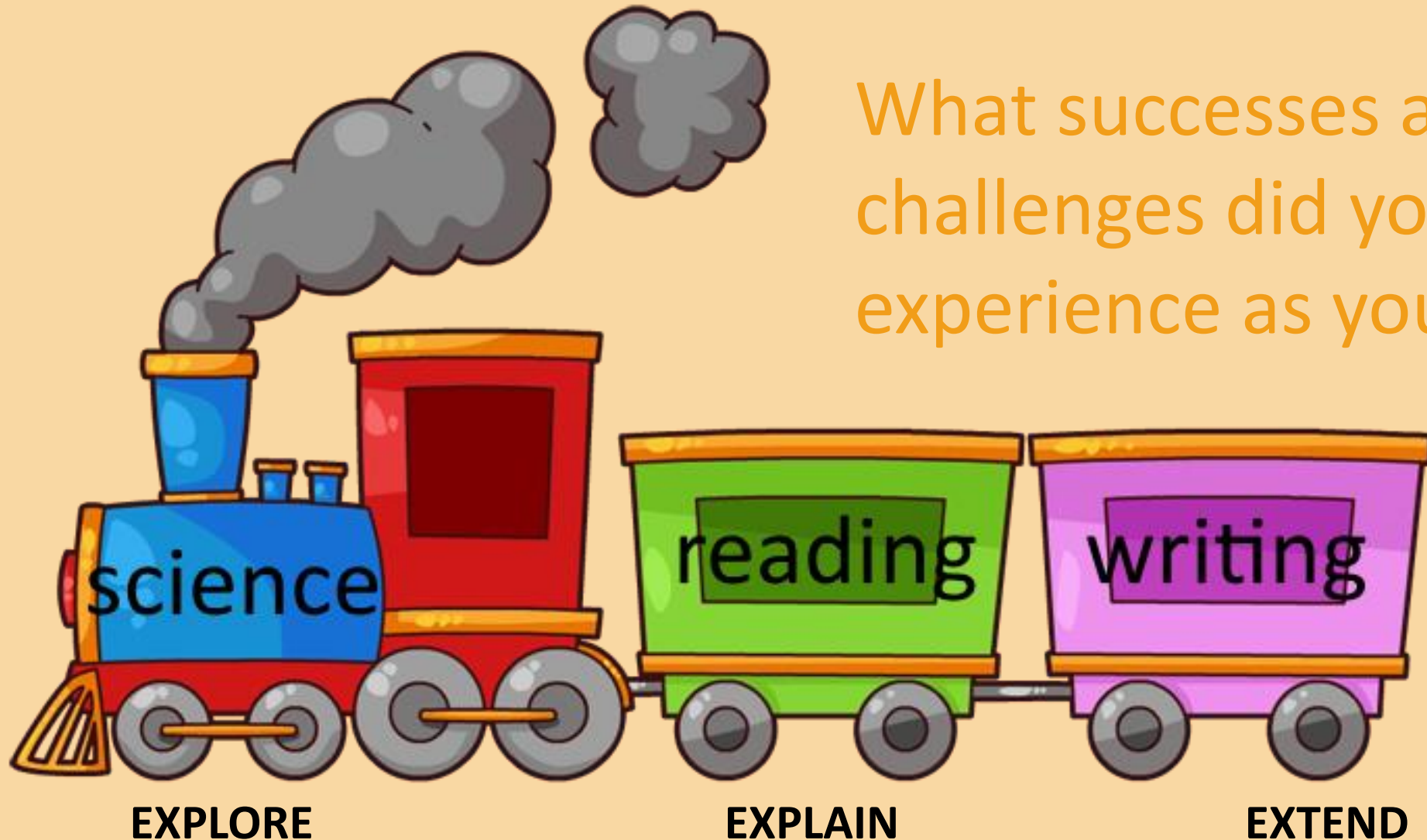
Session Plan...

- Let's spend a few minutes finding out what experiences you have had with using science as part of your literacy work and see what questions you have.
- See what we can do to address those questions and needs, and if we have time,
- Dig into some specific practices that can help students think more deeply about science texts.

Who came to my online session in July?

Have you tried to use any “train style” lessons this fall?

What successes and challenges did you experience as you did so?



What other literacy and science challenges have come up in your classroom this year?

Supporting Students as Science Readers

Everything we are going to talk about assumes you started with exploring the science.

- To provide background knowledge
- To create interest
- To give a reason to read



S4E4. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to predict weather events and infer weather patterns using weather charts/maps and collected weather data.

a. Construct an explanation of how weather instruments (thermometer, rain gauge, barometer, wind vane, and anemometer) are used in gathering weather data and making forecasts.

b. Interpret data from weather maps, including fronts (warm, cold, and stationary), temperature, pressure, and precipitation to make an informed prediction about tomorrow's weather.

Resources for exploring the science:

[Georgia DOE Unit Plan for Weather Data](#)

[Georgia DOE Weather Plan for Distance Learning](#)

[Even More Picture Perfect Science Books, Chapter 18: What will the weather be?](#)

2
STAGE

LET'S-READ-AND-FIND-OUT SCIENCE®

What Will the Weather Be?

By
Lynda DeWitt

Illustrated by
Carolyn Croll



<https://amzn.to/3pLTl7D>

Coding

- ! This is important.
- ? I have a question.
- X This is different from what I thought.
- ✓ I knew that.

But then something happens.
The wind begins to blow. Air from somewhere else moves in. ?

New Air

FRONT

Old Air

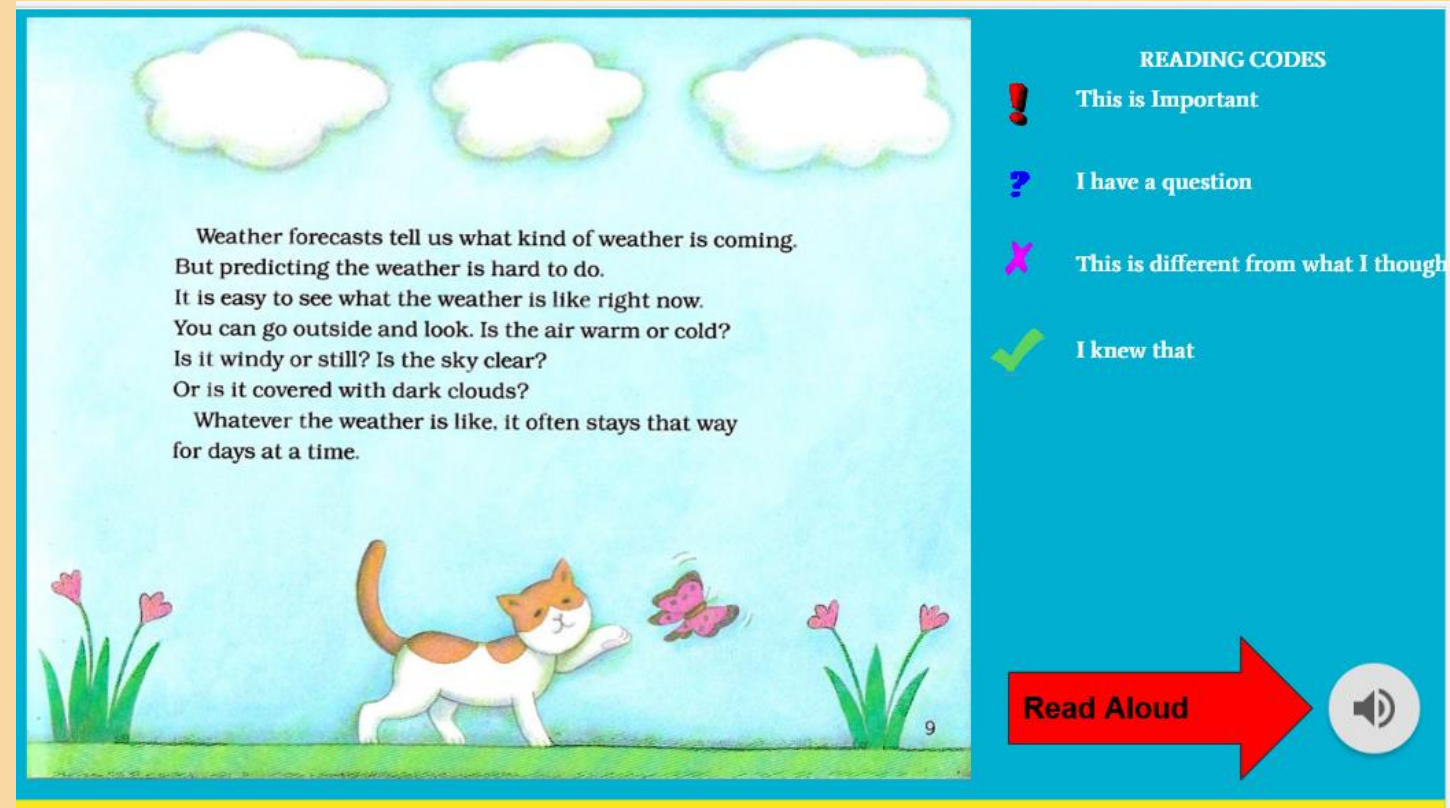
Sometimes it is cooler air from the north.
Sometimes it is warmer air from the south.
The new air pushes against the old air. X
The place where this happens is called a front.
Most changes in the weather occur along fronts. !

System for Reading with Distance Learning

With many thanks to Molly Niese!

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1ei7aEc-FOyd4kGXM4QdHYsdWlUcxpiF91SLshlotDPE/edit?usp=sharing>

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1ei7aEc-FOyd4kGXM4QdHYsdWlUcxpiF91SLshlotDPE/copy>



READING CODES

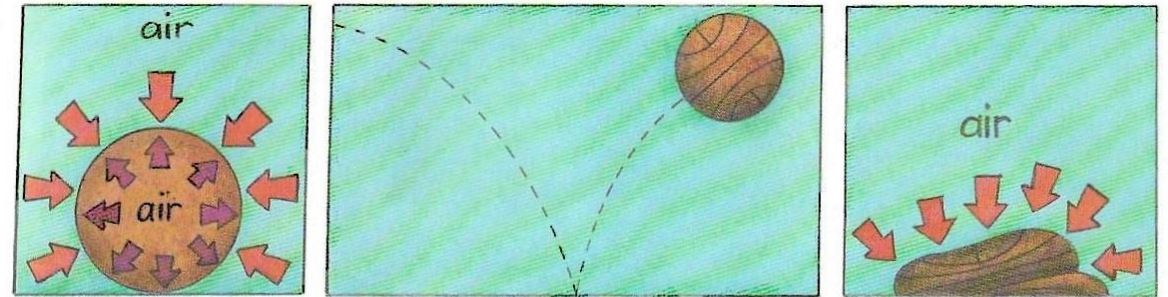
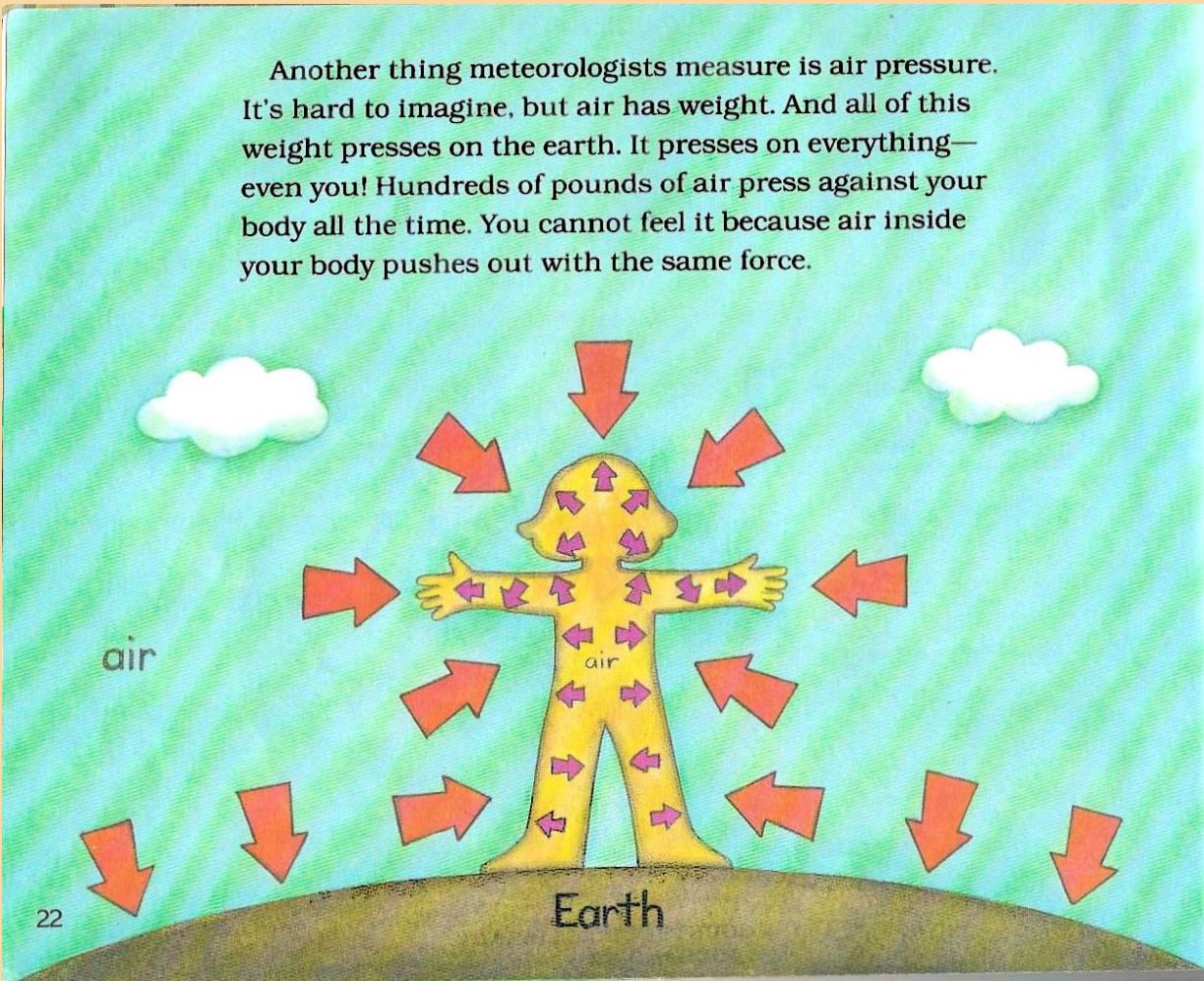
- ! This is Important
- ? I have a question
- X This is different from what I thought
- ✓ I knew that

Weather forecasts tell us what kind of weather is coming.
But predicting the weather is hard to do.
It is easy to see what the weather is like right now.
You can go outside and look. Is the air warm or cold?
Is it windy or still? Is the sky clear?
Or is it covered with dark clouds?
Whatever the weather is like, it often stays that way
for days at a time.

Read Aloud

Talk Your Way Through It (Pause, Retell, Compare)

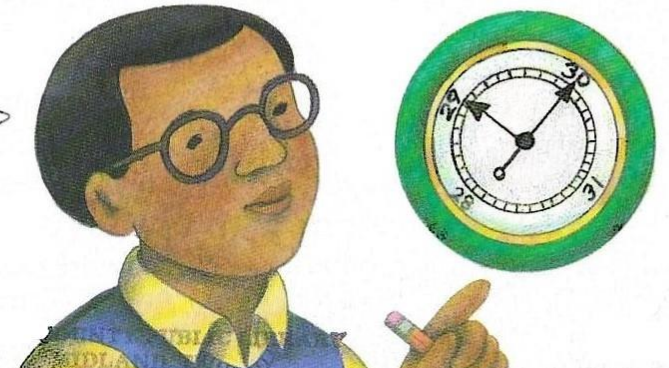
Another thing meteorologists measure is air pressure. It's hard to imagine, but air has weight. And all of this weight presses on the earth. It presses on everything—even you! Hundreds of pounds of air press against your body all the time. You cannot feel it because air inside your body pushes out with the same force.



Air inside this basketball pushes out, too. You can bounce a ball when it has air in it. But what happens when you take the air out? The basketball flattens. It collapses from the weight of outside air.

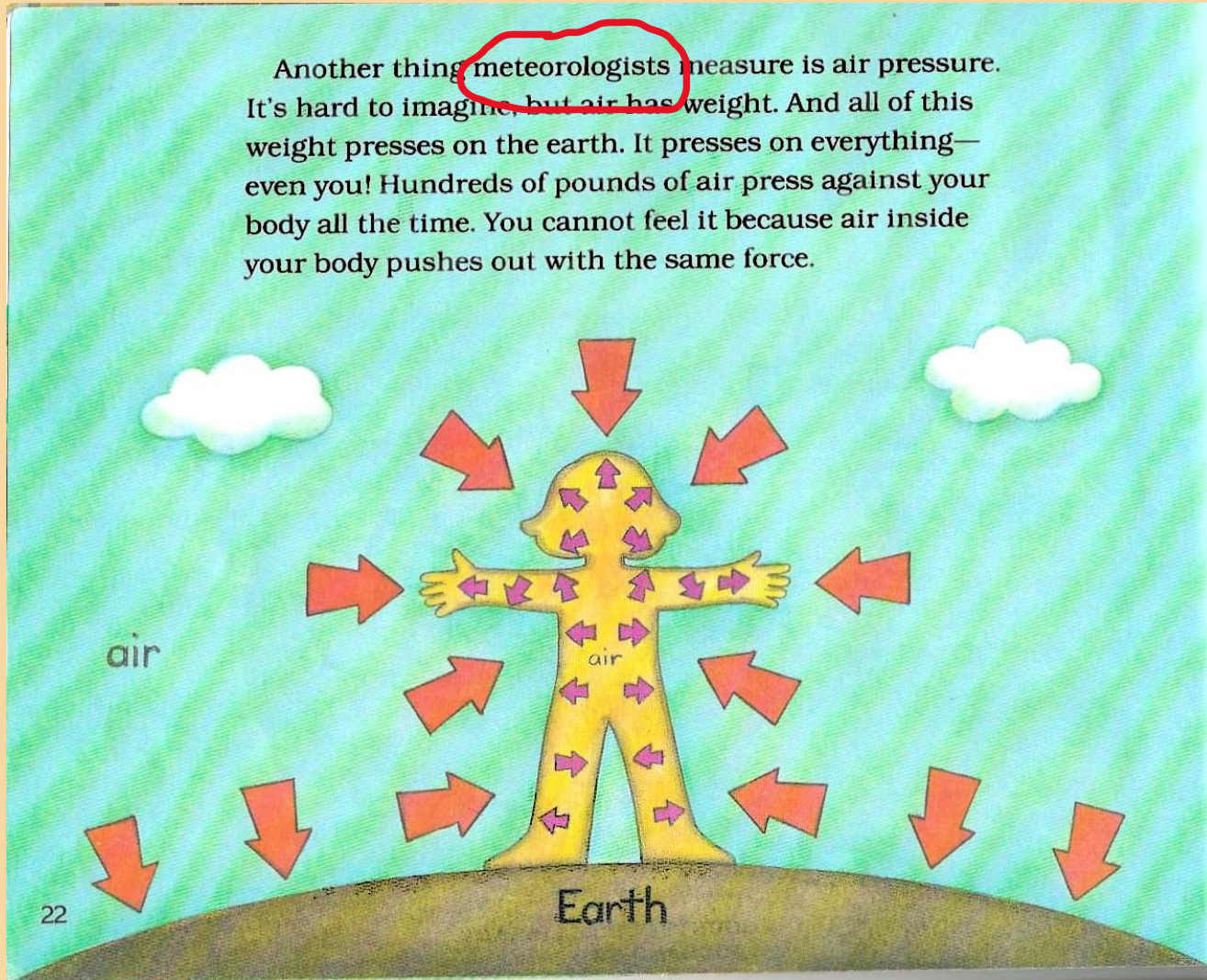
You cannot feel air pressure, and you cannot tell when it changes. But it does. Sometimes it is high, and sometimes it is low. As the air pressure changes, the weather changes.

A barometer measures air pressure.



Finding the Meaning of New Words

Another thing **meteorologists** measure is air pressure. It's hard to imagine, but **air has** weight. And all of this weight presses on the earth. It presses on everything—even you! Hundreds of pounds of air press against your body all the time. You cannot feel it because air inside your body pushes out with the same force.

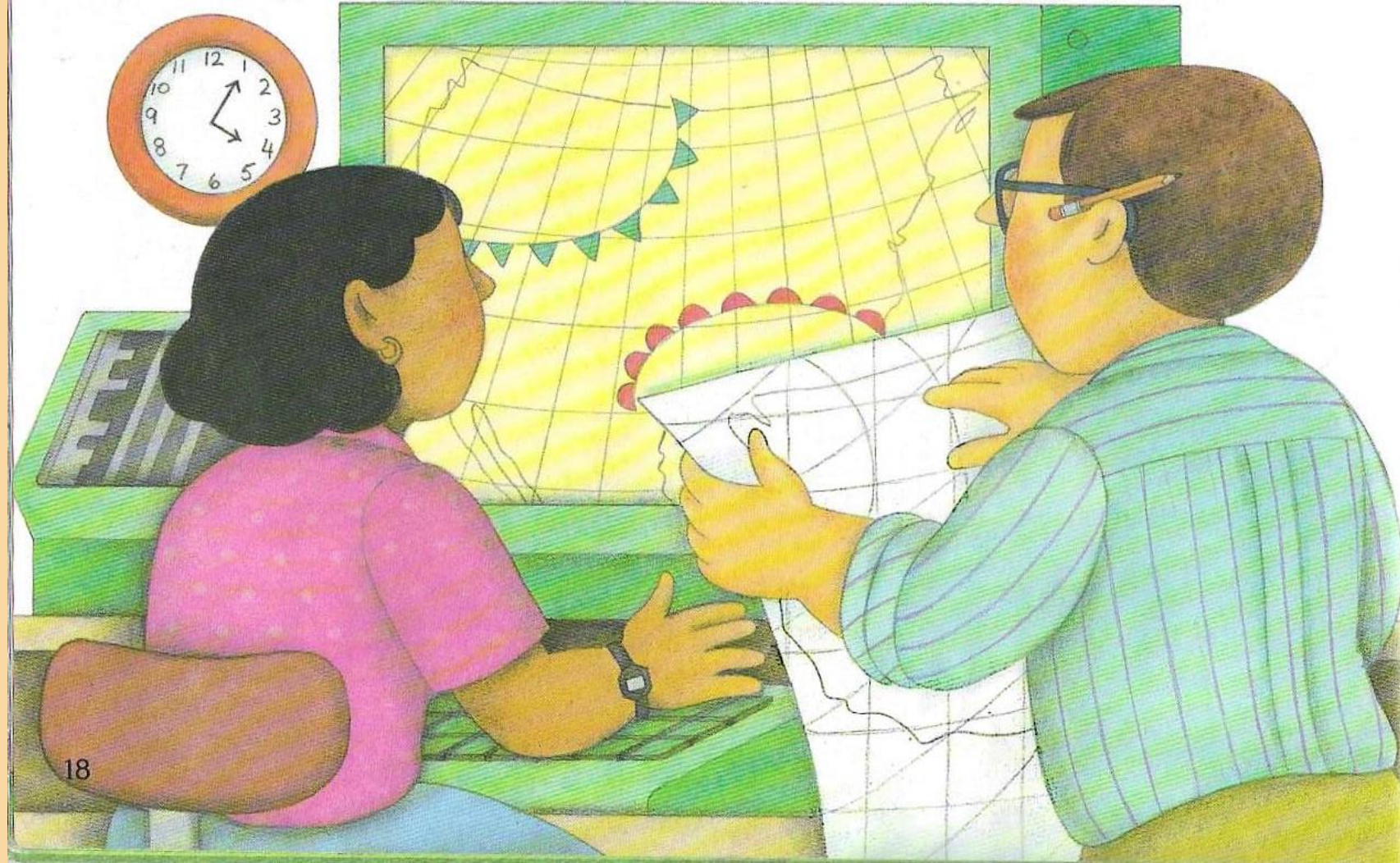


New science words are usually defined just *before* or just *after* the **FIRST** time the word is used.

Meteorologists, people who study the weather, try to predict where fronts will form.

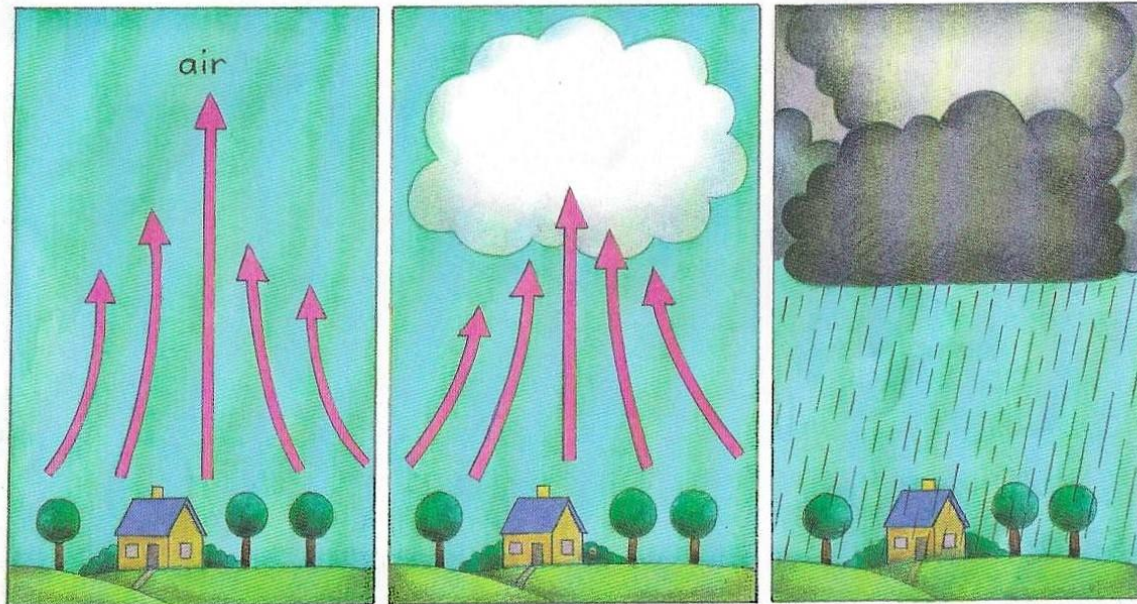
(flip, flip, flip)

Meteorologists,
people who study
the weather, try to
predict where
fronts will form.

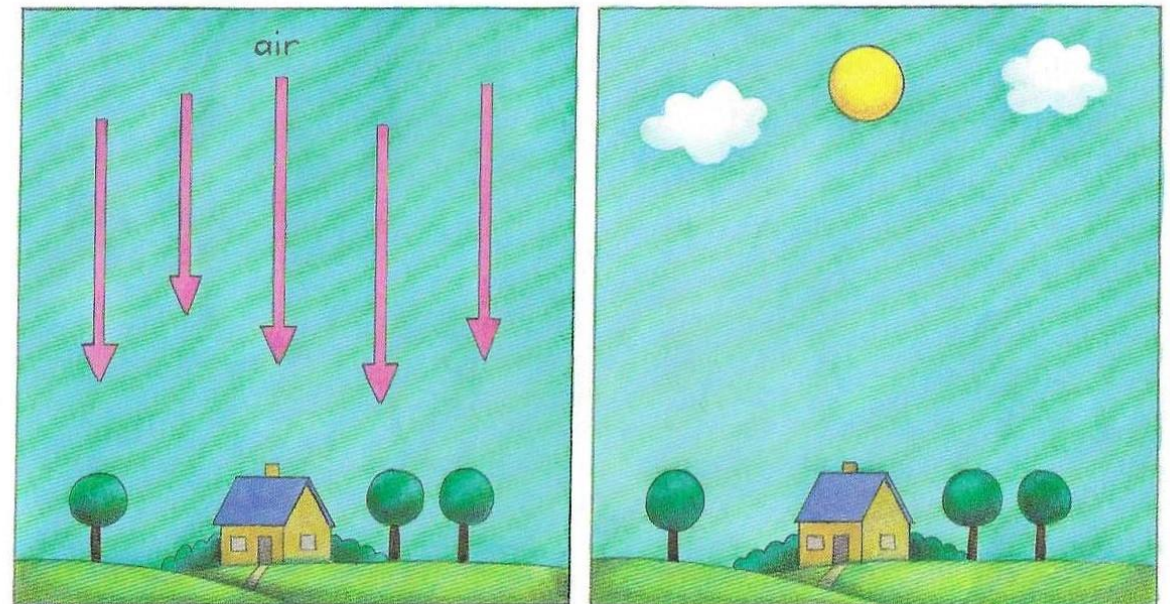


Using Diagrams and Illustrations (Visual Literacy)

“Look Back and Forth”



When air pressure is low, air is rising into the sky.
Water vapor in the air turns to liquid and clouds form.
As more air rises, the pressure gets lower and lower.
And the clouds get bigger and darker.
Lots of rain or snow may fall when the air pressure is low.



Luckily, the air pressure is high most of the time.
When air pressure is high, air is sinking toward earth.
The skies stay mostly clear.
A few puffy clouds may appear, but it won't rain.
The weather is dry and sunny when the air pressure is high.

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Support:



<https://tinyurl.com/literacyvideos>

(scroll down for links)

<https://OnceUponAScienceBook.com>

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- [Writing about Claims, Evidence, and Reasoning](#)
- [Sentence Frames for Reading, Writing, and Forming Science Knowledge](#)



Middle/High:

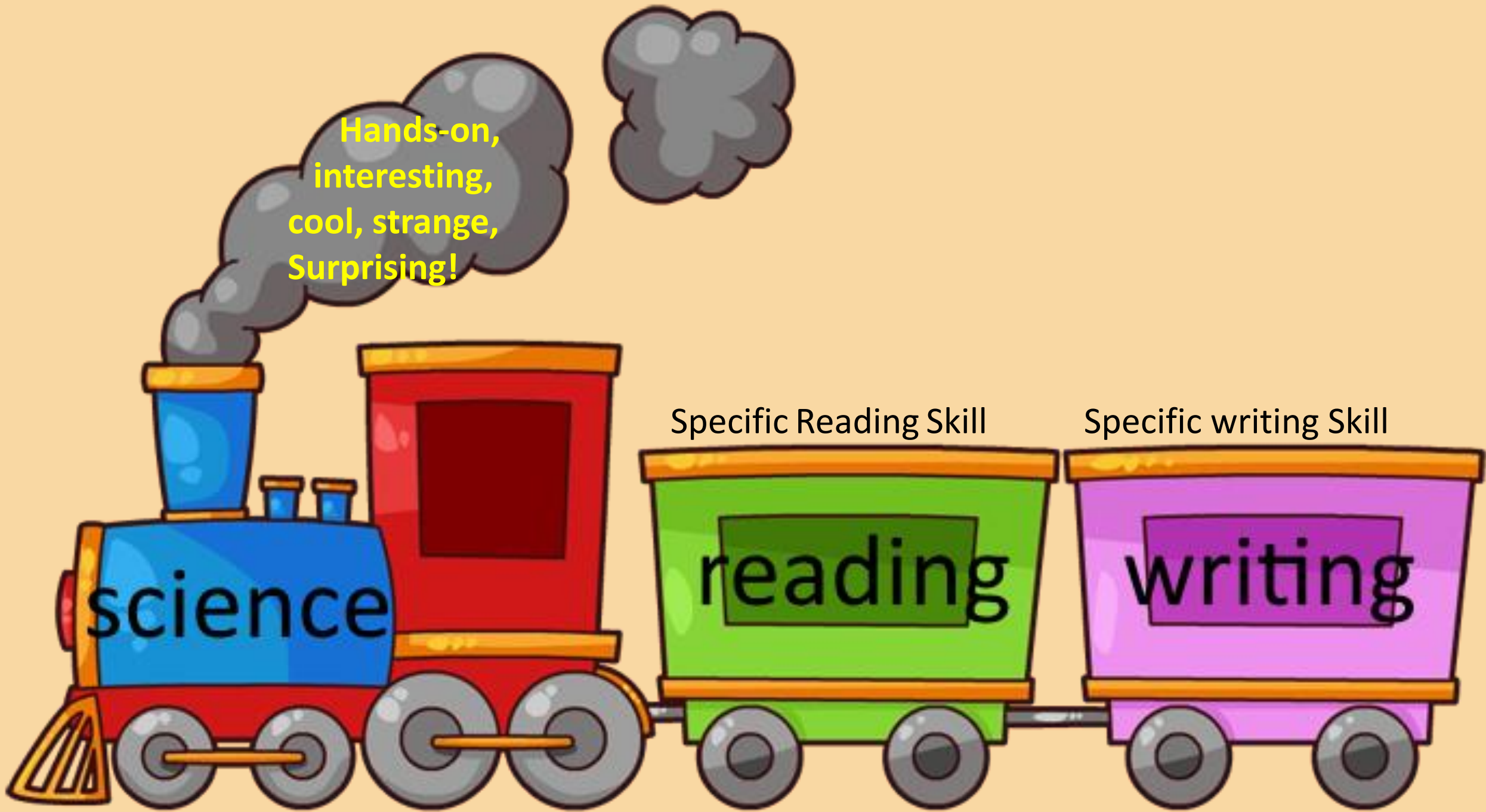
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- [Reading Strategies Part 2: Problem-Solving Tools](#)
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Links to online learning hyperdocs:

- 5th grade:
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1beC1JTtgjIQb9rD7L4Km6dIA9l7EoBx625KpGFRllec/edit?usp=sharing>
- 4th grade:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FpL9vyzdbQHe_3QkMt1ILDHgKtFkKmWrBh_WqEZfJ54/edit?usp=sharing
- 3rd grade:
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/173AwZ7E-0E-DVoSUGnanOkT0K0-59k1I7qhWmbeTCIY/edit?usp=sharing>



Hands-on,
interesting,
cool, strange,
Surprising!

Specific Reading Skill

Specific writing Skill

science

reading

writing

(Engage)

Exploration

Explanation

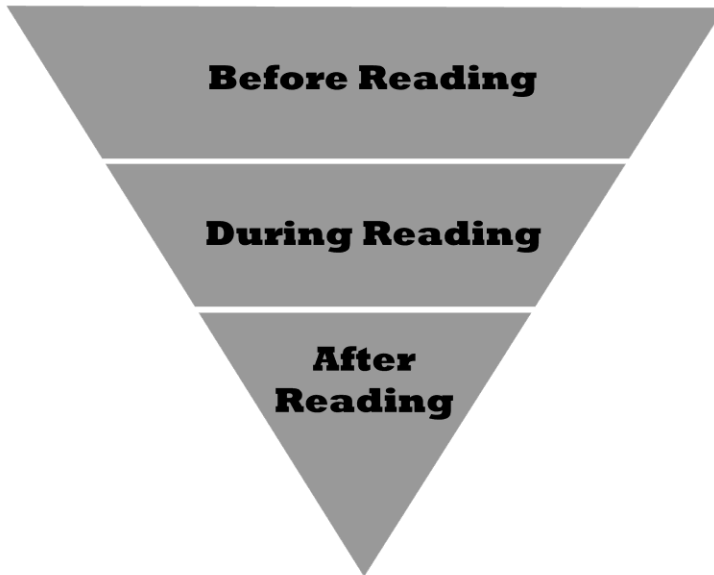
Concept Application

(Evaluate)

+

+

+



=

=

=

Investigate the science concepts and build knowledge needed for the text

Read for clues to what they saw while exploring and for more information

Write to integrate ideas from observations and text

Science Learning Cycle

Reading Lesson
(after Berkeley and Barber 2015)

Literacy Learning Cycle



<p>Build a “sand mountain” in a container and experiment with changing it by pouring water, spraying water, blowing on it, etc.</p>	<p>Read an article about erosion on a mountainside.</p>	<p>Write a letter to a builder who plans to make a road on the side of a mountain, explaining the effects of erosion.</p>
<p>Measure the temperature change over time of a blanket on a table and a blanket on a person</p>	<p>Read the science textbook section on insulation</p>	<p>Make a claim about whether blankets make heat or trap heat, and explain why the blanket on the person was warmer than the blanket on the table</p>
<p>Watch a worm move and compare how it moves with how a person moves</p>	<p>Read about where worms live and what they eat</p>	<p>Explain how a worm’s style of movement matches its habitat</p>

Let's Chat.

- What questions or comments do you have about this model of merging science and literacy?
- What ideas do you have for teaching based on this model? Do you have lessons you could rearrange into this format?
- Let's look further at why this lesson format works to support both reading and writing.

Dig Deeper: Reading



Somerset Draw with Durham Hands Notts the Title

After bowling the home side out for 320, Somerset were left needing 181 from 17 overs to guarantee the title. But, at 48-3, the chase was abandoned at Chester-le-Street and a draw agreed.

Fired-up Notts then took the three Lancashire wickets they required at Old Trafford to pick up a sixth bonus point and break Somerset hearts.

Eventually, Trego had Scott Rushworth caught behind and Benkenstein was caught at slip by skipper Marcus Trescothick off Charles Willoughby to set up the Somerset chase.

They went to the crease not knowing if a draw would be good enough to hold off Notts and immediately lost Kieswetter, promoted up the order, when he was bowled by Somerset old boy Blackwell.

A major issue for students reading science:

They do not know the things that the author assumes they already know.

Young California Condor





“Some people were afraid the condor would soon be gone.”



“I would think the people would be afraid when the condor was **THERE.**”

~~extinction~~



~~biodiversity~~

Background knowledge: non-science vocabulary

Adequate

Contradict

Tentative

Characteristic

Substance

Offspring

Deposit

Gradual

(All words used in academic writing, but not
very often in speech)



science

reading

writing

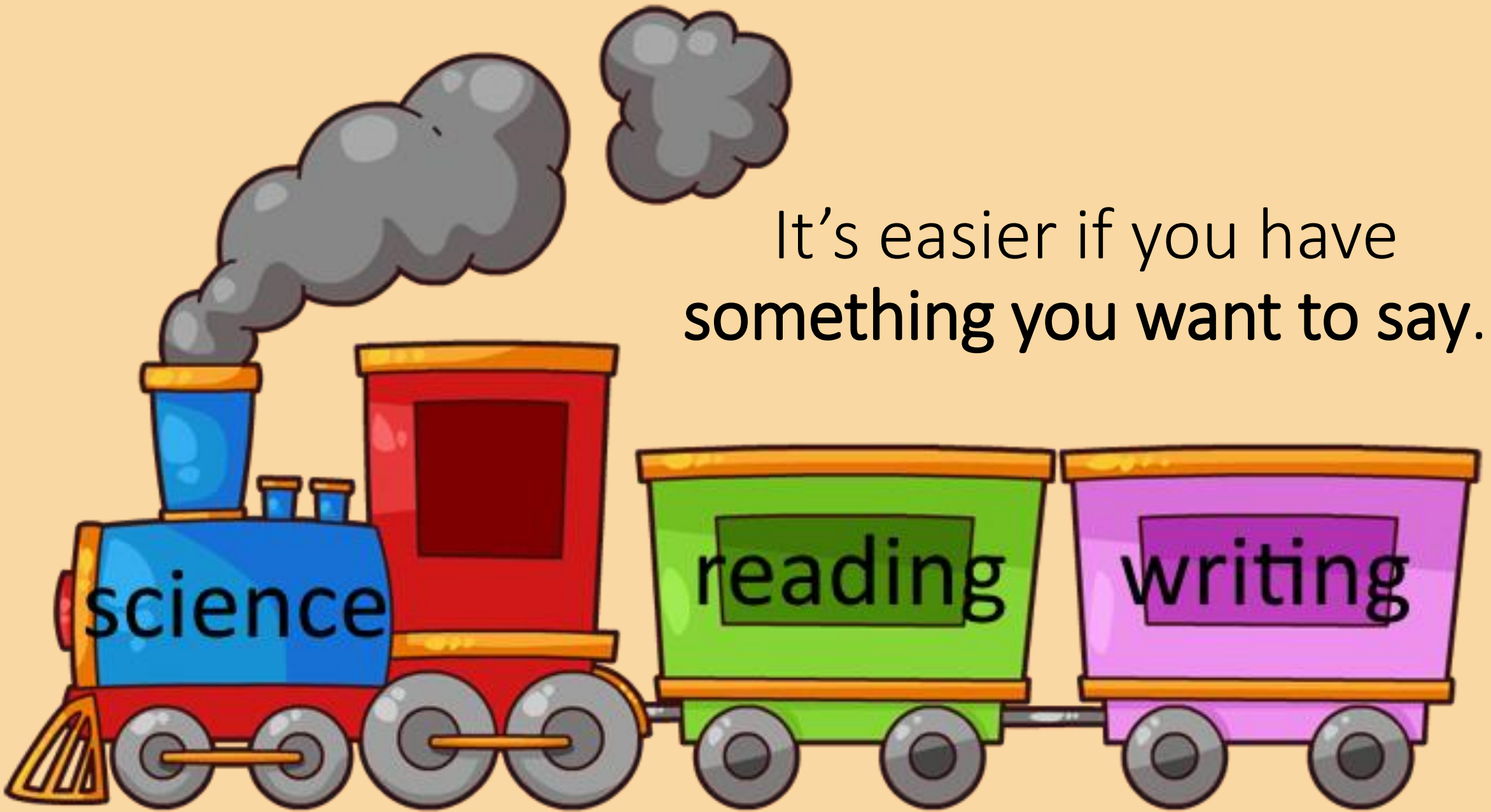
Dig Deeper: Writing



Raise your hand if you have ever...

- Put off answering an email that was going to require a lot of thought?
- Failed to write a thank-you note you knew you should write?
- Started to keep a journal but then it petered out?
- Procrastinated in writing up a report on something that you needed to get done?

Writing is hard work.



It's easier if you have something you want to say.

Support students as they write: sentence frames (or mentor sentences)

Comparison Frame

_____ is similar to _____ because both _____.

Contrast Frame

_____ is different from _____ because one _____,

while the other _____.

Cause and Effect Sentence Frames:

- (cause) causes (effect) by _____ .
- Since/Because/Due to (cause) , (effect) .
- (effect) , since/because/due to (cause) .

Support by helping “frame up” an entire piece of writing.

- Which of the two heat sources do you think would be better at melting an ice cube? Write a paragraph to explain your answer. You may want to include the compare and contrast sentences that you wrote above.
- The Sun is different from electricity because one (the sun) is natural, while the other (electricity) is human-made.

How could we frame this?(students must help!)

- I think _____ would be better than _____ for melting the ice cube.
- Compare and/or contrast sentence(s)
- I would use _____ because _____.

I think electricity would be better than the sun for melting the ice cube. The Sun is different from electricity because one (the sun) is natural, while the other (electricity) is human-made. Also, electricity can be used any time, but the sun is only good during the day. I would use electricity to power a hairdryer and melt the ice because I could use it any time.

Support by helping “frame up” an entire piece of writing.

Pretend you are describing the motion of your object to a younger child. Explain why the object starts rolling, why it continues rolling at the bottom of the ramp, and why it eventually stops. You may wish to include the cause and effect sentence that you wrote above!

- Gravity caused the ball to roll by pulling down on it.

How could we frame this?(students must help!)

- When I put my _____ at the top of the ramp, it _____.
- Gravity caused the ball to roll by pulling down on it.
- When it got to the bottom of the ramp, it _____.
- (Add another cause and effect sentence)
- Eventually it _____.
- (Add another cause and effect sentence)

Support by helping “frame up” an entire piece of writing.

- It’s your turn to write a science “how-to” article. Tell the reader how to set up the computer simulation that you used earlier to test whether items are conductors or insulators. In your explanation, explain the difference between conductors and insulators. *You may wish to use the sentence you created earlier.*

Conductors are different from insulators because conductors let electricity through, while insulators stop electricity.

How could we frame this?(students must help!)

Explanation:

- Conductors are different from insulators because conductors let electricity through, while insulators stop electricity.
- In the circuit, the lightbulb lights up when _____.
- If the object is a conductor, you will see _____ because _____.
- If the object is an insulator, you will see _____ because _____.

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