



Pearson

HUPE 2020

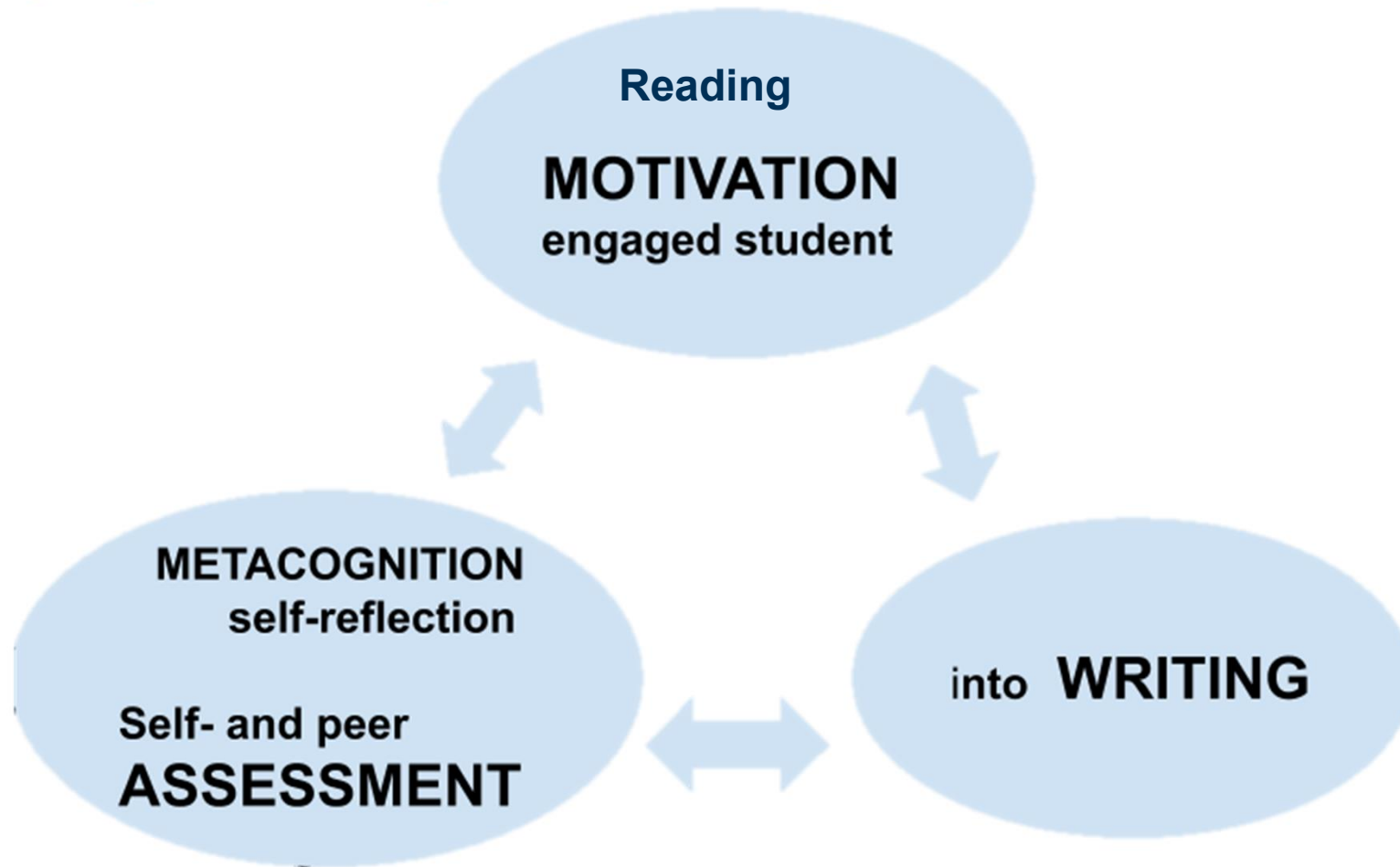
Reading Critically in a Secondary
Classroom

Eva Lokotar Vojnović

21st November, 2020



This workshop embeds several key aspects of language teaching and learning:

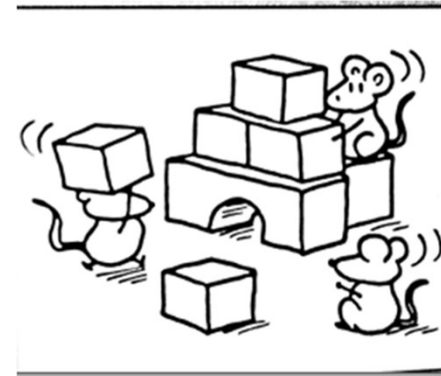
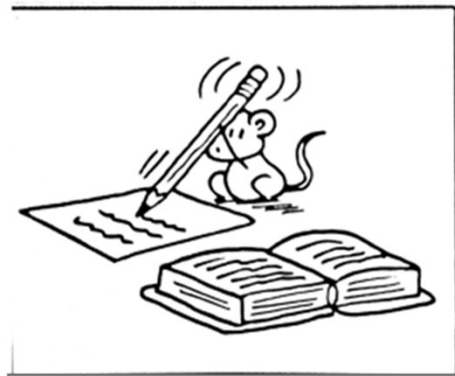
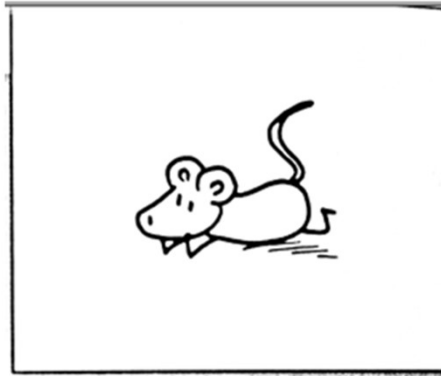
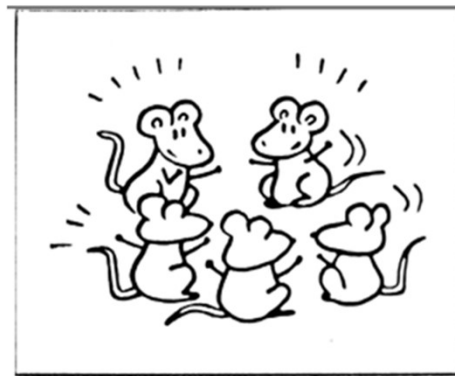


How to promote motivation = make Ss engaged? (motivation)

How to engage them in a writing task and improve their writing skills?
(critical reading and writing)

How to raise Ss' metacognitive awareness to make them more self-reflective and autonomous? (self- and peer assessment)

In which pictures are the mice engaged?



Think about all the ways you will be engaged – in and out of class

- A. Think about what you read
- B. Be active in class discussion
- C. Ask yourself questions about what you read and what the teacher says
- D. Follow directions carefully
- E. Review your composition often
- F. Complete assignments on time
- G. Get to know your classmates
- H. Spend time thinking about writing assignments outside of class beginning to write

Are my students engaged?



Engaged student



to be very interested, to be active, to be a part of something, or to make something a part of your life.



Promoting student engagement

“if the teacher is perceived to be approachable, well prepared, and sensitive to student needs, students are committed to work harder, get more out of the session, and are more willing to express their opinion.”

Paragraph structure

Objectives

Identify the parts of a paragraph

Construct an appropriate topic sentence

Support the topic sentence with details and examples

Distinguish facts from opinions

Use a concluding sentence to complete a paragraph

Write, revise and edit paragraph about communication

Analysing the model



It's important to pay attention to your communication style if you want to be successful.

Communication styles that don't communicate

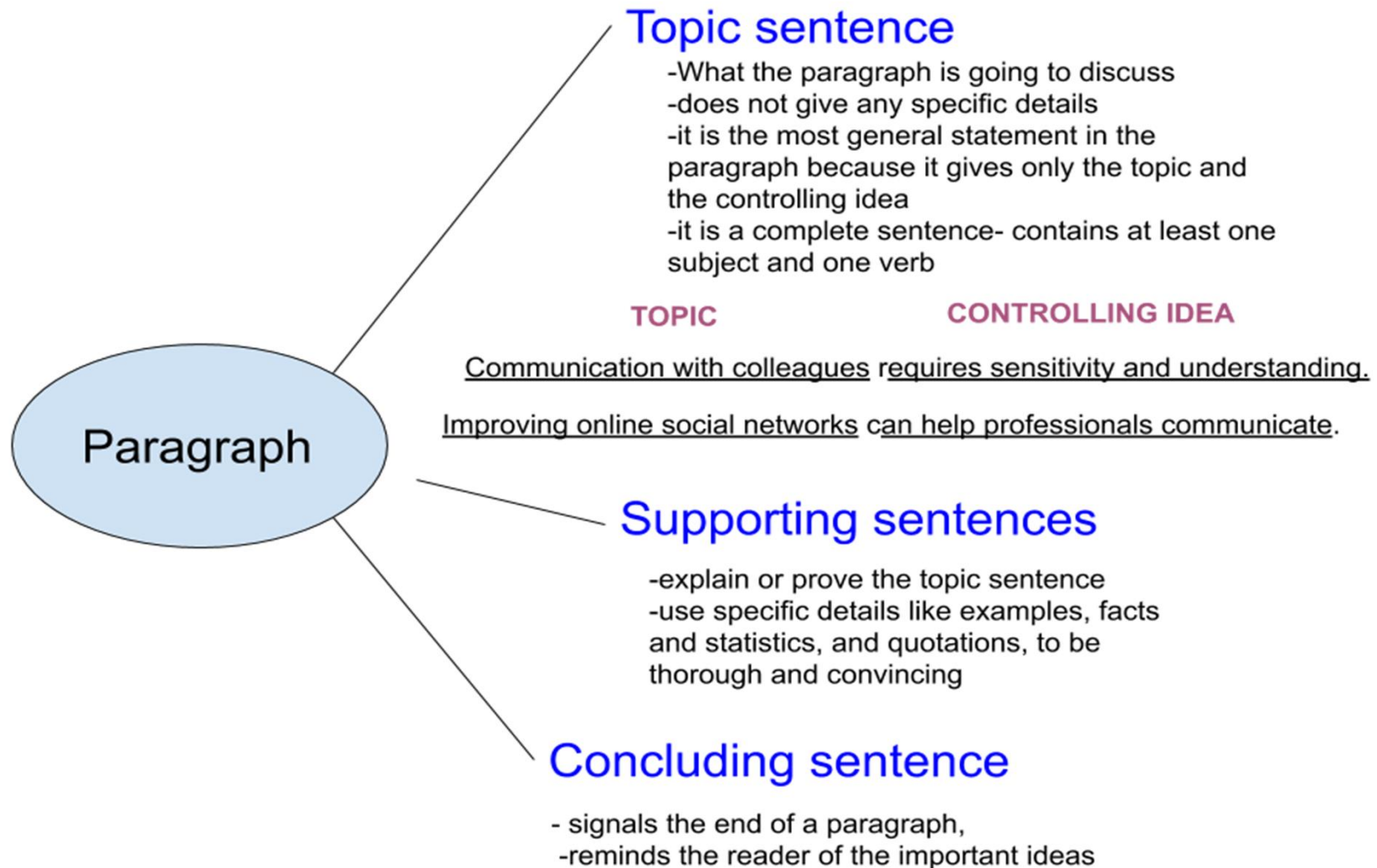
AGGRESSIVE

ASSERTIVE

¹ Studies show that certain styles of interpersonal communication are less effective than others. ² Which styles are the ones to avoid? ³ These same studies indicate that the two least effective styles are aggressive and passive communication. ⁴ On the one hand, an aggressive style involves speaking in disrespectful manner, expressing anger, or trying to dominate the conversation. ⁵ For example, a business executive might tell her coworker that his ideas for a new product are terrible. ⁶ Then she might interrupt him when he tries to explain his ideas. ⁷ This approach hinders successful communication. ⁸ It also creates barriers between people. ⁹ A passive communication style, on the other hand, can be equally unproductive. ¹⁰ A passive style might lead a person to hide his or her beliefs, speak quietly, and submit to all demands. ¹¹ Someone working on a fashion design project, for instance, might agree to use fabric that he thinks is unattractive. ¹² He would not express his true feelings to the group. ¹³ In short, ineffective communicators can fail to influence others either by being too forceful or by hiding their opinions.

PASSIVE

PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE



Topic Sentence

a general statement that could serve as a topic sentence:

The Arabic origin of many English words is not always obvious.

too specific

it could serve as a supporting sentence but not as a topic sentence:

The slang expression *so long* (meaning „good-bye“) is probably a corruption of the Arabic *salaam*.

too general

it doesn't provide much guidance about what the paragraph will be about:

English has been influenced by other languages.

The Position of Topic Sentences

"Synonyms, words with the same basic meaning, do not always have the same emotional meaning. For example, *stingy* and *frugal* both mean „careful with money“. However, calling someone stingy is an insult, but calling someone frugal is usually a compliment. Similarly, a person wants to be slender but not skinny. Therefore, you should be careful in choosing words as many so-called synonyms are not completely synonymous."

The Position of Topic Sentences

"Mediation is now a popular way to solve disagreements between children in school. A mediator can also help a divorcing couple discuss finances or improve communication between employees and company executives. These are a few ways that mediators can help opposing parties come to agreement."

Choosing Topic Sentences

best

TG (too general)

TS (too specific)

I (incomplete)

- TS** a. A lunar eclipse is an omen of coming disaster.
TG b. Superstitions have been around forever.
best c. People hold many superstitious beliefs about the moon.
I d. Is made of green cheese.

Choosing Topic Sentences

Practice 1

<https://wordwall.net/resource/7093676>

Practice 2

<https://wordwall.net/resource/7103046>

Practice 3

<https://wordwall.net/resource/7104934>

2:57

Incomplete	best	too specific	too general
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Ancient people recorded lunar and solar events in different ways.

The history of astronomy is interesting.

Ice Age people recorded the appearance of new moons by making scratches in animal bones.

For example, Stonehenge in Britain was built 3,500 years ago to track the movement of the sun.



Submit Answers



Recognizing Topic Sentences:

Paragraph 1

<https://wordwall.net/resource/7137794>

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

0:18 ✓ 0

topic sentence 2

A	B	C	D	E
Twelve years after Sputnik, the United States caught up by becoming the first nation to land a man on the moon.	The Europeans have joined the competition, vowing to land European astronauts on the moon by 2025 and on Mars by 2035.	The number of nations competing in the "space race" has grown since the early days of space exploration.	China joined the competition in 2003 when it launched Shenzhou 5.	Initially, the former Soviet Union took the lead when it sent the first man into Earth orbit in the spaceship Sputnik in 1957.

☰ 1 of 4 ➤ 🔍

The Two Parts of a Topic Sentence:

Example 1

Convenience foods are easy to prepare.

TOPIC

CONTROLLING IDEA

names the
subject of the
paragraph

limits or controls the topic to a
specific area that you can discuss
in the space of a single paragraph

The Two Parts of a Topic Sentence:

Example 2

Immigrants have contributed many delicious foods to U.S. cuisine.
CONTROLLING IDEA **TOPIC**

limits or controls the topic to a specific area that you can discuss in the space of a single paragraph

names the subject of the paragraph

A topic sentence should not have controlling ideas that are unrelated.

TOO MANY IDEAS

Advanced communication technologies have improved dramatically, and they have also enhanced business relationships and nurtured social interactions.

GOOD

Advanced communication technologies have improved dramatically.

Identifying the Topic and Controlling Idea

Driving on freeways requires skill and alertness.

Identify the Topic and Controlling Idea

Practice

<https://wordwall.net/resource/7139192>

0:04 ✓ 0

It is an expensive luxury
to own an automobile
in a large city.

A
Topic

B
Controlling
idea

1 of 9

The image shows a screenshot of a Wordwall game. At the top left, there is a timer showing '0:04'. At the top right, there is a checkmark and the number '0'. The main text of the game is a sentence: 'It is an expensive luxury to own an automobile in a large city.' Below the sentence, there are two colored boxes. The left box is green and labeled 'A' with the word 'Topic' inside. The right box is purple and labeled 'B' with the words 'Controlling idea' inside. At the bottom center, there is a navigation bar showing '1 of 9' with left and right arrow icons. At the bottom right, there are icons for zooming in and out.

Writing Topic Sentences

Practice

<https://padlet.com/elokotar/topicsentence>

padlet
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Communication styles - Topic Sentence
Write a topic sentence for each paragraph with a topic and a controlling idea.

Paragraph 1

English speakers relaxing at home, for example, may put on *kinemon*, which is a Japanese word. English speakers who live in a warm climate may take an afternoon *siesta* on an outdoor patio without realizing that these are Spanish words. They may even relax on a *chaise* while snacking on yogurt, words of French and Turkish origin, respectively. At night, they may *shampoo* their hair and put on *pajamas*, words from the Hindi language of India.

Paragraph 2

In many European universities, students are not required to attend classes. In fact, professors in some countries generally do not know the names of the students enrolled in their courses. In the United States, however, students are required to attend all classes and may be penalized if they do not. Furthermore, in the European system, students usually take just one comprehensive examination at the end of their entire four or five years of study. In the North American system, on the other hand, students usually have numerous quizzes, tests, and homework assignments, and they almost always have to take a final examination in each course at the end of each semester.

Paragraph 3

For example, the Eskimos, living in a treeless region of snow and ice, sometimes build temporary homes out of thick blocks of ice. People who live in deserts, on the other hand, use the most available materials, mud or clay, which provide good insulation from the heat. In Northern Europe, Russia, and other areas of the world where forests are plentiful, people usually construct their homes out of wood. In the islands of the South Pacific, where there is an abundant supply of bamboo and palm, people use these tough, fibrous plants to build their homes.

Writing Topic Sentences

Practice 6

On a separate sheet of paper, write two or three topic sentences for each topic. Each topic sentence should have a different controlling idea.

 Cell phones

 Advertising

 Movies

 Text messaging

 Online social networks

Writing Topic Sentences

Example

TOPIC

① **Cell phones**

TOPIC SENTENCES

Using a cell phone while driving can be dangerous.

There are cell phone manners that everyone should know.

Cell phones have changed the way we communicate.

Identify Supporting Sentences

Paragraph 1

Cell Phones and Driving

1 Many governments are responding aggressively to the threat that cell phones pose to safety on the road. 2 Cell phones cause accidents all the time. 3 Sometimes people are injured and have to go to the hospital. 4 People don't pay attention while they are talking on the phone, so they run into other cars. 5 A lot of governments are tired of dealing with the problem. 6 If you are caught with a cell phone while driving, you might have to pay a fine. 7 In conclusion, driving while on the phone is a bad idea.

Identify Supporting Sentences

Paragraph 2

Cell Phones and Driving

1 Many governments are responding aggressively to the threat that cell phones pose to safety on the road. **2** In 2009, almost 1,000 automobile deaths occurred in the United States alone because drivers were distracted by cellular phones (Snyder). **3** Cell phone use increases the chance of an accident resulting in hospitalization by a factor of four (Nikkel). **4** These problems can be blamed on the fact that using cell phones dramatically slows drivers' reaction times. **5** "If you put 20-year-old drivers behind the wheel with a cell phone, their reaction times are the same as 70-year-old drivers who are not using a cell phone," said University of Utah psychology professor David Strayer. **6** "It's like instantly aging a large number of drivers (Britt)." **7** Because studies show that the use of cell phones while driving is so dangerous, it has been banned in dozens of countries around the world. **8** For example, in Australia, Bahrain, the United Kingdom, and Brazil, drivers are now required to pay a fine if they are caught texting or talking on a mobile device. **9** Governments are hopeful that these laws will lead to safer communication practices and fewer fatal accidents.

Sources:

1. Britt, Robert Roy. "Drivers on Cell Phones Kill Thousands, Snarl Traffic."
2. Edgar Snyder & Associates. "Cell Phone Texting and Accident Statistics."
3. Nikkel, Cathy. "Notes from the Road."

Identify Supporting Sentences

Paragraph 1&2

<https://padlet.com/elokotar/supportingsentences>

<https://www.thinglink.com/scene/1271952436117897219>

thinglink.. Version 1 - Identify Supporting Details (Paragraph... by Writing a paragraph
10 months ago 5

Cell Phones and Driving

1 Many governments are responding aggressively to the threat that cell phones pose to safety on the road. 2 Cell phones cause accidents all the time. 3 Sometimes people are injured and have to go to the hospital. 4 People don't pay attention while they are talking on the phone, so they run into other cars. 5 A lot of governments are tired of dealing with the problem. 6 If you are caught with a cell phone while driving, you might have to pay a fine. 7 In conclusion, driving while on the phone is a bad idea.

Opinions vs Facts

Women are better communicators than men.

Smoking is a bad habit.

English is an easy language to learn.



At sea level, water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Women live longer than men.

Cigarettes are addictive.

Opinions vs Facts

OPINION	Photographs of ultrathin fashion models send the wrong message to girls and young women.
FACT BUT NEEDS PROOF	Fashion models are extremely thin.
SPECIFIC SUPPORTING DETAIL	The average model weighs 23 percent less than the average woman of the same height.

Using Specific Supporting Details

Practice

Read each sentence and label it :

O (opinion)

F-NP (fact that needs proof)

or

SSD (specific supporting detail)

Using Specific Supporting Details

Practice

F-NP 1. People who steal identities do a lot of damage before their victims become aware of it. (*The writer could give an example of a person who was victimized before noticing it.*)

O 2. Punishment for identity thieves is not severe enough. (*The writer could give an example of a typical punishment.*)

SSD 3. As of 2010, credit card fraud accounted for 17 percent of reported identity theft.

O 4. Identity theft is more serious than any other type of theft.

Using Specific Supporting Details

Practice

<https://app.wizer.me/preview/7KXE0N>



Identity theft is more serious than any other type of theft.

☐ a fact that needs proof ☐ b specific supporting detail ☐ c opinion

Identity theft is increasing at a rapid pace.

☐ a fact that needs proof ☐ b opinion ☐ c specific supporting detail

Concluding Sentence

Practice 7

HOW?

Summarize the main points of the paragraph or repeat the topic sentence in different words (paraphrase).

In conclusion, we now have a greater variety of greeting cards, to choose from, but they are also becoming very expensive.

End-of-paragraph signals

END – OF – PARAGRAPH SIGNALS		
Followed by a Comma		Not Followed by a Comma
In brief,	Lastly,	The evidence suggests that...
In conclusion,	Therefore,	There can be no doubt that...
Indeed,	Thus,	These examples show that...
In short,	To sum up,	We can see that...
Finally,		

Analyzing Conclusions

Paragraph 1: Greeting cards

Have you noticed how many different kinds of greeting cards you can buy these days? In the old days, the local drugstore had one rack displaying maybe five or six basic kinds of cards. You could walk into the store and choose an appropriate card in five minutes or less. Today, however, the display space for greeting cards is as big as a soccer field, and it may take an hour or two to hunt down the right card with exactly the right message. There are at least 30 categories of birthday cards alone: birthday cards for different ages, from different ages, for different relatives, from different relatives, for different genders, from different genders, from a couple, from the office, for dog owners, for cat owners, and so on. There are cards for getting a job, for retiring from a job, for acquiring a pet, for losing a pet, for becoming engaged, for breaking up. There are also greeting cards to send for no reason—"Thinking of you" or "Just because" cards. The newest type of card is the "encouragement card." An encouragement card offers comforting thoughts and helpful advice to someone who is sad or distressed in these troubled times. These examples clearly show that these days there is a greeting card for every possible life event and for a few nonevents as well.

Analyzing Conclusions

Paragraph 2: The Hawaiian Legend

Native people create legends to explain unusual phenomena in their environment. A legend from the Hawaiian island of Kauai explains how the naupaka flower, a flower that grows on beaches there, got its unusual shape. The flower looks like half a small daisy—there are petals on one side only. The legend says that the marriage of two young lovers on the island was opposed by both sets of parents. The parents found the couple together on a beach one day, and to prevent them from being together, one of the families moved to the mountains, separating the young couple forever. As a result, the naupaka flower separated itself into two halves. One half moved to the mountains, and the other half stayed near the beach. This story is a good example of a legend invented by native people to interpret the world around them.

Writing Concluding Sentences

Paragraph 1

A person can be a good communicator by being a good listener. When speaking with someone, a good listener pays close attention to the speaker's words while looking at his or her face. A good listener also shows interest by smiling and nodding. Also, posture is important; it can affect communication for both the speaker and the listener. For instance, sitting slumped in a chair makes a person seem passive, while a relaxed posture with the body bent slightly forward shows interest in the speaker and the conversation. Remember, too, that good communicators do not interrupt while someone is speaking; although interruption is active participation, it can be polite. _____

Writing Concluding Sentences

Paragraph 2

Modern communication technology is raising the stress level for corporate workers. They feel burried under the large number of messages they receive daily. In addition to telephone calls, office workers receive dozens of email, voice mail, and text messages daily. In addition to telephone calls, office workers receive dozens of email, voice mail, and text messages daily. In fact, U.S. managers receive on average more than 200 email messages a day. Because they do not have enough time to respond to these messages during office hours, it is common for them to do so in the evenings or on weekends at home. _____

Writing Concluding Sentences

Paragraph 1&2

<https://padlet.com/elokotar/concludingsentences>

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Concluding Sentences

Tag or identify the topic sentence. Then add a good concluding sentence to

Paragraph 1

A person can be a good communicator by being a good listener. When speaking with someone, a good listener pays close attention to the speaker's words while looking at his or her face. A good listener also shows interest by smiling and nodding. Also, posture is important; it can affect communication for both the speaker and the listener. For instance, sitting slumped in a chair makes a person seem passive, while a relaxed posture with the body bent slightly forward shows interest in the speaker and the conversation. Remember, too, that good communicators do not interrupt while someone is speaking; although interruption is active participation, it can be impolite.

Add comment

Paragraph 2

Modern communication technology is raising the stress level for corporate workers. They feel buried under the large number of messages they receive daily. In addition to telephone calls, office workers receive dozens of email, voice mail, and text messages daily. In fact, U.S. managers receive on average more than 200 email messages a day. Because they do not have enough time to respond to these messages during office hours, it is common for them to do so in the evenings or on weekends at home.

Add comment

Writing Assignment

COMMUNICATION	
<u>many many different ways</u>	<u>letters- write grandma</u>
<u>what's best?</u>	<u>Different purposes?</u>
<u>Cell phones - photos</u>	<u>Problems communicating?</u>
<u>Texting too much! Addiction in society?</u>	<u>smart phones</u>
<u>Talking fun, face to face, friends</u>	

This is the beginning of a list that one student brainstormed before writing her paragraph.

SELF-ASSESSMENT

In this module, you have learned to:

- ☐ Identify the parts of a paragraph
- ☐ Construct an appropriate topic sentence
- ☐ Support the topic sentence with details and examples
- ☐ Distinguish facts from opinions
- ☐ Use a concluding sentence to complete a paragraph
- ☐ Write, revise and edit a paragraph about communication

Which ones can you do well? Mark them ☒

Which ones do you need to practice more? Mark them ☐



PARAGRAPH STRUCTURE

Writing Assignment Scoring Rubric

	THE PARAGRAPH . . .	YOUR SCORE	MAXIMUM SCORE
1.	. . . fits the assignment. It is a paragraph about communication.		15
2.	. . . begins with a well-written topic sentence that includes a topic and a controlling idea.		15
3.	. . . is well supported with specific facts and/or examples.		20
4.	. . . contains no unsupported opinions.		10
5.	. . . ends with an appropriate concluding sentence.		10
6.	. . . is formatted correctly.		10
7.	. . . has correct punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.		10
8.	. . . has correct grammar and sentence structure.		10
TOTAL			100
Comments: 			

Peer Review

Reader:

Date:

PEER REVIEW

1. Is the paragraph interesting? ☐ yes ☐ no

Write a comment about a part that is especially interesting to you.

2. Do you understand everything? ☐ yes ☐ no

Circle or underline any part that you do not understand, and write a comment about it.

3. Copy the topic sentence here, and circle the topic and double underline the controlling idea.

4. How many supporting sentences are there in the paragraph? Number: _____

- a. What kind of supporting details does the writer use (facts, examples, quotations, statistics, etc.)? _____

Is there at least one example? ☒ yes ☐ no

- b. Would you like more information about anything? ☐ yes ☐ no

If your answer is yes, write down what you would like to know about.

5. Is there anything unnecessary or that seems „off topic“? ☐ yes ☐ no

If your answer is yes, write a comment about this.

6. If the paragraph has a concluding sentence, copy it here and circle the end-of-paragraph signal (if there is one).

7. In your opinion, what is the best feature of this paragraph? In other words, what is this writer's best writing skill?

Writer's Self-Check

Writer's

Date:

Format	
My paragraph has a title.	☐ yes ☐ no
The title is centered.	☐ yes ☐ no
The first line is indented.	☐ yes ☐ no
There are margins on both sides of the page.	☐ yes ☐ no
The paragraph is double-spaced or skips lines, if handwritten.	☐ yes ☐ no
Mechanics	
I put a period, a question mark, or an exclamation mark after every sentence.	☐ yes ☐ no
I used capital letters correctly.	☐ yes ☐ no
I checked my spelling.	
Content and Organization	
My paragraph fits the assignment.	☐ yes ☐ no
My paragraph has a topic sentence.	☐ yes ☐ no
The topic sentence has both a topic and a controlling idea.	☐ yes ☐ no
My paragraph contains several specific and factual supporting sentences, including at least one example.	☐ yes ☐ no
How many supporting sentences did I write?	Number: _____
All of my sentences are directly related to the topic.	☐ yes ☐ no
Grammar and Sentence Structure	
Every student has his or her own personal grammar trouble spots. Some students battle with verb tenses. For others, articles are the main enemy. Some find it hard to know where to put periods. In the space, create your own personal checklist for items that you know are problems for you. Then, throughout the term, work on eliminating these errors. Delete items you have mastered and add new ones that you become aware of. Errors to check for include: verb tenses, subject-verb agreement, articles, pronoun agreement, sentence fragments, and run-on sentences/comma splices.	
I checked my paragraph for _____ errors. (verb tense, article)	Number found and corrected

Thank you for your attention!



**There's so much
more to learn**

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ALWAYS LEARNING