# Learning Strategies: Sample Lesson

Level: ESL Beginning Topic: Work Experience

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and enhan information guesses. A	n, re suc	egies (LS): Learning strategies are planned methods, steps, actions or techniques for facilitating the learning and the use of new material. Examples in this category include organizing ading or listening for a specific purpose, keeping a learning log, note-taking, or making educated cessful learner knows when and how to apply a particular strategy. Teaching the skills in this elp learners work with and understand new material more independently.
Skill 1: SWBAT	Ap list	ply appropriate strategies for comprehending oral or written language in texts and ening activities (reading schedules, listening to supervisor's directions, listening to a sture)
Sub Skills:		
	a.	Make use of background knowledge to understand new information
	b.	Make predictions before and during reading and listening
	c.	Use context clues to understand new information (formatting, pictures, surrounding text)
	d.	Identify main ideas or themes when reading or listening
	e.	Scan written text or listen to oral text for specific information and details
	f.	Monitor comprehension (reread if necessary, connect to prior knowledge, stop and rephrase, visualize)
	g.	Make inferences and logical guesses (read and listen between the lines)
Skill 2: SWBAT	•	ply appropriate strategies to organize, retain, and review materials in order to aid in derstanding and recall
Sub Skills:		
	a.	Employ a variety of strategies for categorizing information (sorting words logically, alphabetizing, pros and cons)
	b.	Select and use graphic organizers appropriate for a task (T-chart for pros and cons, Venn diagram for compare/contrast)
	c.	Choose and apply preferred note-taking strategies based on personal preference or task (lists, outlines, word maps, highlighting, 2-column notes)
	d.	Choose and use strategies for reviewing, evaluating, and summarizing information (oral retell, flashcards, outline, highlight main points)
Skill 3: SWBAT Sub Skills:	Ар	ply appropriate strategies to compensate for and fill in gaps in knowledge
	a.	Ask for repetition and clarification of unknown language and concepts
	b.	Compensate for unknown language using paraphrase or circumlocution (using other words to describe or work around an unknown word)
	c.	Use context and what you know to figure out or guess meaning of language
	d.	Identify appropriate resources and/or means to fill in gaps in knowledge (ask a teacher, consult a dictionary, online search)

Learning Stra	ateg	ies (LS) Continued
Skill 4:		
SWBAT	Art	ticulate awareness of what helps one learn language and content
Sub Skills:		
	a.	Identify preferences for learning styles/modalities (learning through reading, writing, listening)
	b.	Determine what types of activities help one learn best (cooperative learning, using digital tools, hands-on learning
	C.	Articulate one's strengths and areas for growth as a learner

# TIF-ing a Lesson: Pre & Post A-C-E-S Side-by-Side

Pre A-C-E-S	Post A-C-E-S
Warm-up: NA	Warm-up:
	Introduce self.
	Ask Ss introduction questions.
	• Use the grid for mingle asking/answering questions.
Introduction:	Introduction:
Ask students simple WH?s about the image.	• Explicitly introduce WH?s and their meanings.
Elicit student responses to the images/title from the text.	Match questions with the pictures as a group.
Write prediction statements on the board.	Students complete matching activity handout.
Guided Practice:	Guided Practice:
Read the story to the Ss, pausing to address predictions as needed.	• Ask students simple WH?s about the image from the story – write answers on board.
<ul> <li>Look together at the predictions made pre-reading.</li> </ul>	• Elicit student responses to the images/title from the text on what the story is about.
• Determine whether the predictions are T/F.	Write responses as prediction statements on the board.
Read the story again and ask simple WH?s to assess their general understanding	<ul> <li>Read the story aloud to the Ss, pausing to address predictions as needed.</li> </ul>
of the story.	Look together at the predictions made pre-reading and determine whether the
• Hand out the story and allow students to follow along while listening to the story.	predictions are T/F using "Yes" and "No", check if answers to WH?s were accurate.
Repeat the simple WH?s to address challenges.	Hand out the story and allow students to follow along while listening to the story.
Have students read three times: read to self (silently and aloud) and with a	<ul> <li>Have Ss read two or three times: read to self and with a partner.</li> </ul>
partner.	Ask Ss simple WH? comprehension questions.
Read through the WH? comprehension questions, having students follow along.	
Independent Practice:	Independent Practice:
• Ss read the story independently again and answer the WH? comprehension	<ul> <li>Have groups sort images from story into "Who", "What are they doing", "When",</li> </ul>
questions.	"Where" and "How long".
Have Ss check answers with other Ss.	• Once images are categorized, have Ss line up the images so they match the story. Ex.
<ul> <li>Re-read and explain the story as necessary.</li> <li>Check the answers as a class.</li> </ul>	Packager, put things in boxes, in the factory, from 1996 to 2000 – line them up First, Next, Then
	<ul> <li>Once in order use the graphic organizer to write key vocabulary from the story.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Ss read the story independently again.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Using the grid they can practice asking/answering WH?s about the story in partners.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Ss answer written comprehension questions and check answers with partners.</li> </ul>
Extension: NA	Extension:
	Have each student write a summary statement about a different, but related image
	by filling in a graphic organizer with the person, action, place and time.
	Students ask/answer questions about their images.
Assessment:	Assessment:
Check through the comprehension questions to see how many they answered	• Check through the graphic organizer to ensure words are sorted correctly.
correctly.	Check through the graphic organizer to ensure concepts match up.
	Orally ask individuals about the story.

# Sample TIF-ed Lesson

- 1. The first column describes the lesson components. Normal font represents the original lesson. *Italicized* font represents the TIF complements or additions to the lesson.
- 2. <u>Assess</u> the original lesson to identify where TIF skills are addressed. TIF skills in the original lesson are written in the "Assess" column.
- 3. **Complement** the lesson by adding elements to the lesson that address additional TIF skills. Additional lesson components are added and the TIF skills addressed in those are written in the "Complement" column.
- 4. <u>Evaluate</u> the outcomes of the lesson, using student evidence, *after* you deliver instruction to your students.
- 5. <u>Study</u> and reflect about what else your students need as well as what you need.

Lesson/Materials	Assess	Complement	Evaluate	Study & Reflect
Components	(Category, skill, sub skill)	(Category, skill, sub skill)	(Student evidence)	,
<u>Warm-up:</u>	N/A	<b>LS:</b> 1a		
		CCRS:		
Introduction:	LS: 1b-1c	<b>LS:</b> 1f		
		CCRS:		
Guided Practice:	<b>LS:</b> 1b	<b>LS:</b> 1b, 1c, 1e, 1f		
	CCRS:	CCRS:		
Independent Practice:	LS:	<b>LS:</b> 1a, 1c, 1e, 1f, 2a <b>CT:</b> 1a, 1d		
	CCRS:	CCRS:		
Extension:	N/A	<b>LS:</b> 2a <b>CT:</b> 1a, 1d		
		CCRS:		
Assessment:	<b>LS:</b> 1f	<b>LS:</b> 2a, 1f <b>CT:</b> 1a, 1d		
		CCRS:		

# Pre A-C-E-S Lesson Plan

### **Objectives (General):**

- 1. Make predictions based on images/title.
- 2. Make predictions while listening to story.
- 3. Read silently, aloud to self, and aloud with a partner.
- 4. Read to confirm predictions.
- 5. Answer comprehension questions.

#### TIF Objectives:

- **1b.** Make predictions before and during reading and listening.
- 1c. Use context clues to understand new information (formatting, pictures, surrounding text)
- **1e.** Monitor comprehension (reread if necessary, connect to prior knowledge, stop and rephrase, visualize)

### Warm up: NA

#### Introduction:

- Ask students simple WH?s about the image.
- Elicit student responses to the images/title from the text.
- Write prediction statements on the board.

#### Guided Practice:

- Read the story to the Ss, pausing to address predictions as needed.
- Look together at the predictions made during pre-reading.
- Determine whether the predictions are T/F.
- Read the story again and ask simple WH?s to assess their general understanding of the story.
- Hand out the story and allow students to follow along while listening to the story.
- Repeat the simple WH?s to address challenges.
- Have students read three times: read to self (silently and aloud) and with a partner.
- Read through the WH? comprehension questions, having students follow along.

#### Independent Practice:

- Ss read the story independently again and answer the WH? comprehension questions.
- Have Ss check answers with other Ss.
- Re-read and explain the story as necessary.
- Check the answers as a class.

#### Extension: NA

#### Assessment:

• Check through the comprehension questions to see how many they answered correctly.

# Pre A-C-E-S Lesson Materials:

# Introduction: Pre-reading

# Questions:

Look at the picture.

- Who are the people?
- What are their jobs?
- Where do they work?
- What are they doing?
- Why?

# **Definitions:**

- packager
- custodian
- office worker

# **Guided Practice:**

Reading adapted from MN Literacy Council's Beginning Story Bank, p. 6

# **Independent Practice:**

Questions from MN Literacy Council's Beginning Story Bank, p. 7 http://mnliteracy.org/sites/default/files/beginning\_esl\_story\_bank.pdf

# Max Works Hard



Look at the picture. What are their jobs? Where do they work? Are you a hard worker?

Max is a hard worker and enjoys learning new skills. Over the years, Max has had many different jobs. In 1996, he received his GED. After that, he started working and gaining work experience.

First, he was a packager in a factory. He put things in boxes and put the boxes on the truck. It was a physical job and he became very strong. He worked in the factory from 1996 to 2000.

Next, he was a custodian in a school. He cleaned and waxed the floors. He took out the trash. He fixed the toilets and the lights. This was also a physical job, so he was able to use his strength. Additionally, he became very good at solving problems. He was a custodian from 2000 to 2008.

Then, he moved to Texas. There he started working in an office. Now he is an office worker. He answers the phones and gives faxes to people in the office. This is a less physical job, but he gets to use his problem solving skills and is very good at working with people.

In doing these different jobs, Max has developed many useful skills and has gained valuable work experience.

Original story by Jessica Jones, Minnesota Literacy Council, 2013, p. 7, Beginning Story Bank. Adapted to Intermediate Level by Kristin Perry.

# Max Works Hard

Write YES or NO.

1.1. Max was a packager for 3 years.2.2. Max's first job was in a factory.3.3. Max finished high school.4.4. Max moved to lowa.5.5. Max was a custodian for 8 years.

### Write the answers.

6. Where does Max work now? \_\_\_\_\_

When did he start working in the factory? \_\_\_\_\_\_

8. How long did he work at the school? \_\_\_\_\_

# Write one question about the story. Ask a partner the question. Write the answer.

9.

#### . Words I don't understand:

WORD:	MEANING/PICTURE:

p. 7

Jessica Grace Jones, Minnesota Literacy Council, 2013

Beginning Story Bank

# Post A-C-E-S Lesson Plan

# **Objectives (General):**

- 1. Make predictions based on images/title.
- 2. Make predictions while listening to story.
- 3. Read silently, aloud to self, and aloud with a partner.
- 4. Read to confirm predictions.
- 5. Orally answer WH? comprehension questions.

# TIF Objectives:

- LS 1a. Make use of background knowledge to understand new information
- LS 1b. Make predictions before and during reading and listening
- LS 1c. Use context clues to understand new information (formatting, pictures, surrounding text)
- **LS 1e.** Scan written text or listen to oral text for specific information and details
- **LS 1f.** Monitor comprehension (reread if necessary, connect to prior knowledge, stop and rephrase, visualize)
- **LS 2a.** Employ a variety of strategies for categorizing information (sorting words logically, alphabetizing, pros and cons)
- **CT 1a.** Sequence components, item, or ideas in a logical or structured manner (e.g., alphabetical, chronological)
- **CT 1d.** Synthesize information, idea and components in a meaningful and structured way

# Warm up:

- Introduce self.
- Ask Ss introduction questions.
- Use the grid for mingle asking/answering questions.

# Introduction:

- Explicitly introduce WH?s and their meanings.
- Match questions with the pictures as a group.
- Students complete matching activity handout.

# **Guided Practice:**

- Ask students simple WH?s about the image from the story write answers on board.
- Elicit student responses to the images/title from the text on what the story is about.
- Write responses as prediction statements on the board.
- Read the story aloud to the Ss, pausing to address predictions as needed.
- Look together at the predictions made pre-reading and determine whether the predictions are T/F using "Yes" and "No", check if answers to WH?s were accurate.
- Hand out the story and allow students to follow along while listening to the story.
- Have Ss read two or three times: read to self and with a partner.
- Ask Ss simple WH? comprehension questions.

### Independent Practice:

- Have groups sort images from story into "Who", "What are they doing", "When", "Where" and "How long".
- Once images are categorized, have Ss line up the images so they match the story. Ex. Packager, put things in boxes, in the factory, from 1996 to 2000 line them up First, Next, Then
- Once in order use the graphic organizer to write key vocabulary from the story.
- Ss read the story independently again.
- Using the grid they can practice asking/answering WH?s about the story in partners.
- Ss answer written comprehension questions and check answers with partners.

### Extension:

- Turn T/F statements on questions page into WH?s
- Have each student write a summary statement about a different, but related image by filling in a graphic organizer with the person, action, place and time.
- Students ask/answer questions about their images.

### Assessment:

- Check comprehension questions.
- Check through the graphic organizer to ensure words are sorted correctly.
- Check through the graphic organizer to ensure concepts match up.
- Verbally ask individuals about the story.

# Post A-C-E-S Lesson Materials:

# Warm Up: mingle

What's your	What language	Where are you
name?	do you speak?	from?

What's your name?	What language do you speak?	Where are you from?

# Introduction: Pre-reading



Who?

shopping	throwing	surfing
kicking	knitting	skiing
cooking	hiding	Skating

What are they doing?

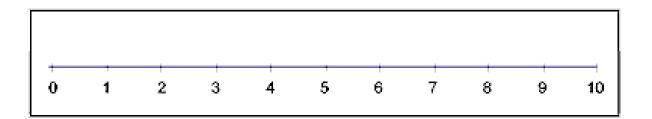


Where?

# 2015

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When?



How long?







# 2015

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# How long?

When?

Where?

What are they doing?

Who?

# **Guided Practice:**

Reading from MN Literacy Council's Beginning Story Bank, p. 6 http://mnliteracy.org/sites/default/files/beginning\_esl\_story\_bank.pdf

# Questions:

Look at the picture.

- Who are the people?
- What are their jobs?
- Where do they work?
- What are they doing?
- Why?

# **Definitions:**

- packager
- custodian
- office worker

# Max Works Hard



Look at the picture.

What are their jobs? Where do they work? Are you a hard worker?

Max is a hard worker and enjoys learning new skills. Over the years, Max has had many different jobs. In 1996, he received his GED. After that, he started working and gaining work experience.

First, he was a packager in a factory. He put things in boxes and put the boxes on the truck. It was a physical job and he became very strong. He worked in the factory from 1996 to 2000.

Next, he was a custodian in a school. He cleaned and waxed the floors. He took out the trash. He fixed the toilets and the lights. This was also a physical job, so he was able to use his strength. Additionally, he became very good at solving problems. He was a custodian from 2000 to 2008.

Then, he moved to Texas. There he started working in an office. Now he is an office worker. He answers the phones and gives faxes to people in the office. This is a less physical job, but he gets to use his problem solving skills and is very good at working with people.

In doing these different jobs, Max has developed many useful skills and has gained valuable work experience.

Original story by Jessica Jones, Minnesota Literacy Council, 2013, p. 7, Beginning Story Bank. Adapted to Intermediate Level by Kristin Perry.

# Independent Practice:

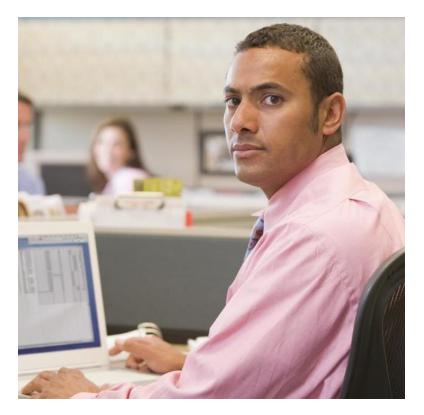
Wh? Graphic Organizer Questions from MN Literacy Council's Beginning Story Bank, p. 7 http://mnliteracy.org/sites/default/files/beginning\_esl\_story\_bank.pdf



# packager



# custodian



# office worker



# answers the phone



# put things in boxes



# cleaned



# factory



# school

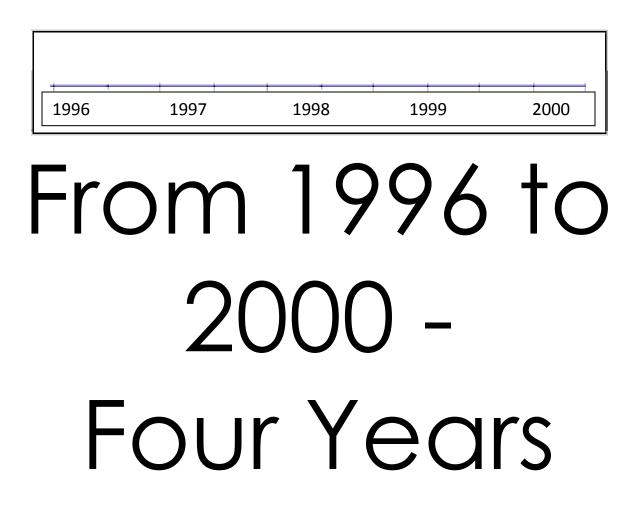


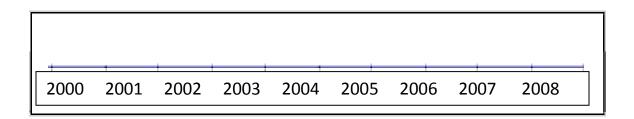
# office

# February 2015

Jay Saturday 7
7
14
21
28
20

# Now





# From 2000 to 2008 – Eight Years

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	How
				How long?
	Who?	Who? What?	Who?What?Where?Image: Who image: Who	Who?What?Where?When?Image: Who image: When image: Whe

	Who?	What?	Where?	When?	How
					long?
First					
Next					
Then					

# Answer Key

Who?	What?	Where?	When?	How long?
Packager	put things in boxes	factory		From 1996 to 2000
Custodian	cleaned	school		From 2000 to 2008
Office worker	answers phones	office	now	

Questions from MN Literacy Council's Beginning Story Bank, p. 7 http://mnliteracy.org/sites/default/files/beginning\_esl\_story\_bank.pdf

# Max Works Hard

#### Write YES or NO.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Max was a packager for 3 years.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Max's first job was in a factory.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Max finished high school.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Max moved to lowa.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Max was a custodian for 8 years.

#### Write the answers.

- 6. Where does Max work now? \_\_\_\_\_
- When did he start working in the factory? \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 8. How long did he work at the school?

# Write one question about the story. Ask a partner the question. Write the answer.

9.

. Words I don't understand:

WORD:	MEANING/PICTURE:

Jessica Grace Jones, Minnesota Literacy Council, 2013 p. 7

Beginning Story Bank