# THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN CIRCLES

## **ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES INTEGRATED INTO LITERATURE CIRCLES**

"The aim of education should be to teach us rather *HOW* to think, than what to think -

rather to IMPROVE our minds,

so as to *ENABLE* us to think for ourselves, than to load the memory with thoughts of other men."
BILL BEATTIE

[EMPHASES MINE]



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[Go to "teachers", "Mr. David Chung", "Chung's Literature Circles"]

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## LET'S GET STARTED!

WHAT I THINK I KNOW ABOUT THE DETAILS.	DISCIPLINARIAN, LIT. CIRCLES
\$12	WHAT I THINK I KNOW ABOUT THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS &/OR ATTRIBUTES
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#### ΔΡΡΙΙCΔΤΙΩΝ/CΩΝΝΕCΤΙΩΝ

#### WORKSHOP DESCRIPTION:

Go beyond reading comprehension and worksheets: analyze and interpret literature at another level of sophistication! Using four academic disciplinary approaches [Think Like a Historian, Sociologist, Philosopher, Linguist] integrated with literary skills and tasks from Literature Circles, students can engage with literature in multifaceted ways. Intellectually rigorous, standards relevant, and flexible to student learning levels, find out how Think Like a Disciplinarian and Literature Circles allow teachers to provide concrete and complex pathways for students to actively engage in the discipline specific research skills and literacy tasks needed for in-depth analyses and creative expressions. Simulation and samples will be provided [as time permits] along with a one-month unit plan and ready-to-use, discipline-specific graphic organizers.

## WORKSHOP EXPECTATIONS:

In meeting the California Standards for the Teaching Profession, the **goal** of the workshop is threefold:

- ...to become familiar with the *instructional applications and possibilities* of TLAD Circles
  - How can **TLAD CIRCLES** enhance the literary experiences of the Gifted/Talented student?
- ...to understand & utilize Literature Circles that includes the roles of four ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES, the elements of Depth, the elements of Complexity, and Content Imperatives
  - In what ways can the Dimensions of Depth and Complexity, & Content Imperatives help enrich the experience of Lit. Circles?
- ...to practice TLAD CIRCLES
  - Experience [plan and design, if time permits] the opportunities for students to actively engage in the literacy skills needed for reading comprehension, analysis, and scholarly/creative expressions

## Workshop Norms:

Participation	□ Sidebars
9verload_Parking Lot/Email	

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# THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN LITERATURE CIRCLES **2verview of TLΔD Circles: Pothwoys to Expertise**

<u>Continuum</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Application</u>
INDEPENDENT Study	Research Your Unanswered Questions or Compacted Learning	Literature Extensions: issues, setting, character/s, author studies;  Self-running/sustaining literature circles BY students	FACILITATED BY  FRAMES  TASK CARDS [TIERED]  BOOK TALKS WITH LIBRARIAN [NOVELTY]  ACCELERATION  BLOOM'S TAXONOMY
THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN	Analyze Your Study through the EYES of a Specialist	Historical, socio-economic, moral, scientific, artistic, or technological influences, contributions, & applications of literature;  Non-FICTION LITERATURE CIRCLE  APPLICATIONS;  Cross-curricular (Across the Disciplines)	TLAD-DESIGNED FRAMES [DEPTH, COMPLEXITY, CONTENT IMPERATIVES APPLIED ACCORDING TO DISCIPLINE]
UNIVERSAL CONCEPTS	SEE THE BIGGER PICTURE,  SEE THE CONNECTION	Ideas, themes, principles that are found and can be proven within, between, and across subject areas and disciplines	APPLIED THROUGH  GROUP INVESTIGATION OR FRAYER MODEL FOR CONCEPT ATTAINMENT
CONTENT IMPERATIVES	RE-EXAMINE YOUR LEARNING	C.I. used to guide investigation/ analysis for roles, discussion, collaboration, and/or presentation	ACCESSED VIA  FRAMES SOCRATIC SEMINARS MINI-PROJECT CONVERSATIONAL ROUNDTABLE LIT. CIRCLE POSTERS
DEPTH & Complexity	DIG DEEPER INTO THE LAYERS OF YOUR STUDY STRETCH YOUR IDEAS THROUGH COMPLEX THINKING	Lit. Circle Roles with Elements of Depth & Complexity added for Analysis	ELEMENTS APPLIED VIA FRAMES
INTELLECTUAL DEMAND	DETERMINE & APPLY HIGHER LEVEL THINKING SKILLS	Higher Levels of Thinking per literary task; Bloom's Taxonomy-Question & Task Design Wheel (Rutherford); Costa's Levels of Questioning	THINKING SKILL(S) OF THE LITERARY TASKS IN LIT. CIRCLE ROLES DIFFERENTIATED TASK CARDS [TIERED]
FOUNDATION  CALIFORNIA STATE  CONTENT STANDARDS  Traditional Literature Circle Roles			FACILITATED BY  LITERATURE CIRCLE ROLE SHEETS (DANIELS, NOE/SCHLICK/JOHNSON, BURKE)

ADAPTED FROM LBUSD GATE OFFICE & Dr. S. KAPLAN, USC GATE SUMMER INSTITUTE

## READING CONTINUUM

KLADINO CENTINOOM				
CORE SKILLS	LIT CIRCLES	TLAD CIRCLES		
ASK QUESTIONS	DISCUSSION DIRECTOR:	PHILOSOPHER:		
<ul> <li>Who is involved?</li> <li>What are they doing? (Why?)</li> <li>What do they want very badly? (Why?)</li> <li>What is the situation or problem?</li> <li>Who is telling the story? (Why?)</li> <li>How is the story designed? (Why?)</li> <li>What is the source of tension?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify the important aspects of your assigned text and develop questions your group will want to discuss.</li> <li>Focus on the major themes or "big ideas" in the text and your reaction to those ideas. What interests you will most likely interest those in your group.</li> <li>You are also responsible for facilitating your group's discussion</li> </ul>	A philosopher is one who seeks wisdom or enlightenment; a reflective thinker: SCHOLAR, INVESTIGATOR. Traditionally, thought of as a person whose chief interest is in attempting to discover the innermost essence of reality.		
Can you trust the narrator?	WORD FINDER:	LINCHIST		
PREDICT  What will happen next?  Why do you think that?  What effects will that have on	Watch out for words worth knowing. These words might be interesting, new, important, or used in unusual ways. It is important to indicate the specific location of the words to the group can discuss these words in context.	LINGUIST:  Linguists study the sounds, words, phrases, and sentences that make up languages. They also study how history and culture affect languages.		
the story or the characters?	ILLUMINATOR [LITERARY LUMINARY]:	and culture affect languages.		
MAKE CONNECTIONS	Find passages your group would like to/should hear read aloud. These passages should be memorable, interesting, paraling funny or important.	PSYCHOLOGIST:		
<ul> <li>I wonder why</li> <li>What caused</li> <li>I think</li> <li>This is similar to</li> <li>This reminds me of</li> <li>What I find confusing is</li> <li>What will happen next is</li> <li>I can relate to this because</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>puzzling, funny, or important.</li> <li>Include the quotations but also why you chose them and what you want to say about them.</li> <li>Either read the passage aloud yourself or ask members of your group to read roles.</li> <li>ILLUSTRATOR:</li> <li>Draw what you read. This might mean drawing a scene as a cartoon like sequence or an important scene so readers can better understand the action.</li> </ul>	Psychologists study the mental or behavioral processes and characteristics of an individual or group. They study the mind and behavior in <i>relation</i> to a particular field of knowledge or activity.		
SUMMARIZE  What happened?	Draw maps or organizational trees to show how one person, place or event related to the others.	HISTORIAN:		
<ul> <li>What is essential to tell?</li> <li>What was the outcome?</li> <li>Who was involved?</li> <li>Why did this happen?</li> <li>Is that a detail or essential</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Explain your drawings so we know who the characters are.</li> <li>Make your drawing on a separate sheet of paper.</li> </ul> CONNECTOR:	Historians study records of events and prepare written accounts based on their		
information?  STANDARDS/TEST CONNECTION  The best word to describe the	<ul> <li>Connect what you are reading with what you are studying or with the world outside of your school</li> <li>Connect the story to events in your own life, news events, political events, or popular trends.</li> <li>Another important source of connections is books you've</li> </ul>	research. They attempt to explain the causes and effects of events and offer interpretations of them.		
tone is What device does the author use	already read. The connections should be meaningful to you and those in your group.	SOCIOLOGIST:		
to  The writer organizes information: sequentially, spatially, and comparatively  The main character feels/thinks	<ul> <li>SUMMARIZER:</li> <li>Prepare a brief summary of the day's reading.</li> <li>You might ask yourself what details, characters, or events are so important that they would be included on an exam. If it helps you to organize the information, consider making a consider making a</li></ul>	Sociologists study the individuals, groups, and institutions that make up human society.		

numbered listed of a time line.

Core Skills & Lit. Circle Roles taken from Jim Burke (2002), *Tools for Thought.* 

How can TLAD Circles be comprehensive of content standards, literary concepts, cognitive & reserach skills, and intellectual expectations?

helps you to organize the information, consider making a

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## THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN LIT CIRCLES

## <u>DEFINITIºN</u>



#### LITERATURE CIRCLES...

- are Book Clubs
- focus on literature (text), responses (roles), and discussion (presentation, reflection)
- "are structured reading activities that allow high-ordered thinking, reflection, and discussion" [SDCOE, Language Arts 2000 Cadre]
- meetings aim to be open, natural conversations about books, so personal connections, digressions, and open-ended questions are welcome

#### THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN...

- o are roles of the academic disciplines
- challenges gifted students to "explore the advanced & sophisticated complex concepts in the disciplines by assuming the role of different disciplinarians." [Sandra Kaplan, Ed.D.]

#### ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS/ATTRIBUTES





- 1. Small, temporary groups formed by choice of book or story.
- 2. Part of a balanced literacy program
- Structured for student <u>independence</u>, <u>responsibility</u>, and <u>ownership</u>
- 4. Flexible & fluid
- 5. Guided primarily by student insights and questions
- 6. Guided by & utilizes <u>the skills, procedures, & products of</u> <u>an academic discipline</u>
- Intended as a <u>context</u> in which to <u>apply</u> reading, writing, & <u>research</u> skills
- 8. Groups meet on a <u>regular, predictable schedule</u> to discuss their reading
- 9. The teacher serves as a <u>facilitator</u>, not a group member or instructor
- 10. <u>Evaluation</u> is by teacher observation and student selfevaluation

## EXAMPLES



- BASIC LIT. CIRCLE MODEL FOR FICTION (Harvey Daniels)
  - Summarizer, Word Finder, Literary Luminary, Illustrator, Discussion Director, Connector, Travel Tracer
- LIT. CIRCLES WITH FRAMES
  - Profiler, Word Finder, Literary Luminary, Illustrator,
    Discussion Director, Connector with the Elements of Depth
    & Complexity and Content Imperatives
- TLAD CIRCLES
  - Linguist, Historian, Sociologist, Psychologist, Philosopher, Political Scientist, Geographer with Lit Circle Roles & Discussion

## Non-EXAMPLES OF VARIATIONS



#### LITERATURE CIRCLES ARE NOT...

- About sheets/handouts
- o Teacher & Text Centered
- o The entire reading curriculum
- Teacher-assigned groups formed solely by ability
- o Unstructured, uncontrolled "talk time" without accountability
- o Guided primarily by teacher- or curriculum-based questions
- Intended as a place to do skill work
- TIED TO A PRESCRIPTIVE "RECIPE"

#### **SUMMARY/CONNECTION/ΔPPLICATION**



#### TLAD LIT CIRCLES WORK BECAUSE...

- Students choose and talk about books based on their needs and interests
- CONVERSATIONS about books "deepens our understanding about them" [SDCOE]
- It meets the needs of a diverse student population
- Interests, comprehension, and interpretation are deepened and are meaningful via elements of depth and complexity
- TLAD CIRCLES provide a practical yet rigorous structure for students to actively engage in literature. TLAD ROLES provide a mental map
  for utilizing research skills to develop a broader understanding of the social, historical, economical, political, religious, and/or
  literal contexts found in literature.

What??? do you have for further study?



## TLAD CIRCLES

- Group Expectations & Rules
- Assignment Sheet
- Rubric
- Roles
- TLAD Task Overview
- Optional Graphic Organizer
- Linguist
- Historian



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MINI-WORKSHOP: PAGE 7





## **GROUP EXPECTATIONS**

[Adapted from Long Beach USD GATE Office]

Expectations	How it looks with the Role	How it looks with the Discussion/Presentation
Intellectual Courage  Takes risks Respectfully Challenge Others Actively Participate Think "outside the box"	<ul> <li>Take the initiative</li> <li>Go above and beyond what the TLAD Literature Circle Role requires [be thorough and insightful]</li> <li>Research is broad, careful, and thorough</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Courteous to one another</li> <li>Focus and Re-focus (when off-topic) on the common text</li> <li>Can add analysis and/or provide a connection to another student's interpretation</li> <li>Students keep each other accountable</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>INTELLECTUAL LEADERSHIP</li> <li>Lead by being a role model for others</li> <li>Take the initiative</li> <li>Be prepared</li> <li>Help others with learning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students should read the selected literature before the discussion meeting [following through with responsibility]</li> <li>Positive Interdependence: encourage each other to accomplish the tasks</li> <li>Use Social Skills/Etiquette</li> <li>Group Evaluation: keep each other accountable with constructive criticism.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prepare to agree, disagree, and/or affirm with evidence not just opinion.</li> <li>Learn together as a group</li> <li>Seek to respect all other participants</li> <li>Seek to include not alienate or offend</li> <li>Tactful in challenging others to be thorough and insightful in their response</li> </ul>
INTELLECTUAL HUMILITY  Practice Scholarly Behavior  Do not steal others' opportunities to learn and think	<ul> <li>Positive Interdependence</li> <li>Individual Accountability</li> <li>Consider advice from peers</li> <li>Make and take the time to complete the role [no last minute, lunch-time copying!]</li> </ul>	Listen actively to the speaker     No Interruptions or sidebars     Open-minded attitude     Respect the right to speak     Everyone works together towards understanding multiple perspectives and a shared understanding
<ul> <li>INTELLECTUAL AGGRESSIVENESS</li> <li>Use evidence to support your ideas</li> <li>Defend your thoughts</li> <li>Use multiple resources</li> </ul>	Group Evaluation     Refer to the literature/text for evidence/support     Be voracious about reading, tenacious about interpretation and analysis	Share point of view/opinion     Refer to the text     Share your best thinking     Everyone works together towards understanding multiple perspectives and a shared understanding     Expect other people's reflections will improve your thinking/understanding

## **GROUP RULES**

Based on our Intellectual Expectations, our Four Rules for Effective Literature Circles are...

ISSUE	RULE	L99KS/S9UNDS LIKE_
RESPECT	SHOW COURTESY AND RESPECT AT ALL TIMES	What's rude What's respect No Put-downs Help everyone understand
PARTICIPATION	EVERYONE SHARES AND EVERYONE "ACTIVELY" LISTENS	Daydreamers Individualists vs. Interdependence
TIME	USE OUR TIME WISELY: "STAY ON TASK"	Sidebars What to do if/when "off-task"
PREPARATION	SET, MAINTAIN (ACCOUNTABILITY) AND ACCOMPLISH OUR GOAL/S	Read the selected text Complete responses/roles Set goal: "By the end of 20 minutes, we will"

#### THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN LITERATURE CIRCLES

ΔSSIGN	MENT SHEET	Your Name:				
[by SHORT STORY	Y, POETRY, ARTICLE, SELECTED	Class: Start I	Date: Final Due Date:			
	ERS, OR WEBSITE/INTERNET ARTICLE]	٤	Score:			
TΔSK:  Afte	and Think Like A Disciplinarian role mus					
	Meeting #1 on	Meeting #2 on	Meeting #3 on			
	(Date)	(Date)	(Date) & GROUP PRESENTATION			
TITLE of Literature/			V. 3.1.2.			
AUTHOR CHAP/PAGE #						
Role/Task	Name of Group Member	Name of Group Member	Name of Member & PRESENTATION Responsibilities			
LINGUIST						
HISTORIAN						
SOCIOLOGIST						
Psychologist						
PHILOSOPHER						
OTHER:						
	We will <i>discuss</i>	We will <i>discuss</i>	<b>Group Presentation</b> of			
What's Next	pg to pg for the next meeting.	pg to pg for the next meeting. <b>Due</b> :	[Product] on			

 $\label{eq:decomposition} \begin{tabular}{ll} DAVID N. CHUNG, Valencia H.S., PYLUSD. EMAIL: $$\frac{dnchung@pylusd.org}{dnchung@pylusd.org}$; $$WEB: $$\frac{http://vhslachung.googlepages.com/home}{dnchung@pylusd.org}$; $$$ 

## **TLAD CIRCLES ASSESSMENT RUBRIC FOR ROLES**

Lit. Circle Objective: Increase our Understanding of Literature Through

Meaningful, Interpretive, and Evaluative ANALYSIS, DISCUSSION, AND PRESENTATION

#### **ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE** [circle one]:

	_	_					
Historian	Sociologist	Psychologist	Philosopher	Geographer	Linguist	Other:	

**TASK:** In your own words, *summarize* what your *task* is with this discipline.

HIGHLIGHT/CIRCLE FOR EACH COMPONENT BASED ON YOUR PERFORMANCE IN YOUR OWN ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE, RESEARCH, AND COLLABORATION.				
COMPONENT/ RUBRIC SCORE	1	2	3	4
ROLE FULFILLMENT	□ Rarely completes role tasks properly and not always on time □ Tasks are done with little or no genuine effort □ No developed response to show understanding or interpretation of a passage □ Does not address the parts of the role □ No textual evidence provide and/or does not support the response □ INTELLECTUAL EXPECTATIONS: little or no intellectual traits attempted	□ Sometimes completes role tasks properly but not always on time □ Tasks are done with minimal effort □ Little development of response to show understanding or interpretation of a passage □ Incompletely addresses parts of the role □ Little textual evidence provided to support the response □ INTELLECTUAL EXPECTATIONS some intellectual traits occasionally displayed	□ Completes role tasks independently and on time □ Tasks are thoughtfully done with genuine effort □ Attempts to demonstrate understanding and/or interpretation of a passage □ Clearly addresses most parts of the role □ Provides textual evidence relevant to the response □ INTELLECTUAL EXPECTATIONS: intellectual traits displayed consistently	□ Completes role tasks independently and on time □ Tasks are thoroughly & thoughtfully done demonstrating an extension of the role □ Demonstrates new, scholarly insight, developed understanding and/or interpretation of a passage □ Clearly addresses all parts of the role □ Provides relevant and insightful textual evidence to all responses □ INTELLECTUAL EXPECTATIONS: intellectual traits displayed & contributed to discussion & to the quality of work
RESEARCH	Assigned reading & research rarely completed on schedule	Sometimes has assigned reading and accompanying research completed on schedule	Has assigned reading and research completed on schedule	Has assigned reading & research completed on schedule with completed research "notes"
DISCUSSION	<ul> <li>Does not participate in group discussions</li> <li>Offers little insight or opinions and makes no personal connections to the text</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Participates reluctantly in group discussions</li> <li>Offers few opinions &amp; insights and makes limited connections to the text</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Participates         competently in group         discussions</li> <li>Offers some insightful         opinions and findings         and makes connections         to the text</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Participates         enthusiastically in         group discussions</li> <li>Offers insightful,         scholarly and         thoughtful opinions and         makes pertinent         connections to the text</li> </ul>

**COMMENTS/REFLECTION:** 

WHAT WENT WELL AND WHY...

ONE AREA TO IMPROVE...

WHAT STEPS WILL I TAKE TO ENSURE SUCCESS FOR MY NEXT LITERATURE CIRCLE?

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DATE:

MINI-WORKSHOP: PAGE 9

## TLAD TASK QVERVIEW

GOAL: Using the perspective and approach of a particular academic discipline, your assignment is to...

- □ read the selected pages each night
- take notes as you analyze [cite text, connect, illustrate, note literary devices, understand characters and events]
- □ interpret and evaluate based on academic discipline
- collaborate and discuss your findings with those in your academic discipline
- collaborate and discuss your findings with those in your research team
- draw conclusions about the literature being read with your academic discipline

DISCIPLINE	Task	APPLICATION
	<ul> <li>DISCIPLINE-SPECIFIC TASKS:</li> <li>Thinking and research skills necessary to accomplish goals.</li> </ul> LITERARY TASKS:	BASIC:  Notes Conversational Roundtable
ALL Roles	<ul> <li>cite text, select and document (quotes) appropriate textual evidence to support discipline-specific interpretations</li> <li>draw connections and illustrations to justify discipline-specific interpretations</li> <li>analysis of characters and events that pertains to the discipline</li> </ul>	PROFICIENT:  Notes + 2 Elements of Depth or Complexity  Conversational Roundtable  Speech with Visuals
	<ul> <li>GROUP DISCUSSION &amp; COLLABORATION:</li> <li>□ Collaboration with fellow disciplinarians and</li> <li>□ Collaboration with a research team [interdisciplinary]</li> <li>○ Conversational Roundtable</li> </ul>	ADVANCED:  Notes + 4 or More ELEMENTS OF DEPTH AND/OR COMPLEXITY
	<ul> <li>PRESENTATION:</li> <li>Product that reflects discipline-specific tasks, literary tasks, and collaboration</li> <li>Individually or as a Team [preferred]</li> </ul>	<ul><li>CONVERSATIONAL</li><li>ROUNDTABLE</li><li>POWERPOINT PRESENTATION</li></ul>

	CºUR∆GE	LEADERSHIP	HUMILITY	∆GGRESSIVENESS
CºMMºN INTELLECTUAL BEHAVIºRS IN ALL DISCIPLINES	<ul> <li>Takes risks</li> <li>Respectfully         <ul> <li>Challenge Others</li> </ul> </li> <li>Actively Participate</li> <li>Think "outside the box"</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lead by being a role model for others</li> <li>Take the initiative</li> <li>Be prepared</li> <li>Help others with learning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Practice Scholarly         Behavior</li> <li>Do not steal others'         opportunities to         learn and think</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use evidence to support your ideas</li> <li>Defend your thoughts</li> <li>Use multiple resources</li> </ul>

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Basic Format for Notes:	TLA_ASSIGNMENT:		Name: Class: Date:
READING ASSIGNMENT	READING/LITERARY NOTES [QUOTES, CONNECTIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS, CHARACTER/PLOT ANALYSES]	DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC NOTES [APPLY RESEARCH SKILLS AND ELEMENTS OF DEPTH, COMPLEXITY]	CONCLUSIONS [FROM DISCUSSION, COLLABORATION]
			<b>}-</b>
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## TLAD Frayer Model [Adapted Concept Attainment]

Assignment:

Name:	
CLASS:	DATE:

THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE:





LINGUISTS study the sounds, words, phrases, and sentences that make up languages.

They also study how history and culture affect languages.



#### Focus:

☐ the utilization of LANGUAGE

#### **CONSIDERATIONS:**

☐ Cause—Effect of history, culture, etymology

#### COGNITIVE/RESEARCH SKILLS:

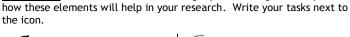
☐ Trace, consider, study, summarize

EXAMPLES

THINK LIKE A LINGUIST

- trace how languages and language families develop, where words come from, and how words get invented.
- study languages that are spoken today as well as "dead" languages, such as Latin, which are no longer spoken.
- consider the way modern languages change and are influenced by cultural trends.
- study sign language and how gestures are used to communicate thoughts and ideas.
- □ Variations: Word Fi

Variations: Word Finder, Lit Luminary, Etymologist



















My PATHWAY: Choose 2-3 elements & Begin your Investigation. Explain



???







MY FINDINGS



SUMMARY/CONNECTION:

What ???? do you have for further study or discussion?



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## TLAD Frayer Model [Adapted Concept Attainment]

Assignment:

Name:	
CLASS:	DATE:

THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE:

## THINK LIKE A HISTORIAN

DEFINITION

Historians study records of events and prepare written accounts based on their research.

They attempt to explain the *causes* and *effects* of events and offer *interpretations* of them.

ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS/ATTRIBUTES AT OR OR OR

#### Focus:

☐ the key *events* of a society, culture, government, city

#### **CONSIDERATIONS:**

☐ Cause—Effect of history, culture, etymology

#### **COGNITIVE/RESEARCH SKILLS:**

☐ Trace, consider, study, summarize

EXAMPLES

THINK LIKE A HISTORIAN

- use *primary sources* and *secondary sources* to learn basic information and the state of current knowledge.
- decipher and interpret documents and objects.
- routinely master skills from other disciplines, ranging from art history, archaeology, to statistics and economics.
- $\hfill \Box$  extract statistical information from original records and translate it into a form that computers can read and analyze.
- □ Variations: Connector, Illustrator, Summarizer















My PATHWAY: Choose 2-3 elements & Begin your Investigation. Explain how these elements will help in your research. Write your tasks next to the icon.













X

MY FINDINGS



SUMMARY/CONNECTION:

What do you have for further study or discussion



#### THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN LITERATURE CIRCLES

#### TLAD Frayer Model [Adapted Concept Attainment]

Assignment:

Name:	
CLASS:	DATE:

#### THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE:



#### THINK LIKE A SOCIOLOGIST



Sociologists study the individuals, groups, and institutions that make up human society.









Focus:

☐ the interactions of people

#### **CONSIDERATIONS:**

social, economic, political, geographical, religious, historical factors; contributions of individuals, groups

#### COGNITIVE/RESEARCH SKILLS:

☐ Observe, study, examine, investigate, summarize, speculate



THINK LIKE A SOCIOLOGIST

- observe and record how people relate to one another and to their environments.
- study the formation of groups; the causes of various forms of social behavior; and the role of churches, schools, and other institutions within a society.
- examine relationships among individuals and groups in order to determine their effect on the overall function of the society.
- formulate theories based on observations of various aspects of society.
- use three chief scientific methods to test these theories: surveys, controlled experiments, and field observations.
- Variations: Discussion Director, Connector, Profiler

My PATHWAY: Choose 2-3 elements & Begin your Investigation. Explain how these elements will help in your research. Write your tasks next to the icon.





























MY FINDINGS



SUMMARY/CONNECTION:

What ??? do you have for further study or discussion



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MINI-WORKSHOP: PAGE 14

## TLAD Frayer Model [Adapted Concept Attainment]

A	 ent:

NAME:	
CLASS:	DATE:

THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE:

### THINK LIKE A PSYCHOLOGIST

Psychologists study the mental or behavioral processes and characteristics of an individual or group.

They study the mind and behavior in relation to a particular field of knowledge or activity.







☐ the mind, emotions, behavior

#### **CONSIDERATIONS:**

☐ Cause—Effect of behavior; characterize; predict

#### COGNITIVE/RESEARCH SKILLS:

☐ Interview, consider, summarize, deduce or induce, apply

My PATHWAY: Choose 2-3 elements & Begin your Investigation. Explain

EXAMPLES

THINK LIKE A PSYCHOLOGIST

- diagnose and provide treatment of mental disorders [clinical]
- applies psychological theory and research methods
- consider the group dynamics and other aspects of human behaviour in its social and cultural setting [social]
- deals with behaviour as it differs from one species of animal to another [comparative]
- consider a wide spectrum of issues and factors, comprising learning, cognition, intelligence, motivation, emotion, perception, personality, mental disorders, and the study of the extent to which individual differences are inherited or are shaped environmentally [behaviour genetics]
- Variations: Profiler, Discussion Director, Summarizer,
  Philosopher, Counselor

the icon.













how these elements will help in your research. Write your tasks next to















MY FINDINGS





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## TLAD Frayer Model [Adapted Concept Attainment]

Assignment:

Name:	
CLASS:	DATE:

THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE:

## THINK LIKE A PHILOSOPHER



A philosopher is one who seeks wisdom or enlightenment; a reflective thinker: SCHOLAR, INVESTIGATOR.

Traditionally, thought of as a person whose chief interest is in attempting to discover the innermost essence of reality.



#### Focus:

the values, insights displayed/revealed; moral or ethical implications; lesson to be learned

#### **CONSIDERATIONS:**

☐ Cause—Effect of history, culture, etymology

#### COGNITIVE/RESEARCH SKILLS:

 $f \Box$  Trace, consider, study, summarize



THINK LIKE A PHILOSOPHER

- synthesizing knowledge, attempt to give us theory of human
- facilitates or makes meeting trouble with equanimity easier
- consider essential questions for not only discussion, but also discovery and enlightenment
- ☐ Variations: Discussion Director, Connector









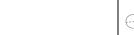






My PATHWAY: Choose 2-3 elements & Begin your Investigation. Explain how these elements will help in your research. Write your tasks next to the icon.













MY FINDINGS



SUMMARY/CONNECTION:

do you have for further study or discussion



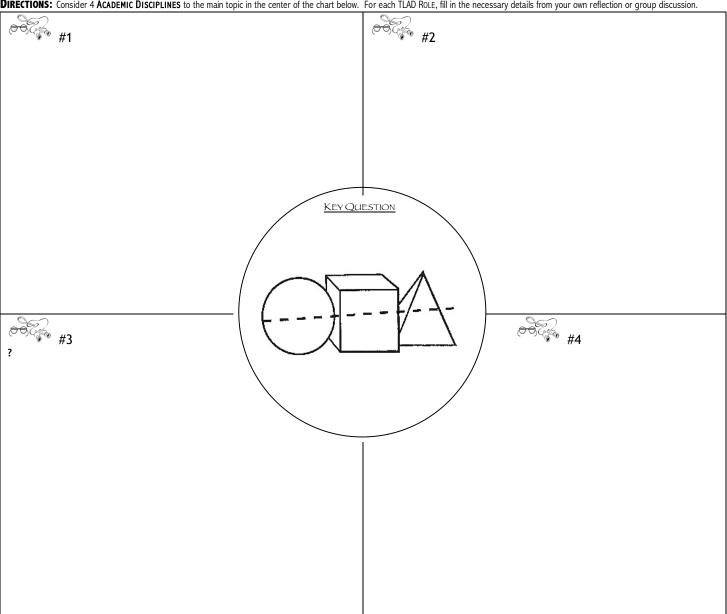
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#### CONVERSATIONAL ROUNDTABLE

SUBJECT:

NAME:	
CLASS:	DATE:

**DIRECTIONS:** Consider 4 **ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES** to the main topic in the center of the chart below. For each TLAD ROLE, fill in the necessary details from your own reflection or group discussion.



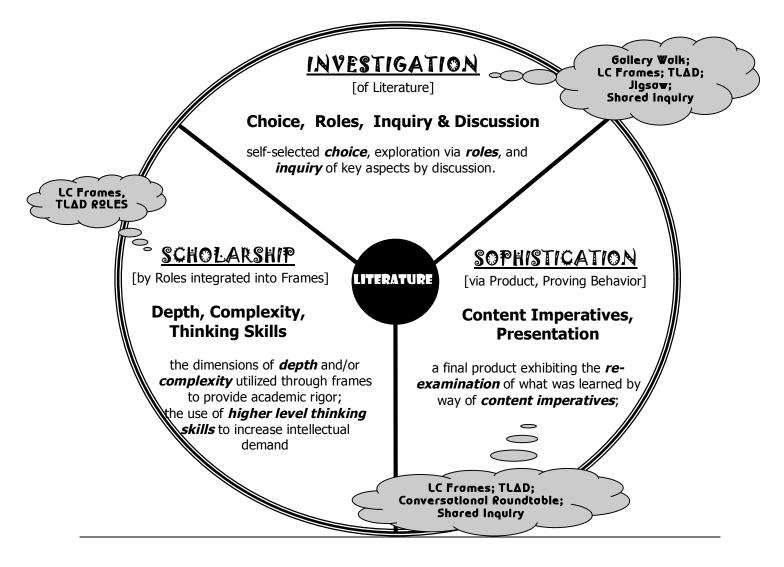
FINAL CONCLUSIONS:



# CURRICULAR CONSIDERATIONS: **IMPLEMENTATION** Literature Circles as Investigation, Scholarship, and Sophistication **Facilitating Literature Circles** Collaboration, Discussion, Presentation o Gallery Walk & Jigsaw Scope & Sequence Unit Map & Language Arts Content Standards Lesson Plan Worksheet Differentiated Lesson Plan Frayer Model for Concept Attainment LINDESNE:

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## INVESTIGATION, SCHOLARSHIP, SOPHISTICATION



## **LEARNING ENVIRONMENT:**

- Workshop [jigsaw, conferences]
- Small Group, Whole Class
- Direct Instruction [Essential Elements of Effective Instruction]
- □ Group Investigation, Socratic Seminar, Shared Inquiry Discussion, Collaboration
- Intellectual Expectations, Scholarliness
- Response-Based, Student-Centered

## **CONCERNS:**

- Management
- Assessment,
- "Terminology Drift"

## FACILITATING LITERATURE CIRCLES

### RULES [INTELLECTUAL EXPECTATIONS]

- Social
  - o Take **responsibility** as readers, scholars, and group members
- Academic
  - Selection and Reading of literature
  - Analysis, Interpretation, & Evaluation
  - Connections [make meaning]
  - o Raise questions, explore possibilities
  - Shared Inquiry Discussion

#### **PROCEDURES**

PROCEDURES	STUDENTS	TEACHER	
LITERATURE/ READING	<ul> <li>Selecting literature</li> <li>Forming groups</li> <li>Group rules &amp; expectations</li> <li>Assignment of roles</li> <li>Assignment of reading and deadlines</li> <li>Select meeting dates</li> <li>Read</li> <li>Reader-response (summary, dialectical journal) and/or Role Completion of TLAD Notes</li> <li>Complete Role/Reflections</li> <li>Pre-Discussion Preparation</li> <li>Summarize the highlights of TLAD lit.</li> </ul>	Multiple copies of Literature  Variety of Literature  Thematic Unit  Tiered Assignments/Task Cards  Activate Prior Knowledge  Observation/Diagnostic/Evaluation  Scaffold  Mini-lessons	
DISCUSSION  - Pre-discussion Preparation - Group Expectations & Rules - Conversational Roundtable  - During - Maintenance of Group Expectations & Rules - Completion of Conversational Roundtable  - Post - Reflections		Active Participation Strategies  Shared Inquiry/ Socratic Dialogue [Key Questions]  Conversational Roundtable [Key Question]  Anticipation Guides  Bloom's Taxonomy	
PRESENTATION  - FRAMES or TLAD NOTES  • Product/s as an Individual Presentation  - And/or  - Conversational Roundtable [or Poster]  • Product/s as a Group Presentation		Rubric Art Supplies/Resources	
EVALUATION  - Self or Group Evaluations using Rubric - Reflections, Goal Setting		Conference, Checkpoints Rubric	

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## COLLABORATION, DISCUSSION, PRESENTATION

GALLERY WALK [Adapted from Spencer Kagan, 1998; LBUSD PALMS Office; http://serc.carleton.edu/introgeo/gallerywalk/how.html]

#### TRADITIONAL

#### LITERATURE CIRCLE ADAPTATION

Sequence	<ul> <li>Teacher places different topics or questions (on poster paper) for response throughout the classroom</li> <li>Students (either in assigned teams or free-form) "visit" each topic (3-5 minutes per station)</li> <li>Students write their response in their journals, Post-It notes, Cornell Notes or on the posters themselves [or other note-taking forms of writing]</li> <li>Students continue the gallery walk until they have completing visiting all stations/exhibits</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Teacher places different stories throughout the classroom</li> <li>[Optional] Teacher gives book talk</li> <li>Students [free-form] visit each story, previewing it</li> <li>[Optional] Students can write comments about a book on Post-It notes</li> <li>Once students visit all stories, teacher stops the gallery walk and</li> <li>On their own sheet of paper, students rank order from their most interesting to least interesting story</li> <li>Students go to their number one choice</li> <li>Students form groups of FOUR. If there are more students than copies of stories, or if there is an odd number that prevents efficient collaboration, have the student[s] go to their second choice.</li> <li>New groups discuss predictions about the story, and consider group norms and a contract.</li> <li>Group members decide on Lit. Circle Roles.</li> </ul>
Típs	<ul> <li>Use the analogy of visiting an art exhibit or museum to help students understand the norms of the gallery walk</li> <li>Use music as a way to indicate to students to move on and to keep noise level to a minimum</li> <li>If students discover that some of their ideas have already been written on the poster, have them initial next to the idea</li> <li>As the gallery walk progresses, decrease the amount of time students visit each exhibit.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students who do not want to move to another story can either double-up on roles. For example, if there is a group of three rather than four students, each of the three students can take parts of the fourth role.</li> <li>For the first time starting with Lit. Circle Roles, focus on Connector, Literary Luminary, Profiler, and Discussion Director. The Illustrator and Word Finder roles can utilized for another time or can be split up amongst members.</li> </ul>

**JIGSAW** [Adapted from Spencer Kagan, 1998; LBUSD PALMS Office]

	Traditional	LITERATURE CIRCLE ADAPTATION		
Sequence	<ul> <li>Students start in assigned groups (usually groups of 4 or 5)</li> <li>Students are numbered 1 through 4 [or 1—5]</li> <li>Students then meet by numbers (all number 1's meet, 2's meet, etc.)</li> <li>Each group has a particular area of the lesson/topic/unit to master</li> <li>Groups are given time to learn their part</li> <li>Students go back to their assigned (original) groups</li> <li>Back in assigned groups, students share new knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students start in Literature Circles</li> <li>Students meet in new, temporary groups based on Lit. Circle ROLES [all connectors meet, all illustrators]</li> <li>Students share         <ul> <li>their roles/response</li> <li>set new goals/tasks for their roles for a new unit</li> </ul> </li> <li>Students reconvene in their Literature Circles and share insights of their roles</li> <li>Conversational Roundtable and Convergence Content Imperative: can be used as a way to facilitate collaboration and/or closure</li> <li>For a Literature Circle POSTER: the poster can be a collage of roles from the lit. circle; posters can be designed based on theme, conflict, interesting characters</li> </ul>		
Típs	<ul> <li>Do the math! With students, there will be groups with members</li> <li>Number students based on the "chunks" of information students are to master</li> <li>Use music as a way to indicate to students to move on and to keep noise level to a minimum</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>If your class is working on a variety of stories, students can still meet by roles to discuss their responses and/or literary tasks</li> <li>Moreover, if the various stories are tied together by a theme or, even better, a universal concept, students may discuss how they see the theme or concept based on their lit. circle role</li> </ul>		

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## SCOPE & SEQUENCE

IMPLEMENTING "LITERATURE CIRCLES+FRAMES" WITH **SHORT STORIES**[Meeting at least ONCE a Week]

	[Meeting at least ONCE a Week]				
WEEK	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>PROCESS</u>
1	Whole Class	"Book Talk & Walk"  Select Stories, Form Groups, Establish Norms	4-5 Short Stories	Rank-Ordered List  Lit. Circle Assignment Sheet, Group Expectations	"Interview" Stories  Preview Story, Plan Roles, Review Rubric
2	Small Groups based on Literature Selected	Review and Implement Norms,	STUDENT- SELECTED SHORT STORY [OUT OF 4-5 STORIES]	& Rules Frames [Fixed]	Student Choice of Roles
3	Same Small Groups select another story	Complete Roles [Frames]	GROUP- SELECTED SHORT STORY [OUT OF 4-5 STORIES]		
4	New Small Groups formed based on Literature Selected	Complete Roles, Conduct Discussion	STUDENT- SELECTED SHORT STORY [OUT OF 4-5 STORIES]	Frames [Fixed] & Conversational Roundtable	Student Choice of Roles, Jigsaw Roles
5	Same Small Groups select another story	Conduct Discussion, Plan Group Presentation	GROUP- SELECTED SHORT STORY [OUT OF 4-5 STORIES]		
6	Same Small Groups select another story	Conduct Discussion, Group Presentation		Group Presentation: Poster	Student Choice of Roles
7		<u>Identify</u> Literary		Frames [Open-Ended or Fixed] Or	
8	- Small Groups	Element	STUDENT- SELECTED SHORT STORY [OUT OF 4-5 STORIES	TLAD ROLES & Conversational	Student Choice of Roles,
9		Higher Level Thinking Skill applied to the Literary Element	BASED ON THEME OR UNIVERSAL CONCEPT]	Roundtable <i>with</i> Universal Concept	Jigsaw
10				Group Presentation: Group Investigation Poster	
EXTENSIONS: BEYOND Traditional Lit. Circles					
	Whole Class	Understand Combined Roles	STUDENT-SELECTED SHORT STORIES, Nove	Combined Role Sheets [TLAD, Lit Circle Roles]	Student-Designed Pathway, Traditional Jigsaw or Gallery Walk
	Small Groups	Compacted Study [Independent Lit. Response & Analysis]	Novel, Non-Fiction, or Poetry	Student-Designed Product	Student-Designed Pathway

# LIT. CIRCLES UNIT MAP: CHANGE [SAMPLE FOR 6<sup>TH</sup> GRADE, THE LANGUAGE OF LITERATURE]

<u>Standards</u> :	<ul> <li>ALL LANGUAGE ARTS STANDARDS ARE MET, BUT THE FOCUS FOR THIS UNIT WILL PRIMARILY BE ON FOLLOWING:</li> <li>3.0 LITERARY RESPONSE &amp; ANALYSIS: Students read &amp; respond to historically or culturally significant works of literature that reflect &amp; enhance their studies of history &amp; social science. They conduct in-depth analyses of recurrent patterns and themes.</li> <li>STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF LITERATURE</li> <li>3.1 Identify the forms of fiction and describe the major characteristics of each form. Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level-Appropriate Text</li> <li>3.2 Analyze the effect of the qualities of the character (e.g., courage or cowardice, ambition or laziness) on the plot and the resolution of the conflict.</li> <li>3.3 Analyze the influence of setting on the problem and its resolution.</li> <li>3.5 Identify the speaker and recognize the difference between first- and third-person narration</li> <li>3.6 Identify and analyze features of themes conveyed through characters, actions, and images.</li> <li>3.7 Explain the effects of common literary devices (e.g., symbolism, imagery, metaphor) in a variety of fictional and nonfictional texts.</li> <li>LITERARY CRITICISM</li> <li>3.8 Critique the credibility of characterization and the degree to which a plot is contrived or realistic.</li> </ul>				
Universal Concept: Change	GENERALIZATIONS  ☐ generates additional change ☐ can be either positive or negative ☐ is inevitable ☐ is necessary for growth ☐ can be evolutionary or revolutionary	<u>Literature</u> :	"Eleven" by Sandra Cisneros "Nadia the Willful" by Sue Alexander "Flowers and Freckle Cream" by Elizabeth Ellis "The School Play" by Gary Soto  "All Summer in a Day" by Ray Bradbury "The Circuit" by Francisco Jimenez "The Disobedient Child" retold by Victor Montejo "The Bamboo Beads" retold by Lynn Joseph		

WEEK	MONDAY	TUDESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
1	DIRECT INSTRUCTION: CONTENT  □ ELA 3.6 Theme-CONCEPT  DEVELOPMENT ON CHANGE  □ ELA 3.1 Genre  Characteristics  □ ELA 3.3 Setting	Book Talk  GALLERY WALK #1  Form Groups Assign Roles Begin Reading Short Story #1  HW: Finish Story #1	DIRECT INSTRUCTION: PROCEDURE  ☐ Working on Roles ☐ Discussion [Active Participation Strategies]	DUE: LC FRAME/TLAD NOTES  LIT. CIRCLE MEETING #1  □ Rubric & Reflections □ Apply & Review Group Expectations & Rules	CLOSURE  ☐ Review Concepts, Standards, Group Norms, Objective
2	DIRECT INSTRUCTION: CONTENT  □ ELA 3.6 Theme Review & Group Investigation □ ELA 3.2 Character & Plot □ ELA 3.5 Narration	GALLERY WALK #2: Lit Circles formed from first Gallery Walk choose a new story together  Assign Roles Read Story #2 Finish Reading as Homework  HW: Finish Story #2	DIRECT INSTRUCTION: PROCEDURE Work on Roles Jigsaw Socratic Seminars	DUE: LC FRAME/TLAD NOTES  LIT. CIRCLE MEETING #2  Conversational Roundtable Rubric & Reflections	CLOSURE ☐ Review
3	DIRECT INSTRUCTION: CONTENT  □ ELA 3.6 Theme Review □ ELA 7 Literary Devices	GALLERY WALK #3 Lit Circles formed from first Gallery Walk choose a new story together Assign Roles Read Story #3  HW: Finish Reading & LC Frame or [TLAD NOTES]	Due: LC Frame/TLAD NOTES  Jigsaw  DIRECT INSTRUCTION: PROCEDURE Presenting your work	LIT. CIRCLE MEETING #3  Conversational Roundtable Plan for Presentation	□ Mini-Presentation to Class □ Rubric & Reflections  CLOSURE □ Review
4	DIRECT INSTRUCTION: CONTENT  ELA 3.8 Literary Criticism	GALLERY WALK #1  Form New Groups Assign Roles Begin Reading Short Story #1  HW: Finish Reading & LC Frame or [TLAD NOTES]	Due: LC Frame/TLAD NOTES  Jigsaw  DIRECT INSTRUCTION: CLOSE READING & SHARED INQUIRY	LIT. CIRCLE MEETING #1  ☐ Conversational Roundtable ☐ Plan for Presentation	□ Mini-Presentation to Class □ Rubric & Reflections  CLOSURE □ Review

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## TLAD LIT CIRCLES ONE-WEEK LESSON PLAN WORKSHEET

	[SAMPLE FOR WEEK 1 SHORT STORIES, 6	GRADE, <b>THE LANGUAGE OF LITERATURE</b>
Овл	ECTIVE [CONTENT STANDARDS]	THE CONCEPT[S] [or Fact, Principle, Procedure, Skill, Idea] to TEACH:
3.6 3.2 3.5	Identify and analyze features of <b>THEMES</b> conveyed through characters, actions, and images. Analyze the <b>EFFECT OF THE QUALITIES OF THE CHARACTER</b> (e.g., courage or cowardice, ambition or laziness) on the plot and the resolution of the conflict. Identify the <b>SPEAKER</b> and recognize the difference between first- and third-person <b>NARRATION</b> .	□ Universal Concept: Change □ Generalization □ Proving with Evidence (textual evidence) □ Characterization □ Plot, Conflict, Resolution □ Literary Analysis □ Conversational Roundtable
KEY	ELEMENTS OF DEPTH, COMPLEXITY; CONTENT IMPERATIVES	KEY THINKING SKILLS
	Terms  Universal Concept-Change  Details about Characters, examples of Change  Structure, Procedure  TLAD: consider social, economic, political, geographical, historical, or religious factors/influences  TLAD: ethical issues investigated & researched  Speaker Narration	INTELLECTUAL DEMAND:  □ EVALUATIVE  ○ Determine relevance or significance of qualities of character on plot  ○ Determine the values of the community in the story  □ INTERPRETIVE  ○ Prove with evidence  ○ Compare/Contrast short story #1 with #2  ○ Compare/Contrast speaker-narration in story #1 and #2  ○ Analyze generalization of Change  ○ Analyze qualities of characters and effect on plot  □ LITERAL  ○ Summarize main events of the plot  ○ Identify theme of Change in story  ○ Identify the types of relationships found between characters
infor	DURCE [What will students use to learn? Will they be organizing and/or gathering mation from Literature, a Textbook, Mini-lesson, Internet Research, other]  Anthology: Selected Short Stories from The Language of Literature  Mini-lessons:  Content: Character & Plot  Content: Setting-consider social, historical, & religious (connections) factors in the setting of the literature  Procedure: Intellectual Expectations & working on roles  Procedure: Active Participation Strategies	PRODUCT [What will students produce to show their understanding/mastery of content? Will it be a writing piece, graphic organizer, performance art, fine art, or combination?]  □ LC Frames [Graphic Organizer, Writing, Discussion Notes] or TLAD Frayer Model Notes □ Rubric & Reflection [Writing] □ Conversational Roundtable [Discussion] □ Presentation [Group, Informal Speech]  VARIATIONS [Other possibilities for products] □ Tableau [Performance]
	Close Reading (strategies) Group Investigation Characterization Map for Lesson? Procedure on Socratic Seminars  Developing questions  Dialogue vs. discussion  Active Participation Strategies Procedure on Jigsaws Conversational Roundtable with TRENDS as the Main Focus of Collaboration	MODELING/EXAMPLES TO GIVE TO STUDENTS  □ Guided Practice   ○ Close Reading   ○ Group Investigation   ○ Socratic Seminars   □ Conversational Roundtable Walk-through   ○ Good & Poor Responses   □ Active Participation Handout (sample prompts)  OTHER CONCERNS   □ Conversational Roundtable open-ended or fixed according to
REVII	Universal Concept of Change & Generalizations Group Expectations & Rules	Intellectual Demand?  Cornell Notes or Frayer Model for Mini-lessons?
	MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESD,	<u>N</u> : TIME FRAME: NY THURSDAY FRIDAY
<u>1</u>	DIRECT INSTRUCTION: CONTENT         □       ELA 3.6 Theme-CONCEPT       Book Talk       PROCEDUR         □       DEVELOPMENT ON CHANGE       □       Form Groups       □       Wor         □       ELA 3.1 Genre       □       Assign Roles       □       Disc         □       Content       □       Begin Reading Short Story       Par         □       ELA 3.3 Setting       #1       CONTENT         □       Setting	STRUCTION: DUE: LC FRAME/TLAD CLOSURE

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HW: Finish Story #1

## LIT. CIRCLES UNIT MAP:

	ALL LANGUAGE ARTS STANDARDS ARE MET, BUT THE F	OCUS FOR THIS UNIT WILL PRIMARILY BE ON FOLLOWING:
Standards:		
UNIVERSAL CONCEPT:	GENERALIZATIONS	LITERATURE:

WEEK	MONDAY	TUDESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
1					
<u>2</u>					
3					
4					

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## TLAD LIT CIRCLES ONE-WEEK LESSON PLAN WORKSHEET

[FOR WEEK]				
OBJECTIVE [CONTENT STANDARD	08]	THE CONCEPT	<u>[S]</u> [or Fact, Principle, P	Procedure, Skill, Idea] to TEACH:
	COMPLEXITY; CONTENT IMPERATIVES	KEY THINKING	<u>SKILLS</u>	
		T	<b></b>	
		INTELLECTUAL I		
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22	???			
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<b>RESOURCE</b> [What will students	s use to learn? Will they be organizing and/or	<b>PRODUCT</b> [What	will students produce to sho	ow their understanding/mastery of
gathering information from other]	Literature, a Textbook, Mini-lesson, Internet Research	content? Will it be a	writing piece, graphic organize	er, performance art, fine art, or combination?]
oulei]				
		VARIATIONS [0	ther possibilities for products]	
			F	
<b>DETAILS</b> [Mini-Lesson Notes, F.	acts, Definitions, Key Parts]	MODELING/EXA	AMPLES TO GIVE TO STU	<u>DENTS</u>
		OTHER CONCER	<u>ens</u>	
REVIEW				
	API	PLICATION: TIME FRAME:		
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
WEEK				

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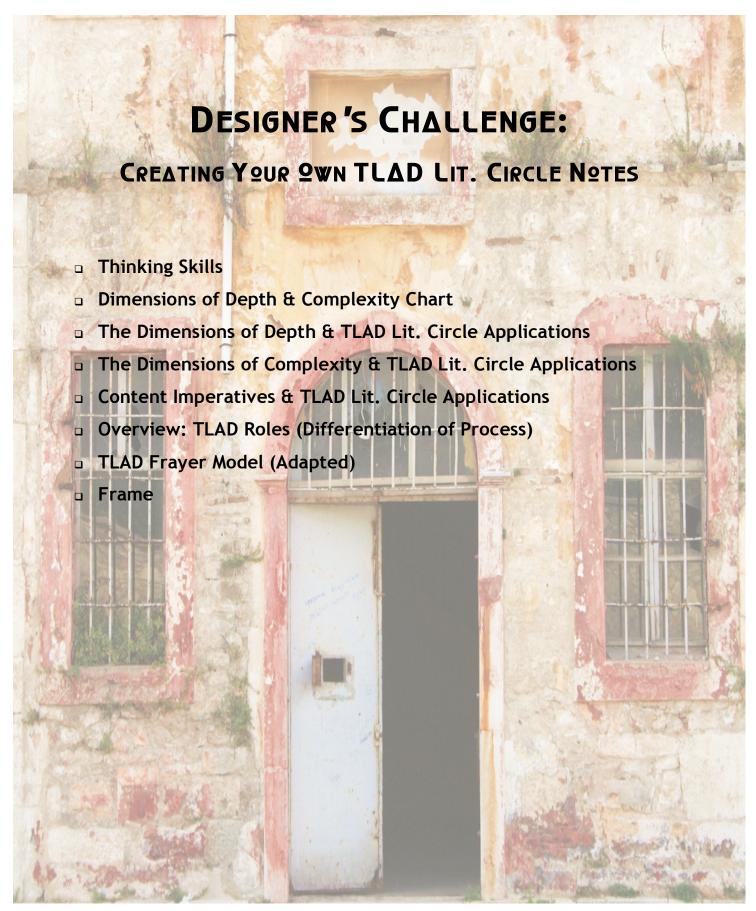
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THE NEW CONCEPT/FACT/PRINCIPLE/SKILL:	
DEPINITION	essential Characteristics/Attributes  or  in i
EXAMPLES  III	NON-EXAMPLES OR VARIATIONS  Control of the second s
SUMMARY/CONNEC	ETION/APPLICATION

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What??? do you have for further study?



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# THINKING SKILLS [AS IT RELATES TO LITERATURE CIRCLES] INTENSIFY THE INTELLECTUAL DEMAND

<b>TAXONOMY</b>	SKILL	<b>DEFINITION</b>	APPLICATION TO TLAD LIT. CIRCLES
SYNTHESIS  Parts of Info to  Create Original  Whole	Parts of Info to Create Original, Inductive Reasoning	Develop/Interpret/Determine the big idea or theme based on details	TLAD-based Lit. Circle Role PRODUCT, Individual Members and/or as a Group
<b>EVALUATION</b> Judgment Based	Determine the Relevance	Decide what is important or given priority	Contributions of to Author's Style, Influence Impact of an event or a character on the main character
on Criteria	Judge with Criteria	Make a decision and support it with reasons why the decision was made	Rubric, Character's Choices, Author's Choices reveals Student Reflections
	Prove with Evidence	Justify a stated idea or concept with details, facts, characteristics	Universal Theme, Deductive Reasoning
<b>ANALYSIS</b> Ability to See Parts &	Define Cause & Effect	Define the reasons why something happens and the consequences of that action or event	CI: Origins of, Contributions of conflict, setting, character's actions, author's style
Relationships	Note the Ambiguity	Describe what is missing, unclear, or incongruous	Irony, Suspense, Foreshadowing; ort
	Compare/ Contrast	Describe similarities and differences	Characters from different stories, different authors, or from other Cultures or Societies Different stories-same author
APPLICATION Using Learning in New Situations	rning in Relate and state the rationale for the		Connections with the text to self, other text, or world event; Archetypes
COMPREHENSION Understanding	Sequence	Determine the order of presentation of information	Character development, Plot Development, Suspense, Timeline, Summary, Synopsis,
Meaning	Categorize	Define the placement or group to which something belongs	Connector: Text to Text, Text to Self, Text to World Discussion Director: Type of Questions
KNOWLEDGE	Summarize	Restate information in its most succinct form	Summary/Synopsis, Discussion
Recalling Info	Define	Provide specific statements or facts to describe an idea, concept, statement	Profiler: Character Details Word Finder: Vocabulary

Adapted from Flip Book, Too, Sandra Kaplan and Bette Gould

## DIMENSIONS OF DEPTH & COMPLEXITY

#### TASK/TOPIC:

## Applications of Depth and Complexity in Literature Circles & TL AD

[Adapted from Depth & Complexity Cards Educator to Educator, 2003]



- literary themes
- implicit and explicit content
- poetry
- conflict
- critical analysis
- Universal Concepts
- generalizations
- overall moral
- archetypes

Discussion Director, Illustrator Literary Luminary, Connector



#### **TOOLS OF THE DISCIPLINE**

- descriptive words
- interpretation of vocabulary
- stylistic devices (onomatopoeia, alliteration)
- terminology of dialects
- literary terms: Plot, theme, conflict, characterization

Word Finder, Discussion Director Illustrator, Literary Luminary Think Like A Disciplinarian [All]



#### **DETAILS**

- characters
- setting
- description
- connotation
- informative writing
- elaboration
- support with textual evidence
- concrete details
- sensory details

Profiler All LC Roles

Think Like A Disciplinarian [All]



- genre structure
- grammar, punctuation
- word usage
- stylistic rules
- poetry
- proofreading
- Writing to the Purpose [Response to Literature]
- Writing to the Prompt [Response to Literature]

Word Finder, Discussion Director Illustrator, Literary Luminary Connector



## O PATTERNS

- plot patterns
- conflict
- author's style
- archetypes
- poetry
- literary criticism: aesthetic approach
- literary criticism: historical approach

Profiler, Discussion Director Illustrator, Literary Luminary TLA Linguist, TLA Historian, TLA Sociologist



#### **TRENDS**

- historical fiction
- nonfiction
- character types
- spelling and punctuation
- word usage
- favorite authors and genres
- influence of time, culture, setting

Connector, Profiler Think Like a Historian TLA Sociologist, TLA Economist



#### **ETHICS**

- plot dilemmas
- conflicts, controversies
- plagiarism
- media: editorials, political cartoons,
- justification, interpretation of character or author's intent
- evaluation



#### **MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES**

- point of view
- characterization
- views of good and "bad" characters
- nonfiction points of view
- persuasive writing
- editorials

TLA Geographer, TLA Anthropologist



Connector, Profiler TLA Philosopher, TLA Political Scientist TLA Sociologist, TLA Anthropologist

Profiler

Discussion Director, Illustrator Literary Luminary, Connector Think Like a Disciplinarian [all]



#### **RELATE OVER TIME**

- setting
- historical relevance
- historical authenticity
- science fiction
- biographies
- historical fiction
- time setting of nonfiction writing
- cause of change in a character

Profiler, Discussion Director Connector TLA Historian



#### **UNANSWERED QUESTIONS**

- anonymous authors
- pen names
- author's message
- author's motivation
- personal likes/dislikes
- character types

#### **ACROSS DISCIPLINES**

- journals, diaries, letters
- Think Like a Disciplinarian [Sociologist, Geologist, Biologist, Philosopher, Physicist, Linguist,

Connector, Profiler Illustrator

Discussion Director, Illustrator Think Like a Disciplinarian [all]

ADAPTED FROM THE LBUSD GATE OFFICE, 2005.

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biographies, autobiographies

writing related to a discipline reading within a discipline

Anthropologist]

MINI-WORKSHOP: PAGE 30

Think Like a Disciplinarian [all]

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DEPTH CONSTRUCT MEANING AND DEVELOP SCHOLARSHIP

DIMENSIONS OF DEPTH	<u>IC9N</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>	THINK LIKE Δ DISCIPLINARIAN ΔΡΡLΙCΔΤΙ <u>Ο</u> Ν	MY EXAMPLE
Tools of the Discipline		Terms, nomenclature used by the disciplinarian or expert (or used within a discipline)	RESEARCH:  Information Gathering Skills Information Organizing Skills REVISION/REFINEMENT: Collaboration using PRESENTATION: Product:	
DETAILS	383	Features, attributes, elements, specific information; elaboration; embellishment	□ Facts □ Statistics □ Data □ Textual Evidence □ Abstract	
PATTERNS		Designs, models, recurring elements; cycles; order; composite of characteristics	☐ Analysis of the Order☐ Explanation of reoccurrences	
Rules		Standards, organizational patterns, structure, order	□ Standards for Research □ Construct □ Methods □ Strategies □ Observation of a Structure □ Application of Theory to the Study Subject	
TRENDS		Changes over time; general tendency of direction, drift; influences over time causing effects to happen	Consider, evaluate, explain, observe, or question the  religious, social, economical, historical, geographical and/or political factors	
Unanswered Questions	???	Knowledge yet to be discovered, explored, proven; unclear information needing further evidence or support	<ul> <li>Consider the ambiguities and speculate</li> <li>Design questions for further inquiry, interpretation, and collaboration of multiple perspectives and insight</li> </ul>	
<b>BIG IDEA</b> [Generalization, Principle, Theory, or Concept]		Broad conclusions based on evidence; rules based on tested and accepted facts or assumptions; basic truths, laws, or assumptions	<ul> <li>Draw a conclusion on a theory, assumption, hypothesis, or generalization.</li> <li>Determine the significance or relevance of a concept</li> </ul>	
Етнісѕ	•	Value-laden ideas, information; ideas, opinions related to bias, prejudice, discrimination	<ul> <li>□ Consider the cause of a conflict;</li> <li>□ what factors converge to create the conflict both external and internal</li> <li>□ Observe, document, or determine morals, values, beliefs are involved</li> <li>□ Determine significance of ethics</li> </ul>	

Adapted from Flip Book, Too, Sandra Kaplan and Bette Gould

## THE DIMENSIONS OF COMPLEXITY

## CONSTRUCT MEANING, DEVELOP SOPHISTICATION, AND REINFORCE SCHOLARSHIP

DIMENSIONS OF COMPLEXITY	<u>IC9N</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>	THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN  APPLICATION  MY EXAMPLE	
RELATE OVER TIME	The state of the s	Past, present, future; across, during various time periods; change	<ul> <li>□ Consider/understand causes or effects of the study subject with other factors</li> <li>□ Speculate/predict impact</li> </ul>	
MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES	<del>S</del>	Differing points of view; opinions based on varied roles and responsibilities; attitude when considering or viewing	<ul> <li>Consider other options for interpretation or evaluation within the academic field</li> <li>Consider other interpretations from other academic disciplines</li> </ul>	
ACROSS DISCIPLINES		Connections, relationships within, between, and among various disciplines or subject areas	□ Contemplate and explain the economical, anthropological, sociological, geographical, biological, philosophical, or historical <i>ramifications</i> on society	

## CONTENT IMPERATIVES: Put it oil Together, RE-EXAMINE WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED

<u>CENTENT IMPERATIVES</u> : Put it oil Together, Re-Examine What You have Learned			
CONTENT IMPERATIVE	<u>IC9N</u>	<u>DEFINITI9N</u>	<u>ΤΙΔΟ ΔΡΡΙΙCΑΤΙΩΝ</u>
ORIGIN	1	THE BEGINNING, ROOT, OR SOURCE OF AN IDEA OR EVENT	<ul> <li>How did this begin?</li> <li>What was the cause?</li> <li>What was the stimulus?</li> <li>Cause of conflict</li> <li>COMPREHENSION/THINKING SKILLS: note ambiguity; identify missing information; test assumptions; prove with evidence</li> </ul>
CONTRIBUTION	ţ	THE SIGNIFICANT PART OR RESULT OF AN IDEA OR EVENT	<ul> <li>How long did this build/formulate?</li> <li>What things came together to cause this?</li> <li>What was the value?</li> <li>Effect, impact, contributing factors of accelerating the conflict, event, issue</li> </ul> COMPREHENSION/THINKING SKILLS: differentiate from relevant from irrelevant; judge with criteria; prioritize; prove with evidence
CONVERGENCE	1	THE COMING TOGETHER OR MEETING POINT OF EVENTS OR IDEAS	<ul> <li>How did this all come together?</li> <li>How did things merge?</li> <li>What were the meeting points?</li> <li>Factors that create the event or issue</li> <li>Realization/Key Moment</li> </ul> COMPREHENSION/THINKING SKILLS: drawing conclusions, predicting, inferring
PARALLEL		IDEAS OR EVENTS THAT ARE SIMILAR AND CAN BE COMPARED TO ONE ANOTHER	<ul> <li>What is similar?</li> <li>What is comparable?</li> <li>What seems the same as?</li> <li>Connections</li> </ul> COMPREHENSION/THINKING SKILLS: identify attributes; compare and contrast; judge with criteria; support/prove with evidence
PARADOX		THE CONTRADICTORY ELEMENTS IN AN EVENT OR IDEA	<ul> <li>What are the opposing ideas?</li> <li>What are the inconsistencies?</li> <li>What is the dilemma?</li> </ul> COMPREHENSION/THINKING SKILLS: differentiate fact from fictions; determine relevant from irrelevant; judge with criteria; judge authenticity

Adapted from Flip Book, Too, Sandra Kaplan and Bette Gould and Content Imperative Cards, Educator to Educator

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## TLAD QVERVIEW

DISCIPLINE	Task	ΔρριζατίΩΝ
		THINK LIKE A HISTORIAN
	Historians study records of events and prepare written	use <i>primary sources</i> and <i>secondary sources</i> to learn basic information and the state of current knowledge.
Итстору	accounts based on my research. They attempt to	☐ decipher and interpret documents and objects.
HISTORY	explain the causes and effects of events and offer	routinely master skills from other disciplines, ranging from art history archaeology to statistics and economics.
	interpretations of them.	<ul> <li>extract statistical information from original records and translate it into a form that computers can read and analyze.</li> </ul>
		THINK LIKE A SOCIOLOGIST
		□ observe and record how people relate to one another and to their environments.
	Sociologists study the	study the formation of groups; the causes of various forms of social behavior; and the role of churches, schools, and other institutions within a society.
SOCIOLOGY	individuals, groups, and institutions that make up human	examine relationships among individuals and groups in order to determine their effect on the overall function of the society.
	society.	$oldsymbol{\square}$ formulate theories based on observations of various aspects of society.
		use three chief scientific methods to test these theories: surveys, controlled experiments, and field observations.
	Linguists study the sounds, words, phrases, and sentences that make up languages. They also study how history and culture affect languages.	THINK LIKE A LINGUIST
		□ trace how languages and language families develop, where words come from, and how words get invented.
LINGUISTICS		study languages that are spoken today as well as "dead" languages, such as Latin, which are no longer spoken.
		☐ consider the way modern languages change and are influenced by cultural trends.
		study sign language and how gestures are used to communicate thoughts and ideas.
	A philosopher is one who seeks wisdom	THINK LIKE A PHILOSOPHER
	or <i>enlightenment</i> : a reflective thinker: SCHOLAR, INVESTIGATOR, traditionally,	□ synthesizing knowledge, attempt to give us theory of human destiny.
PHILOSOPHY	thought of as a person whose chief	☐ facilitates or makes meeting trouble with equanimity easier
	interest is in attempting to discover the innermost essence of reality.	□ consider essential questions for not only discussion, but also discovery and enlightenment
	illioniost essence of reality.	
		THINK LIKE A PSYCHOLOGIST
		☐ diagnose and provide treatment of mental disorders [clinical]
	Psychologists study the mental or	☐ applies psychological theory and research methods
PSYCHOLOGY	behavioral processes and characteristics of an individual or	<ul> <li>consider the group dynamics and other aspects of human behavior in its social and cultural setting [social]</li> </ul>
*	group. They study the mind and behavior in <i>relation</i> to a particular field	deals with behavior as it differs from one species of animal to another [comparative]
	of knowledge or activity.	consider a wide spectrum of issues and factors, comprising learning, cognition, intelligence, motivation, emotion, perception, personality, mental disorders, and the study of the extent to which individual differences are inherited or are shaped environmentally [behavior genetics]
	schools not/Main Offices/Curriculum/S	

From: http://www.lbschools.net/Main\_Offices/Curriculum/Services/GATE/think\_like.cfm

## TLAD **2VERVIEW** [CONTINUED]

DISCIPLINE	Task	Δρριζατίων			
	Anthropology is the study of humanity and human culture, focusing on all societies and all aspects of human physical, social, and cultural life, including the <i>strategies</i> for living that people learn and share as members of social groups.	THINK LIKE AN ANTHROPOLOGIST			
		examine the characteristics that human beings share as members of a single species			
ANTHROPOLOGY *		examine the diverse ways that people live in different environments			
		<ul> <li>examine the products of social groups, such as beliefs and values, systematically observing for general patterns in human behavior</li> </ul>			
		develop theories and use scientific methods to test them			
		☐ determine how people who share a culture view their world			
	Geography is the study of the location and distribution of living things and the earth features among which they live. Geographers study where people, animals, and plants live and their relationships with rivers, deserts, and other earth features.	THINK LIKE A GEOGRAPHER			
		examine the characteristics that human beings share as members of a single species			
GEOGRAPHY		examine where the features of earth are located, how they came to be there, and why their location is important.			
		search for patterns in the distribution of features over the earth's surface and seek to discover the reasons for the patterns.			
		search for patterns in human economic, political, and social activities and try to find out why these patterns exist.			
		□ speculate the forces that create and change the landscape.			
		explore how human beings change the earth and the ways in which the surface of the earth has changed over time.			
POLITICAL SCIENCE *	Political Scientists study <i>government</i> and political <i>processes</i> , institutions, and behavior. They deal with questions closely associated with political theory.	THINK LIKE A POLITICAL SCIENTIST			
		use political concepts and models that are subject to empirical validation and that may be employed in solving practical political problems.			
		<ul> <li>consider political theories such as absolutism, activism, alienation, class struggle, exploitation, human nature, imperialism, liberalism, political correctness, racism, social Darwinism, and/or your own theory [also consider using <a href="http://www.politicsprofessor.com/politicaltheories.php">http://www.politicsprofessor.com/politicaltheories.php</a> for more theories]</li> </ul>			
		□ apply theory to interpret and bring understanding			
ECONOMICS *	Economists used to say, with Alfred Marshall, the great English economist, that economics is "a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life; Another English economist, Lionel Robbins, has more recently defined economics as "the science which studies human behavior as a relationship between (given) ends and scarce means which have alternative uses."	THINK LIKE AN ECONOMIST			
		examine that part of individual and social action which is most closely connected with the attainment and with the use of the material requisites of wellbeing			
		seek to analyze the <i>forces</i> determining prices—not only the prices of goods and services but also the prices of the resources used to produce them.			
		discover what it is that governs the way in which men, machines, and land are combined in production and that determines how buyers and sellers are brought together in a functioning market. Prices of various things must be interrelated; how does such a "price system" or "market mechanism" hang together, and what are the conditions necessary for its survival?			
		consider "development economics," which examines the attitudes and institutions supporting economic activity as well as the process of development itself. The economist is concerned with the factors responsible for self-sustaining economic growth and with the extent to which these factors can be manipulated by public policy.			
		assess the effects of governmental measures such as taxes, minimum-wage laws, rent controls, tariffs, changes in interest rates, changes in the government budget, etc.			

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## TLAD FRAYER MODEL [ADAPTED]

NAME:	
CLASS:	DATE:

		CLASS:	DATE:
THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE:			
THINK LIKE A			
	ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS/ATTRIBUTES OR OR OR		
	Focus:		
	CONSIDERAT	TIONS:	
From: <a href="http://www.lbschools.net/Main_Offices/Curriculum/Services/GATE/think_like.cfm">http://www.lbschools.net/Main_Offices/Curriculum/Services/GATE/think_like.cfm</a>	COGNITIVE/RESEARCH SKILLS:		
EXAMPLES TO THE PROPERTY OF TH			
THINK LIKE A	***		???
<b>.</b>	0 <del></del> 0 0 <del></del> 0		
<b>.</b>	0 0 0		
 			ŧ
□ ○ Variations	•		
E	00 E.S.		**
MY FINDINGS			



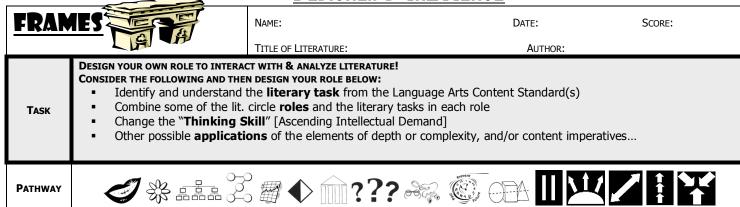
SUMMARY/CONNECTION:

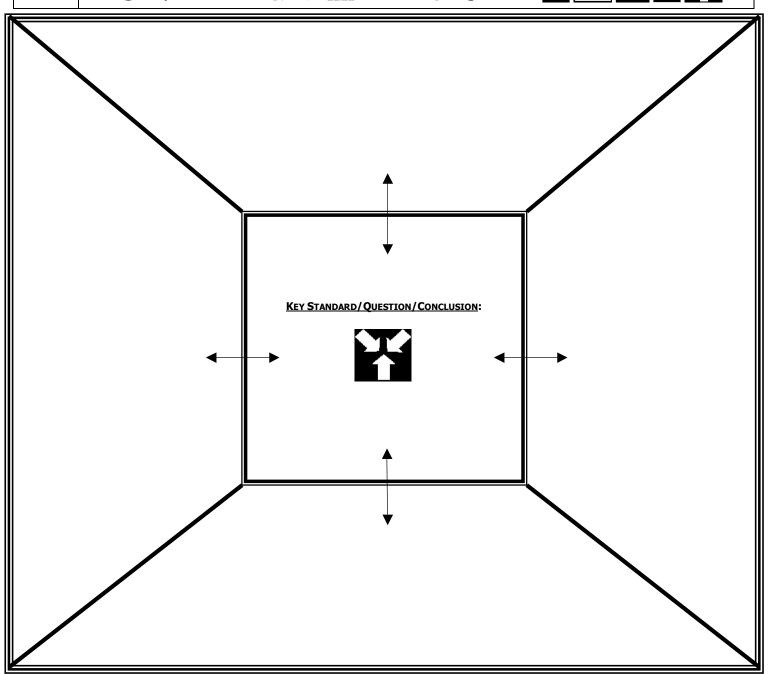
What ??? do you have for further study or discussion



#### THINK LIKE A DISCIPLINARIAN LITERATURE CIRCLES

## DESIGNER'S CHALLENGE





Taken from  $\textit{Frames,}\ Kaplan\ \&\ Gould.\ Educator\ to\ Educator$ 

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- ♦ Harvey Daniels, Literature Circle Website: < <a href="http://www.literaturecircles.com">http://www.literaturecircles.com</a>>
- ♦ Instructional Strategies Online: Getting Started with Lit. Circles: < http://olc.spsd.sk.ca/DE/PD/instr/strats/literaturecircles>
- ♦ Literature Circles Resource Center: < <a href="http://www.litcircles.org">http://www.litcircles.org</a>>
- Literature Learning Ladders: Themes & Literature Circles. <a href="http://eduscapes.com/ladders/themes/circles.htm">http://eduscapes.com/ladders/themes/circles.htm</a>
- Soogle Scholar: <a href="http://scholar.google.com/">http://scholar.google.com/</a>
- Encarta: <a href="http://encarta.msn.com/">http://encarta.msn.com/</a>>

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## CONVERSATIONAL ROUNDTABLE TOPIC: WORKSHOP REFLECTIONS [Individually, or in Groups]

DIRECTIONS: Consider 4 aspects to the main topic in the center of the chart below. For each aspect, fill in the necessary details from your own reflection or group discussion.

Important facts, [details],

Challenges and difficulties I might face...

[strategies],

[[[] [ideas]

that I will use...



In what ways can the Think Like A Disciplinarian role help enrich the experience of Lit. Circles?

#### WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

In meeting the California Standards for the Teaching Profession, the goal of the workshop was threefold:

- □ ...to become familiar with the *instructional* applications and possibilities of TLAD
- □ ...to understand & utilize Literature Circles that includes the roles of four ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES, the elements of Depth, the elements of Complexity, and Content **Imperatives**
- ☐ ...to practice *TLAD CIRCLES*



How can TLAD Lit. Circles enhance the literary experiences of the Gifted/Talented student?

#### FINAL CONCLUSIONS:

"The truly *creative* mind in any field is no more than this: A human creature born abnormally, inhumanly sensitive. To him...a touch is a blow, a sound is a noise, a misfortune is a tragedy, a joy is an ecstasy, a friend is a lover, a lover is a god, and failure is death. Add to this cruelly delicate organism the overpowering necessity to create, create—so that without the creating of music or poetry or books or buildings or something of meaning, his very breath is cut off from him. He must create, must pour out creation. By some strange, unknown, inward urgency he is not really alive unless he is creating."

- NEARL BUCK [EMPHASES MINE]





#### \*TLAD LITERATURE CIRCLES"

THE DEPTH. COMPLEXITY, AND CONTENT IMPERATIVES OF LITERATURE CIRCLES: THE NEW HORIZON OF INVESTIGATION, SCHOLARSHIP, & SOPHISTICATION

DAVID N. CHUNG LANGUAGE ARTS BACHELOR OF ARTS IN SPEECH COMMUNICATION PROFESSIONAL CLEAR SINGLE SUBJECT (ENGLISH) CREDENTIAL LONG BEACH USD GATE CERTIFICATE MASTER OF ARTS IN CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

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