Secondary ELD Lesson Template

Grade Level(s): 6 - 8

- Integrated ELD – Content Area
- X Designated ELD

Start Smart – Constructive Conversations Day 14 – FORTIFY & NEGOTIATE

Class Composition
Please record relevant student data below. Some categories may not be applicable to your class (these categories can be left blank). Most of this information can be found in MiSiS and MyData: https://mydata.lausd.net

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Student Data (1b1, 1b3) - Record the number of students in each category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with Disabilities:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Learners:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term English Learners:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instructional Goals and Objectives (1a1)

CA ELD Standard(s):
Part I – Interacting in Meaningful Ways
A1: Exchanging information and ideas with others through oral collaborative discussions on a range of social and academic topics
B5: Listening actively to spoken English in a range of social and academic contexts

Part II. How English Works
7.6 Combine clauses to make connections between and join ideas
(This connects to the ‘Fortify’ and/or “Negotiate’ Phrase “I connect to ____ because____”)

Content Standard(s):

Content Objective(s):

ELD Objective(s):
Students will interpret a text by combining clauses to make connections to join ideas, using FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE phrases (e.g., I connect to ___ because ____, etc.) by explaining their ideas to a partner and writing notes.

Academic Language Development High Impact Practice Emphasized:
- ☐ Using Complex Text
- ☐ Fortifying Complex Output
- X Fostering Academic Interactions

Key Vocabulary Words & Phrases:
Fortify
Negotiate
Conversation norms
Think time
Language of the skill
Conversation voice
Listen respectfully
Take turns
Build on each other’s ideas

NOTE: We would greatly appreciate your feedback in vetting these lessons through the following link:
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Debrief

**Note:** Teachers will identify additional vocabulary words/phrases from the lesson students might have challenges with and add them to this list.

- **Say:** As we go through the lesson, I will review each of the vocabulary words. We will encounter them specifically in the Constructive Conversation Norms section. I will stop and give you time to capture these in your Thinking Journal. I will also stop and review the words during the lesson. I will give you time at the end of the lesson to review the words and clarify as needed.

Teacher addresses the vocabulary list as many times as necessary and teaches the words in context. Provide time to revisit the Thinking Journal as necessary.

### Instructional Materials, Technology and Resources (1d2)

- Vocabulary words poster
- Visual Texts
- Constructive Conversation Skills Poster
- Listening Task Poster
- Model Script
- Non-Model Script
- Constructive Conversation Skills Placemat (Designated)
- Thinking Journal (school provided)

### Lesson Structure (1a2) Knowledge of Content Related Pedagogy / 1d1 Standards-Based Learning Activities

This lesson is intended to review the constructive conversation skills **FORTIFY** and **NEGOTIATE**. There are 5 parts to this lesson: 1) conversation norms, 2) hand gestures, 3) model and non-model, 4) student independent practice, and 5) language sample.

#### LESSON INTRODUCTION:

- Post and read ELD Objective(s)
- Post and review Constructive Conversation Skills Poster
- Post and review Conversation Norms Poster
- Post and review Conversation Norms visual text

*Today we are going to continue practicing the Conversation Norms (see Appendix A) and the skills **FORTIFY** and **NEGOTIATE** together.*

#### 1. Review Conversation Norms Poster

Let’s chorally read the Conversation Norms Poster:

1. Use your Think Time
2. Use the Language of the Skill
3. Use your Conversation Voice
4. Listen respectfully
5. Take Turns and Build on each other’s ideas

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2. Hand gestures – FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE

Review hand gestures:
- FORTIFY (place your hand palm down in front of you as if putting an idea on the table. Use the fingertips of the other hand to support the palm). We use this gesture to show when we fortify an idea.
  • **Say:** *When we FORTIFY ideas, “we make our ideas stronger”.*
- NEGOTIATE (put your hands out by your shoulders, palms up. Move them up and down like a scale). We use this gesture to show when we negotiate an idea.
  • **Say:** *When we NEGOTIATE ideas, “we come to consensus”.*

3. Model and Non-Model for the skill NEGOTIATE

A. Introduce the Listening Task Poster

If the teacher feels students do not need to review the Model and Non-Model, skip to step 4, Constructive Conversation Student Independent Practice. If the teacher feels students would benefit from a review then proceed below.

Teacher refers to Listening Task Posters – FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE (Appendices D1, D2, D3, D4) and reads each step aloud. Note that there are two versions of the posters (Teacher and Student versions). **TIP:** Use Student Version during Independent Practice to reinforce gradual release of responsibility.

  • **Say:** *While you are listening to my partner and me, listen for the following:*

### Listening Task for FORTIFY

1. Did each partner state his/her ideas?
2. Did they take turns sharing their ideas?
3. Did they support their ideas with evidence?
4. Did they stay on topic?
5. Did they build on each other’s ideas?

### Listening Task for NEGOTIATE

1. Did each partner state his/her ideas?
2. Did they take turns sharing their ideas?
3. Did they consider all the ideas?
4. Did they stay on topic?
5. Did they build on each other’s ideas?
6. Did they come to consensus?
B-1. Model
Teacher posts Model and Non-Model Visual Text (see Appendix E). Teacher introduces Model and asks for a student volunteer to be his/her partner. A copy of the Model (see Appendix F) is given to the student. Allow volunteer student time to read and review the script. Teacher then proceeds to model.

- **Say:** To model what a conversation sounds like we are going to use a visual text and address the prompts: “What do you notice in the visual text?” and “How do you know?” with an additional NEGOTIATE prompt. Remember to use the Listening Task Poster.

- **Demonstration:** The teacher and student read the provided script.

**PROMPT:** Is butchering animals for nourishment right or wrong? Which has the strongest evidence?

**Teacher:** There is strong evidence that butchering animals is wrong because the people hiding in the doorway look frightened.

**Student:** That is a valid point, but the people might be anxious to buy meat.

**Teacher:** I think the negatives of butchering animals outweigh the positives because the little child in the left corner appears to be frightened and traumatized.

**Student:** I think the positives outweigh the negatives because to me the child you mentioned looks excited and the lady in the doorway looks happy because the man is giving her a cut of meat.

**Teacher:** The pig does not look excited. How is the evidence you provided stronger than mine?

**Student:** I agree the pig is not excited because it’s dead, but the people who will benefit from it’s nourishment will be forever grateful.

**Teacher:** How can we decide if meat should be sold in this town?

**Student:** I think we can use the criteria of choice because the citizens of the town should be allowed to select what they eat. We should survey the town to find out how they feel about consuming different foods such as meat, vegetables, grains, etc. and how they feel after eating these items.

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• Debrief:
  - Teacher: Use the questions on the Listening Task Poster – FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE to guide students through an analysis of what makes this a model Constructive Conversation. After each question ask students: “How do you know?” and “What is your evidence?” TIP: Use Student Version to reinforce gradual release of responsibility. After a few minutes, bring students back to share-out.
  - Targeted Response: Students should be able to identify where ideas were stated and built upon, turns were taken, topic was on point, textual evidence was cited, and consensus was reached.

B-2. Non-Model
Teacher introduces Non-Model and asks for a student volunteer to be his/her partner. A copy of the Non-Model (see Appendix G) is given to the student. Allow volunteer student time to read and review the script. Teacher then proceeds to model.

- Say: To model what a Non-Model conversation sounds like we are going to use the same visual text and prompts: “What do you notice in the visual text?” and “How do you know”, with an additional NEGOTIATE prompt. While you are listening to my partner and me, listen for the following points. Refer to the Listening Task Posters – FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE.

- Demonstration: The teacher and student read the provided script.
PROMPT: Is butchering animals for nourishment right or wrong? Which has the strongest evidence?

Teacher: The people in the doorway are frightened.
Student: No they’re not! They’re just in a hurry.

Teacher: How do you know they’re in a hurry?
Student: My evidence is that they are in a hurry. They know more people from town are coming up the road to get in line. They don’t want the meat to run out. There might not be enough for everyone! They are in a hurry to make their purchase quickly. What’s your evidence?

Teacher: In the text, I notice the looks on their faces. I can tell they are frightened because they are hiding. Everyone knows that we shouldn’t eat animals for food. There are lots of other things we can eat like fruits and vegetables.
Student: I disagree that people look scared. Besides, they don’t look like vegetarians to me.

Teacher: The town should have a farmer’s market where people can choose

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from many different food options.

Student: The meat lines will be the longest.

• Debrief:
  o Teacher: Use the questions on the Listening Task Posters – FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE to guide students through an analysis of what makes this a Non-Model Constructive Conversation. After each question ask students: “How do you know?” and “What is your evidence?” TIP: Use Student Version to reinforce gradual release of responsibility.
  After a few minutes, bring students back to share-out.
  o Targeted Response: Students should be able to identify where ideas were or were not stated and built upon, whether or not turns were taken, topic was on point, text evidence was cited, and consensus reached.

4. Constructive Conversation Student Independent Practice

• Say: Now you will have an opportunity to practice the Constructive Conversation skills FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE in pairs while following a protocol.
  • Use a manipulative (i.e. talking chips, paper clips, Post-It notes, or some other item) to ensure turn taking.
  • Display the Student Independent Practice Visual Text (see Appendix H).
  • Hand out one Designated ELD Placemat (see Appendix I) to each pair of students.
  • Students will only use the FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE skills on the Constructive Conversation Placemat.
  • Students will follow the protocol to to participate in the Independent Practice.

TIP: Print placemat on card stock and insert it into a sheet protector so it is reusable.

The protocol:
1. Each student will have four FORTIFY turns in the first round and four NEGOTIATE turns in the second round. Each student gets a total of 8 turns!
2. In pairs, students will use a manipulative to share their FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE ideas. They will continue taking turns until all manipulatives are used.
3. If the students are done early, they repeat the process for an additional round.

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5. Language Sample (read Formative Assessment/Language Analysis Tools before starting)

After the students have completed the protocol, the teacher will select two students to model in front of the class. The teacher will collect a language sample from the two students on the **Student Progress Form - Conversation Analysis Tool (SPF-CAT) (see Appendix J)**. The language sample must be at least eight turns in frequency. You will need two copies of the SPF-CAT to capture the sample. Once the sample has been collected, the teacher transcribes it so it’s available for use at a later time. **TIP:** Use your phone to record the language sample.

### Formative Assessments/Language Analysis Tools:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT</th>
<th><strong>Student Progress Form - Conversation Analysis Tool (SPF-CAT) (see Appendix J)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose of assessment:</strong></td>
<td>The Student Progress Form Conversation Analysis Tool (SPF-CAT) is a language analysis tool that measures oral language output and interaction in two dimensions. Teachers get an opportunity to capture authentic student language and evaluate it. Student will analyze their own language output and have an opportunity to see their own language production and meet the target language. Teacher and students evaluate the academic language development growth across the California ELD Standards proficiency levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPF Administration:</strong></td>
<td>After independent practice, select a pair of students who are the most proficient from your class. Ask these students to repeat the process for the whole class. As they demonstrate their interaction to the class, the teacher uses this time to capture a language sample. <strong>NOTE:</strong> For this lesson, you will need to use two SPF forms, because the language sample will be a record of 8 turns in frequency. This sample will be used to analyze the use of targeted language produced by the students. If the teacher would like for students to to revise their sample to attempt to meet the target language objectives that is fine. That should be done after the initial 15 days of Constructive Conversation skills lessons. Teachers should use this reflective opportunity to analyze students’ language</td>
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development growth across the proficiency levels of the California ELD Standards. Teachers should start to notice increased student confidence as students have now had various opportunities to work with both the FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE skills.

WRAP-UP

Review Objectives and Self-Evaluate
Teacher will review objectives.

*Today we engaged in a Constructive Conversation using the FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE conversation skills. We took turns and shared ideas based on a visual text.*

Teacher will ask students the following:

- How did we meet today’s objective of using the FORTIFY and NEGOTIATE conversation skills?
- How did we use the Conversation Norms?

*Work with your conversation partner to do the following:*

- Identify three things you did to meet today’s objectives in your Thinking Journal.
- Share and explain the three things to your partner.

Teacher calls on three students and they share their learnings with the class.

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APPENDIX B
(Constructive Conversations Norms Visual Text)

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APPENDIX C
(Constructive Conversations Norms Script)

A. Use your Think Time

B. Use the Language of the Skill
   Teacher: I notice the children are making something to eat. What is your idea?
   Student: My idea is they are all working together to bake a cake. What else do you notice?

C. Use your Conversation Voice
   Teacher: I notice the children are making something to eat. What is your idea? (teacher speaks in a clear voice)
   Student: My idea is they are all working together to bake a cake. What else do you notice? (student mumbles)

D. Listen Respectfully
   Teacher: I noticed the children are putting ingredients in the bowl.
   Student: Another thing I noticed is that the children are taking turns adding them.
   Teacher: I heard you say that the children are taking turns adding the ingredients.
   Student: Yes, and I also noticed that they look like they are having fun.

E. Take Turns and Build on each other’s ideas
   Teacher: I think they are going to bake cookies. What do you notice?
   Student: I agree. I notice a bag of chocolate chips.
   Teacher: The boy standing up looks as if he is in charge.
   Student: Yes, he looks older and is helping the younger kids.

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1. Did I take turns sharing my ideas?

2. Did I support my ideas with evidence from the text?

3. Did I stay on topic?

4. Did I build on my partner's ideas?

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APPENDIX D3  
(Listening Task Poster - NEGOTIATE - Teacher Version)

1. Did each partner state his/her ideas?

2. Did they take turns sharing their ideas?

3. Did they support their ideas with evidence?

4. Did they stay on topic?

5. Did they build on each other's ideas?

6. Did they come to consensus?

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1. Did I state my ideas?

2. Did my partner and I take turns sharing?

3. Did I support my ideas with evidence?

4. Did I stay on topic?

5. Did I build on my partner's ideas?

6. Did I come to consensus?

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**Teacher:** I think the negatives of butchering animals outweigh the positives because the little child in the left corner appears to be frightened and traumatized.

**Student:** I think the positives outweigh the negatives because to me the child you mentioned looks excited and the lady in the doorway looks happy because the man is giving her a piece of meat.

**Teacher:** The pig does not look excited. How is the evidence you provided stronger than mine?

**Student:** I agree the pig is not excited because it’s dead, but the people who will benefit from it’s nourishment will be forever grateful.

**Teacher:** How can we decide if meat should be sold in this town?

**Student:** I think we can use the criteria of choice because the citizens of the town should be allowed to select what they eat. We should survey the town to find out how they feel about consuming different foods such as meat, vegetables, grains, etc. and how they feel after eating these items.
APPENDIX G
(Non-Model)

PROMPT: Is butchering animals for nourishment right or wrong? Which has the strongest evidence?

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**Student:** No they’re not! They’re just in a hurry.

**Teacher:** How do you know they’re in a hurry?
**Student:** My evidence is that they are in a hurry. They know more people from town are coming up the road to get in line. They don’t want the meat to run out. There might not be enough for everyone! They are in a hurry to make their purchase quickly. What’s your evidence?

**Teacher:** In the text, I notice the looks on their faces. I can tell they are frightened because they are hiding. Everyone knows that we shouldn’t eat animals for food. There are lots of other things we can eat like fruits and vegetables.
**Student:** I disagree that people look scared. Besides, they don’t look like vegetarians to me.

**Teacher:** The town should have a farmer’s market where people can choose from many different food options.
**Student:** The meat lines will be the longest.

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APPENDIX H
(Student Independent Practice Visual Text)

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### Constructive Conversation Secondary Placemat – Designated ELD

**Goal:** Students independently build up ideas (knowledge, agreement, solution) using these skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features of Conversations with Hand Motions</th>
<th>Prompts for Using the Features</th>
<th>Prompts for Responding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Create** *(Put hands over head, open and close them, as if an idea is coming out of your head)* | A: What do you notice?  
  What is your idea?  
  What are other points of view?  
  I wonder...?  
  How can we combine these ideas? | B: I notice...  
  Another idea is...  
  This reminds me of...  
  I connect to ____ because... |
| **Clarify** *(Place hands over eyes as if focusing binoculars)* | A: Can you elaborate on...?  
  Can you clarify ____?  
  What do you mean by ____?  
  Say more about ____?  
  Why, How, What, When... | B: I think it means...  
  In other words...  
  More specifically, it is... because...  
  In other words, you are saying that... |
| **Fortify** *(Place your hand palm down as if putting an idea on the table, and use the fingertips of the other hand to support the palm)* | A: Can you give an example from the text?  
  Where in the text does it say that?  
  Are there any cases in real life?  
  How does it support the idea? | B: For example,  
  In the text it said...  
  Remember from the text we read  
  An example from my life is...  
  Strong supporting evidence is... |
| **Negotiate** *(Put your hands out by your shoulders, palm up. Move them up and down like a scale)* | A: How are the 2 ideas similar/different?  
  Which has the strongest evidence?  
  How can we decide which has the more ____ idea?  
  How is that evidence stronger than this evidence? | B: ____ is strong evidence  
  because...  
  I think we can use the criteria of...  
  because...  
  That is a valid point, but...  
  I think the negative of...  
  outweighs the positives of... |

Modified from: Tjeltveit, O’Hira, & Pritchard (2014)

*Note: For additional language prompts, please refer to the Conversation Skills Poster.*

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