



Fortifying conversations and their skills across disciplines to develop content, language, thinking, and social skills

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AGENDA

- I. Authentic Communication is Key
- II. Conversation Skills
- III. Activities that Foster Conversation Skills
- IV. Conversation Modeling and Scaffolding
- V. Next Steps



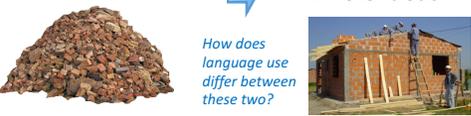
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“Standard 1” for this Session:
SHIFT from...
 LESS to MORE

Individual accumulating of disconnected answers, “paying” for points, & playing school

Collaborating to, **build, understand, use, & communicate whole ideas**

How does language use differ between these two?



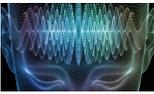
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“Standard 2” for This Session

OQ.7b.9A.243.x. Educators will understand how communication affects the brain.

Bio-electrical nerve impulses travel along the axons of your brain’s neurons, carrying information to other neurons. Brainwaves are produced by synchronized electrical pulses from masses of neurons communicating with each other.

Communication has been found to influence brainwaves. By recording cerebral electrical activity, researchers found that the neuronal activity of two people involved in an act of communication “synchronize” in order to allow for a “connection” between both subjects. The rhythms of the brainwaves corresponding to the speaker and the listener adjust according to the physical properties of the sound of the verbal messages expressed in a conversation. “The brains of the two people are brought together thanks to language, and communication creates links between people that go far beyond what we can perceive from the outside. We can find out if two people are having a conversation solely by analyzing their brain waves.” We call it neural synchrony. Using electroencephalography (EEG), the scientists measured their brainwaves simultaneously and confirmed that their oscillations took place at the same time.



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Activities



- 1. Think-Pair-Share**
 Share with your partner a summary of how communication with others affects the brain. (This will show me how well you have learned the standard.)
- 2. Think-Pair-Share**
 How might neural synchrony inform how you might teach and assess students in your setting? (You are **building up** this idea in order to present it at a staff PD day.)

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III. Remodel for Authentic Communication: 2 Features

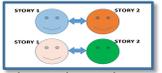


Purposeful building of idea(s). Use language to build/do something beyond just answering questions for praise or points. Clarity & Support matter. Agency.

Co-design an experiment that helps you measure gravity.



Information gap(s). Students get or give information that they want, need, or don’t have. Gaps are natural or designed.



+

If needed, there is attention to language in service of communication
 Language modeling & scaffolding, sentence frames, practice, feedback, etc.)

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Information Gap Activities

for Fostering Conversation Skills:

Speaking
 Listening

Clarifying
 Supporting

→ BUILDING ←

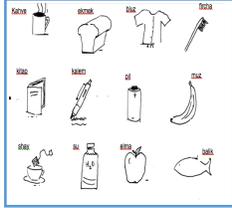
& Authentic Communication Features:




LANGUAGE

Information Gap: A & B Forms (At the Store)

1. Half of students get A & half get form B
2. Model & preview expressions & vocab
3. Students pair up and each play a role (e.g., B starts as customer; A is store owner)
4. A and B switch roles
5. Optionally, students create their own forms



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Info Gap Activities: A and B Forms

B: Merhaba. Nasilsin?
A: Chok liydim. Sen nasilsin?

B: Iyiyim. Muz ne kadar?
A: Eekee lira

B: Shay ne kadar?
A: Yooch lira.

B: Elma ne kadar?
A: Besh lira

B: Kitap ne kadar?
A: Ohn-besh lira

1	beer	2	ekmek	3	frisha	4	elma	5	besh	6	alish	7	yekeder	A
8	shay	9	kitab	10	elma	11	ekmek	12	beer	13	shay	14	alish	

Kafeve
6 lira

ekmek
19

bluz
19

frisha

kitap
15

kalem

pil
2

muz
2

shay
3

su
4,5

elma
5

balik

Information Gap Cards: If you want to live here,...

1. Model for students how you will respond to the prompt
 - o You are thinking of moving to the habitat where your partner lives. Ask him or her how you need to adapt in order to survive.
2. Act out words they will need
3. Students read own cards and try to remember the information.
4. Have them find all three other animals and learn how you would need to adapt to survive in each of their habitats.

- *What are you?*
- *Where do you live?*
- *How have you adapted to eat what you eat?*
 - *Because I eat ____, I have ____*
- *How have you adapted to avoid dangers?*
 - *One trait that helps me avoid...*
 - *For example, one time I...*

Snowshoe Hare

Habitat: Mountain forests with lots of shrubs

Diet: leaves, grass, bark, buds, twigs

Dangers: Lynx, bobcat, fox, coyote, owl, puma

Adaptations: white fur in winter & brown in summer; big feet for the snow; big ears to hear predators; mostly nocturnal (I come out and look for food at night)



Information Gap Cards: If you want to live here,...

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 - o You are thinking of moving to the habitat where your partner lives. Ask him or her how you need to adapt in order to survive.
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- *What are you?*
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 - *Because I eat ____, I have ____*
- *How have you adapted to avoid dangers?*
 - *One trait that helps me avoid...*
 - *For example, one time I...*

Info Gap Activities

Info Gap Cards Sample Conversation

A: Do you know how fast the shuttle is orbiting?
 B: Yes, but **why do you want** to know that?
 A: Cuz I need to know it to figure out how long it takes to catch the satellite.
 B: **How will** knowing the speed help you do that?
 A: I'll use it and the satellite speed and the distance.
 B: OK, it's going 16,800 miles per hour
 A: Thanks. And how fast is the satellite going?
 B: **Why do you need to know** that?
 A: To know how long it'll take. If it's just a little slower, it'll take longer. I'll make an equation and put them equal to each other cuz that's where they meet.
 B: That makes sense. The satellite is going 16,000 mph
 A: Thanks. And how far are they apart when the shuttle starts its orbit?
 B: **Why?**



<p>A: Model</p> <p>A shuttle enters an orbital path to catch up to an important satellite that isn't working properly. The shuttle is going faster than the satellite and mission control wants to know when the shuttle will reach it.</p>	<p>B: Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shuttle is orbiting at 16,800 mph - Satellite orbits at 16,000 mph - Shuttle enters orbit 1200 miles behind the satellite - Orbit is 400 miles from the Earth's surface
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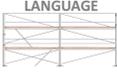
How do Information Gap Activities Foster Conversation Skills:

Speaking Listening
 Clarifying Supporting
↔ BUILDING ↔

& Authentic Communication Features:




LANGUAGE



APPLICATION TIME



Think about how you might support conversation skills using **Information Gap activities** in your upcoming units or lessons.

Stronger & Clearer Each Time

for Fostering Conversation Skills:

Speaking Listening
 Clarifying Supporting
↔ BUILDING ↔

& Authentic Communication Features:




LANGUAGE



Designing “Stronger & Clearer Each Time” Activities



1. Prompt for an original response
2. Successive partners: borrow and use the language, ideas, and evidence each time-->
 - **Stronger** (often longer) with better **supporting evidence and examples**, and
 - **Clearer** with more precise terms and linked, organized, complete sentences.
3. Listeners push for **clarification & support**, and offer ideas
4. Scaffolds are reduced during the activity.

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“Stronger & Clearer Each Time” Grid Sample

I think the sun gets further away so it makes it winter.

Switch partners!

Seasons come from the world moving around the sun. It orbits. I think it's like when the teacher moved that ball around the light. It was tilted.

I think the sun moves out far away in winter and close in summer.



Manuel



1st Partner

What causes the seasons to change?

"Stronger & Clearer Each Time" Grid

I think the sun gets further away so it makes it winter.

Switch partners! Don't forget to use examples; Stronger + clearer!

Seasons come from the world moving around the sun. It orbits. I think it's like when the teacher moved that ball around the light. It was tilted.

Maybe seasons come from the world it orbits around the sun. We move away in winter and close in summer.

I don't think the earth goes farther away. If we are up on the top, we get winter if we are tilted away. But in Australia its summer.

Me	Bad, worse	
1. Mario	both, learn	
2. Juan	religion, Aztecs,	
3. Spain		
Me		

What causes the seasons to change?

Student Model of "Stronger & Clearer Each Time"

I think the sun gets further away so it makes it winter.

Seasons come from the world moving around the sun when the teacher moved that ball around the light. I don't think it's like when the teacher moved that ball around the light. It was tilted. We are up on the top, we get winter if we are tilted away. But in Australia its summer.

Maybe seasons come from the world it orbits around the sun. We move away in winter and close in summer.

The earth is tilted and orbits around the sun. We are on the top, so we are tilted toward the sun, so it's summer. But in the south, like in Australia, its opposite. Its' winter. I thought we got more far away, but we are just tilted.

What causes the seasons to change?

Stronger & Clearer Activity

Context

- 4th grade Science class
- Early Advanced speakers.
- Have read and discussed energy conversion
- Focus on stronger and clearer messages using examples.



This Clip

- Prompt is: What is energy conversion?
- Daniel talks to three different partners
- Look for if and how his response becomes stronger (idea-wise) and clearer (language-wise)
- Reflect on ways to improve his response and/or the activity.

Video of Stronger-Clearer

Bryant High School
ELA/ELD

Prep work for reading *Animal Farm*

Opinion Continuum:
Communism vs. Capitalism



Stronger & Clearer Each Time: Opinion Continuum

I think zoos are fun. I like seeing animals. I say yes.

I say no. It's like jail for them. And I don't like all people. I think zoos are OK if the animals can't live wild. You know, I went to a zoo that helped hurt ones. Like a eagle. But other zoos are bad.

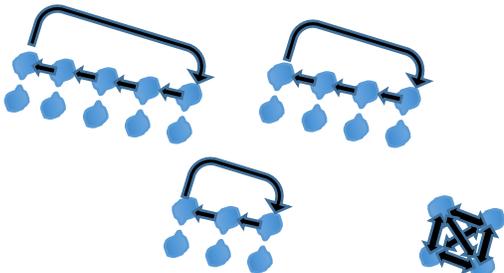
I was on yes but moved a little. I don't wanna be in cages like animals. It's like jail. But I still think it's fun to go and see them.

I don't know. Animals don't like in jail and people watching. But some get hurt and need people. Those zoos are good. Like they save eagles, maybe a broken wing. And we can learn from zoos, so yes.

Should we have zoos or not?

YES | Me | Juan | Colin | NO

Interaction Mini-Lines



“Stronger & Clearer Each Time” Grid

Name	Do we need to spend more time reading and writing poetry?	<i>You are a teacher who will present on this topic to parents.</i>
Me	(just two or three key words, if any)	
1.		
2.		
3.		
Me		

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“Stronger & Clearer Each Time” Grid

Name	How can developing students’ oral language (speaking, listening, conversing) influence reading and writing—and content learning?	<i>You will present to colleagues on this topic.</i>
Me	(just two or three key words, if any)	
1.		
2.		
3.		
Me		

Listeners can & should:

- Prompt for clarification
- Prompt for support
- Help with “What about...?”

One way in which oral language influences reading is...because...
 A student with a strong command of oral language can read...
 Even though.....
I disagree with you...

15 sec “take w/ me”
 Jigsaw variation
 Follow w/ conversation

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How do Stronger & Clearer Each Time Activities Foster Conversation Skills:

Speaking Listening
 Clarifying Supporting
↳ BUILDING ←

& Authentic Communication Features:




LANGUAGE



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APPLICATION TIME



Think about how you might plan using **Stronger & Clearer Each Time** activities—and/or adaptations to similar activities such as Gallery Walks and Jigsaws in your upcoming units or lessons.

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Comments After “Oral Language Focused” Lessons

1. A Muslim girl, with tears in her eyes, said, “They laugh at me a lot. But today I had a voice. I could say what I thought. And they listened to me.”
2. The principal, after observing a student she knew well from his “trips to the office,” said, “It was wonderful to see him share his ideas with other students, to see him in a much different and better light.”
3. A shy boy, walking out to his next class, said, “Wow, I never used my brain so much.”



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CONVERSATIONS

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Constructive Conversation Skills (Build one Idea)

Students (w/o teacher) **collaboratively build an idea** (e.g., claim, answer, solution, interpretation)—*not just answer questions—using the skills on the right:*

- Ask 2's
- Define
- Elaborate
- Paraphrase
- Negotiate
- Analogy
- Synthesize

MATH: Justify with reasoning based on math principles & the problem

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Collaborative Argumentation

WHEN A PERSON PAUSES IN MID-SENTENCE TO CHOOSE A WORD, THAT'S THE BEST TIME TO JUMP IN AND CHANGE THE SUBJECT!

IT'S LIKE AN INTERCEPTION IN FOOTBALL! YOU GRAB THE OTHER GUY'S IDEA AND RUN THE OPPOSITE WAY WITH IT!

THE MORE SENTENCES YOU COMPLETE, THE HIGHER YOUR SCORE! THE IDEA IS TO BLOCK THE OTHER GUY'S THOUGHTS AND EXPRESS YOUR OWN! THAT'S HOW YOU WIN!

CONVERSATIONS AREN'T CONTESTS!

OK, A POINT FOR YOU, BUT I'M STILL AHEAD.

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REVIEW: Constructive Conversation Skills

Hand motions

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Pair-Share: How can you help your students understand what it means to build an idea with another person?

Pose several seedling ideas and then choose one to build up. **Build** it up by **clarifying and supporting it**, and be ready to share it with others.

Optional frames:
 One way to show students what building an idea means is to _____
 I think one challenge is _____

Formative Assessment Tools: (e.g., Conversation Observation & Analysis Tool (COAT))

PROMPT:

Useful & Engaging Purpose Need to talk + Unique ideas Clear and Helpful Directions

QUANTITY

of Turns Length of turns Equity

QUALITY

Use conversation skills:

Pose Clarify Support Evaluate

to authentically build and argue useful ideas

OTHER KEY SKILLS

Listening Speaking Thinking Content Nonverbal Valuing Ideas

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Conversation (1st)

A: I think she not share it (bread)
 B: **Why?**
 A: Cuz the other animals not work; just lazy.
 B: **Yeah. I don't think to share, too.**
 A: Why?
 B: **Like my dad. He work for money. Not work, no money.**
 A: Yeah, no es justo.
 B: **Not fair. But teacher said is good to share.**
 A: I share when they help. Like maybe I paint the school. I don't want others...it's my money.
 B: **No. Maybe if ...no pueden trabajar, like they're sick, maybe. But the animals are lazy.**
 A: Is good to share, but not all the time, not with lazies.

Improving Conversations

Laura: I think the theme is we gotta forgive others.
 Eli: I respectfully disagree with you.
 Laura: Why?
 Eli: Cuz it's not fair. People should be punished.



Build up the first idea first!!!!!!

Leo: We should be able to vote.
 Edgar: I agree. And drive cars around, you know, get licenses.
 Leo: I drove my uncle's car in Mexico when I was 12.
 Edgar: Where'd you go?
 Leo: On the roads by his house, but then into a pond.
 Edgar: Maybe you shouldn't get a license yet.

Conversation (5th)

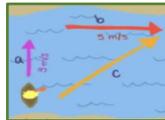
Alicia: Rosa Parks. Marcos said all she did was sit down, but I think she was a hero.
 Paty: I agree. She has a book about her.
 Alicia: Why do you think a whole book?
 Paty: She was so brave to go to jail, and it was like just cuz she sat down on a bus.
 Alicia: Jail is scary, I think. They put you in the bars with ...ladrones and//
 Paty: //Yeah, and I think she knew it would happen. That's a hero cuz she knew they would put her in jail.
 Alicia: And she started the...what's that word?
 Paty: Boycott. They stopped using the buses.
 Alicia: Boycott, so it, it changed those racism rules. All cuz of Rosa! ... Where's Marcos?



Conversation (Math)

Ana: What do we need to find?
 Ben: How far the boat goes down the river.
 Ana: So, how?
 Ben: Maybe figure out the time to cross it, like straight, like this (a).
 Ana: I think we should just add the speeds together.
 Ben: OK, I guess. So that's 5 plus 3 equals 8. Then what?
 Ana: We need to use the other number, 30. So divide?
 Ben: Why not? OK, so 30 divided by 8 is 3.75.
 Ana: 3.75 what?
 Ben: Meters, I think, but that doesn't look right.
 Ana: No, so what do we do?
 Ben: I don't know. Maybe go back to my idea?

A boat steers straight across a river at 3 meters per second. The river is flowing at 5 m/s. If the river is 30 meters wide, how far downstream will the boat end up on the other side?



Conversation – 1st Gr.

Context

- 1st grade science
- English learners

This Clip

- After seeing pictures in the beginning of the unit, students are asked "What helps the slow pufferfish stay alive?"



Writing Sample After Conversation – 1st Gr.

How do you think the puffer fish defends itself from predators?

Our idea is that if the puffer fish spreads its spines out the predator will die and the fish will bite it to because it makes its prey.

Constructive Conversations in 9th ELA

Context

- Sheltered 9th grade English class
- Intermediate and early advanced speakers.
- Have read *To Kill a Mockingbird* and *Of Mice and Men*
- Focal conversation skill: supporting your ideas with examples from a text.
- Some prompts are on the board



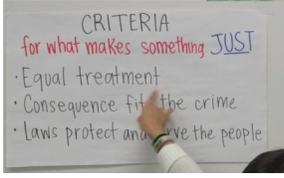
This Clip

- Prompt: "What do you think an important theme in this book is?"
- How do they clarify and support ideas? ("What does courage mean?" "Can you elaborate on that?" "Can you give an example from another book? "How does this apply to our life?")

Scaffolding Conversations

CONTEXT

- 6th grade History class
- Range of EL levels
- Have analyzed some of Hammurabi's laws and considered how just they are.
- Teacher models use of criteria to decide and argue



THIS CLIP

Prompt: Are Hammurabi's laws just or not?

- What does the teacher do to model and scaffold skills?
- Which conversation skills do you notice students using?

Silent Support Cards (from the COAT)

Ask for an (another) example to support the idea

Paraphrase what your partner said

Ask your partner to clarify (Why...How...)

Build up the first idea first

Show that you are listening with your eyes, nods, posture

Pose an alternative idea and start to build it up

Stay focused on the conversation prompt/purpose

Encourage your partner to talk more

Refer to the text

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Using the Cards – 6th Gr. ELA

A: So, what do you think the poem is about?

B: I think maybe something like, You gotta be yourself. What do you think?

A: I think it's about being out in nature, that it's good to see plants...

Oh, OK, So, why do you think it's about 'be yourself'?

B: Cuz it says he doesn't want to be growing in clusters in the valley, and stand alone, and like not stuck in a pot of dirt.

A: I like that. And the title is "Identity"

B: Yeah...

How does that help us?

A: Identity means how you're different...

Identity (excerpt, by Julio Noboa Polanco)

Let them be as flowers, always watered, fed, guarded, admired, but harnessed to a pot of dirt.

I'd rather be unseen, and if then shunned by everyone, than to be a pleasant-smelling flower, growing in clusters in the fertile valley, where they're praised, handled, and plucked by greedy, human hands.

...by weed, an eagle high, jagged rocks.

...could stand alone, strong and free, other be a tall, ugly weed.

Build up the first idea first

How does the title support the idea?

Using the Cards – 7th Gr. Science

1 Karla: So, why do squids have ink?

2 Maya: For writing.

3 Karla: What do you mean?

4 Maya: Is for writing.

5 Karla: Squids can't write...
OK, so what do you mean that they write?

6 Maya: Not pens, but on rocks. Para marcar su territorio.

7 Karla: OK, but I think they got ink to..., they escape. Like the picture.

8 Maya: OK...
How do they escape with ink?

9 Karla: They let it out; it makes a cloud so they, you know, can swim away.

10 Maya: And poisons the fish?

11 Karla: I don't know; I think jellyfish are poison.

12 Maya: Yo odio los jellyfish.

13 Karla: Me too.



Ask your partner to clarify (Why...How... What do you mean by)

Clarify: How do they escape with ink?

Stay focused on the conversation prompt/purpose

Silent Cards for a Conversation - 5th Gr. ELA/ELD



Context

- 5th grade Language Arts/ELD class
- Advanced and early intermediate

This Clip

- After reading an allegory for the Holocaust, students discuss what could have happened if the animals had stood together.
- They practice stating opinions, paraphrasing, and clarifying

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Using the Silent Support Cards

PROMPT: Come to a consensus with your partner on why the painter painted the painting in this way: why he included certain figures, their composition, postures, movements, gazes. Include what the painter wanted the viewer to feel or think, empathize, and learn from the painting. Try to agree on how accurate a depiction you think this is and why.



First landing of Columbus on the shores of the New World, at San Salvador, W.I., Oct. 12th 1492. (1862) Dióscoro Puebla, Spanish painter

Using the Silent Support Cards

PROMPT: Come to a consensus and a clear explanation of where you think the mass of trees (think Redwoods) comes from. Discuss why many people often get this answer wrong.



So where does a tree's mass come from?

The 1648 potted willow experiment of Johannes Helmont is widely discussed in biology teaching because it is the first known quantitative experiment in biology. He wrote, "But I have learned by this handicraft-operation that all vegetables do immediately, and materially proceed out of the element of water only. For I took an earthen vessel, in which I put 200 pounds of earth that had been dried in a furnace, which I moistened with rainwater and I implanted therein the stem of a willow tree, weighing five pounds; and five years being finished, the tree did weigh 169 pounds. And least the dust that flew about should be co-mingled with the Earth, I covered the lip or mouth of the vessel with an iron-plate covered with tin, and easily passable with many holes. I computed not the weight of the leaves that fell off in the four Autumns. At length, I again dried the Earth of the vessel, and there were found the same two hundred pounds, wanting about two ounces. Therefore 164 pounds of Wood, Barks, and Roots, arose out of water only" (1622). And if the tree is using soil for its mass, then there must be less soil around it. And yet, it turns out that if you ask new Harvard graduates this question, the vast majority of them answer some variant of "It comes from the soil." The answer, it turns out, is blowing in the wind.

Using the Silent Support Cards

PROMPT: Read the excerpt from *Huckleberry Finn* (Twain, 1885) and come to an agreement on what the most important theme in the passage seems to be. Make sure to clarify and support idea(s) along the way as you build or choose your final main theme idea and prepare to present it to others.

Excerpt from The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (Twain, 1885)

It made me shiver. And I about made up my mind to pray, and see if I couldn't try to quit being the kind of a boy I was and be better. So I kneeled down. But the words wouldn't come. Why wouldn't they? It warn't no use to try and hide it from Him. Nor from ME, neither. I knowed very well why they wouldn't come. It was because my heart warn't right; it was because I warn't square; it was because I was playing double. I was letting ON to give up sin, but away inside of me I was holding on to the biggest one of all. I was trying to make my mouth SAY I would do the right thing and the clean thing, and go and write to Jim's owner and tell where he was; but deep down in me I knowed it was a lie, and He knowed it. You can't pray a lie—I found that out.

So I was full of trouble, full as I could be; and didn't know what to do. At last I had an idea; and I says, I'll go and write the letter—and then see if I can pray. Why, it was astonishing, the way I felt as light as a feather right straight off, and my troubles all gone. So I got a piece of paper and a pencil, all glad and excited, and set down and wrote:(text continues on handout)

Using the Silent Support Cards

With your partner, **clarify** what is happening, **estimate** the answer, and **come up with two ways of solving it, justifying ideas and choices** along the way.

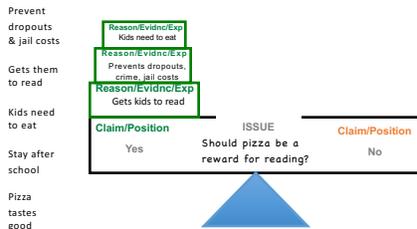


Suppose it takes the Almond River 6 months to fill a reservoir, by itself, and it takes Belfair River 10 months to fill it, on its own. If both are flowing into the reservoir, how long will it take to fill it?

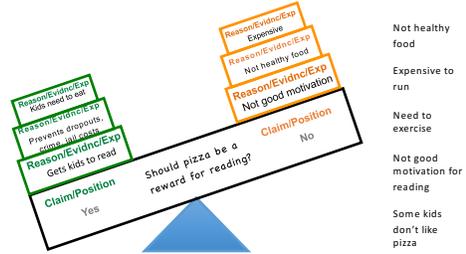
Structuring Collaborative Argument Conversations: Argument Scale

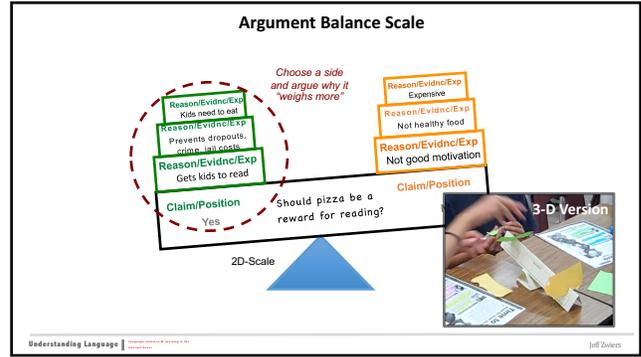
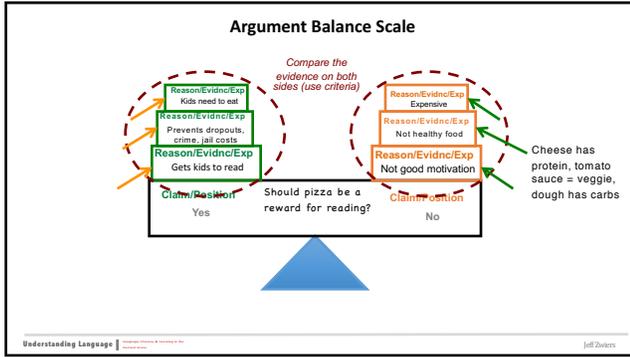


Argument Balance Scale



Argument Balance Scale





Video Example

CONTEXT
5th grade Language Arts/ELD class Advanced and early advanced partners.

After reading an article on a program that gives pizza as reward for reading, students discuss their opinions on the issue.



THIS CLIP

- Watch for supporting opinions, turn-taking, and clarifying
- Notice if and how the balance scale helps students to extend talk
- Consider next steps based on this conversation

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8th ELA – Using the Argument Scale

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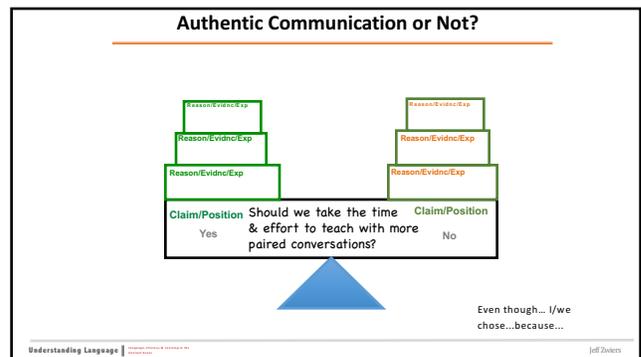
A: Why do you think the author wrote this story?
 B: Maybe teach us we should be who we're born to be.
 A: What do you mean?
 B: You know, in the story Charlie wants to be smart, and his operation makes him smarter. But it's not natural. And he wasn't happy, even after he's smart.
 A: Yeah. And he was kinda like a science experiment. I don't think they should experiment on people. It's maybe like when they experiment on animals.
 B: Yeah. It's messed up. What about the other side?
 A: Maybe it's that we can be smart, all of us. And maybe it's OK when science helps? Science helps people be better in lots of ways.
 B: What's an example?
 A: Like drugs. When we are sick, they help cure us. I took pills last year when I had a infection and they made me better.

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8th ELA – Using the Argument Scale

B: I guess. And I think it's good to see, like, people like him could be smart.
 A: What do you mean?
 B: Like I see people like him, like at school, and I think they're just, I don't know, broken. But inside they're like us, maybe smarter than us.
 A: Maybe, OK, so are we done with both sides?
 B: Yeah. Now we gotta decide which is heaviest.
 A: I can't decide. I don't think it's natural and it was like an experiment on a person//
 B: //But it also, like I said, it helps us see inside people like Charlie.
 A: I think the author wanted us to think that more. Maybe it wasn't natural, and that's bad, but the author, I don't know, is, more wants us not to think they're broken. What do you think?
 A: I agree. At the end of the book I thought that a lot more than being mad about the experiment. If he died from that experiment, then it'd be different, but he didn't.
 B: OK.

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NEXT STEPS



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