



EXPEDITIONARY
LEARNING

Grade 6: Module 4: Unit 3: Lesson 6

Peer Critique and Revising: Formal English



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Long-Term Targets Addressed (Based on NYSP12 ELA CCLS)

I can write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence. (W.6.1)
I can maintain a formal style in my writing. (W.6.1d)
I can identify when standard English is and isn't used. (L.6.1e)
I can convert language into standard English. (L.6.1e)

Supporting Learning Targets

- I can recognize the differences between formal and informal English.
- I can give and receive feedback on formal and informal English in a position paper.

Ongoing Assessment

- Identifying and revising formal English and transitions



Agenda	Teaching Notes
<ol style="list-style-type: none">Opening<ol style="list-style-type: none">Unpacking Learning Targets (2 minutes)Connecting with Transitions (8 minutes)Work Time<ol style="list-style-type: none">Mini Lesson: Recognizing Formal vs. Informal English (10 minutes)Peer Critique: Identifying and Revising for Formal vs. Informal English and Transition Words (20 minutes)Closing and Assessment<ol style="list-style-type: none">Message Translation Using Slang, Casual, and Formal Language (5 minutes)Homework<ol style="list-style-type: none">Read your independent reading book for 30 minutes. Complete the Reading Tracker and Reviewer's Notes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">At this point, students have completed the first drafts of their position papers. As students prepare to review and revise their writing, they now focus on using formal English and transition words in their position papers.Students need their position paper drafts for this lesson. However, teacher feedback on the drafts is not required until Lesson 7. If some students already have feedback and others don't, be sure to tell students that they do not need teacher feedback to revise in this lesson. They will all have teacher feedback to use in the following lesson.This lesson is an opportunity for students to review and revise their use of formal English and use of transition words to meet the criteria of the Position Paper Argument Rubric.Students review what transitions are and are introduced to a variety of transitional words and phrases they can use to introduce their reasons, connect ideas, and organize information logically.Students compare informal and formal English to recognize the difference and distinguish what is appropriate for expressing their information in their position paper.They revise their first drafts to meet the criteria for formal English and appropriate transitions. Peers provide feedback on one another's writing in these areas using a revision checklist.If students used computers in Lessons 4 and 5 to write their first draft, allow them to use computers to revise.Post: Learning targets.



Lesson Vocabulary	Materials
transitions, formal English, informal English, author, editor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transitions anchor chart (from Lesson 4)• Transitions—Words That Connect Ideas reference sheet (one per student)• Domain-Specific Vocabulary and Transitions graphic organizer (from Lesson 3)• Document camera• Slang, Casual, Formal Messages (one for display)• Revision Checklist (one per student and one for display)• Formal or Informal—Can You Guess? (one per student)• Position Paper Argument Rubric (from Lesson 1; students' own copies)• Different color of pencil for revisions



Opening	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Unpacking Learning Targets (2 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invite students to read today's learning targets with you:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* "I can recognize the differences between formal and informal English."* "I can give and receive feedback on formal and informal English in a position paper."• Ask students to Think-Pair-Share:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* "What does <i>formal English</i> mean?"* "What does <i>informal English</i> mean?"* "When is it appropriate to use formal English?"• Call on students. Suggest they try sharing their responses in either informal or formal English.• Explain that as they begin to review and revise the drafts of their position papers, the language they use plays an important role in conveying their argument and position well to their readers. Learning what informal and formal English is and using it effectively will help achieve that goal. Learning and using <i>transitions</i> to connect is also important.	
<p>B. Connecting with Transitions (8 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remind students that transition words and phrases are important for introducing a paragraph and putting information in a logical order that helps your information make sense to the reader.• Tell students that by knowing a variety of transitions, writers can connect the ideas in their paragraphs in a way that is more interesting to readers.• Direct students' attention to the Transitions anchor chart that they started in Lesson 4. Share some of the connecting words and phrases they used to write the first drafts of their body paragraphs.• Tell students they will now look at other transitions to see if they can find other ways to say the same things.• Distribute the Transitions—Words That Connect Ideas reference sheet.• Direct students to also retrieve their Domain-Specific Vocabulary and Transitions graphic organizer from Lesson 3.	



Opening (continued)	Meeting Students' Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invite students to read the four headings on the Transitions—Words That Connect Ideas reference sheet: First, Second, Third or Final, and Conclusion. Explain that the transitions under the First, Second, and Third or Final headings are examples that might be appropriate to begin their body paragraphs. The transitions used under the Conclusion heading are appropriate for the end of an essay. Some work well for starting the clincher, or last sentence.• Tell students to look at the “First” transitions to see if any of the examples would work for the beginning of their first body paragraph. Call on students to share how one of the examples could be used to introduce their first reason.• Ask students to look at the “First” list again to select an example that could be stated a little differently to introduce their first reason. For instance, “One example that stands out” could be changed to state, “One reason that stands out.” Call on students to share an example they could change and use as an appropriate introduction for their first body paragraph.• Tell students to look at the transitions listed under the other three headings on their own and choose one from each list they feel could be used to introduce their reasons in their second and third body paragraphs. Invite students to pair up and share transitions that grabbed their attention and might strengthen their body and concluding paragraphs.• Ask students to list new transitions on their Domain-Specific Vocabulary and Transitions graphic organizer. Let them know they will have a chance to change and improve transitions when they revise for vocabulary in the next lesson.	



Work Time	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Mini Lesson: Recognizing Formal vs. Informal English (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Remind students that <i>formal English</i> is language that is appropriate for important or official writing or speaking. It is not casual language (<i>informal English</i>).Explain that formal language is geared to the audience, the people you want to communicate with. The language you use affects how the listener or reader perceives or sees you.Use a document camera to display the Slang, Casual, Formal Messages document and guide students through it.The following are possible text, email and letter messages:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “whuz up, bud”* “Hey, buddy! Just checking to see what you’re up to.”* “Dear Son, You have been in my thoughts. I’m wondering what activities you are involved with. Please write or call.”Invite students to Think-Pair-Share:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “Decide which message would most likely be sent as a text message, an email message, or as a formal message.”* “Decide which message would be considered slang, casual, or formal English.”Call on partners to share their decisions. Then ask students to consider what relationship or connection the writer might have with the receiver or audience. Listen for responses that suggest friendly, comfortable, casual, proper, rigid. Remind students that language used can affect how the receiver relates to you.Encourage students to consider how the use of formal language in their position papers affects the reader's perception or viewpoint of their position.Distribute the Revision Checklist. Use the document camera to display the checklist as you introduce it.Tell students that they will use this checklist as they read and revise their position papers. However, before using it to check their own papers, they will practice using parts of it on two short passages about Rachel Carson, the scientist and author of <i>Silent Spring</i>, the woman featured in two of their research articles.Distribute Formal or Informal—Can You Guess?Students continue to work with partners to read both of the passages and decide which passage is formal and which is informal. Then they reread and refer to the Revision Checklist to find criteria to confirm their decision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Video and audio examples such as video clips from familiar kids movies, speeches and protests could enhance students understanding of informal and formal English.



Work Time (continued)	Meeting Students' Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refocus students as a group. Call on partners to share: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * “Which paragraph was formal, and which was informal?” * “What did you notice that helped you make that decision?” * “What criteria were used to write the passage in a formal way?” • Listen for responses that include: “use domain-specific words (not casual or slang),” “use facts and details,” and “quote Rachel Carson.” • Ask students what transitions were used to begin the paragraphs and to put the information in order. Responses should include: “In the 1940s,” “By 1960,” “Over time,” “It was then,” “After a while,” and “Then.” • Point out that referring to dates and time is a way to transition or show a shift in what’s happening over time. • Add those transitions to the Transitions anchor chart. 	
<p>B. Peer Critique: Identifying and Revising for Formal vs. Informal English and Transition Words (20 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell students they will now have the opportunity to reread the first drafts of their position papers. Explain that the work they just did with transitions and informal and formal English will help them notice ways to make changes with transitions and formal English to strengthen their paper. • Distribute and display the Revision Checklist as you introduce it. • Point out that there is a checklist for two reviewers. Ask students what role they are. Explain that <i>author</i> and <i>editor</i> are academic terms that are appropriate for the position paper work they are doing. Ask students what else they notice about those words. Listen for students to say both words have the same ending or suffix, “or.” Explain that “or” is often used at the end of a word that describes the professional role of a person. Ask for other examples with that ending. Possible responses could be doctor, professor, and actor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During this Work Time, you may want to pull a small group of students who would benefit from direct editing feedback and instruction.



Work Time (continued)	Meeting Students' Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain that in Lesson 1 they looked at the same four revision categories on the Position Paper Argument Rubric.• Tell students that when they read, critique, and revise their own paper and a peer's paper, they will look for criteria listed in the last two categories, "Coherence, Organization, and Style" and "Writing Conventions."• Call on a student volunteer to read the criteria listed under "'Coherence, Organization, and Style" and "Writing Conventions." Tell students that criteria include formal English and transition words. Remind students to look for at least two domain-specific words in each paragraph.• Explain that whenever they look for ways to improve writing, they should make writing convention corrections such as spelling and capitalization.• Tell students that authors should read their drafts first and then complete the checklist indicating criteria that are strong and criteria that should be revised. Authors should also make those revisions on their drafts using a different colored pencil than the one with which they wrote their first draft.• When authors finish their revisions, they should exchange their drafts with their peer editors. Editors will read and critique using the checklist. Editors do not make changes on the draft. However, editors are encouraged to lightly circle words needing spelling corrections.• Remind students that this is quiet work time for concentrating on their revisions and providing quality editing to their peers.• Circulate and provide support. Ask probing questions about their use of transitions, formal English, and writing conventions.	



Closing and Assessment	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Message Translation Using Slang, Casual, and Formal Language (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invite students to sit in triads.• Tell students that after comparing informal and formal English, looking at a variety of transitions, and using those skills to make revisions to their drafts, they will now have an opportunity to create their own informal and formal messages.• Explain that when we interact with people in different settings, we use different ways to greet people and say goodbye, sometimes informally, sometimes formally.• Ask triad partners to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* "Create an informal way and a formal way to greet someone."* "Create an informal way and a formal way to say goodbye."* "Decide what setting the greetings and goodbyes would be appropriate most for."• As triad partners, have students demonstrate how to express their informal and formal messages.• Encourage students to use transitions as they move through their demonstrations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider grouping ELL students or students with similar cultural or ethnic backgrounds to partner and model greetings and goodbyes.
Homework	Meeting Students' Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read your independent reading book for 30 minutes. Complete the Reading Tracker and Reviewer's Notes.	



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Supporting Materials



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Transitions—Words that Connect Ideas Reference Sheet

First	Second
One piece of evidence that points to this is To begin Initially One good example is One reason is One way this is true It is important to note that One way to look at this is through One notable example is One way this is true One reason this is important A great example is One example that stands out is The best place to start is with This can first be seen when For example For instance This can be clearly seen first of all when	Another good example is Secondly Furthermore Another way to look at this is through Another example Another example that helps support this is Another indication of this is Still Even so In the same way Next On the other hand Even more compelling is Another example that stands out is Similarly Likewise Along with that, there is Moreover In addition Also In the same light Even more interesting is An even better example of this is An additional fact is Another strong indication was when



Transitions—Words that Connect Ideas Reference Sheet

Third or Final	In Conclusion
Lastly	So, it is clear to see that
A final great example	Accordingly
The final piece of evidence is	In summary
The last example that suggests this is	Consequently
Yet the best reason is	Thus
The final indication of this is	As a result
Most compelling is	In short
Even so	Therefore
The best and final reason is	When looking at the facts, it is evident that
The most important reason is	The evidence clearly points
On top of all that	All of this together means
The final example to note	With all of this
The last example that stands out is	The three examples, ... , prove that
Most importantly	And so therefore
Accordingly	For all of these reasons, one can see that
Moreover	With all of this in mind
Adding to those	Due to all of these reasons
In addition to those	Together
Of course	One can see that
But most conclusive is	The evidence is clear
In the same light	And so it is
An even better example of this is	Truly



Slang, Casual, Formal Messages

Text, Email, or Letter?	
whuz up, bud	<input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Letter
Hey, Buddy! Just checking to see what you're up to.	<input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Letter
Dear Son, You have been in my thoughts. I'm wondering what activities you are involved with. Please write or call.	<input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Letter



Revision Checklist

Author:

Peer Editor:

Date:

Title: _____

	Author		Editor	
	<u>Star</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Star</u>	<u>Step</u>
Claim and Reasons				
Introduces topic				
States claim				
Supporting reasons				
Command of Evidence				
Develops argument with evidence				
Varied evidence (different kinds)				
Evidence supports reasons				
Coherence, Organization, and Style				
Includes transitions				
In logical order				
Uses formal language				
Uses domain-specific language				
Writing Conventions				
Spelling				
Capitalization				
Complete sentences				
Correct word choice (usage)				



Formal or Informal—Can You Guess?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Passage 1

In the 1940s, the chemical industry developed pesticides that killed harmful insects and saved farmers and gardeners time and money. Over time, however, some of these chemicals hurt not only insects but also birds, mammals, and fish. Some scientists wrote about the dangers of pesticides, but few people paid attention.

By 1960, tens of thousands of fish, birds, and mammals had died. It was then that Rachel Carson, a marine biologist who was interested in nature, wrote *Silent Spring*. She did not oppose the use of all pesticides. But she wrote, “We have allowed these chemicals to be used with little or no advance investigation of their effect on the soil, water, wildlife, and man himself.”

Passage 2

In the 1940s, some businesses made chemicals that helped farmers and gardeners. After a while, some of these chemicals hurt not only insects, but some other animals too. Some scientists wrote about the dangers of the chemicals, but not a lot of people paid attention.

By 1960, lots of animals died. Then a scientist named Rachel Carson, who was a nature nut, wrote *Silent Spring*. She wasn’t totally against using all the chemicals. But she was pretty bent out of shape about them and thought people should check it out more before using them.

Which passage was formal? Passage 1 _____ Passage 2 _____

Reasons why:



Formal or Informal—Can You Guess?

Reasons why, cont.:
