

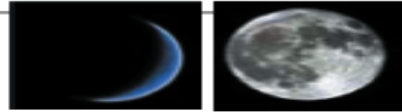
SUMMER BUDDIES, TUTORS AND
THE ELA COMMON CORE STATE
STANDARDS
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WHAT FIVE QUESTIONS MIGHT YOU ASK A STUDENT AFTER READING THIS PASSAGE?

Phases of the Moon

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Have you noticed that sometimes the moon looks like a tiny sliver of light in the night sky? Other times it is a big, brilliant circle. The moon has many different looks during the month. Each look is called a **lunar phase**. Lunar means “of the moon.” The moon has phases because it orbits Earth. The Earth revolves around the sun. The moon revolves separately around Earth. The moon itself does not actually change size. It appears to change size because different parts of it are in the shadow. The shadow is caused by the sun’s light hitting Earth.

In the new moon phase, none of the part of the moon that is facing Earth is lit by the sun. It appears as only a dark outline. During the waxing crescent phase, the moon is small. Only a tiny sliver of the moon’s side that is facing Earth is lit by the sun. The next phase is the first quarter phase. In it, half of the moon’s nearest side is lit by the sun. We see it as about one-fourth of a full moon. During the waxing gibbous phase, more of the moon is lit. Even so, it is not quite a full moon yet. In the full moon phase, all of the side of the moon that is facing Earth is lit by the sun. It appears as a large, bright circle. During the waning gibbous phase, some of the part that was lit as a full moon begins to fall into the shadows. In the last quarter phase, a different side of the moon is lit. Again, the moon appears as one-fourth full. During the waning crescent phase, the moon slips further into shadows. It is a thin crescent shape once more. After this phase, the entire **lunar cycle** begins again with a new moon.

SHIFTS FOR STUDENTS DEMANDED BY THE CORE

6 Shifts in ELA/Literacy

- ◉ Read as much non-fiction as fiction
- ◉ Learn about the world by reading
- ◉ Read more challenging material closely
- ◉ Discuss reading using evidence
- ◉ Write non-fiction using evidence
- ◉ Increase academic vocabulary

ELA/LITERACY SHIFT 1: READ AS MUCH NON-FICTION AS FICTION

Students must....

- ⦿ Read more non-fiction
- ⦿ Know the ways non-fiction can be put together
- ⦿ Enjoy and discuss the details on non-fiction

Tutors can...

- ⦿ Supply more non-fiction text
- ⦿ Read non-fiction texts aloud or with your student
- ⦿ Have fun with non-fiction in front of them

ELA/LITERACY SHIFT 2: LEARN ABOUT THE WORLD BY READING

Students must...

- ◉ Get smart in Science and Social Studies through reading
- ◉ Handle “primary source” documents
- ◉ Get smarter through texts

Tutors can...

- ◉ Supply series of texts on topics of interest
- ◉ Find books that explain
- ◉ Discuss non-fiction texts and the ideas within

ELA/LITERACY SHIFT 3: READ MORE COMPLEX MATERIAL CAREFULLY

Students must...

- ◉ Re-read
- ◉ Read material at comfort level and work with more challenging stuff
- ◉ Unpack text
- ◉ Handle frustration and keep pushing

Tutors can....

- ◉ Provide more challenging texts and provide texts they want to read and can read comfortably
- ◉ Know what is grade appropriate
- ◉ Read challenging stuff with them
- ◉ Show that challenging stuff is worth unpacking



Five Finger Rule

Choose a book that you think you will enjoy.

Read the second page.

Hold up a finger for each word you are not sure of, or do not know.

If there are five or more words you did not know, you should choose an easier book

ELA/LITERACY SHIFT 4: DISCUSS READING USING EVIDENCE

Students must...

- ◉ Find evidence to support their arguments
- ◉ Form judgments
- ◉ Become scholars
- ◉ Discuss what the author is “up to”

Tutors can...

- ◉ Talk about the text
- ◉ Ask for evidence in every day discussions / disagreements
- ◉ Read aloud or read the same book and discuss with evidence

ELA/LITERACY SHIFT 5: WRITING FROM SOURCES

Students must...

- ⦿ Make arguments in writing using evidence
- ⦿ Compare multiple texts in writing
- ⦿ Write well

Tutors can...

- ⦿ Encourage writing at home
- ⦿ Write “books” together and use evidence / details

ELA/LITERACY SHIFT 6: ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

Students must...

- ◉ Learn the words that they can use in college and career
- ◉ Get smarter about the “language of power.”

Tutors can...

- ◉ Read often and constantly with babies, toddlers, preschoolers and children
- ◉ Read multiple books about the same topic
- ◉ Let your students see you reading

PHASES OF THE MOON

1. What is meant by a “phase” of the moon?
2. Why does the moon appear to be different sizes? Support your answer with evidence.
3. What are the two phases during which the moon appears almost full, but not quite?
4. What are the two phases during which the moon appears as only a tiny sliver?
5. What is the difference between a waxing gibbous and a waxing crescent? Support with evidence.
6. What is your favorite phase of the moon? Why?

SUMMER READING BROCHURES

- ◉ Updated Reading Lists
- ◉ Suggested Activities for Children and Parents
- ◉ Online Books/Resources
- ◉ Summer Reading Log

QUESTIONS / COMMENTS