# Rationale:

Asking students to notice what works well in a sentence, rather than to identify errors, helps students learn good grammar and mechanics. When we practice finding mistakes, we only focus on mistakes. When we practice finding what is good, we are focusing on what works well in sentences. Since we want our students to write sentences full of strong grammar, mechanics, word choice, figurative language, etc., we will look at good quality sentences that model these traits.

After all, we don't teach math by showing students how to find the wrong answers, or all the ways they could solve problems incorrectly. We teach math by showing students many different ways to find the right answer. Likewise, we rarely chose a poorly written book as a read-aloud. And we certainly would not pick a lousy piece of work and use it for mentor text in writing. We choose well-written work that models good writing. Let's do the same through interactive edit by choosing well-written sentences that give students the opportunity to notice what makes a great sentence!

### Included in this resource are:

- •A general lesson plan to follow when teaching an interactive edit egan vay.
- A completed interactive edit with rationale and extended teaching in a.
- •20 original January-themed sentences on printable half she its for pude thork

\*\*\*\*\*Thank you so much to these imizing clip artists, whose work is found throughout this resource!!

















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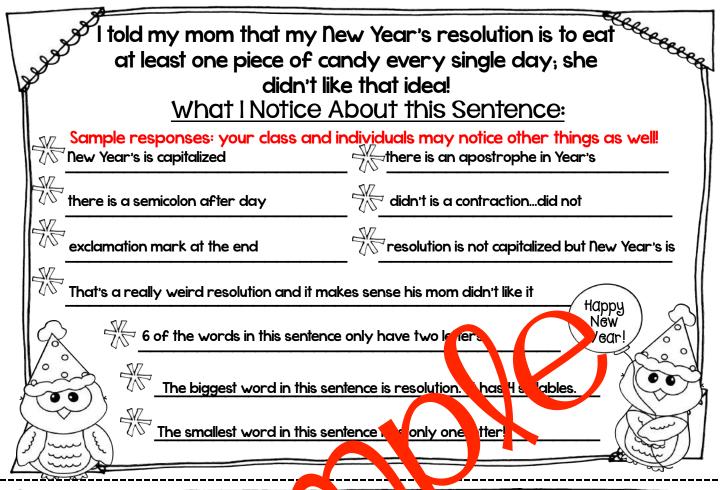
## The Interactive Lesson Format:

#### Whole group lesson:

- •Copy each sentence on the top of chart paper and ask students, "What do you notice that works well in this sentence?"
- •Pass out the printable student sheet that matches each sentence so that students can follow along and complete the work independently during the lesson.
- •To get all students more involved, you may have them turn-and-talk about sentences with a partner.
- •You can then ask for ideas from the whole group.
- ·Write down all the ideas they have underneath the sentence on your piece of chart paper
- •Have students copy the list of noticings onto their printable sheet.
- You might highlight or circle certain words, phrases, or punctuation students point out.
- •Many of these lessons are based on what students notice during your class lesson. You can guide them through thinking if the class seems stuck.
- •You will be constantly assessing based on what students notice, but more importantly, on what they do not notice.
- •This is a great assessment tool because you will be able to notice ve at students see in sentences.
  - •For example, through their responses students will tell you we then the younderstand the use of commas and their effectiveness in sentences.
- •These short discussions can tie nicely into the systematic or mmar all med unics lessons you have been teaching. Students will be able to show-off what the know and remember from the rules of language you have been teaching all year.

### Independent Work:

- •After you have modeled how to politicate a grammur and mechanics, ask students to complete the sentence printables independently.
- •They can complete hese for morning work, during centers, partner work, etc.



Notice how every response type e different? And, euch response can lead to some amazing teaching!

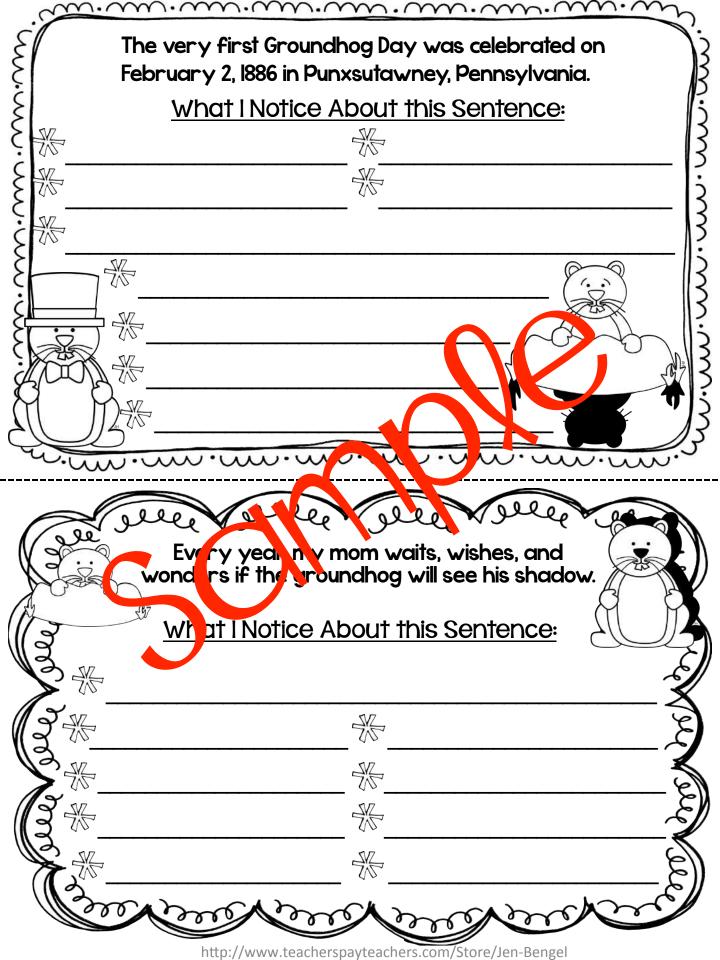
For example, the response about how there are 2 two letter words in the sentence can lead into account about how short words really help support the main idea of a sentence. Tou could start a class list of common two letter words found in sentences. This could be an interactive list that students could add to as they found more would during independent reading that had two letters. You could ask them to make a list of two letter words independently as well. It would be perfect for a center! The ideas are limitless!

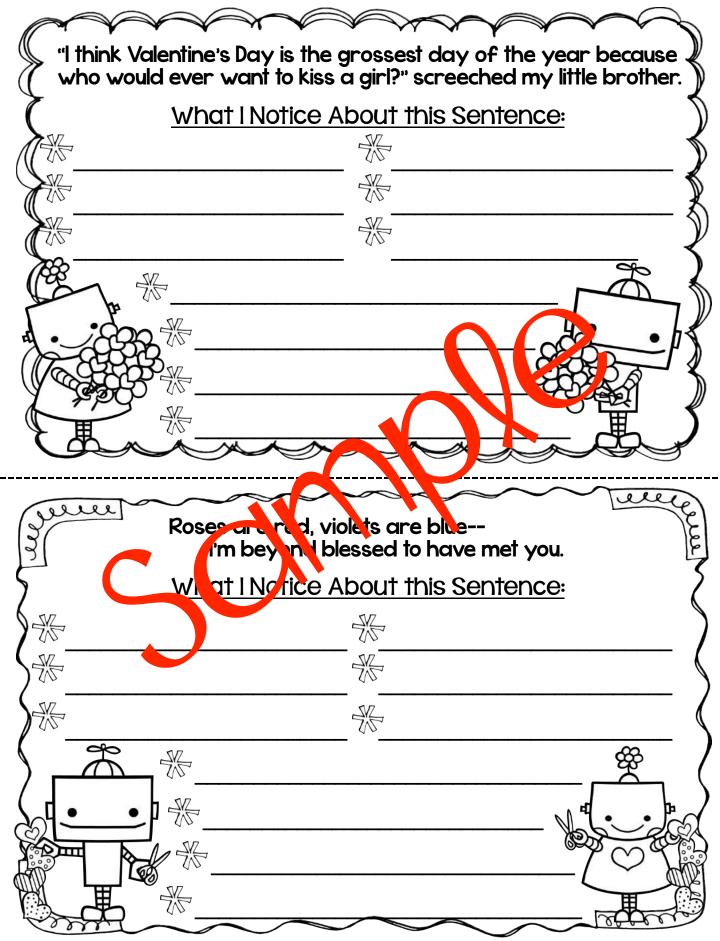
Here are just some ideas to expand each noticing:

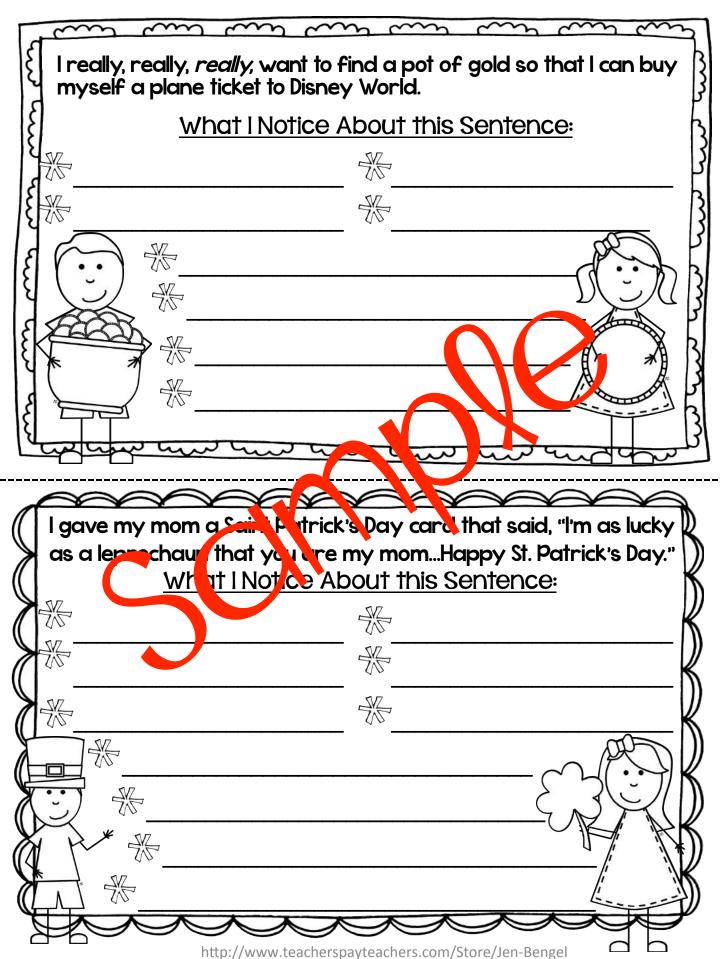
- •Make lists of word patterns (for example, other words that begin with silent k)
- Search for the same noticing in reading
- ·Search for the same noticing in writing
- •Use as the starting point of a language lesson in guided reading or whole group.
- •Try out an approach in writing workshop
- •Compare noticings with a partner, small group, whole class. Discuss each other's ideas during a mini lesson, centers, partner work, guided reading, literature circles, etc.

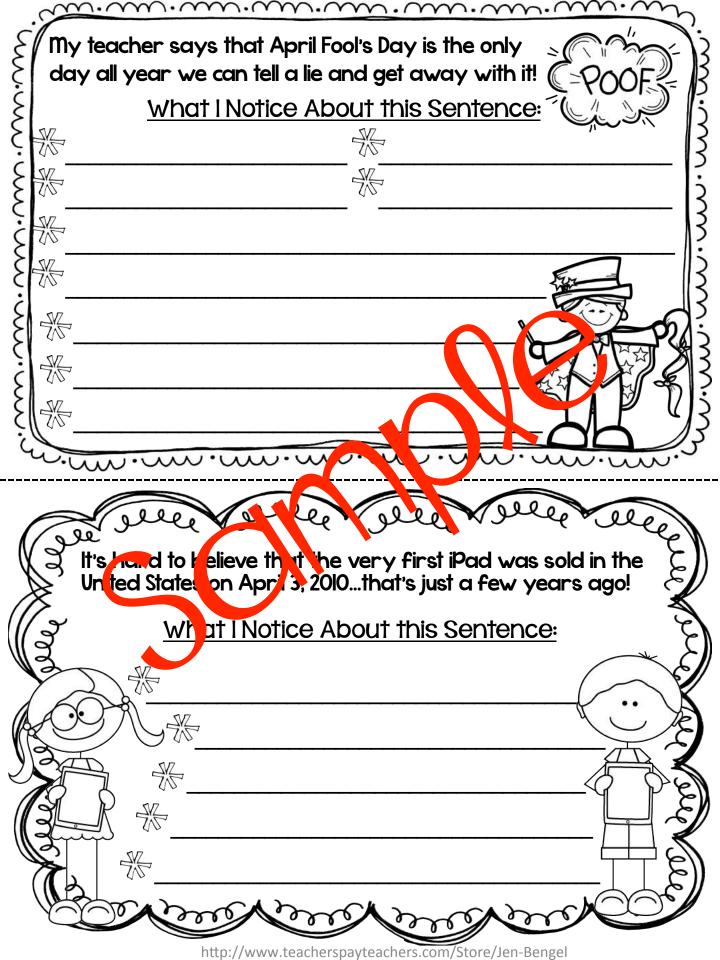
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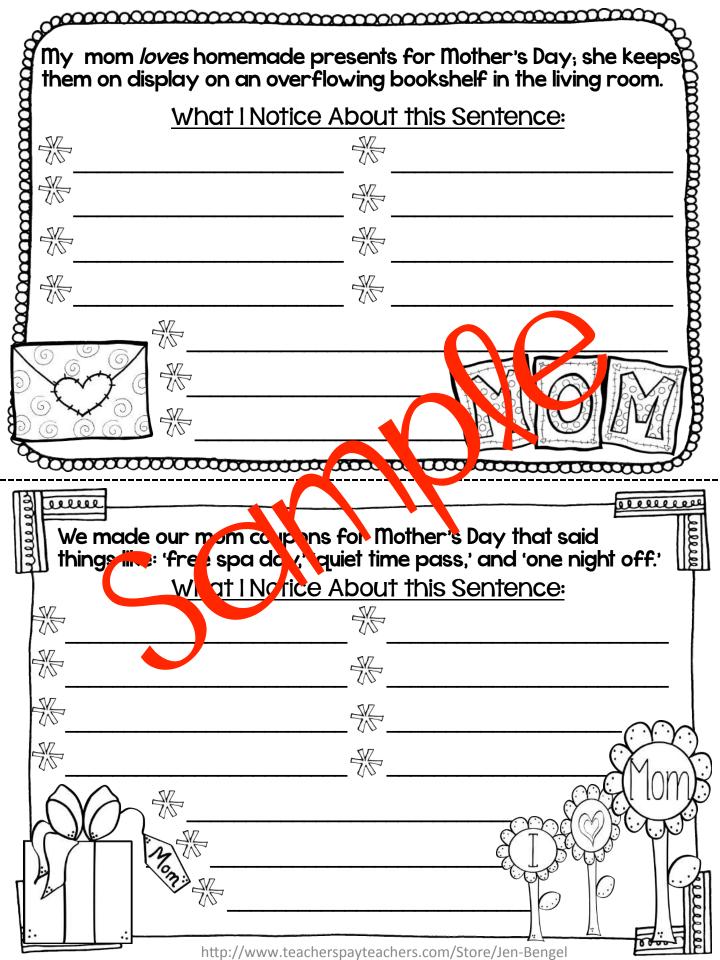




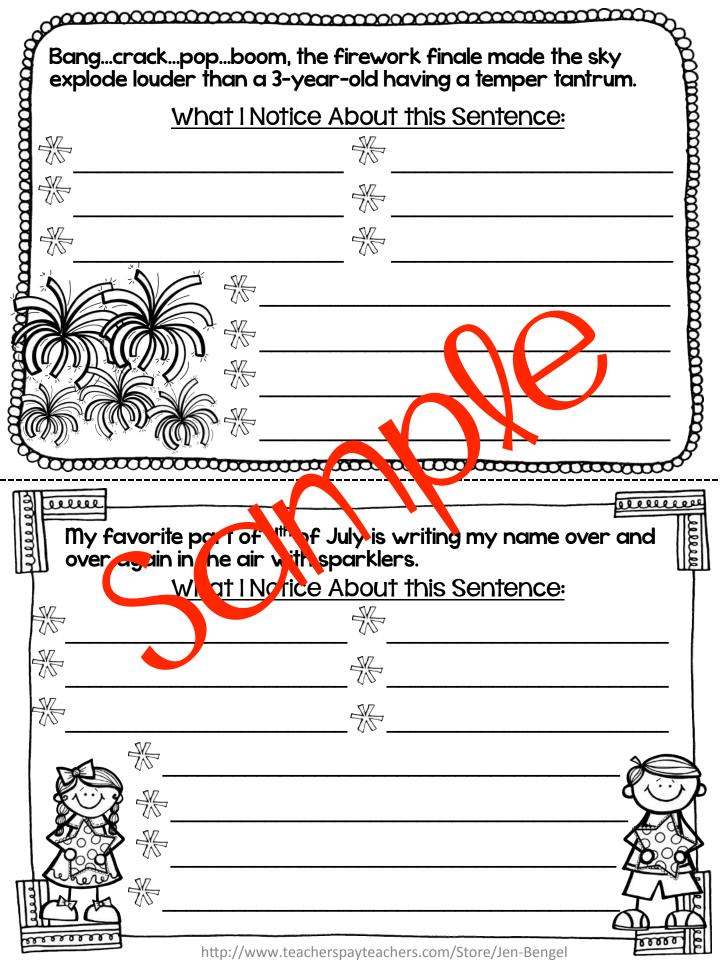














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