



EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION

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What is Explicit Instruction?

- **Demonstration, modeling, explanation.**
- **Guided practice with feedback.**
- **Independent practice.**



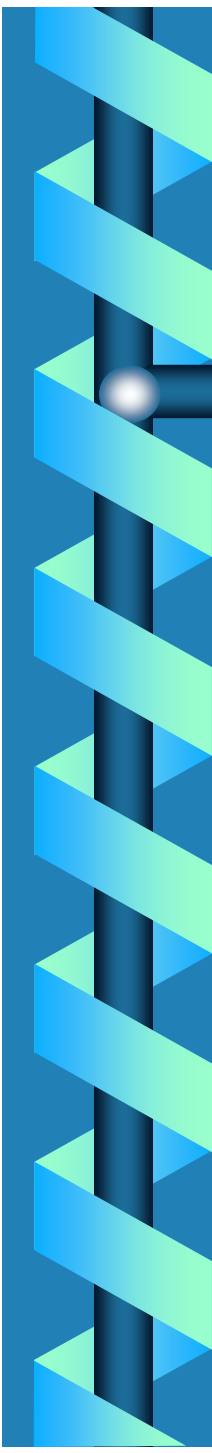
Explicit Instruction

- **I DO IT**—The teacher models and explains, “Watch me do it first.”
- **WE DO IT**—The teacher and students do it together, with the teacher providing feedback, “Let’s do it together and I will help you.”
- **YOU DO IT**—Students do it on your own. “Now you do it on your own.”



How To Do It

- **This is NOT a linear process.**
- **Day 1-- T, T & Ss.**
- **Day 2-- T & Ss, T, 4 Ss.**
- **Day 3-- T & Ss, 4 Ss.**
- **Day 4-- 2 Ss, T & Ss, T.**
- **Day 5-- 4 Ss, 2 Ss, 2 Ss.**

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- **Here is how to pair students:**
 - **Rank the whole class.**
 - **Divide the class in half.**
 - **Pair highest reader from top half to highest reader from bottom half.**
 - **Continue down in that order.**



How To Do It

- **Here are some rules of thumb:**
 - **1) Begin with modeling or explaining.**
 - **2) Model and think-aloud.**
 - **3) Move to guided practice with students.**
 - **4) Move from guided practice to students working together.**
 - **5) Have students work together in 4s, in pairs.**

Summarizing

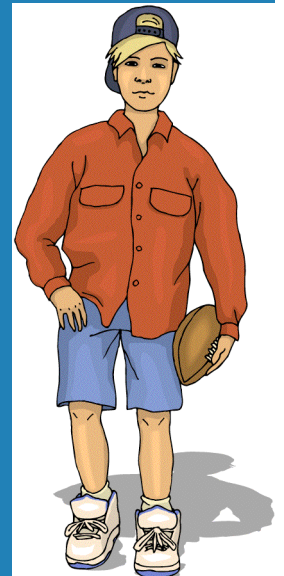
- 1) Summarizing is one of, if not, the most *cognitively difficult* strategies to learn how to do.
- 2) It is very rare that textbooks teach students or help teachers teach students *HOW TO summarize*.

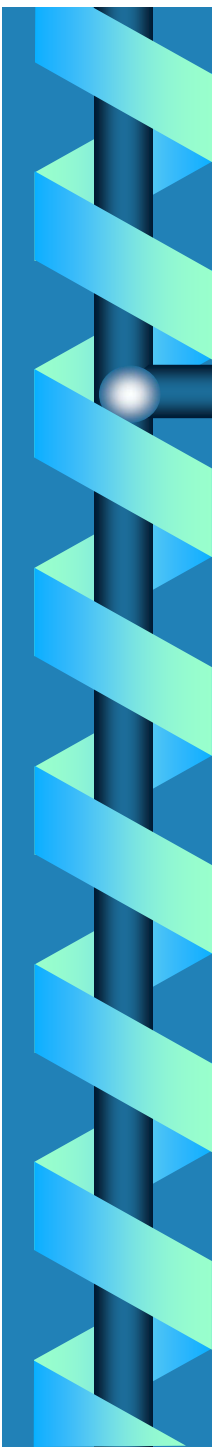


Getting the Gist

- 1. Name the “who” or “what.”**
- 2. Tell the most important information about the “who” or “what.”**
- 3. Say it in 10 words or less.**

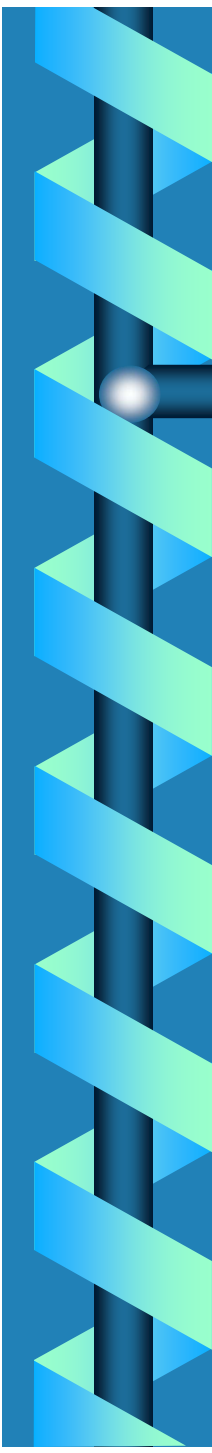
*** Vaughn, et al. Collaborative Strategic Reading (CSR)**





We went to the airport to meet my brother. His flight was delayed because of a storm. I had a hot dog while we waited. (25 words)

We went to the airport to meet my brother whose flight was delayed by a storm. (16 words)



We went to the airport to meet my brother whose flight was delayed by a storm. (16 words)

We went to the airport to meet my brother. (9 words)

Food

The Iroquois got much of their food from the forests and rivers that surrounded them. The men went hunting and fishing. Both men and women gathered berries, fruits, and nuts.

Farming The Iroquois lived in an area where there was plenty of rainfall. This meant they were able to grow many crops.

Iroquois women looked after the fields. The women sowed the seeds and picked all the crops. They grew beans, corn, and squash. They called these crops “the three sisters.” The three plants shared the land and grew well together. The Iroquois women planted the corn seeds first. When the corn started sprouting, the women sowed bean seeds. The bean plant is a climber, so it twined around the cornstalks as it grew. Next, the women planted squash around the bean plants. The squash plants spread across the ground and stopped weeds from growing.



These Iroquois women are sorting and grinding corn kernels.

Hunting and Fishing The main job of Iroquois men was to fish and hunt. They fished the many lakes and streams around where they lived. Often they planned fishing trips or **expeditions** to the Great Lakes. These expeditions could last up to one month. The fishing was best in the spring and the fall.



In the fall, the men left their villages to go hunting in the forest. They hunted game birds like the goose, the heron, and the turkey. They also hunted animals such as the bear and the beaver. However, their main goal was always to hunt deer. The deer was important because every part of it was used by the Iroquois.



The Iroquois used every part of the deer.

Iroquois Food Sources

Food Source	Work of Men	Work of Women
Fishing	✓	
Hunting	✓	
Farming		✓
Gathering	✓	✓



Trade with Europeans The Iroquois began trading with Europeans in the early sixteenth century. This contact changed Iroquois ideas about trade. Europeans wanted a lot of fur. At first, the Iroquois traded the fur of animals they caught. They traded it for goods such as guns, iron tools and pots, and glass beads. But soon they had killed off most of the fur-bearing animals on their land. Then they began to act as **middlemen**. A middleman is someone who buys goods from one person and sells them to another. The Iroquois traded their crops, such as corn, with other groups for beaver fur and then traded this fur with Europeans.

Later, the Iroquois began to look for more land where they could hunt for beavers. They began to drive other Native American people off this land. Over time, the Iroquois hunted so many beavers that beavers became very scarce in the new land. The fur trade eventually ended for the Iroquois.

