



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LEARNING DEVELOPMENT Rx for Writing Workshop Syllabus

I. WORKSHOP DESCRIPTION

This is a lecture and laboratory workshop designed to train teachers to provide written language intervention in a group setting. Rx for Discovery Writing is specifically intended for students whose basic written expression skills are below expected standard as determined by a local educational agency.

Rx for Writing will build and strengthen grammar and writing mechanics, semantics, syntax, and composition writing skills with an emphasis on the writing process.

This intervention can happen within three 40-minute, weekly small group sessions or two 60-minute, weekly small group sessions. Students who need to master basic grammar and writing skills will most benefit from this program. Though handwriting and spelling skills are utilized and applied, these skills are not explicitly taught in this intervention.

Students will be challenged to apply their growing understanding of grammar to the creation of sentences, paragraphs, and compositions. Students will be implementing grammar, spelling and usage rules when editing their own written work as well as the written work of others.

Language and higher-level thinking skills will be developed and supported in this interactive, small-group intervention that covers research-based writing content while mediation, Socratic questioning, and the strengthening of cognitive functions will serve as the core methodology. In this dynamic intervention, students' written expression skills will be honed while their thinking and language skills will be strengthened, all within an atmosphere where writing skills are explicitly taught so anxiety and reluctance to write are reduced and thinking is maximized.

The following topics are discussed in the workshop:

- A. **Research** Neuropsychology of Written Language Disorder; the power of mediation, cognitive functioning abilities related to written expression.
- B. **Philosophy** Hands-on, brain-based, research-based grammar and writing activities with emphasis on Socratic questioning, theories of group dynamics and cognitive functions.
- C. **Assessment** Identify specific difficulties with written expression, gather pre/post data using Kaufman Test of Educational Achievement and informal observations.
- D. **Intervention** Balanced, mediated application of written language activities and techniques addressing:
 - 1. Grammar Skills
 - 2. Sentence construction and combination skills
 - 3. Composition and editing strategies

II. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

- A. **GENERAL:** Successful completion of this workshop will enable the participant to better understand student needs in written expression based on the subtypes of written language disorders and understand how to strengthen grammar, writing mechanics, semantics, syntax and composition skills while also while learning how to utilize the group model for Rx for Discovery Writing to inspire reluctant and struggling writers to enjoy the writing process and the ability to communicate their own ideas in written form.
- B. **SPECIFIC:** Upon completion of this workshop, the participant will be able to:
 - 1. Acquire an understanding of the characteristics of students who struggle with written language disorders.
 - 2. Articulate how the components of written language; handwriting, spelling and composition of thought processes, are related.
 - 3. Design a writing intervention plan and implement techniques that meet the specific needs of a group of struggling writers for grades 4-12.
 - 4. Communicate and implement the theories of learning in a group setting.

III. WORKSHOP RESOURCES

A. REQUIRED:

- 1. Rx for Writing Training Manual (digitally provided by NILD Canada).
- 2. NILD Grammar Notebook (to be purchased from The Learning House; www.learninghouse.ca)
- 3. Easy Grammar Plus Revised 2007 Teacher Edition by Wanda C. Phillips (to be purchased from The Learning House; www.learninghouse.ca)
- 4. <u>Teaching Students with Dyslexia, Dysgraphia, OWL LD, and Dyscalculia</u> by Virginia Berninger & Beverly J. Wolf

B. OPTIONAL MATERIALS:

- 1. <u>Getting A Grip</u> by Kathleen R. Hopkins
- 2. <u>Craft Lessons Second Edition: Teaching Writing K-8</u> by Ralph Fletcher and JoAnn Portalupi
- 3. <u>Nonfiction Craft Lessons: Teaching Information Writing K-8</u> by Ralph Fletcher and JoAnn Portalupi

IV. WORKSHOP REQUIREMENTS

A. **PREREQUISITE:** None

B. PRE-WORKSHOP PREPARATION:

- 1. Read Chapters 1,2, and 5 from *Teaching Students with Dyslexia, Dysgraphia, OWL LD, and Dyscalculia* by Virginia Berninger & Beverly J. Wolf.
- 2. Familiarize yourself with *Easy Grammar Plus Revised 2007 Teacher Edition* by Wanda C. Phillips
- 3. Read five articles.
- 4. Watch three asynchronous lectures.
- 5. Complete a knowledge assessment.

C. WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES:

- 1. Demonstrate Techniques taught with peers in a group setting.
- 2. Explain the differences between group and individualized models of instruction.
- 3. Read research on group effectiveness and discuss the social aspects of learning.

V. WORKSHOP WORKLOAD

The time required for assignments has been estimated at five hours.

VI. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

The instructor will observe group demonstrations and feedback will be given. Proficiency with the Blue Book will be noted during group demonstrations.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bakker, D. J. (1989). Boosting the (dyslexic) brain. In D. Bakker and H. Van der Vlugt (Eds.) <u>Learning disabilities: Neuropsychological correlates and treatment.</u> (pp. 173-179). Netherlands: Swets and Zeitlinger.
- Barkley, R. A. (1998). <u>Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder: A handbook for diagnosis and treatment.</u> New York: Guilford Press.
- Berk, L. & Discourse and Early Scaffolding children's learning: Vygotsky and early childhood education. Washington, DC: NAEYC.
- Chall, J. S., (2000). *The academic achievement challenge*. New York: The Guilford Press.
- Cognitive Research Program. (1996). Mediated learning in and out of the classroom.

- Arlington Heights, IL: IRI/SkyLight Training and Publishing, Inc.
- Feuerstein, R. (1980). <u>Instrumental enrichment: An intervention program for cognitive</u> <u>modifiability.</u> Baltimore, MD: University Park Press.
- Feuerstein, R., Hoffman, M., Egozi, M. & Danner, Shachar-Seger, N. B. (1994). Intervention programs for low performers: Goals, means and expected outcomes. In M. Ben-Hur (Ed.) On Feuerstein's instrumental enrichment: A collection. Palatine, IL: Skylight Publishers.
- Foorman, B.R., Francis, D. J., Fletcher, J. M., Schatschneider, C., and Mehta, P., (1998). The role of instruction in learning to read: Preventing reading failure in at-risk children. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 90(1), 37-55.
- Foorman, B. R. & Drogesen, J. (2001). Critical elements of classroom and small-group instruction promote reading success in all children. *Learning Disabilities Research and Practice*, 16(4), 203-212.
- Gerber, A. (1993). <u>Language-related learning disabilities: Their nature and treatment.</u>
 Baltimore, MD: Paul H. Brooks Publishing Co.
- Gillingham, A. & Dillingham, B. W. (1997). The Gillingham Manual: Remedial training for students with specific disability in reading, spelling and penmanship. Cambridge, MA: Educators Publishing Service.
- Healy, J. (1990). Endangered minds: Why our children don't think. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Jensen, E. (1998). <u>Teaching with the brain in mind.</u> Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
- Kavale, K. & Driess, S. (1995). The nature of learning disabilities: Critical elements of diagnosis and classification. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum Publishers.
- Keough, B. K. (1990). Definitional assumptions and research issues. In H. L. Swanson and B. K. Keough (Eds.) <u>Learning disabilities: Theoretical and research issues.</u> (pp. 13-19). NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Kozulin, A. (1990). <u>Vygotsky's psychology: A biography of ideas.</u> Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Lavoie, R. (2005). It's so much work to be your friend. New York: Touchstone
- Lerner, J. (2000). <u>Learning disabilities: Theories, diagnosis, and teaching strategies.</u>
 Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Lovett, M. W., Borden, S. L., DeLuca, T., Lacerenza, L., Benson, N. J., & Deluca, D. (1994). Treating the core deficits of developmental dyslexia: Evidence of transfer of learning after phonologically and strategy-based reading training programs.

 Developmental Psychology, 30(6), 805-822.
- Moats, Louisa (2000). Speech to print. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.
- Moll, L. C. (Ed.) (1992). <u>Vygotsky and education: Instructional implications and applications of sociohistorical psychology.</u> New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Mutzabaugh, G. J. (2000). A work of his grace: The development of the National Institute for Learning Disabilities. Norfolk, VA: NILD

- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (2000). *Teaching children to read: An evidenced-based assessment of the scientific literature on reading and its implications for reading instruction.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Orton, S. T. (1989). Reading, writing and speech problems in children and selected papers. Austin, TX: Pro-Ed (Reprint of 1937).
- Piaget, J. (1959). <u>The language and thought of the child.</u> New York: The Humanities Press.
- Presseisen, B. & Dresseisen, A. (1994). Mediated learning: The contributions of Vygotsky and Feuerstein in theory and practice. In M. Ben-Hur (Ed.) On Feuerstein's instrumental enrichment: A collection. (pp. 51-81). Palatine, IL: Skylight Publishing.
- Restak, R. M. (1994). The modular brain. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Sattler, J. M. (1992). Assessment of children. San Diego, CA.: Publisher, Inc.
- Shapiro, B. K., Accardo, P. J. & Damp; Capute, A. J. (1998). Specific reading disability: A view of the spectrum. Timonium, MD: York Press, Inc.
- Shaywitz, S. (2003). <u>Overcoming dyslexia: A new and complete science-based program</u> <u>for reading problems at any level.</u> New York: Alfred A. Knopf
- Silver, A. A. & Disorders of learning in childhood. (Revised ed.) Canada: Wiley-Interscience publication.
- Snow, C. E., Burns, M. S., & Driffin, P. (Eds.). (1998). Preventing reading difficulties in young children. Washington D. C.: National Academy Press.
- Sousa, D. (2006). How the brain learns. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press
- Stevens, S. H. (1997). <u>Classroom success for the LD and ADHD child.</u> Winston-Salem, NC: John F. Blair.
- Swanson, H. L. (1999). Reading research for students with LD: A meta-analysis of intervention outcomes. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 32(6), 504-532.
- Torgesen, J.K. (2001). Intensive remedial instruction for children with severe reading disabilities: Immediate and long-term outcomes from two instructional approaches. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 34(1), 33-59.
- Vygotsky, L. S. (1975). Thought and language. (12th Ed.) Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). Mind in society: The development of higher psychological processes. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Wolfe, P. (2001). <u>Brain matters: Translating research into classroom practice.</u>
 Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Wolfe, P. & Devills, P. (2004). *Building the reading brain*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.