



NEWSLETTER

January AVID

Building Literacy Across Content

	Read	Write	Think
Science	<p>When scientists read, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask "Why?" more than "What?" Interpret data, charts, and illustrations. Seek to understand concepts and words. Determine validity of sources and quality of evidence. Pay attention to details. 	<p>When scientists write, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use precise vocabulary. Compose in phrases, bullets, graphs, or sketches. Use passive voice. Favor exactness over craft or elaboration. Communicate in a systematic form. 	<p>When scientists think, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tap into curiosity to create questions. Rely on prior knowledge or research. Consider new hypotheses or evidence. Propose explanations. Create solutions.
History	<p>When historians read, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret primary and secondary sources. Identify bias. Think sequentially. Compare and contrast events, accounts, documents, and visuals. Determine meaning of words within context. 	<p>When historians write, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create timelines with accompanying narratives. Synthesize information/evidence from multiple sources. Emphasize coherent organization of ideas. Grapple with multiple ideas and large quantities of information. Create essays based on argumentative principles. 	<p>When historians think, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create narratives. Rely on valid primary and secondary sources to guide their thinking. Compare and contrast or ponder causes and effects. Consider big ideas or inquiries across long periods of time. Recognize bias.
Math	<p>When mathematicians read, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use information to piece together a solution. Look for patterns and relationships. Decipher symbols and abstract ideas. Ask questions. Apply mathematical reasoning. 	<p>When mathematicians write, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain, justify, describe, estimate, or analyze. Favor calculations over words. Use precise vocabulary. Include reasons and examples. Utilize real-world situations. 	<p>When mathematicians think, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider patterns. Utilize previous understandings. Find connections. Estimate, generalize, and find exceptions. Employ mathematical principles.
English Language Arts	<p>When students of English read, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how figurative language works. Find underlying messages that evolve as a theme. Assume a skeptical stance. Pay attention to new vocabulary or words used in new ways. Summarize and synthesize. 	<p>When students of English write, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in a process that includes drafting, revising, and editing. Use mentor texts to aid their writing craft. Pay attention to organization, details, elaboration, and voice. Rely on the feedback of others. Avoid formulaic writing. 	<p>When students of English think, they...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect on multiple texts. Ask questions of the author. Consider research or others' ideas. Discuss ideas and themes. Argue both sides of a point.

AVID CLAP OF THE MONTH

Say: Firecracker on 3: 1,2,3

Response: Clap hands (action) and say "Pop, Pop!"

WICOR

W – Writing
I – Inquiry
C – Collaboration
O – Organization
R – Reading

****Please have a designated space for student work**

AVID Collaboration

Call and Response (Look at handout):

These are great to reinforce content just taught OR give breaks to celebrate success

Name	Call	Response
Great Lakes	HOMES!	Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, Superior
Multiples of...	Multiples of 3	3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30
Verb Forms	Forms of "Is"	Am, Are, Is, Was, Were, Be, Being, Been
Beginning the European colonization of North America	In 1492...	Columbus sailed the ocean blue

