

# **Using SDAIE Strategies to Bolster Student Success**

SDAIE is an approach used by teachers to make input comprehensible to ELL students. While students may be unfamiliar with science content, making them comfortable with strategies and procedures will give them the tools they need to gain both knowledge and confidence.

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★ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ★

## ★ ABC Books ★

★ You are to create an ABC book using words that we  
★ have studied this unit. ★

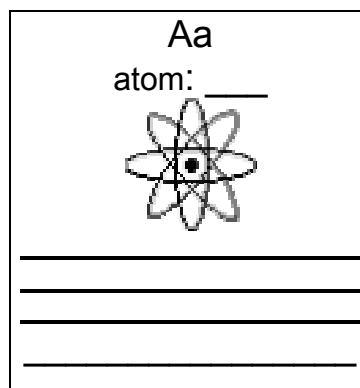
### ★ Directions: ★

- ★ 1. Choose a word for each letter of the  
★ alphabet. Be sure to choose a main idea and  
★ not a detail. ★
- ★ 2. Write the word at the top of the page. ★
- ★ 3. Write the definition. ★
- ★ 4. Draw a picture or cut and paste a picture  
★ you find. ★
- ★ 5. Write a paragraph explaining the word. ★

### ★ Materials: ★

★ white paper  
★ ruler  
★ colored pencils  
★ magazines  
★ scissors  
★ glue  
★ stapler

Example:



# Book On A Ring



## Directions:

1. Fold over 10 cm on one end of the long white paper.
2. Write the word on the flap.
3. Draw a picture.
4. Write the definition under the flap.
5. Close the flaps.
6. Put the pages in alphabetical order.
7. Make a cover for the unit.
8. Make a hole in the upper left-hand corner of all of the pages.
9. Put the ring through the hole.
10. Use your book to study for quizzes and tests.

## Materials:

11 x 30 cm white construction paper  
colored construction paper for the cover  
ruler  
scissors  
markers  
hole punch  
2.5 cm binder ring



# Cornell Notes

## **Directions for Notes From Lecture:**

1. Use the Cornell Note paper I give you.
2. Pay attention to the lecture.
3. Listen for important details and write them in the right hand column under the write heading.
4. Fill in the blanks in the main ideas as we learn them in class.
5. For homework, write questions for the main ideas in the left column.

## **Directions for Notes From Reading:**

1. Use notebook paper or a Cornell Notes paper.
2. Draw a vertical line 2 1/2 inches from the left side of your notebook paper. This is the "questions" column.
3. Write notes to the right of the line. Write notes in paragraph form to capture general ideas. Skip lines to show end of main ideas.
4. After reading, read through your notes and make them neat.
5. Now use the column. Write down questions and key words that give you the main idea of the reading.
6. Cover up the right-hand side of your notes and read aloud the main ideas.
7. Fold your notes showing only the questions columns when you review.



# Cup of Conversation



## Directions:

1. Get your conversation slip from the teacup.
2. Read the question.
3. Try to answer the question. You may use your notes.
4. Find the other person in class with the same question.
5. Decide what the correct answer is.
6. When it is your turn, read your question and answer aloud.
7. Copy the questions and answers into your science journal.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Lab Report



Title: \_\_\_\_\_



Name:  
Date:  
Period:

# Hypothesis



A hypothesis is a prediction or guess about what will happen or why.

Write your hypothesis.	Was your hypothesis correct? Explain.







# Problem



The problem is the question that you are asking. It is the reason why you are doing the experiment.

Write the problem

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Was your problem solved? Explain.

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# Data

4+? □ ♦ × 5ml ● ⇒ ✍️ + ✓ 3cm Data is

factual information used for understanding the results of an experiment. Data is often measurements or numbers. Data should always be put into data table.

Write your data table here.





# Learning Loops

## Directions:

1. Write the main idea on a green strip.
2. Draw a picture on the same strip.
3. Use glue or a stapler to close the loop.
4. Write details on yellow strips.
5. Attach the detail loop through the main idea loop.
6. Close the loop.
7. Make example loops on white strips.
8. Attach the example loops to the detail loops.

## Materials:

colored paper strips x cm  
colored pencils/markers  
glue or stapler

# Matrices

A matrix is a chart that shows information about a subject. The chart is divided into different main ideas. Under each main idea you write details and examples or draw pictures.

## Directions:

1. Write the main ideas at the top of the matrix.
2. Draw columns down the paper for each main idea.
3. Write details and examples under each main idea.
4. Write complete sentences.
5. Write neatly.

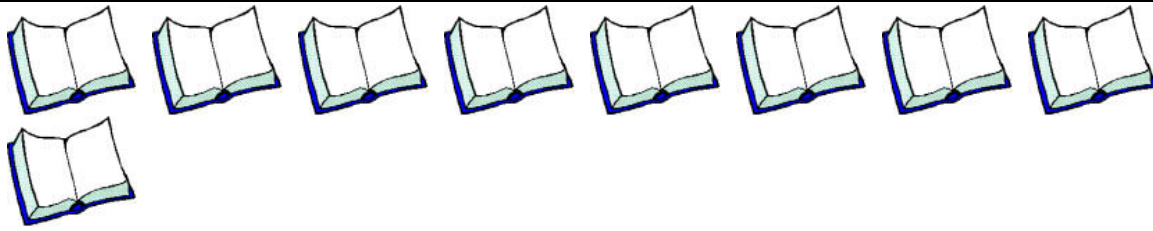
## Materials:

- butcher paper
- meter stick
- ruler
- markers

## Example:

Animal	Habitat	Diet	Life Cycle





## Read-Arounds

### Directions:

1. Read the section for your group.
2. Make a poster with a picture and a paragraph about the main idea.
3. Hang your poster up.
4. Walk around the room and read each poster.
5. Write notes from each poster.
6. Go back to your group and compare notes.



## Write-Arounds

### Directions:

1. On your group poster, draw a picture representing the word.
2. Write one sentence about how the word relates to the main idea.
3. Walk around the room and write one thing you know on each poster.
4. Your group then reads aloud what was written on your poster.

# **SDAIE Worksheets**

**ABC Books**

**Books on a Ring**

**CLOZE Cornell Notes**

**Cup of Conversation**

**Lab Reports**

**Learning Loops**

**Matrices**

**Read/Write- Arounds**

**Science Journals**

**Sentence Strips**



# Science Journals

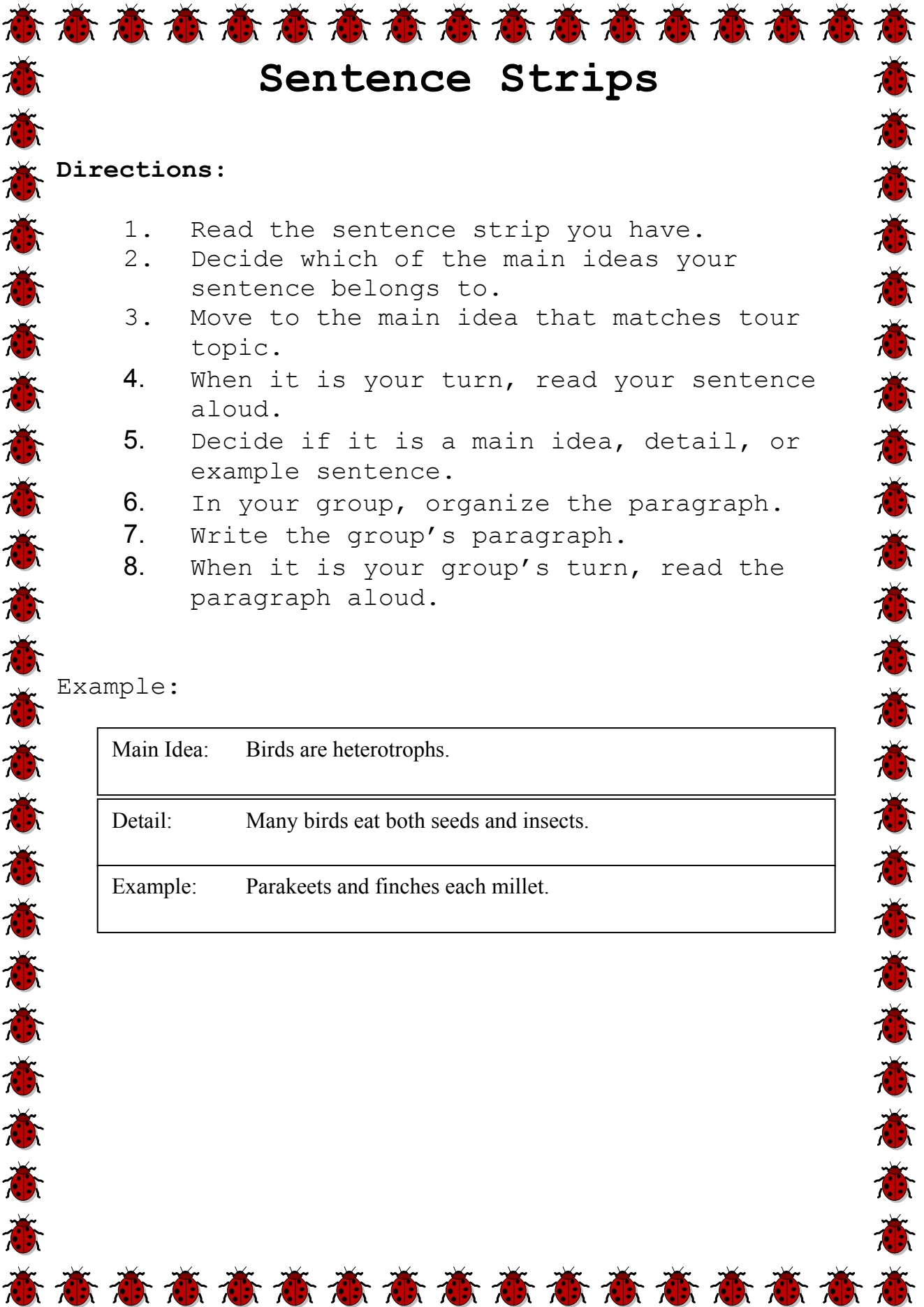


Your Science Journal will be used in class **DAILY!** It is your responsibility to bring it to class everyday. If you forget your journal, write the question and answer on notebook paper and then copy it into your journal as soon as possible. Your journal will be graded every 2 to 3 weeks. It will be counted like a test grade.

## **DO NOT LOSE YOUR JOURNAL!**

**Every day you will:**

1. Write the date.
2. Copy the journal question from the board.
3. Answer the journal question using complete sentences.
4. If you make a drawing, be sure to label it.
5. Write neatly.



# Sentence Strips

## Directions:

1. Read the sentence strip you have.
2. Decide which of the main ideas your sentence belongs to.
3. Move to the main idea that matches your topic.
4. When it is your turn, read your sentence aloud.
5. Decide if it is a main idea, detail, or example sentence.
6. In your group, organize the paragraph.
7. Write the group's paragraph.
8. When it is your group's turn, read the paragraph aloud.

## Example:

Main Idea:	Birds are heterotrophs.
Detail:	Many birds eat both seeds and insects.
Example:	Parakeets and finches eat millet.