

Welcome to Amplify Science!

Follow the directions below as we wait to begin.

1. Please log in to your Amplify Account.
2. Sign in using link dropped in chat.
3. In the chat, share your name, grade level, and school you teach in.



Amplify Science

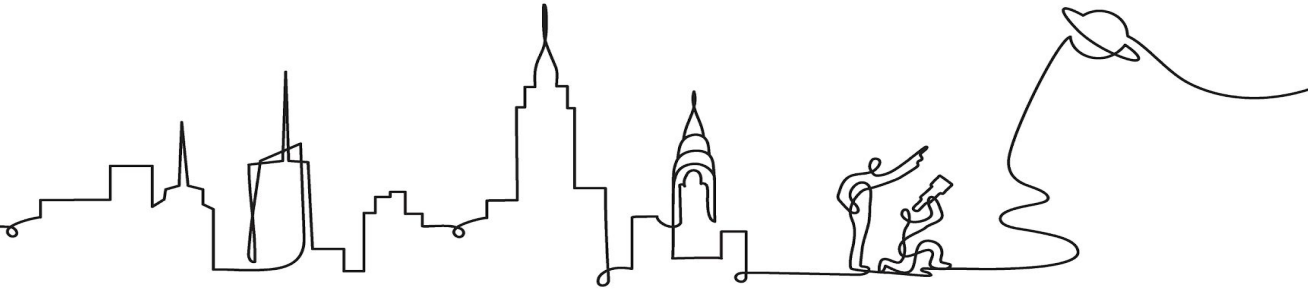
New York City

Accessing Complex Texts

Grade 5

Date xx

Presented by xx



Remote Professional Learning Norms



Take some time to orient yourself to the platform

- *“Where’s the chat box? What are these squares at the top of my screen?, where’s the mute button?”*



Mute your microphone to reduce background noise unless sharing with the group



The chat box is available for posting questions or responses to during the training



Make sure you have a note-catcher present



Engage at your comfort level - chat, ask questions, discuss, share!

Use two windows for today's webinar

The image illustrates a dual-window setup for a webinar. It features two side-by-side browser windows, each outlined in orange. An inset in the top-left corner shows a small window with three colored buttons (red, yellow, green) and an orange arrow pointing to the top-left corner of the first window.

Window #1 (left) displays a Google Meet interface. The address bar shows the URL `meet.google.com/hcs-dxpk-wrm?aut...`. The page content is mostly black, indicating a video feed that is not visible. The bottom of the window shows a browser tab for `Amplify Science` with the URL `apps.learning.amplify.com/curriculum/#unit/8a31e095506df8a2015256f884b4544_californiaintegrated2019-2020#progress-build`. The page content includes sections for **Progress Build Level 1** and **Progress Build Level 2**, both describing Earth's geosphere and plate tectonics. A sidebar on the right contains links for **Flexension Compilation**, **Investigation Notebook**, **NGSS Information for Parents and Guardians**, **Print Materials (11" x 17")**, and **Print Materials (8.5" x 11")**. There is also an **Offline Preparation** section with a button labeled **Offline Guide**.

Window #2 (right) displays the Amplify Science curriculum page for **Lesson 1.2: Using Fossils to Understand Earth**. The address bar shows the URL `apps.learning.amplify.com/curriculu...`. The page features a large illustration of a blue dinosaur in a prehistoric landscape. Below the illustration, there are two main activity sections: **1 WARM-UP Warm-Up** and **2 TEACHER-LED DISCUSSION Introducing Mesos**. The page also includes a **Lesson Brief (4 Activities)** section, a **RESET LESSON** button, and a **GENERATE PRINTABLE LESSON** button. A sidebar on the right lists **Digital Resources** such as **All Projections**, **Completed Scientific Argumentation Wall Diagram**, **Video: Meet a Paleontologist**, and **The Ancient Mesosaurus**.

Objectives

By the end of this 1-hour workshop, you will be able to...

- Describe how the Amplify Science approach to reading supports students in making sense of science ideas.
- Identify the different roles that text can play in figuring out science concepts.
- Be ready to teach specific reading strategies for diverse learners in a remote/hybrid instructional setting.

e



Plan for the day

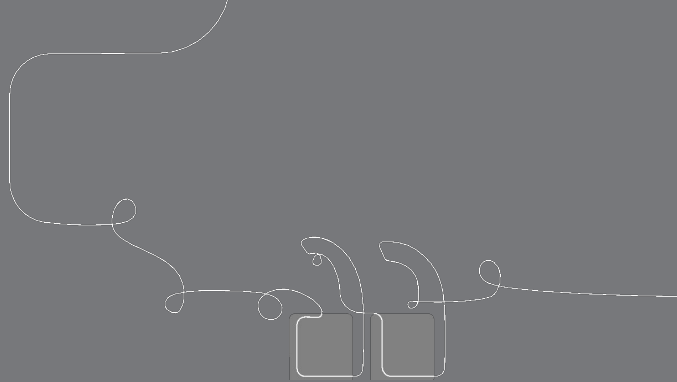
- **Framing the day**
 - Welcome and introductions
 - Anticipatory activity
- Measuring text complexity
- Text roles: reader & task measures
- Differentiation & other supports
- Closing
 - Reflection & additional resources
 - Survey

Anticipatory activity

On the Jamboard “post”

- Best **practices** and **strategies** you already implement to support your students in accessing **complex texts**

What best practices & strategies do you already implement in order to support your students in accessing complex texts?



Questions?

Plan for the day

- Framing the day
 - Welcome and introductions
 - Anticipatory activity
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What is text complexity?



Figure 1: The Standards' Model of Text Complexity

Qualitative Measures

- Knowledge demands
- Text structure
(including visual representations)

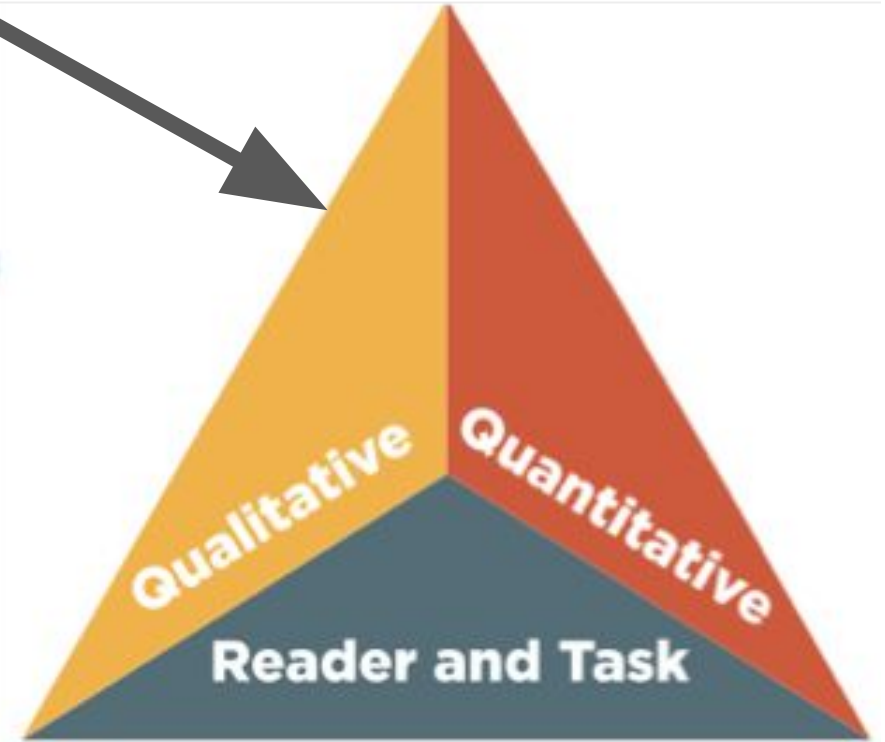


Figure 1: The Standards' Model of Text Complexity

Qualitative Measures

- Knowledge demands
- Text Structure



Figure 1: The Standards' Model of Text Complexity

Lipase-Catalyzed Production of Biodiesel¹

Lloyd A. Nelson, Thomas A. Foglia*, and William N. Marmor

USDA, ARS, ERRC, Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania 19038

ABSTRACT: Lipases were screened for their ability to transesterify triglycerides with short-chain alcohols to alkyl esters. The lipase from *Mucor miehei* was most efficient for converting triglycerides to their alkyl esters with primary alcohols, whereas the lipase from *Candida antarctica* was most efficient for transesterifying triglycerides with secondary alcohols to give branched alkyl esters. Conditions were established for converting tallow to short-chain alkyl esters at more than 90% conversion. These same conditions also proved effective for transesterifying vegetable oils and high fatty acid-containing feedstocks to their respective alkyl ester derivatives.

JAACS 73, 1191–1195 (1996).

KEY WORDS: Alcoholysis, alkyl esters, biodiesel, grease, lipase, rapeseed, soy oil, tallow.

There have been a considerable number of studies that report transesterification and interesterification reactions by using lipases with and without organic solvents (1–6). Recently, research has centered on the use of lipases to transesterify higher-molecular weight fatty acids to alkyl esters. Lipase-catalyzed alcoholyses of sunflower oil (7), rapeseed oil (8), soybean oil, and beef tallow (9) have been reported. The alcoholysis reactions generally involve primary alcohols with a few scattered reports on transesterifications with secondary alco-

ture properties. Another way of improving cold-temperature properties of tallow esters would be to substitute methanol with branched higher-molecular weight alcohols.

Though efficient in terms of reaction yield and time, the chemical approach to synthesizing alkyl esters (18–20) from triglycerides has drawbacks, such as difficulties in the recovery of glycerol, the need for removal of salt residue, and the energy-intensive nature of the process. On the other hand, biocatalysts allow for synthesis of specific alkyl esters, easy recovery of glycerol, and transesterification of glycerides with high free fatty acid (FFA) content. This technology could be extended to transesterification of greases, which are even less expensive than soybean oil and tallow. This process can further be used to synthesize other value-added products, including biodegradable lubricants and additives for fuel and lubricants. Lipase can also be used to introduce other functionalities into alkyl esters that may further improve the cold-temperature properties of the resulting biodiesel. In this paper, we report the lipase-catalyzed synthesis of normal and branched-chain alkyl esters of agriculturally derived triglycerides (TG): vegetable oils, tallow, and restaurant grease.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. Tallow was obtained from Chemol Corp. (Greens-


Qualitative Measures

Text structure

(including visual representations)

Flavor Ingredient: Sugar


Sugar is a **substance** made up of tiny crystals that look clear up close, but a pile of pure sugar looks white. Plants use sunlight, air, and water to make sugar. Most fruits have lots of sugar in them. Most of the sugar we buy in the United States is made from sugar beets or sugarcane. To get the sugar, people mix the plants with water and squeeze out the juice. Then they cook the juice for a very long time to make sugar crystals form.



People can get sugar by separating sugar molecules from plants like sugarcane.

Why Food Scientists Use It

Sugar is used to make things sweet. People use sugar to make candy, cakes, and many other foods. Hard, sweet things such as candy contain sugar mixed with very little water. Soft and liquid sweet things such as jam and syrup contain sugar mixed with more water. Eating too much sugar can lead to a variety of diseases, including diabetes and obesity. When sugar gets stuck between teeth, tiny organisms eat the sugar and produce substances that damage the teeth's protective coating. This can create **cavities**.



Sugar Molecules and the Properties of Sugar

Sugar molecules are strongly attracted to water molecules. → Sugar is **soluble** in water.

Sugar molecules are so attracted to water molecules that sugar absorbs tiny droplets of water out of the air. → On wet days, sugar may get a little bit damp and sticky.

When sugar molecules hit the tongue, they **interact** with special **receptors** that send signals to the brain. → Sugar has a strong, sweet flavor.

Sugar molecules are so attracted to other sugar molecules that they don't easily come apart from each other. This means they don't travel to the nose. → Sugar has no smell.

Header for the page

Does not need to be read from start to finish.

Labeled graphs and diagrams correspond with text

Informational text paragraphs

Quantitative Measures

- Sentence length
- Vocabulary load

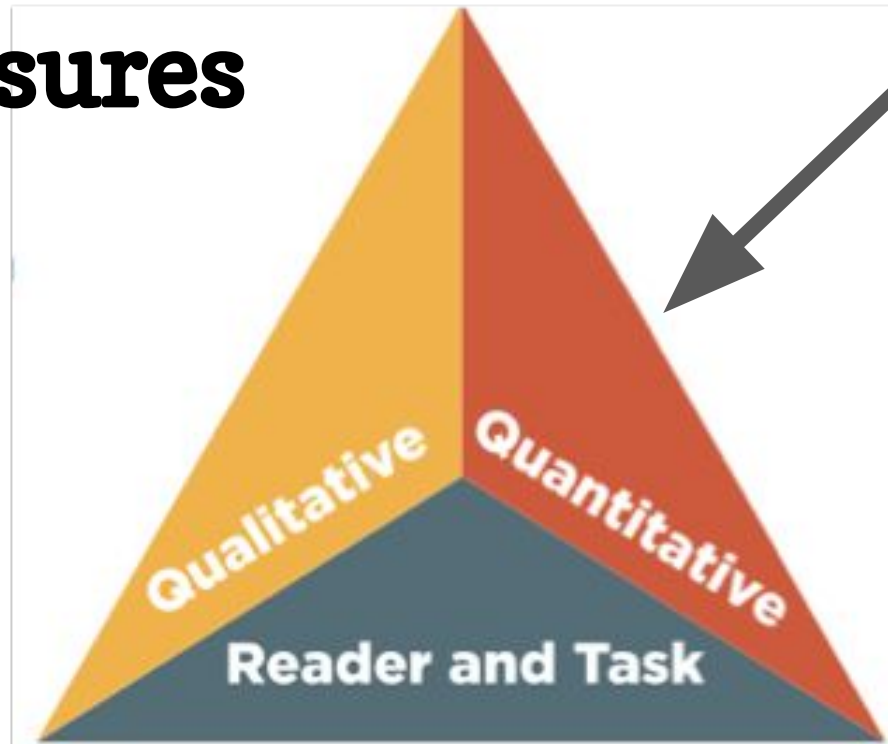


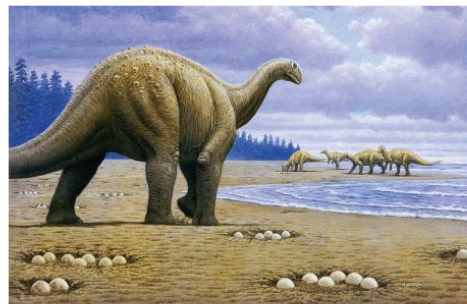
Figure 1: The Standards' Model of Text Complexity

Quantitative Measures

- Sentence length
- Vocabulary load



Rodolfo Coria works with other scientists to study fossils.



This artwork shows what *Argentinosaurus* may have looked like. It is based on inferences.

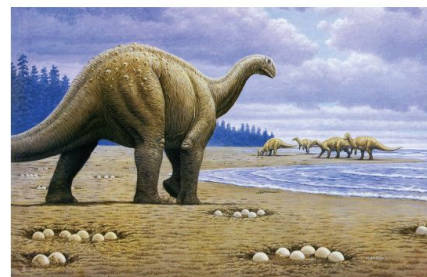
By observing fossils, Coria and other scientists can make inferences about organisms from long ago. On the day he helped discover *Argentinosaurus*, Coria was out in the desert working with another scientist to dig up fossil bones.

Coria observed the shapes and sizes of the fossil bones he had found. They looked similar to fossils from large dinosaurs that had

Coria knows a lot about bones. He can look at the shape of a bone and figure out what kind of dinosaur it came from. He can also figure out where the bone belonged in the dinosaur's body. He can figure out whether it is a leg bone, a neck bone, or a different kind of bone.



Rodolfo Coria works with other scientists to study fossils.



This artwork shows what the dinosaur Coria found may have looked like when it was alive.

By looking at fossils, Coria and other scientists can learn more about living things from long ago. On the day he helped find a new dinosaur, Coria was out in the desert. He was working with another scientist to dig up fossil bones.

Coria knows a lot about bones. He can look at the shape of a bone and figure out what kind of dinosaur it came from. He can also figure out where the bone belonged in the dinosaur's body. He can figure out whether it is a leg bone, a neck bone, or a different kind of bone.

Coria looked at the shapes and sizes of the fossil bones he had found. They looked similar to fossils from large dinosaurs that had been found before. Coria could figure out that the bones were from the lower leg and backbone of a dinosaur. He could also figure out that the dinosaur was big and walked on four legs. Coria and the scientist he was working with named the dinosaur after their country. It was a type of dinosaur no one had known about before.

Sample
Simplified
Text version



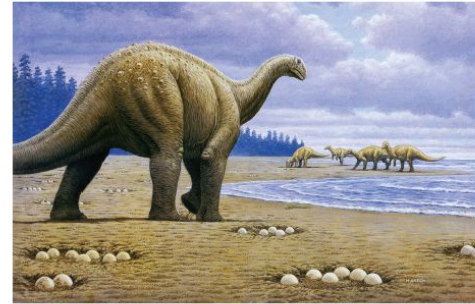
Figure 1: The Standards' Model of Text Complexity

Read the samples and discuss:

What do you notice as the differences between the two texts?



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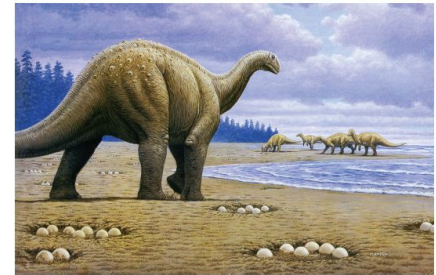
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Coria observed the shapes and sizes of the fossil bones he had found. They looked similar to fossils from large dinosaurs that had

Coria knows a lot about bones. He can **infer** what kind of dinosaur it came from where the bone belonged in the dinosaur's body whether it is a leg bone, a neck bone, or a different kind of bone.



Rodolfo Coria works with other scientists to study fossils.



This artwork shows what the dinosaur Coria found may have looked like when it was alive.

Sample
Simplified
Text

By looking at fossils, Coria and other scientists can learn more about living things from long ago. On the day he helped find a new dinosaur, Coria was out in the desert. He was working with another scientist to dig up fossil bones.

Coria knows a lot about bones. He can look at the shape of a bone and figure out what kind of dinosaur it came from. He can also figure out where the bone belonged in the dinosaur's body. He can figure out whether it is a leg bone, a neck bone, or a different kind of bone.

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By observing fossils, Coria and other scientists can make inferences about organisms from long ago. On the day he helped discover Argentinosaurus, Coria was out in the desert in Argentina. He was working with another scientist to dig up fossil bones.

Coria knows a lot about bones. He can observe the shape of a bone and infer what kind of dinosaur it came from.

Coria and other scientists use fossils to think about living things from long ago. Coria helped find a new dinosaur when he was out in the desert. He was working with another scientist to dig up fossil bones.

Coria knows a lot about bones. He can look at the shape of a bone and figure out many things.

By observing **fossils**, Coria and other scientists can make inferences about **organisms** from long ago. On the day he helped discover Argentinosaurus, Coria was out in the desert in Argentina. He was working with another scientist to dig up fossil bones.

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Coria and other scientists use **fossils** to think about living things from long ago. Coria helped find a new dinosaur when he was out in the desert. He was working with another scientist to dig up **fossil** bones.

Coria knows a lot about bones. He can look at the shape of a bone and figure out many things.

Sentence
lengths:
14, 14, 11

Hard words
and phrases: 7

By observing fossils, Coria and other scientists can make inferences about organisms from long ago. On the day he helped discover Argentinosaurus, Coria was out in the desert in Argentina. He was working with another scientist to dig up fossil bones.

Sentence
lengths:
14, 12, 11

Hard words
and phrases: 1

Coria and other scientists use fossils to think about living things from long ago. Coria helped find a new dinosaur when he was out in the desert. He was working with another scientist to dig up fossil bones.

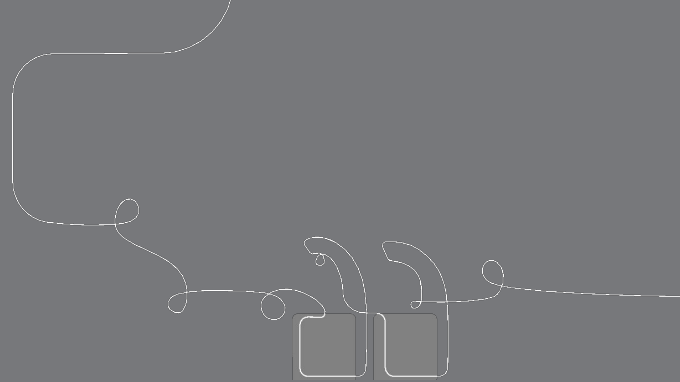
Reader and Task Measures

- Background, experience
- Purpose, assignment
- Motivation



Figure 1: The Standards' Model of Text Complexity

Questions?

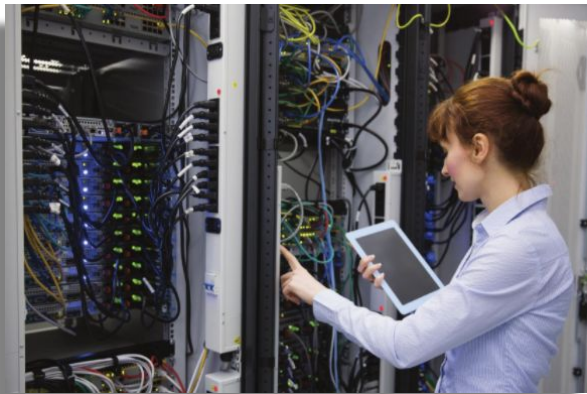


Plan for the day

- Framing the day
 - Welcome and introductions
 - Anticipatory activity
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- Differentiation & other supports
- Closing
 - Reflection & additional resources
 - Survey

Think-Type-Chat!

How do scientists and engineers use text?

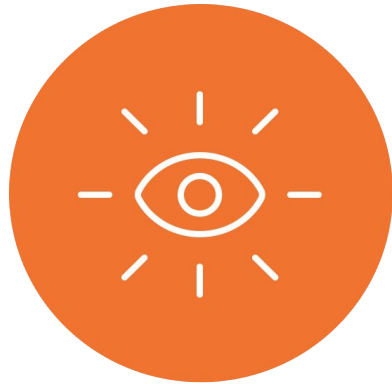


Reading in Amplify Science

Students are apprenticed into reading like scientists—that is, reading actively, curiously, and critically, with a focus on making meaning and using the text as a source of evidence.



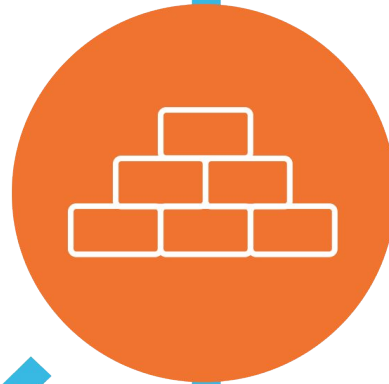
Amplify Science Approach



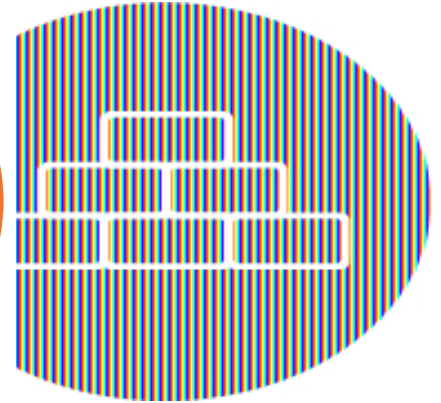
Introduce a **phenomenon** and a related problem



Collect **evidence** from multiple sources

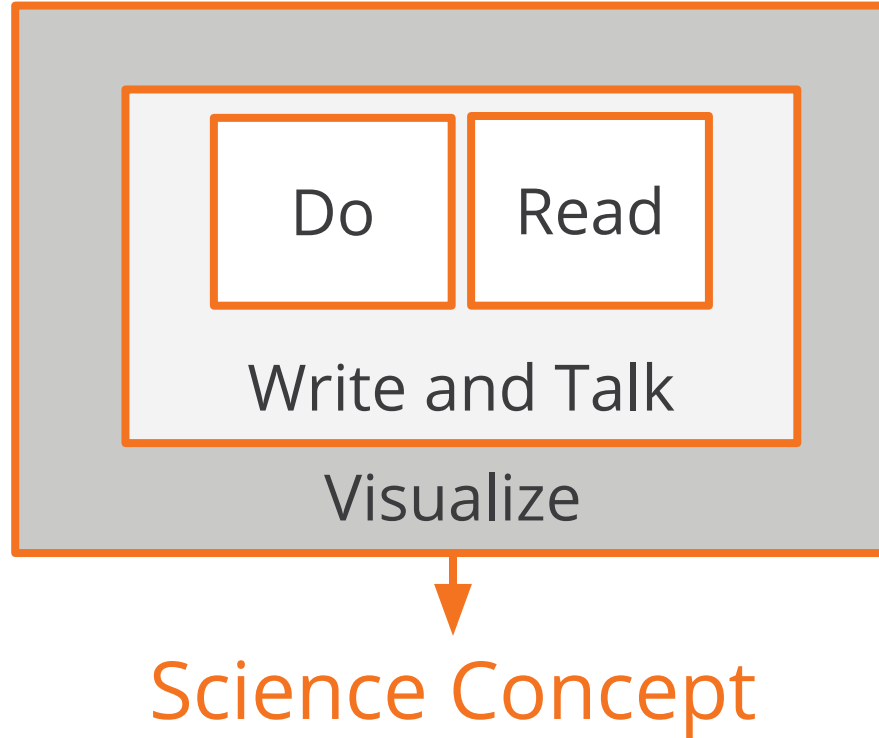


Build increasingly complex **explanations**



Apply knowledge to solve a different problem

Multimodal Instruction



Revisiting Reader and Task Measures

- Background, experience
- Purpose, assignment
- Motivation



Figure 1: The Standards' Model of Text Complexity

Text Roles are authentic to **scientific inquiry**



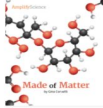


Set context	Connect to the outside world
Deliver content	Scientists read to learn findings
Model	Scientists replicate others' procedures and experiments
Support secondhand investigations	Scientists read and interpret others' data and findings
Support first hand investigations	Scientists use reference books

Text Roles in Amplify Science

Set context	Connect to the world outside the classroom
Deliver content	Read to learn about science
Model	Demonstrate a process or scientific practice
Support secondhand investigations	Provide data for students to interpret
Support first hand investigations	Provide information for investigations

Text roles collaborative work time **part 1**

- In pairs, choose a text from the unit
- Determine the role that the book plays in the unit
- Record key science takeaways from the text

Text Roles analysis part 1			
Text	Choose one lesson it is used in and list here.	Determine the role that the book plays in a chosen lesson.	Record key science takeaways from the text
			
			
			
			
			

Temperature Check

Rate your comfort level accessing and navigating the Amplify Science @Home Resources

1 = Extremely Uncomfortable

2 = Uncomfortable

3 = Mild

4 = Comfortable

5 = Extremely Comfortable


AmplifyScience

Hello Teacher Sinha-Das
 Log Out
 Go To My Account


Classroom Language Settings

ELA Resources
 Job Postments
 LA Science Program Guide
 Science Program Guide
 Help


1st Grade ▾ **Step 1**



22 Lessons
Animal and Plant Defenses



22 Lessons
Light and Sound



22 Lessons
Spinning Earth

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AmplifyScience Program Hub

LAUNCH PROGRAMS TEACHER SINHA-DAS


Step 2

Welcome, Amplify Science Educators!

The Amplify Science Program Hub consists of resources, tools, and advice to help you make the most of getting started with your program. We've also provided tips and guidance on how to use Amplify Science in a remote and hybrid learning model.

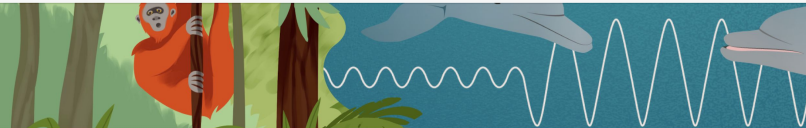
We're excited to partner with you on this journey and can't wait to get started! Please select the button below that best describes your role:

I am a Teacher I am a Leader



AmplifyScience Program Hub

LAUNCH PROGRAMS TEACHER SINHA-DAS



Welcome, Amplify Science teacher!

Hello, Teacher!

Search

Welcome

Remote learning: Amplify Science@Home

Hands-on investigations support
 Unit extensions
 Using this site for self study
 Program Overview
 Navigation and Materials

Let's get started! This site will provide you with the knowledge and skills you need to start teaching with Amplify Science. Here you will:

- learn to navigate the digital Teacher's Guide
- become familiar with unit resources
- get planning tips, and
- find our new, flexible remote and hybrid learning supports

This site will be continuously updated, so please check back regularly.

Step 3

AmplifyScience Program Hub

LAUNCH PROGRAMS TEACHER SINHA-DAS

Hello, Teacher!

Search

Click here for more support navigating the @Home resources.

Grade-level resources

Remote learning: Amplify Science@Home

About Amplify Science@Home
 Grade-level resources
 @Home Resources Orientation Videos
 Additional resources

Hands-on investigations support

Unit extensions

Using this site for self study

Program Overview

Navigation and Materials

Planning

Student Assessments and Work

Unit Orientation Videos

Select your grade below to access the @Home resources. Please do not share or distribute these materials outside of your district.

Grades K–5

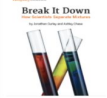

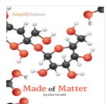


- Kindergarten
- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3
- Grade 4
- Grade 5

Step 4 (scroll down and choose your grade)

Grades 6–8	Discipline-specific model	New York City
Integrated model	Earth & Space Science	Grade 6 (NYC)
Grade 6	Life Science	Grade 7 (NYC)
Grade 7	Physical Science	Grade 8 (NYC)
Grade 8		

Text roles collaborative work time **part 2**

- Navigate to @Home resources. Indicate supports available for each book in a remote/hybrid setting.
- Indicate supports you will enlist from your own educator's toolkit

Text	List supports available for this book from Amplify @Home resources (hint: refer to Teacher Overview document)	List supports you will enlist from your own toolkit	Other notes
			
			
			
			
			

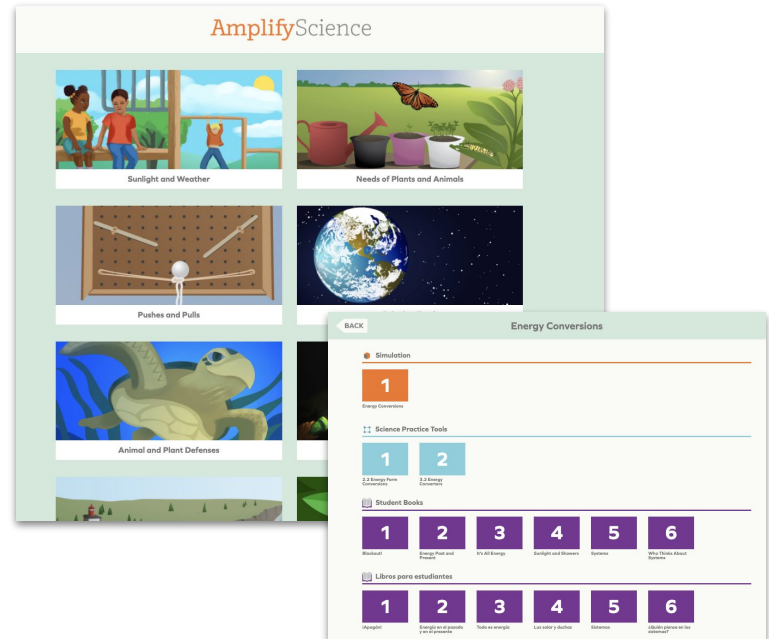
K-5 digital access

apps.learning.amplify.com/elementary

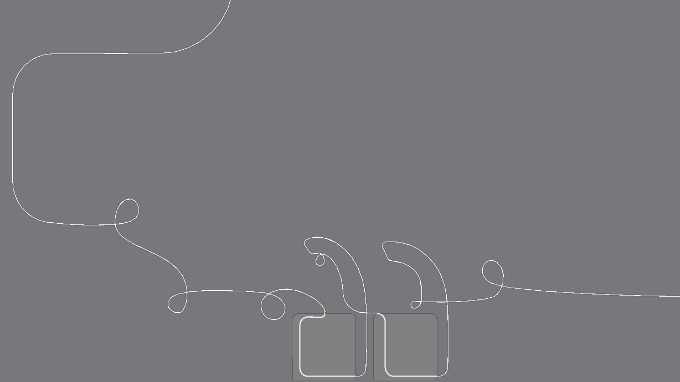


Username: [nyc5](#)

Password: [science1](#)



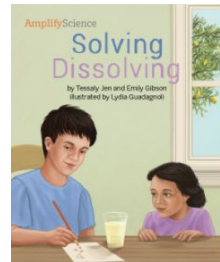
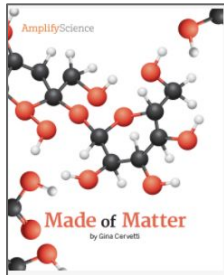
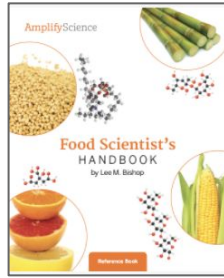
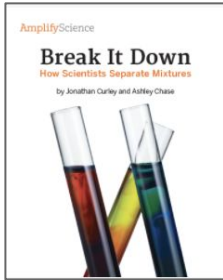
Questions?



Plan for the day

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Making inferences in Modeling Matter



- High utility strategy: used for inquiring with text and investigations
- Gradual release of responsibility
- Multiple opportunities to practice the sense-making strategy

Differentiation for reading in Amplify Science

Lesson Brief	
Overview	▼
Materials & Preparation	▼
Differentiation	▼
Standards	▼
Vocabulary	▼
Unplugged?	▼



Differentiation briefs

Categories of differentiation briefs

- Embedded supports for diverse learners
- Potential challenges in this lesson
- Specific differentiation strategies for English learners
- Specific differentiation strategies for students who need more support
- Specific differentiation strategies for students who need more challenge

Planning for differentiation

Lesson #	Type of support	Instructional suggestion (summary)
1.2	Students who need more support	Anticipation guide
Which of your students might need support? When could you provide it?		
Whole class- during our shared reading block		
How would you use or modify the suggestion?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Read statements aloud● Have students stand up and discuss with a partner, then put an A over their head if they agree, and D if they disagree. (Can offer "not sure" as an option).● Record responses, and revisit after reading..		

Planning for differentiation **in your unit**

- Navigate to a **reading lesson** you recently taught.
- Navigate to and read the **Differentiation section** of the Lesson Brief
- Complete the **Planning for Differentiation** for one lesson

Planning for Differentiation
Choose a lesson where a text is introduced or re-visited. What strategies will you implement for particular learners so they can engage with complex texts in a meaningful way?


Lesson #	Type of support	Instructional Suggestion (summary)
Which of your students might need support? When could you provide it?		
How would you use or modify		

Page 4

Lesson #	Type of support	Instructional Suggestion (summary)
Which of your students might need support? When could you provide it?		
How would you use or modify the suggestion?		

Optional notebook pages to support reading

AmplifyScience



Modeling Matter:
The Chemistry of Food

Investigation Notebook

Name: _____ Date: _____

Getting Ready to Read:
Blue Whales and Buttercups

Directions:

- Before reading *Blue Whales and Buttercups*, read the sentences below.
- If you agree with the sentence, write an "A" on the line before the sentence.
- If you disagree with the sentence, write a "D" on the line before the sentence.
- After you read the book, see if your ideas have changed. Be ready to explain your thinking.

_____ All organisms are related.

_____ A blue flower and a blue bird are closely related.

_____ Plants have ways to protect themselves.

_____ Only animals are made of cells.

_____ There are not a lot of differences between organisms on Earth.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiple Meaning Words:
Blue Whales and Buttercups

Directions:

Some words can mean more than one thing. For each word in the table:

- Read the sentence from the book *Blue Whales and Buttercups* that uses the word.
- Read the two meanings the word can have.
- Decide which meaning the word has in the sentence from the book and circle that meaning in the table.

Word	Sentence from the book	Meaning 1	Meaning 2
match	It would take about 20 big elephants to match the weight of just one	a short thin piece of wood used to light a fire	to be the same as
		a flying nocturnal animal	a tool used to hit a ball
		something you find on a playground	to move along a smooth surface

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading Reflection:
Blue Whales and Buttercups

Directions:

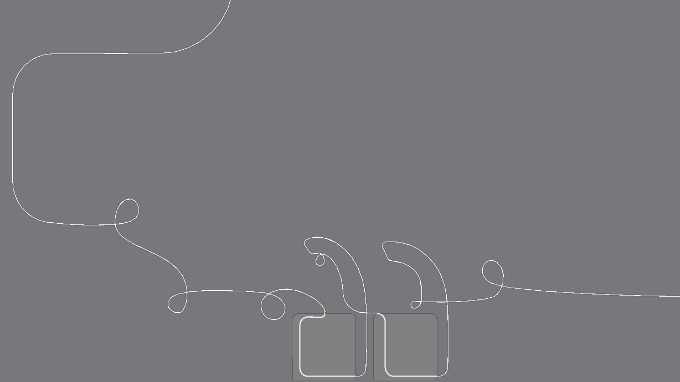
- Return to the measurements of different organisms on pages 6 and 7 of *Blue Whales and Buttercups*.
- Answer the questions below.

Is there an object in your classroom similar in size to the wingspan of the bat (1.5 meters) (4.92 feet)?

Is there an object in your classroom similar in size to the tree frog (1 centimeter) (0.39 inches)?

Is there an object in your school similar in size to the height of the elephant (3.5 meters) (11.48 feet)?

Questions?



Plan for the day

- Framing the day
 - Welcome and introductions
 - Anticipatory activity
- Measuring text complexity
- Text roles: reader & task measures
- Differentiation & other supports
- Closing
 - Reflection & additional resources
 - Survey

Revisiting our objectives

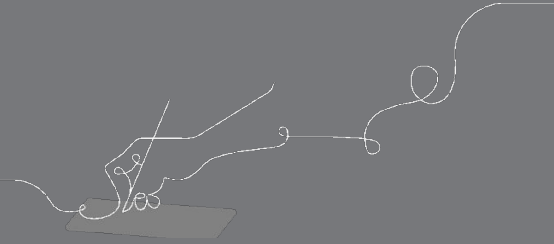
Do you feel ready to...

- Describe how the Amplify Science approach to reading supports students in making sense of science ideas.
- Identify the different roles that text can play in figuring out science concepts.
- Be ready to teach specific reading strategies for diverse learners in a remote/hybrid instructional setting.

1- I'm not sure how I'm going to do this!

3- I have some good ideas but still have some questions.

5- I have a solid plan for how to make this work!



New York City Resources Site

<https://amplify.com/amplify-science-nyc-doe-resources/>



Amplify.

Amplify Science Resources for NYC (K-5)

Welcome! This site contains supporting resources designed for the New York City Department of Education Amplify Science adoption for grades K-5.

UPDATE: Summer 2020

Introduction

Getting started resources

Planning and implementation resources

Admin resources

Parent resources

COVID-19 Remote learning resources 2020

Professional learning resources

Questions

UPDATE: Summer 2020

Account Access: It's an exciting time for Amplify Science! We have access to the many updates and upgrades in our curriculum until late August/early September when we will update rosters from STARS.

Any schools or teachers new to Amplify Science in 20/21 are encouraged to contact our Help Desk (1-800-823-1969) for access to your temporary login for summer planning.

Upcoming PL Webinars: Join us for our Summer 2020 Professional Learning opportunities in July for NEW teachers and administrators and August for RETURNING teachers and administrators. Links to register coming soon!

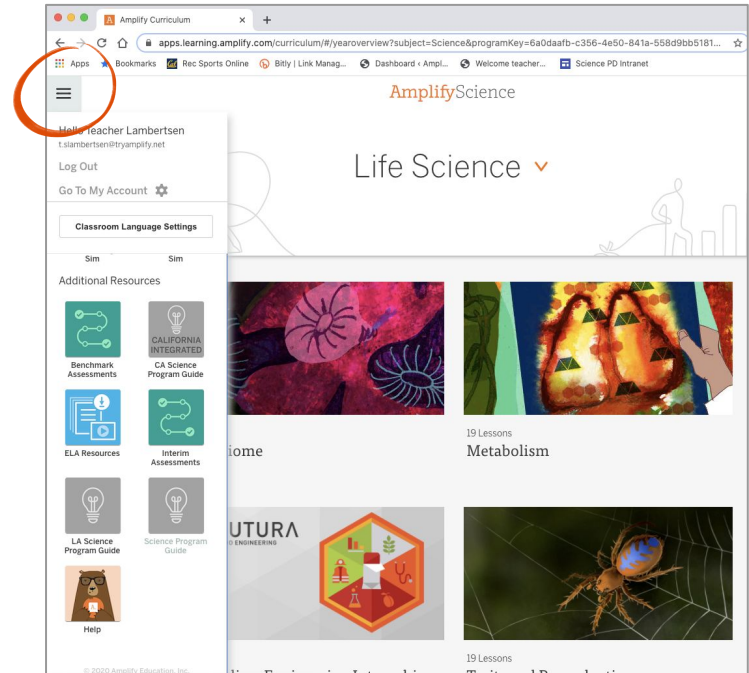
Site Resources

- Login information
- Pacing guides
- Getting started guide
- NYC Companion Lessons
- **Resources from PD sessions**
- And much more!

Amplify Science Program Hub

A new hub for Amplify Science resources

- **Videos and resources to continue getting ready to teach**
- Amplify@Home resources
- Keep checking back for updates



Additional Amplify resources



Program Guide

Glean additional insight into the program's structure, intent, philosophies, supports, and flexibility.

<https://my.amplify.com/programguide/content/national/welcome/science/>

Amplify Help

Find lots of advice and answers from the Amplify team.

my.amplify.com/help

Additional Amplify Support

Customer Care

Seek information specific to enrollment and rosters, technical support, materials and kits, and teaching support, weekdays 7AM-7PM EST.



scihelp@amplify.com



800-823-1969



Amplify Chat

When contacting the customer care team:

- Identify yourself as an Amplify Science user.
- Note the unit you are teaching.
- Note the type of device you are using (Chromebook, iPad, Windows, laptop).
- Note the web browser you are using (Chrome or Safari).
- Include a screenshot of the problem, if possible.
- Copy your district or site IT contact on emails.

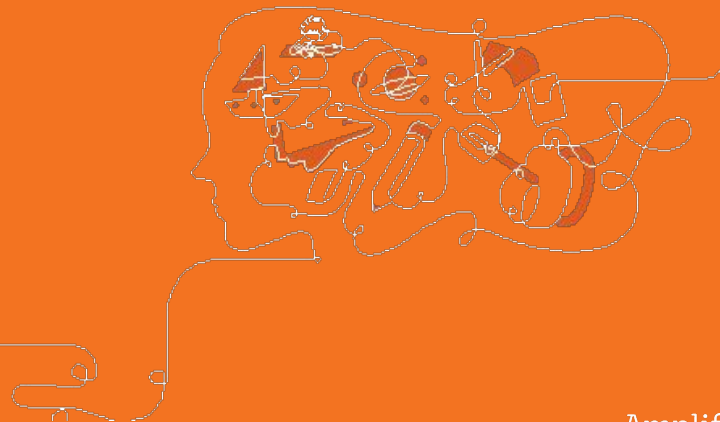


Final Questions?

Please provide us feedback!

URL: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BY56SBR>

Presenter name: XXX



30 minute open office hours
to follow...

