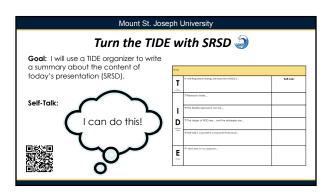


	Mount St. Jos	eph University	
We will articulate:	Objec	tives	
Overview	Theory	Research	Application
What is Self-Regulated Strategy Development?	What are the theoretical models that undergird this approach?	What is the research supporting this approach?	How can this be incorporated into classroom practice?





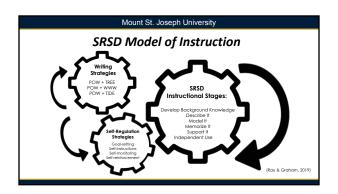


Self-Regulated Strategy Development 🍚

тΙ	3 tot Regulated Strategy Development [SISD] IL.	Self-Talk:
	C Research states	
ı İ	O this field is opproach can be	
וע	() The stages of SED are and the strategies are	
nundari Nunda	O fail talk is a powerful component because .	
E	d Net year, in my deservers	

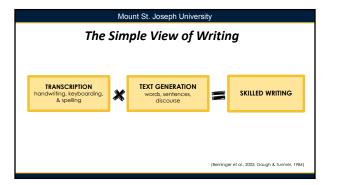
"Self-Regulated Strategy Development (SRSD) is an evidence-based approach for helping students learn specific strategies for planning, drafting, and revising text. SRSD instruction is also characterized by explicit teaching, individualized instruction, and criterion-based versus time-based learning."

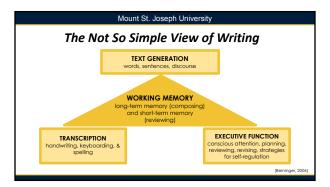
(Graham & Perin, 2007)

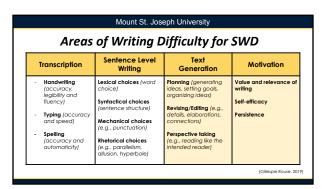


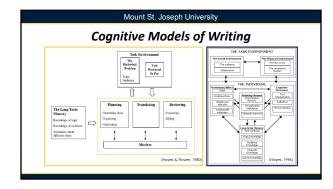
Mount St. Joseph University **SRSD** Objective 2: Explore theoretical models that

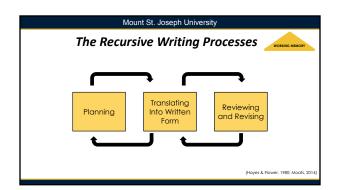
undergird SRSD

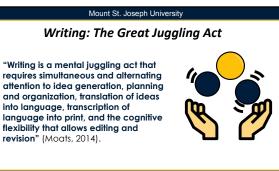


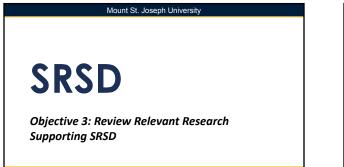


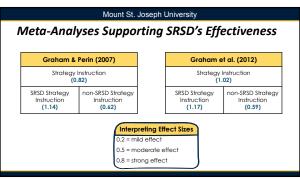


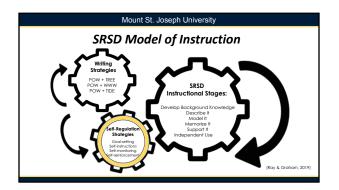


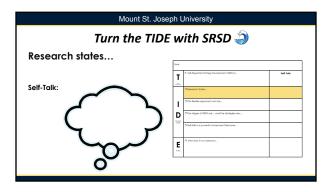


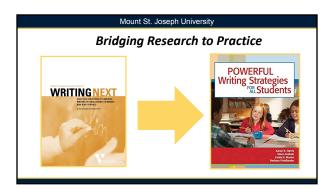












SRSD

Objective 4: Incorporate Self-Regulated Strategy Development Into Your Classroom

Mount St. Joseph University

In the Classroom

SRSD combines explicitly taught **strategies** for writing with **self regulation**, *motivation*, and **Self-efficacy**.



Mount St. Joseph University

In the Classroom

Elementary through high school



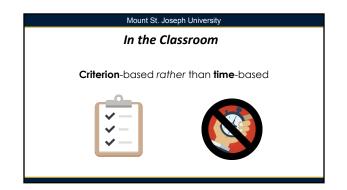
Mount St. Joseph University

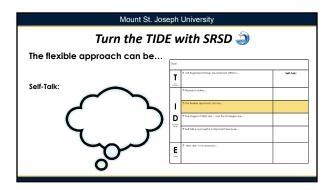
In the Classroom

Whole class, small group, individuals, and tutoring



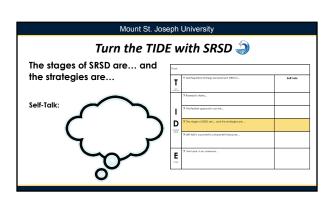
	Mount	St. Joseph University	
	In th	ne Classroom	
Quality of Writing	Knowledge of Writing	Approach to Writing	Self-Efficacy
Coherence organized logically, flow smoothly	Knowledge about: - Topic	Product-based Approach (teachers provide a model and students produce a similar composition)	- Attitudes - Beliefs
Focus clear central idea Development each paragraph supports or expands the main idea	 Topic Genre Intended audience Task Linguistic elements 	Process-based Approach (gives importance to the process of getting to the end product: planning, drafting, revising, editing) Genre-based Approach (various types of	Self-efficacy has a strong influence on performance as it affect a person's choice of activities, the amount of effort expended, and the
Unity every paragraph relates to the main idea Correctness grammar	Genens	writing and text types, intertwined with social needs) Process-Genre Approach (a combination of all 3 above)	degree of persistence one demonstrates in the face of difficulty (Graham et al., p. 13)
		Process-Product Approach (master the product approach prior to the process approach)	





Writing Strategies					
Enhancing Word Choice	Story Writing	Narrative, Expository, and Persuasive Writing	Revising	Writing Competency Test	Reading and Writing Informational Text
Vocabulary Enrichment	POW + WWW	POW + TREE	SCAN	PLAN & Write	TWA + PLANS
	POW + C-SPACE	STOP and DARE	Compare, Diagnose, Operate		
		Report Writing	REVISE		
		PLANS	Peer Revision		
			I	<u> </u>	(Harris et al., 2008)

Mou	nt St. Joseph University
SRSD Six	Instructional Stages
Stage 1: Building Background Knowledge	Background knowledge and any preskills (e.g., vocabulary concepts) students need for learning and using the writing or self-regulation strategies are developed.
Stage 2: Discuss It	The teacher and students discuss the significance and benefits of the writing and self-regulation strategies that will be learned.
Stage 3: Model It	The teacher or a peer models the composing strategy and selected types of self-instruction, thinking aloud while writing an actual composition.
Stage 4: Memorize It	Students are required to memorize the steps in the composing strategy and the meaning of any mnemonics used.
Stage 5: Support It	Teachers support, or scaffold, students' strategy use.
Stage 6: Independent Practice	Students use covert self-instructions within their own heads.

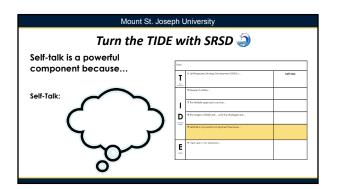


"The teaching of goal setting, self-assessment, and other **self-regulation** procedures as part of strategy instruction <u>is one way in which SRSD</u> <u>differs from other strategy instructional</u> <u>approaches</u>" p. 889

Graham et al. (2012)

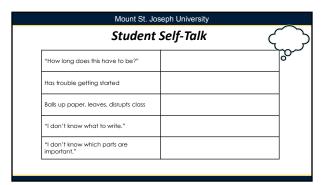


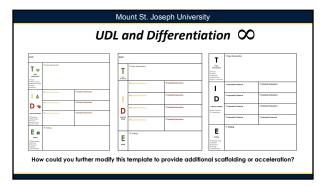
Types of Self-Talk						
Before I Write While I Write		After I Write				
Problem Definition	Focusing Attention and Planning	Coping and Self-Control	Self-Evaluation and Error Correcting	Strategy Implementation	Self- Reinforcemen	
What is it? What do I have to do here?	I need to concentrate. First I need to then	I can handle this. I need to go slow and take my time.	Have I used all of my parts? Oops! I missed one. I'd better add it.	I need to refer my strategy reminder and reflect on its use.	l like this ending!	

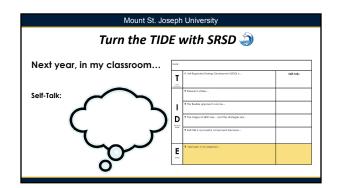


"Change your thoughts and change your world."

Norman Vincent Peale





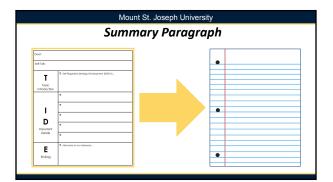


For More Information

- Powerful Writing Strategies for All Students https://www.amazon.com/Powerful-Writing/Strategies-All-Students/dp/1557667055
 This book contains practical supplemental lesson plans for all students.
- ThinkSRSD <u>https://www.thinksrsd.com/</u> ThinkSRSD is the community of teachers and researchers who use and study SRSD.
- IRIS: Using Learning Strategies To Enhance Student Learning
 https://dis.peabody.vanderbiit.edu/module/srs/
 The IRIS Center is a national center dedicated to improving education outcomes for all
 students.especially those with disabilities.
- students, especially those with disabilities.

 SRSD Online https://srstonline.org/
 Writing to Learn is an online SRSD teacher training course with mentor support.
- wrining to bear is an online sksb leacher indining coulse with memor support
 SRSD Padlet https://padlet.com/amandanickerson/sva116a4opos6am
 These resources, and others, have been curated for easy access.





Mount St. Joseph University

References

- Berninger, V. W. (2000). Development of language by hand and its connections with language by ear, mouth, and eye. Topics in Language Disorders, 20(4), 65-84.
- Berninger, V. W., Vaughan, K., Abbott, R. D., Begay, K., Coleman, K. B., Curtin, G., Hawkins, J. M., & Graham, S. (2002). Teaching spelling and composition alone and together. Implications for the simple view of writing. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 94(2), 291–304.
- Berninger, V. W., & Winn, W. D. (2006). Implications of advancements in brain research and technology for writing development, writing instruction, and educational evolution. In C. A. MacArthur, S. Graham, & J. Fitzgerald (Eds.), *Handbook of writing*
- research (pp. 96-114). The Guilford Press. Gillespie Rouse, A. (2019). Instruction for students with special needs. In S. Graham. C. MacArthur, & M. Hebert (Eds.), Best
- practices in writing instruction (3rd ed., pp. 361-385). The Guilford Press.
- Gough, P. B., & Tunmer, W. E. (1986). Decoding, reading, and reading disability. RASE: Remedial & Special Education, 7(1), 6–10.

Mount St. Joseph University

References

Graham, S., & Perin, D. (2007). Writing next: Effective strategies to improve writing of adolescents in middle and high schools – A report to Carnegie Corporation of New York. Alliance for Excellent Education.

- Graham, S., MacArthur, C. A., & Fitzgerald, J. (Eds.). (2019). Best practices in writing instruction (3rd ed.). The Guilford Press. Graham, S., McKeown, D., Kiuhara, S., & Harris, K. R. (2012). A meta-analysis of writing instruction for students in the
- elementary grades. Journal of Educational Psychology, 104(4), 879-896.
- Harris, K., Graham, S., Mason, L., & Friedlander, B. (2008). Powerful writing strategies for all students. Brookes.
- Hayes, J. R., & Flower, L. (1980). Identifying the organization of written processes. In L. W. Gregg, & E. R. Steinberg (Eds.). Cognitive processes in writing (pp. 3-30). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Hayes, J. R. (1996). A new framework for understanding cognition and affect in writing. In C. M. Levy & S. Ransdell (Eds.), The science of writing: Theories, methods, individual differences, and applications (pp. 1–27). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Mount St. Joseph University

References

Hoover, W. and Gough, P. (1990). The simple view of reading. Reading and Writing: An Interdisciplinary Journal, 2(1), 127–160. Moats, L. C. (2014). TNCore: Grades 6-12 Intervention. Cambrium Learning Sopris Learning.

- Ray, A., & Graham, S. (2019). Effective practices for teaching students who have difficulty with writing. Learning Difficulties
- Australia Bulletin, 51(1), 13–16.
- Selvaraj, M., & Aziz, A. A. (2019). Systematic Review: Approaches in teaching writing skill in ESL classrooms. International Journal of Academic Research in Progressive Education and Development, 8(4), 450–473.

SRSD Online. (2018, October 17). SRSD: Self-talk [Video]. Youtube. https://youtu.be/yMVrUqoIkU8