

The Hochman Method

Benefits of the Strategies

Fragment Activities:

- help students understand concept of a complete sentence and discern sentence boundaries
- help students understand the meanings of subjects, predicates and prepositional phrases
- encourage careful reading

Sentence-Type Activities:

- enable students to vary sentence structure
- provide one way to develop and improve concluding sentences
- encourage students to formulate questions

Developing questions:

- encourages students to think about the important features in text
- encourages careful reading and analytical thinking
- helps students to focus on the key elements
- provides practice in understanding and using expository terms
- helps students anticipate what questions they may be asked

These lists are not exhaustive; there are several additional strategies and associated benefits.

Conjunction Activities:

- promote extended responses
- encourage analytical and deeper thinking about text
- foster close reading
- provide practice using new vocabulary words
- develop ability to craft linguistically complex sentences using written rather than oral language conventions
- enhance reading comprehension by familiarizing students with more complex syntax and sentence structure

The Hochman Method strategies are used to check students' comprehension and deepen their understanding of the content they are learning.



The Hochman Method

Benefits of the Strategies

Using appositives:

- provides another option for writing and improving topic and concluding sentences, together with sentence types and subordinating conjunctions
- enables students to vary sentence structure
- allows students to include more information and adds complexity
- improves reading comprehension
- promotes formal written language style
- encourages careful reading

Sentence-combining:

- teaches grammar & usage effectively
- allows students to see various options for crafting complex sentences
- exposes students to varied writing structures
- enhances syntactic flexibility

Sentence expansion:

- enables students to anticipate what a reader needs to know and to provide that information
- teaches note-taking strategies (key words, symbols, abbreviations)
- enables students to craft written language structures
- develops the ability to summarize
prepares student to revise more effectively

Planning using an outline:

- enables students to visualize beginning, middle, and end of a paragraph or composition
- helps them distinguish between essential and non-essential material
- encourages placing information in logical order
- prevents repetition
- improves ability to stick with the topic
- promotes analytical thinking



The Hochman Method

Benefits of the Strategies

Summarizing:

- boosts reading comprehension
- generates concise and accurate responses to questions
- maintains focus on the main idea and supporting details
- helps students learn to paraphrase
- enables students to synthesize information from multiple sources
- allows students to analyze information
- develops the ability to make generalizations
- helps students recall the material they're learning
- provides a comprehension check

Creating Multiple Paragraph Outlines

- develops organizational skills
- categorizes information
- produces and sequences expository, narrative and argumentative text structures
- supports adherence to a particular topic, purpose and point of view
- avoids repetition and irrelevant information
- crafts cogent introductions and conclusions
- helps students take notes efficiently
- transitions between ideas and paragraphs

Writing argumentative essays:

- develops analytical and logical thinking skills
- distinguishes reliable sources from unreliable ones, especially online
- improves organizational skills
- cites textual evidence effectively
- assesses the difference between good and weak arguments

Using transitions:

- shows the relationship between ideas
- provides connections between sentences, paragraphs and sections
- provides cues for the reader about how to react, think about the writing or process the information presented
- helps the reader see the relationships between the main idea and the support presented for it
- provides additional information to a reader
- signals examples of textual evidence

