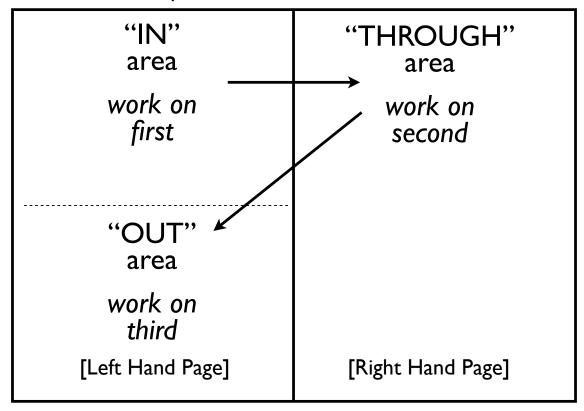
# **Interactive Notebook Guidelines**

#### Interactive Notebook Scheme

Students add material to the notebook in the following order each class period:



## Left Page: **Process**

- Processing is primary and receiving is secondary
- Students process content

## Right Page: Receive

- Receiving is primary and processing is secondary
- Teacher introduces content

## Sample Unit Progression

#### Initial Pre-Assessment

- ✓ Initial "In" piece attempts to ascertain prior knowledge
- ✓ A "Brain Dump" is a good initial "In"

#### Initial Learning Task

- ✓ Initial "Through" piece provides a "whole brain" starting point for the first learning piece
- ✓ Try to provide the simplest visual representation and key terms only

#### Follow-up Learning Tasks

- ✓ Add details and connections in the subsequent "Through" pieces
- ✓ Use open-ended "In/Out" pieces that reinforce the "Through"
- ✓ This sequence involves a two-day planning cycle in which today's "Out" responses are used to plan tomorrow's "In/Through/Out"

#### **Pre-Exam Processing Pieces**

- ✓ The processing pieces prior to the exam should be the most rigorous (CAPP)
- ✓ If possible, don't move on until only 10% of your class is partially-proficient or unsatisfactory in terms of their "In/Out" responses ("10% Rule")
- ✓ Good final "In/Out" practice pieces are "Word Tents" and "Quickdraws"

#### Exam/ Assessment

- ✓ Use the same "In/Out" formats practiced in the unit
- ✓ Begin with simplest tasks and progress to the most complex

## "In/Out" Possibilities

- Lists
- T-Charts
- Quickwrites (AKA: Brain Dump)
- Pair Share Notes
- Cartoons/ Diagrams
- Critter Diagrams
- Bull's Eye Diagrams
- Quickdraws
- Confidence Logs
- Position Logs
- Force Field Analyses
- Word Tents
- 3-item Summaries

### T- Charts

- √ To organize/ link facts
- √ To characterize systematically
- ✓ To show "Cause/ Effect"

#### T-Chart Suggestion:

Have students list one part of the t-chart on their own and then pair share with another student to complete the other half.

## Sample T-charts:

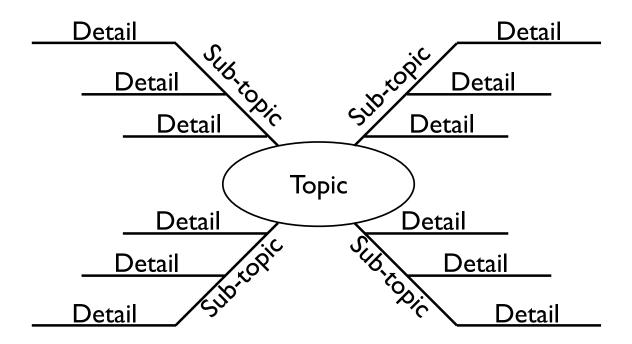
Organisms	Adaptations	_

Problems students have with reading	Possible Solutions

If	Then
Boxes do not overlap	The values are statistically significantly different (i.e. not due to chance)
Boxes overlap at all	No statistical difference

## Critter Diagrams

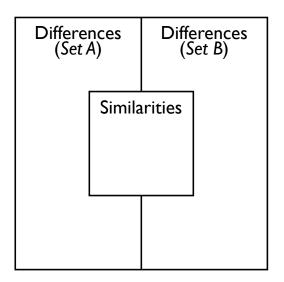
- √ To explore a topic systematically
- √ To organize ideas
- ✓ Easier to create than word webs/concept maps
- ✓ Minimum number of "legs" is 3 ("Rule of 3")



## Bull's Eye Diagrams

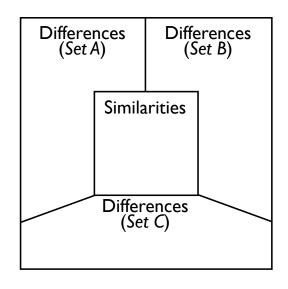
#### 2+1 Form

- √ To compare and contrast 2 things
- ✓ Use "Rule of 3" for each part of the diagram



3+I form

- √ To compare and contrast 3 things
- ✓ Use "Rule of 3" for each part of the diagram



Bull's Eye Suggestion:

Try dividing the contrast ring even further.

#### **Word Tents**

- ✓ Use this tool when you want students to "connect" key terms in paragraph form
- ✓ Students write sentences using the key terms and underline the terms as they use them
- ✓ This is an excellent "In/Out" to use just prior to an exam

#### Word Tent sample prompt:

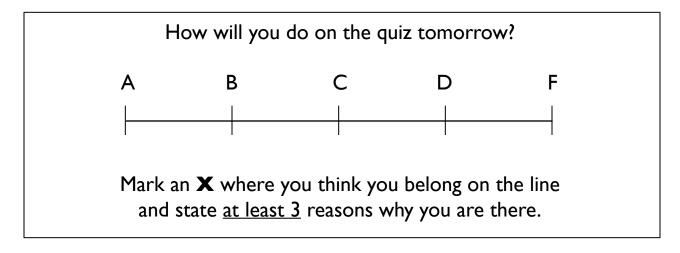
1. Word Tent: You may change endings and use the words more than once. Underline the words you use.

> water root stem chlorophyll glucose xylem phloem nitrogen sulfur phosporus compound molecule carbon dioxide leaf oxygen

sunlight pore

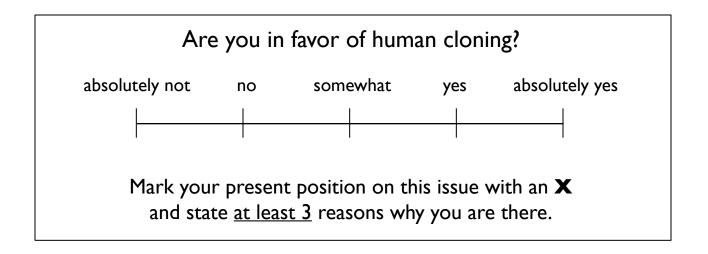
### Confidence Logs

- ✓ Self-assessment tool
- ✓ Students who evaluate their current understanding are performing a higher level task (Bloom; Costa)



## Position Logs

- √ To evaluate a position
- √ This task can be used to set up Socratic dialogue



## Force field Analyses

- √ To help analyze and evaluate both sides of an issue
- √ This task can be used to set up Socratic dialogue in a way that lessens argumentativeness

#### Steps:

 $1^{\mathrm{st}}$  List positives and negatives on the question or issue.

 $2^{nd}$  Prioritize each list ( 1 = Weakest; 10 = Strongest)

 $3^{\rm rd}$  Tally and compare

	Positives	Question or Issue		Negatives
5 4	daf goggle famarama di sdd dds bib lob qwerty	Taking the State Assessment Exams	9 3 4 10 29	lig hab fog big wigit ripi pip piri smooof pop gub gub

# Adapting "KWL" to the Interactive Notebook

In	Т	hrough
K	W	L
What I Know	What I want to know (my questions)	What I Learned (answers paired to questions)
Out		
Assign an appropriate processing piece		
	-	space — student outside of class

## "Through" Possibilities

- Cornell notes (all varieties)
- 3-Item Paraphrases
- (Attachments)

# Cornell Formatted "Through" Page

In	-	Through
Out	Question Column	Notes Area
	Sum	nmary Space

## Cornell Notes: "STAR" Setup

How to be	come a STAR at Taking Lecture or Book Notes
<b>S</b> Set up page	<ul> <li>A. Add a complete Heading</li> <li>B. Add a Title</li> <li>C. Draw a line down the paper about one third of the way in from the left margin to create the "question column" (left) and "notes area" (right)</li> <li>D. Draw a line across the paper a few lines up from the bottom to create the "summary" area</li> </ul>
Take notes	<ul> <li>A. Record the material presented in the "notes area"</li> <li>B. Use selective listening to decide what's important</li> <li>C. Choose a note taking format (e.g. outline, bulleted list, word web) and develop a "shorthand" system (e.g. abbreviations, underlining, arrows, pictures, symbols, colors) that works for you</li> </ul>
Ask questions	<ul> <li>A. Formulate questions that are answered by the material you've written in the "notes area"</li> <li>B. Write those questions opposite their respective "answers" in the "question column"</li> </ul>
<b>R</b> Review	<ul> <li>A. Review your notes and write a summary – do this as soon after note taking as possible!</li> <li>B. Cover the "notes area" and use the questions in the "question column" as cues for reviewing the material</li> </ul>

#### **Guided Cornell Notes**

- √ Teacher/class/peer provides the "question column"
  questions and student seeks answers from information
  source
- √ The teacher can use this "guided" approach to teach students what goes in the "question column"

#### **Double Cornell Notes**

- ✓ Student keeps two pages of Cornell notes simultaneously: one page for recording notes and the second page for recording questions that pop up during note taking
- √ This technique is especially useful in high rigor (CAPP) situations
- ✓ Some students find this technique very useful in math class

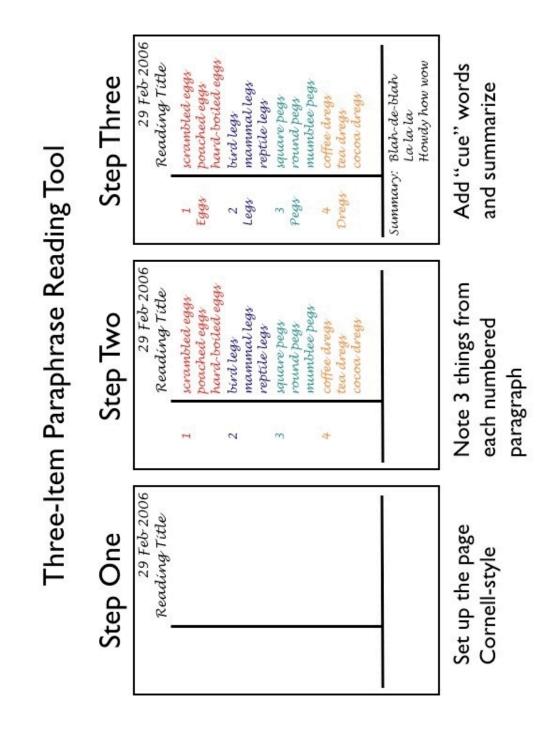
## 6 Question Notes

- ✓ A Cornell note taking format for videos
- ✓ Must be followed by a second collaborative note taking session based on a discussion of the original notes

	Video Title
WHO/WHEN/ WHERE	
WHAT	
WHY/HOW	
Summary	

## 3-Item Paraphrases

- ✓ A Cornell note taking formatted active reading tool
- ✓ Don't skip the third step!



## Scoring Rubric

- ✓ Designed for grading one day's notes quickly
- √ Have students select "best effort" notes to grade using the rubric

Single-Day Interactive Notebook Scoring Rubric

Date Targeted:

	No Attempt	Unsatisfactory	Partially Proficient	Proficient	Advanced	Bonus
	0	ı	2	ε	4	5
Content	No completed I/ T/O sections	No completed I/ missing or missing or present and incomplete complete	1 I/T/O section missing or incomplete	I/T/O sections present and complete	All of 3 <i>plus</i> : e-x-p-a-n-d-e-d entries and Q/S areas complete	All of 4 <i>plus</i> : self-initiated enrichment
	0	ı	2	દ	4	9
Style	Notes not Cornell style	2 Q/N/S areas missing	1 Q/N/S area missing	Cornell-style formatting for notes	All of 3 <i>plus:</i> strategic use of color	All of 4 <i>plus</i> : notes reflect personal learning style
	0	ı	2	દ	4	9
Organization	Organization and/or titles on and/or titles on any page or set any pages or set of pages	Missing 3 dates and/or titles on any page or set of pages	Missing 1 date or title on any page	Dates and titles All of 3 <i>plus</i> : present on all passes shak pages	All of 3 <i>plus:</i> passes shake test	All of 4 plus: includes updated index or table of contents

Q = "Question" section O = "OUT" section T = "THROUGH" section I = "IN" section

S = "Summary" section

N = "Notes" section

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